# 43-101 Technical Report on the Lennac Lake Porphyry Cu-Mo Property, west central British Columbia

**NTS/BCGS Map Sheets 093K.092, 093K.093, 093K.082, 093K.083**

**Omineca Mining Division**

**Babine Lake Area**

**British Columbia, Canada**

**Prepared for**

**Goldhills Holding Ltd.**

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**Effective Date: June 18, 2024**

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# 1 Summary

This report is prepared for Goldhills Holding Ltd. ("Goldhills" or the "Company") and summarizes exploration work completed on the Lennac Lake Property "the Property," on "the Project". The Project consists of a total of seven mineral tenures in the Babine Lake area of west-central British Columbia. Goldhills owns 100% of four of the mineral claims comprising the Lennac Lake Project and has entered into an option agreement on three other claims whereby Goldhills may acquire 100% ownership of the three claims in exchange for a total of $100,000 cash payments, a total of $370,000 in exploration expenditures and an annual payment of $40,000 per year upon commercial production of the property.

The Lennac Lake Property is located west of Babine Lake in central British Columbia. The nearest town is Granisle, about 18 kilometres northeast of the property. The Property covers a number of copper-molybdenum showings that were first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax did a limited amount of drilling and allowed the claims to lapse. This work defined two areas of low grade Cu mineralization - the West and East zones. Subsequent operators on the property have included Kennecott, Cominco, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development, Dentonia Resources and Riverside Resources. The Lennac Lake Property consists of seven contiguous mineral titles that are located within the Omineca Mining Division. The total area covered by these mineral titles is 2296.6 hectares. Three of the mineral titles are held equaly by Donald George MacIntyre and Harold Victor Parsons of Victoria B.C. while the other four are held by Goldhills.

Porphyry copper mineralization and alteration are associated with a series of northeast-trending intrusions of biotite-hornblende-feldspar-quartz porphyry that intrude maroon lapilli tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation. The porphyry, which is quartz monzonite to granodiorite in composition and typical of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, contains euhedral biotite books, hornblende, plagioclase and locally quartz eyes up to 1 centimetre in diameter. The main phase granodiorite porphyry intrusion has been dated at 78.3+/- 0.8 Ma (MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001). Phenocrysts comprise up to 30% of the rock. The currently producing Huckleberry mine south of Houston B.C. and the Hudson Bay Mountain porphyry molybdenum deposit at Smithers are also associated with Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions.

The main areas of mineralization on the Lennac Lake property are the west, east, southeast and Jacob zones. The west zone, which was discovered first, is mainly disseminated and fracture-coating pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite in relatively fresh, coarse-grained porphyry and hornfelsed volcanics. The east zone is mainly fracture coatings and veinlets of pyrite and chalcopyrite with associated chlorite-epidote alteration envelopes. This alteration is superimposed on biotite hornfelsed Telkwa volcanic rocks.

The southeast zone includes three separate mineral occurrences – the Suratt showing, and two trenched areas 75 and 600 metres further south respectively. The Suratt showing comprises chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite in a rhyolite breccia that has been exposed by trenching along the old exploration road. A zone of quartz-molybdenite stockwork in a quartz-sericite-altered quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusion is exposed in trenches along a cat trail that heads south from the Suratt showing. The trail ends 600 metres to the south where several shallow trenches have exposed disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and pyrite in a fine-grained quartz-sericite-altered feldspar porphyry (altered Telkwa Formation andesite?) and a medium to coarse-grained quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry

intrusion. Chip samples from these trenches returned modest copper values. However, the area is still considered favourable because copper mineralization occurs in widely spaced trenches within an area of no outcrop and there is strong quartz-sericite alteration and quartz vein stockworking in a multi-phase porphyritic intrusion. To date this area has not been tested by diamond drilling.

The Lennac Lake Project is an early stage exploration project with substantial potential for discovery of further porphyry and related mineralization. The main target, and most developed prospect is the West Zone. Two drill holes in 2012 confirmed porphyry copper ± molybdenum mineralization hosted in potassic altered porphyritic intrusive rocks to depths greater than 300 metres and remains open. Previous diamond and RC drill programs have worked to constrain the lateral extent of mineralization and alteration. Airborne magnetic data, as well as ground IP provide adequate geophysical data to guide future drill programs by correlating potential mineralized zones to chargeability and magnetic parameters. A higher grade Cu±Mo core or feeder zone could be located at depth or within the volume of rock between the 2012 drill holes.

Additional prospective zones include the East, Southeast and Jacob targets. These have seen limited amounts of top of bedrock RC and diamond drilling. The 2012 IP survey outlined prospective chargeability anomalies associated with Cretaceous granodioritic dykes and stocks, specifically at the Southeast Zone. A tree bark biogeochemical survey in 2017 outlined a concentric Cu anomaly nearby the Southeast Zone, where metal zonation grades out from Cu±Mo, into Ag±Au, and Zn anomalies. This may represent the surface expression of a buried porphyry environment associated with the Cretaceous granodioritic rocks at the Southeast Zone. Further south towards the Jacob minfile, the chargeability anomaly remains untested by both drilling and geochemistry. Glacial overburden, up to 10's of metres thick makes geological mapping and traditional geochemical surveys much less effective.

Sporadic potassic alteration intercepted in RC drilling may represent apophyses of a Cretaceous porphyry dyke swarm at the East Zone, with potential to host a volume of altered and mineralized rock at depth, below the shallow RC drilling.

The Lennac Lake Project is a property of merit and warrants further exploration. A Phase 1 program totalling $160,000 which will include permitting, consultation, 3D modelling, database compilation and additional biogeochemical and geophysical fieldwork to expand on previous anomalous results. Recommended Phase 2 exploration includes 2100 metres of diamond drilling across three holes, to adequately explore the West Zone Cu-Mo porphyry system, where historic drilling has intercepted significant mineralization to depths exceeding 300 metres and remains open. The target at the West Zone is an higher grade Cu-Mo core or feeder zone, affirming the presence of a large porphyry Cu-Mo system. The total cost for Phase 2 is estimated to be $1,042,000.

The author is unaware of any risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information within this report.

# 2 Introduction

This technical report is prepared on behalf of Goldhills Holding Ltd of 400 – 837 West Hastings Street, Vancouver BC, a natural resource company incorporated in British Columbia. The author, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., has been commissioned by the company to prepare this report for the purposes of documenting the geology, mineralization, and exploration work completed to date, and to recommend appropriate future exploration work to be completed on the claim groups acquired by the company.

Sources of information for the report include publicly available data on British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Natural Resources Canada, and Geoscience BC websites, as well as privately owned data generated and available from the websites of publicly listed companies. The data used is summarized in various tables within the report and listed in the Reference section of the report. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1

The author, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., completed personal inspections of the Lennac Lake Project on May 30th, 2024. Mr. Hanson's Inspection Report appears in Section 12 of this report. Mr. Hanson is considered a qualified person under the definition in NI43-101 for the purpose of this technical report, and is independent of the company and title holders of the project claims. The author has used Mineral Titles Online and the Assessment Report Database of British Columbia to verify that no material work has been completed on the Property since the last site visit and the site visit remains current.

Most of the work done on the Lennac Lake Property has been filed for assessment credit and much of this information is available as free, downloadable Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS). The work described in these publicly available reports was done by industry professionals following industry best practices applicable at the time. The historical data describes the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Property.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

# 3 Reliance on Other Experts

Not applicable as the authors has not relied on any other experts. There are no legal, political, environmental or tax matters that relate to the Project. The Authors has verified the mineral claims utilizing BC's Mineral Title Online system and has ensured the claims are in good standing until May 2025 with no encumbrances.

# 4 Property Description and Location

The Lennac Lake Project claims collectively cover a combined area of 2,296.6 hectares within one contiguous claim group. The Project consists of a total of seven mineral tenures held by Goldhills, Don MacIntyre and Harold Parsons.

The Lennac Lake property is located west of Babine Lake in west central British Columbia (Figure 4-1). The nearest town is Granisle, about 18 kilometres northeast of the property. The center of the property (Suratt showing) is at latitude 54°44'19" N and longitude 126°18'29" W. The corresponding UTM coordinates are 673312E, 6069012N (NAD 83, Zone 9). The property is located on NTS map sheet 93L/9 (Figure 4-1).

The mineral claims listed below include surficial mineral rights only, the mineral claims do not include surface rights, but do include access rights over crown land. See Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2; Nickel Project Claim Groups and Titles, and Grid Nickel Property claims Map, respectively.

The Authors has verified the mineral claims utilizing BC's Mineral Title Online system and has ensured the claims are in good standing until May 2025.

On May 1, 2024 Goldhills Holding Ltd entered into an Option  Agreement with Donald MacIntyre and Victor Parsons (collectively, the “Optionors”). This agreement grants Goldhills the option to acquire a 100% interest in three claims of the Lennac Lake Property, located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. The three claims are tenure numbers 551061, 551062 and 504371.

In order to exercise the option, the Company must make cash payments of $100,000 to the Optionors over a three-year period. The payments are scheduled as follows: $10,000 upon signing, $20,000 by the first anniversary, $30,000 by the second anniversary, and $40,000 by the third anniversary of the agreement. Goldhills is also obligated to incur exploration expenditures totaling at least $370,000 by specific milestones: $75,000 by the first anniversary, an additional $100,000 by the second anniversary, and an additional $200,000 by the third anniversary.

Upon commencement of commercial production, Goldhills will pay the Optionors an annual payment in lieu of a net smelter return royalty, beginning at $40,000 CDN per annum.

*Table 4-1: Lennac Lake Project Mineral Tenures*

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Issue Date | Good to Date | Owner Name | Area in Hectares |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 504371 | | 2005-01-20 | 2025-09-07 | Donald Macintryre, Harold Parsons | 373.5 |
| 551061 | LENNAC WEST | 2007-02-03 | 2025-09-07 | Donald Macintryre, Harold Parsons | 373.3 |
| 551062 | LENNAC EAST | 2007-02-03 | 2025-09-07 | Donald Macintryre, Harold Parsons | 224.1 |
| 1112908 | Lennac Northeast | 2024-05-12 | 2025-05-12 | GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD. | 298.6 |
| 1112909 | Lennac Lake South | 2024-05-12 | 2025-05-12 | GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD. | 373.6 |
| 1112910 | Lennac Lake Northwest | 2024-05-12 | 2025-05-12 | GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD. | 429.3 |
| 1112911 | Lennac Lake Southwest | 2024-05-12 | 2025-05-12 | GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD. | 224.1 |
| | | | | Total Area: | 2296.6 |

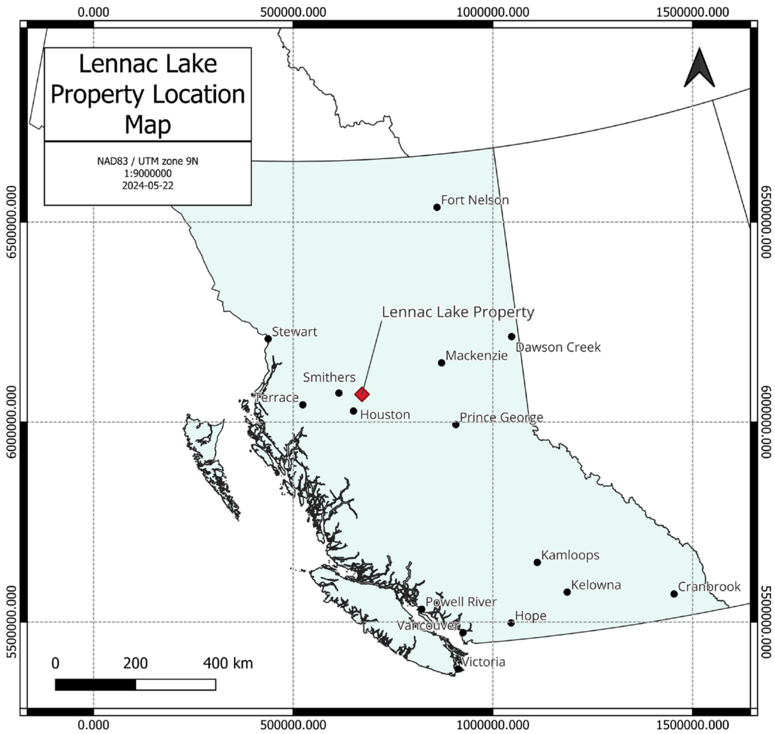


*Figure 4-1: Location Map (BC view, 1:12,500,000)*

There are no known environmental liabilities or other significant factors known to exist for the project. Non-mechanized exploration field work can be undertaken on the project at any time by the title holder or their designated agent. Title maintenance of the mineral titles will require completing and filing statements of work for physical and/or technical exploration work costs on each non-contiguous mineral claim group prior to the expiry dates of the respective claims, each supported by separate physical and/or technical reports submitted within 30 or 90 days, respectively.

Mechanized exploration work including drilling, trenching and trail construction requires preparing and submitting a multi-year area-based notice of work (exploration permit) application to the BC government and posting a reclamation security bond with the province of British Columbia upon approval of the application.

Goldhills intends to apply for a Notice of Work application for the Lennac Lake Project in Q2 of 2024.

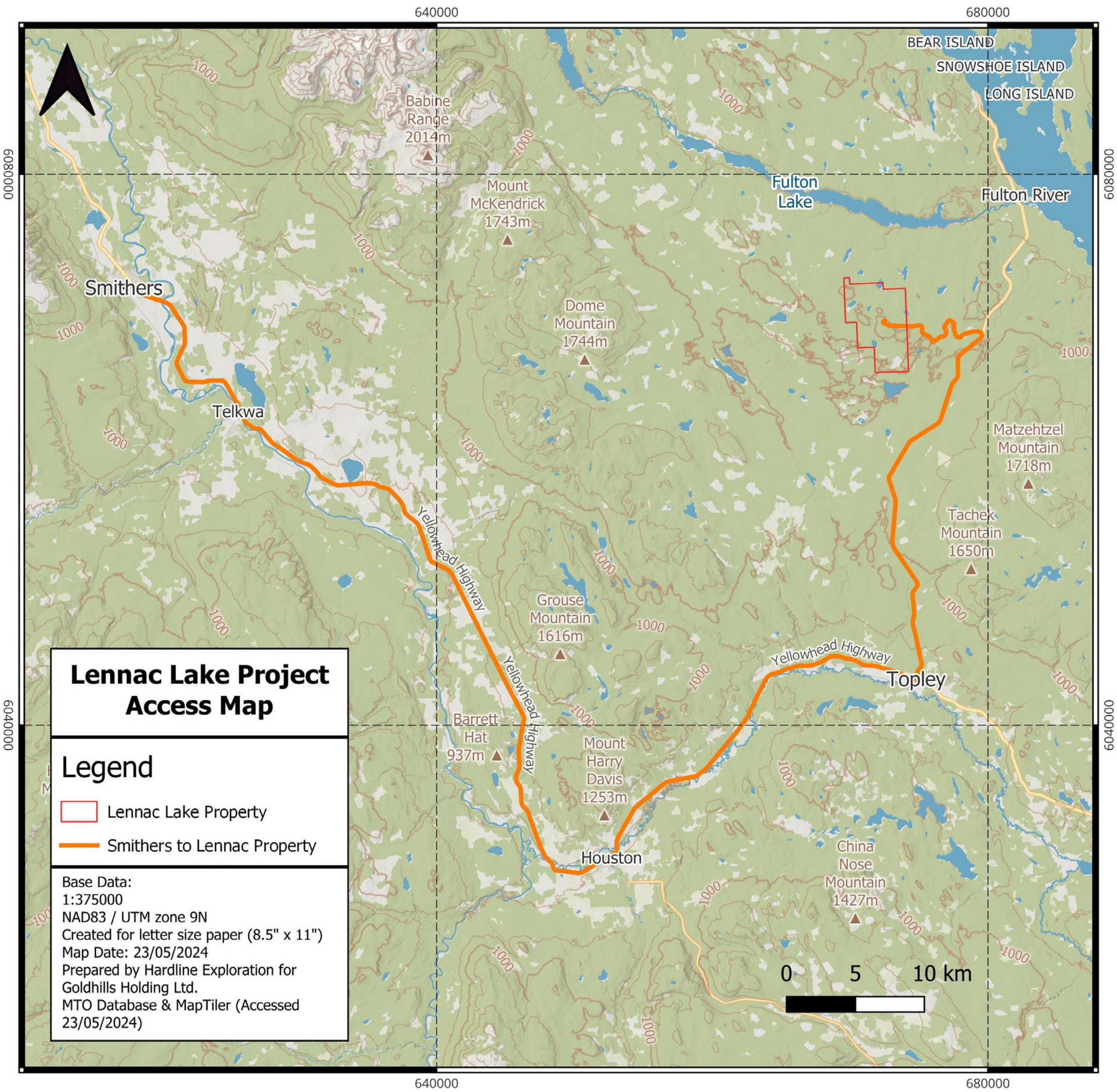


*Figure 4-2: Access from Smithers, BC*

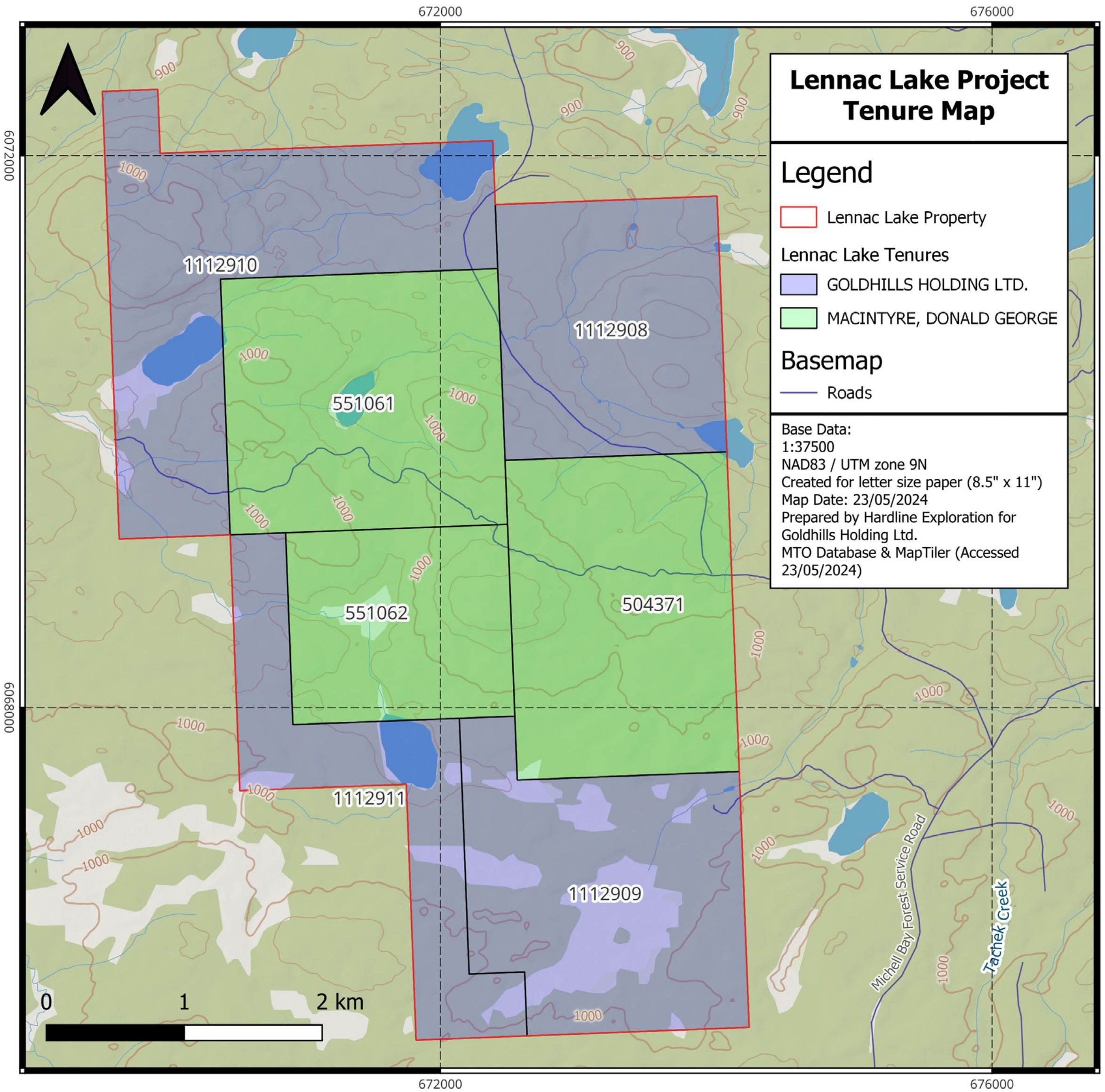


*Figure 4-3: Lennac Lake Property Tenure Map*

## 4.1 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.). The electronic Internet map allows the selection of single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457 m x 463 m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size variance is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells selected and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date ("Date of Issue"), and is good until the "expiry date" (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the "expiry date" and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date"), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, the good to date may be advanced forward to a new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, with the new date not exceeding one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. The "anniversary year" means the period of time since holding the mineral title in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date. All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following tables outline the costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

*Table 4-2: BC work requirements for mineral tenures*

| Anniversary Years | Work Requirements |
|---|---|
| 1 and 2 | $5 / hectare |
| 3 and 4 | $10 / hectare |
| 5 and 6 | $15 / hectare |
| 7 and subsequent | $20 / hectare |

*Table 4-3: BC cash-in-lieu for mineral tenures.*

| Anniversary Years | Cash Payment-in-Lieu of Work |
|---|---|
| 1 and 2 | $10 / hectare |
| 3 and 4 | $20 / hectare |
| 5 and 6 | $30 / hectare |
| 7 and subsequent | $40 / hectare |

# 5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

## 5.1 Access

The Lennac Lake Property is accessible via paved and well-maintained logging roads starting at the town of Topley on transprovincial Highway 16 (Yellowhead Highway). Topley is the start of the paved, two lane, 50 kilometre long Granisle Highway which provides access to the towns of Topley Landing and Granisle on the shores of Babine Lake (Figure 2). To access the Lennac Lake Property one turns left onto the Shoulder Forest Service Road (FSR) at approximately kilometre 30 on the Granisle Highway and follows this road northward for a distance of 3.5 kilometres to the junction with the North haulage road. At the junction one turns left and follows the North road for 2.5 kilometres to approximately kilometre 65.4 and then turns right onto a new logging road that now provides access to the Property (Figure 5-2).

## 5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Property is situated in an area that has warm but often wet summers and cold winters. Snow accumulations rarely exceed 1 metre. Precipitation measured at nearby Granisle averages 528 mm per year. The driest month in normally April and the wettest is December. It is not uncommon for temperatures to be 20 to 40 degrees below freezing for weeks at a time in December through February. In recent years these cold spells have become less common. It is possible to work year-round on the property although severe cold spells pose challenges with regard to keeping water from freezing.

The Property is relatively flat with a few small hills. The area is extensively covered by predominantly coniferous forest. The predominant tree species is closely spaced lodgepole pine which tends to grow on gravel covered areas. Spruce and balsam fir are restricted to the more swampy low lying areas of the Property. Poplar and cottonwood trees occur locally. Beginning in late 2016 a network of new logging roads and several large clearcut areas were located on the Property.

## 5.3 Local Resources

The property is approximately 62 kilometres by road from the town of Houston where supplies and services required for any future exploration and development on the Property are readily available. There are a number of heavy equipment operators based in Houston. The nearby towns of Smithers and Burns Lake also provide services for mineral exploration and mining.

## 5.4 Infrastructure

The Lennac Lake property is ideally located for development. An all weather paved highway is within a few kilometers of the showings as is a transmission line that serves the community of Granisle (Figure 2). The CN railway line is located approximately 40 kilometres south of the property and is accessible via the Granisle Highway or Houston Forest products haulage road.

## 5.5 Physiography

The Property is situated in a relatively flat plateau area west of Babine Lake. Elevations range from 880 to 1050 metres. Lower areas on the property, especially to the south, are swampy but there are also low rises covered by open pine forest and shallow overburden. Outcrop is scarce but the southeast showings were exposed by trenching into glacial deposits less than a metre deep. In some areas, deep glacial outwash sands and gravels have buried bedrock.

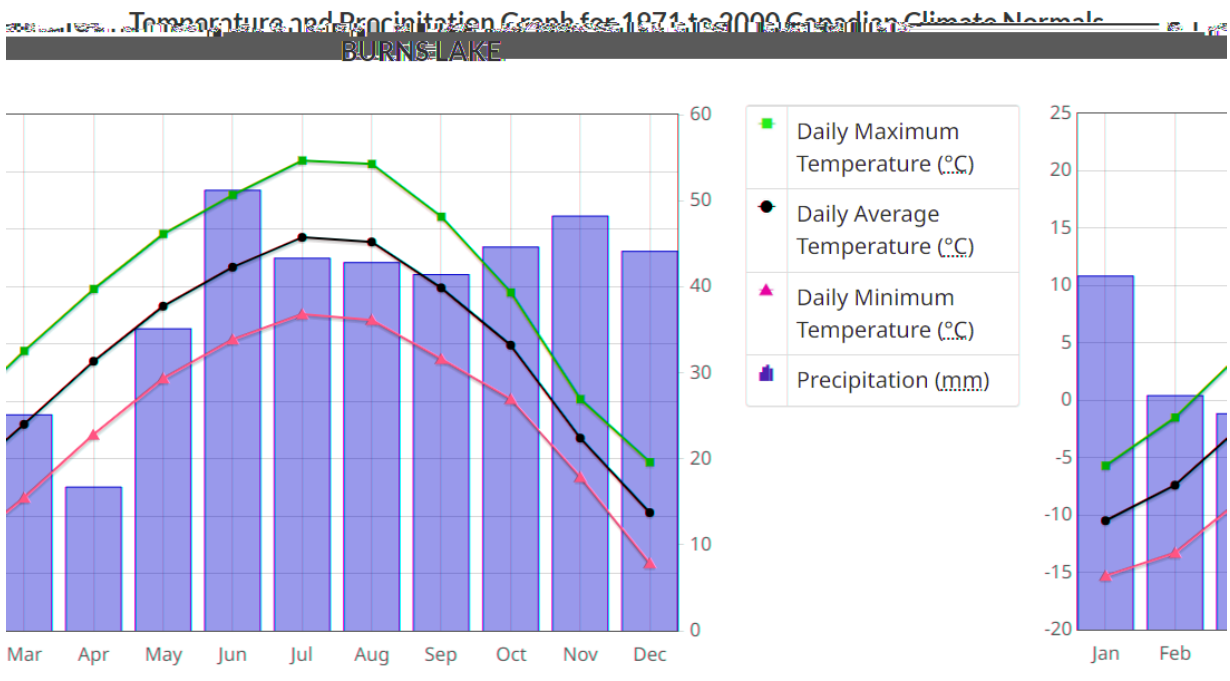


*Figure 5-1: Climate Normals for Burns Lake*

# 6 History

The history of mineral exploration and related geoscience activity in the immediate areas of the Lennac Lake Property are documented in several publicly available, web-based data sets:

- BC ARIS (Assessment Reports) submitted between 1971 and 2018 (see Table 6-1)
- BC MINFILE Occurrences (see Table 7-2)

*Table 6-1: Historic Assessment Reports*

| ARIS NO. | Year | Author(s) | Operator | Work Done | Work Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3807 | 1971 | Leary, G.; Allan, J.F. | Amax Potash | Geochemical, Geological, Physical | 10 rocks; 1 silt; 456 soils; 762 m trenching |
| 3808 | 1972 | Allan, J.F.; Depaoli, G. | Amax Potash | Geophysical, Physical | 29.2 km IP; 31.2 km Mag ground |
| 5031 | 1974 | Hodgson, C.J. | Amax Potash | Drilling | Diamond Drilling: 5 hole(s); BQ; 920m |
| 22181 | 1992 | Harivel, Colin; Smit, Hans Q. | Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. | Geochemical, Geological, Physical | 110 Rocks; 44 soils, 60m Trenching |
| 23048 | 1993 | Jackisch, Ingo; Callan, N.J. | Cominco Ltd. | Geophysical, Physical | 17 line-km IP |
| 25628 | 1998 | Bidwell, Gerald Eugene | Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. | Geophysical, Physical | 25.5 line-km EM/ magnetic Surveys |
| 27987 | 2005 | MacIntyre, Donald George; Parsons, Victor Harold | MacIntyre, Donald George; Parsons, Victor Harold | Geochemical | 8 Rocks; 21 Soils |
| 29459 | 2007 | MacIntyre, Donald George | Dentonia Resources Ltd. | Drilling, Geochemical | 3 diamond drill holes 260m |
| MISSING | 2007 | | Dentonia Resources Ltd. | Drilling | 9-15 AQ holes 2650m |
| 32831 | 2012 | MacIntyre, Donald George | MacIntyre, Donald George | Prospecting | 100 Ha prospecting |
| 33302 | 2012 | MacIntyre, Donald George | Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. | Geophysical | 158.5 km Airborne Mag Survey |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33707 | 2012 | Clarke, J. & Chadwick, P. | Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. | Drilling, Geochemical, Geophysical | 61 rock samples, 4 NQ diamond drill holes 1479m, 61 RC top of bedrock holes, 45.6 line km IP |
| 34591 | 2013 | Farrel, Lorie | Riverside Resources (BC) Inc. | Geochemical, drilling | 7 RC top of bedrock holes, 27 Ah samples |
| 37590 | 2018 | MacIntyre, Donald George | Pivit Exploration Inc. | Geochemical | 9 soils; 35 rocks; 431 biogeochemical |

The following summaries describe sequentially work taken from ARIS reports completed by companies or individuals in areas now covered by the Lennac Lake Property; or work taken from public agency geoscience reports completed over areas that include and surround the Lennac Lake Property claims.

## 6.1 1971-1974 Amax Exploration Ltd. / British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd.

The Lennac Lake copper-molybdenum prospect (Minfile Nos. 93L 190, 191) was first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971 and staked as the Thezar claims (Leary and Allen, 1972). This discovery was the result of a regional soil sampling program that covered the entire Babine Lake area. The discovery showing was located by a prospecting team following up a single anomalous soil sample. After completing an IP survey (Depaoli and Allen, 1972) Amax drilled 44 percussion holes in 1973 totalling 3441 metres (Silversides, 1973). Of these, 34 were drilled in the vicinity of the discovery showing (West Zone) and the remainder further east in an area of strong geochemical soil anomalies (East Zone). All of the percussion holes were vertical and drilled to an arbitrarty depth of around 87 metres (300 ft.). Some holes were abandoned because of thick overburden. Percussion holes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 34, 35, 39 and 42 all intersected low grade copper mineralization hosted by granodiorite porphyry and hornfelsed volcanic rocks. Holes LL73-34 and LL73-5 were drilled in the East Zone.

*Table 6-2: Summary of 1973 Percussion Drill Holes*

| Hole | Easting | Northing | Elev. (m.) | Type | Azimuth | Inclination | Overburden | Length (m.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LL73-1 | 671362 | 6069855 | 974 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 3.94 | 90.84 |
| LL73-2 | 671314 | 6069750 | 978 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 3.63 | 90.84 |
| LL73-3a | 671245 | 6069700 | 982 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 30.48 | 30.48 |
| LL73-3 | 671260 | 6069646 | 983 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 24.38 | 24.38 |
| LL73-4 | 671418 | 6069956 | 965 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 7.87 | 60.56 |
| LL73-5 | 671455 | 6070075 | 964 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 6.66 | 90.84 |

| Hole | Easting | Northing | Elev. (m.) | Type | Azimuth | Inclination | Overburden | Length (m.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LL73-6 | 671510 | 6070186 | 970 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 5.45 | 90.84 |
| LL73-7 | 671564 | 6070270 | 966 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 16.65 | 90.84 |
| LL73-8 | 671615 | 6070374 | 964 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 21.2 | 90.84 |
| LL73-9 | 671400 | 6070504 | 972 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 20.29 | 90.84 |
| LL73-10 | 671355 | 6070412 | 967 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 28.77 | 90.84 |
| LL73-11 | 671258 | 6070319 | 966 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 13.93 | 90.84 |
| LL73-12 | 671153 | 6070229 | 964 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 14.23 | 90.84 |
| LL73-13 | 671207 | 6070078 | 964 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 17.26 | 90.84 |
| LL73-14 | 671152 | 6069980 | 972 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 19.68 | 90.84 |
| LL73-15 | 671100 | 6069872 | 977 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 15.14 | 90.84 |
| LL73-16 | 671047 | 6069766 | 988 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 9.08 | 75.7 |
| LL73-17 | 671000 | 6069663 | 996 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 4.54 | 90.84 |
| LL73-18 | 671518 | 6069628 | 984 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 5.45 | 90.84 |
| LL73-19 | 671568 | 6069732 | 978 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 5.45 | 90.84 |
| LL73-20 | 671621 | 6069836 | 971 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 16.96 | 90.84 |
| LL73-21 | 671592 | 6070071 | 969 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 5.45 | 90.84 |
| LL73-22 | 671652 | 6070153 | 975 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 24.38 | 24.38 |
| LL73-23 | 671788 | 6070142 | 968 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 17.56 | 90.84 |
| LL73-24 | 671845 | 6070253 | 978 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 6.06 | 90.84 |
| LL73-25 | 671938 | 6069930 | 980 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 15.14 | 90.84 |
| LL73-26 | 671883 | 6069816 | 981 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 7.57 | 90.84 |
| LL73-27 | 670790 | 6069786 | 995 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 4.54 | 90.84 |
| LL73-28 | 670848 | 6069909 | 989 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 7.57 | 90.84 |
| LL73-29 | 670889 | 6069992 | 989 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 13.63 | 90.84 |
| LL73-30 | 670940 | 6070096 | 982 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 19.08 | 36.34 |
| LL73-31 | 670983 | 6070188 | 973 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 19.68 | 90.84 |
| LL73-32 | 671055 | 6070299 | 977 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 24.38 | 24.38 |
| LL73-33 | 671108 | 6070395 | 986 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 30.48 | 30.48 |
| LL73-34 | 672337 | 6068952 | 1032 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 0.61 | 90.84 |
| LL73-35 | 672449 | 6068861 | 1040 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 4.54 | 90.84 |
| LL73-36 | 672239 | 6068983 | 1029 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 2.73 | 90.84 |

| Hole | Easting | Northing | Elev. (m.) | Type | Azimuth | Inclination | Overburden | Length (m.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LL73-37 | 672383 | 6069200 | 1014 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 4.84 | 90.84 |
| LL73-38 | 672521 | 6069132 | 1014 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 21.34 | 21.34 |
| LL73-39 | 672414 | 6069335 | 1012 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 2.42 | 90.84 |
| LL73-40 | 672503 | 6069446 | 1002 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 7.87 | 90.84 |
| LL73-41 | 672298 | 6069563 | 1002 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 10.6 | 90.84 |
| LL73-42 | 671492 | 6069848 | 973 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 2.42 | 90.84 |
| LL73-43 | 671221 | 6069844 | 974 | Percussion | 360 | -90 | 24.38 | 24.38 |
| | | | | | | | | 3440.98 |

*Table 6-3: Average grades for 1973 drill holes intersecting Cu mineralization*

| Hole | Length (m.) | Cu % | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|
| LL73-1 | 87 | 0.12 | West |
| LL73-2 | 87 | 0.11 | West |
| LL73-4 | 53 | 0.23 | West |
| LL73-5 | 84 | 0.23 | West |
| LL73-6 | 85 | 0.20 | West |
| LL73-7 | 74 | 0.11 | West |
| LL73-11 | 77 | 0.09 | West |
| LL73-12 | 77 | 0.07 | West |
| LL73-13 | 74 | 0.11 | West |
| LL73-15 | 76 | 0.11 | West |
| LL73-34 | 90 | 0.17 | East |
| LL73-35 | 86 | 0.11 | East |
| LL73-39 | 88 | 0.08 | West |
| LL73-42 | 88 | 0.08 | West |

The best intersections from the 1973 percussion drilling were 15 metres grading 0.37% Cu in drill hole LL73-4, 15 metres grading 0.38% Cu in drill hole LL73-5, 9 metres grading 0.44% Cu in drill hole LL73-6 and 15 metres grading 0.44% Cu in drill hole LL73-34.

In 1974, Amax drilled five BQ size diamond drill holes totalling 920 metres all within the West Zone (Hodgson, 1974). Holes 1,2 and 5 were vertical and holes 3 and 5 were inclined at 45 degrees to the northwest (Figure 4). Overall the diamond drill holes returned substantially better grades than the 1973 percussion holes (Hodgson, 1974).

*Table 6-4: Summary of 1974 diamond drill holes*

| Hole | Easting | Northing | Elev. (m) | Type | Azimuth | Inclination | Overburden | Length (m.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LL74-1 | 671517 | 6070183 | 971 | DDH - BQ | 360 | -90 | 4.27 | 183.79 |
| LL74-2 | 671615 | 6070128 | 972 | DDH - BQ | 360 | -90 | 7.92 | 184.71 |
| LL74-3 | 671448 | 6070150 | 963 | DDH - BQ | 303 | -46 | 18.29 | 186.84 |
| LL74-4 | 671376 | 6070046 | 963 | DDH - BQ | 300 | -46 | 14.02 | 181.97 |
| LL74-5 | 671481 | 6069990 | 964 | DDH - BQ | 360 | -90 | 12.19 | 182.27 |
| | | | | | | | | 919.58 |

*Table 6-5: Average Cu grades for assayed intervals, 1974 drill holes, West Zone*

| Drill Hole | Length (m) | Cu % |
|---|---|---|
| LL74-1 | 178.73 | 0.23 |
| LL74-2 | 118.95 | 0.20 |
| LL74-3 | 113.75 | 0.25 |
| LL74-4 | 110.1 | 0.11 |
| LL74-5 | 112.24 | 0.20 |

The best intersections from the 1974 diamond drilling program were 39.6 metres grading 0.39% Cu in LL74-1, 12.2 metres grading 0.35% Cu and 6.1 metres grading 0.34% Cu in LL74-2, 30.5 metres grading 0.38% Cu, 6.4 metres grading 0.69% Cu and 12.2 metres grading 0.32% Cu in LL74-3.

The 1973 and 1974 drilling defined an oblong multi-phase intrusive body that has been tilted to the southeast (see section, Figure 4). Mineralization in the form of vein stockwork and disseminations occurs within the Late Cretaceous granodiorite porphyry and intruded hornfelsed Telkwa Formation volcanic rocks. The core of the intrusive complex appears to be a late stage porphyry that is only weakly mineralized (Figure 4). The tilting of the porphyry intrusion is attributed to Eocene or young rotation of fault blocks on a series of northeast trending, southeast dipping listric normal faults (MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001; MacIntyre et al., 2001). This interpretation is important because it means that the vertical percussion holes located on the west side of the porphyry intrusion would not have intersected the southeast dipping mineralization along the western contact of the intrusive complex.

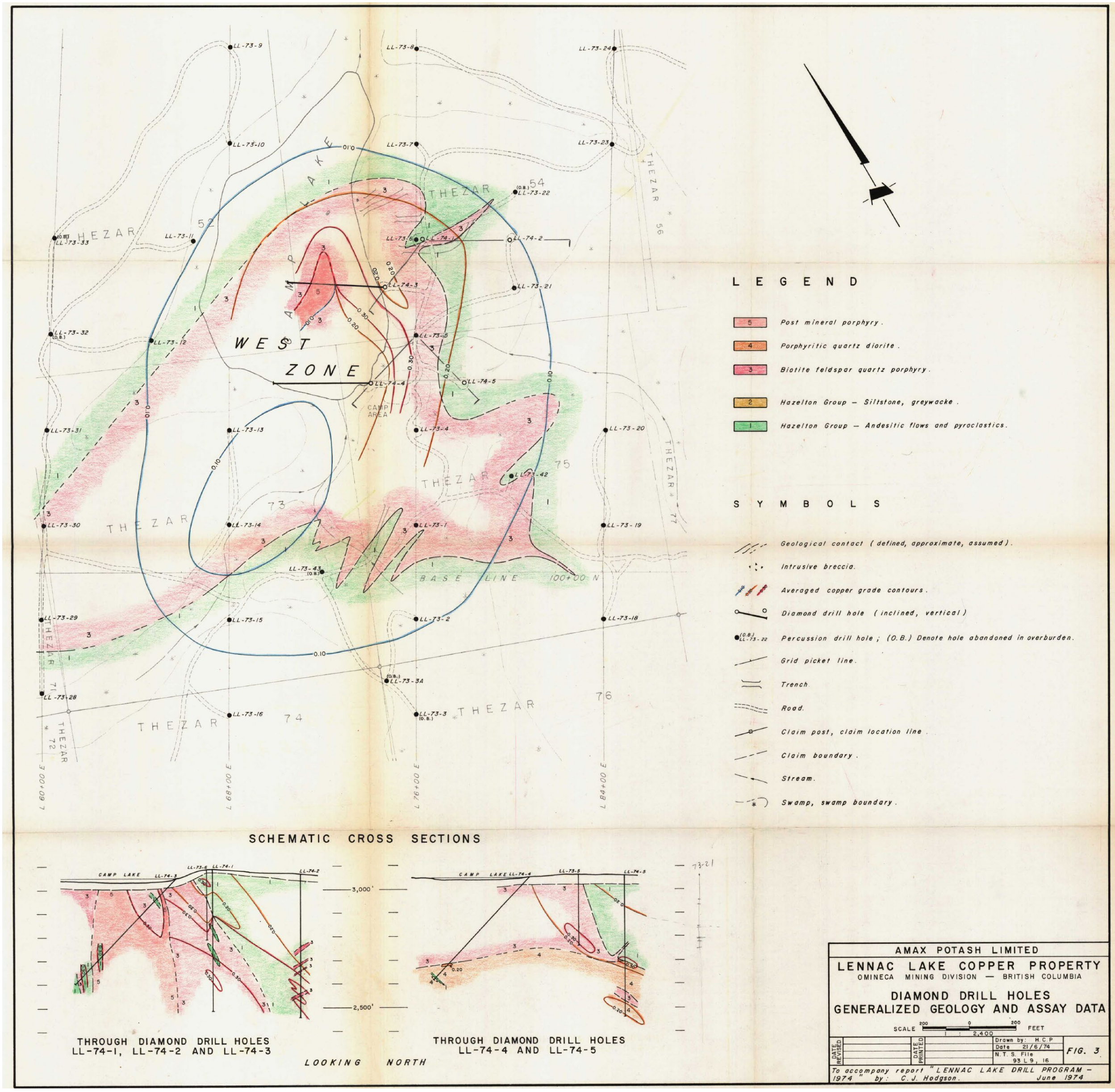


*Figure 6-1 Geology, drill hole locations and schematic cross sections, West Zone. Source: Hodgson, 1974*

Also in 1973, British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. drilled 11 percussion and three diamond-drill holes on the Jacob showing south of the Thezar claims. There is no information available for the location of drill holes and assay results for this drilling program.

## 6.2 1990-1991 Kennecott Exploration Ltd.

In 1990, L. Bourgh restaked the property and it was optioned to Kennecott Exploration (Canada) Ltd. Kennecott completed geological mapping, prospecting and trenching and found additional copper showings on the east side of the property (Southeast Zone) (Smit and Harival, 1992).

The 1991 exploration program was divided into two parts. The first part was carried out in August. During this time, Colin Harivel mapped part of the property around the main showings, Pat Suratt prospected throughout the central part of the property, and Lynn Bishop re-established an IP grid originally placed in

1972. The second part of the program was carried out in September. During this time, trenching was done using a skidder-mounted backhoe. In total, 30 man-days were spent mapping, prospecting and sampling, 110 rock samples and 44 soil samples were collected and geochemically analysed, 60 metres of trench were dug, and refurbishing the Amax grid. In addition, the access road was brushed out and a few mud holes repaired.

The 1991 exploration was directed towards evaluating the potential for significant gold values associated with copper mineralization on the property. The work plan included evaluating the work done by Amax, searching for new mineralization, and testing previously discovered and new mineralization for gold content. Work in the West and East zones confirmed the findings by Amax. Work east of the East zone found two new mineralized zones. The Suratt showing was located along the access road. This showing contains copper mineralization associated with a zone of silicified and clay altered volcanics. Results in the 0.2 to 0.3% copper range were obtained from chip samples in this zone. Molybdenum mineralization associated with quartz stringers was discovered south of the Suratt showing. Up to 1106 ppm Mo was returned from samples in this zone. Gold results from samples from all zones were low (mostly <50 ppb) except for one sample which assayed 1.84 gm/tonne gold.

## 6.3 1993 Cominco Ltd.

Cominco Ltd. optioned the property in 1993 and did additional prospecting, soil geochemistry and trench sampling in the southeast showing (Callan, 1993; Jackisch, 1993). Cominco also did an Induced Polarization/ Resistivity survey which totalled 17.1 km on widely spaced lines.

The purpose of the geophysical survey was to test the south east part of the property for evidence of a major porphyry Cu-Mo mineralized system. This area of the property is mainly covered by swampy lowland with exposure masked by extensive glacial cover. A weak chargeability anomaly was detected in the area south of the Southeast Zone (Jackisch, 1993).

## 6.4 1998 Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Lts.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development held the property in 1998. After airborne electromagnetic surveys, it was concluded that grids should be investigated for outcrop and soil geochemistry in the vicinity of several EM anomalies (Bidwell, 1998). Three grid areas were established on the Property. In the period April to June 1998 a program of linecutting (31.5 km) and ground EM/magnetic surveys (25.5 km) was carried out on these grids. On the most westerly grid, located southwest of the West Zone, a strong NW trending EM anomaly runs the length of the grid with a steeply east to vertical dip. A weaker parallel anomaly was detected 350 m to the east. Another grid area was established near the eastern limit of the current property. A well defined vertical linear conductor was located in the centre of the grid area. This anomaly remains open to the south. Southwest of this anomaly two weak EM conductors were outlined on the ground survey but a creek and beaver ponds prevented good definition of the conductor. The more easterly of these conductors remains open off the south side of the grid. Detailed mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry of the EM anomalies was recommended (Bidwell, 1998). However, this was not done and Hudson Bay dropped the claims in July 2004.

## 6.5 2004 D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons

Six two-post claims were staked over the southeast showings in September 2004 by D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons of Victoria. Additional claims to cover the West, East and Jacob zones were added on Jan.

12, 2005 when electronic staking was inaugurated. The original two-post claims were subsequently converted to cell claims.

In 2004 a broad orientation soil survey was completed at the Southeast Zone to determine if soil sampling was an effective tool. Eight samples were taken which showed weakly anomalous Cu and Ag (MacIntyre and Parsons, 2005).

## 6.6 2007-2008 Dentonia Resources Inc.

In February 2007, Dentonia Resources Inc. optioned the Lennac Lake property from the current property owners. The main focus of Dentonia's exploration program was the Southeast Zone, which was discovered in the early 1990's, and had not been previously drill tested. Between August 15 and October 15, 639 metres of AQ diamond drilling in 9 short drill holes (none of which exceeded 100 metres in vertical depth) was completed in the Southeast Zone. Results of this drilling were disclosed in news releases dated November 16, 2007 and January 26, 2008. This drilling indicated anomalous concentrations of Mo, Cu, Ag and to a lesser extent Au occur in clay altered volcanic rocks and feldspar porphyry dykes over a distance of 800 metres. Dentonia, encouraged by the extensive alteration and fine-grained sulphide mineralization intersected in the 9 short AQ drill holes, contracted Driftwood Diamond Drilling of Smithers B.C. to do additional drilling on the property. A total of 2,650 metres of NQ diamond drilling was completed in 9 drill holes between early December 2007 and January 18, 2008 when the drilling program was halted due to insufficient funds. Dentonia subsequently dropped it's option on the property. An assessment report was filed which included only the first three holes of the drill program. The remaining 15 holes were not filed in a BC assessment report however the data and core maintained with the vendor of the property.

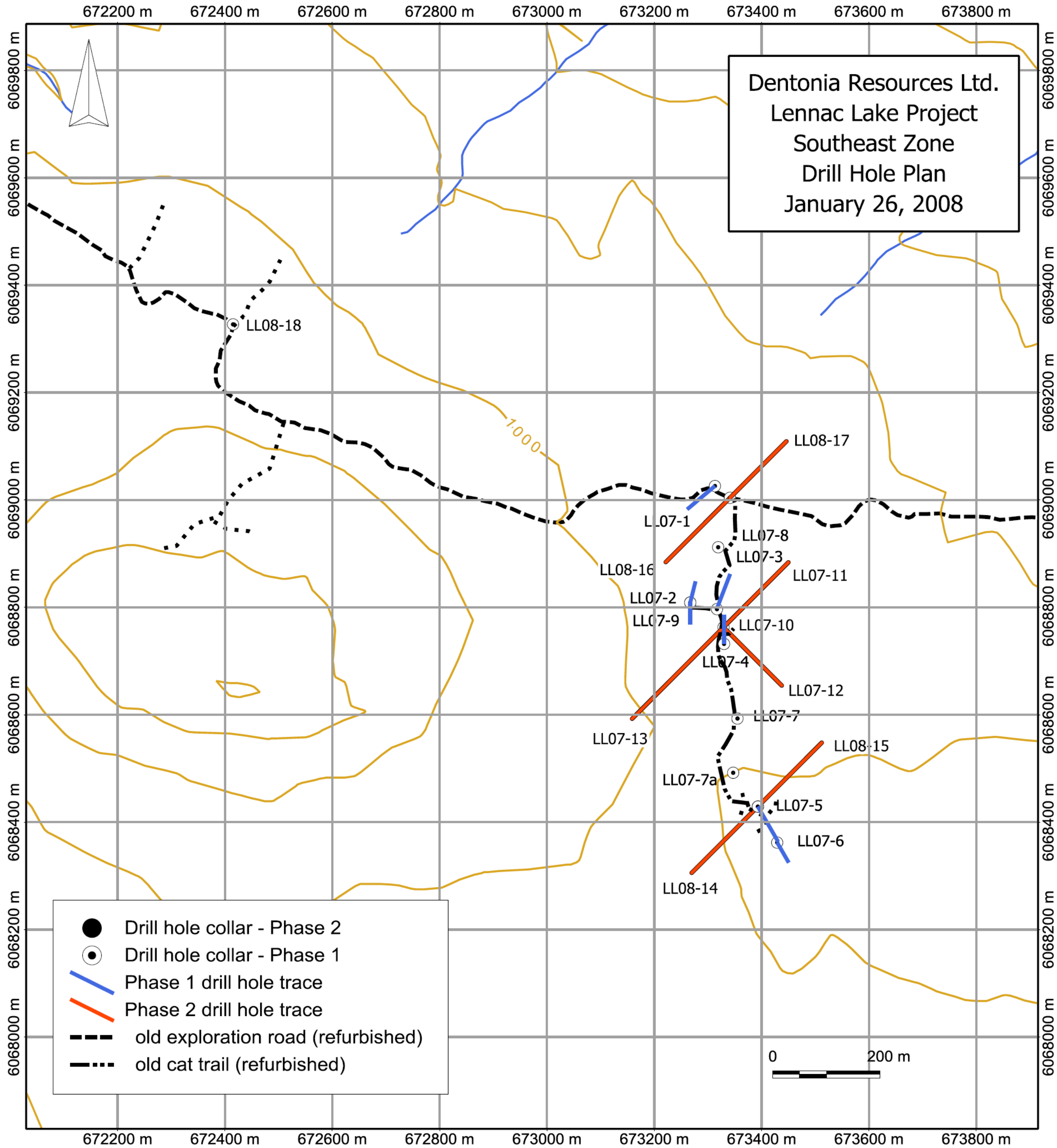


*Figure 6-2: Drill hole plan, southeast Zone, Dentonia Resources 2007-2008*

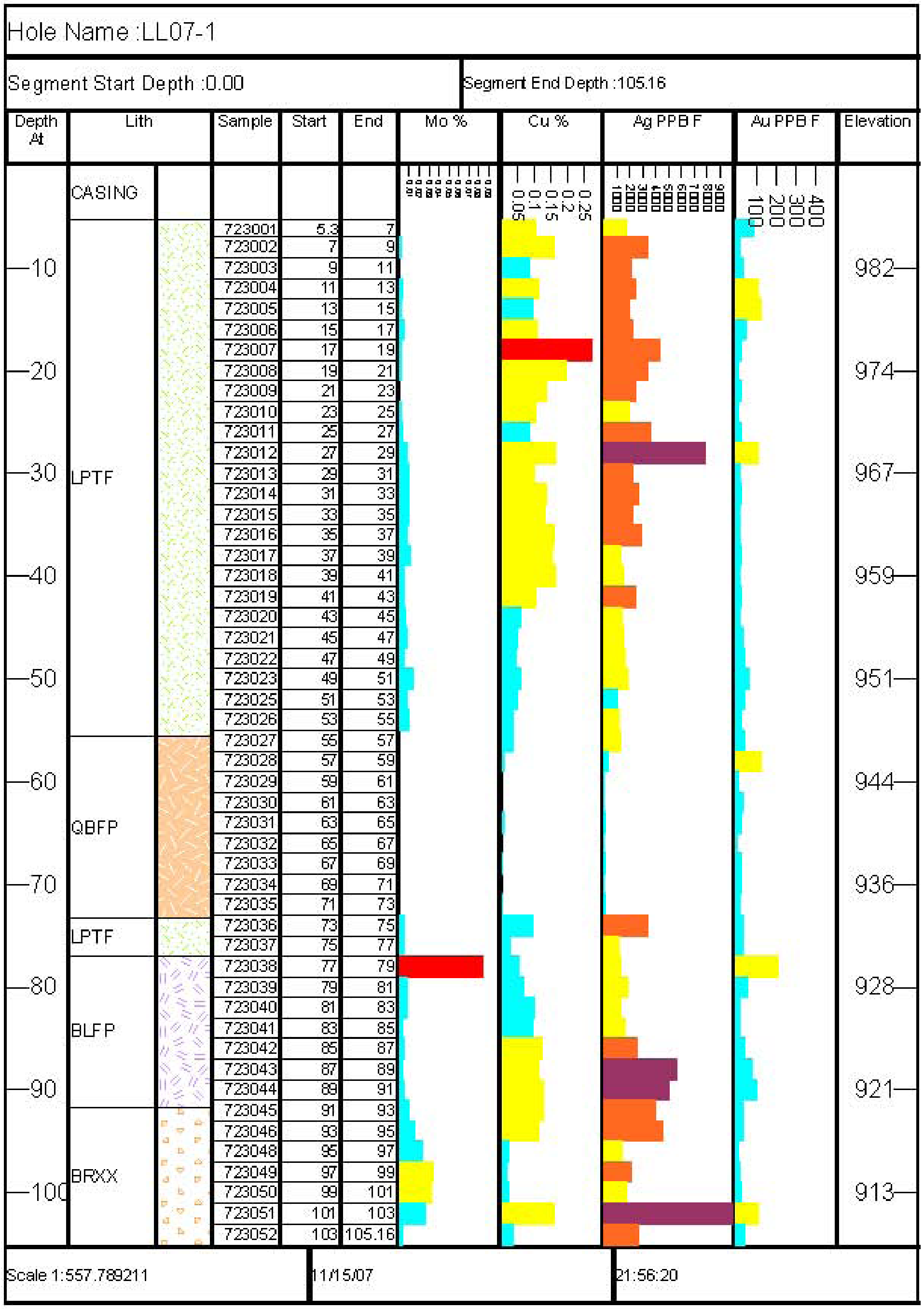


*Figure 6-3: Graphic log, DDH LL07-1. Note: BRXX=breccia, BLFP=bladed feldspar porphyry,LPTF=lapilli tuff, QBFP=quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry*

## 6.7 2012 Antofagasta / Riverside Resources Ltd.

In early 2012 Riverside Resources, as part of their strategic alliance with Chilean mining company Antofagasta, optioned the Lennac Lake property. Riverside subsequently contracted Aeroquest Airborne to conduct a regional airborne magnetic survey over the Lennac Lake and adjoining claims during April of 2012. This survey was completed between April 8$^{th}$ and April 17th 2012 which included 4483 line kilometres at a nominal flight height of 50 m which varied depending on terrain. Flight lines were flown at 200 m spacing and at an azimuth of 45º and 225º with tie lines spaced by 2000 m on a 1350 and 3150 orientation. The results of the portion of the airborne survey that covered the Lennac Lake claims is summarized in an assessment report by MacIntyre (2012). This survey identified a large 6 km by 8 km circular feature thought to represent a rotated block forming a large dilational zone bound by NNE trending regional scale faults located in the southern area of the claim blocks (Clarke and Chadwick, 2013). Within this feature the three known mineralized occurrences at Lennac Lake lie along a northwest orientation. Along this northwest trend three doughnut magnetic features were identified, two of which correlate with Cu-Mo porphyry style mineralization at the East and West zones at Lennac Lake. The third doughnut feature may represent a barren phase as suggested by limited outcrop exposure and lack of an anomalous soil geochemical signature (Clarke and Chadwick, 2013).

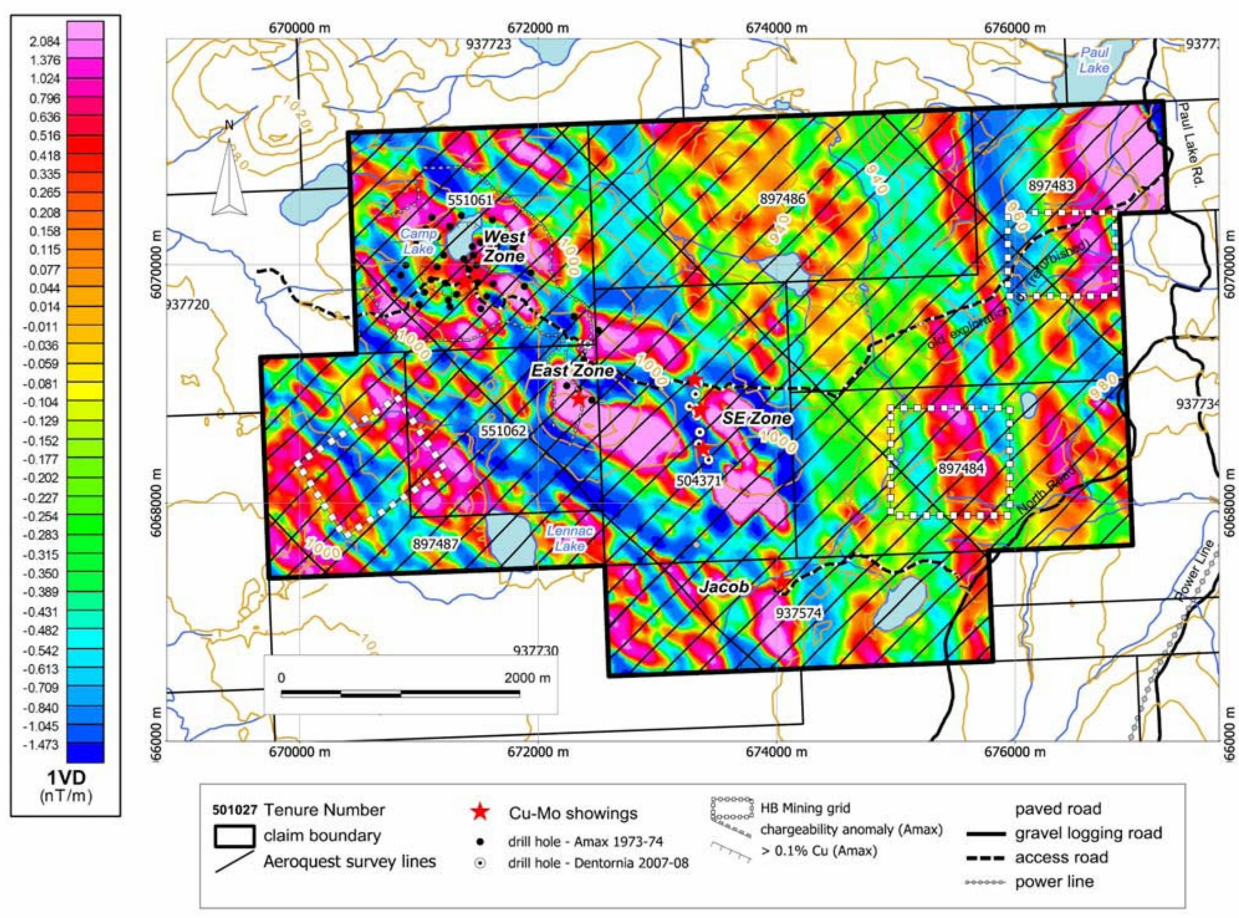


*Figure 6-4: Geology and mineral occurrences superimposed on First Vertical Derivative of the aeromagnetic data. Map created by D.G. MacIntyre using data from the Aeroquest aeromagnetic survey.*

Further processing and unconstrained inversion modelling of this data by Mira Geosciences Ltd. was completed using the UBC-GIF MAG3D suite of algorithms. Several circular features favourable of a porphyry style signature were identified within regions of structural complexity. These features may represent intrusive centres and targets for Cu porphyry style mineralization warranting follow-up work.

Riverside also conducted a ground IP survey at Lennac Lake which was successful in identifying a circular chargeability high around the periphery of the West Zone which outlines the pyritic halo relating to phyllic alteration (Figure 6-5). A north-south trending chargeable high was also identified during the Lennac Lake IP surveying. Portions of this feature were tested in the central section during the 2007-2008 drilling at the Southeast Zone with limited testing in the south at the Jacob showing. According to Clarke and Chadwick (2013), this does not represent a typical porphyry chargeability signature but may represent structurally controlled mineralization.

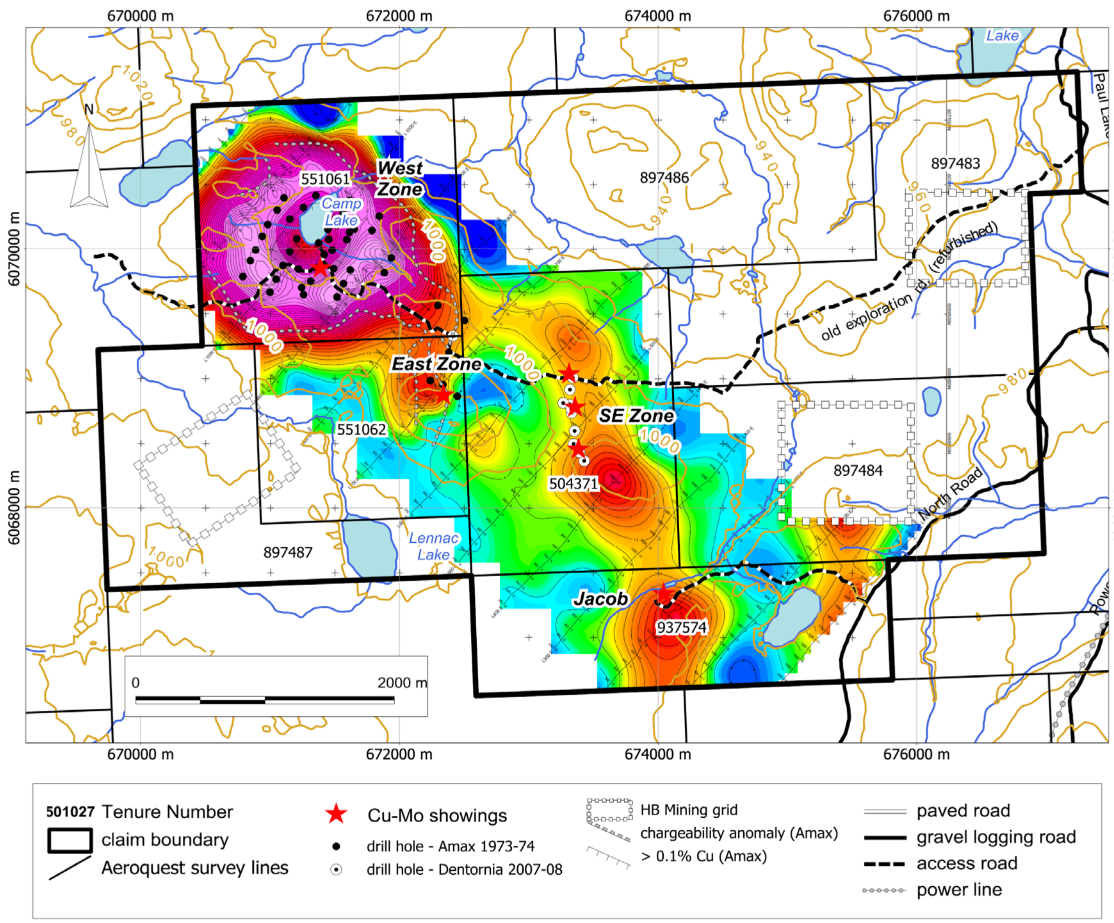


*Figure 6-5: IP chargeability map, Lennac Lake Property. Source: Riverside Resources, 2012.*

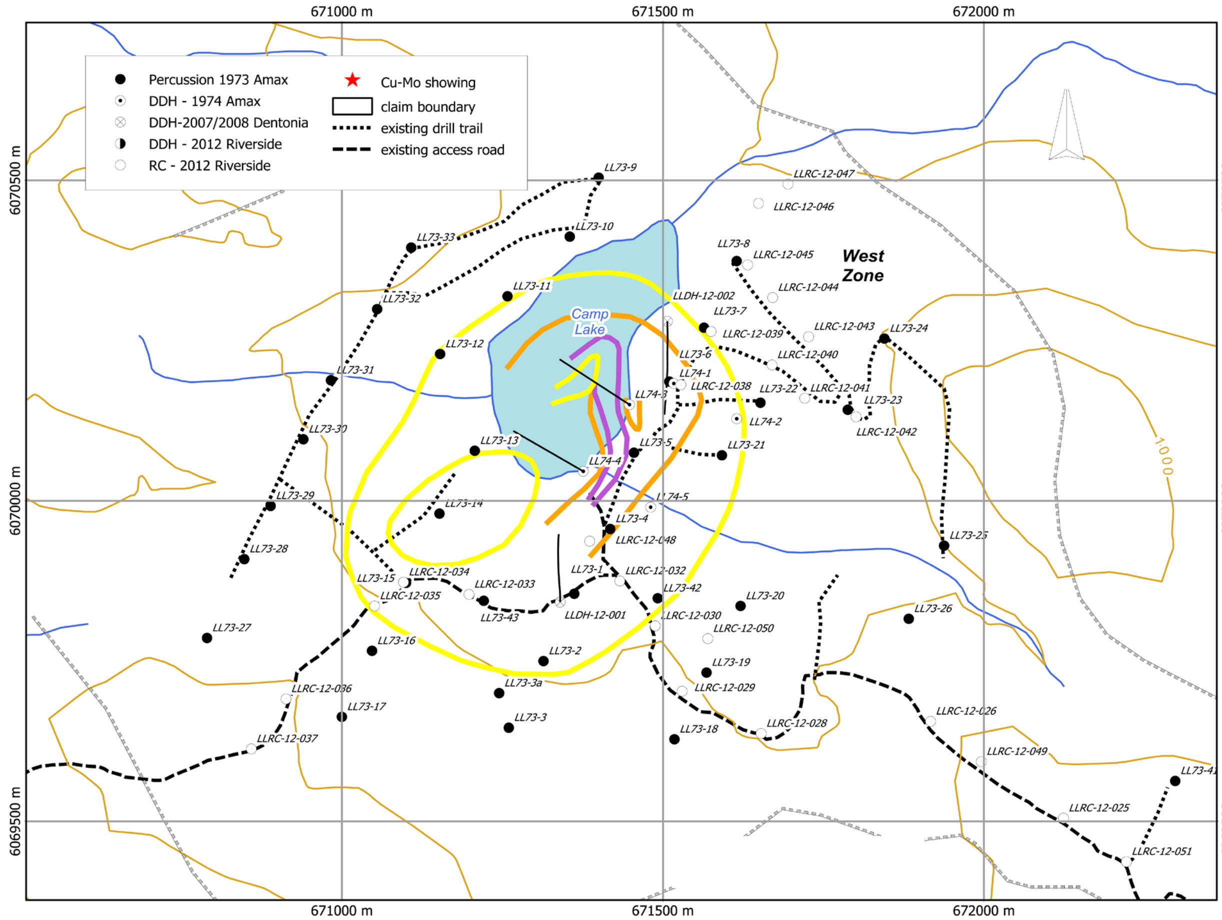


*Figure 6-6: Drill hole location map, West Zone, Lennac Lake Yellow lines indicate 0.1% Cu, orange 0.2% Cu, and purple 0.3% Cu.*

Riverside, encouraged by the results of the airborne magnetometer and ground IP surveys contracted HyTech drilling of Smithers to do RC and diamond drilling at Lennac Lake. RC drilling was completed between July 18th, 2012 and September 26th, 2012. RC drilling was done using a track mounted Multi-Power Products Grasshopper RC drill. Unfortunately, due to time constraints around the building of new access trails, hole locations were limited to existing tracks and roads. Drill hole locations were spaced 250 m and as close as 100 m when infill drilling sections of interest. Geology and alteration logged in bedrock chips was combined with limited outcrop mapping data to create comprehensive alteration and geologic maps in the areas of interest. The purpose of the RC drill program was to penetrate glacial cover to test the bedrock in target areas to assess validity of further diamond drilling. A total of 61 vertical drill holes totalling 938 metres were completed. No down hole orientation surveys were completed during the RC drilling campaign. Samples were taken on 1.5 m intervals from the base of the till cover and from top of the bedrock. Holes were generally terminated after 3-6 m of drill penetration into bedrock. Approximately 2-5 kg of material was spear sampled from the selected intervals and sent to SGS Laboratories in Telkwa and Vancouver, British Columbia. RC drilling at the West Zone at Lennac Lake aided in confirming the extent of mineralization while constraining the extent of alteration haloes of the known porphyry system. At the East Zone, RC drilling intersected sporadic zones of Cu-Mo mineralization often correlating with localized zones of potassic altered fine-grained intrusives.

Samples of chips of all holes on 1.5 m intervals were stored at the UTM Exploration Ltd. storage yard at 3176 Tatlow Road, Smithers, British Columbia.

Exploration diamond drilling in 2012 included two holes at the West Zone totalling 800.4 m and two holes at the East Zone totalling 678.65. Drilling was done using a portable drill with a track mounted All-Track used for drill rig moves. LLDH-12-001 and LLDH-12-002 aimed at testing the extent of known mineralization at depth within the potassic core at the West Zone (Figure 6-7). Drill holes LLDH-12-003 and LLDH-12-004 were a two hole drill fence testing across a favourable magnetic signature with known mineralization identified but poorly defined by limited historic drilling. Drill core is stored at Rugged Edge Holdings at 7221 Cedar Road, Smithers, British Columbia.

Diamond drill holes LLDH-12-001 and LLDH-12-002 were collared 470m apart and tested the northern and southern end of the weak magnetic anomaly inferred to be the geophysical signature of the potassic core of the porphyry system at the West Zone. LLDH-12-001 was oriented due north and angled at -70° and LLDH-12-002 was oriented due south at -70°. LLDH-12-001 intersected consistent low grade Cu-Mo mineralization throughout the entire hole, hosted in quartz+biotite+feldspar+hornblende porphyry with weak potassic alteration characterized by fine-grained secondary biotite and K-feldspar selvages on quartz vein stockworking. Mineralization, as chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite, is hosted as disseminations and blebs in groundmass and quartz veining. The main mineralizing porphyry phase intrudes a fine-grained dark grey biotite+feldspar+hornblende intrusive phase as determined by cross-cutting relationships. An increase in Cu-Mo grade and sulphide content is observed in the fine-grained intrusive phase which represents a more mafic phase and favourable environment for mineralization. Rare narrow dikes (<10 m) of a barren quartz+biotite+feldspar+hornblende porphyry were intersected which represent a post-mineralization phase of the intrusive suite. Drill hole LLDH-12-001 averaged 0.19% Cu over 346 metres. The best intersection was between 264 and 282 metres which graded 0.40% Cu.

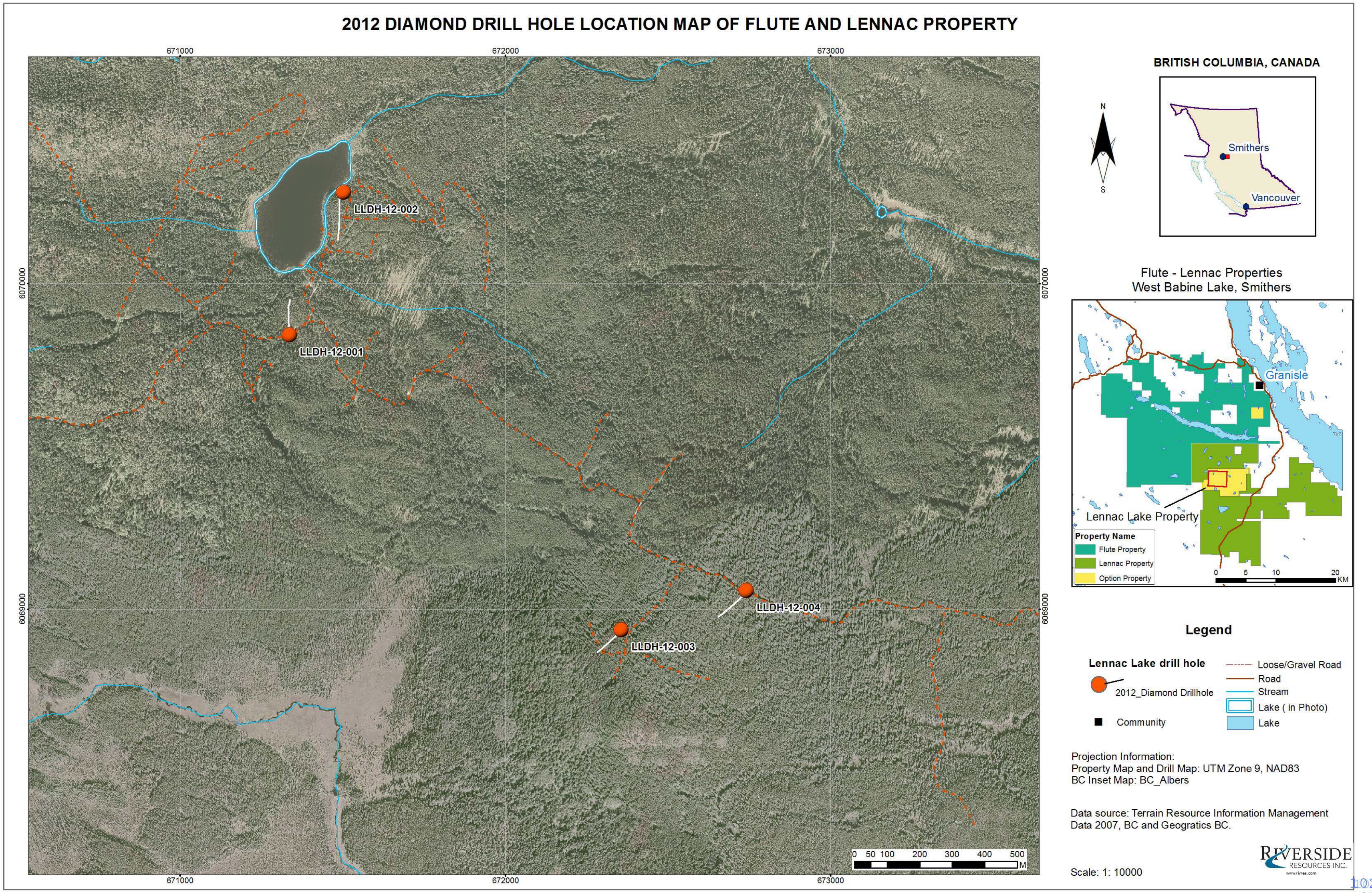


*Figure 6-7: 2012 Diamond Drilling Map Riverside Resources*

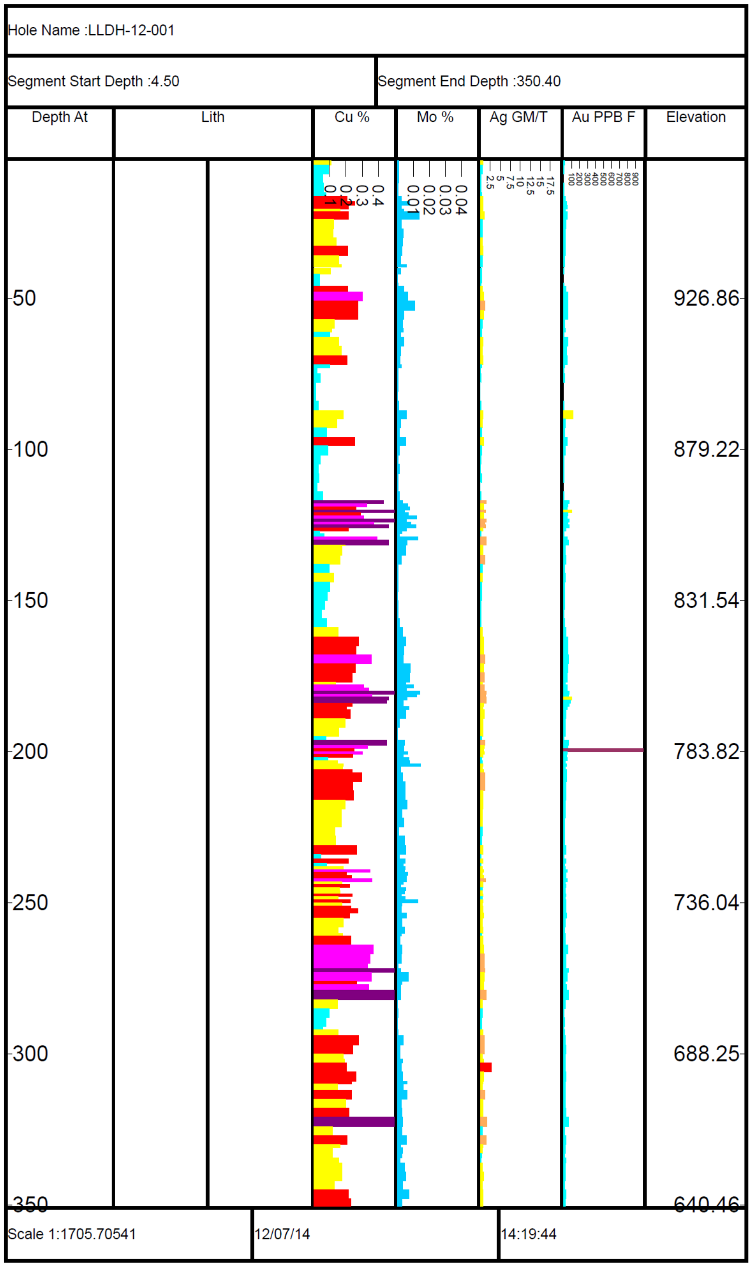


*Figure 6-8: Graphic log, hole LLDH-12-001*

Riverside drilled two additional diamond drill holes LLDH-12-003 and LLDH-12-004 in 2012. This two hole drill fence tested the continuity of known mineralization at the East Zone. The drill holes were chosen to test both the strong magnetic high halo and magnetic low centre of a “doughnut” magnetic anomaly - a geophysical signature favourable for porphyry systems – which underlies the East Zone. Both holes were oriented at 225° with a -70° dip. LLDH-12-003 drilled beneath a historic RC hole which returned narrow Cu mineralization. LLDH-12-003 encountered only localized Cu mineralization hosted as blebby and disseminated chalcopyrite in late quartz+carbonate veinlets within chlorite+epidote+magnetite altered crystal-lithic tuff. The alteration assemblage is typical of a distal propyllitic alteration halo within the Lennac Lake porphyry systems. Tan coloured quartz+feldspar+biotite dikes cut the crystal-lithic tuff. Hole LLDH-12-004 targeted the magnetic low centre within the doughnut shaped magnetic feature and intersected a light grey to tan strongly clay+sericite altered quartz+biotite+feldspar porphyry with two phases of strong stockwork veining. Fine, wormy, quartz veins with delicate UST textures are cut by planar, barren quartz vein stockwork throughout the hole. Although the intense stockwork veining was encouraging, the lack of sulphide suggests the intrusive phase was not intruded under favourable conditions for copper porphyry mineralization. Only very localized molybdenite and rare chalcopyrite veinlets were intersected in LLDH-12-004.

Riverside Resources subsequently cancelled their option agreement at Lennac Lake in early 2014 even though a number of new targets generated by the airborne magnetometer and ground IP surveys remained untested. As well the two deeper holes, LLDH-12-001 and LLDH-12-002 confirmed Cu porphyry mineralization to depths greater than 400m from surface and remains open at the West Zon as shown below in Figure 6-9.

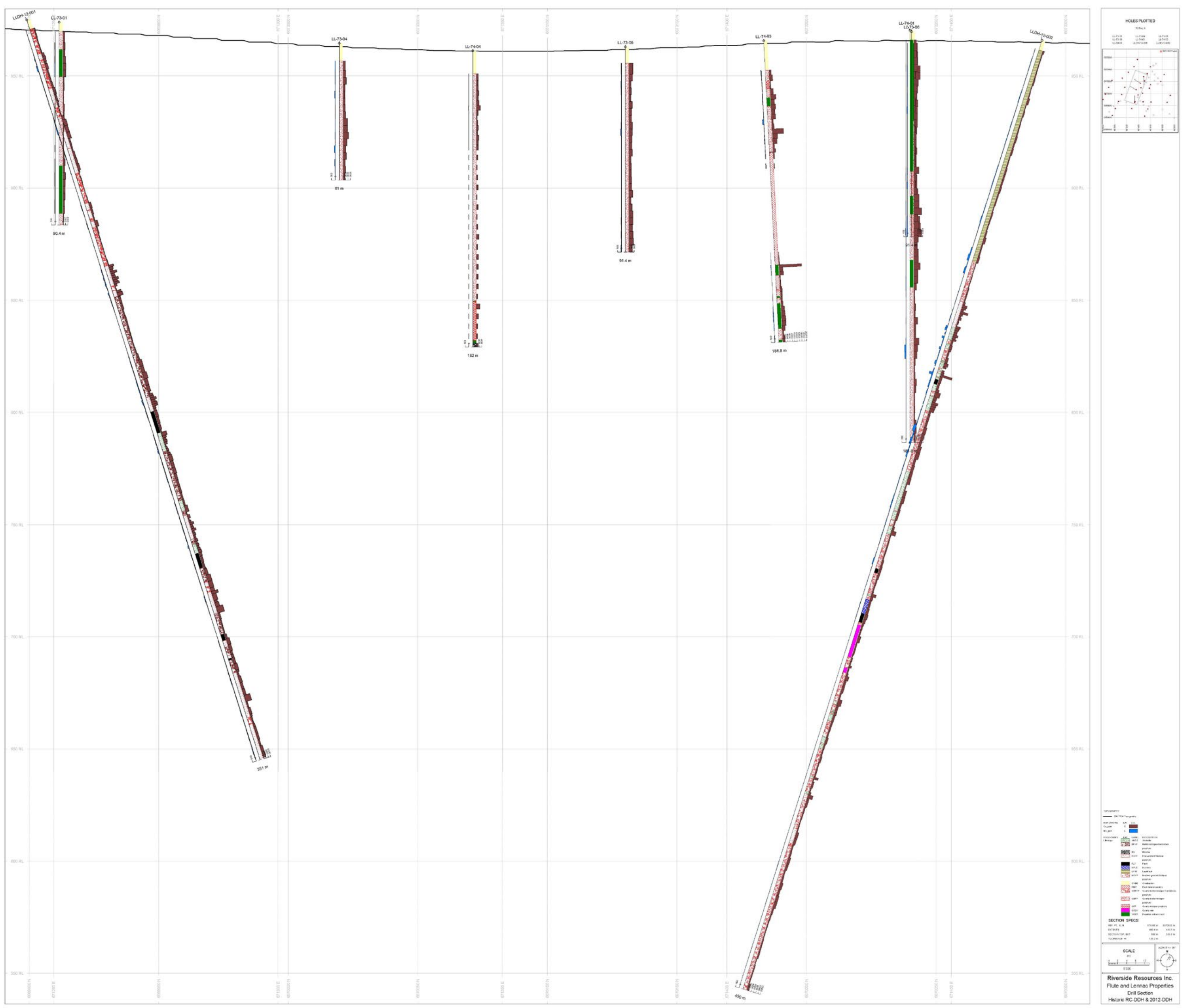


*Figure 6-9: Cross Section West Zone Drilling*

## 6.8 2017 Pivit Exploration Inc

In 2017 Pivot Exploration Inc. optioned the Lennac Lake Property. Fieldwork consisted of the collection of 431 tree bark samples, 35 rock samples and 9 soil samples. This work was done by Rich River Exploration on behalf of Pivit and was supervised by Craig Lynes (P.Geo.). The sampling took place over a three week period in August, 2017. Samples collected by Rich River were shipped to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Vancouver and were analyzed for 36 elements using an Aqua Regia digestion and an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. This section describes the results of the 2017 geochemical program.

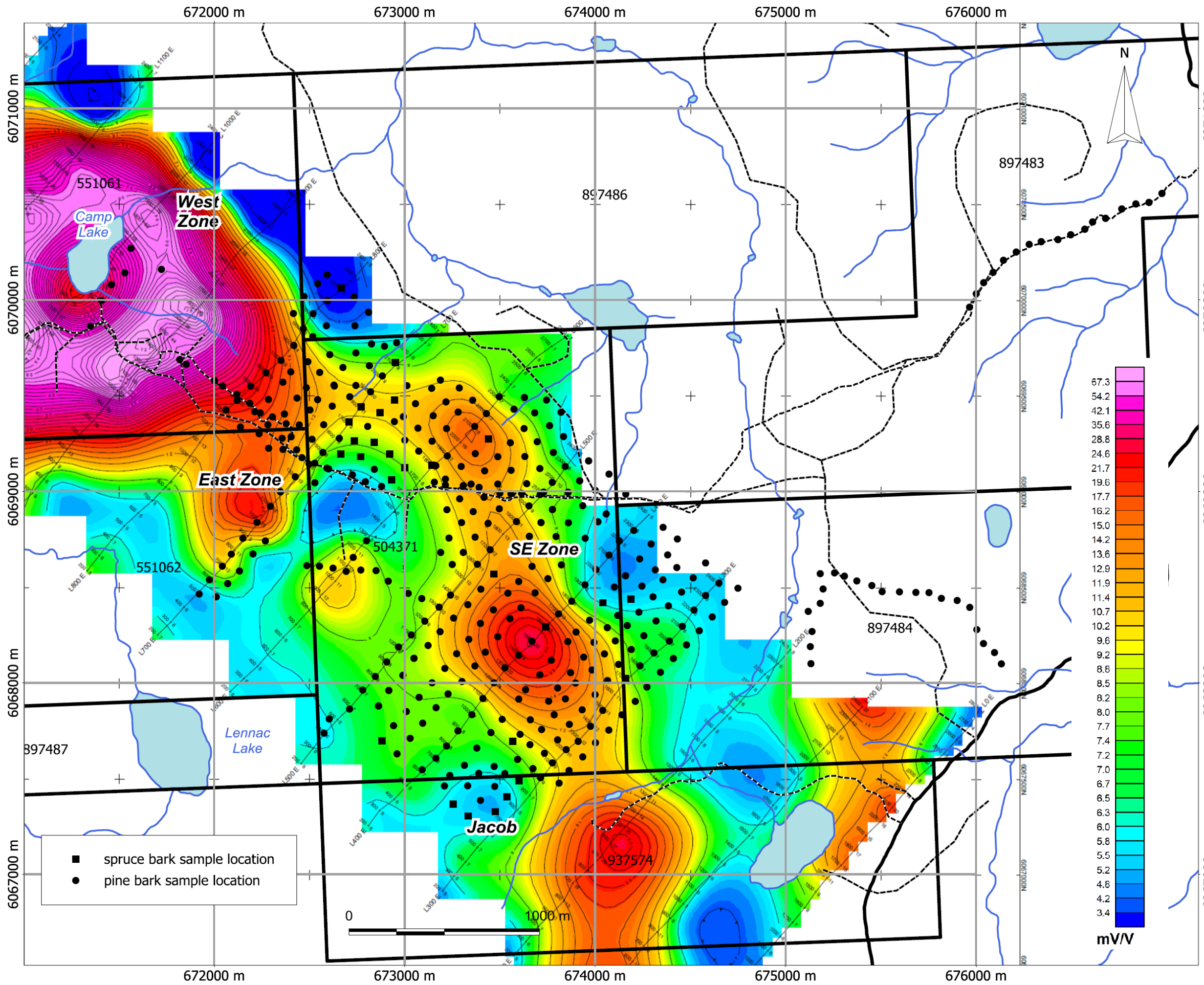


*Figure 6-10: Location of 2017 tree bark samples superimposed on the 2012 IP chargeability map of Riverside Resources.*

## 6.9 Tree Bark Geochemistry

The Lennac Lake property is located in a biogeoclimatic regime where tree roots penetrate to a depth of several metres and extract metals from the soil, glacial drift, locally the bedrock and the waters contained within these media (Dunn, 1997). The roots extract elements required by the trees, together with others not required for plant growth, but which the trees can tolerate. Many of the latter group of elements are stored in the outer bark, twig ends and tree tops. Thus, the extensive root system of a tree is able to integrate the geochemical signature of many cubic metres of the substrate and amplify this signature by accumulating elements in the tree extremities. Surveys to collect and analyze tree and scrub tissues can, therefore, provide valuable information on the chemistry of ths substrate and assist in defining areas of good mineral exploration potential (Dunn, 1997).

The purpose of the tree bark sampling done in 2017 was to locate new zones of mineralization in areas of glacial overburden cover. Most of this cover is comprised of outwash gravel and sands. Previous soil sampling has produced only sporadic anomalies. even in areas of known bedrock mineralization. Figure 6-8 shows the location of 2017 tree bark samples. The main area of sampling was centered on an IP chargeability anomaly in the southeast zone that could potentially represent a new zone of sulphide mineralization below the overburden cover. Tree bark was collected from 403 pine trees and 28 spruce trees on the property. Summary statistics for these samples are given in Tables 6-7 and 6-8.

Tree bark sampling revealed a broad concentric metal zonation correlated with the chargeability anomaly at the Southeast Zone. Figure 6-11 displays a clustering of anomalous copper results on the Southeast Zone. Figure 6-13 displays a concentric concentration of Mo results slightly more distal to the anomalous Cu results.  Figure 6-15 shows a broadly arcuate concentration of Ag results, to the south and further distal to the Cu and Mo concentric anomalies. Figure 6-16 shows a broadly arcuate concentration of anomalous Au results, to the north of the Cu and Mo concentric anomalies. Figure 6-17 shows a weakly developed area of anomalous Zn samples to the east and south, largely correlative with the Ag anomalous samples. Overall, this may represent metal zonation from a porphyry hydrothermal system whereby a low grade Cu core develops into a higher grade Cu-Mo shell. Distal to this shell a low pyrite shell may develop and further out peripheral alteration and metal zonation depositing elevated silver, gold and base metals.

*Table 6-6: Summary statistics pine bark samples (N=403)*

| Element. | No. | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Standard Deviation | 98th Percentile | 95th Percentile | 90th Percentile | 50th Percentile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mo PPM | 403 | 0.52 | 30.41 | 5.05 | 3.28 | 12.99 | 9.65 | 8.13 | 5.05 |
| Cu PPM | 403 | 69.20 | 470.02 | 242.01 | 78.04 | 385.64 | 369.26 | 338.51 | 242.01 |
| Pb PPM | 403 | 3.59 | 120.21 | 24.35 | 11.79 | 52.68 | 44.70 | 39.95 | 24.35 |
| Zn PPM | 403 | 983.50 | 4161.30 | 2283.90 | 534.61 | 3410.48 | 3211.56 | 3006.98 | 2283.90 |
| Zn DBE | 403 | 17.34 | 75.75 | 33.59 | 9.30 | 57.14 | 52.47 | 48.16 | 33.59 |
| Ag PPB | 401 | 113.00 | 16291.00 | 1051.00 | 1405.89 | 4787.88 | 3709.10 | 2853.00 | 1051.00 |
| Ni PPM | 401 | 0.30 | 50.80 | 13.00 | 8.12 | 35.80 | 30.30 | 25.40 | 13.00 |
| Co PPM | 403 | 0.50 | 12.50 | 3.90 | 1.62 | 8.10 | 7.00 | 6.40 | 3.90 |
| Mn PPM | 217 | 1033.00 | 9962.00 | 6338.00 | 2265.91 | 9838.48 | 9478.60 | 9083.60 | 6338.00 |
| Fe % | 403 | 0.03 | 1.83 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 0.77 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.39 |
| As PPM | 397 | 0.20 | 11.40 | 2.10 | 1.07 | 4.52 | 3.90 | 3.30 | 2.10 |
| U PPM | 243 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.10 |
| Au PPB | 345 | 0.20 | 60.90 | 1.80 | 3.61 | 7.66 | 5.50 | 4.26 | 1.80 |
| Th PPM | 369 | 0.10 | 0.70 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| Sr PPM | 403 | 307.90 | 1733.60 | 595.80 | 194.00 | 1164.45 | 937.26 | 874.04 | 595.80 |

| Element. | No. | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Standard Deviation | 98th Percentile | 95th Percentile | 90th Percentile | 50th Percentile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cd PPM | 403 | 0.67 | 103.81 | 31.54 | 16.36 | 73.60 | 61.67 | 53.50 | 31.54 |
| Sb PPM | 403 | 0.05 | 3.57 | 1.02 | 0.48 | 2.14 | 1.87 | 1.66 | 1.02 |
| Bi PPM | 396 | 0.02 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.12 |
| V PPM | 395 | 2.00 | 47.00 | 9.00 | 4.99 | 21.00 | 18.00 | 16.00 | 9.00 |
| Ca % | 403 | 15.85 | 36.09 | 28.20 | 2.94 | 34.37 | 33.17 | 31.96 | 28.20 |
| P % | 403 | 0.33 | 2.89 | 1.23 | 0.42 | 2.03 | 1.89 | 1.77 | 1.23 |
| La PPM | 398 | 0.50 | 6.50 | 1.90 | 0.86 | 4.01 | 3.52 | 3.10 | 1.90 |
| Cr PPM | 402 | 0.60 | 16.00 | 3.20 | 1.64 | 6.40 | 6.00 | 5.20 | 3.20 |
| Mg % | 403 | 0.73 | 5.57 | 2.24 | 0.78 | 4.22 | 3.72 | 3.31 | 2.24 |
| Ba PPM | 403 | 252.90 | 7963.10 | 768.70 | 756.39 | 1721.09 | 1396.93 | 1226.46 | 768.70 |
| Ti PPM | 403 | 19.00 | 595.00 | 139.00 | 55.01 | 242.92 | 223.90 | 205.80 | 139.00 |
| B PPM | 403 | 59.00 | 594.00 | 229.00 | 77.68 | 417.68 | 375.90 | 338.80 | 229.00 |
| Al % | 403 | 0.02 | 4.59 | 1.60 | 1.07 | 4.06 | 3.68 | 3.24 | 1.60 |
| Na % | 403 | 0.04 | 0.40 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.13 |
| K % | 398 | 1.19 | 9.96 | 3.86 | 1.57 | 8.45 | 7.37 | 6.17 | 3.86 |
| W PPM | 307 | 0.10 | 0.60 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| Sc PPM | 403 | 0.10 | 7.40 | 2.20 | 1.18 | 4.40 | 4.00 | 3.80 | 2.20 |
| Tl PPM | 373 | 0.02 | 1.65 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.68 | 0.51 | 0.39 | 0.12 |
| S % | 403 | 0.28 | 1.51 | 0.78 | 0.18 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.78 |
| Se PPM | 209 | 0.10 | 2.30 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 1.48 | 1.16 | 0.90 | 0.40 |
| Te PPM | 234 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Ga PPM | 402 | 0.30 | 5.40 | 1.70 | 0.74 | 3.40 | 3.20 | 2.80 | 1.70 |

Notes: Only values within the limits of detection were used to calculate statistics. For Mn, 186 samples were above the 10,000 ppm upper limit for the analytical method used.

As shown in the tables Cu, Zn, Ag, Mn, Sr, Ca, Ba and B are all relatively enriched in the ashed bark samples with similar results for both pine and spruce sample sets. Mo and Pb also show significant variation although their overall concentrations in the ashed samples were relatively low compared to Cu and Zn.

*Table 6-7: Summary statistics, spruce bark samples (N=28)*

| Map No. | No. | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Standard Deviation | 98th Percentile | 95th Percentile | 90th Percentile | 50th Percentile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mo PPM | 28 | 0.81 | 8.32 | 2.20 | 1.68 | 6.79 | 5.15 | 4.28 | 2.20 |
| Cu PPM | 28 | 42.37 | 394.32 | 148.08 | 80.07 | 335.47 | 278.67 | 257.41 | 148.08 |
| Pb PPM | 28 | 2.81 | 30.49 | 8.36 | 8.18 | 28.81 | 27.06 | 23.78 | 8.36 |
| Zn PPM | 28 | 1499.80 | 3843.80 | 2205.80 | 616.19 | 3826.47 | 3677.23 | 3229.75 | 2205.80 |
| Ag PPB | 28 | 122.00 | 1400.00 | 365.00 | 338.82 | 1381.64 | 1266.95 | 741.40 | 365.00 |

| Map No. | No. | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Standard Deviation | 98th Percentile | 95th Percentile | 90th Percentile | 50th Percentile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ni PPM | 23 | 0.40 | 33.90 | 3.30 | 7.01 | 25.67 | 14.24 | 5.54 | 3.30 |
| Co PPM | 28 | 0.50 | 6.30 | 1.40 | 1.33 | 5.71 | 4.75 | 2.85 | 1.40 |
| Mn PPM | 26 | 1036.00 | 8560.00 | 2961.00 | 1888.41 | 7600.00 | 6400.75 | 5672.00 | 2961.00 |
| Fe % | 28 | 0.03 | 0.46 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.10 |
| As PPM | 26 | 0.20 | 3.60 | 1.15 | 0.91 | 3.40 | 3.13 | 2.65 | 1.15 |
| U PPM | 2 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Au PPB | 26 | 0.40 | 52.20 | 1.70 | 10.20 | 33.75 | 12.33 | 3.25 | 1.70 |
| Th PPM | 8 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.05 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.20 |
| Sr PPM | 20 | 457.20 | 1800.10 | 1457.80 | 437.83 | 1785.39 | 1763.34 | 1667.89 | 1457.80 |
| Cd PPM | 28 | 0.26 | 61.46 | 1.02 | 13.45 | 45.65 | 31.35 | 15.86 | 1.02 |
| Sb PPM | 28 | 0.07 | 1.20 | 0.23 | 0.32 | 1.16 | 1.03 | 0.81 | 0.23 |
| Bi PPM | 15 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.05 |
| V PPM | 11 | 3.00 | 14.00 | 6.00 | 3.36 | 13.20 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 |
| Ca % | 28 | 23.85 | 36.92 | 32.82 | 3.01 | 36.80 | 36.60 | 35.98 | 32.82 |
| P % | 28 | 0.27 | 2.09 | 0.64 | 0.36 | 1.66 | 1.25 | 1.04 | 0.64 |
| La PPM | 16 | 0.50 | 2.30 | 0.95 | 0.55 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 1.90 | 0.95 |
| Cr PPM | 22 | 0.50 | 4.50 | 1.10 | 1.04 | 3.95 | 3.20 | 3.13 | 1.10 |
| Mg % | 28 | 0.46 | 2.57 | 1.04 | 0.50 | 2.37 | 2.04 | 1.73 | 1.04 |
| Ba PPM | 28 | 556.70 | 7907.40 | 4572.30 | 1906.28 | 7784.23 | 7396.82 | 6858.13 | 4572.30 |
| Ti PPM | 28 | 27.00 | 171.00 | 49.50 | 36.44 | 146.70 | 123.90 | 116.50 | 49.50 |
| B PPM | 28 | 174.00 | 491.00 | 283.00 | 74.82 | 458.60 | 410.00 | 358.40 | 283.00 |
| Al % | 28 | 0.03 | 3.48 | 0.07 | 0.72 | 2.67 | 1.41 | 0.29 | 0.07 |
| Na % | 28 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.08 |
| K % | 27 | 0.96 | 9.09 | 4.09 | 2.10 | 8.61 | 7.90 | 7.00 | 4.09 |
| W PPM | 7 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Sc PPM | 26 | 0.10 | 3.60 | 2.00 | 1.21 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 2.00 |
| Tl PPM | 15 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| S % | 28 | 0.20 | 1.10 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.97 | 0.79 | 0.64 | 0.40 |
| Se PPM | 5 | 0.10 | 1.10 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 1.05 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 0.20 |
| Te PPM | 23 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.08 |
| Ga PPM | 28 | 0.20 | 2.10 | 0.85 | 0.55 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 0.85 |

### 6.9.1 Copper

The location of tree bark samples containing anomalous concentrations of copper is shown in Figure 14. Statistically anomalous samples in the >98$^{th}$ percentile, 98$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile and 90$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile ranges are plotted as proportionally sized symbols. The highest values returned were 470.02 ppm Cu for pine bark and 394.2 for spruce bark. Both of these samples were located near the East Zone. As shown on Figure 6-9 there was a wide distribution of anomalous samples with a clustering of anomalous samples in the Southeast Zone.

Of particular interest were samples collected from the West Zone. The purpose of this sampling was to determine what the concentration levels of Cu in ashed pine bark might be for trees growing directly above known subsurface Cu mineralization. Sample locations are shown in Figure 6-9 and analytical results are given in Table 6-8. Surprisingly only 1 of the 6 samples collected was above the 50th percentile in terms of Cu concentration. Bark samples collected elsewhere on the property generally had higher or similar Cu content to those from the West Zone.

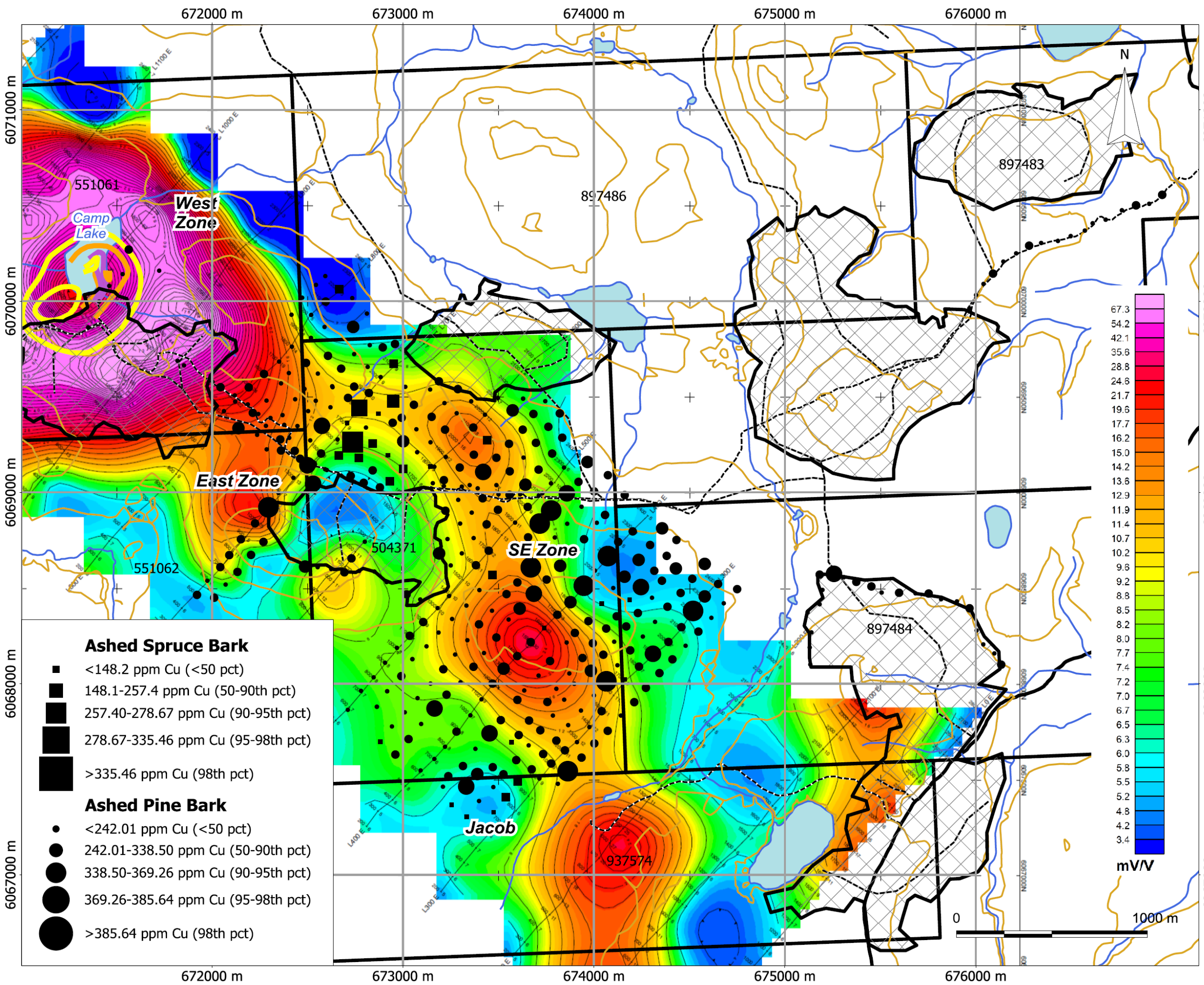


*Figure 6-11: Proportional symbol plot showing range of Cu in tree bark samples superimposed on IP chargeability.*

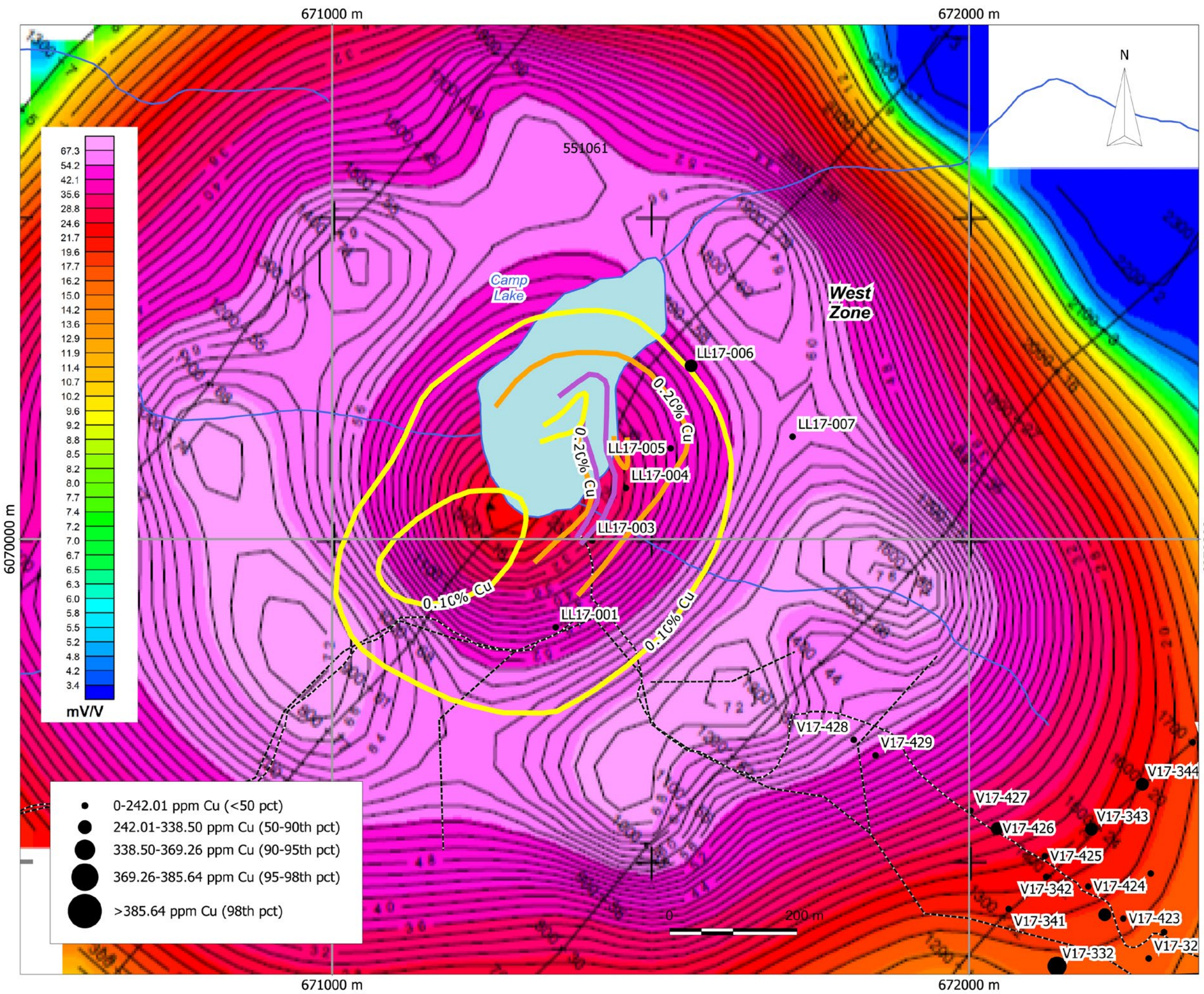


*Figure 6-12: West zone pine bark sample locations. Yellow lines indicate 0.1% Cu, orange 0.2% Cu, and purple 0.3% Cu.*

*Table 6-8: Analytical results for ashed pine bark samples, West Zone.*

| Map No. | Mo PPM | Cu PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LL17-001 | 9.09 | 186.83 | 2942.7 | 515 |
| LL17-003 | 2.09 | 101.89 | 3097.8 | 330 |
| LL17-004 | 1.38 | 204.06 | 1321.7 | 263 |
| LL17-005 | 4.26 | 143.23 | 1618.6 | 5192 |
| LL17-006 | 6.08 | 264.61 | 2020.6 | 1383 |
| LL17-007 | 3.03 | 154.39 | 1873.7 | 165 |

### 6.9.2 Molybdenum

The locations of tree bark samples containing anomalous concentrations of molybdenum are shown in Figure 6-13. Statistically anomalous samples in the >98$^{th}$ percentile, 98$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile and 90$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile ranges are plotted as proportional symbols. The highest values returned were 30.4 ppm Mo for pine bark and 8.3 ppm Mo for spruce bark. As shown on Figure 6-14 there was a clustering of anomalous samples just north of the East Zone. Previous drilling in this area has intersected low grade Mo mineralization.

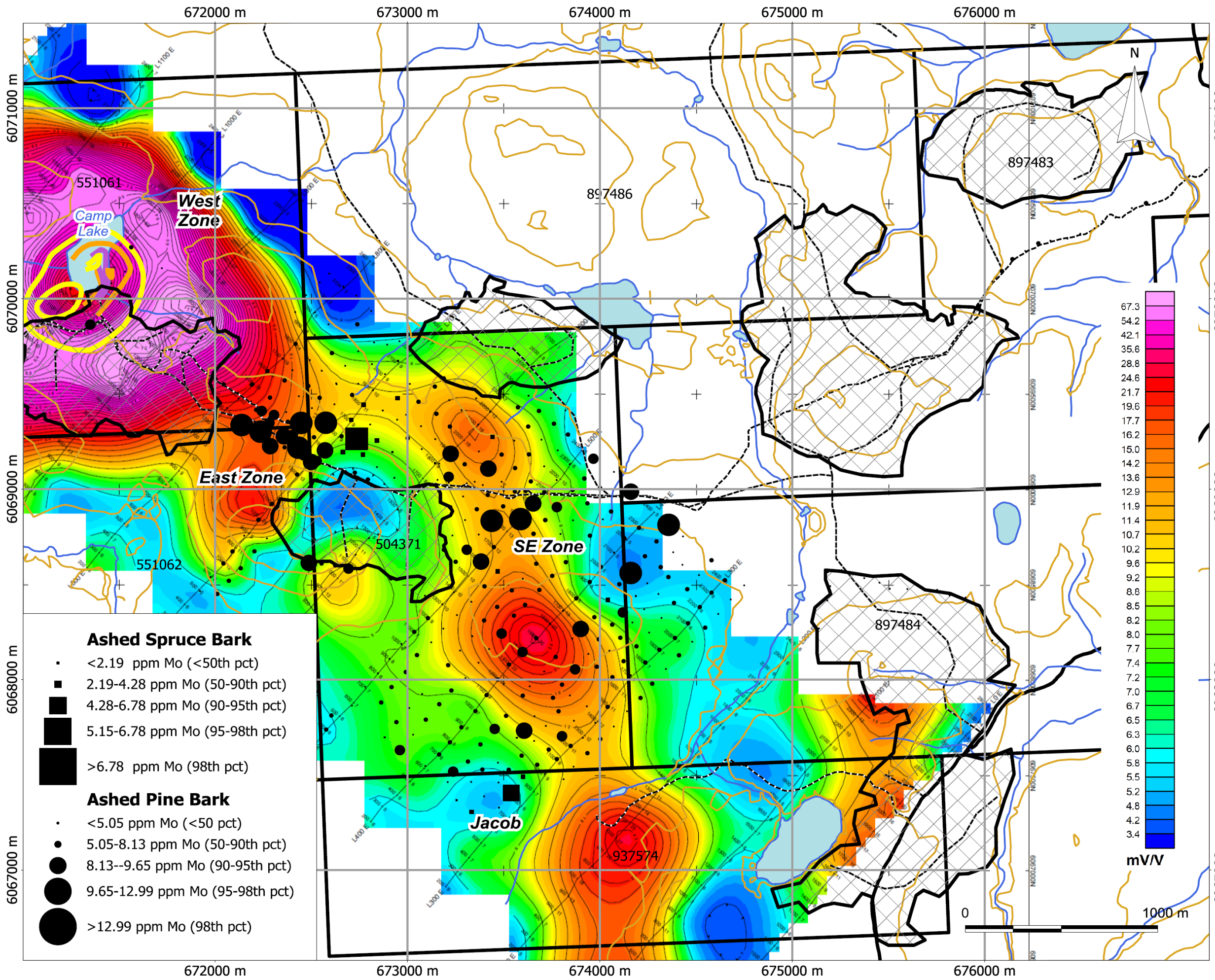


*Figure 6-13: Proportional showing Mo in tree bark samples superimposed on IP chargeability.*

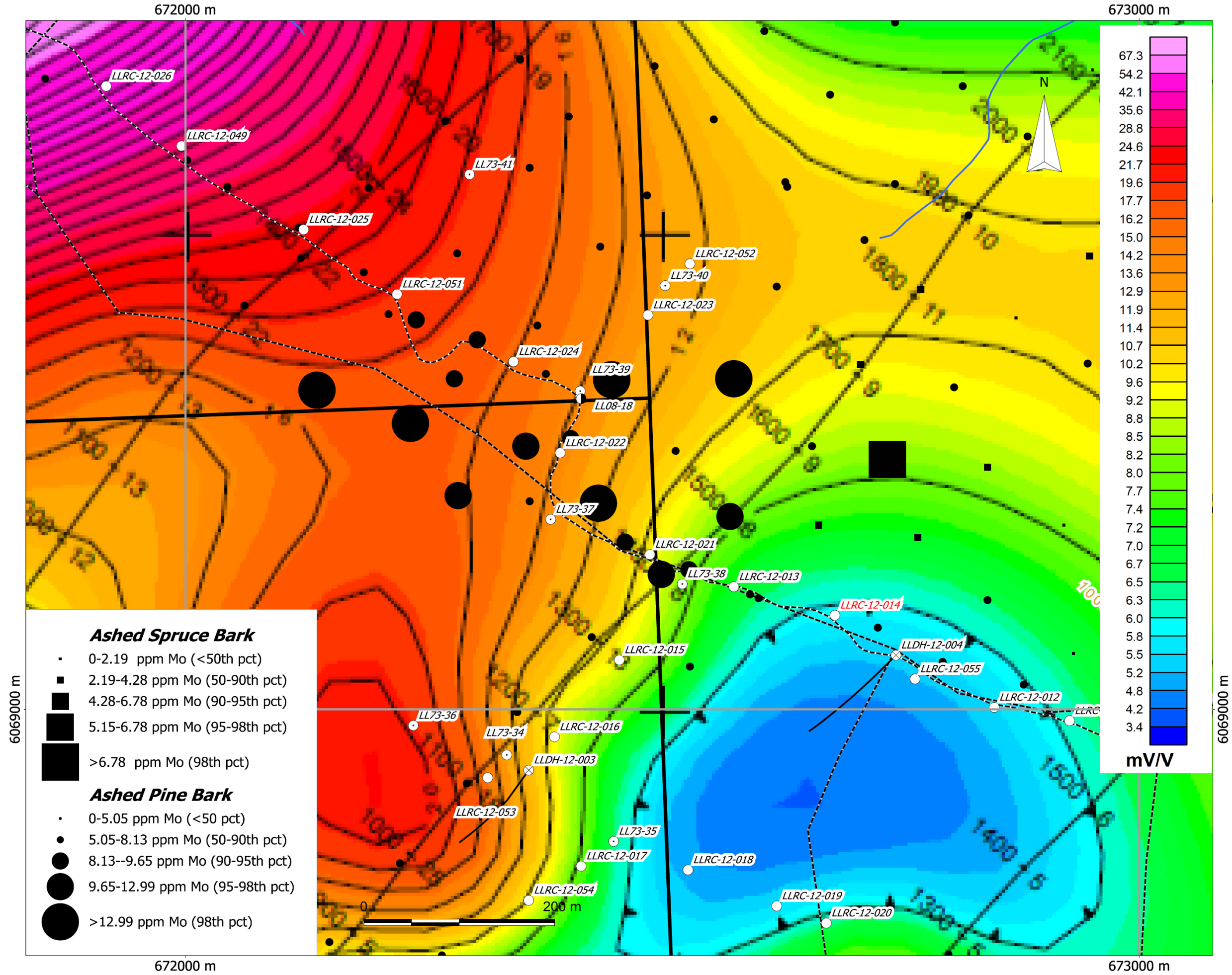


*Figure 6-14: Location of anomalous Mo tree bark samples and drill hole locations north of the East Zone.*

## 6.9.3 Silver

The locations of tree bark samples containing anomalous concentrations of silver are shown in Figure 6-15. Statistically anomalous samples in the >98th percentile, 98th to 95th percentile and 90th to 95th percentile ranges are plotted as proportional symbols. The highest value returned was 16,291 ppb Ag for a pine bark sample collected 1.2 kilometres east of the West Zone in an area of low chargeability (Figure 18). The highest Ag in spruce bark was 1,400 ppb Ag. As shown on Figure 6-15 there was a wide distribution of anomalous samples with no clear pattern of distribution.

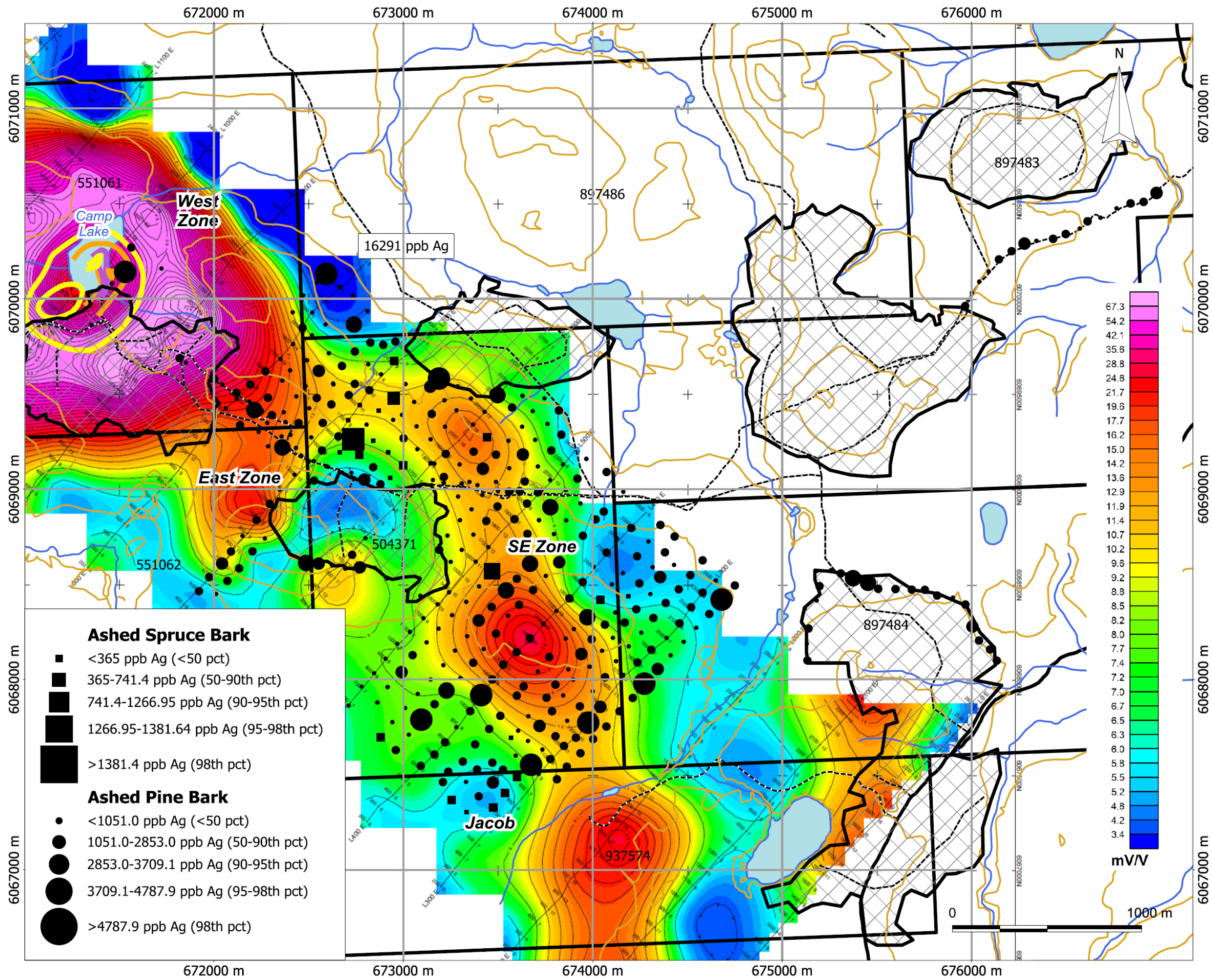


*Figure 6-15: Proportional symbol Ag in tree bark samples superimposed on IP chargeability.*

### 6.9.4 Gold

The locations of tree bark samples containing anomalous concentrations of gold are shown in Figure 19. Statistically anomalous samples in the >98th percentile, 98th to 95th percentile and 90th to 95th percentile ranges are plotted as proportional symbols. The highest value returned was 60.9 ppb Au for a pine bark sample collected southwest of the Southeast Zone in an area of relatively low chargeability (Figure 6-16). The highest Au in spruce bark was 52.2 ppb for a sample taken northeast of the East Zone (Figure 19) in an area of moderate chargeability. As shown on Figure 6-16 there was a wide distribution of statistically anomalous samples with no clear pattern of distribution although there are four anomalous samples near the northeast limit of the main tree bark sampling area. Three of these samples are from an area of low chargeability (Figure 6-16)

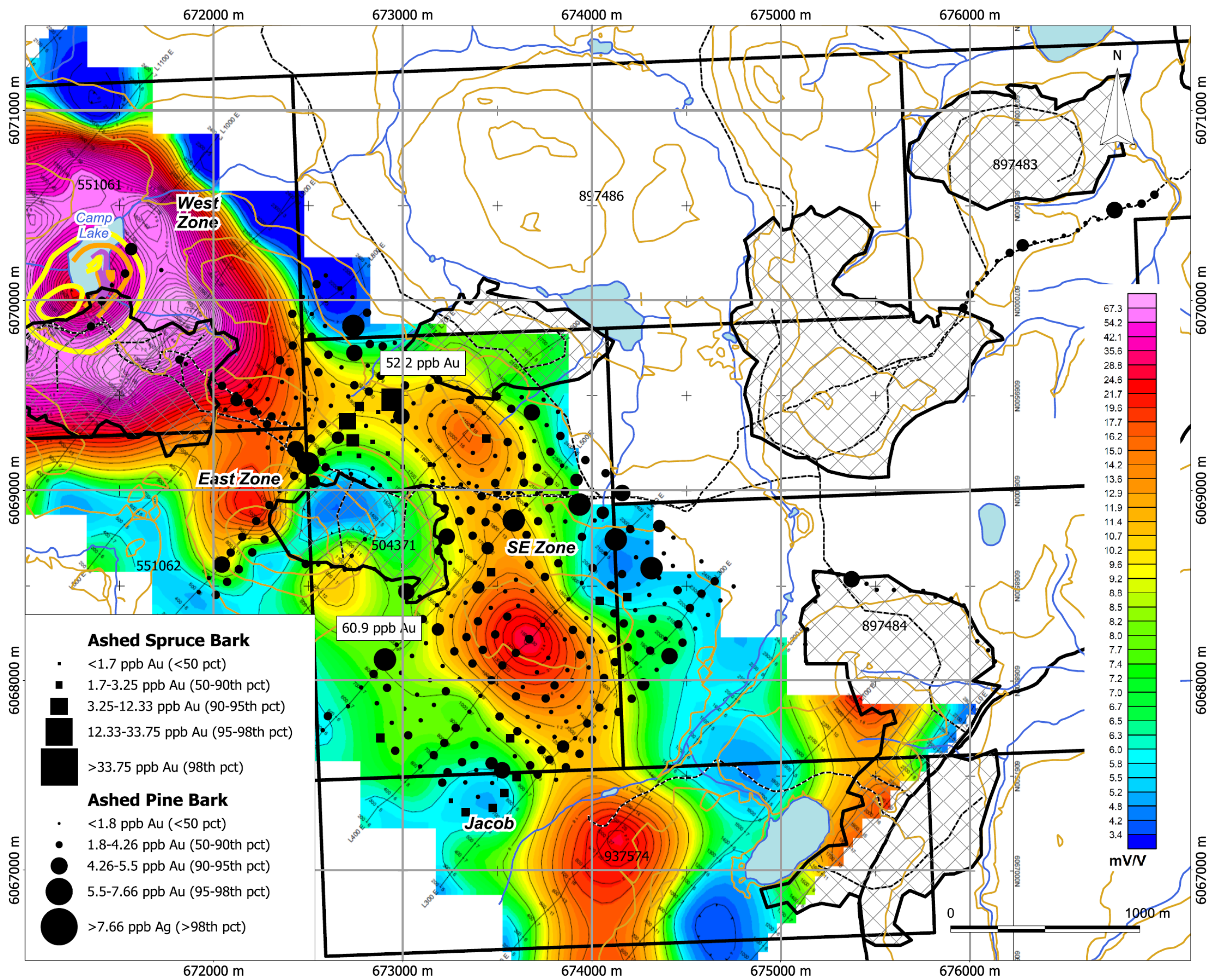


*Figure 6-16: Proportional symbol Au in tree bark samples superimposed on IP chargeability.*

## 6.9.5 Zinc

The locations of tree bark samples containing anomalous concentrations of zinc are shown in Figure 6-17. Statistically anomalous samples in the >98$^{th}$ percentile, 98$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile and 90$^{th}$ to 95$^{th}$ percentile ranges are plotted as proportional symbols. The highest value returned was 4,161.30 ppm Zn for a pine bark sample collected approximately 600 metres east of the Southeast Zone in an area of low chargeability (Figure 6-16) where there is also a number of anomalous Au samples. The highest Zn in spruce bark was 3,843.8 ppm for a sample taken near the Jacob showing (Figure 6-17) in an area of relatively low chargeability. As shown on Figure 20 there was a wide distribution of statistically anomalous samples with no clear pattern of distribution although there are three anomalous samples near the northeast limit of the main tree bark sampling area, in the same general area as a number of Au anomalies.

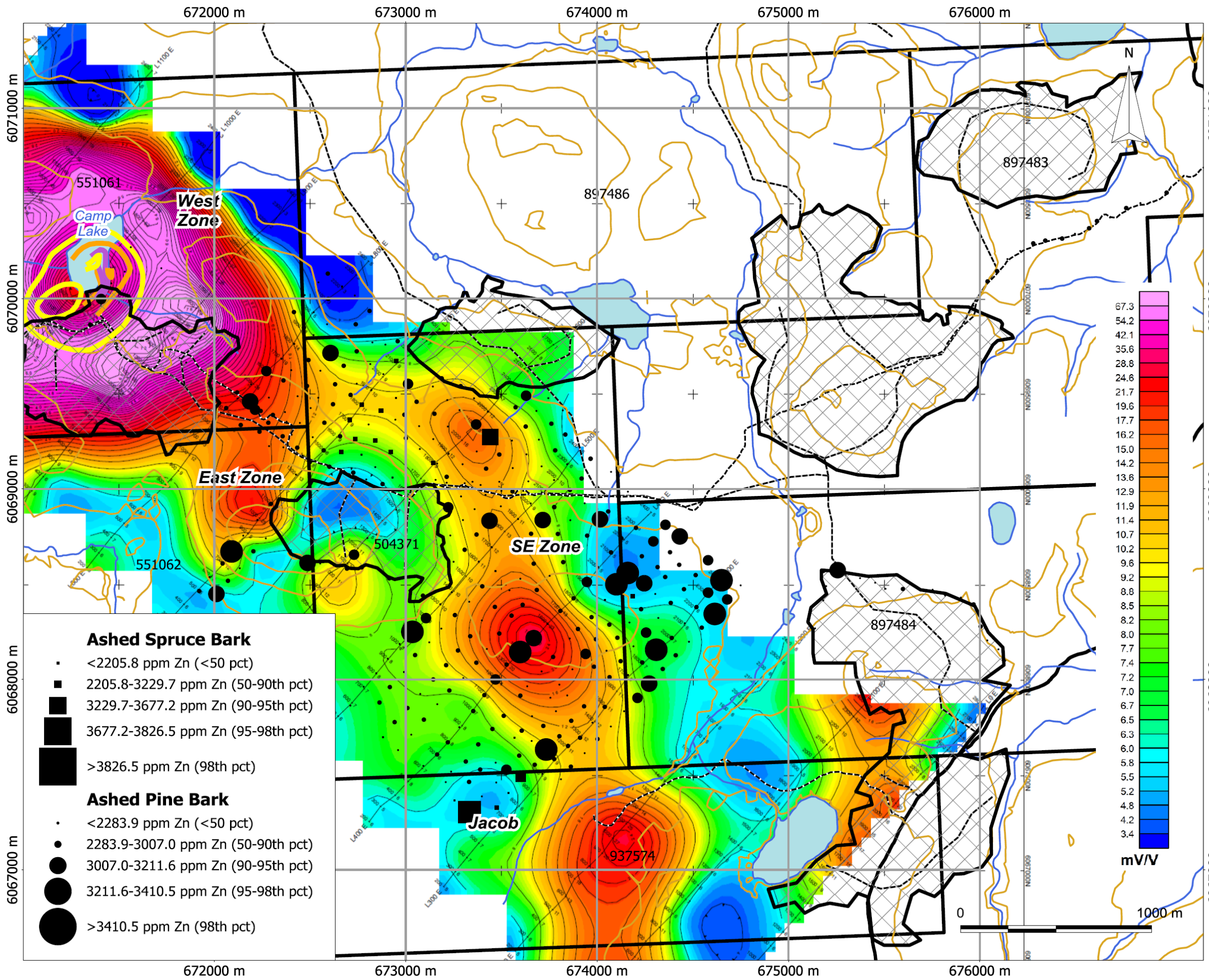


*Figure 6-17: Proportional symbol Zn in tree bark samples superimposed on IP chargeability.*

## 6.10 Rock Geochemistry

A total of 35 rock samples were collected in 2017. A summary of the analytical results for elements of interest is given in Table 6-10. Sample locations are shown in Figure 6-18. The most significant result was 17,774.1 ppb Au and 10,839 ppm Ag for an angular float sample collected along the new access road in the central part of the property (Sample LENR1702). This sample is described as a quartz breccia vein comprised of 40% white and 40% grey quartz, 15% remnant sericitic altered wallrock and 5% dilational massive veinlet pyrite and 2% fine to coarse disseminated in quartz pyrite. Other mineralized samples (LENR1707-LENR1716) that returned anomalous Cu and Ag were collected from a trench along the old access road at the Surratt showing. This showing is comprised of white to grey clay-sericite altered volcanic breccia with malachite staining. Sample LENR1706 returned 2332 ppm Cu and 5695 ppb Ag and was collected from a new borrow pit along the access road east of the Surratt showing.

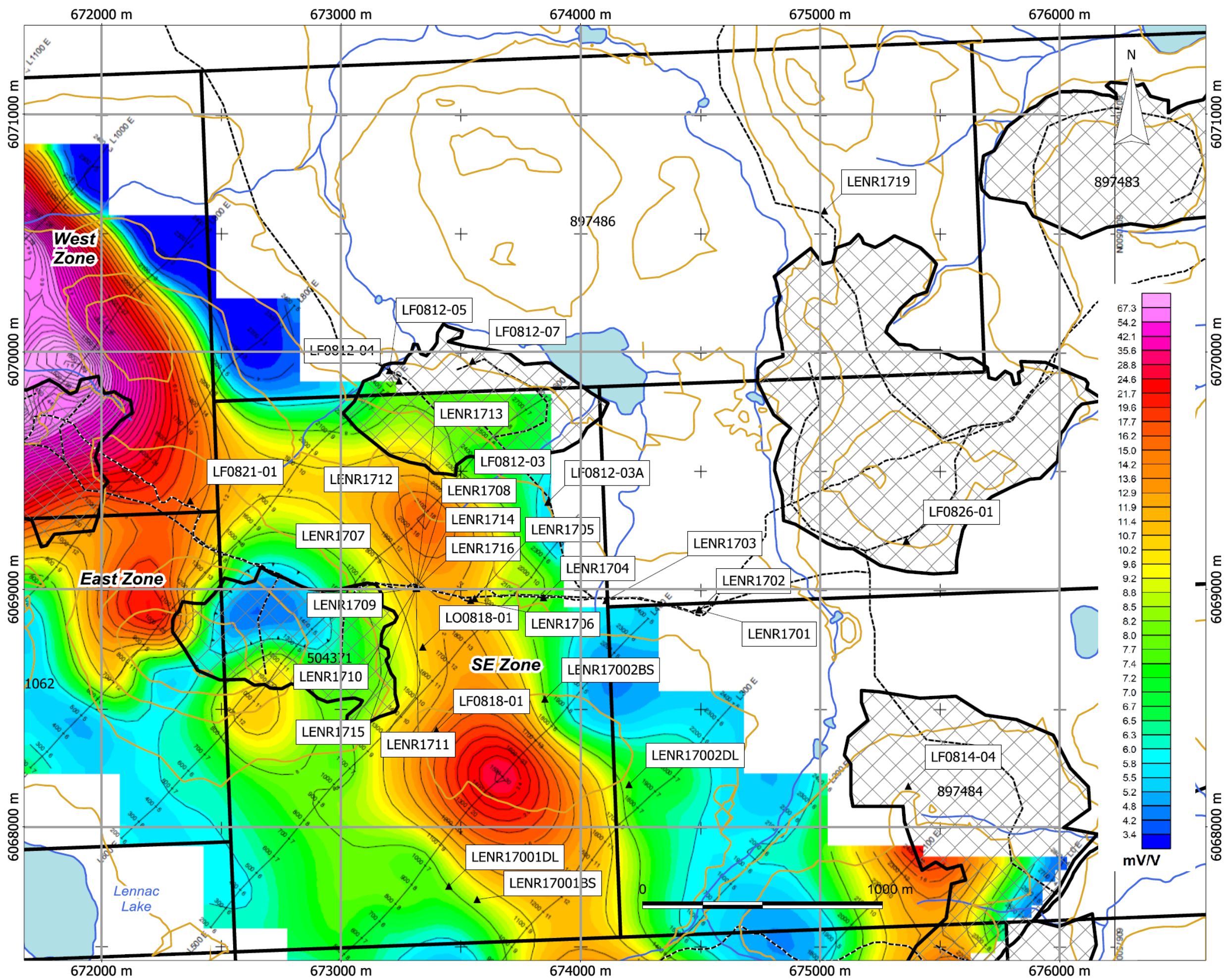


*Figure 6-18: Location of rock samples collected in 2017.*

*Table 6-9: Analytical results for 2017 rock samples.*

| Lab No. | Type | Easting | Northing | Mo PPM | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPB | As PPM | Au PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LENR1701 | SC | 674493 | 6068914 | 3.26 | 837.37 | 9.73 | 119.2 | 2080 | 195.7 | 22.3 |
| LENR1702 | F | 674497 | 6068913 | 12.09 | 582.93 | 39.61 | 132.7 | 10839 | 195.6 | 17774.1 |
| LENR1703 | O | 674106 | 6068953 | 0.79 | 617.27 | 6.22 | 52.3 | 1707 | 71 | 104.9 |
| LENR1704 | O | 673845 | 6068965 | 1.15 | 85.97 | 5.07 | 65.8 | 287 | 13.6 | 24.6 |
| LENR1705 | O | 673558 | 6068961 | 0.18 | 222.1 | 3.92 | 25 | 210 | 18.3 | 11.5 |
| LENR1706 | O | 673541 | 6068953 | 5.29 | 2332.21 | 93.76 | 84 | 5695 | 654.5 | 44.5 |
| LENR1707 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 5.82 | 1994.89 | 132.51 | 127.5 | 5347 | 528.5 | 30.4 |
| LENR1708 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 4.68 | 2198.72 | 88.77 | 135.6 | 6268 | 563.6 | 54.1 |
| LENR1709 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 6.5 | 1027.95 | 52.35 | 84.5 | 3935 | 292.4 | 22.7 |

| Lab No. | Type | Easting | Northing | Mo PPM | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPB | As PPM | Au PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LENR1710 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 5.36 | 883.55 | 45.01 | 75.9 | 2934 | 262.8 | 24.3 |
| LENR1711 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 5.89 | 2967.38 | 33.44 | 108.3 | 7753 | 579.1 | 137.4 |
| LENR1712 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 3.48 | 3940.95 | 40.4 | 105.8 | 11221 | 415.5 | 286.4 |
| LENR1713 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 8.4 | 7898.44 | 207.33 | 240.9 | 20709 | 2173.3 | 196.5 |
| LENR1714 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 5.03 | 838.79 | 42.62 | 75.5 | 3336 | 209.2 | 40.3 |
| LENR1715 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 10.91 | 848.5 | 28.67 | 46.3 | 4509 | 248.5 | 45.2 |
| LENR1716 | O | 673314 | 6069005 | 5.1 | 1741.9 | 15.96 | 41.3 | 5710 | 296.6 | 71.8 |
| LENR1717 | F | 674032 | 6066944 | 1.73 | 23.22 | 4.53 | 13.3 | 79 | 60.9 | <0.2 |
| LENR1718 | SC | 675027 | 6067417 | 0.42 | 30.13 | 3.61 | 25.7 | 62 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| LENR1719 | F | 675018 | 6070593 | 0.27 | 7.61 | 10 | 55.1 | 151 | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| LENR1720 | SC | 674535 | 6071774 | 0.49 | 41.08 | 4.54 | 28.4 | 81 | 569.6 | 0.5 |
| LENR17001BS | SC? | 673568 | 6067694 | 2.88 | 92.98 | 3.97 | 111.6 | 56 | 18.6 | <0.2 |
| LENR17001DL | O | 673450 | 6067750 | 0.41 | 17.41 | 2.2 | 74.2 | 108 | 3.5 | 5.1 |
| LENR17002BS | F or SC | 673851 | 6068538 | 0.48 | 2.75 | 5.23 | 37.3 | 19 | 2.1 | <0.2 |
| LENR17002DL | F or SC | 674202 | 6068178 | 0.32 | 9.14 | 3.66 | 56.8 | 19 | 7.6 | 1.4 |
| LF0812-03 | F | 673864 | 6069367 | 0.08 | 175.54 | 1.96 | 28.2 | 235 | 3 | 11.4 |
| LF0812-03A | F | 673864 | 6069367 | 2.82 | 711.26 | 1.71 | 23.9 | 203 | 2.5 | 5.2 |
| LF0812-04 | F | 673242 | 6069877 | 0.72 | 17.04 | 2.91 | 31.8 | 79 | 3.1 | 21.9 |
| LF0812-05 | F | 673202 | 6069921 | 0.16 | 9.65 | 2.81 | 55.3 | 18 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| LF0812-07 | F | 673549 | 6069961 | 0.68 | 4.31 | 7.73 | 104.9 | 76 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| LF0814-04 | F | 675368 | 6068171 | 0.18 | 4.07 | 8.99 | 54.8 | 133 | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| LF0818-01 | F | 673398 | 6068406 | 31.65 | 960.89 | 19.44 | 175.7 | 1919 | 189.4 | 31.4 |
| LF0821-01 | F | 672370 | 6069372 | 1.61 | 431.43 | 27.37 | 53 | 851 | 7.5 | 51.9 |
| LF0826-01 | F | 675360 | 6069203 | 25.13 | 2012.63 | 1.6 | 81.2 | 4017 | 1.9 | 49.3 |
| LF0826-02 | F | 675360 | 6069203 | 1.2 | 464.25 | 18.48 | 64.6 | 600 | 7 | 45.5 |
| LO0818-01 | F | 673341 | 6068757 | 78.7 | 697.46 | 6.91 | 75.4 | 1920 | 114.1 | 19.3 |

*Note: F=float, O=outcrop, SC=subcrop*

### 6.11 Soil Geochemical Survey

A total of nine soil samples were collected in 2017, eight of these along the access road where it cuts through the East Zone. These samples only returned background values for Cu and Ag with the exception of sample LEN S17 12 which might be slightly anomalous in Cu at 53.95 ppm. This demonstrates again that soil geochemical surveys are not an optimal exploration tool on the Lennac Project due to the substantial glacial overburden.

# 7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

## 7.1 Regional Geology

The Lennac Lake Property is located within the Skeena Arch structural feature within the central area of the Stikinia Terrane which comprises Carboniferous to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary units and plutonic suites (Schiarizza and MacIntyre, 1999). Collision of the Stikinia Terrane with the Cache Creek Terrane resulted in the formation of the Skeena Arch structural feature, a broad east-west zone of uplifted rocks dividing the Bowser Basin to the north with the Nechako Basin to the south.

The oldest unit on the Property is Permian aged marine sediments including limestones, chert and chloritic metavolcanics of the Asitka Group as a series of imbricated thrust panels which outcrop as a thin north-south package in the eastern section of the Property (McIntyre et al., 2001). The area north of Fulton Lake is dominated by the Late Triassic Takla Group overlying the Asitka Group which marks the beginning of long lived subduction arc-volcanism within the Babine porphyry belt. Augite-phyric basalt and lesser marine and nonmarine sedimentary packages dominate the Takla Group. A polymictic boulder conglomerate marks a period of uplift prior to deposition of the early Jurassic Hazelton Group (MacIntyre et al., 2001). Continued calc-alkaline arc volcanism through the early Jurassic produced volcanic tuffs, flows and breccias which underlie the area south of Fulton Lake and the Lennac Lake Property. The the Topley Intrusive suite which is predominantly granitic in composition forms the core of Tachek and Matzhetzel Mountains south of the Granisle Highway. Rift magmatism continued in the Middle Cretaceous to Late Eocene within a transtentional tectonic setting (MacIntyre et al., 1995). Quartz+feldspar+biotite+hornblende porphyries of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusive suite cut the Late Jurassic Telkwa Formation volcanics to the south of Fulton Lake and host the Lennac Lake Cu-Mo porphyries. A block of Eocene rocks including biotite+hornblende+feldspar porphyry intrusions of the Babine Intrusive suite and the coeval Newman Formation which includes rhyolitic lahars and breccias is located to the northeast near the town of Granisle. The Babine Intrusive suite hosts the Bell and Granisle Cu-Au porphyry systems further north. Eocene and Late Cretaceous intrusive phases are predominantly elongate dykes and sills suggesting emplacement along deep penetrating structures activated during extension (MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001).

The transtentional tectonic setting in the Middle Cretaceous to Late Eocene created regional north trending normal faulting. This faulting shows a dextral component resulting in northeast trending shear zones which offset the north trending normal faults (MacIntyre et al., 1995).

Regional extension continued after the eruption of the Newman Formation volcanism evidenced by tilting of blocks to the southeast, downdropping of fault blocks and emplacement of the Eocene aged Endako Formation basalt (MacIntyre et al., 1995).

There are three ages of intrusives in the area. Jurassic Topley quartz monzonites and granodiorites underlie a large area south of the property. Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite, occur as plugs throughout the area. Finally, Tertiary Babine intrusives occurring as small plugs and dikes are found around Babine Lake. They are often described as biotite-feldspar porphyries. Mineralization occurs in porphyries associated with all three ages of intrusives. The former Granisle and Bell mines about 25 kilometres north of Lennac Lake are associated with Babine intrusives.

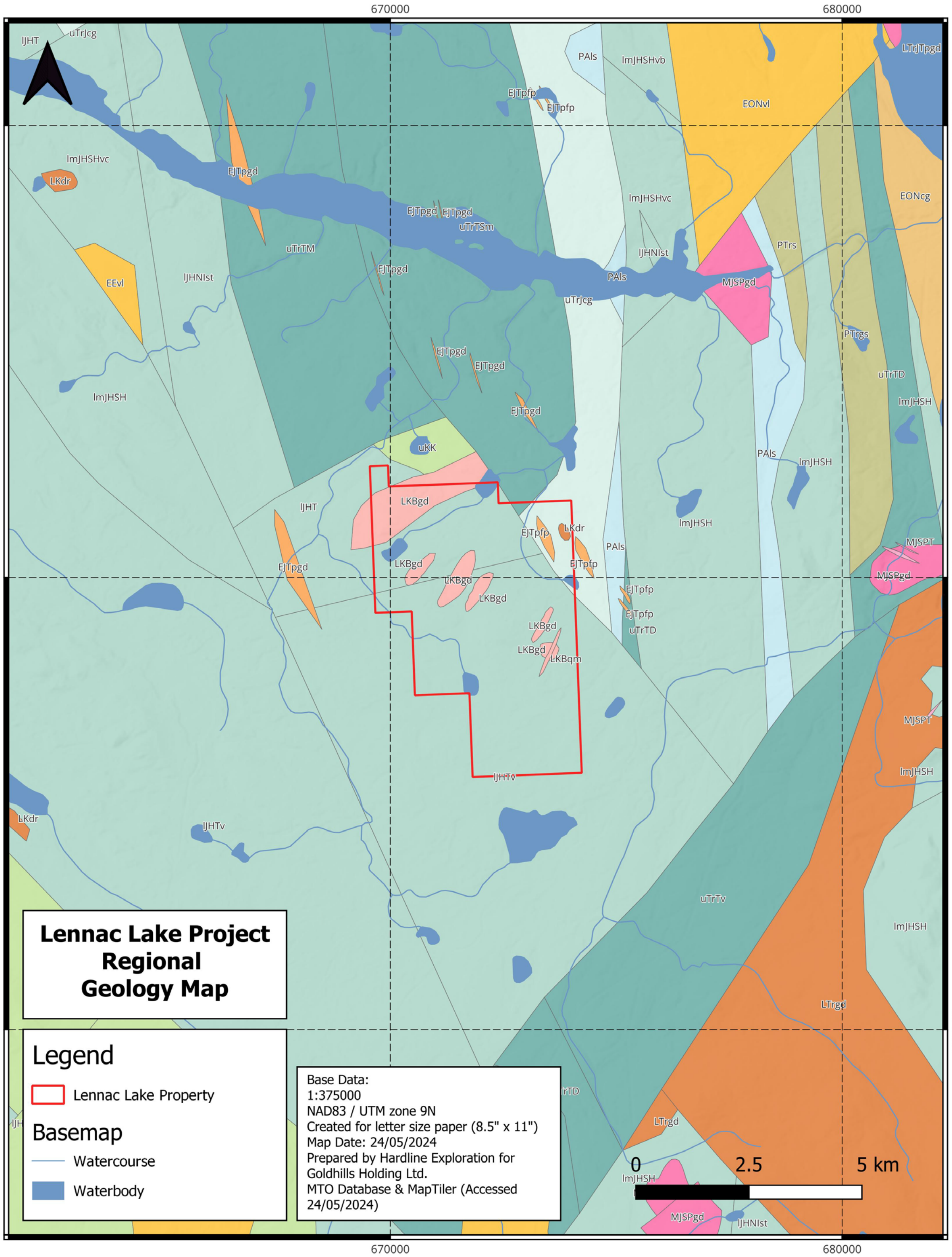


*Figure 7-1: Regional geology, Lennac Lake Property*


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*Figure 7-2: Regional Geology Legend*

## 7.2 Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Porphyry copper mineralization and alteration are associated with a series of northeast-trending intrusions of biotite-hornblende-feldspar-quartz porphyry that intrude maroon lapilli tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Figure 7-1). The porphyry, which is quartz monzonite to granodiorite in composition and typical of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, contains euhedral biotite books, hornblende, plagioclase and locally quartz eyes up to 1 centimetre in diameter. The main phase granodiorite porphyry intrusion has been dated at 78.3+/- 0.8 Ma (MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001). Phenocrysts comprise up to 30% of the rock. The currently producing Huckleberry mine south of Houston B.C. and the Hudson Bay Mountain porphyry molybdenum deposit at Smithers are also associated with Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions.

The main areas of mineralization on the Lennac Lake property are the west, east, southeast and Jacob zones. The west zone, which was discovered first, is mainly disseminated and fracture-coating pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite in relatively fresh, coarse-grained porphyry and hornfelsed volcanics. The east zone is mainly fracture coatings and veinlets of pyrite and chalcopyrite with associated chlorite-epidote alteration envelopes. This alteration is superimposed on biotite hornfelsed Telkwa volcanic rocks.

The southeast zone includes three separate mineral occurrences – the Suratt showing, and two trenched areas 75 and 600 metres further south respectively (Figure 2). The Suratt showing comprises chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite in a rhyolite breccia that has been exposed by trenching along the old exploration road. A zone of quartz-molybdenite stockwork in a quartz-sericite-altered quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusion is exposed in trenches along a cat trail that heads south from the Suratt showing. The trail ends 600 metres to the south where several shallow trenches have exposed disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and pyrite in a fine-grained quartz-sericite-altered feldspar porphyry (altered Telkwa Formation andesite?) and a medium to coarse-grained quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusion. Chip samples from these trenches returned modest copper values. However, the area is still considered favourable because copper mineralization occurs in widely spaced trenches within an area of no outcrop and there is strong quartz-sericite alteration and quartz vein stockworking in a multi-phase porphyritic intrusion. To date this area has not been tested by diamond drilling.

## 7.3 Local Geology, Alteration and Mineralization

At Lennac Lake, alteration mapping confirmed a potassic altered centre at the West Zone, measuring approximately 700 meters by 500 meters, defined by fine grained secondary biotite as well as K-feldspar and biotite selvage on quartz veinlets within Cu-Mo mineralized quartz+feldspar+biotite+hornblende porphyry. Distal propyllitic alteration at the West Zone extends more than 600 metres outward from the potassic zone, and is defined by chlorite+magnetite+/-epidote which correlated with a moderate magnetic signature. At the East Zone Cu mineralization consists of primary chalcopyrite occurring as blebs within a propylitically altered crystal-lithic tuff (Figure 7-4). Strong magnetite+chlorite alteration correlates with the strong circular magnetic signature at the East Zone rimming a magnetic low representing a strongly clay-sericite altered quartz+biotite+feldspar porphyry. Rare barren quartz+biotite+feldspar dykes were mapped at the East Zone showing no potassic alteration. Age dating was completed on three samples from selected drill core from 2007-2008 drilling at the Southeast Zone. Dating was completed at the Univerity of Alberta in Edmonton using isotope dilution mass spectrometry to discern concentration ratios of 187Re and 187Os from molybdenite. Re-Os dates returned 3 distinct ages within the Late Cretaceous from these samples. This span of dates suggests multiple temporal phases of intrusives within a long lived magmatic arc during the Late Cretaceous.

Mineralization at the West Zone occurs in an area approximately 750 meters by 600 meters with increasing copper concentrations inwards towards the potassic altered core, as show in figures 6-6 and 6-12. Mineralization extends continuously to vertical depths of at least 400 metres from surface and remains open, as show in cross section in Figure 6-9. Mineralization, as chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite, is hosted as disseminations and blebs in groundmass and quartz veining. The main mineralizing porphyry phase intrudes a fine-grained dark grey biotite+feldspar+hornblende intrusive phase as determined by cross-cutting relationships.

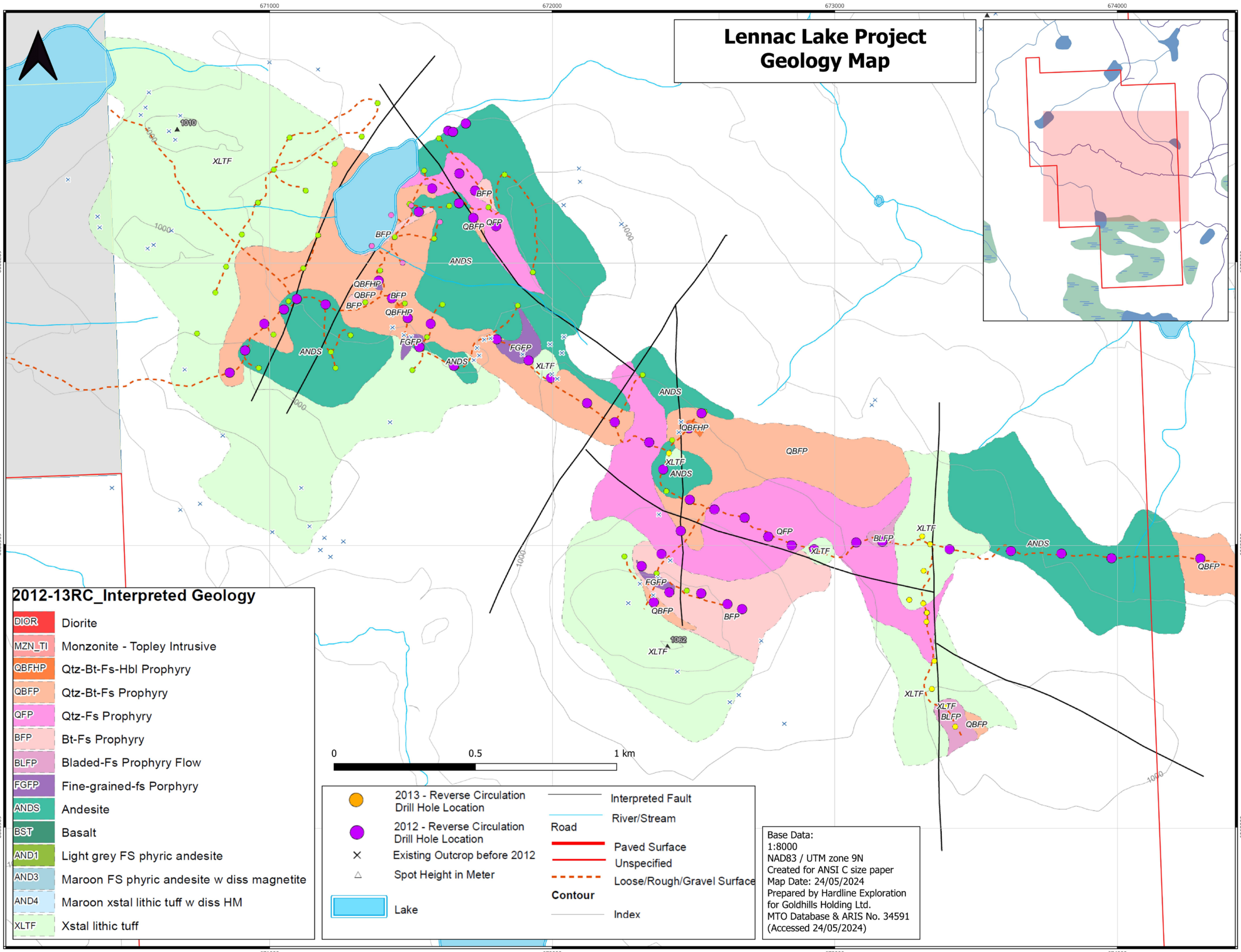


*Figure 7-3: Local Geology modified from Farrel, 2013*

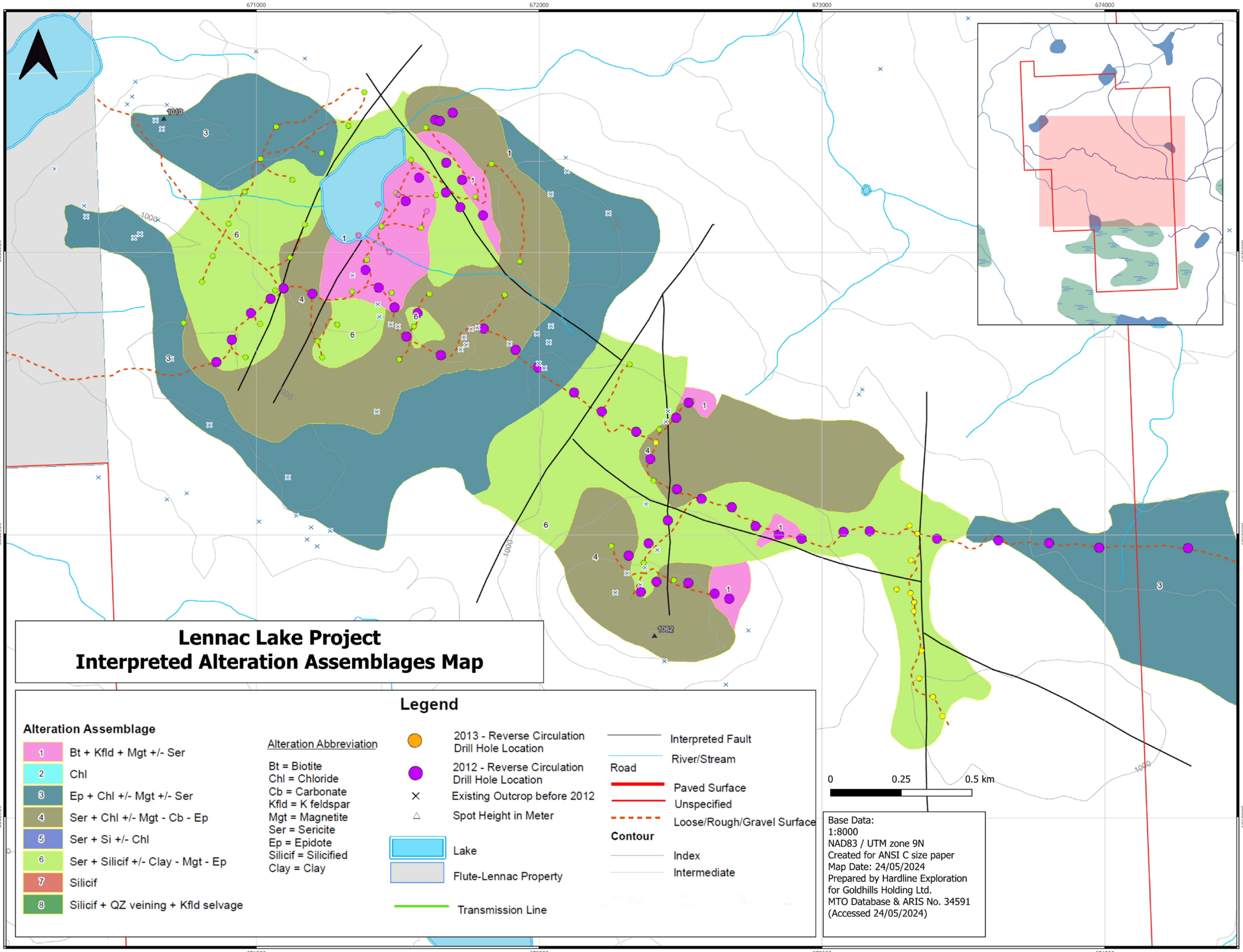


*Figure 7-4: Alteration Map of the Lennac Lake Porphyry system, modified from Farrel, 2013*

## 7.4 MINFILE Occurrences

A total of four mineral occurrences are found on the Lennac Lake Project.

*Table 7-1: Lennac Lake MINFILE Occurrences*

| MINFILE No. | Name(s) | Status | Commodities | Deposit Type(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 093L 190 | THEZAR 75 (WEST) | Prospect | Copper, Molybdenum, Silver | Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au |
| 093L 191 | THEZAR 81 (EAST), LENNAC LAKE, EAST, LENNAC | Prospect | Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc | Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au, Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au |
| 093L 338 | SURATT, SOUTHEAST, LENNAC LAKE, LENNAC, SURATT (SOUTHEAST) | Showing | Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold | Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au |
| 093L 243 | JACOB, LENNAC | Showing | Copper, Molybdenum | Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au |

# 8 Deposit Types

The Lennac Lake mineral showings are classified as porphyry Cu-Mo (L04) type in the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Minfile database (Minfile Nos. 093L 190, 093L 191). This type of deposit commonly forms in sub-circular zones of brecciated and hydrothermally altered rock in and around the apex of a feldspar porphyritic quartz diorite to quartz monzonite stock. The style of mineralization is largely dependent on depth of formation. Deposits developed in relatively high-level, subvolcanic environments are commonly associated with multiple dike and breccia phases. The mineralization observed in the southeast zone at Lennac Lake is consistent with this level of formation. However, deposits formed at greater depth are more often associated with zones of stockwork veining and disseminations forming in the contact zone of an intrusive complex. Mineralization can occur both within the intrusion and surrounding intruded rocks. The east and west zones are at Lennac Lake have characteristics that suggest a deeper depth of formation than the southeast zone.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits form as concentrations of quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks and as sulphide disseminations in broad potassic and phyllic alteration zones. They are commonly surrounded by a halo of propylitic alteration. The principal economic minerals are chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite and trace gold or electrum. Pyrite is an important constituent, particularly in the phylllic and propylitic alteration zones.

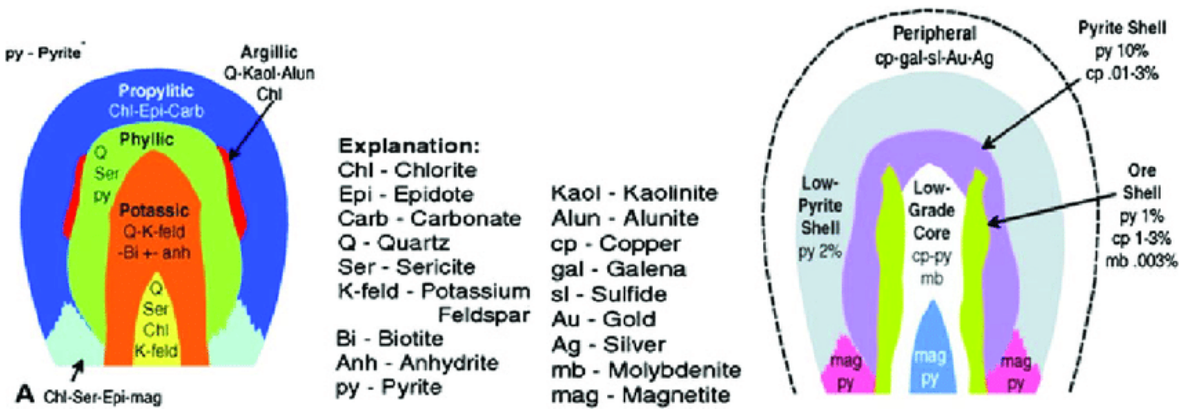


*Figure 8-1: Schematic modified model of a porphyry copper deposit*

# 9 Exploration

The Company, Goldhill Holdings Ltd. , has not completed any work on the Property. See section 6 for details on historic exploration.

# 10 Drilling

The Company, Goldhill Holdings Ltd. , has not completed any drilling on the Property. See section 6 for details on historic drilling.

# 11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The Company, GoldHills Holdings Ltd, has not completed any exploration or sampling on the Property.

The author has reviewed sample preparation, analysis and security from all the previous work programs, and summarized below. It is the author's opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures from all historic work programs adequately addresses best practices and the results are accurate and reliable data.

## 11.1 1970-1974 Amex Potash

Soil Sampling:

B horizon material was sampled. Samples are taken by hand from a small excavation made with a cast iron mattock. Approximately 200 grams of finer grained material was taken and placed in a numbered, high wet strength paper bag. The bags were closed by folding and do not have metal tabs. Observations as to the nature of the sample and the environment of the sample site are made in the field.

Drainage Sediments:

Active sediments were taken by hand from tributary drainage which were generally of five square miles catchment or less. Composite samples are taken of the finest material available from as near as possible to the centre of the drainage channel thus avoiding collapsed banks. More than one sample was taken if marked mineralogical or textural segregation of the sediments is evident.

Some 200 grams of finer material was collected unless the sediment is unusually coarse in which case the weight was increased to 1 kg. Kraft paper bag as were employed in soil sampling. Water samples are taken at all appropriate sites. Approximately 100 millilitres were sampled and placed in a clean, screw sealed, polythene. Observations were made at each site regarding the environment and nature of the sample.

Rock Chips

Composite rock chip samples generally consisted of some ten small fragments broken from unweathered outcrop with a steel hammer. Each fragment weigeds approximately 50 grams. Samples were placed in strong polythene bags and sealed with non-contaminating wire tabs. Samples were restricted to a single rock type and obvious mineralization was avoided. Soil, sediment and rock samples were packed securely in cardboard boxes or canvas sacks and dispatched by road or air to the AMAX geochemical laboratory in Vancouver.

Sample Preparation:

Packages of samples were opened as soon as they arrived at the laboratory and the bags placed in numerical sequence in an electrically heated sample drier (maximum temperature 70°c). After drying soil and sediment samples they are lightly pounded with a wooden block to break up aggregates of fine particles and are then passed through a 35 mesh stainless steel sieve. The coarse material was discarded and the minus 35. mesh fraction replaced in the original bag providing that this is undamaged and not excessively dirty.

Rock samples were exposed to the air until the outside surfaces are dry. Rock samples were processed in such manner that a fully representative sample can be obtained for analysis. The entire amount of each sample was passed through a jaw crusher and thus reduced to fragments of 2 mm size or less. A minimum of 1 kg was then passed through a pulverized with plates set such that 95% of the product will pass through a 100 mesh screen. Where samples were appreciably heavier than 2 kg the material is split after jaw crushing by means of a Jones splitter. After pulverizing the sample is mixed by rolling on paper and is then placed in a Kraft paper bag.

Sample digestion and analysis was completed in house by Amex Exploration Inc and thus not by an independent or certified laboratory. Assessment report 03807 provides very in depth details on the digestion and analytical methods used test for Mo, Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Zn and Pb in soil, sediment and rock chip samples.

Sampling methods, nor analyses for the diamond drilling completed in 1974 are not included in assessment report 5031. The author is unable to verify the results from this drilling program.

## 11.2 1992 Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.

Trench Sampling:

A John Deere skidder with a rear-mounted excavator operated and owned by a skilled prospector was directed by the geologist prospector team. The excavator bucket was 0.6m in width. The equipment was employed to get bedrock samples wherever possible in the target areas. Total depth of penetration on a first-pass basis was 5 to 6 metres. Where, during excavation no bedrock was encountered, a sample or series of samples of the soil and overburden profiles were taken. Bedrock samples were broken free and raised to the surface in the bucket. The samples were collected, examined and a representative sample for analysis was placed in large 6mm thickness plastic bags. Samples shipped to the laboratory ranged from 8 to 15 kg. The excavator operator was attended by a geologist or sampling assistant,

Rock-Chip Samples:

These samples, intended generally for geochemical, multi-element analysis, were taken from the outcrops or float boulders. Representative samples of between 0.3 and 2.5 kg were selected and comprised chips of between 50 and 200 g in weight. They were placed in previously labelled kraft paper bags and shipped for analysis. Larger Rock Samples: These samples, which averaged 10 kg, were taken from trenches or from outcrop, and were generally semi-continuous samples. Marked sample channels were approximately 10-15 cm wide and no longer than 3 m. The chips were place in labelled heavy-duty plastic bags, labelled and shipped for analysis.

Analytical methods were not specified however the samples were analysed and displayed on ICP reports from MIN-EN Labs in North Vancouver, BC, an independent laboratory.

## 11.3 1993 Exploration Program (Cominco Ltd.)

Soil sampling was carried out at 25m spacing. Samples were taken from the B horizon, placed in kraft paper bags, air dried and sent to the Cominco Exploration Laboratory in Vancouver. Here, samples were oven dried, sieved to *-80* mesh and analysed for Cu and Mo using 20% nitric acid digestion, followed by AA. Details for rock sampling were not noted in assessment report 23048 but analytical reports displaying aqua regia digestion and AAS for Cu and Au and HNO3 – HCL04 digestion with AAS for Mo. The Cominco Exploration Laboratory in Vancouver was not independent of Cominco.

## 11.4 2005 D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons

Specifics on preparation, security and analyses were not provided, however, analytical work was carried out by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver B.C., an independent ISO 9001 certified lab, using ICP- MS. Analytical certificates were included in the report.

## 11.5 2007 Dentonia Resources Ltd.

AQ diamond drill holes totaling were completed using a small portable drill. All core was moved to a warehouse in Houston B.C. where it was split in half at two metre intervals using a hydraulic splitter with half of the core returned to the core box and half bagged, labeled and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Smithers sample preparation facility where it was crushed and pulverized to -150 mesh size. After processing, a portion of the crushed core was sent directly by the Smithers facility to Acme's ISO 9002 accredited laboratory in Vancouver. A total of 139 samples in two batches (A718344 & A718365) were analyzed by the laboratory using an Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES ultratrace analytical package G1F) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS assay analytical package G7AR). Drill core from the project has now been moved to a warehouse in Smithers B.C. Acme Labs was an independent and certified lab.

## 11.6 2012 D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons

Specifics on preparation, security and analyses were not provided, however, analytical work was carried out by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver B.C., an independent ISO 9001 certified lab, using ICP- MS. Analytical certificates were included in the report.

## 11.7 2012-2013 Riverside Resources

Diamond drill core processing occurred on site. The core was split with a diamond blade saw with half core samples sealed in bags, fastened with security tags and sent to the SGS Laboratories preparatory lab in Telkwa, British Columbia. The remaining half core was returned to the core boxes with the core shipped to and stored at Rugged Edge Holdings in Smithers, British Columbia. RC samples were spear sampled on 1.5 m intervals and sent to the SGS preparatory lab in Telkwa, British Columbia. Samples received at the SGS preparatory lab are first dried at 1000C with the entire sample crushed to >75% passing a 2 mm screen. Crushed material is then sent to SGS in Vancouver where 250 g of the crushed material is split off using a riffle splitter. This split material is pulverized to >85% passing a 75 µm sieve. A total of 250 g of the pulverized material is sent to SGS Laboratories Vancouver for analysis. A total of 49 elements were analysed with a 4 acid digestion (HCl, HNO2, HF, HClO4) and an ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. Gold was analysed with a 30 g fire assay and an AAS finish. Sample batches were shipped to SGS Telkwa in batches of 74 which included 4 quarter core duplicates for diamond core or spear duplicates for RC, 4 blank samples sourced from a local quarry of unaltered granite and 4 standard reference material. Quality Control (QC) samples were dispersed randomly throughout the batch. Standard reference material was sourced from CDN Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia. Two varieties of standard reference material were used including CM-16 & CM-21. Samples were reanalysed when the standard reference material was outside of a range of three standard deviations. SGS inserted internal blanks, standards and duplicates for internal quality control. SGS Labs is an independent and certified laboratory. CDN Laboratories is an independent and certified laboratory that supplies certified refence materials.

## 11.8 2018 Pivit Exploration Inc.

Rock samples were placed in labelled plastic bags, with a label also placed within the bag and shipped directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vancouver. At the lab each rock sample was crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250gm split to 85% passing 150 mesh. A subsample of each was digested and analysed as described above. Ore grade samples containing >10,000 ppm Cu were also analyzed by ICP-AES to quantify the Cu content to a percentage level.

Biogeochemical samples were collected by scraping the outermost layer of ‘dead’ bark from trees with a modified dust pan held below to catch the scrapings. Care was taken not to sample the live inner bark, and to clean the sampling equipment between stations. The scrapings were placed in labelled Kraft paper bags.

All sample sites were marked in the field with an aluminum metal tag with the sample number engraved by pen onto the surface of the tag. The tags were nailed onto the trees that were sampled. Field notes for each sample site were recorded in a notebook and later transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. Sample location coordinates were recorded using a GPS. The UTM coordinates for each station were downloaded to a computer and cut and paste into the sample description database.

Bureau Veritas runs standards and provides re-samples at varying intervals for each sample shipment analysed.

Concentration of the bark samples by ashing was undertaken prior to analysis. This was done to allow a larger, more representative sample size to be analyzed, as ashing reduces the sample volume and weight by an average factor of about 50x. This weight reduction effectively concentrates the sample and allows for the detection of elements in the bark that are at or below the detection limits of the instrumentation. There are several downfalls of ashing samples as a preparation procedure. The first is that many trace elements, including arsenic and mercury, are volatilized, and driven off in the exhaust of the oven. Ashing also adds a step to the analytical procedure which ultimately carries with it a source of error. In addition, the degree of concentration from ashing is highly variable, based on the density of the organic matter in the original sample.

The bark samples were ashed by the following procedure:

1. A representative aliquot (enough to fill a 150-mL beaker) was transferred onto a clean mixing surface.

2. Larger pieces were broken, by hand, into smaller pieces (approx 1cm in length).

3. Samples were mixed thoroughly and transferred to a weighed 150-mL glass beaker.

4. The Beaker & Sample was weighed and placed in a muffle furnace at room temperature.

5. Set furnace temperature at 250-300o C and turn on the furnace.

6. Gently, open furnace door at ½ hour intervals to allow air into the furnace.

7. After 1½ hours, increase temp to 350 C and continue heating until samples are completely charred (about 2½ to 3 hours).

8. Increase temp to 550 C and continue heating until ashing is complete.

A 0.25 g sample of ash is then digested under heat in an aqua regia solution. Following digestion, the sample was made up to volume with deionized water. The sample solution was then analyzed by both ICP-AES and ICP-MS.

Bureau Veritas is an independent and certified laboratory.

# 12 Data Verification

The author has reviewed the sampling methods and analytical reports historic work, summarized in section 11. The author has reviewed quality assurance and quality control samples from the 2012 drilling program and confirmed results within acceptable limits. The author has also examined core from the 2012 drilling program, which is stored in Smithers, BC. Visual verification of lithology, alteration, and sulphide abundance, is adequate to confirm the mineralization reported in historic work programs. The author is confident that the analytical methods used by independent labs since the 1994 work program are adequate to produce accurate and reliable data.

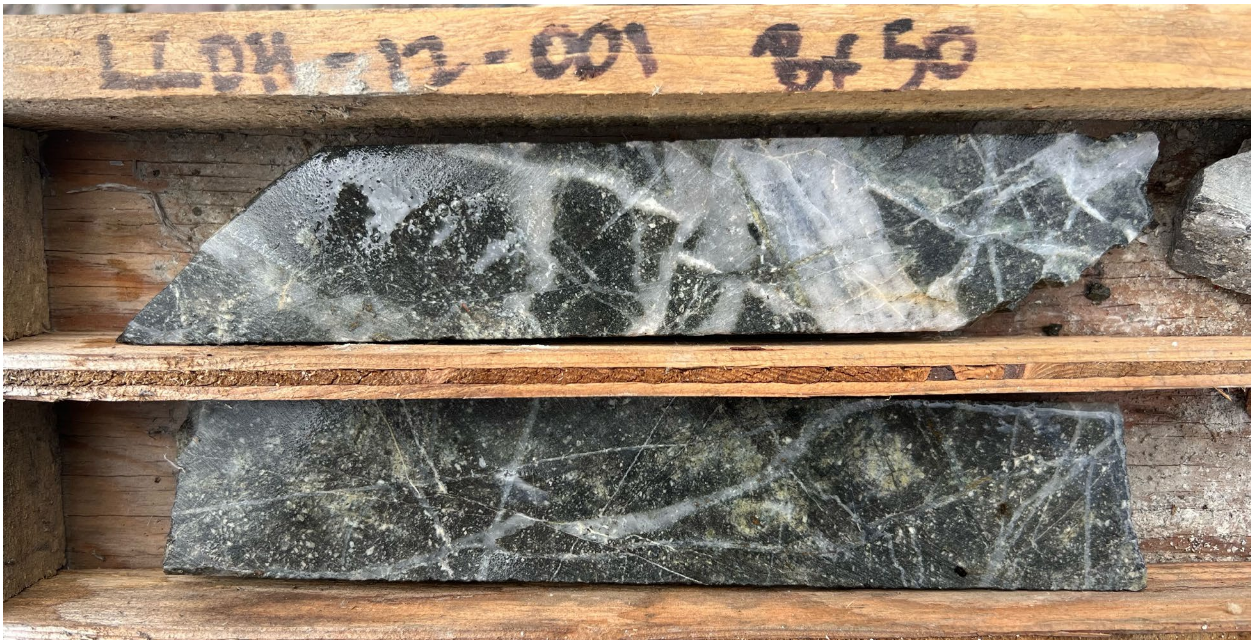

*Figure 12-1: Authors core review. LLDH-12-001 293.8m and 294.8m showing multiphase phases of mineralized quartz veining*


*Figure 12-2: Site Vist May 30 Looking over West Zone*

The author visited the Lennac Lake Property on May 26, 2024 and confirmed access to the property, evidence of historic work programs, and assessed the area for a future exploration program. The author confirmed the presence of Cu-Mo porphyry style mineralization and alteration through examination of bedrock in trenches and outcrops.

The author has used Mineral Titles Online and the Assessment Report Database of British Columbia to verify that no material work has been completed on the property, and the last site visit remains current.

Mineral Titles Online keeps a comprehensive record of material changes to all mineral tenures in British Columbia include changes in ownership, records of work completed, and changes to mineral tenures. The Assessment Report Database is a comprehensive database of work reports that are filed for mineral claims. As of the date of this report no material changes in ownership or mineral tenures, or additional work has been registered on any of the mineral tenures of the Property.

# 13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable as there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

# 14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

# 23 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant mineral properties adjacent to the Lennac Lake Property.

# 24 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information has been provided in the preceding text.

# 25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Lennac Lake Project is an early stage exploration project with substantial potential for discovery of further porphyry and related mineralization. The main target, and most developed prospect is the West Zone. Two drill holes in 2012 confirmed porphyry copper ± molybdenum mineralization hosted in potassic altered porphyritic intrusive rocks to depths greater than 300 metres and remains open. Previous diamond and RC drill programs have worked to constrain the lateral extent of mineralization and alteration. Airborne magnetic data, as well as ground IP provide adequate geophysical data to guide future drill programs by correlating potential mineralized zones to chargeability and magnetic parameters. A higher grade Cu±Mo core or feeder zone could be located at depth or within the volume of rock between the 2012 drill holes.

Additional prospective zones include the East, Southeast and Jacob targets. These have seen limited amounts of top of bedrock RC and diamond drilling. The 2012 IP survey outlined prospective chargeability anomalies associated with Cretaceous granodioritic dykes and stocks, specifically at the Southeast Zone. A tree bark biogeochemical survey in 2017 outlined a concentric Cu anomaly nearby the Southeast Zone, where metal zonation grades out from Cu±Mo, into Ag±Au, and Zn anomalies. This may represent the surface expression of a buried porphyry environment associated with the Cretaceous granodioritic rocks at the Southeast Zone. Further south towards the Jacob minfile, the chargeability anomaly remains untested by both drilling and geochemistry. Glacial overburden, up to 10's of metres thick makes geological mapping and traditional geochemical surveys much less effective.

Sporadic potassic alteration intercepted in RC drilling may represent apophyses of a Cretaceous porphyry dyke swarm at the East Zone, with potential to host a volume of altered and mineralized rock at depth, below the shallow RC drilling.

The Lennac Lake Project is a property of merit and warrants further exploration. A Phase 1 program totalling $159,203.08 which will include permitting, consultation, 3D modelling, database compilation and additional biogeochemical and geophysical fieldwork. Recommended Phase 2 exploration includes 2800 metres of diamond drilling across four holes, to adequately explore the West Zone Cu-Mo porphyry system, where historic drilling has intercepted significant mineralization to depths exceeding 300 metres and remains open. The target at the West Zone is an higher grade Cu-Mo core or feeder zone, affirming the presence of a large porphyry Cu-Mo system. The total cost for Phase 2 is estimated to be $1,320,292.15.

The author is unaware of any risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information within this report.

# 26 Recommendations

The recommended Phase 1 work program for the Lennac Lake Project totals $160,000 as outlined in Table 26-1. This initial phase includes creation of a 3D geological model incorporating all drilling, geophysical data, and geological data, as well as comprehensive database of all previous fieldwork. Phase 1 fieldwork should include expanding the biogeochemical survey to cover the chargeability anomaly to the south. A notice of work application for follow up drilling, trenching, and IP should be submitted and consulted with the local First Nations. A recommended Phase 2 budget of $1,042,000 is recommended to test the West Zone with three 700 metre drill holes, totalling 2100m. These deeper drill holes will be designed to vector towards a higher grade porphyry Cu-Mo core. They will target potassic altered intrusive rocks below and adjacent to the 2012 drill holes with intercepted significant copper mineralization to depths below 300 metres, and remains open. Potential drill collars are displayed in Figure 26-1 below. Phase 2 is not contingent on positive results from Phase 1. The programs are phased and broken down separately as Phase 1 may commence immediately as the planned field work does not require any permitting. Furthermore the modelling and fieldwork will aid in fine tuning current drill targets. The consultation and permitting in Phase 1 will allow for efficient and well constructed Phase 2 drilling.

*Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Budget*

| **Phase 1** | **Description** | **Estimate** |
|---|---|---|
| Office & Pre-fieldwork | FN consulting, permit applications, database and 3D models, WMMP, Arch | $68,000 |
| Post Season reporting | Database update, assessment reports | $5,000 |
| Field Personnel | 6 Day 4 person program | $20,000 |
| Equipment | Truck rentals, XRF, scintillometer, coms | $5,000 |
| Analytical | Geochemistry | $22,000 |
| Expenses | mob, room and board, fuel, accommodations | $15,000 |
| Subcontractors | helicopter | $13,000 |
| Taxes and Fees | Applicable taxes and fees | $12,000 |
| Total | | **$160,000** |
| | | |
| **Phase 2** | **Description** | **Estimate** |
| Preseason Planning | Database compilation, Logistics, planning | $11,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Post Season reporting | Database update, assessment reports | $21,000 |
| Field Personnel | 45 Drilling Days | $179,000 |
| Equipment | Truck rentals, XRF, coms | $58,000 |
| Analytical | Geochemistry | $55,000 |
| Expenses | mob, room and board, fuel, accommodations | $167,000 |
| Subcontractors | Drillers, trail and pad builders | $474,000 |
| Taxes and Fees | Applicable taxes and fees | $78,000 |
| Total | | **$1,042,000** |

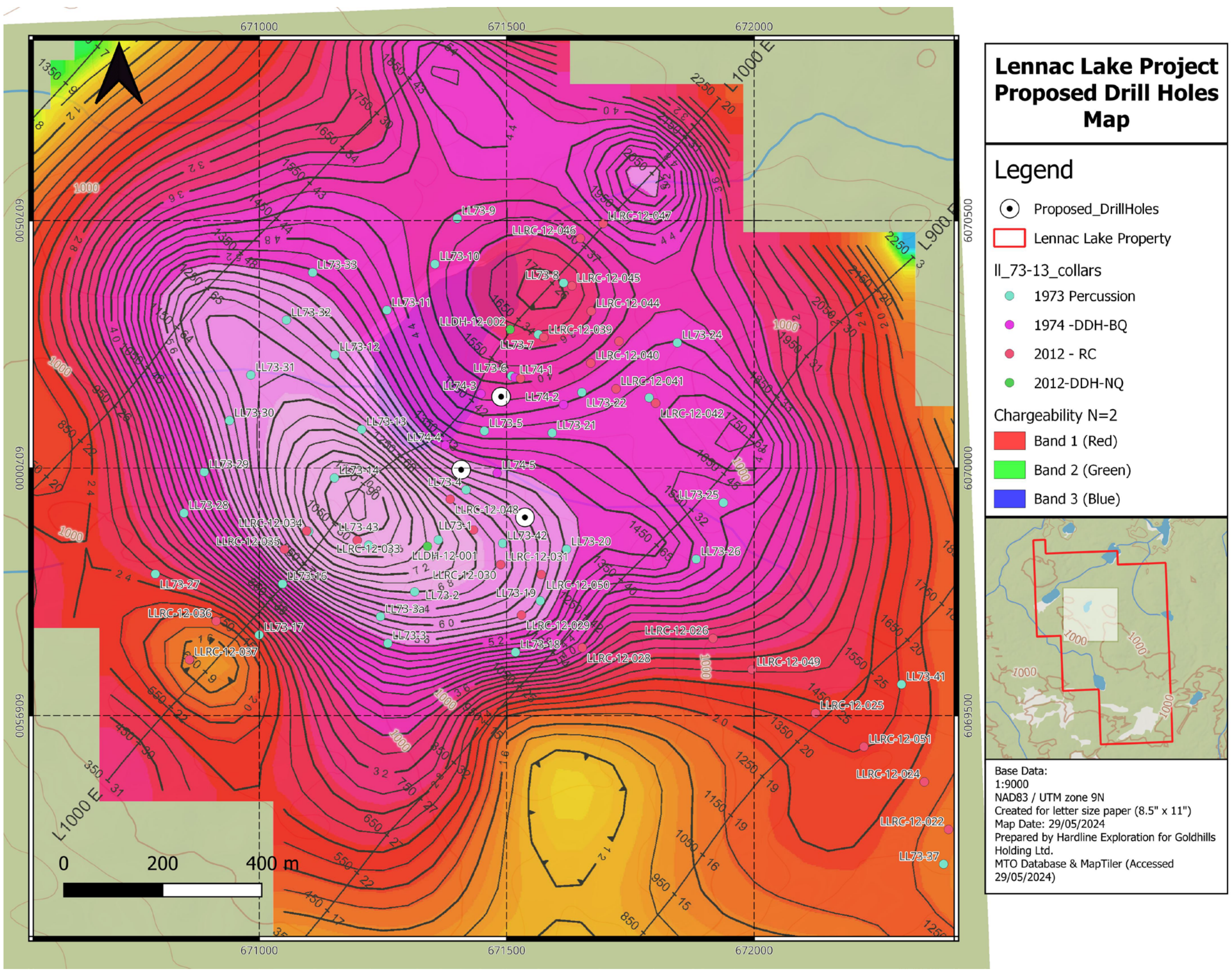


*Figure 26-1: Proposed Phase 2 Drill Program Recommendations*

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**Definitions**

alloy a combination of metals or metals combined with one or more other elements

arsenopyrite an iron arsenic sulphide mineral with composition FeAsS

asbestosone of six naturally occurring silicate minerals composed of long and thin fibrous crystals

awaruite a naturally occurring alloy of nickel and iron with composition from $Ni_2Fe$ to $Ni_3Fe$

bravoitea nickel bearing mineral variety of pyrite ($FeS_2$) with composition $(Fe,Ni)S_2$

carbonate a mineral containing $CO_3$ such as calcite $CaCO_3$, dolomite $CaMgCO_3$, magnesite $MgCO_3$

cell claim title granted in BC for mineral or placer rights over an area through on-line selection

chalcopyrite a copper iron sulphide mineral with composition $CuFeS_2$

dunite an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed of greater than 90% olivine

DTR Davis Tube Recoverable Nickel

FMC Free Miners Certificate required to acquire and manage mineral or placer titles in BC

harzburgite an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed mostly of olivine and orthopyroxene

heazlewoodite a sulphur-poor nickel sulphide mineral with composition $Ni_3S_2$

legacy claim pre-1995 title granted in BC for mineral or placer rights through staking in the field

listwanite an altered rock formed from carbonatized ultramafic rocks

mariposite a chromium-rich and silica-rich mineral variety of muscovite mica

MINFILE mineral occurrence database in BC available on-line at https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/

molybdenite a molybdenum sulphide mineral with composition $MoS_2$

ophiolite a section of oceanic crust and underlying upper mantle that has been uplifted and often emplaced onto continental crust through plate tectonic processes

orthopyroxenite an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock composed of greater than 90% orthopyroxene

PGE Platinum Group Elements occurring as metals including platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium and ruthenium

peridotite an igneous intrusive ultramafic rock such as dunite, harzburgite, orthopyroxenite

quartz monzonite an igneous intrusive felsic rock containing mainly feldspars and 5-20% quartz

QEMSCAN Quantitative Evaluation of Materials by Scanning Electron Microscopy, a system that differs from image analysis systems in that it is configured to measure mineralogical variability based on chemistry at the micrometer-scale.

serpentinite a metamorphic rock formed by hydration and oxidation of mafic and ultramafic rocks

siegenite a cobalt nickel sulphide mineral with composition $(Ni,Co)_3S_4$

talc a clay mineral composed of hydrated magnesium silicates

ultramafic an igneous rock containing less than 45% silica, more than 18% magnesia, and high iron

## Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo, of 7351 Cedar Road, Smithers B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2, Permit to Practice Number 1002230
2. This certificate applies to this report titled "43-101 Technical Report on Lennac Lake Porphyry Cu-Mo Property, west central British Columbia," May 30, 2024
3. I have had no prior involvement with the Lennac Lake Project or Goldhills Holding Ltd
4. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences and have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017
5. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101.I have relevant experience through six years of professional practise, exploring and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to advanced stage drilling programs throughout British Columbia. I have worked as a professional geoscientist on porphyry deposits, intrusion related gold, magmatic Ni-Cu PGE, volcanic hosted massive sulphide, sediment hosted deposits and ultramafic nickel mineral systems
6. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904 and am a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101
7. I visited the Lennac Lake Project site most recently on May 30, 2024, to conduct the site visit described in this report
8. I am responsible for all items in this technical report.
9. I am independent of Goldhill Holdings Ltd and the vendors of the property, as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and hold no options or securities of Goldhills Holding Ltd.
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
11. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed this 18$^{th}$ day of June 2024.

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo

*"Jeremy Hanson" signed*