National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
on the
Cassiar Gold Property

Liard Mining Division

Northern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 104 P/3, 4, 5, 6

Latitude 59° 15′ N   Longitude 129° 39′ W

Prepared for:

Cassiar Gold Corp.

15th Floor, Bankers Court,

850 2nd Street SW

Calgary, AB T2P 0R8

By:

Scott Zelligan, P.Geo.

James Moors, P.Geo.

Chantal Jolette, P.Geo.

Effective Date:

April 28, 2022

Date and Signature Page

Report title: National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property

Report to: Cassiar Gold Corp.
15th Floor, Bankers Court,
850 2nd Street SW
Calgary, AB T2P 0R8

Effective date: April 28, 2022

Prepared by:

Scott Zelligan, P.Geo.

[“SIGNED AND SEALED”]
{ Scott Zelligan }

Date of signing: ________________________________

May 6, 2022

James Moors, P.Geo.

[“SIGNED AND SEALED”]
{ James Moors}

Date of signing: ________________________________

May 6, 2022

Chantal Jolette, P.Geo.

[“SIGNED AND SEALED”]
{ Chantal Jolette}

Date of signing: ________________________________

May 6, 2022

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1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

The author prepared this report at the request of Cassiar Gold Corp. (“Cassiar” or, the “Company”), a junior exploration company focused on gold exploration within British Columbia. The company (formerly known as Margaux Resources Ltd.) entered into an agreement (the “Cassiar Gold Option Agreement”) with Wildsky Resources Inc. (“Wildsky”) in 2019 to acquire the Cassiar Gold Property (the “Property”) in northern British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Company’s exploration work on the Property since 2019 and to report a mineral resource for the Taurus area.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Property is located in northern British Columbia, approximately 75 km south of the BC/Yukon border. The Property is located within the traditional territory of the Kaska First Nation. It covers approximately 59,000 hectares and comprises 223 mineral claims, 2 placer claims, and 18 crown granted mineral claims. The Property contains numerous orogenic (and corresponding placer) gold prospects, historical occurrences, and previously mined deposits.

The Property straddles Highway 37 and entirely encompasses the unincorporated settlement of Jade City. The permanent camp facilities for the Property are located on company-owned private land at Jade City and are connected to the local power grid. The Property has good road access via historic mine and exploration roads to most of the prospective gold areas.

All claims and property assets are 100% owned by Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp., which was acquired from Wildsky Resources Inc. in a share deal with Margaux which closed on October 9, 2020. Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp. is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cassiar Gold Corp. Except for 10 claims on which an underlying 2.5% NSR exists, the Property is not subject to any royalty interest.

On October 1, 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 4,656,000 Common Shares to Wildsky satisfying the fourth and final tranche issuable under the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement. On October 9, 2020, the Company fully acquired a 100% interest of the Cassiar Gold Property pursuant to the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement. An aggregate total of 11,640,000 Common Shares were issued to Wildsky as per the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located in the Cassiar Mountains, the northern extension of the Omineca Mountain Range in northern BC. The mountain ranges of the area were formed via thrustal accretion to the ancient North American continental margin during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The bedrock on the Property consists of the boundary between sediments deposited on the continental margin, and the exotic terranes which were thrust onto the continent. The Property lies within the Sylvester Allochthon, a combination of bits of the Slide Mountain and Quesnel terranes (exotic terranes) which is thrust upon the Cassiar terrane (North American marginal sediments).

Gold mineralization on the Property is orogenic in nature and is consistent with regional gold deposits, which occur along more or less the entire length of the mountain range and is spatially and temporally related to the accretionary event described above. High-grade quartz-carbonate veins, vein swarms, and/or vein arrays, as well as associated low-grade alteration halos, define the orogenic gold found on the Property. The known zones occur along a 15 km long trend with over 700 m in vertical extent. Mafic volcanics host the veining, which occurs as shear, thrust-filling, and extensional veins.

1.4 Exploration Status

The Property has been explored since the 1930s. Over 2,500 drill holes (both surface and underground), over 38,000 soil samples, 100s of silt, rock, and trench samples, plus numerous geophysical surveys have been conducted since that time. Exploration since the year 2000 has been largely focussed on drilling at Taurus and Table Mountain, and soil sampling at Lucky.

Since taking control of the Property in 2019, Cassiar has completed diamond drilling programs at Taurus in 2020 and 2021, and at Table Mountain in 2021, to confirm historical data and to test extension and exploration targets. Geological mapping, prospecting, and resampling of historical drill core was carried out in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

1.5 Development and Operations

The Property has 7 historic mines located within its boundaries. Historical production is estimated at over 800,000 tonnes and over 350,000 oz of gold (see Table 6-4 for details). Previous exploration and mining efforts have focussed on high-grade shear and thrust-filling veins, especially in and around the Table Mountain area. In total, the Property has 17 portals and over 25 km of underground workings.

The Property is not currently in operation. Several of the historic mine sites require ongoing remediation (detailed in 4.7).

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

Cassiar requested the author to estimate a mineral resource on the Taurus deposit.

The resource was estimated into 23 “vein” domains and a grade shell (nominally 0.3 g/t Au) domain, intended to best represent the deposit (with current understanding and information) with regards to its geology and the proposed open pit extraction method.

Table 1-1 summarizes the gold mineral resources for the Taurus deposit, effective April 28, 2022.

Table 1-1 Inferred Resources Estimated for the Taurus Deposit

Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
0.50	37,900,000	1.14	1,390,000

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Historically mined areas were excluded from reporting of this mineral resource.*

6. *Metal price used was US$ 1,800/oz Au (Exchange Rate 0.78$US:1$C) with process recoveries of 92%. A C$15/t OPEX mining cost, C$11/t process cost, and C$4.50/t G&A cost were used. The constraining pit optimization uses pit slopes of 45°, dilution of 5% and mining recovery of 98%.*

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Property is extensive and will require many years of work to fully evaluate and assess its potential. Several opportunities are immediately apparent, including the potential to expand the Taurus deposit, confirmation and expansion of mineralization at past-producing vein systems at Cassiar South, the Sable bulk sample, and several regional exploration opportunities, including the Snow Creek, Lucky, Newcoast, and Wings Canyon prospects. There are numerous additional mineralized occurrences across the 59,000-hectare property.

A two-phase work program is recommended. First, over the coming field season (late May to late October), while the Property is accessible, an extensive drilling campaign and additional exploration is recommended. This should include approximately 20,000 m of drilling as well as geotechnical work, targeted ground geophysics, continuation of recent field work (rock sampling, mapping, soil sampling, channel sampling), as well as relogging/resampling of historical drill core. This program should be targeted; at Taurus to improve confidence in historically drilled areas and to expand it laterally and at depth, and at Cassiar South to continue to test lateral and down-dip extensions of known systems. The estimated cost of Phase 1 is $CAD 8.7 million.

If enough drilling and sampling is completed in Phase 1, a follow-up program for the off-season (November to April) should include continued compilation work and collation of both recent and compiled data into a more comprehensive 3D geological model at both Taurus and Cassiar South areas. Sampling should be earmarked during the Phase 1 program to perform metallurgical test work to start to characterize the metallurgical domaining inherent to the various mineralization styles at the Property scale and the deposit scale. The estimated cost of Phase 2 is $CAD 0.5 million.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer

Cassiar Gold Corp. is a junior exploration company focused on gold exploration within British Columbia. Cassiar acquired the Cassiar Gold Property in northern BC in an agreement in 2019 (when it was Margaux Resources Ltd.) with Wildsky Resources Inc. Cassiar Gold Corp. is a publicly traded company, currently listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol GLDC.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared by the author at the explicit request of Cassiar. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Company's exploration work on the Property since 2019 and to report a mineral resource for the Taurus area that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Properties and has been prepared in accordance with Form 43-101F1.

2.3 Sources of Information

The report is based on a review of technical data and reports provided by Cassiar or otherwise obtained from company files and from published and unpublished data, as well as non-technical information available from government websites and databases, and personal experience while working at the Property. References are listed in 27, and the abbreviations and units of measurement are listed in 28.

2.4 Summary of Qualified Persons

The authors wish to make clear that they are qualified persons only in areas of this Report where they are identified by a "Certificate of Qualified Person". Table 2-1 outlines the Qualified Person(s) responsible for the corresponding sections of this Report. Under the "Qualified Person(s)" column, the first listed is responsible for that Report Section. Where there are multiple authors in a section, the relevant sub-section is listed under "Comments and Exceptions".

Table 2-1 Qualified Persons and Areas of Responsibilities

Section	Description	Qualified Person(s)	Comments and Exceptions
1	Summary	Scott Zelligan	
2	Introduction	Scott Zelligan	
3	Reliance on Other Experts	Scott Zelligan	
4	Property Description and Location	Scott Zelligan	
5	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography	Scott Zelligan	
6	History	Scott Zelligan	
7	Geological Settings and Mineralization	Scott Zelligan	
8	Deposit Types	Scott Zelligan	
9	Exploration	James Moors	
10	Drilling	James Moors Scott Zelligan	Scott Zelligan 10.1
11	Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	Scott Zelligan Chantal Jolette	Chantal Jolette 11.4
12	Data Verification	Scott Zelligan Chantal Jolette James Moors	Chantal Jolette 12.2 James Moors 12.4
13	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Scott Zelligan	

Section	Description	Qualified Person(s)	Comments and Exceptions
14	Mineral Resource Estimate	Scott Zelligan	
15	Mineral Reserve Estimate	N/A	
16	Mining Methods	N/A	
17	Recovery Methods	N/A	
18	Property Infrastructure	N/A	
19	Market Studies and Contracts	N/A	
20	Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact	N/A	
21	Capital and Operating Costs	N/A	
22	Economic Analysis	N/A	
23	Adjacent Properties	Scott Zelligan	
24	Other Relevant Data and Information	Scott Zelligan	
25	Interpretations and Conclusions	Scott Zelligan	
26	Recommendations	Scott Zelligan	
27	References	Scott Zelligan	

2.5 Site Visits

Scott Zelligan, P.Geo., is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101. He is independent of Cassiar, Wildsky, Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp., and the Cassiar Gold Property. He has no interest in the companies, in the Property, or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. He visited the Property on September 9-11, 2019 (detailed in 12.3), accompanied by Tyler Rice (President, Margaux Resources) and the summer field team, led by Kaesy Gladwin, P.Geo.

James Moors, P.Geo., is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101. He is independent of Cassiar, Wildsky, Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp., and the Cassiar Gold Property. He has no interest in the companies, in the Property, or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. He conducted technical review, analysis, interpretation and recommendation on the Cassiar Property between January 12 and May 12, 2021 and furthered this work while onsite at the Cassiar Gold Property between May 29 and June 25, 2021.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors have not relied on other experts for issues relevant to this report. It was prepared by Scott Zelligan (P.Geo), James Moors (P.Geo), and Chantal Jolette (P.Geo) at the request of the Company. The authors are the QPs who were assigned the mandate of reviewing technical documentation relevant to the report, preparing a mineral resource estimate on the Taurus area, and recommending a work program, if warranted.

The authors relied on the issuer's information about mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities, and permits (J. Maxwell, personal communication, April 6, 2022). The authors are not qualified to express any opinions with respect to property titles, current ownership, environmental, tax, or political issues. This disclaimer applies to Item 4.3.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Description

The Cassiar Gold Property is in northern British Columbia, centered on the unincorporated settlement of Jade City, which is located 115 km south of the Yukon border on Highway 37 (Figure 4-1). The Property comprises 223 mineral claims, two placer claims, and 18 Crown-granted mineral claims (Figure 4-2), totaling approximately 59,000 ha, and lies within the Liard Mining Division. The Property is located within the traditional territory of the Kaska Dena First Nation.

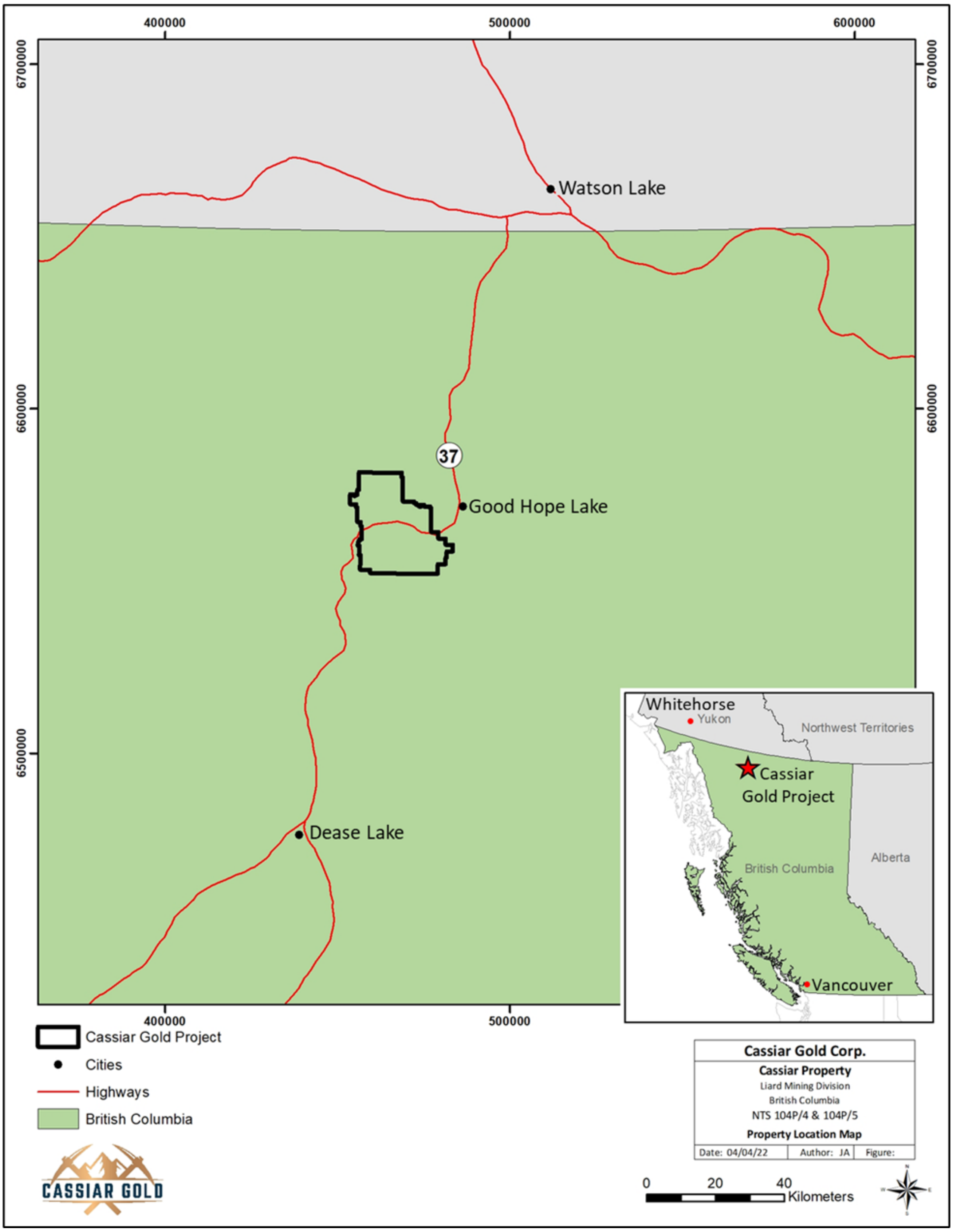


Figure 4-1 Location Map

4.2 Property Location

The Property is centered at 59°14’56” N latitude and 129°38’43” W longitude, on NTS map sheets 104P/03, -/04, -/05, and -/06. This corresponds to TRIM maps 104P.012, -.013, -.014, -.022, -.023, -.024. -.032, and -.033.

The project’s camp facilities are located in Jade City, which has a year-round population of less than 20 persons. The nearest neighbouring community is Good Hope Lake, home to the Dease River First Nation, which is located 22 km northeast. Dease Lake, British Columbia lies 115 km southwest of the project office at Jade City, and Watson Lake, Yukon, is found 140 km to the northeast.

Several kilometres west of the Property, the historical Cassiar asbestos mine operated at the former Cassiar townsite. The town was relocated following the 1992 closure of the mine. There are no parks or protected areas within the limits of the Property. A general location map is included as Figure 4-1.

4.3 Mineral, Placer, and Surface Tenures

The Property covers 59,000 hectares, comprising 223 mineral claims, two placer claims, and 18 Crown-granted mineral claims. Claim distribution is shown in Figure 4-2, and title details are summarized in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2. Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4 illustrate details of the Taurus and Table Mountain mine permit areas.

All of the claims and Crown grants are held by Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cassiar Gold Corp., except for one claim along the western margin of the Property that was staked in 2021 for Cassiar Gold Corp.

Ten contiguous claims at Taurus are subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) by way of a 1993 agreement between Sable Resources Ltd. and Hera Resources Ltd. No other NSR interests are in effect on the Property.

Placer mining has been ongoing in the region since the 1870s. Several valid placer claims and placer leases owned by third parties exist within the Property. The Company holds two placer claims in the Taurus area, along Quartzrock and Troutline creeks (Table 4-1; Figure 4-5). Placer Reserve 1006665 is a 347 ha area covering the Table Mountain tailings and mill site, established to prevent placer activity in the area.

Both mineral and placer claims in British Columbia require that qualifying technical or physical work is completed each year in order to maintain good standing of title. Annual work requirements are determined by the duration of tenure in two-year increments, starting at $5/hectare/year for anniversary years one and two, through $10/hectare/year for third and fourth years, $15/hectare/year for fifth and sixth years, and $20/hectare/year thereafter. Qualifying work expenditures in excess of annual requirements may be credited toward future years or may be stored in a Portable Assessment Credit account for later allocation. Cash may be paid in lieu of work done. Cash-in-lieu is set at double the rate for assessment work, as an incentive to encourage exploration work and advancement.

Table 4-1 lists current expiry dates for the Cassiar Property placer claims, while mineral claims are listed in Table 4-2. Mineral claims are good to December 2027, and placer claims are good to March 2031, both pending acceptance of their respective 2021 assessment reports which will be submitted in April 2022. All but four claims were staked more than six years ago, and assessment requirements are thus calculated at $20/hectare/year. The total annual assessment expenditure to advance the expiry dates of all claims by one year is $1,197,031.

Table 4-1 Cassiar Gold Property Placer Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
575519	HOPE 1 & 2	Placer	2008/FEB/07	2032/MAR/31	PROTECTED	33.0872
617143	SABLE SITE PLACER	Placer	2009/AUG/10	2032/MAR/31	PROTECTED	99.2692

Table 4-2 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)	NSR
221632	SUN	Mineral	1975/JUL/11	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	200.0	
221633	UP	Mineral	1975/JUL/11	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	125.0	
221785	HANNA 9	Mineral	1978/SEP/19	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	225.0	
221900	PORTAL 2	Mineral	1979/OCT/09	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	225.0	
221901	PORTAL 1	Mineral	1979/OCT/09	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	375.0	
222080	MM 1 FR.	Mineral	1980/NOV/28	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226142	MACK #1	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226143	MACK #2	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226144	MACK #3	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226145	MACK #4	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226146	HOPEFULL #1	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226147	HOPEFULL #2	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226148	HOPEFULL #3	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226149	HOPEFULL #4	Mineral	1934/OCT/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226150	HILLSIDE	Mineral	1936/NOV/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226151	HIGHGRADE	Mineral	1936/NOV/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	* 2.50%
226156	RED HILL NO.5	Mineral	1953/AUG/24	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226157	RED HILL NO.6	Mineral	1953/AUG/24	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226193	JENNIE EXTENSION #4	Mineral	1956/OCT/15	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226194	JENNIE EXTENSION #1	Mineral	1956/SEP/18	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226195	JENNIE EXTENSION #2	Mineral	1956/SEP/18	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226196	JENNIE EXTENSION #3	Mineral	1956/SEP/18	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226207	THRUSH	Mineral	1958/SEP/11	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226208	COPCO #1	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226209	COPCO #2	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226210	COPCO #3	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226211	COPCO #4	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226212	COPCO #5	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
226213	COPCO #6	Mineral	1959/SEP/29	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227201	ROY 1	Mineral	1971/SEP/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227202	ROY 2	Mineral	1971/SEP/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227203	ROY 3	Mineral	1971/SEP/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227204	ROY 4	Mineral	1971/SEP/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227536	TOD #7	Mineral	1971/OCT/20	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227537	TOD #8	Mineral	1971/OCT/20	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227694	ATLAS #1	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227695	ATLAS #2	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227696	ATLAS #3	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227697	ATLAS #4	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	

Title Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)	NSR
227698	ATLAS #5	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227699	ATLAS #6	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227700	ATLAS #7	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227701	ATLAS #8	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227702	ATLAS #9	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227703	ATLAS #10	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227704	ATLAS #11	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227705	ATLAS #12 FRACTIONAL	Mineral	1973/MAR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
227708	DOR #1	Mineral	1973/APR/13	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
332630	TOR 2	Mineral	1994/NOV/03	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	450.0	
387811	WILDCAT 2	Mineral	2001/JUN/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
392766	WILDCAT 1	Mineral	2002/APR/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
394659	WING GOLD 1	Mineral	2002/JUN/28	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
394660	WING GOLD 2	Mineral	2002/JUN/28	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
394661	WING GOLD 3	Mineral	2002/JUN/28	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
395270	FIREWEED	Mineral	2002/JUL/25	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	25.0	
501587	Darcy	Mineral	2005/JAN/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	99.186	
510750		Mineral	2005/APR/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	1009.488	
510751		Mineral	2005/APR/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	132.307	
510766		Mineral	2005/APR/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	744.168	
510768	OLE' 1-9	Mineral	2005/APR/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	148.809	
511229		Mineral	2005/APR/20	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	496.455	
511346		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	430.592	
511352	REDER 1-10	Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	165.554	
511359		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	777.5	
511365		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	1407.703	
511368	GRAB 1-2	Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	33.099	
511371		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	265.058	
511380		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	1226.938	
511385		Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	1243.581	
511387	TRACKER 1-20	Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	364.825	
511394	EASTER 1-25	Mineral	2005/APR/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	414.343	
514057		Mineral	2005/JUN/07	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	995.131	
514088		Mineral	2005/JUN/07	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	912.74	
514497		Mineral	2005/JUN/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	911.936	
514508		Mineral	2005/JUN/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	149.144	
514509		Mineral	2005/JUN/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	49.721	
514943		Mineral	2005/JUN/21	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	381.104	
517020	NC3	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	16.54	
517048	AUREX	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	33.084	
517063	ARGOLD	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	33.099	
517075	OLEW	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	16.536	
517092	OLEE	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	99.218	
517109	WATT	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	33.119	
517124	AMP	Mineral	2005/JUL/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	33.111	
533464	JENNIE VEIN	Mineral	2006/MAY/03	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	99.416	
558610		Mineral	2007/MAY/12	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	82.8598	
559394	RAM AG - CU PROSPECT	Mineral	2007/MAY/28	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	66.2162	

Title Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)	NSR
562964	BOZO 3	Mineral	2007/JUL/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	115.7772	
564560		Mineral	2007/AUG/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	115.7408	
564713		Mineral	2007/AUG/17	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	132.7475	

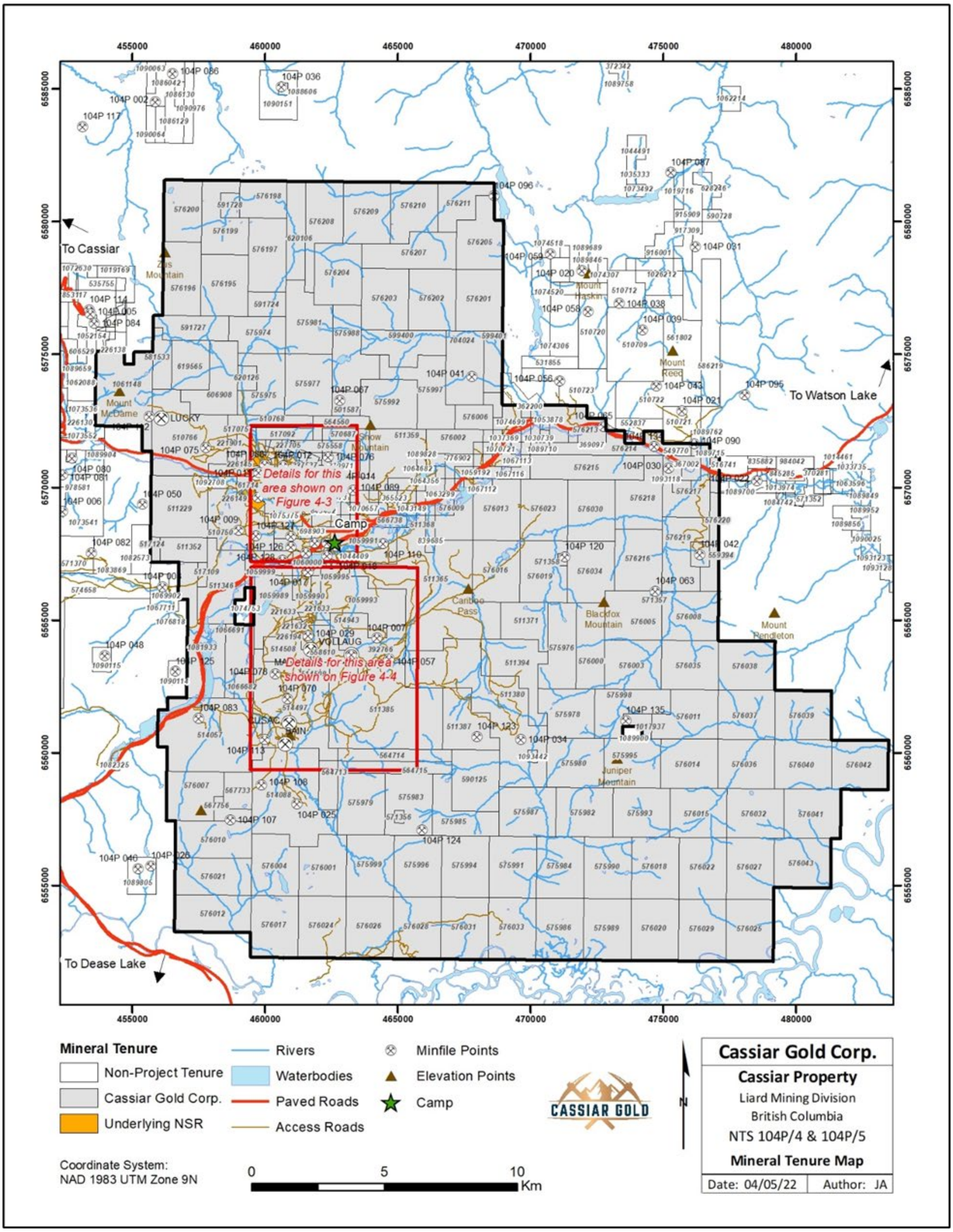


Figure 4-2 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenure Map

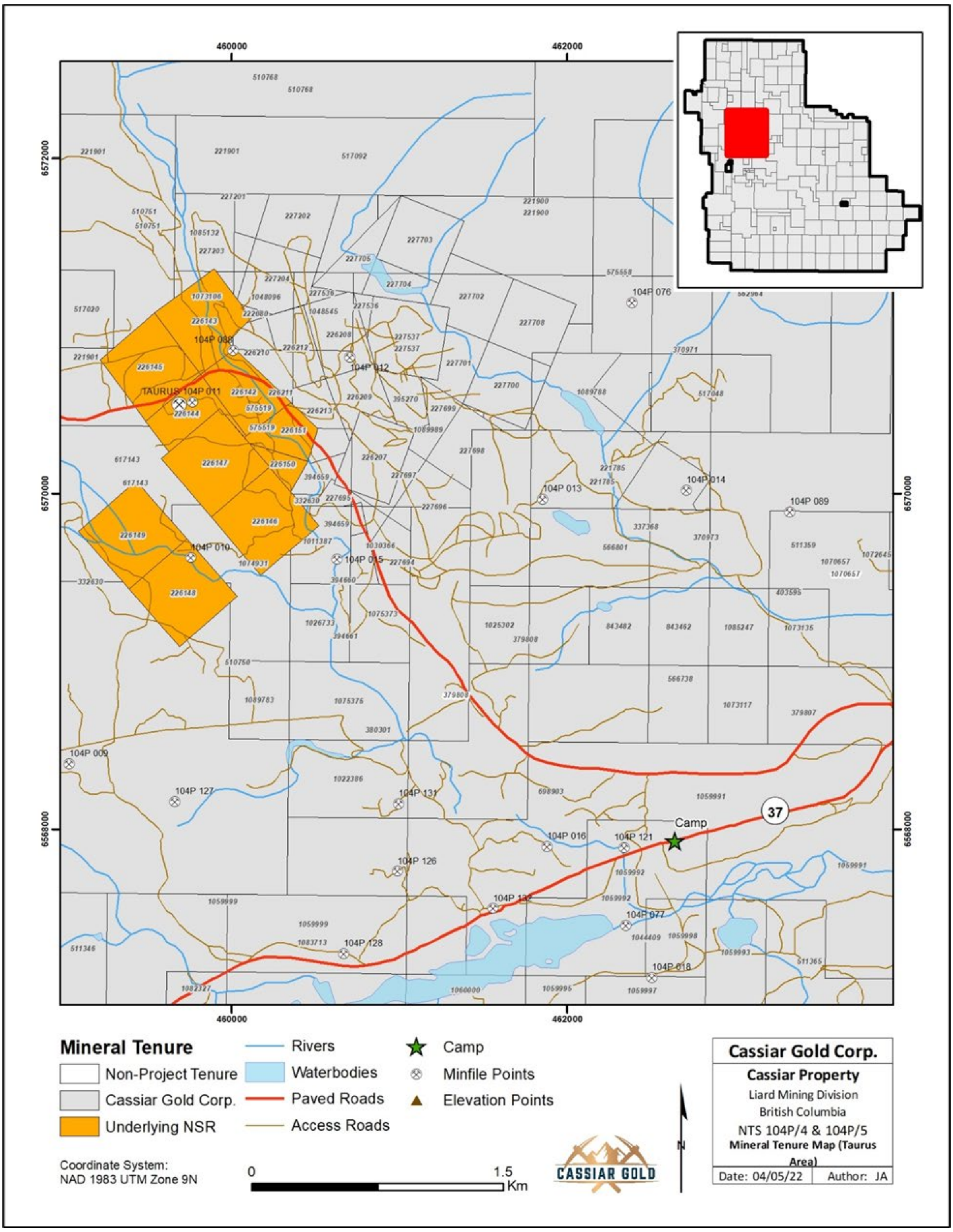


Figure 4-3 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenure Map (Taurus mine permit area)

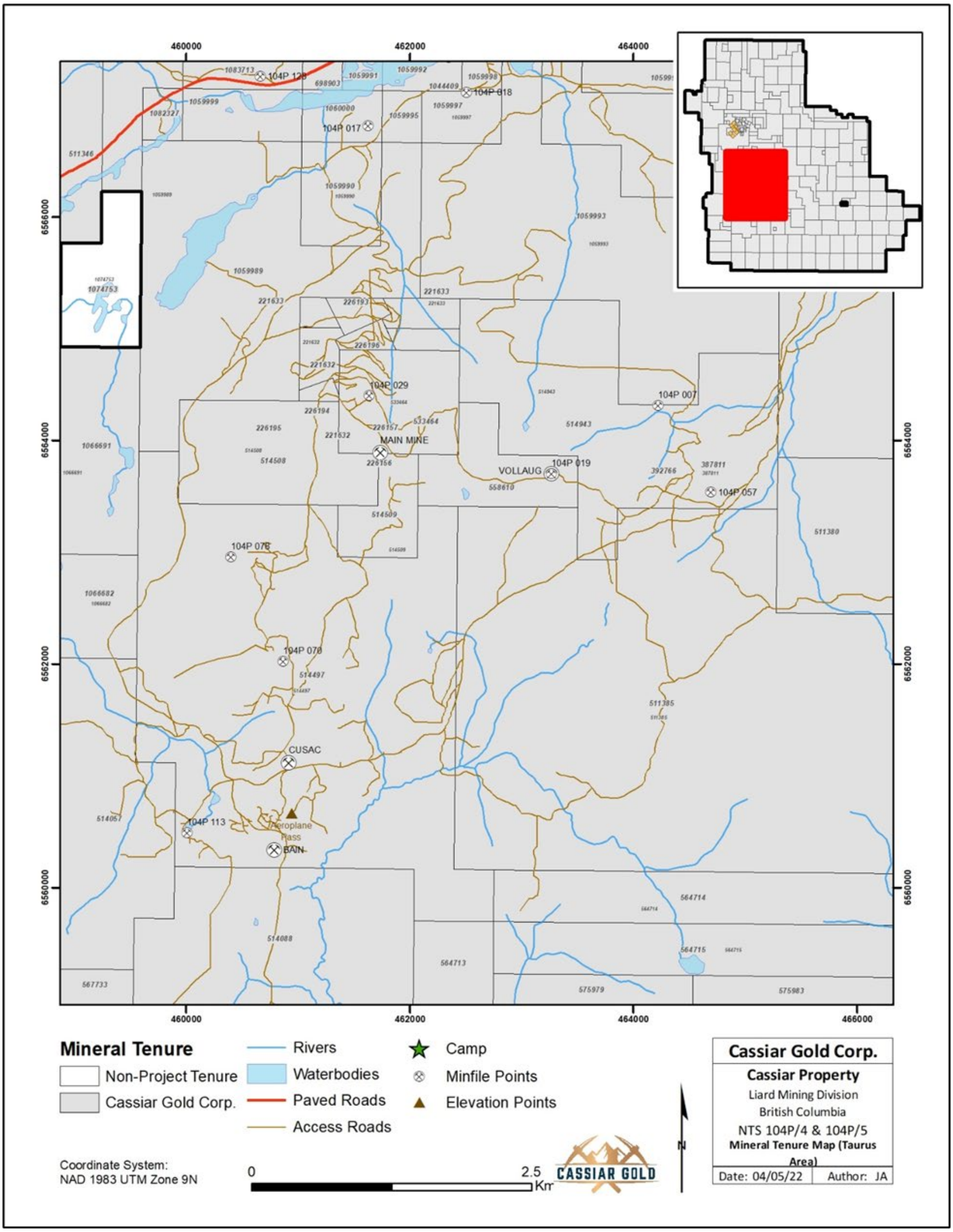


Figure 4-4 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenure Map (Table Mountain mine permit area)

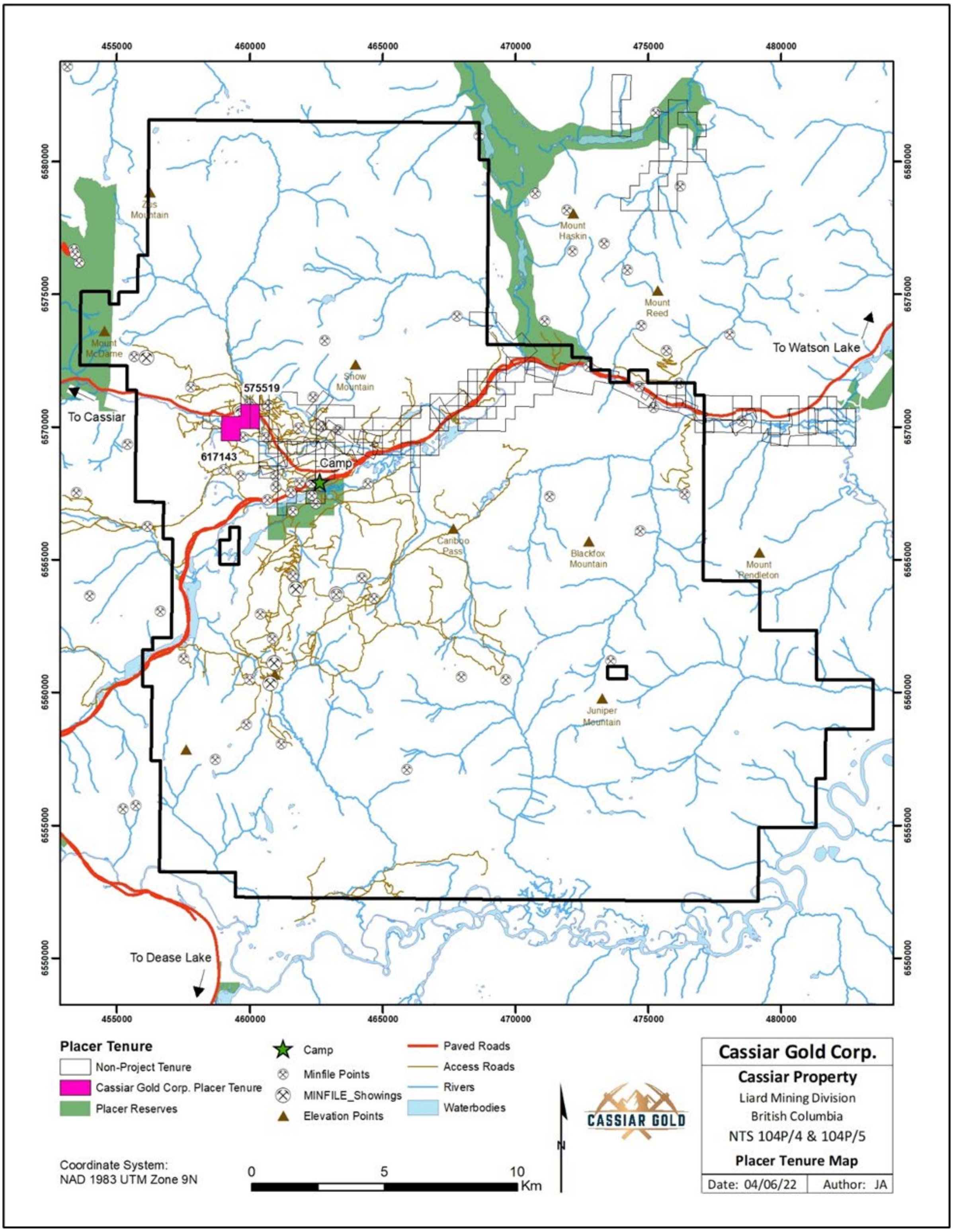


Figure 4-5 Cassiar Gold Property Placer Tenure Map

Twelve Crown grants lie within the Property, near the Main (Erickson) and Vollaug mines (Figure 4-6). Details are listed in Table 4-3. There is no annual requirement to complete assessment work on crown grants, as there is for mineral or placer claims. Mineral land taxes must instead be paid annually to keep Crown grants in good standing. Mineral land taxes for the Cassiar Property Crown grants of $461.27 were paid in 2021.

Table 4-3 Cassiar Gold Property Crown Grants

Title Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)
2875	FG 1	14.55
2876	FG 2	18.39
2988	WILDCAT 1-2, TED FRACTION	51.84
2989	JENNIE EXTENSION NO.3	13.70
2990	JENNIE EXTENSION NO.4	20.75
2991	SUN	113.96
6527	No. 1 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	18.70
6528	No. 2 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	20.95
6529	No. 3 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	20.92
6530	No. 4 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	18.72
6531	Red Hill No. 1 MC	20.97
6532	Red Hill No. 2 MC	20.73
6533	Red Hill No. 3 MC	20.90
6536	Red Hill No. 4 MC	20.53
6537	Red Hill No. 5 MC	14.46
6538	Red Hill No. 6 MC	8.40
6539	Adit No. 2 MC	20.95
6540	Adit No. 1 MC	14.95

Cassiar Gold Corp. holds surface rights to two private lots (PID 004-504-577 and 004-585) located on Highway 37 at Jade City. The Cassiar Gold permanent base camp and office are located on these two lots. A surface lease covering the mill site and ancillary buildings is also held by the Company. Annual taxes for the surface lease and the privately-owned land total $7,448.06, detailed in Table 4-4 below. Taxes were paid most recently in 2021.

Table 4-4 Cassiar Gold Property Land Tax Summary

PID	Roll	Legal Description	2022 Property Assessed Value	2021 Property Taxes
004-504-577	82578.000	Lot 1, Plan PRP7593, District Lot 1101, Cassiar Land District, on Highway #37 – 8 miles from Cassiar	$ 107,900.00	$ 368.75
004-504-585	82578.005	Lot 2, Plan PRP7593, District Lot 1101, Cassiar Land District	$ 404,700.00	$ 2,077.35
	84205.000	Cassiar Land District, Mining Operation Located on Erickson Creek in the vicinity of McDame Lake – approximately 7 miles SE of Cassiar, BC	$ 627,400.00	$ 5,001.96

Several privately-owned land parcels within the Property are held by third parties, as shown in Figure 4-7.

4.4 Property Agreement

The Property was acquired through an agreement between the Company (formerly Margaux Resources Ltd.) and Wildsky Resources Ltd. dated March 31, 2019. On October 1, 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 4,656,000 Common Shares to Wildsky satisfying the fourth and final tranche issuable under the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement. On October 9, 2020, the Company fully acquired a 100% interest of the Cassiar Gold Property pursuant to the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement. An aggregate total of 11,640,000 Common Shares were issued to Wildsky as per the Cassiar Gold Option Agreement.

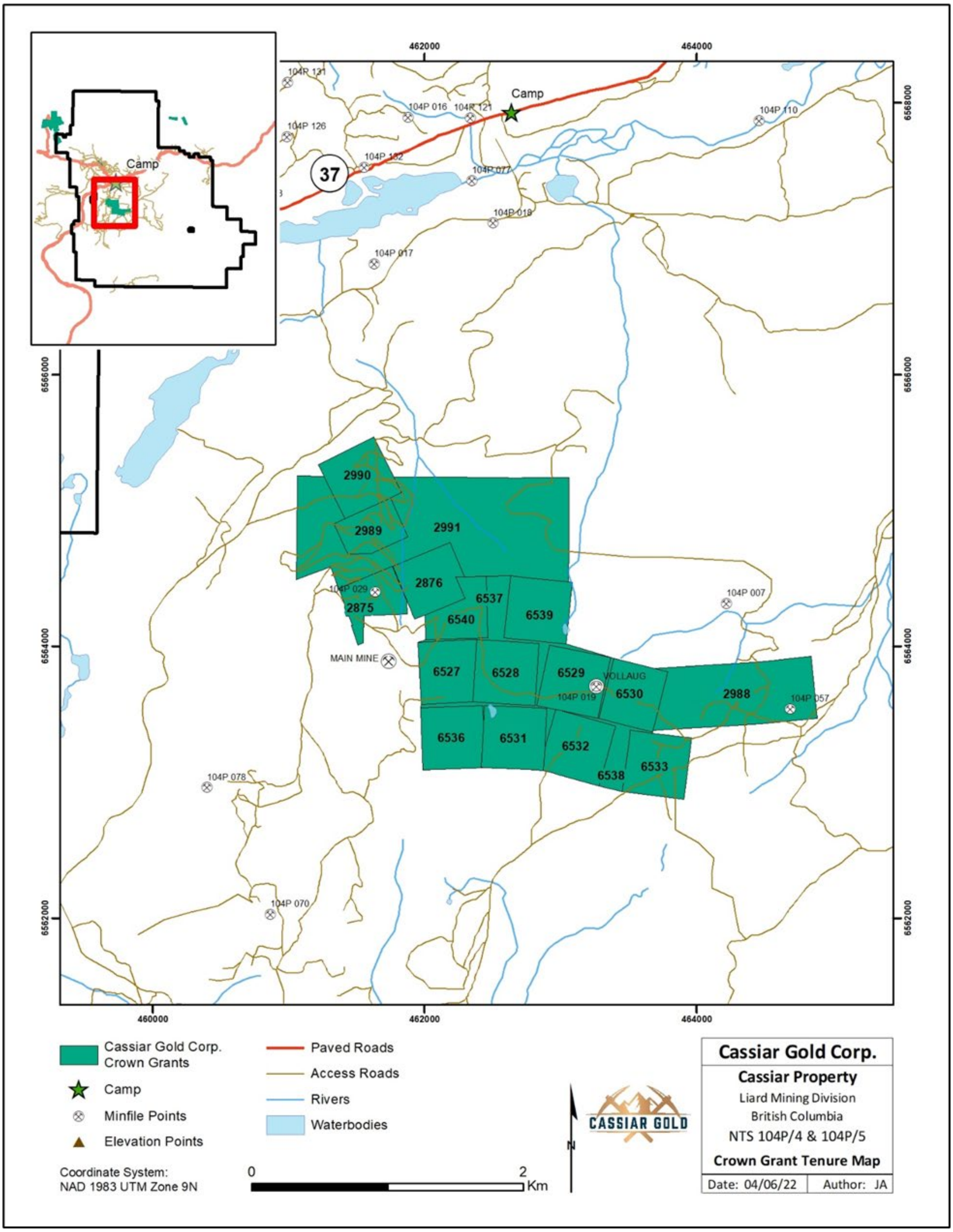


Figure 4-6 Cassiar Gold Property Crown Grant Tenure Map

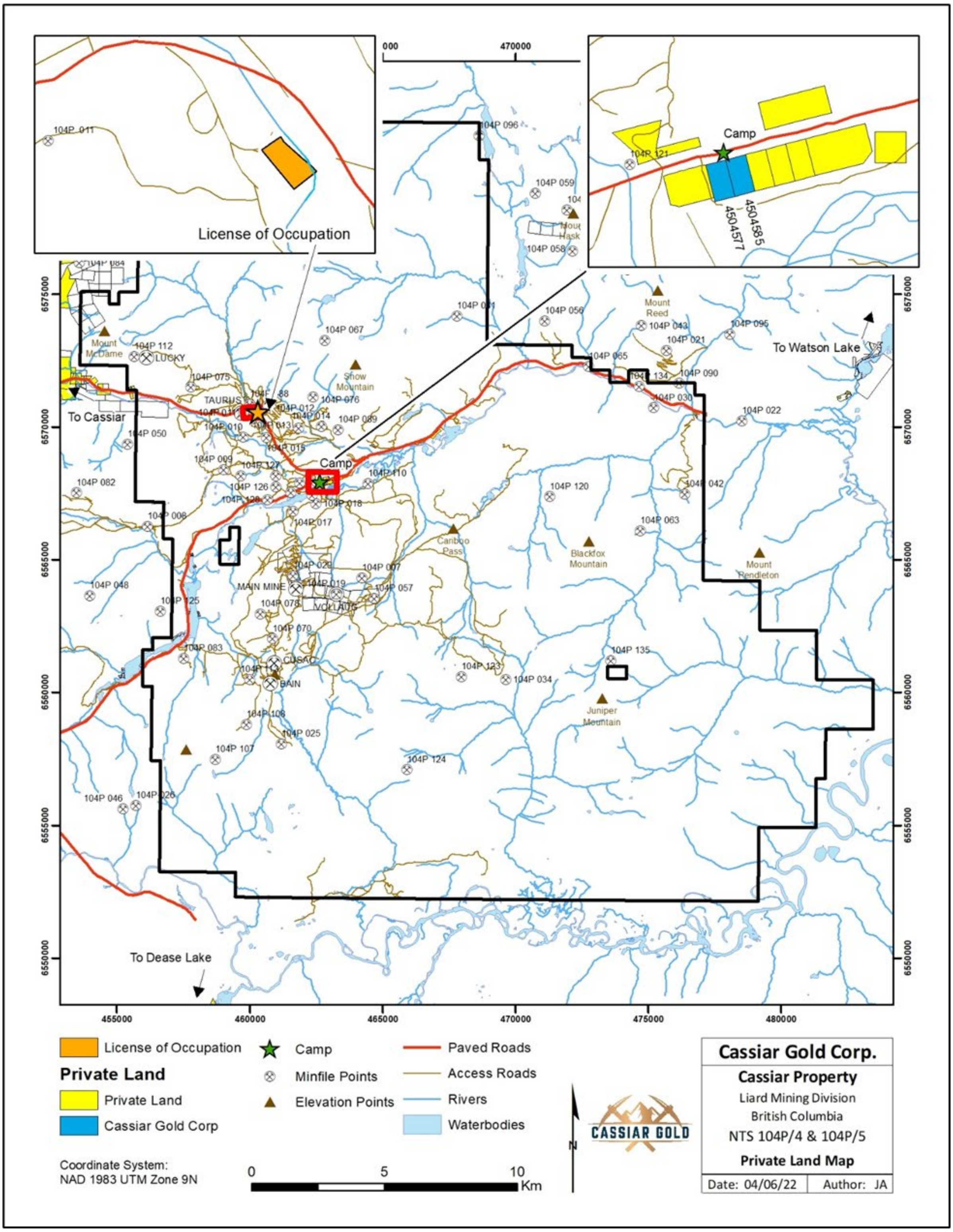


Figure 4-7 Cassiar Gold Property Surface Tenure Map

4.5 Royalties and Other Agreements

Ten claims in the Taurus area are subject to a 2.5 % Net Smelter Royalty by way of a 1993 agreement between Sable Resources Ltd. and Hera Resources Ltd. The remainder of the Property is free of any royalty or NSR agreements.

The Cassiar Gold Property lies fully within the traditional territory of the Kaska Dena First Nation. The nearest Kaska community is the Dease River First Nation at Good Hope Lake, 20 km east of the Property. In accordance with the Mines Act, access to the mine permit areas is restricted by locked gates. Access is provided to all DRFN members through close communication with their representatives, for hunting, trapping, or other traditional uses.

A License of Occupation (LOO) along Quartzrock Creek is held by a third party; access to the licensed area is via the Taurus mine permit area (Figure 4-8). Continued access to the LOO is contingent upon the occupant's observation of the requirement to restrict access to the mine permit area by locking the gate.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

The Cassiar Gold Property has environmental considerations that are typical of areas of historical mining and exploration. These include underground portals, waste rock, access roads, tailings facilities, and operational infrastructure.

Since 2019, the Company has prepared Updated Reclamation and Closure Plans (URCPs) for each mine permit. Management Plans have been prepared or are currently in preparation for water, wildlife, vegetation, erosion, and soil. A number of unused buildings and pieces of derelict equipment have been removed from the two mine permit areas since 2019. Five of 17 underground portals are not yet permanently closed. A Portal Closure Plan was prepared in 2020. Wildlife, geotechnical, and water quality data have since been collected to support the Plan.

Two tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) are present on each mine permit, for a total of four on the Property. Cassiar TSFs are classified as Low Failure Consequence. Annual Dam Safety Inspections are completed by Tetra Tech (Whitehorse), most recently in September 2021. No significant safety or stability risks were noted. An Independent Tailings Review was completed in 2021, and a comprehensive Dam Safety Review was also completed in 2021. The Company is actively working toward decommissioning the TSFs within the upcoming five-year period.

Reclamation Liability Cost Estimates are prepared and submitted with the URCP for each mine permit. Estimated total liability cost in 2020 for the M-127 permit area was $1,499,634, while for the M-149 permit area it was $435,448. These estimated amounts include all reclamation and monitoring costs that would be required to restore the land to its average pre-mining capability for wildlife habitat and traditional land use.

4.7 Permits

All exploration and development work that involves mechanized ground disturbance in British Columbia requires a permit from the Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low-Carbon Initiatives (EMLI), and cannot commence without prior EMLI approval. Reclamation bonds commensurate with the projected level of disturbance must be posted before approval is granted.

Three EMLI permits apply to the Cassiar Gold Property, as detailed in Table 4-5 and Figure 4-8. Two mine permits, M-127 and M-149, cover the Table Mountain and Taurus areas, respectively.

Exploration permit MX-1-655 covers most of the remainder of the Property, with the exception of a narrow strip along the southern perimeter and a recently-staked claim along the western margin. Permit areas are geographically exclusive; there is no overlap between permits.

For all EMLI permits, annual reporting must be submitted by March 31 to summarize and document disturbance and reclamation for each mine permit area. Mine permits require an Annual Reclamation

Report, while exploration permits require an Annual Summary of Exploration Activities form to be completed. All EMLI-required annual reports have been submitted for 2021.

Table 4-5 Cassiar Gold Property Mine Permit Summary

Property	Permit #	Issued	Bond	Notes
Table Mountain Mine	M-127	August 1993	$264,444.00	Historic mines and disturbance associated with mining and exploration. Unreclaimed disturbance: 83.33 ha (March 2022)
Taurus Mine	M-149	August 1981	$10,000.00	Historic mines and disturbance associated with mining and exploration. Unreclaimed disturbance: 11.94 ha (March 2022)
Taurus Exploration	MX-1-655	September 2008	$105,000.00	Most of the Cassiar Property outside of M-127 and M-149 mine permit areas. Unreclaimed disturbance: 3.826 ha (March 2022)

Exploration permits require an approved Notice of Work (NOW) before any mechanized work causing ground disturbance can be done in the permit area. A 5-year area-based NOW for MX-1-655 was issued in 2019. The NOW area was revised in 2020 and again in 2021 to reflect changes to the area of the MX-1-655 permit. The current MX-1-655 NOW is valid until March 31, 2026.

Both M-127 and M-149 mine permits are active but in care & maintenance status. To carry out exploration work on the permits, a Notice of Deviation must be requested and approved by EMLI. Proposed work programs are provided to EMLI for review. Modifications to the program can be made with EMLI approval. Communication has been clear and open, and approvals have been efficiently granted for all proposed exploration work to date. The Company advances reclamation initiatives in concert with its exploration objectives.

Reclamation and Geotechnical Inspections of M-127 and M-149 were most recently completed in 2019. Numerous non-compliance issues were noted, all of which have been remedied since, with the exception of a low-grade ore stockpile that is currently located beside the mill pending assessment of a request for approval of continued storage in situ. Updated Reclamation and Closure Plans were prepared for each of the mine permits in 2020; provisions in the URCPs addressed most of the non-compliance issues. A revised M-149 URCP was submitted in February 2022 to include baseline environmental data and management plans completed since 2019. A revised M-127 URCP is in preparation. In addition to the URCPs, Cassiar personnel have conducted significant reclamation work, including removal of unused buildings and equipment, maintenance of access roads and gates, sitewide water quality sampling, and removal of hazardous waste.

4.8 Risks and Other Factors

The author is not aware of any other risks or factors that could potentially affect claim title, property ownership, or permitting.

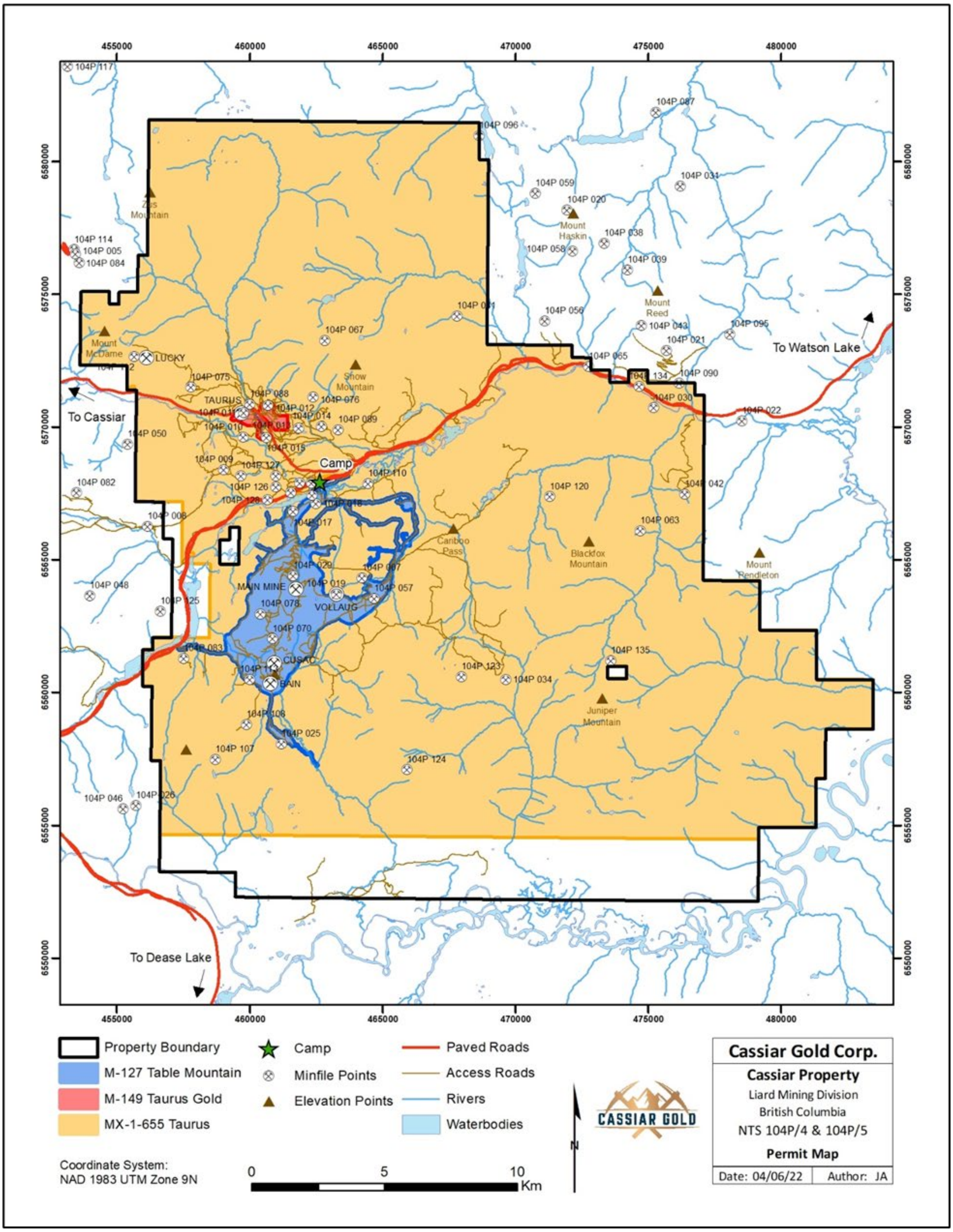


Figure 4-8 Cassiar Gold Property Permit Map

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

5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

The northern interior of the province is within the Mackenzie Drainage Basin, including the Cassiar area. McDame Creek and its tributaries are the major drainage pathways on the Property. They flow from the north and south; the main tributaries are Quartzrock, Troutline, Snowy, Erickson and Finlayson Creek. Pooley Creek is a notable exception in the southern part of the Property, as it flows to the south into the Cottonwood River. (Province of British Columbia, 2021a)

Elevations range from 800-1000 m in the valley floors, which are typically up to 1 km in width. They contain numerous lakes and swampy areas that are separated by low hills. McDame Lake and Allan Lake are the most significant lakes on the Property, both located in the McDame Creek valley.

There are several prominent mountains on the Property, including Zus Mountain in the northwest, Mount McDame in the west, Snow Mountain in the central area, Needlepoint Mountain in the southwest, and Blackfox and Juniper Mountain in the southeast. Numerous peaks on the Property exceed 2000 m in elevation. (Province of British Columbia, 2016)

Overburden is mostly glacial outwash of sand and gravel and varies from non-existent (bedrock exposed) to thin (mapped as glacial till veneer) at higher elevations, and deposits of 10 m or more in valley bottoms (mapped as glacial till blanket). Topsoil is extremely limited in extent. (Province of British Columbia 2021b)

The Property is located within the Cassiar Ranges EcoSection of the Boreal Mountains and Plateaus Ecoregion of the Northern Boreal Mountains EcoProvince of the Sub Arctic Highlands EcoDivision of the Polar EcoDomain (Hunt, 2019a). Vegetation is typical of the Spruce-Willow-Birch and Alpine Tundra Biogeoclimatic Zones, consisting of jack pine, lodge pole pine, black spruce, and poplar forest, thinning to buck brush and alpine meadows above tree line at 1,450 to 1,500 meters. Valley bottoms feature shallow lakes and swamps with thick, stunted growths of pine and spruce and abundant willow. Disturbed areas are typically regrown to alder and willow.

5.2 Access

The Cassiar Gold Property is located on either side of Highway 37 and in the central part of the southwest-northeast trending McDame Creek valley. The unincorporated community of Jade City is also located along Highway 37 and Cassiar Gold's private surface land and permanent camp facility are located there. Highway 37 is a paved highway, with year-round access.

The nearest major communities are Whitehorse, Yukon, approximately 500 km to the northwest via Highway 37 and the Alaska Highway, or Smithers, approximately 720 km south via Highways 37 and 16.

Commercial air service is available to both Whitehorse and Smithers, while charter flights are available to Watson Lake or Dease Lake. Alkan Air from Whitehorse can be chartered to fly small (Cessna) charter flights into the Cassiar airstrip, located immediately west of the Property.

Access to the Property is by Highway 37, by the paved highway to the Cassiar townsite, and by a network of historic mining, exploration and hunting roads (totaling approximately 160 km). For the most part, roads within the Property are in good condition. Most are accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle. Some of the minor roads can only be traveled by ATV until brushing or minor road repairs are completed.

5.3 Local Infrastructure

The Property has a long history of exploration, development and mining, including 17 portals (12 of which are reclaimed), ~25 km of underground workings, a 300 ton per day gravity/flotation mill and 5 tailings storage facilities. None of the underground workings can be safely accessed at present.

Various parts of the Property have been under different ownership and different operators, and subsequent consolidation of the Property has resulted in a duplication of some infrastructure, including multiple historic mill sites and 3 "camps" (the main camp at Jade City plus a former camp at McDame Lake).

The Jade City camp is a modern camp with all necessary infrastructure and utilities, including grid power, internet, landline telephone, potable well water and a recently upgraded septic system. It is suitable for year-round accommodation for 30 to 40 persons.

The main trailer houses the kitchen, dining room, lunchroom, first aid room, supply room, mechanical and laundry room, men's and women's bathrooms, small recreation room, entrance/mudroom and 12 two-person bedrooms. The kitchen and dining facilities are suitable for feeding approximately 10 to 15 people. A smaller trailer nearby has 4 additional bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, while a second trailer has 2 additional rooms that can be used for various purposes. Two (2) additional external bunkhouses accommodate 4 persons each. A log house is set up as a field office with desks, drafting table etc. It has a bathroom, several storage or bedrooms, and has separate internet and phone lines from the camp trailer. A former generator shed on the Property is now used for tool storage.

The land on which the camp is located is the site of the former Grizzly restaurant and gas station. Gas pumps and in-ground fuel tanks remain in place and require removal. The "restaurant" building is a 3,000 square foot log building with an industrial kitchen and a large dining area which can be used when the capacity of the kitchen in the main trailer is exceeded. The building also has a large area that is being used to warehouse field supplies and project data, plus a full-size basement for storage.

An older residence (white house) on the camp property is in poor condition and requires demolition and removal.

Core logging facilities include a large building near the Table Mountain mill site which is equipped with logging tables and a separate saw room. Power to the core facility is provided by generator. Several fuel tanks, in working condition, are located on site.

Numerous buildings remain at the Table Mountain mill site, including former office, dry, mechanics shop, electrical shop, storage buildings, and mill building. These buildings are in various states of disrepair. Several seacans are also located in this area, which are suitable for long term storage of material or equipment, including sample pulps and rejects. The former "Mine Manager's House" and Hawthorne Gold tent camp site nearby on the south side of McDame Lake are still standing, as are buildings at the Bain and Cusac portals and at the former Taurus camp site.

The mill itself is a 300 ton per day gravity/flotation mill which has not been used since 2007. Significant maintenance and repair would be required to return it to operating condition. The 3 tailings storage facilities located nearby are at or near capacity. Two (2) additional tailings storage facilities near the former Taurus underground mine are also at capacity.

Six (6) locked mine gates limit public access to areas of historic mining in the Table Mountain and Taurus areas. Four (4) gates are located at the Taurus area at each of the following: main access near

Quartzrock Creek and West access off the Cassiar Highway, an inner gate to the Sable/Plaza/88 Hill areas, as well an east gate to the historical Taurus Mine and tailings facility. Two gates are located at the Table Mountain permit area. One is located on the company-owned bridge across McDame Creek. After crossing the bridge, a second gate prevents access to the Table Mountain mill and historic mining areas.

5.4 Climate

The two nearest climate stations are in Dease Lake (115 km south) and Watson Lake (142 km northeast). Given the topographical extremes neither of these areas offers a perfect analogue for the climate of the Cassiar area, but similarly they are not expected to be drastically different. Precipitation will likely have the largest variance from the numbers presented here.

The seasonal climate cycle includes long cold winters and short summers. The average January temperature is -16.1°C/-22.5°C (Dease Lake/Watson Lake), while July is 13.0°C/15.3°C. The annual precipitation averages 445.3mm/416.4mm, with 212.8cm/196.1cm as snowfall. Snow typically starts in October and continues into April, with ground cover persisting into May (and sometimes beyond). Snow accumulations in more mountainous areas such as Cassiar commonly exceed 3 or 4 m. While the valley bottoms are generally snow-free by mid-May, at higher elevations snow can last into early July. (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2022)

5.5 Local Resources

Basic supplies and services are available in Watson Lake, Yukon or in Dease Lake, respectively 142 and 115 km by road from the Property. There may be some local labor and equipment available in Jade City, Cassiar or Good Hope Lake, but it is safe to assume that labour and equipment will have to be hired from elsewhere for a larger scale operation on the Property.

Power transmission in BC has been advanced as far north as Tatogga Lake (230 kV substation), about 100 km by highway south of Dease Lake. Power in the area continues to be provided by private diesel generators.

The area has numerous creeks that have sufficient year-round flow for any exploration or mining operation. There is also plenty of space on the Property for development of tailings storage areas, waste disposal sites, heap leach pads, and expanded processing facilities.

5.6 Surface Rights

As detailed in 4.3, the Cassiar Gold Property includes 2 titles to which the surface rights are held by Cassiar Gold Corp., and several additional parcels of privately-owned land, owned by 3rd parties, are located within the Property. There is also a License of Occupation (LOO) along Quartzrock Creek, near the Taurus zone and on claims owned by Cassiar Gold Corp.

6 History

6.1 Ownership and Exploration Summary

A detailed history of exploration of the Property is given in Hunt (2019a), McKeown et al (2013), and numerous other reports that have been reviewed and compiled by the author. Figure 6-1 outlines the areas within the Property that are referred to in the following sections.

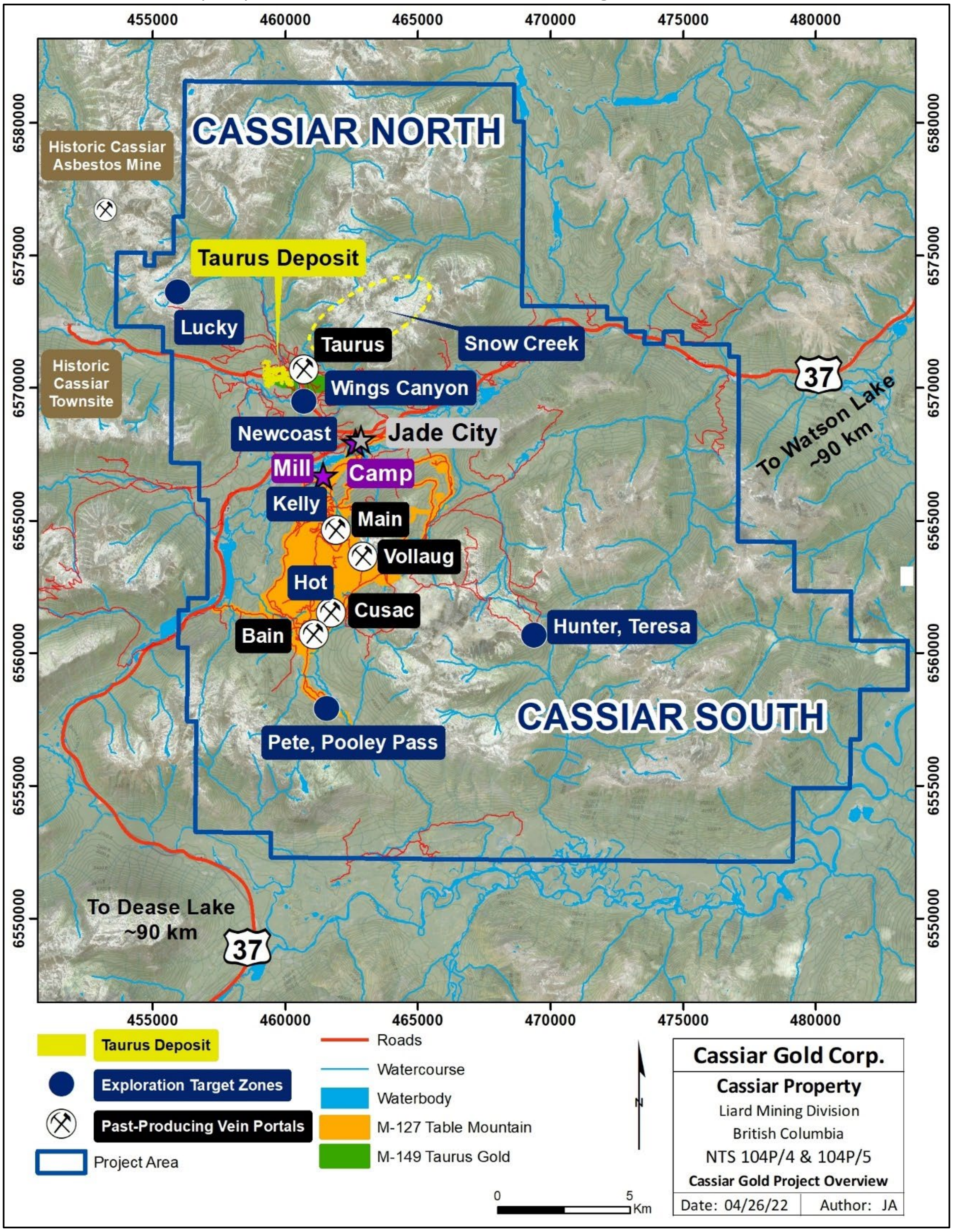


Figure 6-1 General location of areas within Cassiar Gold Property

The Cassiar Gold Property has a long history of exploration, development and production, from the early 1930's to the present. Nearly all historical exploration programs returned encouraging results for gold mineralization. The Property has 90 Minfile showings and over 70 individual veins or segments recognized on the Property by filed reports (see Figure 4-2).

For much of the history operators focused on the high-grade gold veins, until the 1990's when the potential for lower-grade bulk tonnage at the Property was first recognized.

Various portions of the Property were operated by different owners, until in 2008 the entire property was consolidated. The history of ownership and exploration/development work is summarized below in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary of Property Ownership, Exploration, and Development

Area	Year	Operator	Key points
Cassiar South	1934-35	John Vollaug, Hans Erickson	First staking and exploration at Main mine and Vollaug
	1937	Cominco	Exploration and drilling at Vollaug
	1950's	Silver Standard Mines Ltd.	Exploration at Vollaug
	1972-77	Table Mountain Mines	Exploration and development work at Vollaug
	1972-82	Agnes and Jennie Mining Company; Nu-Energy Development Corp.	Exploration and development at Main mine. Production starts 1980.
	1977	Cusac Industries Ltd.	Guilford Brett stakes key claims in Table Mountain area for Cusac.
	1978-80	Cusac Industries Ltd.	Acquired additional claims south of main holdings. Exploration & drilling on Table Mountain.
	1980	Esso	Option to a portion of the Table Mountain area.
	1980-83	Plaza Mining Corporation	Acquired east end of Vollaug vein. Mined vein from surface. 150 tpd mill build in valley.
	1981-82	Erickson Gold Mining Co.	NuEnergy/Agnes and Jennie amalgamated to form Erickson. Exploration and development of Main Mine continues.
	1983	Erickson Gold Mining Co.	Acquired Plaza Mining to gain control of Vollaug.
	1984-86	Erickson Gold Mining Co.	Optioned Cusac claims
	1985	Total Compagnie Francaise des Petroles *(subsequently Energold Minerals Inc.)*	Acquired control of Erickson
	1991	Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.	Acquired Energold Minerals Inc.
	1993-94	Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.	Re-opened Bain mine.
	1997-99	Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.	Continued exploration, development and limited mining at Table Mountain.
Cassiar North	1934-42	J. Simpson	First staking and exploration at Taurus (Cornucopia)
	1942-46	Benroy Gold Mines	Optioned and explored Taurus (Cornucopia) Group
		Couture and Copeman	Taurus (Cornucopia) restaked
	1960's	Cornucopia Explorations Ltd. *(subsequently Hanna Gold Mines Ltd.)*	Acquired Taurus (Cornucopia) claims.
	1964	Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd.	Optioned Taurus property

Area	Year	Operator	Key points
	1972-76	Hanna Gold Mines *(subsequently Dorchester Resources Inc.)*	Continued work at Taurus
	1978	Ashlu Gold Mines Ltd.	Optioned Taurus property
	1979-81	United Hearne Resources Ltd.	Optioned Taurus property, built mill and brought mine into production
	1988-95	Sable Resources Ltd.	Explored Sable, 88 Hill areas by drilling, trenching, geophysics
	1994??	International Taurus Resources Inc.	Controls claims in Taurus area. Taurus West zone discovered by drilling
	1995-96	Cyprus (Canada)	Optioned claims from Cusac and International Taurus. Completed geophysics, soil sampling and drilling at Taurus.
	1997-99	Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.	Trenching near Sable zone.
	2003	Navasota	Optioned Taurus property
	2008	American Bonanza	Sold 100% interest in 46 Taurus area claims to Hawthorne Gold Corp.
Cassiar Gold Property	2008-2010	Hawthorne Gold Corp.	Hawthorne amalgamated with Cusac and became the operator of the Property. Property assets consolidated and held in a wholly-owned subsidiary, Cassiar Gold Corp.
	2011-2017	China Minerals and Mining Ltd.	China Minerals succeeds Hawthorne. Property assets continue to be held in subsidiary, Cassiar Gold Corp.
	2018	Wildsky Resources Inc.	Wildsky Resources became the successor company to China Minerals. Property assets continue to be held in a wholly owned subsidiary, Cassiar Gold Corp. Drilling and metallurgy done at TM TSF-1, soil sampling at Lucky.
	2019	Margaux Resources Ltd.	Entered into an agreement with Wildsky to acquire Cassiar Gold Corp. subsidiary. Prospecting, geological mapping, and reclamation work.
	2020	Margaux Resources Ltd. *(subsequently Cassiar Gold Corp.)*	Completed acquisition of Cassiar Gold Corp. subsidiary. Margaux Resources changed name to Cassiar Gold Corp. Subsidiary changed name to Cassiar Gold (2020) Corp. Confirmation and infill drilling at Taurus deposit.
	2021	Cassiar Gold Corp.	Deposit and exploration drilling at Taurus and at Cassiar South.

Note: the name Taurus has been used to describe both the historic underground vein mine, and the large zone of bulk-tonnage gold mineralization that is centered west of the historic Taurus underground mine, but also includes it. Here the areas are distinguished as Taurus mine for the historic underground mine, and Taurus zone for the exploration target.

6.2 Geochemistry

6.2.1 Soil Geochemistry

Over 38,000 soil samples were collected from the Property, over a 38-year period from 1980 to 2018. Sampling was done on a large number of isolated grids by a variety of operators.

6.2.2 Silt Geochemistry

Almost 400 silt samples have been collected from the Property. As with soils, silt sampling represents several generations of sampling by different operators over a number of years. With the exception of a program by China Minerals and Mining in 2013, location control and information regarding sample and analytical method are poor. Gold values from silt samples are plotted on Figure 6-3.

6.2.3 Rock Geochemistry (including trenching)

Most historic exploration programs on the Property have included some component of rock sampling. The surface database for the Property includes 1,782 rock samples, for which assay information and sample locations are known. Most of these samples are grab samples from outcrop. Included in these samples are 86 rock samples from the Lucky prospect, which were collected by Wildsky Resources in 2018.

In addition to the rock samples, 135 chip sample locations and results from the Sable "pit" are well documented. Clusters of samples with elevated gold values occur in the Taurus, Lucky and Wings Canyon areas, and reflect exploration for widespread, low-grade mineralization in those areas.

As expected, rock samples from the Table Mountain portion of the Property include scattered high gold values, consistent with exploration in this area that targeted high-grade veins.

6.3 Geophysics

A property-wide airborne magnetic and VLF survey was flown by CMG Airborne in 2008, for Hawthorne Gold. The survey is a detailed survey, with 100 m spaced, NW-oriented lines useful for geological and structural mapping.

Also, in 2008, a LiDAR and detailed ortho-imagery survey was flown over the western part of the Property. The survey spanned the key zones of known mineralization, covered the area from Pooley Pass in the south to Lucky in the north.

A number of more local ground-based geophysical surveys were completed on the Property in the 1980's and 1990's. International Taurus contracted Lloyd Geophysics to complete a series of pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) surveys in the Taurus area between 1988 and 1995 as shown in Figure 6-4. Line and dipole spacing was variable between the different surveys.

VLF was a low-cost and effective method of identifying near-surface veining on Table Mountain, with several discoveries attributed to drill follow-up to VLF conductors. None of the VLF data has been captured digitally.

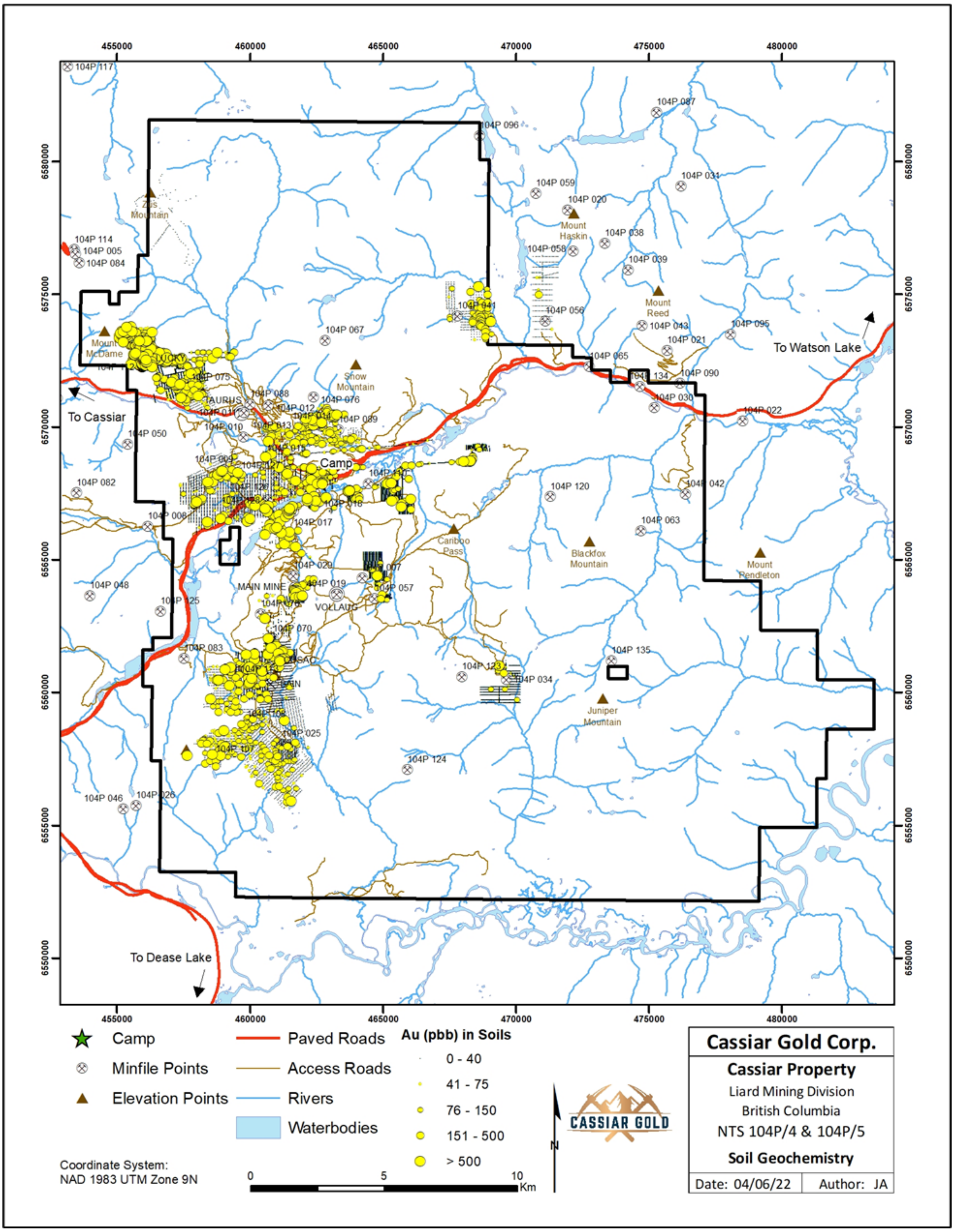


Figure 6-2 Cassiar Gold Property Soil Geochemistry

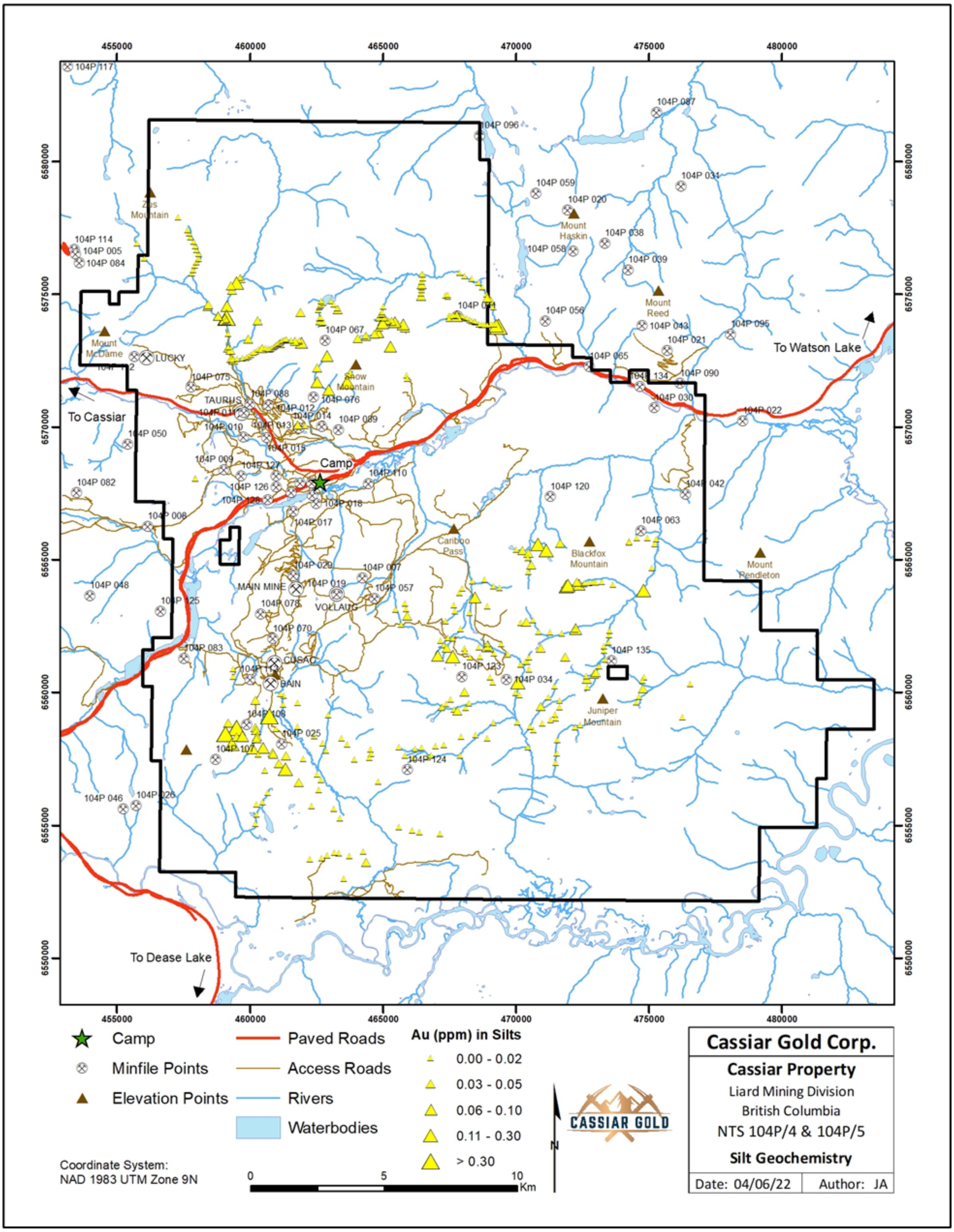


Figure 6-3 Cassiar Gold Property Silt Geochemistry

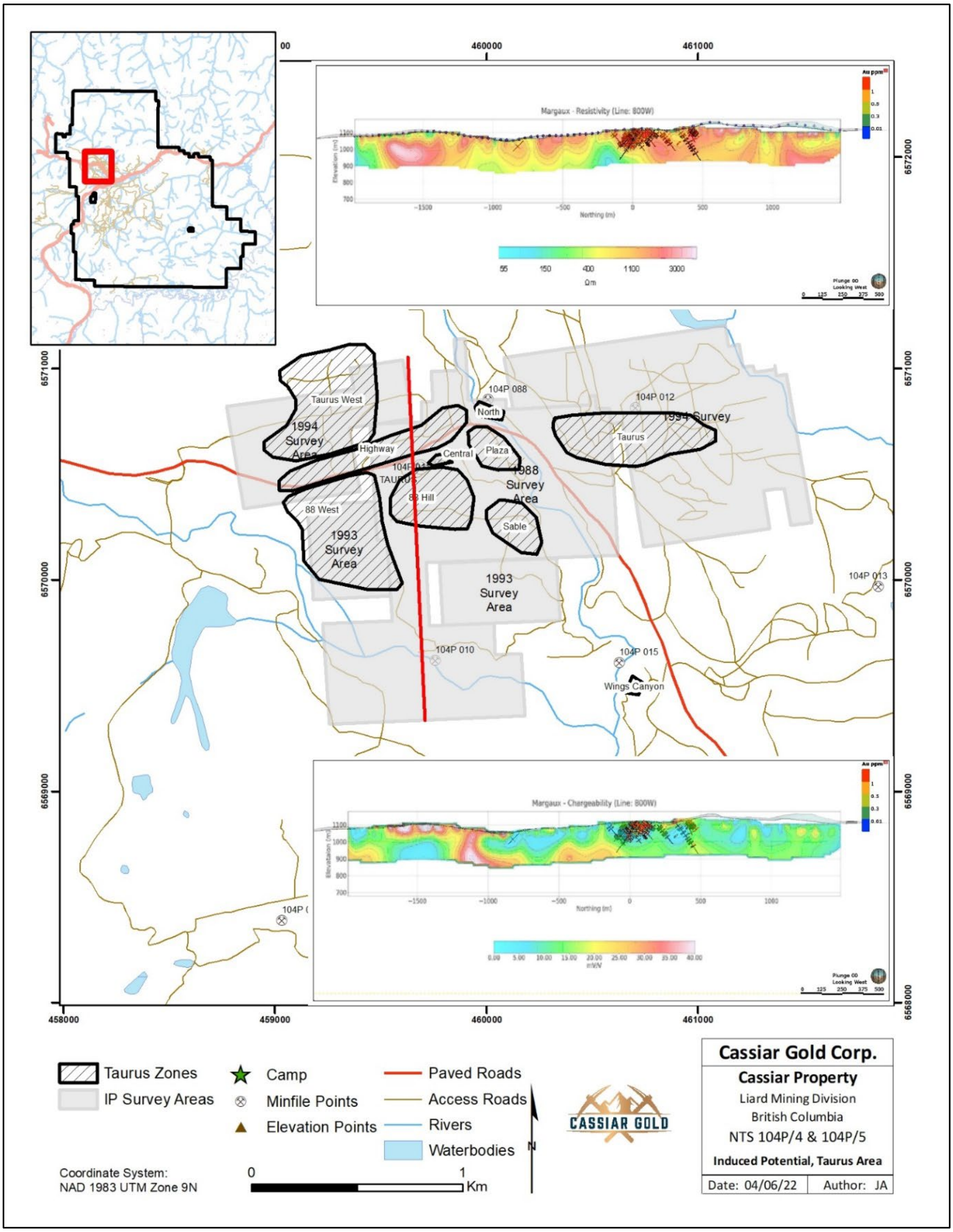


Figure 6-4 Cassiar Gold Property Induced Polarization, Taurus Area

6.4 Drilling

In total, previous operators completed 2,498 drill holes (2,424 diamond drill holes; 74 RC drill holes), totaling almost 277,000 m, on the Cassiar Gold Property between 1937 and 2012. There was no drilling from 1937 to 1974, 1976, 1978, 1992, 1999 to 2001, 2010, 2011, or 2013 to 2019. See Table 6-2 for a summary of historical drill holes.

The majority of historic drilling targeted high-grade veins in the Table Mountain portion of the Property, with most of these holes drilled during periods of active mining at the Main, Vollaug, Cusac and Bain mines. The vast majority of drilling on the Property was diamond drilling.

Table 6-2 Summary of drilling completed on the Cassiar Gold Property

Year	Holes	Type	Metres	Main areas of drilling	Secondary areas of drilling
1937	45	Diamond	3,230	Vollaug	Switchback
1975	6	Diamond	493		Porcupine, Davis
1977	36	Diamond	3,016	Main	Davis, Porcupine, Goldhill
1979	39	Diamond	3,537	Main, Vollaug, Taurus	
1980	101	Diamond	10,546	Main, Taurus, Elan	Pete, Cusac
1981	193	Diamond	17,352	Taurus, Cusac, Main, Vollaug	Porcupine, Davis, Switchback, Smile
1982	67	Diamond	7,360	Main, Taurus	Sky, Davis
1983	150	Diamond	14,098	Main, Cusac	Elan, Sky
1984	168	Diamond	17,600	Vollaug, Main, Taurus	
1985	168	Diamond	17,318	Cusac, Main, Taurus	Rich, Pete
1986	118	Diamond	12,568	Cusac, Vollaug, Main, Taurus	Sky, Lucky
1987	132	RC; Diamond	18,952	Cusac, Main	Vollaug, Taurus, Rich, Theresa, Pete
1988	169	Diamond	22,159	Bain, Cusac, Vollaug, Main	Taurus
1989	51	Diamond	6,086	Bain, Gap	Sky, Pete, Vollaug, Kelly (Main)
1990	78	Diamond	12,108	Bain, Main	Eastern Contact, Hunter, Pete
1991	20	Diamond	3,891	Bain	
1993	44	Diamond	3,196	Bain, Taurus	
1994	122	Diamond	11,475	Taurus, Bain	Hunter, Christine, Pete
1995	194	RC; Diamond	20,455	Taurus	Cusac, Bain, Sky, Jill, Go
1996	203	RC; Diamond	16,804	Taurus, Cusac, Vollaug	Switchback, Hot, Rich
1997	97	Diamond	9,493	Cusac, Vollaug	Taurus, Main
1998	2	Diamond	240		Gap, Cusac
2002	11	Diamond	2,395	Bain	
2003	15	Diamond	2,600	Taurus	Gap
2004	41	Diamond	6,478	Main	Hot
2005	18	Diamond	3,459	Somerville, Backyard	Porcupine
2006	27	Diamond	4,602	Newcoast	Rory (Main)
2007	25	Diamond	2,792	Rory (Main), Taurus	Newcoast
2008	22	Diamond	2,972	Cusac, Bain	Bridge
2009	83	Diamond	11,422	Taurus, Cusac, Bain	Sky
2012	53	Diamond	8,248	Taurus	Sky
2020	24	Diamond	4,696	Taurus	
2021	39	Diamond	11,289	Taurus, Bain	Cusac, Hot, Bridge, Vollaug

RC drilling was primarily at the Taurus target in 1995-96. Core size has varied over the years. Most of the surface drilling is NQ size. Most of the historic drill core is stored on the Property. Figure 6-5 shows the locations for all the drill holes on the Property. See section 10 for overview of recent drilling conducted by Cassiar Gold Corp.

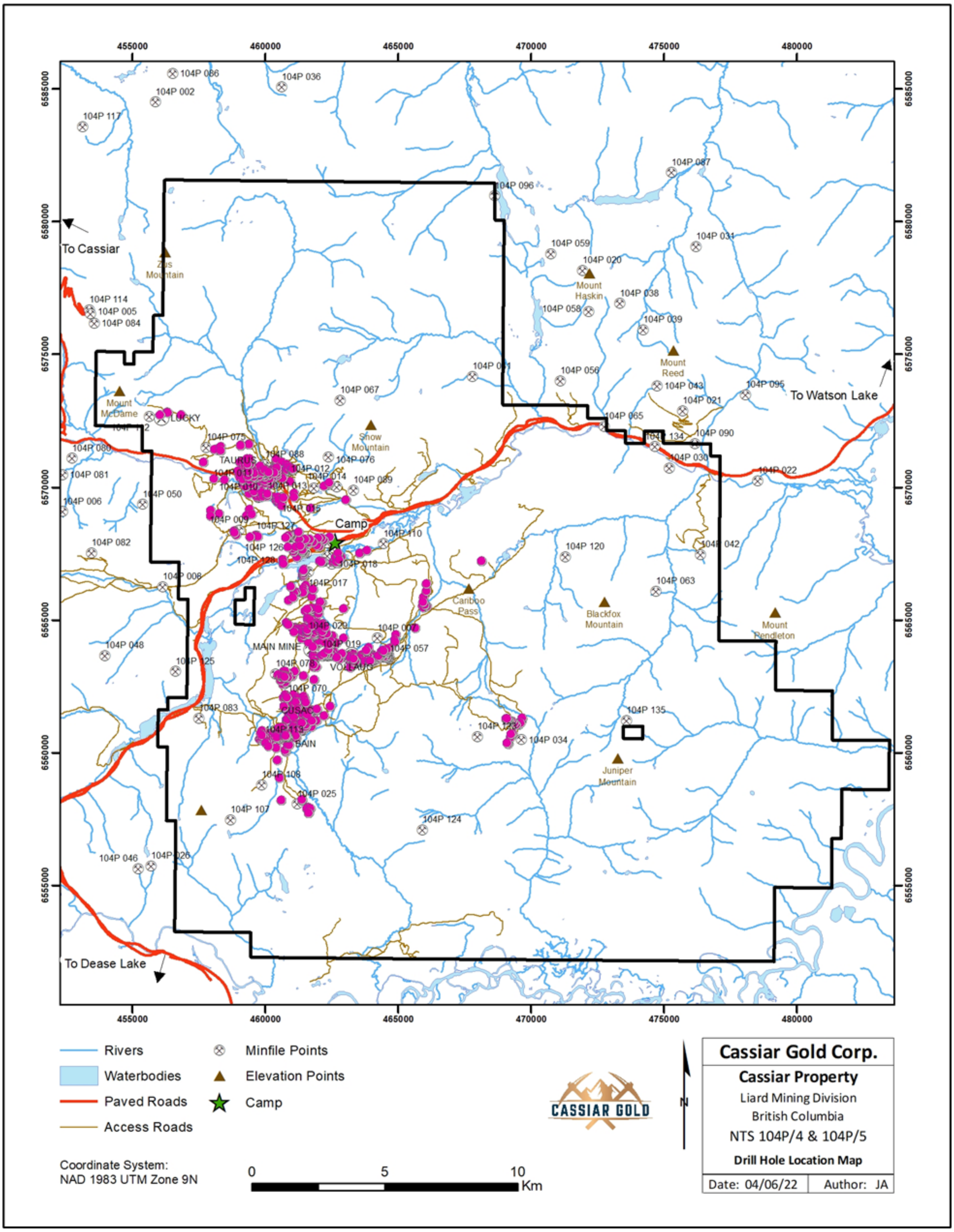


Figure 6-5 Cassiar Gold Property Drill Hole Location Map

6.5 Metallurgical Work

The following metallurgical programs/summaries were undertaken at the Taurus site.

Table 6-3 Summary of historical metallurgical test work at Taurus

Year	Company	Summary
1987	West Coast Mineral Testing	Origin of samples not recorded
1986-1988	Taurus mill production	Mill was not designed by a metallurgist, we think during this period it was running toll mill feed from Cassiar South mines, not Taurus. Records not available.
1995	Beattie Consulting	Test details, procedures used and origin of samples not recorded
1996	Hagen Research	Used both T3 and T4 mineralization types but details of program not recorded
2009	Wardrop Report	Compilation of above using mostly Hagen testwork

6.6 Historic Tailings

Tailings from historic underground mining at Table Mountain were stored in the three (3) separate tailings storage facilities (TSF) located near the historic mill site. TSF-1 represents tailings stored during the earliest phase of mining and milling (1979-1988). Starting in 1997 studies were done to determine the potential for gold recovery from TSF-1, since the mill was known to have operated at sub-optimal conditions during this period (Zhuravlev, 1998). In 2018, Wildsky Resources completed a program of drilling and metallurgy to test the viability of tailings reprocessing and gold recovery at TSF-1.

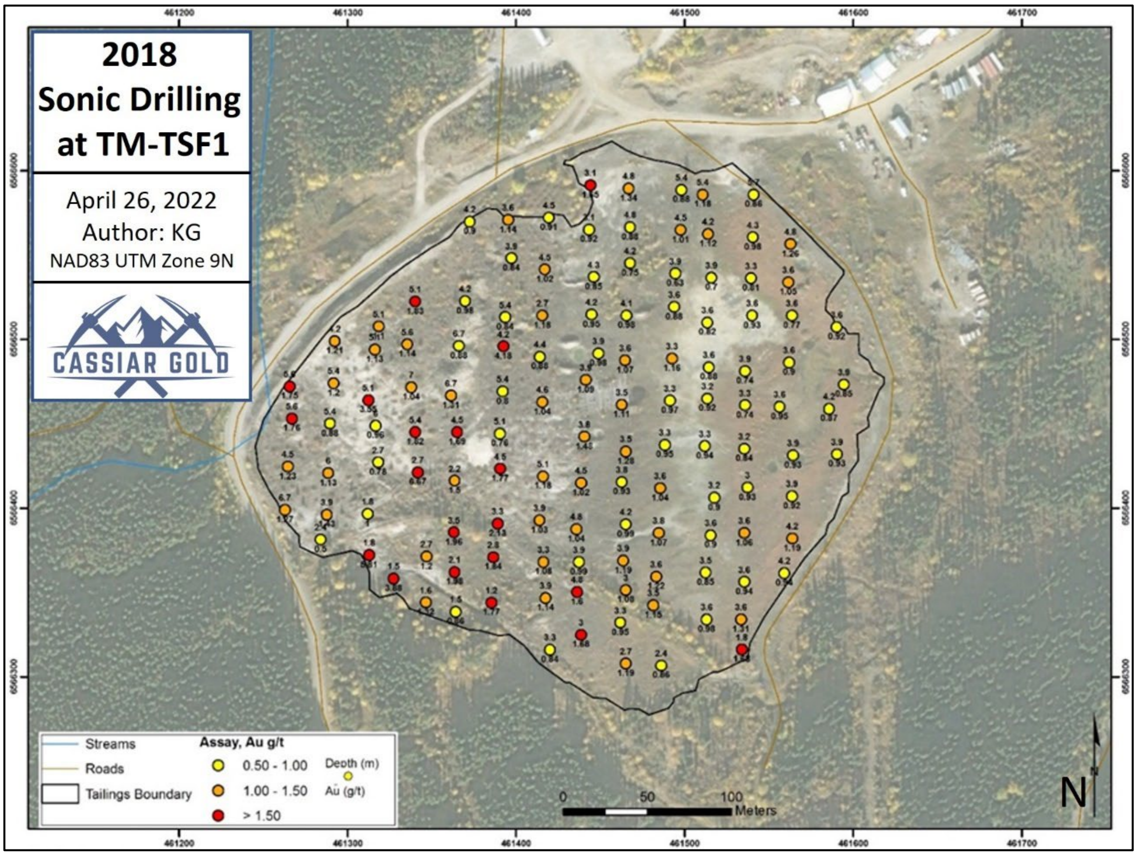


Figure 6-6 Table Mountain TSF-1, showing depth and gold grade for 2018 Wildsky drill holes

The 2018 program included 128 sonic drill holes (totaling 512 m), drilled on 25 m centers. Holes were drilled from present day surface through the base of the tailings, with continuous 7.6 cm diameter tubes of tailings recovered from top to bottom, for each drill hole. Figure 6-5, modified from Hunt (2019c) shows the distribution of drill holes, plus tailings thickness and average gold grade. Samples were submitted for analytical and metallurgical testing. Analytical results sample ranged from 0.51 to 6.67 ppm Au, averaging 1.25 ppm Au. The tailings accumulations range from 1.2 to 7.0 m in depth, averaging 4.0 m in depth.

Initial bench-scale metallurgical testing on two 20 kg composite samples of recovered tailings showed good gold recovery (up to 72%) using a 3-pass centrifugal gravity concentration. Assay grade for the 20 kg samples was 0.94 and 1.08 ppm Au, based on multiple 30 g splits. Calculated head grade was significantly higher than the assayed grade, at 2.56 and 2.18 ppm Au, indicating the presence of coarse gold. The 3-pass gravity concentrate represented a mass pull of 2.3% and graded 64-79.6 ppm Au. Subsequent metallurgical testing of a 1.29 tonne sample of the tailings did not reproduce results from the bench-scale tests, showing an overall gold recovery of only 33%.

6.7 Development and Production

As listed below in Table 6-4, total hard rock gold production from the Property is approximately 350,000 oz, at an average grade of about 11.9 ppm Au.

Table 6-4 Cassiar Gold Property Historical Production

Mine	Vein system	Tonnes (approx.)	Average grade Au (ppm)	Ounces Au	Period mined
Main (Erickson) mine	Jennie, Maura, Alison, Caitlin, Bear	272,150	17.14	150,000	1979-1988
Cusac mine	Eileen, Michelle, Lily	136,075	20.57	90,000	1986-1997
Bain mine	West Bain	54,430	13.71	24,000	1993-1995
Vollaug	Vollaug (surface and underground)	154,220	10.28	50,000	1980-1997
Main mine	Bear (surface)	unknown	unknown	1,000	1998
Main mine	Rory	5,900	3.43	651	2006-2007
Taurus mine	Taurus	220,000	5.14	35,000	1981-1988
Total:		**842,775**	**13.0**	**350,651**	

In addition to the hard rock gold production, approximately 75,000 ounces of placer gold was produced from the Property from 1987 to 1988, including a 72-ounce nugget that was once the largest ever found within British Columbia.

In total, there are 17 portals (12 of which have been reclaimed) and 25 km of underground workings (currently inaccessible) on the Property. Exploration work on the Property includes 2,475 drill holes (surface and underground), over 38,000 soil samples, 383 silt samples and approximately 700 rock and trench samples. There have also been numerous geophysical surveys on the Property.

Further details of the geochemistry, geophysics and drilling are included in 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4. Exploration directed at the historic Table Mountain tailings and the potential for recovering gold from the tailings is described in 6.5.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology has been described by Allan et al (2017), Nelson and Bradford (1993), Gordey et al (1982) and Gabrielse (1963), among others. The following is a summary of their work as interpreted by the author. Figure 7-1, adapted from Allan et al (2017) illustrates the regional geological setting of the Property.

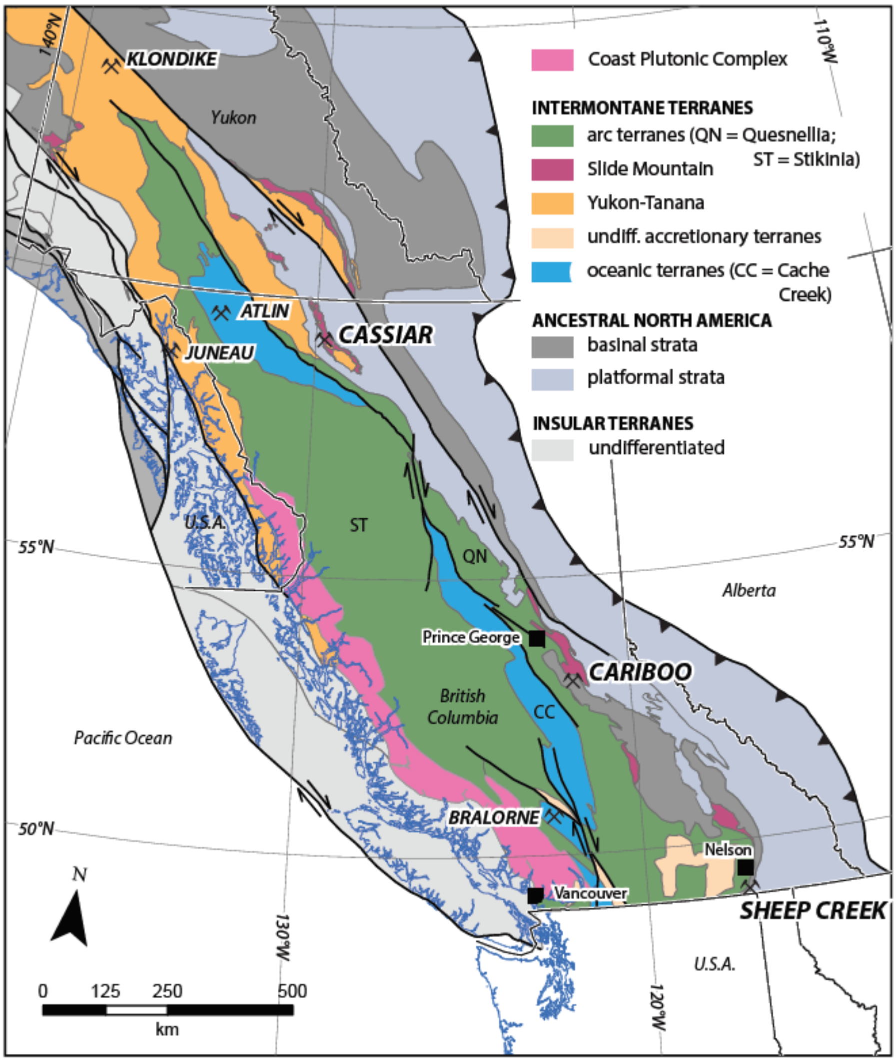


Figure 7-1 Terranes of the northeastern Cordillera, showing the location of significant orogenic gold districts (from Allan et al, 2017)

The Cassiar Gold Property is geologically located in the Sylvester Allochthon, which is a thrust-imbricated composite klippe of terranes which has been deformed into a major synformal basin. The Sylvester Allochthon is structurally and stratigraphically complex, containing metamorphic, igneous, and sedimentary sequences that correlate with both the Slide Mountain terrane (Mississippian to Triassic in age), subdivided into two main thrust-stacked packages (Division I and II), and higher in the sequence, correlating to the oldest portions of the Quesnellia terrane (Pennsylvanian to Upper

Permian), classified as Division III. Gold-bearing veins in the Cassiar gold district are hosted exclusively in Division II.

To the west of the Sylvester Allochthon there is a narrow belt of autochthonous strata exposed. This is intruded by the mid-Cretaceous Cassiar batholith, a roughly 400-km long igneous body with an average width of 15-20 km. The batholith and the adjacent autochthonous rocks are intruded by felsic stock and plutons of Late Cretaceous and Eocene age. Diabase and lamprophyre dykes have a cross-cutting relationship with Slide Mountain terrane rocks and mineralized quartz veins in the Cassiar gold district.

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Cassiar Gold district has been described in detail by numerous authors, including Allan et al (2017), Ball (1997), Harms et al (1989), McKeown et al (2013) and Wells (2003), among others. In addition, at least 7 theses (B.Sc., M.Sc. or PhD) detail the geology or mineralization of the portions of the project (Ball, 1997; Dussell, 1986; Grant, 1981; Harms, 1989; Hooper, 1984; Sketchley, 1986). Figure 7-2, derived from the BC Geological Survey digital geology files and from Allan et al (2017), illustrates the Property-scale geology.

As described in 7.1, the Cassiar Gold Property lies within the Sylvester Allochthon. Post-accretion, both the Sylvester Allochthon and the underlying rocks of the Cassiar terrane were deformed into a broad, flat-bottomed synclinal basin, the McDame synclinorium. The allochthon itself is divided into 3 main thrust-stacks (Division I, II, and III), with many smaller, related thrusts, and is divided from the underlying Cassiar terrane by the basal Sylvester thrust fault. Rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane comprise the lower (Division I) and middle (Division II) thrust sheets and form most of the allochthon. Island-arc volcanics belonging to the Quesnel terrane occur only in the uppermost thrust sheet (Division III), above the Huntergroup thrust.

Nelson and Bradford (1993) first separated the Sylvester into the three Divisions. Division I forms the basal unit within the allochthon and comprises sediments (argillite, chert, sandstone and siltstone), gabbro, diorite and diabase sills. It is exposed along the extreme eastern and western boundaries of the allochthon. Rocks of the overlying Division II dominate the allochthon and are dominantly massive to pillowed basalt of oceanic affinity, with lesser chert, argillite and diabase sills. Late Triassic Table Mountain sediments are also part of Division II and are separated from the Division II volcanics by the Table Mountain thrust.

Narrow bands of serpentinite (structurally relocated parts of Division I ultramafic intrusions) are common along the major thrust faults. The ultramafics often form a discontinuous layer, typically less than 20 m thick. Serpentinite has been variably altered to listwanite, because of hydrothermal activity also associated with the gold mineralization. On the Property a complete gradation exists, some areas showing completely unaltered serpentinite and others with intense silica-mariposite-pyrite-altered listwanite. Gold mineralization, in most instances, is spatially associated with thicker and more intense zones of listwanite. South of the Table Mountain summit, in the Pooley Pass area, ultramafic rocks along the Table Mountain thrust have thickened to several hundred metres.

The Cretaceous-aged Cassiar batholith intrudes the Cassiar terrane to the west of the Property. Contact metamorphic effects from the Cassiar batholith are prevalent but are unrelated to gold mineralization on the project. As stated above all the rocks on the Property are variably intruded by post-mineral diabase and lamprophyre dykes and sills.

There are two orogen-parallel, transcurrent fault zones on the Property: the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ) and the Boomerang-Lyla Fault Zone (BLFZ). Movement on these structures is dominantly dextral but complex. While the latest movement post-dates gold mineralization, the spatial relationship between the fault zones and gold distribution suggests that they may be important to understanding the gold mineralization.

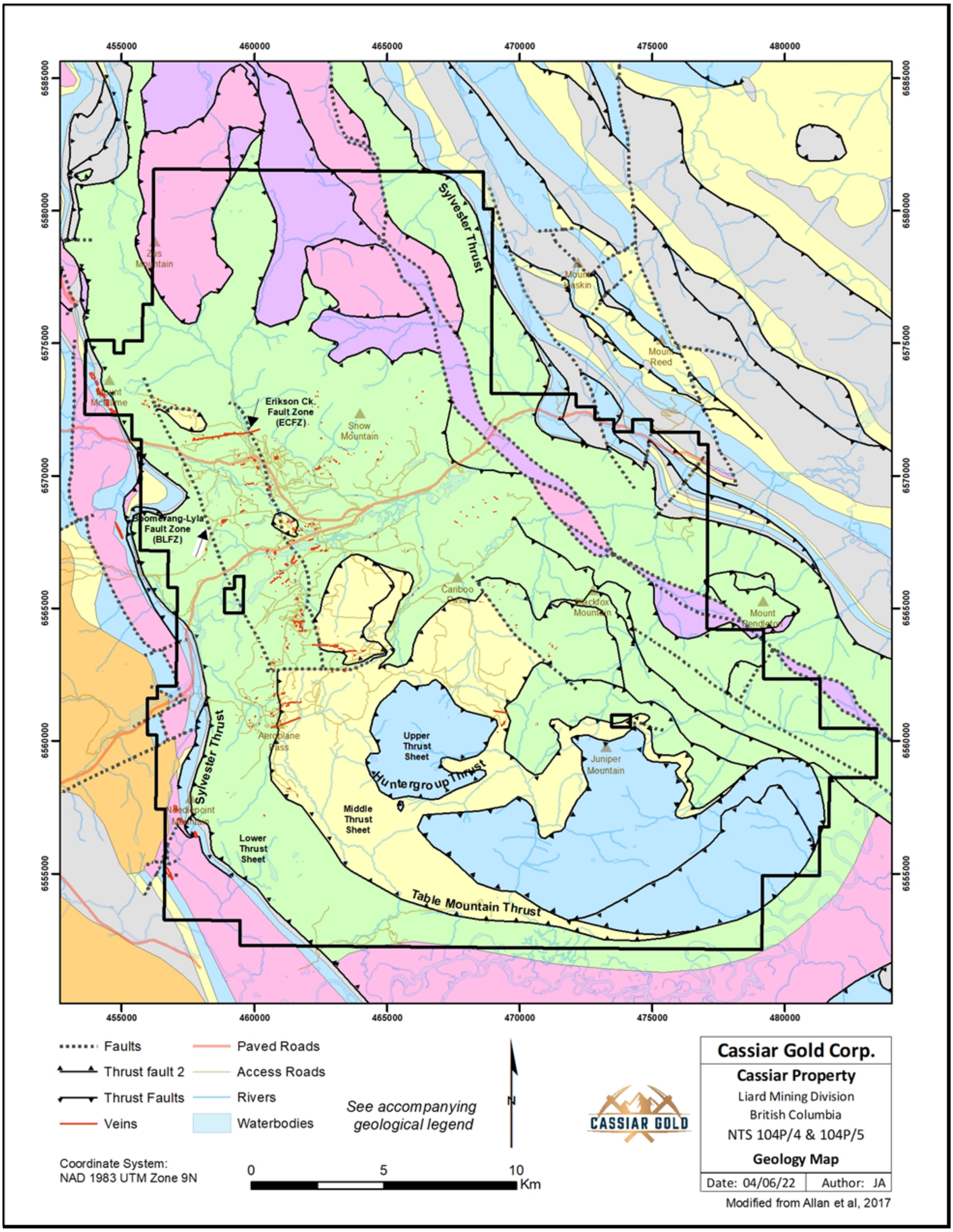


Figure 7-2 Cassiar Gold Property Geology Map legend on following page

7.3 Mineralization

The Cassiar Gold Property covers an orogenic gold system which extends for 15 km in a northwest-southeast direction and observed over an elevation range of 700 m. Mineralization is located within the Division II thrust-stack of the Sylvester Allochthon, centered on a structural block bounded by the ECFZ and the BLFZ. Numerous authors have described the mineralization in detail, including Allan et al (2017), Ball (1997), Dussel (1986), Rhys (2009) and Sketchley (1986). The following discussion is summarized from these sources.

Mineralization consists primarily of basalt-hosted low-sulfide gold-bearing veins (T4 type mineralization in historical property terminology), which have well-defined alteration envelopes of quartz-sericite-iron carbonate and pyrite. Shear veins, extensional veins, thrust-filling veins, as well as vein arrays and breccia zones all occur, but shear veins are the most economically significant in terms of gold mineralization. Coarse gold may be present in any of the vein types. A second, less-common type of mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive, fine-grained auriferous pyrite (T3 type mineralization). T3 mineralization is interpreted as early, replacement-style mineralization.

Shear veins are steeply dipping to near vertical, and average 1 to 2 m in width. They can locally widen to over 10 m or narrow to only several centimetres. Shear veins may be massive or banded with seams of quartz, carbonaceous material, sulfides or tourmaline. Sulfides consist of pyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in decreasing order of abundance. Early barren shear veins are devoid of sulfides. Veins in the southern part of the Property generally dip to the north, while those in the northern part of the Property normally have steep south dips.

Where shear veins approach an overlying thrust contact, they can transition into thrust-filling veins. Thrust veins are associated with listwanite. The Vollaug vein, along the Table Mountain thrust fault, is the main example of this style of veining. The Vollaug vein is several metres thick and can be traced for a strike length of 2.7 km.

Extensional veins are narrow, steeply dipping veins which are limited in both strike and down-dip extent. They both join, splay from and cross-cut shear veins. While extensional veins can be gold-bearing, but generally are lower grade. In the Taurus area extensional veins are east-northeast trending, while at Table Mountain they strike north-northeast.

Gold mineralization is predominantly hosted by mafic volcanics, and particularly in the immediate footwall of the Table Mountain thrust. In the Table Mountain area, veins are well developed near the intersection of the ECFZ and the Table Mountain thrust fault and a spatial and temporal association between gold mineralization and listwanite exists.

Gold deposition is controlled by a variety of factors, including iron content of the mafic volcanic host rocks, rheological contrast between the more brittle mafic volcanics and less brittle sediments, damning of gold-bearing fluids by less permeable Table Mountain sediments and reaction of gold-bearing fluids with listwanite.

The main zones of mineralization on the Property are shown in Figure 7-2.

7.3.1 Taurus (Sable, 88 Hill, Plaza, Highway, Taurus mine, Taurus West, 88 West)

The Taurus area is a zone of low-grade gold mineralization in the west-central part of the Cassiar Gold Property, consisting of a vein swarm and accompanying alteration zone within mafic volcanics. The area is approximately 2 km east-west by 1 km north-south. It includes the Sable, Plaza, 88 Hill, Taurus West, 88 West, Highway prospects, as well as the historic underground Taurus mine.

Gold is associated with a network of coeval shear and extensional veins. Shear veins are northwest-trending and steeply-dipping and are wider (up to 2 m) and laterally more continuous than extensional veins. Extensional veins splay from the shear veins. While they are very widespread, the extensional veins are typically < 10 cm in width and are individually highly discontinuous. Coarse gold is present in both shear and extensional veins. A second, less-common type of mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive, fine-grained auriferous pyrite (T3 type mineralization), such as at the Taurus West zone. T3 mineralization is interpreted as early, replacement-style mineralization.

Quartz veins have broad iron carbonate (ankerite) alteration halos which are laterally more continuous than the veins. Zones of mineralization are generally easier to correlate based on their alteration, than on the veining itself. As described by McKeown et al (2013):

> *"Zones of alteration are generally a symmetrical assemblage of: green, chloritic, unaltered basalt on the outside, weakly ankerite altered basalt, moderate to strongly altered basalt with ~3% medium-grained pyritohedrons around a core of strongly ankerite-altered basalt with 6% pyritohedrons and trace euhedral arsenopyrite centred on a white quartz-carbonate vein. Quartz veins rarely contain radiating clusters of prismatic, euhedral black tourmaline.*
>
> *Gold mineralized intervals are characterized by pyrite (typically in pyritohedron form) with less common euhedral arsenopyrite within the wall rock adjacent to the vein and less commonly, within veins. Gold mineralization is associated with both pyrite and arsenopyrite and higher grades typically occur where sulphides are most abundant. Rare base metal sulphides such as sphalerite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite occur within quartz veins and are usually associated with the highest gold grades. Fleck of visible gold are common within quartz veins (both extensional and shear) in the highest grade intervals."*

7.3.2 Table Mountain veins

The Table Mountain veins include a complex, structurally dismembered set of shear and thrust-filling veins within a 5 x 5 km area on the north and south-facing slopes of Table Mountain. Historic exploration and mining targeted individual veins, which were mined primarily by underground methods. The veins are described in detail by numerous authors including Sketchley (1986), Ball (1997), and Dussel (1986), and their work is summarized here.

Table Mountain gold-bearing veins consist of two distinct geometries: shear veins and thrust veins. Shear veins are moderate to steeply dipping and generally terminate against the thrust fault. They are dominantly east to northeast in strike, and average 0.5-2m in thickness and 200m in length. Late cross-cutting faults have broken veins into numerous segments. Overall vein systems can reach 1.8km in length. Veins tend to contain ore shoots within the top 30m of the vein. Thrust veins occur at the base of Division II. The veins occur within the footwall of the ultramafic sheet or extend up into it. They have a ribbony appearance due to the presence of graphite. These veins include the Vollaug Vein, which strikes east-west and has a strike length of 2.7 km, and thicknesses varying from less than 2m up to 4m. Ore shoots are shallowly plunging and localized by flexures or rolls in the thrust plane.

7.3.3 Lucky

The Lucky prospect has been identified by recent work on the Property. A multi-element (Au-Ag-As-Sb) soil geochemical anomaly was defined over an approximate 1 square km area approximately 4 km northwest of the Taurus zone. The Lucky prospect is located above the tree line, at an elevation of approximately 1700 m. Numerous quartz veins are exposed within an area that also exposes strong iron-carbonate altered mafic volcanics and listwanite. Veins include both large, barren "bull" quartz veins, as well as low-sulfide quartz veins with associated alteration envelopes.

Wildsky Resources completed a soil geochemical survey over the Lucky prospect in 2018 to confirm elevated gold values from historical soil sampling. A total of 1195 soil samples were collected, with a 20 m sample spacing on 50 m spaced lines. Gold values in soil samples range to the upper detection limit of 25 ppm Au, with 49 samples returning over 1 ppm Au and with an average gold grade for all 1195 samples of 0.23 ppm Au (WSK news release, 2018-11-06). Wildsky also collected 86 rock samples from the Lucky area, with numerous samples containing elevated gold, to a maximum of 2.89 ppm Au.

The area is centered on the BLFZ, and on another thrust fault which Cassiar believes may be a remnant of the Table Mountain thrust.

7.3.4 Wings Canyon

The Wings Canyon occurrence has been identified by recent work on the Property. It is located along the Erickson Creek fault zone and 1 km southeast of the Taurus (Sable) zone. A zone of intense iron-carbonate altered mafic volcanics with up to 15% quartz veining is exposed in both walls of Quartzrock Creek. Alteration and veining are exposed for a distance of approximately 650 m in a north-south direction and 185 m in an east-west direction (before the zone is lost under cover). Rock sampling by Hawthorne Gold in 2009 and others has returned a number of samples with gold values exceeding 1 ppm Au.

A total of 12 holes have been drilled at the Wings Canyon occurrence, 6 in 2009, and 3 each in 1996 and 1997. Several of these holes have returned long intervals of elevated gold, including:

- TA09-037 128.5 m @ 0.56 ppm Au
- TA09-35 90.6 m @ 0.55 ppm Au
- T97-135 116.1 m @ 0.37 ppm Au
- T97-136 131.7 m @ 0.36 ppm Au

7.3.5 Newcoast

Newcoast is a swarm of veins located in a 1 x 2 km area within the McDame Creek valley, about 3 km southeast of the Taurus area. Individual veins/vein systems include the Oro, No. 1, No. 2, Backyard, Sommerville, Lulu, Katie and Backyard on the north side of the McDame Lake, and the Davis, Porcupine and Smile veins to the south of McDame Lake. Numerous other unnamed veins are also present. The Taurus II and Reo zones to the west may represent a continuation of the Newcoast vein swarm.

The Newcoast area is bisected by the Erickson Creek fault zone and includes a klippe of Table Mountain sediments that are in thrust contact with underlying basalt. Previous drilling in this area targeted individual high-grade veins and included only select sampling. The drill results listed below indicate that potential exists for more extensive lower-grade mineralization in the area.

- 95VAN-5: 9.4 m @ 3.79 ppm Au
- 07ORO-01: 20.4 m @ 1.72 ppm Au
- 06TII-16: 28.4 m @ 1.04 ppm Au
- 05BY-01: 137.2 m @ 0.91 ppm Au
- 05SV-07: 108.5 m @ 0.32 ppm Au, including 28 m @ 0.77 ppm Au

7.3.6 Other Zones of Mineralization

There are numerous other zones of known mineralization on the Property. The Rich area, 2.5 km west of the Sable zone, at the base of Snow Mountain is a historically rich placer gold area with known veining and alteration and with elevated gold in soils and rocks. The Pooley Pass region in the southern part of the Property has had a high gold response in silt geochemistry, along with known veining (the Pete vein), and favourable geological setting, (thick listwanite zone along the Table Mountain thrust fault). The Lucky Shot target, just north of Highway 37 in the eastern part of the

Property contains a swarm of quartz veins with local elevated gold values. The area is in a similar geological setting to the Taurus zone, but on the eastern side of the allochthon.

8 Deposit Types

Orogenic gold deposits play an important role in global gold production, accounting for about 2700 million ounces, or 30%, of known gold (based on past-production, resources and reserves, to 2014 (Allan, 2018)). In British Columbia, 45% of historic lode gold production (to 2002) and almost all the province's historic placer gold production is due to orogenic gold mineralization (Schroeter, 2003).

Orogenic deposits form during regional, continent-building tectonic episodes as shown in Figure 8-1. This style of deposit can produce high-grade veins as well as low-grade, bulk-tonnage deposits. Numerous excellent publications exist describing various aspects of orogenic gold mineralization, including Allan (2018), Dubé and Gosselin (2007) and Goldfarb et al (2001). The following discussion is adapted from these and other sources, as listed in 27.

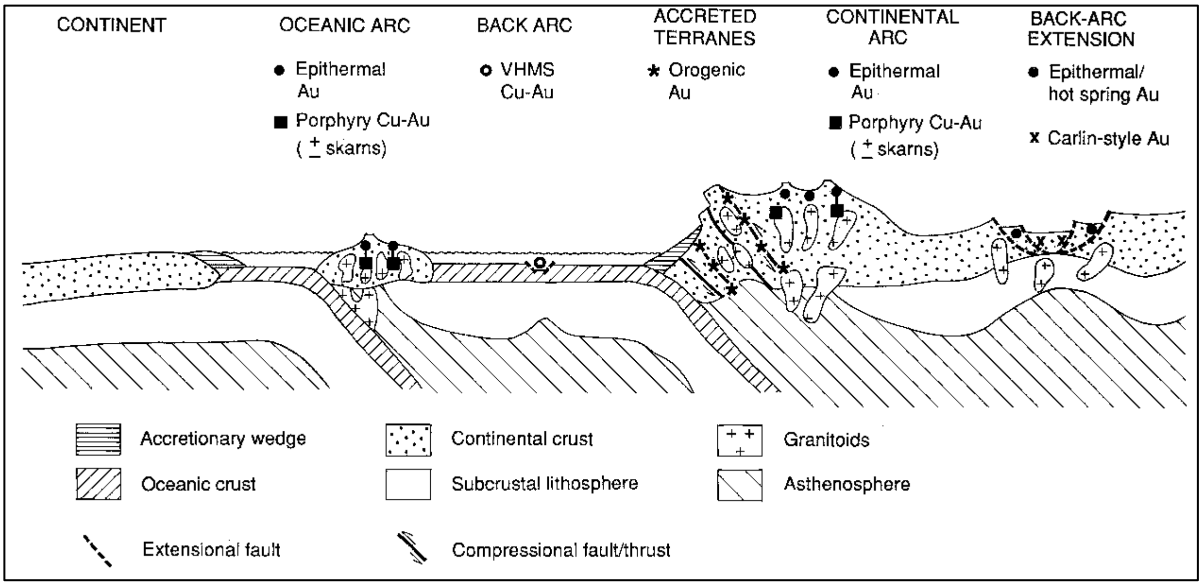


Figure 8-1 Tectonic Settings for Gold-rich Epigenetic Mineral Deposits (Groves et al. 1998)

The Cassiar Gold Property falls under a specific classification type of orogenic gold deposit, namely the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, perhaps best described (in summary terms) in Dubé and Gosselin (2007).

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits can occur in Archean and Paleozoic greenstone terranes, as well as in younger oceanic terranes such as the Cordillera, which hosts Cassiar. They are typified by gangue minerals of quartz and carbonate, with variable white micas, chlorite, and tourmaline. Sulphides normally only comprise less than 10% of the volume of the orebodies. The main ore mineral is native gold, with lesser pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. The veins tend to be moderately to steeply dipping, laminated, and fault-filling, with or without shallower-dipping extensional veins and breccias. Thicknesses and lateral extents of veins vary depending on the host fault systems.

At a district scale, these deposits are often associated with large-scale carbonate alteration. In any given deposit, the scale and intensity of wall-rock alteration will depend on the composition and competence of the host rocks. Also at the deposit scale, the location of ore shoots for higher grade mineralization can be identified by both geometric and kinematic indicators. Geometric indicators include structural intersections and geometry, while kinematic indicators are defined by the vein deformations and intersections of differing vein sets.

Because they are part of a regional deformation event, orogenic deposits tend to occur in clusters or districts. Many mature districts with a long and continued history of production are known globally.

The exploration model for these deposits can be complicated by the numerous factors described above, however this is somewhat simplified in younger terranes such as that which hosts Cassiar. Fault systems, though complex, are more readily determined by landforms and in the less-deformed rocks themselves. Alteration assemblages are also fresher and more readily associated with original rock types.

Given these factors several exploration techniques are useful in identifying new targets. Geophysics (such as VLF), topographical investigations, and surface mapping can be used to identify structures and create a structural model. Silt, soil, and chip samples can be used to identify both anomalous gold as well as indicator minerals, whether these be other associated sulphides or alteration assemblages. Geophysical investigations, both ground (IP, magnetics) and airborne (VTEM), can be useful as well in identifying broader alteration on the deposit scale. When delineating an existing mineralized area, a key to understanding the mineralization can be to identify smaller-scale offsetting faults, which can be achieved using oriented-core, detailed logging/sectional work, and subsequent 3D modeling.

9 Exploration

In addition to the Taurus deposit of Cassiar North and past producing vein targets of Cassiar South, the Property has numerous other gold-mineralized showings that have seen limited exploration work. Cassiar gold personnel carried out surface mapping, grab sampling, chip sampling, and historic core re-sampling over the course of the 2019, 2020 and 2021 field seasons. Previous surface exploration sampling programs on the Property are summarized in 6.2.

9.1 2019 Exploration Program

A field program conducted by Margaux Resources (now Cassiar Gold Corp.) in 2019 set out to further explore the Property for bulk-tonnage type gold mineralization. The program included prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling, and historical drill core review with re-sampling. The program was executed between May 25 and September 15, 2019. It was supervised by Linda Caron P.Eng. and Kaesy Gladwin P.Geo.

9.1.1 Prospecting and Lithogeochemical Sampling

The Cassiar Property was optioned by Margaux Resources (now Cassiar Gold Corp.) in June 2019 and a directed effort was made to evaluate some of the lesser known historically defined prospects as well as visit the more well-established targets. Evaluation methods included reconnaissance-scale mapping, grab sampling, and lithogeochemical sampling. The target locations are shown in Figure 9-1 and summarized in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Summary of 2019 Rock Sampling

Prospect	Sample Type		
	Lithogeochemical	**Historical Core**	**Whole Rock**
Lucky	140		
Taurus Zone	14		
Hopefull and Wings Canyon	19		
Reo and Blue	15		
Newcoast (and Backyard)	84	170	
Rich	35		
Lucky Shot	4		
Smile, Porcupine and Switchback	39		
Vollaug North	14		
Pooley Pass	1		
Property Wide	-	-	8
Total	**365**	**170**	**8**

Rocks and Chips

290 grab samples and 75 rock chip samples were collected from various locations on the Property. Rock sample locations were recorded with a handheld GPS. In total, 392 samples, including analytical standards, were sent to ALS labs in Whitehorse, YT for analysis. All grab samples are prospective in nature and non-representative. Results are depicted in the map of Figure 9-1, and a list of significant results by target is provided in Table 9-2.

Lucky

The Lucky prospect area was a priority for the 2019 field season as an historical soil sampling program had outlined a coincident Au-Ag-As-Sb soil anomaly. Of the 140 samples rock and chip samples taken, 25 returned gold assays greater than 1 ppm and four of those samples were greater than 10 ppm, all of which were characterized by mineralized quartz veining and/or Fe-carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered basalt that is typical in the Cassiar area.

Taurus

During the 2019 field season, 14 surface rock samples were collected to confirm mineralization grades and explore outcrops proximal to the main zone. Five samples returned Au assays greater than 1 ppm, and one assay returned greater than 10 ppm.

Hopefull and Wings Canyon

18 rock samples were collected from the Hopefull prospect, and one from Wings Canyon.

The Hopefull prospect is characterized by similar mineralization to the Taurus zone – variably mineralized quartz veins with metre-scale alteration halos. Two rock samples at the prospect collected in 2019 assayed greater than 1 ppm Au.

Reo and Blue

The Reo prospect is characterized by abundant bull white quartz vein exposures as wide as five metres on surface. Outcrop is limited at Blue. 15 rock samples were collected in 2019, but returned no significant gold values.

Newcoast

The Newcoast prospect is characterized by a swarm of veins in a 1 x 2 km area. During the 2019 season, 84 surface rock and chip samples were collected, 17 of which assayed greater than 1 ppm Au and three of which assayed greater than 10 ppm Au.

Smile, Porcupine, and Switchback

39 rock samples were collected in the area of which three samples assayed greater than 1 ppm Au to a maximum of 2.31 ppm Au.

Rich

35 rock samples were collected from the prospect in 2019, three of which assayed above 1 ppm Au, one of which assayed above 10 ppm Au.

Lucky Shot

Difficult access precluded intensive sampling. Four rock samples were collected and analyzed, but none yielded encouraging gold results.

Vollaug North

14 rock samples were collected in the overlying Table Mountain argillite, north of the Vollaug vein. None of the samples returned significant gold values.

Pooley Pass

The Pooley Pass prospect was the southernmost area visited on the Property in 2019.

A single rock sample was quartz veining collected from dislodged "float" near the projected surface expression of the Pete vein; a rare occurrence of veining hosted by the listwanite that dominates the local area. The sample ran 6.21 ppm Au.

Whole Rock Chemistry

In addition to multielement analysis of rocks and chips from various prospects, eight rock samples were analyzed for whole rock chemistry to evaluate its application to assist subsurface mapping. Variable styles of basalt host mineralization in the Taurus area were sampled.

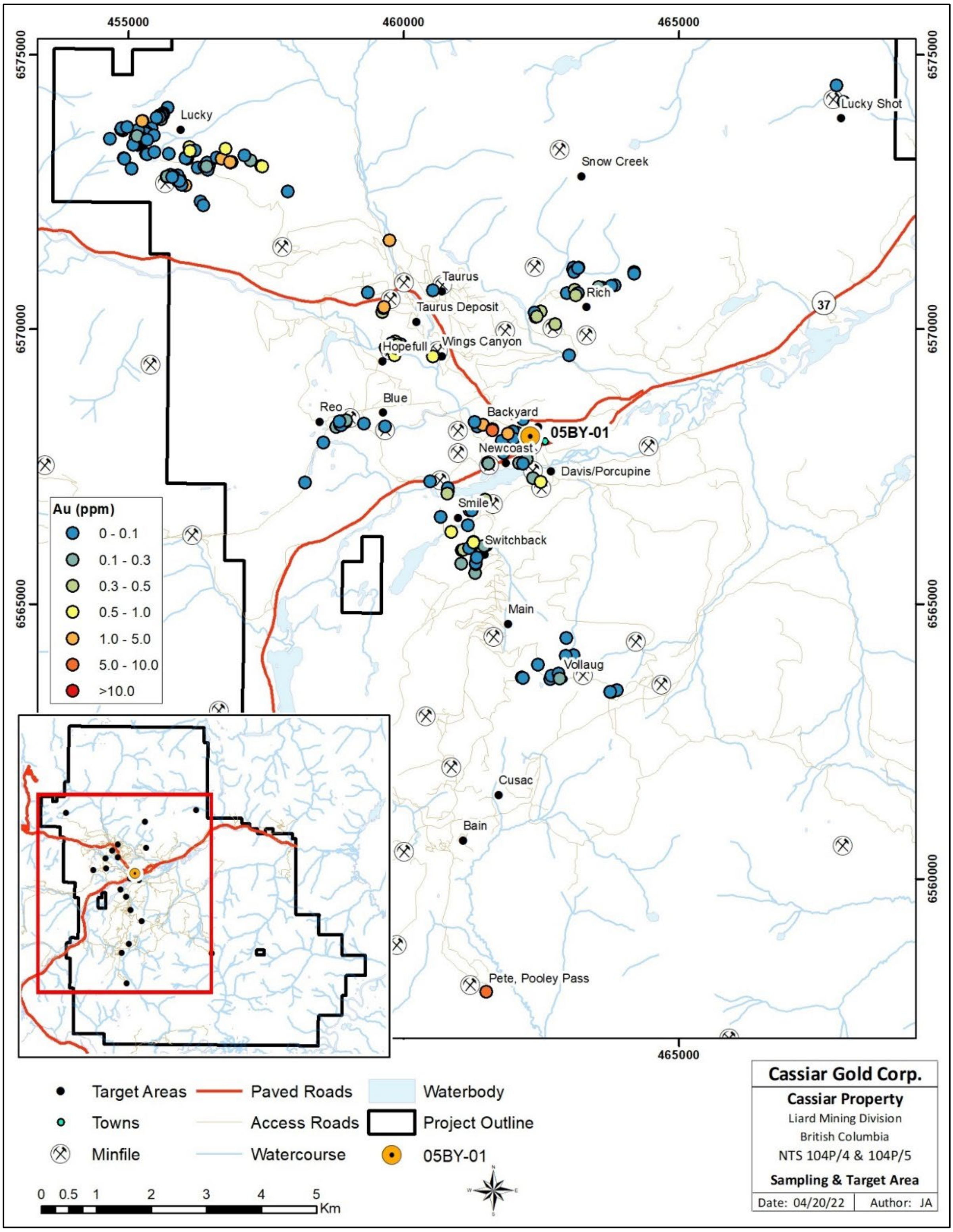


Figure 9-1 Rock and Chip Sample locations 2019

Table 9-2 Significant Grab and Chip samples by Target, 2019

Prospect	SAMPLE	Au (g/t)
Lucky	A0019038	151.5
Lucky	A0019064	5.8
Lucky	A0019065	34.0
Lucky	A0667619	27.7
Lucky	A0667620	313.0
Newcoast	A0019048	9.4
Newcoast	A0019183	5.5
Newcoast	A0019305	30.2
Newcoast	A0019308	10.9
Newcoast	A0667618	27.1
Pooley Pass	A0667568	6.2
Rich	A0019262	6.2
Rich	A0667585	27.2
Taurus	A0019272	108.0
Taurus	A0667595	5.5

9.1.2 Historical Drill Core

Drillhole 05BY-01 was selected for core review and re-sampling as it was targeted for higher grade vein style mineralization, however geology and assay results suggested a lower grade bulk tonnage style of mineralization such as that seen at the Taurus target. A re-sampling exercise was executed to evaluate the accuracy of historical sampling and assays and assure that no mineralized intervals were left unsampled.

The entire hole was re-sampled at historic intervals for comparative purposes and 192 core samples, including analytical standards and blanks, were sent to ALS labs in Whitehorse, YT for analysis. Seventy-six previously unsampled sections of core were sampled.

Historical results and 2019 re-assays were very similar overall with slight differences however a few very high-grade results did contrast quite sharply. A summary of historic versus re-sampled core is plotted in Figure 9-2.

Of the 72 samples totalling 101 metres of core that were not sampled historically, 10 samples contained greater than 0.025 g/t Au, seven of which assayed greater than 0.10 g/t Au. All except one of these samples was adjacent to a previously sampled interval and had more subtle indicators of gold mineralization. Four adjacent samples from one hanging-wall section of unsampled core at 181.0 metres all contained between 0.19 and 0.7 g/t Au and provide a new composited assay of 1.24 g/t Au over 15.5 metres, where the original sampling provided 1.46 g/t over 12.2 metres.

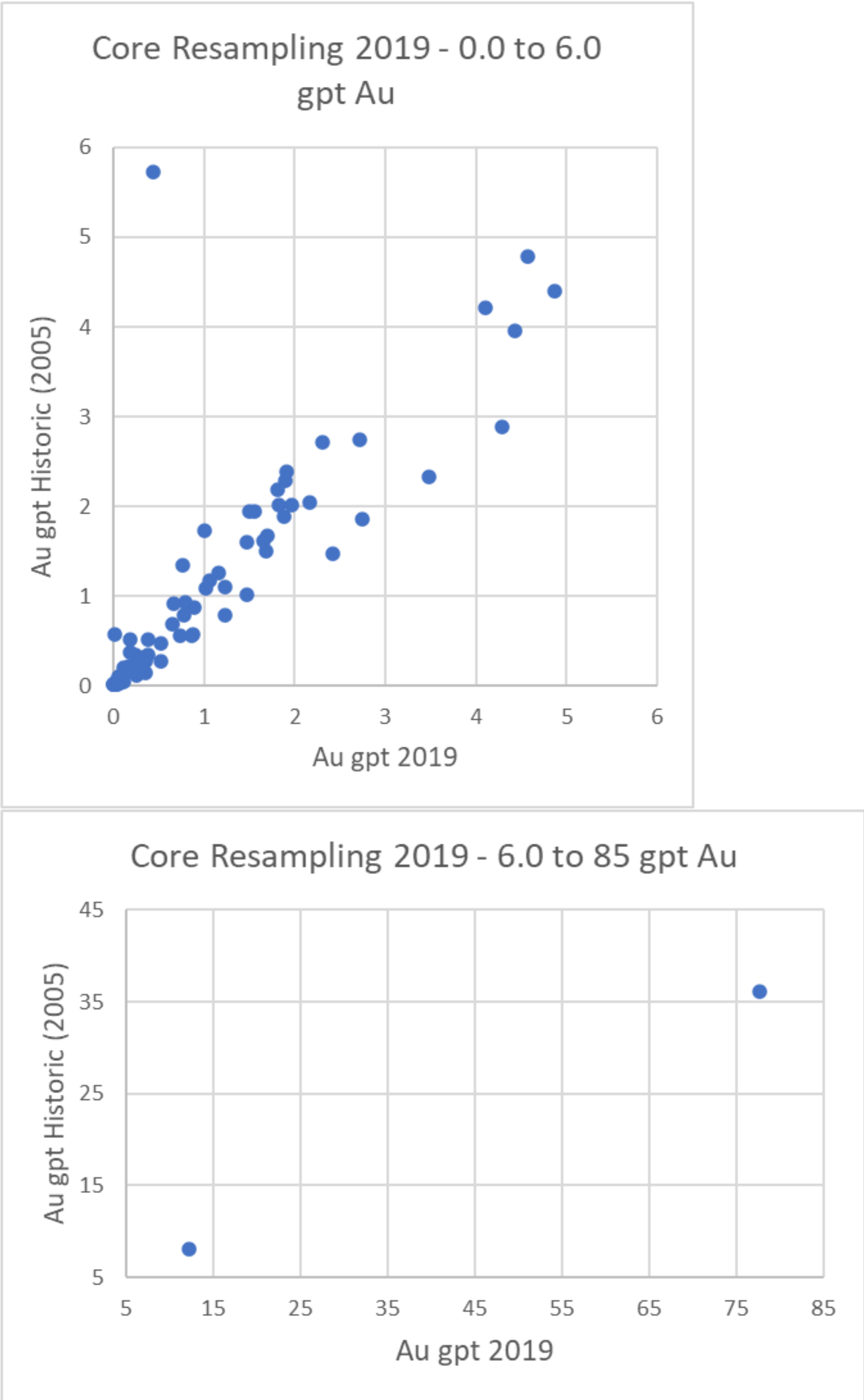


Figure 9-2 Core Resampling Comparison: 0.0 to 6.0 g/t Au and 6.0 to 85 g/t Au

9.2 Exploration Programs, 2020-2021

9.2.1 Rock and Chip Sampling

Over the course of the 2020 and 2021 field seasons 101 samples were taken across five surface prospects including Lucky, Elan, Taurus, Wings Canyon, and Snow Creek. Sampling results from 2021 sampling were not received, interpreted, or released publicly prior to the January 15th, 2022 cut-off date of this report so are not included herein.

Sample locations and descriptions are shown in Figure 9-3. All grab samples are prospective in nature and non-representative.

Several samples with anomalous Au values above 0.9 g/t Au from the snow Snow Creek prospect are listed in Table 9 3. Quartz veining, pyrite, and varying amounts of silica, sericite, and iron carbonate alteration characterized these samples; the typical indicators of anomalous gold content in the Cassiar district.

Grab sample locations were recorded using Garmin handheld GPS devices, described, bagged and submitted to SGS Laboratories prep facility in Whitehorse for multielement and precious metal analyses. Whole rock analyses were performed on a select subset of samples. Reference standard and blank material was inserted into the sample series at regular intervals for quality control and assurance.

Table 9-3 2020 Exploration Program – Significant Grab Sample results

Target Area	Year	Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Sample Description
Snow Creek	2020	A0667864	6.14	Blocky brittle limonitic quartz vein brittle, rare boxwork fine grained pyritic pods
Snow Creek	2020	A0667665	4.86	Host rock altered moderate to strong silica pyrite with medium grained hedronal pyrite crystals 2-3%
Wings Canyon	2020	A0019969	2.18	Float on roadside. Altered mineralized basalt
Taurus	2020	A0667852	1.86	Sable pit altered basalt for WRA; fine grained mauve siliceous Fe-Cb altered; numerous small veinlets; sampled with minimal veining 2%; pyriteohedrons to 5mm and 5%
Snow Creek	2020	A0667866	1.24	Altered host basalt, fine grained light grey mauve moderately silicified fine grained with fine grained 1% hedronal pyrite

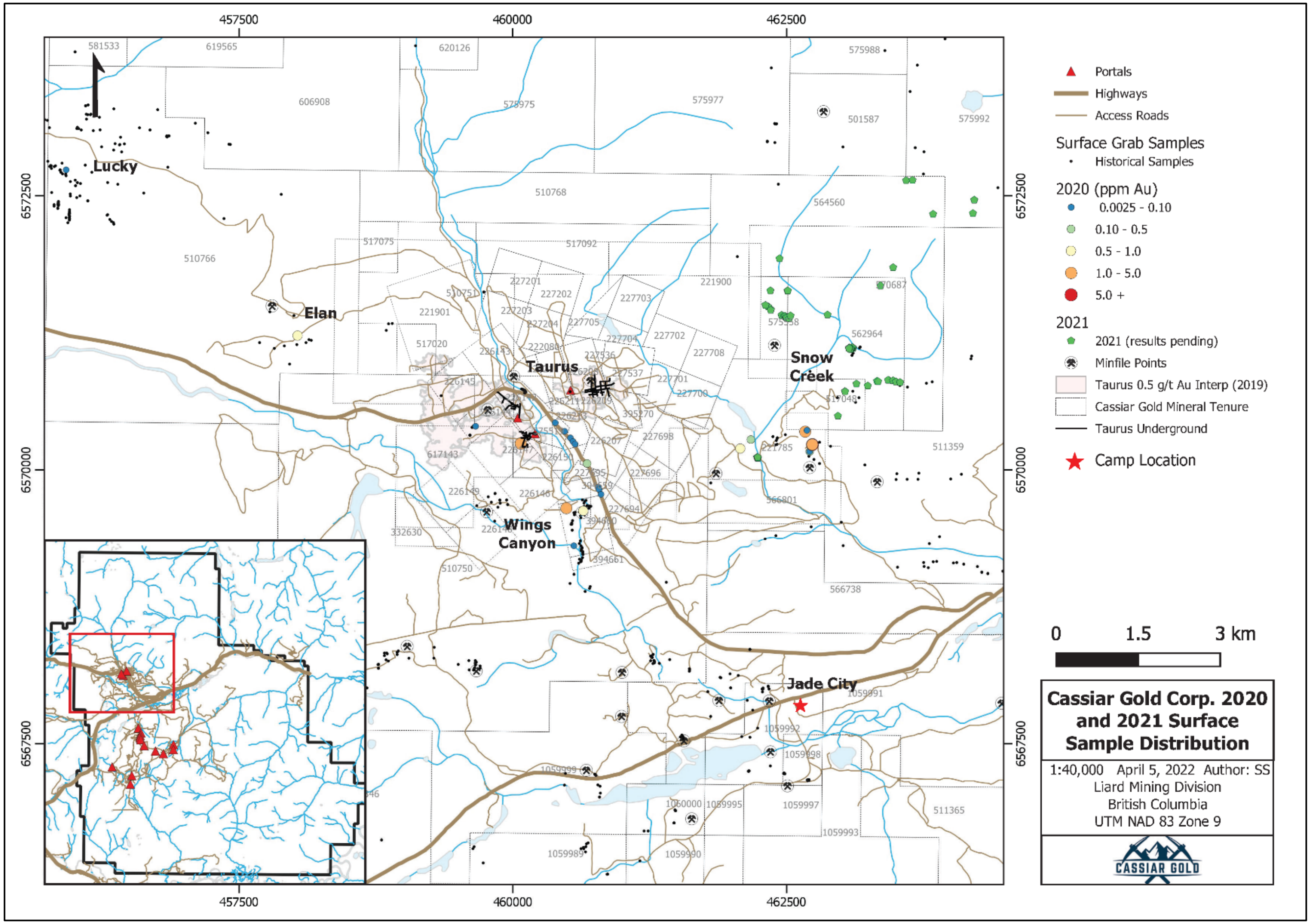


Figure 9-3 Cassiar Gold Corp. 2020/2021 Exploration Plan Map: Sample Locations and 2020 Au results

10 Drilling

10.1 Historical Drilling

The historical drilling database consists of 2,498 drillholes for the entire Property (see Figure 10-1). Since the resource estimate reported in this Technical Report utilizes historical data from the Taurus area, those drillholes have been summarized in Table 10-1. The area consists of at least 468 holes drilled prior to Cassiar ownership. The mineral resource reported here includes data from 423 of these holes. Confidence with regards to historical drilling compared with more modern drilling with more complete records are addressed in 14.1. A summary of each drill campaign that contained a hole in the resource follows.

Table 10-1 Summary of Drilling in the Taurus Area

Year	No. of Holes	Type	Length (m)	Company
1979	10	-	992	United Hearne Resources
1980	7	BQ	689	United Hearne Resources
1981	18	BQ	1,209	United Hearne Resources
1982	8	-	1,361	United Hearne Resources
1984	17	-	1,759	
1985	16	-	1,820	
1986	14	-	1,002	
1987	5	-	618	
1988	9	ddh	740	Sable Resources
1993	26	ddh	1,555	Hera Resources Inc.
1994	88	NQ	7,592	International Taurus
1995	17	HQ	2,639	Cyprus Canada
1995	62	NQ	10,053	Cyprus Canada
1995	5	RC	826	Cyprus Canada
1996	5	NQ	583	Cyprus Canada
1996	48	RC	5,333	International Taurus
1997	6	ddh	790	International Taurus
2003	13	NW	1,974	Navasota Resources
2007	10	HQ/NQ	1,639	Cusac Gold Mines
2009	41	NTW	3,884	Hawthorne Gold Corp.
2012	43	NQ	6,892	China Minerals Mining
Total	468		53,950	

Of those, data for 423 drillholes were available and in proximity to the Taurus resource area and is therefore relevant to this section of the Technical Report. Those drillholes are summarized in Table 10-2. True thickness has not been definitively established and the mineralization shapes can vary, based on the steep dip of gold-bearing veins and surrounding pyritic mineralization within the mineralization corridors of the deposit. Based on the current interpretation of the deposit drilling lengths in the reported mineralization in these drill holes are estimated to be 50-65% of true thickness. Host rocks to the Taurus deposit comprise competent mafic volcanics for which drill recoveries generally range from 95-100%, providing representative material for sampling. Representative cross sections are provided in 10.2.

10.1.1 1979-81 United Hearne Resources Ltd.

In 1979 United Hearne Resources Ltd. drilled 10 diamond drill holes on the Taurus mine area. In 1980 they drilled a further 7 diamond drill holes. In 1981 18 diamond drill holes were completed. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original drill logs, or previously compiled Property databases.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

Drilling focused on the eastern portion of the Taurus resource area. Drilling in 1979 and 1980 largely delineated the higher-grade vein-hosted mineralization that would be mined at the Taurus from 1981-1988 (Table 6-4). Drilling later in 1980 and in 1981 delineated similar higher-grade veining to the west of the mine area.

10.1.2 1982 United Hearne Resources Ltd.

In 1982 United Hearne Resources Ltd. drilled 8 diamond drill holes on the Taurus mine area. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original drill logs and original assay certificates. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area. Recoveries are generally over 90%.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1982 drilling found multiple high-grade narrow quartz veins as well as lower grade gold mineralization in the surrounding basalts. Narrow sample intervals were largely confined to veins. The drilling extended known mineralization in every direction outside of the known Taurus mine workings. T82-01 is one of the deepest historic Taurus holes, extending 305.41 meters below the Taurus Mine.

10.1.3 1984 Sable Resources Inc.

In 1984 Sable Resources Inc. completed 5 holes. An additional 12 holes were completed by another operator(s). No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original drill logs, or previously compiled Property databases. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area. Recoveries, where recorded, are generally over 90%.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1984 drilling contains the ‘discovery holes’ for the veins and associated alteration haloes near the 88-Hill system. The Sable vein drilling was the largest effort to date for exploring the Sable veins, they were successful in finding gold mineralized veins previously protected by historic claim owners.

The Hopefull drilling revealed narrow low-grade corridors of mineralization, which extended known mineralization South to Troutline Creek. Drilling near the Taurus mine contributed to proving further mineralization outside of the existing workings.

10.1.4 1985

In 1985 16 holes were drilled at the Taurus resource area. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original drill logs, or previously compiled Property databases. Some of the drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1985 drilling in the Taurus area focused on several different targets along strike of the Taurus mine veins. High-grade mineralization was found to continue along strike in both directions (East and West).

10.1.5 1986

In 1986 14 holes were drilled at the Taurus resource area. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in previously compiled Property databases. One hole's drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1986 drilling in the Taurus area focused on several different targets near the Taurus mine veins. High-grade mineralization was found and likely used for mine planning purposes. To the north of the mine low-grade mineralization was identified.

10.1.6 1987 Sable Resources Inc.

In 1987 5 holes were drilled near the Taurus area by Sable Resources Inc. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in previously compiled Property databases.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

Drilling in 1987 at the Sable system confirmed the presence of gold bearing veins and identified a thrust fault. These results inspired further exploration in the Sable area leading to important IP surveys conducted in 1988.

10.1.7 1988 Sable Resources Inc.

In 1988 9 holes were drilled near the Taurus area by Sable Resources Inc. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in previously compiled Property databases. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

Drilling in 1988 targeted the Hopefull vein system, and discovered several near surface high-grade veins within the 88-Hill system.

10.1.8 1993 Hera Resources

In 1993 26 holes were drilled in the Taurus area by Hera Resources. No further information about the procedures is available. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in previously compiled Property databases and in re-logging databases completed in 2009 and 2012. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1993 drilling discovered the 93-1, 93-2 and 93-3 vein systems, and their associated low-grade pyrite mineralized alteration haloes. These discoveries proved the value of IP geophysics surveys on the Property.

10.1.9 1994 International Taurus Resources Inc.

In 1994 88 NQ holes were drilled in the Taurus area by International Taurus Resources Inc. Core was logged for geology and sampled on site by geologists employed by International Taurus Resources Inc. Core was split on site before being sent away for assaying. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original logs and assay certificates, as well as relogging datasets from 2012. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1994 drilling expanded the vein systems discovered in 1993. Following IP anomalies, drilling moved further Northwest, extending known mineralization. The Taurus West zone was discovered North of the Cassiar Highway at the end of the drill program. The successful program led to the identification of the low-grade bulk tonnage potential of the system; this was followed up in the 1995-1996 bulk tonnage exploration programs.

10.1.10 1995-1996 Cyprus Canada

In 1995 17 HQ holes, 62 NQ holes, and 5 RC holes were drilled in the Taurus area by Cyprus Canada. In 1996 5 NQ holes were drilled in the area as well. Core was drilled using a triple-tube system. Core was logged for geology and sampled on site by geologists employed by Cyprus Canada. Core was split on site before being sent away for assaying. RC samples were taken every 1.5m on both sides of an on-site riffle splitter before being sent for assay. QA/QC was performed including a custom set of lab standards created from reject material. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original logs and assay certificates, as well as relogging datasets from 2012. Drill core and RC chips from this program are stored in the Taurus core storage area. Recovery was noted at generally better than 95%.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1995 drilling greatly expanded the extent of known gold mineralization in the Taurus system. The widely spaced drilling was effective for this purpose. The 1996 drilling continued to prove mineralization though the 88-Hill zones and helped prove continuity to the Taurus West fault.

10.1.11 1996-1997 International Taurus Inc.

In 1996 48 RC holes were drilled in the Taurus area by International Taurus Resources Inc. In 1997 6 NQ holes were drilled in the area as well. Core was logged for geology and sampled on site by geologists employed by International Taurus Resources Inc. Core was split on site before being sent away for assaying. RC samples were taken every 1.5m on both sides of an on-site riffle splitter before being sent for assay. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in compiled databases and assay certificates. Drill core and RC chips from this program are stored in the Taurus core storage area. Recovery was not noted except at 88-Hill West where recoveries were noted as poor, as low as 63% over 22m in 96-130.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 1996 and 1997 drilling continued to highlight the low-grade mineralization haloes surrounding the higher-grade quartz vein systems in the Taurus area. Drill spacing was largely 40-50m.

10.1.12 2003 Navasota Resources Ltd.

In 2003 13 NQ holes were drilled in the Taurus area by Navasota Resources Ltd. Core was logged for geology and sampled on site by geologists employed by Navasota Resources Ltd. Core was split on site before being sent away for assaying. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original logs and assay certificates. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 2003 program continued the focus on low-grade halo mineralization. Drilling began delineating parallel veining systems and associated mineralized haloes to the north of the Taurus West system.

10.1.13 2007 Cusac Gold Mines

In 2007 6 HQ and 4 NQ holes were drilled in the Taurus area by Cusac Gold Mines. Core was logged for geology and sampled on site by geologists employed by Cusac Gold Mines. Core was split on site before being sent away for assaying. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Drill hole information has been preserved in original logs and assay certificates. Drill core from this program is stored in the Taurus core storage area.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 2007 program continued the focus on low-grade halo mineralization. Drilling increased drill spacing in the centre of Taurus by infilling areas previously drilled in 1996, confirming results from that largely RC program.

10.1.14 2009 Hawthorne Gold Corp.

In 2009, Hawthorne Gold Corp. completed an 82 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 11,422.2m. This included 41 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 3,883.5m in the Taurus area. The drilling was contracted by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Core was photographed. Drill core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the Property. Core was split using electric core saw for sampling. A total of 361 samples were shipped to ALS lab in Terrace, BC and 243 samples to Ecotech from the Taurus area drilling campaign.

Drill hole collar locations in 2009 were located by handheld GPS and oriented by compass. No written information is available on resurveying the 2009 drill collars; however, drill logs show 2 and 3 decimal place accuracies to collars, indicating from proper post-drilling surveying.

During the 2009 drill program, holes had Reflex EZ-Shot readings for azimuth and dip taken roughly every 30m downhole.

No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Average core recovery for the program was 95%.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 2009 program continued the focus on low-grade halo mineralization and confirmation drilling of previously drilled areas. Drilling increased drill spacing in the centre of Taurus by infilling areas previously drilled in 1996 and 2003, confirming results from those earlier programs. A portion of the holes were also drilled to the Southeast of Taurus and encountered low-grade mineralization that extends mineralization in that direction (although this is not currently included in the Taurus resource area).

10.1.15 2012 China Minerals Mining Corp.

Between June and August 2012, CMMC completed a drilling program utilizing a single, skid-mounted Hydracore 2000 drill testing areas peripheral to, as well as internal gaps in, and down dip and along strike extensions to high-grade intercepts in the Taurus deposit. The program comprised 6,892.43m of NQ drilling in 43 drill holes. The target areas included: (1) 88 Hill (five drill holes), (2) Taurus West (three drill holes), (3) 88 Hill-Highway Gap (four drill holes), (4) Sable-Plaza Gap (four drill holes), (5) Sable-88 Hill Gap (13 drill holes) and (6) Sable (13 drill holes). The drilling was contracted by APEX Drilling of Smithers, B.C. Drill core was photographed. Core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Table Mountain core facility on the Property.

CMMC also completed 10 NQ drill holes totalling 1,355.44m at the Sky Vein Prospect in the second week of August and ended in early September utilizing a single, skid-mounted Hydracore 2000 drill. The Sky Vein Prospect is a mineralized, east-west trending fault and shear zone structure located approximately equidistant between the past-producing Main (Erikson) and Cusac Mines. The drilling was contracted by APEX Drilling of Smithers, B.C. Drill core was logged and is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the Property. A total of 4,868 samples were collected and delivered to ALS lab in Terrace, BC.

Dr. Darcy Baker, Ph.D., P.Geo., and President of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. was the consultant to the operator at the time and supervised the 2012 Cassiar Gold project exploration program.

Drill hole collar locations in 2012 were located by handheld GPS and oriented by compass. All of the 2012 drill collar locations were later surveyed by McElhanney Land Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, BC, between August 26th and September 7th, 2012, by using a differential GPS with a paired base station.

The 2012 surface drill program used the Reflex EZ-Shot system to survey the drill hole azimuth and inclination. Readings were taken nominally every 50m by drill contractors and entered in the drilling database by on-site geologists.

No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results are known. Average core recovery for the program was 95%.

The location, azimuth, and dip of drill holes included in the resource are summarized in Table 10-2. Relevant sample intervals including higher grade intervals are summarized in Table 10-3. True thicknesses were not recorded for these holes but based on geometry can be inferred at 50-65% of reported intervals.

The 2012 program continued the focus on low-grade halo mineralization and confirmation drilling of previously drilled areas. Drilling increased drill spacing in the centre of Taurus by infilling areas previously drilled in 1996, 2003, and 2009, confirming results from those earlier programs. Drilling in the Southeast extension of the Sable area also demonstrated that mineralization is open in that direction.

Table 10-2 Taurus Historical Drillholes

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
07TC-01	155.00	459630	6570375	1108	180	-55
07TC-02	121.00	459634	6570341	1107	180	-55
07TC-03	142.00	459655	6570419	1111	180	-55
07TC-04	141.00	459695	6570359	1115	180	-45
07TC-05	191.00	459719	6570432	1119	180	-45
07TC-06	203.00	459770	6570413	1117	180	-45
07TC-07	189.00	459298	6570508	1099	360	-70
07TC-08	182.00	459821	6570441	1114	180	-45
07TC-09	184.00	459823	6570377	1118	180	-45
07TC-10	130.00	459884	6570318	1117	180	-45
84-01	91.00	459530	6570407	1096	357	-45
84-02	92.00	459523	6570450	1098	357	-47
84-03	62.00	460136	6570348	1078	357	-45
84-04	56.00	460105	6570342	1085	357	-45
84-05	52.00	460140	6570315	1084	357	-45
94-01	73.00	460191	6570300	1079	193	-45
94-02	49.00	460186	6570286	1081	193	-45
94-03	58.00	460203	6570285	1080	193	-45
94-04	37.00	460201	6570271	1081	193	-45
94-05	55.00	460215	6570280	1079	193	-45
94-06	61.00	460159	6570296	1084	177	-45
94-07	38.00	460158	6570296	1084	193	-45
94-08	35.00	460145	6570297	1085	193	-45
94-09	48.00	460079	6570275	1098	197	-45
94-10	35.00	460048	6570274	1103	197	-45
94-11	33.00	460147	6570204	1092	21	-45
94-12	58.00	460141	6570192	1092	21	-45
94-13	40.00	460171	6570187	1089	27	-45
94-14	66.00	460161	6570173	1090	27	-50
94-15	49.00	460200	6570176	1086	22	-45
94-16	68.00	460194	6570164	1087	22	-45
94-17	42.00	460230	6570165	1084	22	-45
94-18	60.00	460222	6570150	1085	22	-45
94-19	80.00	460109	6570189	1096	19	-45
94-20	125.00	460109	6570189	1096	19	-55
94-21	77.00	460058	6570227	1103	17	-45
94-22	75.00	460096	6570203	1097	20	-45
94-23	72.00	460122	6570188	1094	19	-45
94-24	66.00	460070	6570218	1101	17	-45
94-25	56.00	460150	6570184	1091	21	-45
94-26	75.00	460143	6570171	1092	27	-45
94-27	66.00	460178	6570163	1089	22	-45
94-28	63.00	460209	6570158	1086	22	-45
94-29	91.00	459941	6570525	1073	189	-45
94-30	116.00	459659	6570487	1103	154	-45
94-31	91.00	459720	6570498	1110	152	-45
94-32	84.00	459780	6570508	1109	152	-45
94-33	107.00	459798	6570764	1106	168	-50
94-34	45.00	459800	6570747	1104	6	-45
94-35	89.00	459774	6570715	1108	350	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
94-36	68.00	459742	6570697	1114	170	-45
94-37	97.00	459742	6570697	1114	346	-45
94-38	112.00	459700	6570689	1116	359	-45
94-39	69.00	459662	6570682	1118	351	-45
94-40	17.37	459844	6570784	1102	157	-45
94-41	76.00	459867	6570786	1097	157	-50
94-42	107.00	459968	6570707	1087	336	-45
94-43	41.00	459973	6570693	1085	336	-45
94-44	42.00	459973	6570693	1085	336	-60
94-45	29.00	459998	6570701	1086	337	-45
94-46	34.00	459998	6570701	1086	337	-65
94-47	66.00	459952	6570698	1087	339	-45
94-48	62.00	459955	6570684	1086	339	-45
94-49	38.00	459935	6570698	1088	339	-50
94-50	32.00	459935	6570698	1088	339	-60
94-51	50.00	459935	6570698	1088	337	-45
94-52	52.00	459633	6570677	1120	357	-45
94-53	59.00	459598	6570667	1123	357	-45
94-54	91.00	459598	6570667	1123	357	-65
94-55	55.00	459571	6570655	1122	357	-45
94-56	58.00	459532	6570634	1120	357	-45
94-57	89.00	459502	6570633	1120	357	-60
94-58	63.00	459502	6570633	1120	357	-45
94-59	230.00	459315	6570633	1105	357	-45
94-60	161.00	459315	6570632	1105	357	-90
94-61	153.00	459310	6570682	1107	357	-90
94-62	124.00	459220	6570612	1096	357	-70
94-63	68.60	459220	6570612	1096	357	-45
94-64	145.00	459363	6570699	1124	357	-60
94-65	136.00	459220	6570612	1096	177	-70
94-66	172.00	459363	6570699	1124	357	-90
94-67	169.00	459367	6570650	1116	357	-90
94-68	200.00	459373	6570597	1111	357	-90
94-69	105.00	459387	6570545	1106	357	-45
94-70	180.00	459366	6570813	1135	177	-45
94-71	162.00	459415	6570824	1140	177	-45
94-72	209.00	459310	6570805	1121	177	-53
94-73	170.00	459310	6570805	1121	177	-83
94-74	99.10	459250	6570998	1160	177	-45
94-75	114.60	459250	6570998	1160	177	-60
94-76	123.10	459153	6570972	1163	177	-45
94-77	114.90	459250	6570998	1160	177	-85
94-78	62.18	459153	6570972	1163	177	-80
94-79	120.70	459250	6570998	1160	132	-45
94-80	112.00	459547	6570275	1090	357	-45
94-81	105.00	459483	6570284	1087	357	-45
94-82	96.01	459061	6570958	1165	177	-45
94-83	90.22	459173	6570644	1097	357	-45
94-84	113.00	459427	6570571	1111	357	-45
94-85	67.68	459173	6570644	1097	357	-90
94-86	147.00	459510	6570588	1114	357	-45
94-87	88.00	459173	6570641	1097	177	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
94-88	72.00	459170	6570712	1117	357	-45
96-100	120.00	459807	6570339	1117	183	-55
96-101	189.00	459853	6570357	1117	183	-50
96-102	75.00	459884	6570442	1109	3	-50
96-103	92.00	459794	6570481	1111	181	-55
96-104	135.00	459800	6570426	1117	188	-54
96-105	171.00	459803	6570381	1118	179	-55
96-106	78.00	459756	6570365	1117	183	-55
96-107	132.00	459750	6570413	1119	183	-55
96-108	87.00	459745	6570481	1113	183	-55
96-109	90.00	459705	6570462	1115	183	-55
96-110	122.00	459702	6570427	1119	180	-54
96-111	90.00	459713	6570368	1117	183	-55
96-112	134.00	459652	6570378	1112	179	-55
96-113	60.00	459664	6570307	1109	183	-55
96-114	51.00	459603	6570354	1102	183	-55
96-115	71.00	459603	6570364	1103	3	-55
96-116	90.00	459607	6570303	1100	3	-55
96-117	80.00	459607	6570301	1100	183	-55
96-118	53.00	459563	6570365	1098	3	-60
96-119	120.00	459563	6570365	1098	183	-55
96-120	113.00	459566	6570323	1096	183	-53
96-121	123.00	459510	6570343	1092	180	-55
96-122	98.00	459513	6570294	1089	183	-55
96-123	143.00	459463	6570369	1093	178	-55
96-124	110.00	459508	6570396	1095	178	-55
96-125	90.00	459586	6570429	1100	183	-45
96-126	80.00	459630	6570451	1105	178	-45
96-127	38.72	459172	6570109	1060	3	-50
96-128	159.00	459356	6570131	1077	3	-50
96-129	167.03	459275	6570062	1063	3	-60
96-130	171.00	459268	6570180	1072	3	-50
96-131	46.33	459164	6570264	1073	183	-50
96-91	100.00	459857	6570261	1119	183	-55
96-92	162.00	459856	6570312	1118	183	-55
96-93	150.00	459849	6570412	1115	183	-55
96-94	60.00	459845	6570467	1112	186	-50
96-95	138.00	459884	6570434	1109	183	-55
96-96	165.00	459905	6570392	1112	183	-55
96-97	105.00	459914	6570308	1116	183	-55
96-98	104.00	459896	6570261	1117	183	-55
96-99	99.00	459832	6570260	1118	183	-55
COR-03-01	209.00	459242	6570781	1122	142	-45
COR-03-02	207.00	459342	6570672	1115	142	-45
COR-03-03	227.00	459424	6570539	1108	142	-45
COR-03-04	175.87	459495	6570434	1098	142	-45
COR-03-05	75.00	459738	6570697	1114	322	-45
COR-03-06	151.00	459563	6570359	1098	142	-45
COR-03-07	178.00	459730	6570711	1116	142	-45
COR-03-08	75.00	459569	6570357	1098	322	-45
COR-03-09	142.00	459608	6570311	1100	142	-45
COR-03-10	204.00	459826	6570798	1105	142	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
COR-03-11	112.00	460014	6570323	1104	10	-45
COR-03-12	109.00	459946	6570624	1078	142	-45
COR-03-13	109.00	459959	6570609	1078	322	-45
H87-1	151.00	460105	6570427	1066	177	-45
H87-3	104.00	460040	6570341	1099	177	-45
T79-01	71.00	460640	6570677	1129	10	-48
T79-02	66.00	460582	6570684	1136	357	-50
T79-03	188.00	460752	6570750	1164	357	-60
T79-04	121.00	460710	6570759	1155	357	-60
T79-05	71.63	460339	6570745	1106	352	-45
T79-06	60.96	460950	6570216	1117	357	-50
T79-07	97.00	460680	6570772	1149	357	-54
T79-08	121.92	460937	6570733	1176	357	-45
T79-09	105.00	460649	6570781	1140	357	-45
T79-10	91.00	460581	6570747	1137	357	-45
T80-20	99.00	460527	6570681	1130	357	-45
T80-21	129.54	460389	6570619	1104	357	-45
T80-22	91.44	460523	6570617	1121	357	-45
T80-23	96.00	460691	6570676	1138	357	-57
T82-01	305.00	460749	6570609	1141	357	-46
T82-02	167.00	460973	6570702	1184	357	-47
T82-03	123.00	460608	6570655	1131	357	-53
T82-04	160.00	460416	6570728	1126	357	-47
T82-05	148.00	460390	6570712	1115	357	-45
T82-06	219.00	460733	6570754	1161	357	-64
T82-07	123.00	460665	6570622	1127	357	-45
T82-08	115.00	460593	6570469	1115	357	-45
T84-06	70.00	460168	6570337	1077	357	-45
T84-07	48.00	460074	6570342	1092	357	-45
T84-08	78.00	460104	6570347	1084	357	-45
T84-12	74.00	460074	6570335	1092	357	-60
T84-13	61.00	460088	6570352	1086	357	-45
T84-15	215.00	460888	6570701	1167	357	-55
T84-16	224.00	460889	6570618	1155	357	-55
T84-17	110.00	460461	6570684	1120	357	-45
T84-18	117.00	460627	6570646	1130	357	-45
T85-01	57.00	459784	6570644	1094	352	-45
T85-02	85.00	459784	6570644	1094	352	-65
T85-03	75.00	459822	6570674	1090	350	-45
T85-04	89.00	459822	6570674	1090	350	-65
T85-05	91.00	459759	6570632	1098	357	-45
T85-11	31.39	460740	6570697	1153	174	-32
T86-01	90.22	460412	6570903	1146	357	-45
T86-02	69.19	460415	6570964	1159	357	-45
T86-03	69.19	460418	6571025	1165	357	-45
T86-11	31.00	460740	6570697	1153	174	-32
T86-12	38.00	460722	6570699	1149	205	-18
T86-13	49.00	460725	6570700	1151	205	-39
T86-14	33.00	460738	6570698	1153	183	-43
T86-21	83.00	460589	6570648	1136	357	-55
T86-22	73.00	460589	6570648	1136	357	-46
T86-23	151.18	460671	6570583	1128	357	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
T86-24	86.00	460724	6570554	1129	357	-45
T86-25	68.58	460560	6570646	1137	357	-45
T86-26	91.00	460560	6570646	1137	357	-55
T88-02	98.76	459450	6570005	1072	177	-45
T88-05	76.00	459601	6570382	1103	347	-44
T88-06	75.00	459664	6570397	1113	346	-48
T88-07	85.00	459725	6570382	1118	349	-49
T88-08	77.00	459784	6570370	1117	349	-43
T88-09	77.00	459851	6570387	1116	352	-44
T93-01	38.00	460067	6570247	1101	27	-45
T93-02	44.00	460066	6570247	1101	27	-60
T93-03	41.00	460094	6570232	1098	27	-45
T93-04	40.00	460094	6570232	1098	27	-60
T93-05	56.00	460083	6570210	1100	27	-45
T93-06	26.00	460122	6570217	1095	27	-45
T93-07	44.00	460122	6570217	1095	27	-60
T93-08	31.00	460024	6570335	1102	357	-45
T93-09	46.00	460024	6570335	1102	357	-60
T93-10	87.00	460022	6570303	1105	357	-45
T93-11	37.00	460076	6570334	1092	357	-45
T93-12	48.00	460076	6570334	1092	357	-60
T93-13	49.00	460074	6570286	1098	17	-45
T93-14	80.00	460074	6570286	1098	17	-60
T93-15	59.00	460103	6570281	1094	357	-60
T93-16	49.00	460142	6570305	1085	197	-47
T93-17	78.00	460142	6570305	1085	197	-63
T93-18	59.00	460117	6570319	1087	197	-45
T93-19	95.00	460117	6570317	1087	197	-62
T93-20	100.00	460117	6570319	1087	197	-80
T93-21	31.00	459993	6570375	1103	177	-45
T93-22	44.00	459993	6570375	1103	177	-65
T93-23	72.00	459995	6570413	1093	177	-49
T93-24	111.00	460122	6570331	1084	197	-59
T93-25	89.00	460145	6570312	1084	207	-65
T93-26	101.00	460190	6570301	1079	207	-60
T95-01	230.60	459123	6570596	1096	3	-60
T95-03	206.00	459332	6570525	1102	3	-70
T95-04	215.00	459315	6570303	1083	183	-55
T95-05	254.80	459356	6570128	1076	183	-55
T95-06	188.00	459483	6570191	1083	183	-55
T95-07	151.20	459275	6570025	1060	183	-55
T95-13	329.00	459354	6570483	1098	183	-55
T95-18	212.00	459250	6570489	1095	3	-60
T95-18R	130.00	459257	6570492	1095	3	-50
T95-19	160.00	460626	6570765	1134	3	-54
T95-20	143.60	460652	6570560	1126	3	-55
T95-21	125.00	459149	6570454	1091	3	-60
T95-21R	126.00	459155	6570457	1091	3	-50
T95-22	180.00	460645	6570655	1128	3	-50
T95-23	81.10	459052	6570455	1089	3	-60
T95-24	155.75	459375	6571034	1146	183	-50
T95-25	139.00	460629	6570955	1156	183	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
T95-26	100.60	460658	6570357	1106	3	-50
T95-27	184.80	459329	6570878	1129	3	-50
T95-28	60.40	460453	6570448	1097	3	-50
T95-29	213.00	459332	6570773	1120	3	-50
T95-30	111.60	460454	6570540	1107	3	-50
T95-31	165.00	460448	6570646	1118	3	-50
T95-32	193.00	459340	6570674	1115	3	-50
T95-32R	190.00	459345	6570677	1115	3	-50
T95-33	139.00	460439	6570744	1127	3	-50
T95-34	103.90	460831	6570865	1183	3	-50
T95-35	246.00	459345	6570577	1110	3	-50
T95-35R	230.00	459342	6570581	1111	3	-50
T95-36	55.00	460834	6570765	1177	3	-50
T95-37	147.00	460838	6570668	1162	3	-50
T95-38	198.00	459430	6570794	1137	3	-50
T95-39	192.00	460932	6570764	1179	3	-50
T95-40	186.23	459446	6570690	1132	3	-50
T95-41	153.00	460065	6570224	1102	3	-50
T95-42	154.29	459437	6570887	1146	3	-50
T95-43	136.00	460060	6570324	1097	3	-50
T95-44	253.00	459318	6570976	1142	183	-45
T95-45	101.00	460054	6570473	1070	3	-50
T95-46	186.00	459861	6570311	1118	3	-50
T95-47	153.00	459259	6570389	1088	3	-50
T95-48	171.00	459860	6570411	1114	3	-51
T95-48R	150.00	459857	6570412	1115	3	-51
T95-49	147.00	459858	6570484	1111	3	-50
T95-50	124.97	459157	6570381	1086	3	-44
T95-51	191.00	459861	6570215	1117	3	-50
T95-52	58.22	459064	6570366	1076	3	-50
T95-53	74.68	459166	6570265	1073	3	-50
T95-54	140.00	459851	6570596	1077	3	-50
T95-55	109.00	459168	6570315	1079	3	-50
T95-56	159.00	459871	6570111	1101	3	-50
T95-57	218.00	459359	6570387	1091	183	-55
T95-58	156.00	459669	6570201	1097	3	-50
T95-59	134.40	459228	6570872	1137	3	-50
T95-60	153.00	459661	6570302	1108	3	-50
T95-61	171.00	459243	6570781	1122	3	-50
T95-62	131.00	459657	6570384	1113	3	-50
T95-64	147.00	459648	6570496	1101	3	-50
T95-66A	58.00	459470	6570290	1087	3	-50
T95-66B	259.00	459470	6570290	1087	3	-45
T95-67	232.00	459648	6570605	1113	3	-50
T95-68	231.00	459450	6570493	1104	3	-50
T95-69	166.40	459823	6570800	1105	3	-50
T95-70	174.00	459328	6570773	1120	3	-44
T95-71	188.00	459858	6570391	1116	3	-50
T95-72	198.00	459460	6570389	1094	3	-50
T95-73	192.33	459965	6570211	1112	3	-50
T95-74	191.00	459758	6570307	1113	3	-50
T95-75	130.00	459958	6570320	1113	3	-50

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
T95-76	161.00	459954	6570410	1104	3	-50
T95-77	177.00	459766	6570211	1106	3	-50
T95-78	128.00	459751	6570401	1119	3	-50
T96-84	142.00	459579	6569996	1079	3	-45
T96-85	148.10	459587	6569846	1067	3	-45
T96-87	136.50	459889	6569812	1071	3	-45
T97-132	164.60	459482	6570119	1080	3	-50
T97-133	107.00	459409	6570347	1090	3	-55
T97-134	182.00	459412	6570293	1086	188	-60
TA09-001	47.00	460072	6570225	1098	18	-45
TA09-002	88.00	460072	6570225	1098	18	-70
TA09-003	50.00	460084	6570236	1098	20	-45
TA09-004	50.00	460084	6570236	1098	20	-60
TA09-005	41.00	460094	6570233	1098	20	-45
TA09-006	50.00	460095	6570233	1098	20	-60
TA09-007	41.00	460105	6570232	1097	20	-45
TA09-008	41.00	460062	6570251	1101	20	-45
TA09-009	133.00	460173	6570296	1082	200	-45
TA09-010	122.00	460133	6570316	1085	197	-43
TA09-011	102.00	460133	6570316	1085	200	-60
TA09-012	148.00	460092	6570314	1091	190	-45
TA09-013	76.00	460096	6570339	1086	192	-45
TA09-014	78.00	460036	6570342	1099	6	-45
TA09-015	18.00	460107	6570238	1096	22	-45
TA09-016	21.00	460096	6570240	1097	16	-45
TA09-017	23.00	460086	6570242	1098	17	-45
TA09-018	38.00	460078	6570239	1099	20	-45
TA09-019	23.00	460080	6570246	1098	20	-45
TA09-020	20.00	460088	6570250	1100	17	-45
TA09-021	21.00	460116	6570238	1094	21	-45
TA09-022	23.00	460070	6570245	1099	21	-45
TA09-023	18.00	460074	6570253	1099	21	-45
TA09-024	81.00	459836	6570342	1118	174	-45
TA09-025	81.00	459679	6570358	1113	174	-44
TA09-026	76.00	459626	6570368	1106	174	-44
TA09-027	82.00	459596	6570417	1102	174	-45
TA09-028	56.00	459616	6570431	1102	174	-45
TA09-029	58.00	459652	6570438	1108	174	-45
TA09-030	81.00	459718	6570443	1116	174	-45
TA09-031	81.00	459745	6570440	1117	174	-45
TA09-032	69.00	459670	6570432	1113	174	-45
TA09-033	131.00	459823	6570408	1116	174	-44
TA09-034	192.00	459825	6570481	1111	174	-44
TA09-041	326.00	459529	6570415	1097	232	-57
TA09-042	326.00	459463	6570482	1104	240	-57
TA12-01	201.00	459847	6570505	1107	180	-50
TA12-02	216.00	459852	6570384	1116	180	-55
TA12-03	194.00	459905	6570521	1083	178	-50
TA12-04	158.00	459627	6570439	1103	175	-45
TA12-05	207.00	459752	6570468	1113	180	-50
TA12-06	338.00	460046	6570425	1072	180	-60
TA12-07	91.00	460046	6570425	1072	180	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
TA12-08	24.08	460045	6570448	1070	205	-45
TA12-09	231.00	459705	6570387	1117	180	-50
TA12-10	186.00	460052	6570171	1100	356	-50
TA12-11	152.00	459996	6570240	1109	360	-45
TA12-12	164.00	459976	6570295	1111	360	-45
TA12-13	176.48	459950	6570252	1113	360	-45
TA12-14	70.00	460029	6570213	1105	4	-45
TA12-15	137.00	460012	6570362	1101	180	-65
TA12-16	131.00	460199	6570313	1076	200	-60
TA12-17	96.00	460199	6570313	1076	200	-75
TA12-18	137.00	460176	6570327	1077	200	-45
TA12-19	91.00	460176	6570327	1077	200	-65
TA12-20	122.00	460230	6570291	1075	200	-45
TA12-21	137.00	460132	6570146	1093	20	-45
TA12-22	216.00	460253	6570231	1079	200	-45
TA12-23	21.00	460269	6570279	1069	200	-45
TA12-24	207.00	460297	6570188	1074	200	-50
TA12-25	201.00	460027	6570161	1101	0	-50
TA12-26	161.00	460269	6570279	1069	200	-50
TA12-27	201.00	460234	6570194	1083	200	-45
TA12-28	216.10	460210	6570125	1085	200	-45
TA12-29	216.00	460134	6570231	1088	200	-45
TA12-30	216.10	460013	6570272	1106	200	-45
TA12-31	115.52	460175	6570332	1077	20	-45
TA12-32	113.00	460119	6570485	1077	200	-45
TA12-33	109.00	460118	6570460	1073	360	-45
TA12-34	149.00	459985	6570404	1098	360	-45
TA12-35	97.00	459939	6570470	1085	180	-45
TA12-36	134.00	460009	6570521	1070	360	-45
TA12-37	131.00	459767	6570434	1116	360	-40
TA12-38	134.00	459576	6570410	1099	360	-45
TA12-39	146.00	459774	6570563	1090	360	-45
TA12-40	161.00	459587	6570539	1104	360	-45
TA12-41	253.00	459360	6570428	1093	270	-70
TA12-42	222.00	459370	6570594	1110	270	-65
TA12-43	213.06	459340	6570884	1129	270	-65
TQR80-01	91.00	460009	6570577	1080	357	-45
TQR80-02	61.00	460006	6570606	1082	357	-45
TQR80-03	121.00	460019	6570560	1081	357	-50
TQR81-04	78.00	459970	6570600	1078	357	-45
TQR81-05	76.00	459970	6570600	1078	177	-45
TQR81-06	91.00	460008	6570667	1085	357	-45
TQR81-07	60.96	460052	6570637	1084	357	-45
TQR81-08	91.00	460051	6570606	1084	357	-45
TQR81-09	60.96	460349	6570561	1090	357	-50
TQR81-10	61.00	460029	6570549	1080	42	-45
TQR81-11	55.00	460060	6570569	1082	352	-45
TQR81-12	53.00	460060	6570569	1082	352	-60
TQR81-13	97.00	459947	6570633	1079	357	-45
TQR81-14	87.00	460092	6570567	1080	357	-45
TQR81-15	81.00	459920	6570605	1075	357	-45
TQR81-16	77.00	459934	6570577	1070	357	-45

Drill Hole	Length	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
TQR81-17	76.00	459898	6570575	1076	357	-45
TQR81-20	76.00	459978	6570668	1085	357	-45
TQR81-21	87.00	460122	6570569	1079	2	-45
TSC85-01	174.00	461012	6570697	1195	358	-45
TSC85-02	169.16	461018	6570649	1192	359	-45
TSC85-07	175.87	461018	6570653	1192	2	-56
TSC85-08	229.21	461049	6570671	1203	357	-45
TSC85-09	133.20	461049	6570671	1203	357	-55
TSC85-10	91.44	461049	6570706	1205	2	-45

Table 10-3 Summary of Relevant Sample Intervals for Historical Drilling at Taurus

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
07TC-01	4.30	119.38	115.08	2.05
including	13.60	15.00	1.40	9.22
including	19.00	19.30	0.30	32.81
including	24.20	24.50	0.30	5.73
including	37.10	37.40	0.30	17.49
including	106.40	107.40	1.00	144.99
07TC-02	5.50	78.16	72.66	0.81
including	14.30	15.05	0.75	9.70
including	18.30	18.80	0.50	12.51
including	44.35	45.60	1.25	8.02
including	66.40	67.80	1.40	11.21
07TC-03	14.80	101.43	86.63	1.15
including	28.85	30.15	1.30	10.90
including	39.55	40.20	0.65	6.96
07TC-04	1.10	33.75	32.65	0.70
including	6.65	6.98	0.33	10.94
including	33.00	33.75	0.75	7.17
07TC-04	49.60	81.38	31.78	1.26
including	55.20	55.50	0.30	221.01
including	64.10	64.55	0.45	8.13
including	64.85	65.85	1.00	11.59
including	66.85	67.86	1.01	5.79
07TC-04	112.30	128.61	16.31	1.26
07TC-05	7.85	69.67	61.82	0.81
including	29.30	29.60	0.30	20.30
including	30.80	31.90	1.10	13.89
including	35.55	36.00	0.45	7.99
including	42.50	43.65	1.15	5.55
including	44.65	44.95	0.30	6.41
including	52.95	53.30	0.35	16.22
including	63.75	64.35	0.60	6.41
07TC-05	91.30	110.05	18.75	0.81
07TC-05	126.52	146.40	19.88	0.81
including	135.20	136.70	1.50	11.11
07TC-06	4.20	13.71	9.51	0.51
including	5.40	5.70	0.30	8.30
07TC-06	13.93	21.75	7.82	0.51
07TC-06	23.10	86.07	62.97	0.57
including	26.05	26.50	0.45	6.31
including	45.00	45.85	0.85	8.85
07TC-06	98.65	116.48	17.84	0.57
including	109.10	110.20	1.10	6.00
07TC-07	9.95	21.68	11.73	0.74
07TC-07	55.45	95.90	40.45	0.74
07TC-07	105.53	171.90	66.37	0.74
including	111.85	112.65	0.80	7.13
including	154.10	155.00	0.90	5.73
including	161.90	163.10	1.20	14.49
07TC-08	6.60	34.67	28.07	0.64
including	26.60	27.00	0.40	20.30
07TC-08	48.90	88.22	39.32	0.52
including	57.70	58.10	0.40	22.70
including	75.90	76.80	0.90	6.00
07TC-08	102.98	122.72	19.74	0.52
including	115.35	116.50	1.15	5.21
07TC-09	4.10	42.16	38.06	0.88
including	4.25	4.60	0.35	6.79
including	6.10	8.60	2.50	8.57
including	17.50	17.80	0.30	10.22
including	33.00	34.00	1.00	58.49
07TC-09	61.70	87.03	25.33	0.88
including	72.80	74.00	1.20	8.47
including	74.80	76.70	1.90	19.48
07TC-09	115.90	132.42	16.53	0.88
07TC-09	170.32	176.76	6.44	0.88
07TC-10	3.00	5.35	2.35	0.50
07TC-10	24.65	26.15	1.50	0.60
07TC-10	38.80	43.25	4.45	0.56
07TC-10	61.60	65.80	4.20	2.05
07TC-10	83.60	90.30	6.70	0.87
84-01	32.37	50.28	17.91	0.54
including	45.42	46.33	0.91	5.01
84-01	56.31	60.89	4.58	0.54
84-01	69.27	82.91	13.64	0.54
84-02	21.64	25.91	4.27	1.17
84-02	72.68	85.95	13.27	0.51
including	9.45	10.15	0.70	5.38
84-03	9.45	11.75	2.30	0.58
84-03	40.84	51.36	10.52	0.53
84-04	31.60	54.25	22.65	0.80
including	38.10	39.01	0.91	16.46
84-05	10.36	14.02	3.66	1.65
84-05	25.91	34.73	8.82	0.57
including	26.82	28.29	1.47	6.10
94-01	12.96	72.85	59.89	7.34
including	25.91	26.30	0.39	899.07
including	55.17	57.00	1.83	15.36
including	61.14	61.87	0.73	70.25
including	64.31	65.53	1.22	13.65
94-02	5.79	22.46	16.67	0.70
94-02	43.28	48.77	5.49	0.72
94-03	5.64	12.95	7.31	1.08
94-03	40.99	57.36	16.37	0.70
including	49.07	49.38	0.31	5.31
including	49.99	50.47	0.48	31.92
including	57.00	57.36	0.36	9.12
94-05	3.96	12.50	8.54	1.20
94-06	17.07	37.26	20.19	2.71
including	20.12	20.57	0.45	12.45
including	23.16	24.38	1.22	66.82
94-06	42.74	59.70	16.96	2.71
including	57.45	58.22	0.77	9.33
94-07	13.87	38.40	24.53	0.63
including	32.00	32.71	0.71	6.51
94-08	14.94	32.00	17.06	1.73
including	15.85	17.37	1.52	9.42
94-09	35.66	39.01	3.35	2.53
94-11	21.03	29.57	8.54	1.59
including	23.16	23.77	0.61	5.18
94-12	11.89	47.73	35.84	1.11
including	12.50	14.63	2.13	7.12
94-13	7.32	39.62	32.30	1.19
including	8.99	10.61	1.62	5.97
including	26.52	27.52	1.00	5.31
94-14	12.04	38.04	26.00	0.84
including	23.32	25.91	2.59	5.90
94-14	43.59	62.79	19.20	0.84
94-15	39.01	48.16	9.15	0.71
94-16	10.97	38.02	27.05	1.12
including	20.12	21.95	1.83	10.83
including	25.91	27.13	1.22	6.31
94-16	49.18	64.62	15.44	1.12
including	55.17	56.08	0.91	10.46

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
94-17	11.88	28.50	16.62	0.54
94-18	14.94	18.90	3.96	2.20
94-18	22.42	54.25	31.83	2.20
including	28.35	28.96	0.61	34.59
including	40.39	44.35	3.96	13.58
94-19	20.12	38.84	18.72	0.88
including	28.65	30.33	1.68	6.27
94-19	54.33	67.36	13.03	0.88
94-20	26.52	42.28	15.76	0.58
94-20	64.62	93.83	29.21	0.58
94-21	8.23	68.55	60.32	1.74
including	8.23	10.00	1.77	5.79
including	26.21	28.19	1.98	21.43
including	47.37	49.68	2.31	9.55
94-22	7.38	28.56	21.18	1.22
including	16.15	17.16	1.01	34.25
including	22.65	23.04	0.39	8.54
including	23.77	24.32	0.55	6.41
94-22	33.12	59.61	26.49	1.22
including	36.73	37.55	0.82	7.61
94-23	8.55	9.75	1.20	1.71
94-23	24.23	39.75	15.52	0.92
including	27.43	28.65	1.22	12.45
including	36.50	37.11	0.61	6.93
94-23	51.30	66.45	15.15	0.92
including	63.09	63.86	0.77	5.11
94-24	17.98	57.30	39.32	2.52
including	24.38	25.91	1.53	5.52
including	48.46	50.90	2.44	8.57
including	52.27	53.19	0.92	17.86
including	53.25	54.25	1.00	15.26
94-25	9.14	51.66	42.52	0.97
including	21.64	22.86	1.22	5.04
including	44.65	46.48	1.83	7.29
including	50.44	50.81	0.37	6.89
94-26	17.51	39.17	21.66	0.53
including	38.71	39.17	0.46	12.00
94-26	48.92	68.28	19.36	2.31
including	53.34	54.10	0.76	9.15
including	55.93	57.61	1.68	6.65
including	58.14	58.83	0.69	8.02
94-27	9.66	11.06	1.40	0.87
94-27	19.68	42.17	22.49	0.87
including	30.48	30.94	0.46	10.01
including	34.66	36.21	1.55	12.48
94-27	53.61	64.59	10.98	0.87
94-28	23.59	45.42	21.83	1.06
including	28.04	28.44	0.40	6.79
94-29	19.54	46.18	26.64	0.60
including	40.39	41.61	1.22	7.44
94-29	81.26	86.78	5.52	0.60
including	85.74	86.78	1.04	5.38
94-31	15.54	69.49	53.95	0.80
including	62.03	62.73	0.70	7.06
94-32	28.67	38.71	10.04	0.79
including	37.19	38.71	1.52	6.96
94-33	10.06	35.97	25.91	0.81
94-33	56.24	63.84	7.60	0.63
including	56.69	57.61	0.92	6.03
94-34	11.28	28.50	17.22	0.52
including	28.04	28.50	0.46	5.49
94-35	3.20	56.46	53.26	1.10
including	10.42	10.91	0.49	32.57

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	24.84	25.60	0.76	20.50
including	43.89	45.72	1.83	8.98
94-36	24.99	26.82	1.83	2.74
94-36	57.00	60.20	3.20	2.69
94-37	41.79	77.02	35.23	0.52
including	64.77	66.14	1.37	5.97
94-38	33.99	60.47	26.48	0.62
including	58.86	59.59	0.73	9.46
94-39	6.10	51.46	45.36	0.84
including	11.28	12.80	1.52	6.24
94-41	38.21	72.39	34.18	0.79
including	58.22	59.59	1.37	8.57
including	61.26	62.03	0.77	5.01
including	62.94	63.70	0.76	5.11
94-42	7.70	26.38	18.68	0.80
including	11.28	13.41	2.13	8.23
94-42	34.60	55.87	21.28	0.80
94-43	7.92	29.57	21.65	2.99
including	7.92	8.99	1.07	6.31
including	22.56	25.30	2.74	9.77
including	26.52	28.04	1.52	12.86
94-44	3.51	35.75	32.24	1.20
including	3.51	5.18	1.67	7.17
including	32.92	34.59	1.67	8.50
94-45	14.33	22.86	8.53	2.89
including	14.33	16.15	1.82	6.07
94-46	12.19	25.15	12.96	0.56
94-47	20.57	41.52	20.95	1.02
including	26.52	28.35	1.83	5.45
94-47	46.34	57.68	11.34	1.02
94-48	3.05	24.21	21.16	0.82
including	16.67	17.53	0.86	5.07
94-48	28.66	60.50	31.84	0.82
including	48.16	49.07	0.91	7.30
94-49	14.19	37.34	23.15	0.56
94-50	10.15	12.28	2.14	0.85
94-50	15.56	28.96	13.40	0.85
94-51	46.00	47.30	1.30	2.19
94-52	15.05	20.00	4.95	0.92
94-52	25.60	46.25	20.65	0.57
94-53	7.30	55.30	48.00	1.09
including	7.30	9.20	1.90	5.38
including	46.90	48.50	1.60	11.42
94-54	4.57	51.22	46.65	0.78
94-54	61.90	78.35	16.45	0.78
including	73.48	75.30	1.82	11.38
including	77.59	78.35	0.76	5.31
94-55	4.30	42.80	38.50	0.66
including	29.60	30.80	1.20	5.21
94-56	13.72	58.22	44.50	1.62
including	50.60	52.12	1.52	8.67
94-57	3.70	81.70	78.00	0.77
94-58	4.88	43.90	39.02	0.70
94-59	5.73	32.85	27.12	0.64
94-59	55.67	152.71	97.04	0.64
94-59	167.26	178.31	11.05	0.64
94-60	53.95	134.91	80.96	1.07
94-61	5.79	9.69	3.90	0.77
94-61	31.79	129.54	97.75	0.77
94-62	3.70	9.14	5.44	0.52
94-62	10.97	13.18	2.21	0.65
94-62	47.40	51.82	4.42	0.67
94-62	53.95	58.83	4.88	0.64

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
94-63	4.88	10.06	5.18	0.83
94-63	19.82	27.74	7.92	0.91
94-63	56.65	58.69	2.04	2.13
94-64	4.02	42.35	38.33	0.68
94-64	51.73	93.90	42.17	0.68
94-64	139.90	142.00	2.10	1.23
94-65	5.18	97.56	92.38	0.55
94-66	5.18	19.48	14.30	0.56
94-66	43.85	157.64	113.79	0.56
94-67	116.43	148.44	32.01	0.89
94-68	14.63	76.50	61.87	0.85
including	60.35	62.18	1.83	6.34
94-68	76.50	196.39	119.89	0.85
including	139.29	140.82	1.53	23.04
including	187.15	188.67	1.52	6.86
94-69	3.96	90.22	86.26	0.84
94-70	37.54	39.81	2.27	0.55
94-70	50.89	52.68	1.79	0.69
94-70	57.98	58.83	0.85	0.58
94-70	63.09	135.94	72.85	0.66
94-70	143.89	150.27	6.38	0.66
94-71	58.52	67.60	9.09	0.58
94-71	96.93	105.74	8.81	0.54
94-71	108.03	133.91	25.89	0.54
94-72	63.25	146.19	82.94	0.65
94-72	174.19	193.24	19.05	1.06
94-73	51.83	70.95	19.12	0.52
94-73	98.48	99.82	1.34	4.46
94-74	26.86	41.87	15.01	0.75
94-74	45.55	64.50	18.95	0.75
94-74	70.28	77.38	7.10	0.75
94-75	27.44	45.06	17.62	1.36
94-76	20.03	30.79	10.76	3.80
including	27.44	28.96	1.52	19.17
94-78	26.52	31.40	4.88	1.12
94-80	6.52	46.70	40.18	0.68
including	15.37	16.89	1.52	5.14
94-80	63.26	91.46	28.21	0.68
including	79.12	80.18	1.06	12.00
94-81	8.51	97.62	89.11	0.83
including	16.77	18.02	1.25	5.25
94-82	35.67	45.12	9.45	1.19
94-83	15.24	21.41	6.17	0.52
94-83	33.97	44.73	10.76	0.52
94-84	19.20	68.09	48.89	0.58
94-84	76.81	91.44	14.63	0.58
94-85	26.29	46.04	19.76	0.54
94-85	61.68	63.11	1.43	2.52
94-86	50.70	143.87	93.17	0.97
including	64.62	66.45	1.83	17.25
including	118.87	119.48	0.61	8.67
including	120.40	121.01	0.61	19.03
including	139.90	142.04	2.14	7.41
94-87	33.91	60.49	26.58	0.51
94-87	64.73	66.16	1.43	0.69
94-88	13.87	18.14	4.27	1.48
94-88	61.37	71.90	10.53	1.17
96-100	7.50	17.01	9.51	0.54
including	7.50	9.00	1.50	5.58
96-100	34.80	39.00	4.20	0.54
96-100	93.00	94.50	1.50	0.99
96-101	3.14	85.71	82.57	1.29
including	9.00	10.50	1.50	16.94

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	46.50	49.50	3.00	10.80
including	70.50	72.00	1.50	31.65
96-101	110.30	153.00	42.70	1.29
96-102	15.00	28.50	13.50	0.52
96-102	48.00	69.00	21.00	0.83
96-103	10.50	37.96	27.46	1.45
including	16.50	19.50	3.00	6.57
including	24.00	25.50	1.50	16.62
96-104	19.50	129.00	109.50	0.70
96-105	3.21	35.28	32.07	0.51
96-105	51.00	54.00	3.00	0.96
96-105	85.50	107.60	22.10	0.60
96-105	123.49	136.50	13.01	0.60
96-106	3.62	67.50	63.88	2.92
including	3.62	4.50	0.88	77.10
including	27.00	28.50	1.50	10.72
96-107	15.00	121.50	106.50	0.91
including	93.00	94.50	1.50	5.55
including	118.50	120.00	1.50	13.10
96-108	15.00	69.00	54.00	1.16
including	19.50	21.00	1.50	6.37
including	45.00	46.50	1.50	5.26
96-109	10.50	63.99	53.49	0.67
96-109	66.51	75.00	8.50	0.67
96-110	6.11	94.22	88.11	0.72
including	54.00	55.50	1.50	5.11
including	79.50	81.00	1.50	8.03
96-111	4.54	39.44	34.90	0.84
including	24.00	25.50	1.50	9.34
96-111	49.18	87.00	37.82	0.84
including	61.50	63.00	1.50	12.89
96-112	3.19	75.51	72.32	1.16
including	10.50	12.00	1.50	11.20
96-112	88.50	121.50	33.00	1.16
including	100.50	102.00	1.50	24.16
96-113	10.50	60.00	49.50	1.60
including	10.50	12.00	1.50	12.81
including	30.00	31.50	1.50	5.12
96-114	4.50	51.00	46.50	0.98
including	46.50	48.00	1.50	7.26
96-115	2.35	45.00	42.65	0.92
96-116	16.50	78.00	61.50	2.30
including	19.50	22.50	3.00	11.63
including	39.00	42.00	3.00	5.76
including	49.50	52.50	3.00	8.55
96-117	7.58	67.50	59.92	0.64
96-118	10.50	45.00	34.50	1.16
including	24.00	25.50	1.50	7.52
96-119	4.50	52.43	47.93	0.52
96-119	60.32	108.50	48.17	0.52
96-119	115.15	120.00	4.85	0.52
96-120	4.50	102.00	97.50	0.81
including	51.00	52.50	1.50	11.43
96-121	4.54	115.50	110.96	0.68
including	30.00	31.50	1.50	5.21
96-122	4.50	10.50	6.00	0.75
96-122	30.00	33.00	3.00	1.77
96-122	55.50	58.50	3.00	1.42
96-122	66.00	76.65	10.65	0.51
96-122	94.50	96.00	1.50	1.64
96-123	6.00	28.48	22.48	0.56
96-123	32.40	110.73	78.34	0.56
including	96.00	97.50	1.50	5.14

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
96-124	5.51	67.98	62.47	0.77
96-124	74.89	78.86	3.97	0.77
96-125	4.50	50.48	45.98	0.54
96-125	54.00	58.50	4.50	0.54
96-125	64.50	66.00	1.50	0.54
96-126	9.00	66.00	57.00	1.35
including	24.00	25.50	1.50	24.90
96-128	12.50	36.24	23.74	0.65
96-128	41.32	147.26	105.94	0.65
including	93.60	95.12	1.52	7.10
including	108.84	109.45	0.61	20.30
96-129	7.32	123.12	115.80	0.52
including	24.38	25.91	1.53	5.60
96-130	7.32	131.10	123.78	0.63
including	28.05	30.18	2.13	6.92
96-130	146.05	148.91	2.86	0.63
96-130	159.90	169.82	9.92	0.63
96-131	15.24	21.65	6.41	1.34
96-91	4.00	88.00	84.00	1.03
96-92	4.50	82.85	78.35	1.49
including	4.50	6.00	1.50	6.43
including	15.00	16.50	1.50	23.94
including	27.00	28.50	1.50	5.37
including	58.50	60.00	1.50	5.48
96-92	87.44	126.06	38.61	1.49
96-92	134.44	153.00	18.56	1.49
96-93	18.00	85.48	67.48	0.53
96-93	103.29	108.00	4.71	0.53
96-94	10.77	51.00	40.24	1.02
96-95	6.94	59.98	53.04	0.93
including	6.94	7.50	0.56	5.70
96-95	67.50	75.00	7.50	0.93
96-96	6.09	7.50	1.41	0.63
96-96	12.00	110.76	98.76	0.96
including	96.00	97.50	1.50	11.15
96-97	49.50	51.00	1.50	0.55
96-97	75.00	84.00	9.00	1.32
96-98	13.94	19.22	5.29	0.66
96-98	73.50	88.50	15.00	1.33
96-99	27.00	51.15	24.15	0.54
including	39.00	40.50	1.50	6.66
96-99	67.71	82.50	14.79	0.54
COR-03-01	27.16	43.16	16.00	0.72
COR-03-01	48.52	208.79	160.27	0.72
COR-03-02	45.83	54.85	9.02	1.02
COR-03-02	98.13	101.40	3.27	0.66
COR-03-02	115.80	118.83	3.03	1.47
COR-03-02	152.60	153.85	1.25	1.20
COR-03-03	217.80	221.21	3.41	1.35
COR-03-05	32.30	58.95	26.65	0.52
COR-03-06	4.40	30.67	26.27	0.55
COR-03-06	34.26	109.00	74.74	0.55
including	104.14	106.18	2.04	5.82
COR-03-07	30.00	36.85	6.85	0.58
including	35.43	36.10	0.67	8.78
COR-03-07	44.20	57.61	13.41	0.59
COR-03-07	112.09	126.70	14.61	0.57
COR-03-08	4.13	54.86	50.73	0.64
COR-03-09	4.26	5.46	1.20	1.63
COR-03-09	26.44	61.60	35.16	0.51
COR-03-09	65.30	66.88	1.58	0.82
COR-03-09	94.95	109.10	14.15	0.71
COR-03-10	68.80	84.73	15.93	0.58
COR-03-10	132.05	134.50	2.45	3.58
COR-03-10	159.50	163.37	3.87	1.44
COR-03-11	35.34	52.97	17.63	0.68
COR-03-11	68.10	93.75	25.65	0.68
COR-03-12	7.93	51.11	43.18	0.52
COR-03-13	2.74	25.74	23.00	0.84
including	14.40	16.00	1.60	11.50
COR-03-13	48.36	78.70	30.35	0.84
H87-1	43.59	57.50	13.91	0.80
including	43.59	44.50	0.91	9.05
including	13.26	13.72	0.46	10.97
H87-3	30.48	43.28	12.80	0.72
including	41.15	41.45	0.30	7.03
H87-3	66.45	67.63	1.18	1.27
T79-01	62.24	70.41	8.17	1.02
including	69.04	69.80	0.76	5.28
T79-02	47.55	50.44	2.89	4.42
including	48.98	49.68	0.70	14.87
T79-03	26.57	40.09	13.52	0.56
T79-03	62.44	83.13	20.69	0.56
including	71.48	72.54	1.06	6.45
T79-03	96.29	104.55	8.26	0.56
including	103.33	103.78	0.45	24.21
T79-03	119.18	132.28	13.10	0.99
T79-03	172.21	175.41	3.20	2.62
including	174.41	175.41	1.00	5.49
T79-04	36.42	73.70	37.28	1.11
including	40.84	41.45	0.61	5.83
T79-04	83.30	114.60	31.31	1.11
including	112.17	113.39	1.22	22.22
T79-07	12.50	16.91	4.41	0.88
including	12.50	13.41	0.91	5.76
T79-07	25.29	36.24	10.96	0.88
including	30.69	31.12	0.43	9.19
T79-07	51.31	90.22	38.91	0.88
including	67.67	68.28	0.61	20.57
T79-09	33.99	85.45	51.46	4.00
including	74.37	75.29	0.92	217.50
T79-10	75.90	83.82	7.92	1.20
including	83.00	83.82	0.82	5.28
T80-20	38.40	58.83	20.43	0.70
T80-21	37.79	49.68	11.89	0.97
T80-23	47.70	65.07	17.37	1.77
including	58.67	59.44	0.77	21.94
T82-01	74.42	90.65	16.23	0.51
including	81.84	82.75	0.91	14.88
T82-01	130.15	131.52	1.37	0.55
T82-01	135.03	146.36	11.33	0.60
including	137.46	138.68	1.22	8.16
T82-02	8.69	12.09	3.40	0.91
T82-02	23.56	27.14	3.59	0.91
including	25.36	25.76	0.40	8.95
T82-02	91.49	122.38	30.89	0.91
including	113.69	114.24	0.55	126.72
including	116.43	117.35	0.92	9.33
T82-02	144.42	157.03	12.61	0.88
T82-03	47.65	55.47	7.82	0.60
including	54.25	55.47	1.22	8.90
T82-03	72.85	75.13	2.28	2.26
T82-04	11.89	28.65	16.76	1.07
including	26.21	27.43	1.22	8.91
T82-04	91.90	96.86	4.96	1.32
T82-05	58.37	59.68	1.31	4.14

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	59.07	59.68	0.61	8.09
T82-06	55.36	140.13	84.77	0.75
including	93.88	94.34	0.46	6.17
including	100.89	101.50	0.61	6.21
including	107.65	108.51	0.86	26.13
including	130.76	132.13	1.37	6.24
T82-06	165.77	174.29	8.52	0.75
T82-06	182.59	196.90	14.31	0.75
T82-07	36.58	42.62	6.04	0.58
T82-07	67.16	84.25	17.09	0.58
including	75.13	77.11	1.98	20.78
T82-08	20.33	24.54	4.21	1.19
T82-08	54.56	58.67	4.11	1.51
including	58.28	58.67	0.39	5.07
T82-08	79.25	82.45	3.20	1.19
T84-06	26.82	39.78	12.96	0.52
T84-06	48.70	51.21	2.52	0.52
T84-06	59.13	61.57	2.44	1.82
T84-07	6.86	28.10	21.24	1.48
T84-07	28.82	47.85	19.03	1.48
including	43.28	46.63	3.35	11.48
T84-08	63.09	76.20	13.11	1.25
including	63.09	64.01	0.92	5.90
T84-12	7.16	41.71	34.55	1.19
including	7.16	8.69	1.53	9.94
including	26.06	26.97	0.91	15.43
including	30.18	31.70	1.52	5.83
T84-12	48.84	70.41	21.57	1.19
T84-13	4.11	7.44	3.33	1.31
T84-13	25.42	57.91	32.49	1.31
including	39.62	40.54	0.92	5.14
including	54.86	55.78	0.92	48.51
T84-15	186.54	195.68	9.14	0.50
T84-16	177.09	178.61	1.52	0.83
T84-17	32.61	35.97	3.36	1.15
T84-17	77.42	93.27	15.85	0.79
T84-18	51.49	57.91	6.42	0.56
T85-01	23.73	56.63	32.90	1.07
including	29.57	29.99	0.42	51.74
including	44.71	45.11	0.40	5.35
including	55.78	56.08	0.30	20.57
T85-02	59.51	63.12	3.61	1.04
T85-03	32.04	33.89	1.85	1.16
T85-03	41.15	44.28	3.13	0.63
T85-03	50.21	60.35	10.14	0.63
T85-04	27.01	48.73	21.72	0.77
T85-04	77.72	79.49	1.77	5.42
including	77.72	78.33	0.61	6.93
including	78.64	79.49	0.85	6.17
T85-05	19.17	23.01	3.84	0.56
T85-05	40.63	44.28	3.65	0.56
T85-05	75.05	88.36	13.31	0.56
including	87.33	88.36	1.03	11.35
T86-11	22.25	29.87	7.62	0.79
T86-13	36.88	42.37	5.49	8.60
including	37.49	41.15	3.66	11.98
T86-14	25.60	30.78	5.18	2.32
including	25.60	26.21	0.61	10.80
T86-21	58.52	69.80	11.28	1.49
including	65.23	66.29	1.06	8.23
T86-22	57.00	60.35	3.35	2.18
including	59.89	60.35	0.46	9.19
T86-26	75.29	89.92	14.63	1.12

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	75.29	76.20	0.91	7.85
T88-02	14.29	15.05	0.76	0.63
T88-02	37.64	39.93	2.29	0.67
T88-02	42.37	44.50	2.13	0.66
T88-02	79.86	88.91	9.05	0.55
T88-05	6.40	36.47	30.07	2.74
including	23.96	26.40	2.44	34.99
T88-06	6.40	43.70	37.30	1.14
including	6.40	7.62	1.22	5.18
including	28.04	30.24	2.20	6.13
including	31.15	33.59	2.44	5.62
T88-08	11.28	23.45	12.17	1.08
T88-08	28.20	68.12	39.92	1.08
including	35.63	36.27	0.64	8.91
including	49.13	50.35	1.22	5.31
including	55.29	55.63	0.34	22.49
T88-09	15.09	23.51	8.42	0.63
T88-09	29.90	71.93	42.03	0.63
including	40.14	41.76	1.62	5.36
T93-01	7.62	31.39	23.77	1.48
including	7.62	9.14	1.52	10.18
T93-02	5.01	39.32	34.31	1.85
including	5.01	7.92	2.91	9.10
including	14.02	16.31	2.29	6.10
including	38.10	39.32	1.22	8.57
T93-03	12.31	31.39	19.08	1.90
including	19.20	20.73	1.53	6.65
including	22.25	23.16	0.91	5.76
including	25.30	26.64	1.34	5.62
T93-04	21.59	39.62	18.03	2.19
including	24.38	25.60	1.22	5.52
including	28.35	29.57	1.22	10.29
T93-05	17.07	25.18	8.11	1.34
including	17.53	18.29	0.76	8.09
T93-05	34.87	51.82	16.95	1.34
including	44.93	47.49	2.56	11.15
T93-06	20.42	22.86	2.44	6.68
T93-07	31.85	41.85	10.00	3.61
including	32.92	34.75	1.83	12.23
T93-08	21.95	27.89	5.94	5.21
including	21.95	23.16	1.21	5.55
including	26.21	26.82	0.61	32.67
T93-09	31.70	32.99	1.29	2.37
T93-10	79.86	82.97	3.11	3.36
including	81.38	82.66	1.28	6.04
T93-11	6.10	33.83	27.73	1.45
including	6.10	7.16	1.06	11.38
including	29.26	30.63	1.37	12.72
T93-12	15.54	19.20	3.66	0.99
T93-12	30.94	39.17	8.23	0.86
T93-13	11.70	19.49	7.79	1.32
including	13.11	13.72	0.61	5.45
T93-13	21.10	46.94	25.85	1.32
including	45.11	46.33	1.22	10.17
T93-14	16.26	78.59	62.33	1.02
including	48.86	49.99	1.13	5.04
including	78.31	78.59	0.28	9.29
T93-15	31.66	58.83	27.17	0.60
including	55.47	56.69	1.22	5.49
T93-16	4.57	44.73	40.16	0.80
including	43.77	44.73	0.96	10.59
T93-17	4.88	74.89	70.01	1.66
including	18.14	20.12	1.98	5.52

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	25.15	25.66	0.51	65.66
including	32.00	32.92	0.92	5.49
including	33.92	34.90	0.98	9.19
including	49.53	50.14	0.61	6.62
including	68.28	69.19	0.91	6.58
T93-18	12.34	27.74	15.40	0.99
including	13.11	13.72	0.61	6.41
including	17.07	17.68	0.61	8.30
T93-18	38.40	41.32	2.92	0.56
T93-18	46.61	56.85	10.24	0.56
including	55.93	56.85	0.92	7.34
T93-19	10.06	73.56	63.50	1.09
including	10.06	11.89	1.83	8.71
including	40.39	41.15	0.76	5.25
including	49.99	50.90	0.91	5.73
including	57.30	58.13	0.83	7.58
T93-19	91.33	95.40	4.07	1.09
T93-20	45.72	67.36	21.64	1.55
including	55.63	57.61	1.98	8.29
including	9.14	9.45	0.31	6.93
T93-21	21.03	24.08	3.05	0.71
T93-22	14.23	22.96	8.73	0.70
including	15.54	16.15	0.61	12.07
T93-22	34.45	41.39	6.94	0.70
T93-23	8.23	24.08	15.85	0.71
including	8.23	9.14	0.91	6.27
T93-24	6.33	54.86	48.53	1.14
including	18.29	18.99	0.70	5.42
including	29.26	30.18	0.92	9.05
including	47.02	47.85	0.83	7.23
T93-25	6.10	75.44	69.34	2.13
including	19.51	19.81	0.30	5.07
including	23.77	24.69	0.92	8.11
including	47.85	50.29	2.44	14.30
including	67.36	69.95	2.59	22.64
including	74.68	75.44	0.76	25.20
T93-26	33.38	93.10	59.72	4.03
including	33.38	35.36	1.98	22.29
including	47.85	48.77	0.92	84.17
including	65.23	66.45	1.22	78.69
T95-01	18.17	21.25	3.08	2.91
T95-01	49.80	51.20	1.40	3.03
T95-03	7.92	49.82	41.90	0.65
T95-03	76.05	81.02	4.98	0.65
T95-03	81.89	180.01	98.12	0.65
including	94.27	95.80	1.53	22.91
T95-04	12.80	122.21	109.41	0.55
T95-04	127.18	179.34	52.16	0.55
T95-04	182.19	187.70	5.51	0.55
T95-05	10.15	14.15	4.00	0.53
T95-05	20.12	21.95	1.83	0.77
T95-05	28.40	157.16	128.76	0.51
T95-05	172.98	181.32	8.34	0.51
T95-06	20.00	53.89	33.89	0.68
T95-13	23.00	33.12	10.12	0.56
T95-13	80.80	97.96	17.17	0.56
T95-13	139.62	145.10	5.48	0.56
T95-13	197.15	202.22	5.07	0.56
T95-13	204.63	268.73	64.10	0.56
including	231.10	232.00	0.90	8.29
T95-13	283.76	306.00	22.24	0.56
T95-18	9.00	129.00	120.00	0.81
T95-18R	8.00	116.00	108.00	0.97

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
T95-19	26.00	109.52	83.52	0.79
T95-20	34.00	38.00	4.00	1.47
T95-21	14.00	86.00	72.00	0.59
T95-21R	14.00	80.00	66.00	0.75
T95-22	22.00	38.93	16.93	0.60
T95-22	41.83	43.17	1.34	0.60
T95-22	48.46	54.64	6.18	0.60
T95-22	72.28	82.00	9.72	0.60
T95-24	21.20	65.92	44.72	0.52
T95-24	77.44	79.90	2.46	0.52
T95-27	40.46	72.90	32.44	1.07
T95-29	50.00	58.40	8.40	1.87
T95-29	73.90	168.00	94.10	1.87
including	100.00	102.00	2.00	5.55
including	152.00	154.00	2.00	6.12
T95-31	33.83	44.00	10.17	0.51
T95-31	68.00	72.00	4.00	1.59
T95-31	128.00	136.00	8.00	1.94
T95-32	6.10	20.81	14.71	0.86
T95-32	26.71	176.00	149.29	0.86
T95-32R	3.05	184.00	180.95	0.84
T95-33	12.00	22.49	10.49	0.76
T95-33	64.93	67.98	3.04	1.00
T95-35	66.00	74.58	8.58	0.50
T95-35	77.11	85.45	8.33	0.50
T95-35	122.76	180.70	57.94	0.50
T95-35	188.38	198.00	9.62	0.50
T95-35R	12.00	14.00	2.00	0.65
T95-35R	32.00	37.80	5.80	0.55
including	32.00	34.00	2.00	5.17
T95-35R	52.95	69.56	16.62	0.55
T95-35R	72.50	78.00	5.50	0.55
T95-35R	122.00	132.00	10.00	0.55
T95-35R	148.00	162.00	14.00	0.72
T95-35R	222.00	224.00	2.00	3.03
T95-36	16.00	20.08	4.08	1.39
T95-36	31.87	52.00	20.13	1.39
including	42.00	44.00	2.00	19.20
T95-37	12.00	16.92	4.92	0.74
T95-37	44.00	60.00	16.00	0.52
T95-37	66.93	84.00	17.07	0.52
T95-37	126.00	147.00	21.00	0.70
T95-38	130.00	137.42	7.42	0.74
T95-39	20.00	35.91	15.91	0.68
T95-39	39.82	44.00	4.18	0.68
T95-39	82.00	86.00	4.00	0.91
T95-40	10.00	20.34	10.34	0.69
T95-40	25.49	27.15	1.66	0.69
T95-40	52.00	58.00	6.00	1.45
T95-40	74.00	78.00	4.00	0.56
T95-41	16.00	78.79	62.79	0.72
including	16.00	18.00	2.00	5.61
including	34.00	36.00	2.00	7.06
T95-41	101.42	132.00	30.58	0.72
T95-42	22.00	28.00	6.00	1.31
T95-42	98.00	106.00	8.00	1.03
T95-43	32.00	98.00	66.00	1.18
including	60.00	62.00	2.00	11.45
T95-44	15.82	25.35	9.53	0.61
T95-44	30.49	56.72	26.23	0.61
including	40.00	42.00	2.00	5.01
T95-44	61.69	99.07	37.38	0.61
including	86.00	88.00	2.00	8.93

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
T95-44	136.99	138.00	1.01	0.61
T95-44	184.00	220.88	36.88	0.64
T95-44	229.43	248.00	18.57	0.64
T95-45	8.00	42.00	34.00	0.70
T95-45	60.00	66.18	6.18	0.52
T95-45	79.49	86.00	6.51	0.52
T95-46	3.05	75.56	72.51	0.99
including	48.00	52.00	4.00	10.39
T95-46	91.89	114.00	22.11	0.99
T95-47	56.08	58.51	2.42	0.61
T95-47	85.18	144.00	58.82	0.61
T95-48	8.00	56.90	48.90	0.94
including	20.50	21.75	1.25	38.59
T95-48	69.49	85.78	16.30	0.94
T95-48	118.35	138.00	19.66	0.94
T95-48R	2.84	56.91	54.07	1.25
including	18.00	20.00	2.00	14.30
including	42.00	46.00	4.00	18.45
T95-48R	70.42	87.04	16.63	1.25
including	78.00	80.00	2.00	7.34
T95-48R	119.84	132.70	12.86	1.25
T95-49	68.77	71.98	3.21	0.86
T95-49	106.00	118.00	12.00	0.54
T95-50	18.00	87.47	69.47	0.75
T95-51	22.00	156.00	134.00	1.14
including	26.00	28.00	2.00	5.82
including	112.00	114.00	2.00	7.64
including	140.00	142.00	2.00	5.25
T95-54	34.00	44.49	10.49	0.68
T95-54	62.00	69.86	7.86	0.70
T95-54	92.00	98.00	6.00	0.77
T95-54	104.00	111.88	7.88	0.53
T95-54	111.92	120.00	8.08	0.53
T95-55	20.00	90.00	70.00	0.69
T95-56	54.00	68.00	14.00	0.97
T95-56	100.00	105.09	5.09	0.63
T95-56	130.17	144.00	13.84	0.63
including	138.00	140.00	2.00	6.00
T95-57	20.00	52.80	32.80	0.66
including	20.00	22.00	2.00	6.51
T95-57	58.19	79.31	21.12	0.66
T95-58	8.00	28.00	20.00	0.81
T95-58	86.98	102.00	15.02	0.58
T95-59	22.74	24.61	1.87	0.74
T95-60	10.00	73.52	63.52	0.82
T95-60	85.78	102.00	16.22	0.82
T95-60	126.00	129.00	3.00	0.82
T95-62	13.00	54.00	41.00	1.81
including	48.00	50.00	2.00	16.20
T95-64	16.00	52.01	36.01	0.64
T95-64	55.15	82.76	27.62	0.64
including	66.00	68.00	2.00	6.04
T95-64	88.23	96.00	7.77	0.64
T95-66A	10.00	58.20	48.20	0.56
T95-66B	6.71	66.04	59.33	0.76
including	8.00	9.00	1.00	18.75
T95-66B	70.72	90.71	19.99	0.76
T95-66B	204.00	218.00	14.00	0.70
T95-67	31.57	56.51	24.94	0.57
including	44.00	46.00	2.00	5.66
T95-67	67.80	78.00	10.21	0.57
T95-67	146.00	154.00	8.00	0.73
T95-67	172.00	178.00	6.00	1.46

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
T95-68	178.00	186.00	8.00	1.11
T95-69	16.00	26.00	10.00	0.61
T95-69	56.00	64.00	8.00	0.83
T95-69	102.00	104.00	2.00	2.08
T95-69	125.00	128.00	3.00	1.27
T95-70	70.00	124.99	54.99	0.53
T95-70	137.64	146.00	8.36	0.53
T95-71	12.00	20.43	8.43	0.77
T95-71	29.15	85.67	56.52	0.77
T95-71	121.35	140.00	18.65	0.77
including	134.00	138.00	4.00	8.70
T95-72	82.00	86.00	4.00	1.39
T95-72	151.86	172.00	20.14	0.80
including	165.00	166.00	1.00	21.42
T95-73	92.00	94.00	2.00	0.83
T95-74	38.00	54.00	16.00	0.76
T95-74	72.00	74.00	2.00	0.79
T95-74	90.00	92.00	2.00	0.87
T95-74	110.00	115.14	5.14	0.54
T95-75	32.00	48.72	16.72	1.59
including	36.00	38.00	2.00	16.50
T95-75	63.58	112.00	48.42	1.59
including	84.00	86.00	2.00	32.70
T95-76	14.00	16.00	2.00	0.67
T95-76	56.00	66.00	10.00	1.15
T95-76	86.00	90.93	4.93	0.51
T95-76	98.81	103.20	4.38	0.51
T95-76	114.13	136.00	21.87	0.51
T95-77	100.00	118.00	18.00	1.01
T95-77	156.00	159.57	3.57	0.98
T95-78	12.00	14.00	2.00	1.18
T95-78	26.00	53.58	27.58	0.70
T95-78	62.23	72.00	9.77	0.70
T96-85	96.20	105.20	9.00	0.79
T97-132	18.29	23.89	5.60	0.66
T97-132	38.00	40.02	2.02	2.52
T97-132	78.64	83.82	5.18	0.69
T97-132	138.18	148.90	10.72	0.72
including	146.80	148.90	2.10	6.15
T97-133	12.10	52.56	40.46	0.64
T97-133	71.74	94.32	22.58	0.64
T97-134	7.60	55.11	47.51	0.60
including	24.10	25.60	1.50	5.31
T97-134	68.59	114.57	45.99	0.60
T97-134	146.61	161.20	14.59	0.60
TA09-001	1.52	41.87	40.35	1.95
including	4.42	4.94	0.52	8.82
including	7.79	8.91	1.12	5.09
including	16.93	17.26	0.33	8.21
including	19.81	20.31	0.50	6.28
including	21.55	22.20	0.65	17.75
including	39.24	40.65	1.41	18.31
TA09-002	29.43	58.54	29.11	0.98
including	29.43	30.48	1.05	6.38
including	31.16	32.08	0.92	14.25
TA09-002	66.31	83.24	16.93	0.98
TA09-003	5.85	38.41	32.56	1.39
including	6.35	6.90	0.55	6.72
including	9.81	10.52	0.71	19.85
including	19.81	20.26	0.45	6.32
including	23.96	24.55	0.59	5.14
including	25.05	26.31	1.26	10.04
TA09-003	42.95	50.29	7.34	1.39

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TA09-004	11.37	45.95	34.58	2.73
including	23.76	24.28	0.52	6.69
including	33.63	35.56	1.93	20.55
including	38.57	39.07	0.50	10.35
including	39.57	40.07	0.50	5.93
TA09-005	11.38	38.36	26.98	1.38
including	21.87	23.01	1.14	6.27
including	36.93	38.36	1.43	5.13
TA09-006	17.05	46.38	29.33	2.45
including	20.77	22.63	1.86	5.39
including	24.00	25.62	1.62	23.50
TA09-007	11.96	26.50	14.54	1.25
including	13.72	14.22	0.50	7.96
TA09-008	14.88	29.17	14.29	1.15
TA09-008	30.59	39.74	9.15	1.15
including	38.46	39.74	1.28	7.56
TA09-009	13.37	79.86	66.49	0.77
including	20.12	21.46	1.34	20.00
including	35.92	36.77	0.85	6.55
including	55.94	56.62	0.68	6.69
TA09-009	86.99	110.76	23.76	0.77
including	95.95	97.41	1.46	5.85
TA09-009	114.89	119.56	4.66	0.77
TA09-010	4.41	48.63	44.22	0.57
including	16.83	17.27	0.44	8.34
TA09-010	114.30	117.35	3.05	2.57
TA09-011	4.99	91.90	86.91	0.63
including	36.17	37.59	1.42	7.45
including	67.05	68.09	1.04	5.82
including	72.64	73.15	0.51	7.34
TA09-012	3.45	14.46	11.01	0.52
TA09-012	22.47	31.33	8.86	0.59
TA09-012	34.46	41.95	7.50	0.59
TA09-012	49.26	119.26	70.00	0.88
including	61.09	62.03	0.94	19.90
including	112.29	113.13	0.84	7.23
TA09-013	22.62	74.90	52.28	1.90
including	23.97	25.80	1.83	18.24
including	45.62	47.05	1.43	5.52
including	70.56	71.62	1.06	12.65
TA09-014	8.59	27.48	18.89	3.76
including	10.72	11.16	0.44	18.00
TA09-014	37.82	74.59	36.77	3.76
including	61.40	62.64	1.24	147.50
including	63.40	64.28	0.88	7.82
including	65.70	66.90	1.20	5.90
TA09-015	6.01	17.83	11.82	3.23
including	6.01	7.93	1.92	14.14
including	15.28	16.27	0.99	5.09
TA09-016	3.76	16.41	12.65	2.56
including	11.56	12.33	0.77	16.60
including	13.72	14.64	0.92	9.77
TA09-017	4.59	20.22	15.63	4.19
including	13.15	13.89	0.74	6.54
including	16.23	17.84	1.61	25.54
TA09-018	16.56	27.33	10.77	3.78
including	22.60	24.10	1.50	6.98
including	25.30	27.33	2.03	9.95
TA09-019	8.22	16.76	8.54	4.34
including	8.22	9.50	1.28	6.47
including	14.95	16.76	1.81	15.08
TA09-020	5.65	9.35	3.70	4.87
including	5.85	7.62	1.77	8.01

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TA09-021	3.65	4.37	0.72	3.55
TA09-021	16.98	18.20	1.22	0.74
TA09-022	7.75	21.10	13.35	1.13
TA09-023	8.40	15.55	7.15	1.28
TA09-024	16.61	42.88	26.26	0.79
including	27.33	28.57	1.24	33.40
TA09-024	52.66	73.92	21.26	0.79
including	62.16	63.02	0.86	5.04
TA09-025	5.30	75.48	70.18	0.86
including	70.76	72.12	1.36	6.17
TA09-026	3.47	68.88	65.41	0.69
including	58.84	59.36	0.52	5.89
TA09-027	9.70	75.90	66.20	0.89
including	27.35	28.20	0.85	5.35
including	31.70	32.30	0.60	5.24
including	35.10	36.36	1.26	5.15
TA09-028	7.20	49.50	42.30	0.79
including	38.60	38.85	0.25	16.00
including	40.50	42.00	1.50	5.40
TA09-029	8.25	53.81	45.56	1.00
including	11.31	12.46	1.15	5.62
including	34.73	35.35	0.62	20.90
including	53.42	53.81	0.39	18.65
TA09-030	4.15	78.34	74.19	1.12
including	5.22	5.55	0.33	15.75
including	19.50	20.60	1.10	6.28
including	28.35	29.03	0.68	13.25
including	30.10	31.55	1.45	24.19
including	71.20	72.10	0.90	6.34
TA09-031	4.57	69.95	65.38	0.86
including	20.40	20.95	0.55	7.04
including	22.65	23.00	0.35	5.77
including	32.00	32.70	0.70	11.10
including	44.04	44.50	0.46	7.19
including	68.65	69.95	1.30	9.37
TA09-032	3.77	48.99	45.22	0.84
including	5.32	6.67	1.35	5.44
including	9.51	10.57	1.06	5.05
including	11.49	12.28	0.79	7.13
including	31.24	32.46	1.22	7.90
TA09-032	57.55	68.32	10.77	0.84
TA09-033	30.77	57.95	27.18	0.89
including	45.03	45.50	0.47	8.78
including	46.78	47.76	0.98	8.82
TA09-033	58.04	79.43	21.39	0.89
including	69.22	70.51	1.29	15.05
TA09-033	85.94	112.33	26.39	0.89
including	95.38	96.76	1.38	11.48
including	108.01	108.64	0.63	5.19
TA09-034	12.60	63.39	50.79	0.62
including	22.00	22.51	0.51	6.57
including	47.25	48.52	1.27	10.35
TA09-034	71.35	108.81	37.46	0.62
TA09-034	123.04	130.00	6.96	0.62
TA09-041	9.52	24.38	14.86	0.82
TA09-041	55.77	72.91	17.14	0.87
TA09-041	238.55	322.65	84.10	1.42
including	283.27	284.63	1.36	6.52
including	307.90	309.17	1.27	14.15
TA09-042	204.61	212.82	8.21	0.52
TA09-042	219.35	235.59	16.24	0.52
TA12-01	35.00	36.30	1.30	2.48
TA12-01	78.58	79.79	1.22	0.66

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TA12-02	14.00	25.43	11.43	0.53
including	15.55	16.10	0.55	7.82
TA12-02	27.67	30.53	2.86	0.53
TA12-02	48.06	102.10	54.04	0.53
TA12-02	144.65	149.05	4.40	0.61
TA12-02	161.57	175.00	13.43	0.61
TA12-03	14.94	29.17	14.23	0.54
including	18.10	19.50	1.40	10.15
TA12-03	66.07	80.40	14.33	0.54
TA12-04	5.66	74.51	68.85	0.66
including	31.44	32.61	1.17	10.70
TA12-05	11.10	44.35	33.25	0.85
including	24.20	25.50	1.30	6.79
including	35.00	37.00	2.00	16.50
TA12-05	58.42	108.50	50.09	0.85
TA12-06	16.20	35.20	19.00	1.02
TA12-07	15.77	41.30	25.53	0.63
TA12-09	4.10	61.10	57.00	0.57
including	13.40	14.30	0.90	10.00
including	43.60	44.80	1.20	12.85
TA12-09	69.55	80.54	10.98	0.57
TA12-09	96.22	110.98	14.76	0.57
TA12-10	14.04	22.76	8.72	0.90
including	16.15	16.45	0.30	22.10
TA12-10	37.02	57.16	20.14	0.90
TA12-10	97.00	112.65	15.65	0.79
TA12-11	36.50	48.50	12.00	0.68
including	41.10	41.50	0.40	20.70
TA12-11	95.38	136.18	40.81	0.68
including	109.80	111.00	1.20	6.38
including	116.00	116.60	0.60	26.70
TA12-12	63.56	79.60	16.04	0.53
including	71.64	72.54	0.90	9.49
TA12-12	83.26	88.00	4.74	0.53
TA12-12	109.00	127.03	18.03	0.88
TA12-13	83.15	84.70	1.55	1.91
TA12-13	125.49	126.54	1.05	1.83
TA12-14	27.30	29.20	1.90	26.57
TA12-15	12.32	30.09	17.77	0.51
including	17.39	20.11	2.72	12.17
TA12-15	90.76	94.43	3.67	0.51
including	94.01	94.43	0.42	6.27
TA12-15	100.50	107.21	6.71	1.16
TA12-15	119.13	121.65	2.52	0.65
TA12-16	6.00	24.07	18.07	1.11
including	6.00	7.10	1.10	11.25
including	8.60	10.70	2.10	11.05
TA12-16	28.98	66.09	37.11	1.11
TA12-16	67.79	83.00	15.21	1.11
TA12-17	13.26	66.80	53.54	1.12
including	34.37	35.23	0.86	15.03
TA12-18	13.10	82.00	68.90	0.76
including	26.00	26.50	0.50	10.85
including	28.00	29.00	1.00	5.18
TA12-19	3.05	68.50	65.45	1.02
including	62.70	64.50	1.80	5.15
TA12-20	22.30	36.45	14.15	0.68
including	22.30	23.00	0.70	55.40
TA12-21	18.05	22.36	4.31	0.93
TA12-21	28.43	62.79	34.36	0.93
including	39.32	40.50	1.18	52.59
TA12-21	81.42	98.66	17.24	0.93
TA12-21	121.88	130.85	8.97	0.93

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TA12-22	31.14	41.00	9.86	0.80
TA12-22	68.10	69.46	1.36	0.60
TA12-22	73.68	84.00	10.32	0.60
TA12-22	114.30	132.28	17.98	0.53
TA12-22	143.15	154.20	11.05	0.53
TA12-24	32.00	42.42	10.42	0.72
including	32.00	33.80	1.80	8.77
TA12-24	55.75	56.74	0.99	0.72
TA12-25	9.97	12.20	2.23	1.96
TA12-25	61.25	62.50	1.25	1.15
TA12-25	99.50	103.00	3.50	0.70
TA12-25	104.60	129.95	25.36	0.70
including	120.65	121.62	0.97	7.14
TA12-26	13.65	17.25	3.60	1.18
TA12-27	6.10	74.25	68.15	0.90
including	6.10	6.60	0.50	6.98
including	63.60	64.30	0.70	5.47
TA12-27	120.07	128.95	8.88	0.90
including	128.00	128.95	0.95	61.40
TA12-28	27.40	41.70	14.30	0.88
TA12-29	3.05	4.50	1.45	2.38
TA12-29	28.50	36.00	7.50	0.94
TA12-29	91.84	111.49	19.65	0.68
TA12-29	117.76	138.10	20.33	0.68
TA12-29	147.89	156.62	8.74	0.68
TA12-30	5.79	11.30	5.51	2.89
including	6.90	8.84	1.94	6.78
TA12-30	112.95	117.03	4.08	0.87
TA12-31	5.00	10.40	5.40	0.86
TA12-31	36.62	37.55	0.93	0.74
TA12-32	5.00	33.77	28.77	0.62
TA12-32	35.02	75.20	40.18	0.62
TA12-33	13.65	26.99	13.34	0.51
TA12-33	94.55	96.20	1.65	0.92
TA12-33	99.10	101.10	2.00	0.52
TA12-34	19.95	106.55	86.60	0.77
including	105.20	106.55	1.35	6.82
TA12-35	14.80	17.45	2.65	1.25
TA12-35	23.90	32.15	8.25	0.56
TA12-36	47.90	50.45	2.55	2.08
TA12-37	6.85	25.80	18.95	0.63
TA12-37	43.55	64.50	20.95	0.61
TA12-38	4.50	34.92	30.42	0.88
including	21.90	25.50	3.60	20.17
TA12-38	103.31	113.96	10.65	0.88
TA12-39	18.85	23.00	4.15	1.60
TA12-39	43.55	45.10	1.55	1.73
TA12-39	59.80	63.15	3.35	1.17
TA12-39	87.78	90.53	2.76	0.75
TA12-39	110.25	111.95	1.70	3.98
TA12-40	15.00	22.08	7.08	0.63
TA12-40	85.09	103.05	17.96	0.63
including	98.05	102.00	3.95	9.92
TA12-41	38.35	47.20	8.85	0.86
TA12-41	98.20	127.28	29.08	0.67
TA12-41	131.49	171.51	40.03	0.67
TA12-41	178.24	183.20	4.96	0.67
TA12-42	117.30	125.07	7.77	0.87
TA12-42	136.39	175.55	39.17	0.87
TQR80-01	4.57	54.83	50.26	2.22
including	13.26	13.87	0.61	11.38
including	14.94	15.54	0.60	23.45
including	15.85	16.76	0.91	75.60

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
including	43.28	43.89	0.61	7.47
including	52.35	52.96	0.61	5.07
TQR80-02	9.45	24.94	15.49	1.35
including	12.80	14.33	1.53	14.30
TQR80-02	40.99	43.43	2.44	1.35
TQR80-03	31.09	32.31	1.22	0.79
TQR80-03	33.83	38.71	4.88	0.79
TQR81-04	8.23	29.50	21.27	0.59
TQR81-04	49.68	61.57	11.89	0.72
TQR81-05	10.06	53.34	43.28	0.59
including	38.40	39.93	1.53	7.34
TQR81-06	17.98	37.49	19.51	1.00
TQR81-09	16.08	42.32	26.24	1.13
including	22.64	23.46	0.82	10.29
including	39.37	40.03	0.66	16.90
TQR81-10	40.84	44.50	3.66	0.82
TQR81-11	21.49	49.68	28.19	1.10
including	39.47	41.00	1.53	24.17
TQR81-12	18.90	24.23	5.33	1.00
TQR81-12	43.43	47.24	3.81	1.54
TQR81-13	85.80	86.87	1.07	0.69
TQR81-14	16.61	21.95	5.34	1.37
TQR81-14	46.63	50.44	3.81	0.64
TQR81-15	38.62	45.72	7.10	0.52
TQR81-15	60.05	64.01	3.96	1.26
TQR81-16	9.45	10.97	1.52	0.99
TQR81-16	13.41	24.08	10.67	0.78
TQR81-16	31.09	37.19	6.10	0.83
TQR81-16	51.82	73.15	21.33	0.81
TQR81-17	10.36	13.72	3.36	0.73
TQR81-17	54.56	56.08	1.52	7.89
TQR81-20	19.20	21.03	1.83	1.47
TQR81-20	51.36	58.03	6.67	0.81
TQR81-20	65.33	73.15	7.82	0.81
TQR81-21	7.77	18.14	10.37	0.76
TQR81-21	35.66	41.45	5.79	0.99
TSC85-01	28.65	33.83	5.18	2.14
including	31.70	32.00	0.30	11.66
including	33.53	33.83	0.30	15.26
TSC85-02	95.13	101.61	6.48	0.69
including	95.40	96.38	0.98	7.37
TSC85-02	110.02	111.10	1.08	0.69
TSC85-08	75.65	80.99	5.34	0.57
including	80.47	80.99	0.52	13.95
TSC85-08	104.61	109.97	5.36	0.83
including	109.00	109.97	0.97	6.03
TSC85-10	38.02	43.59	5.57	0.51
including	42.82	43.28	0.46	11.35

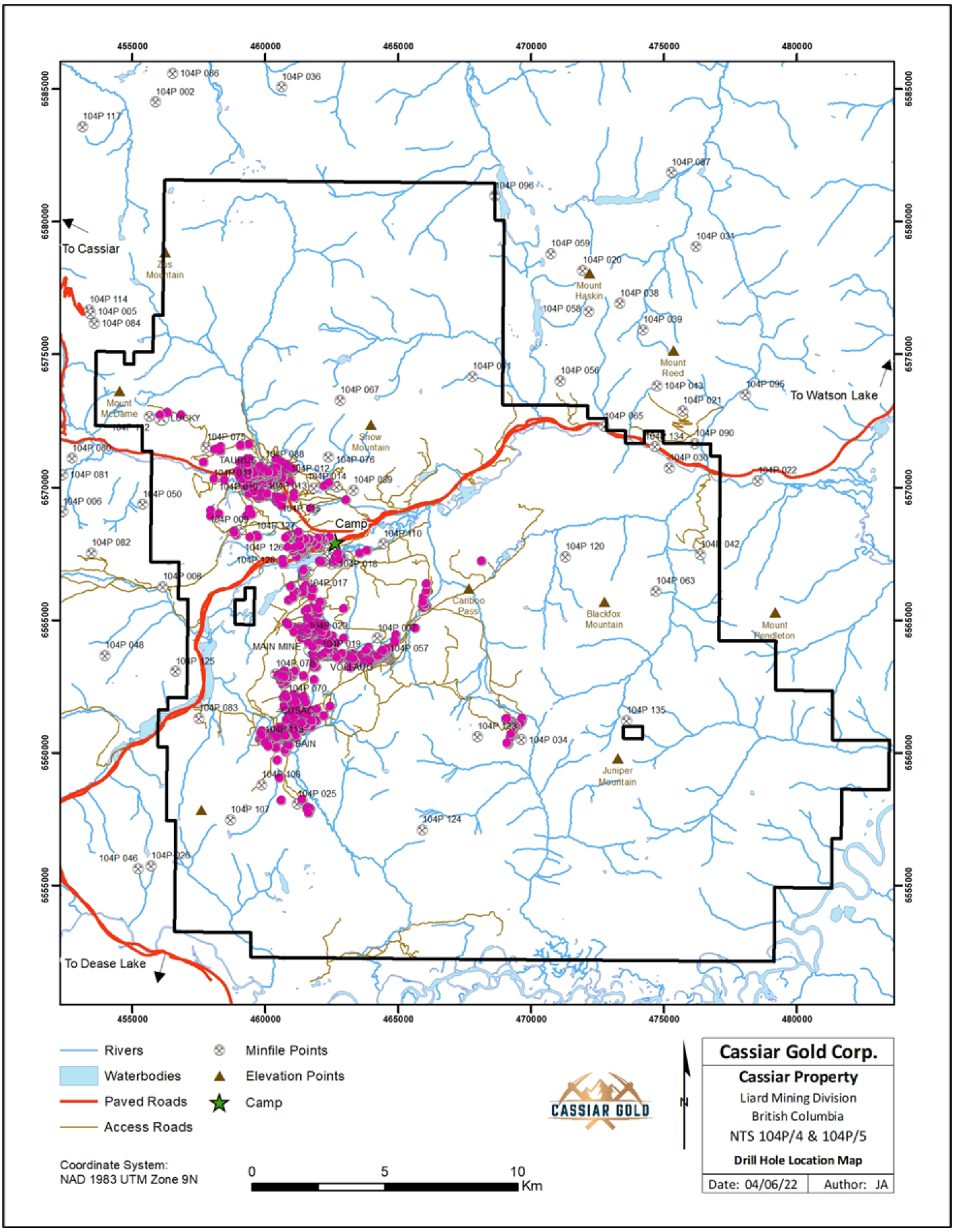


Figure 10-1 Cassiar Gold Property Drill Hole Location Map

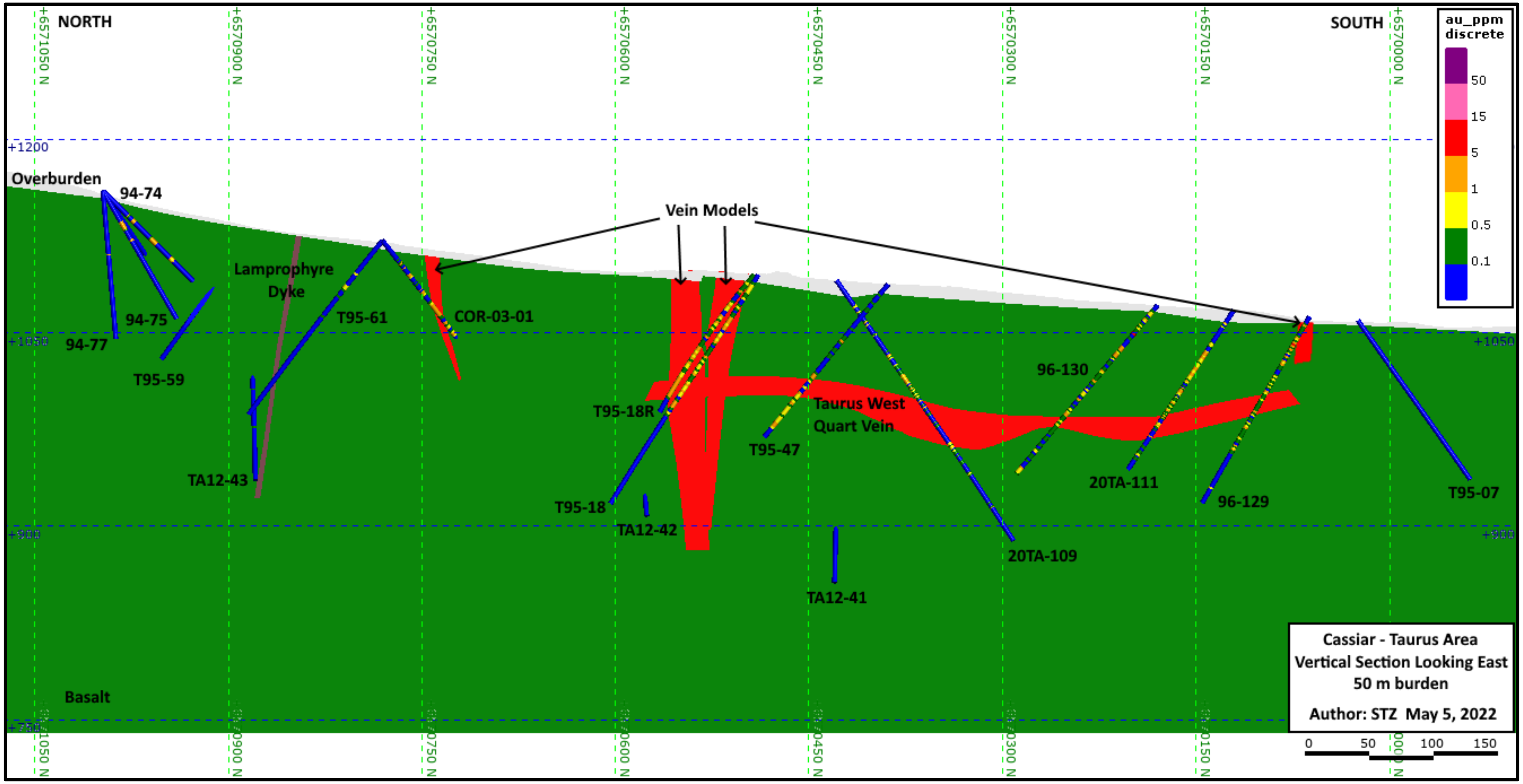


Figure 10-2 Representative Section 459260 m E (UTM Nad83 Zone 9)

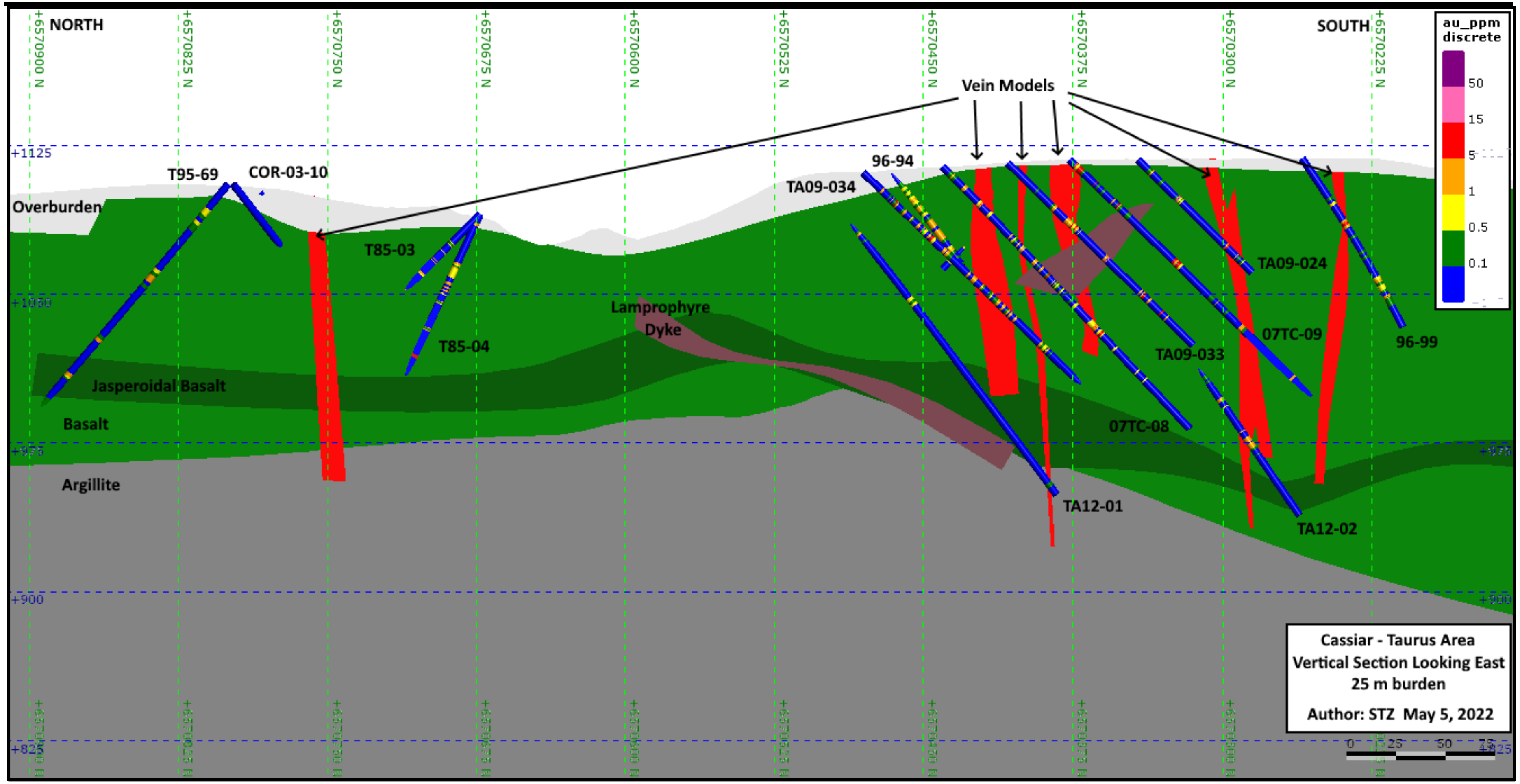


Figure 10-3 Representative Section 459830 m E (UTM Nad83 Zone 9)

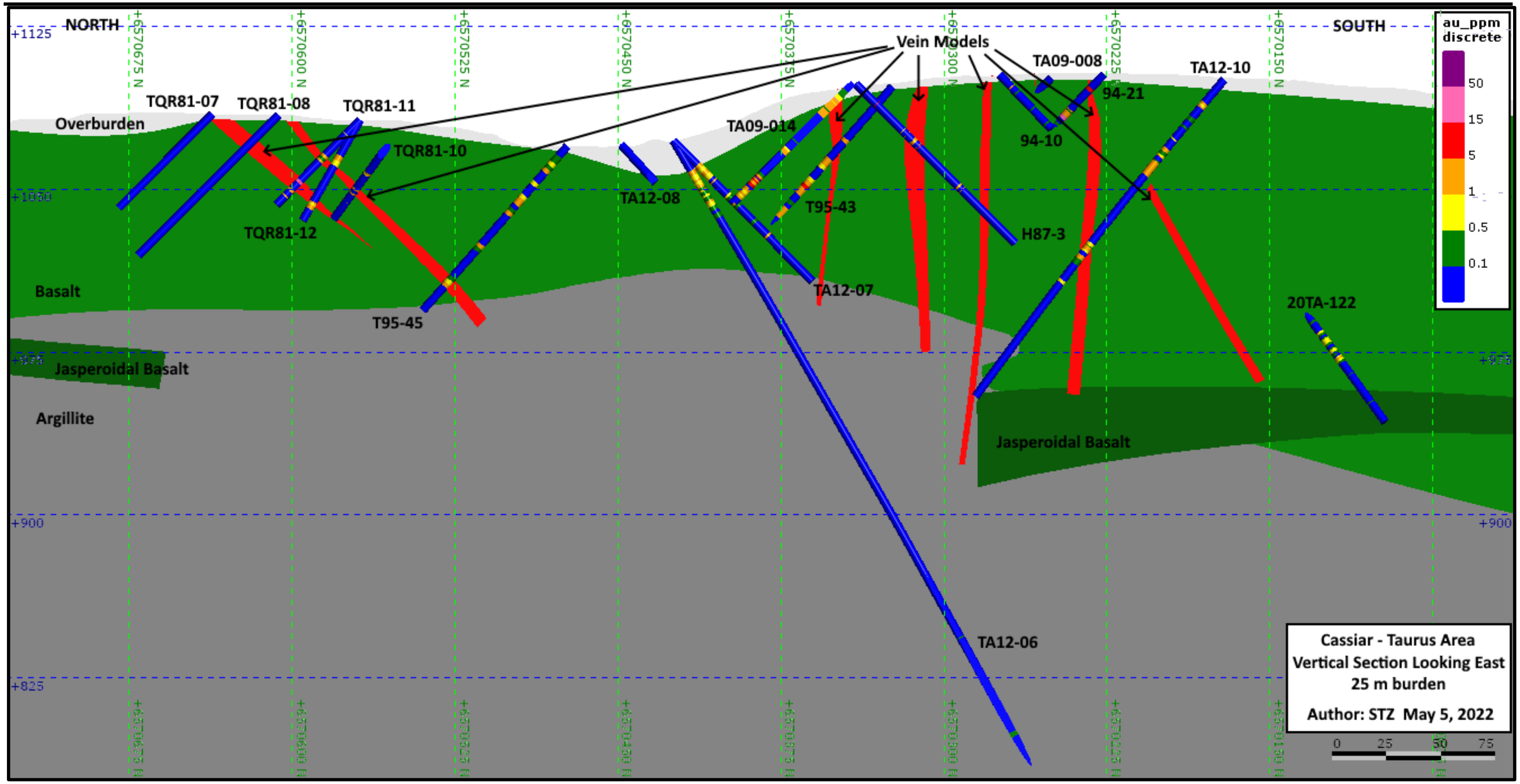


Figure 10-4 Representative Section 460050 m E (UTM Nad83 Zone 9)

10.2 Cassiar Gold Drilling

Between August 2020 and November 2021, 15,985 metres of diamond drilling in 63 drill holes on the Cassiar Property targeted both the lower grade bulk tonnage Cassiar North (Taurus) target (see 7.3.1) and the narrower higher-grade Cassiar South (Table Mountain) targets (see 7.3.2). All drilling attempted to both expand upon existing mineralized systems and further refine the interpretation and data integrity of zones defined by extensive historical drilling (see 6.4 and 10.1).

10.2.1 Cassiar North (Taurus)

Preamble

Cassiar North drilling aimed to expand upon and improve confidence in the low-grade bulk tonnage style mineralization defined by previous operators over an approximately 1000 by 750 metre area to depths of greater than 200 metres. The method involved drilling large diameter HQ core to twin historical BQ core and Reverse Circulation drillholes, fill gaps in the historic drill spacing, target areas beyond the extents of defined mineralization, and record oriented core geologic structure measurements to augment 3D interpretation and modelling.

Over the two years 39 holes totalling 8796 metres of drilling targeted the Central Taurus, Sable, 88 Hill, Taurus West, North Taurus and Wings Canyon target areas. Over 92% of the core was sampled and submitted for geochemical analysis.

Hole locations and summary data by target are provided in Table 10-4 and Table 10-5 and shown in Figure 10-5.

A summary of significant results from Cassiar North drilling is provided in Table 10-6.

A representative section with results through Central Taurus/88 Hill and Taurus West is provided in Figure 10-6 and Figure 10-7, respectively, and a brief description of each target provided.

Table 10-4 Cassiar North Collar Data, 2020

Target	Hole ID	Length (m)	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Sampling
Central Taurus	20TA-103	265.5	459540	6570368	1094	360	-50	4.9-76.35, 103.0-262.5
	20TA-104	277.5	459521	6570395	1095	180	-60	6.0-70.0, 95.0-150.9, 201.4-227.9
	20TA-107	151.5	459718	6570499	1109	355	-65	13.7-142.0
	20TA-108	142.8	459720	6570518	1105	355	-49	20.5-142.83
	20TA-112	172.5	459805	6570520	1105	0	-50	15.88-165.1
	20TA-113	130.5	459802	6570469	1113	0	-50	14.9-130.5
	20TA-114	199.5	459868	6570321	1118	183	-49	3.2-199.5
	20TA-117	154.5	459784	6570505	1109	348	-47	15.0-154.5
	20TA-120	177.5	459721	6570406	1119	358	-45	5.7-111.06, 139.5-177.5
North Taurus	20TA-123	149.5	460014	6570610	1083	342	-45	3.96-148.5
	20TA-124	151.5	460074	6570669	1084	41	-44	21.96-130.5
Sable	20TA-101	100.5	460161	6570387	1068	200	-50	21.11-100.5
	20TA-102	196.5	459913	6570395	1111	180	-61	7.5-196.5
	20TA-115	193.5	459951	6570418	1103	188	-49	7.5-193.5
	20TA-116	229.5	460196	6570210	1086	203	-47	9.3-184.74
	20TA-121	220.5	460182	6570274	1084	203	-44	7.5-156.25, 178.3-204.2
	20TA-122	199.5	460095	6570213	1098	198	-51	4.5-199.5
Taurus West	20TA-109	244.7	459262	6570429	1091	180	-55	16.4-244.7
	20TA-110	196.5	459362	6570304	1083	320	-55	4.95-196.5
	20TA-111	148.5	459272	6570121	1068	360	-57	11.66-148.5
	20TA-118	298.5	459380	6570393	1092	167	-45	8.04-298.5
	20TA-119	280.5	459380	6570394	1092	169	-70	4.5-280.5
Wings Canyon	20TA-105	214.5	460355	6569635	1058	170	-50	5.7-73.5, 112.45-214.5
	20TA-106	199.5	460432	6569509	1047	350	-50	7.14-199.5
Total 2020	**24**	**4695.5**						

Table 10-5 Cassiar North Collar Data, 2021

Target	Hole ID	Length (m)	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Sampled Interval (m)
88 Hill	21TA-125	204	459858	6570259	1118	356	-46	8.32-204.00
	21TA-126	216	459771	6570256	1110	345	-50	6.18-216.00
	21TA-127	240	459638	6570452	1105	346	-50	10.00-240.00
	21TA-128	423	459462	6570379	1094	180	-51	6.61-423.00
	21TA-129	249	459693	6570258	1105	336	-45	8.50-249.00
Taurus Northwest	21TA-130	303	459465	6570608	1116	329	-45	3.20-219.00, 258.68-281.60
	21TA-131	258	459420	6570727	1138	344	-47	5.42-163.83, 184.56-258.00
	21TA-133	234	459439	6570725	1140	352	-45	3.34-160.42
	21TA-134	261	459435	6570724	1139	305	-47	3.00-261.00
Taurus West	21TA-132	300	459390	6570635	1116	207	-63	6.60-285.25
	21TA-135	252	459399	6570394	1093	320	-63	7.97-252.00
	21TA-136	270	459399	6570394	1093	359	-45	10.70-270.00
Southwest Taurus	21TA-137	267	459318	6570020	1066	1	-45	7.75-267.00
	21TA-138	270	459319	6570076	1068	360	-45	4.85-270.00
	21TA-139	351	459456	6569955	1068	330	-45	11.03-351.00
Total 2021	**15**	**4098**						

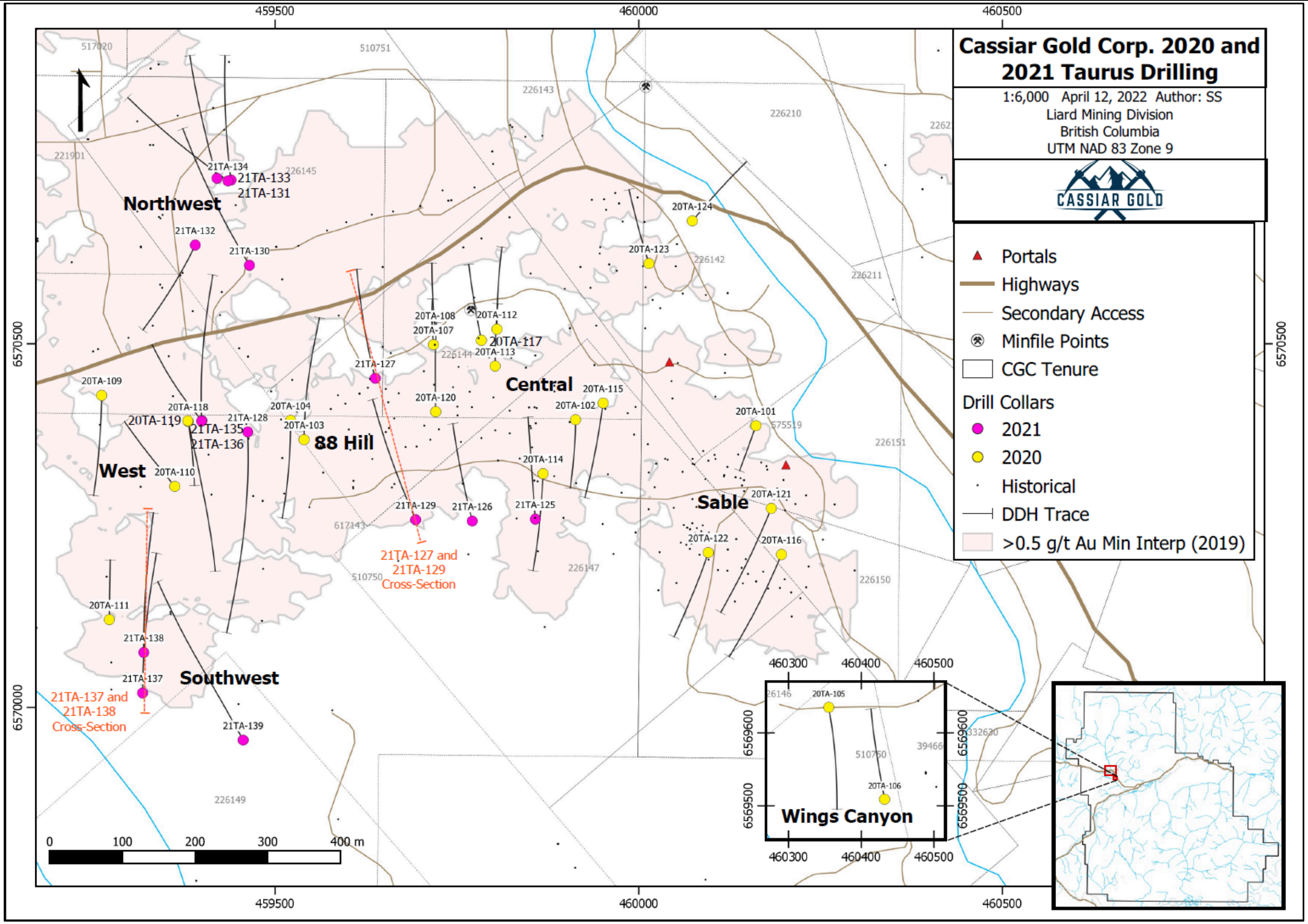


Figure 10-5 Cassiar North Taurus 2020-2021 Drill Plan

Table 10-6 Cassiar North 2020-2021 Drilling Significant Gold intersections

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Sable	20TA-102	50.50	68.10	17.60	1.00
		75.75	84.85	9.10	1.73
		90.35	102.70	12.30	2.84
	20TA-115	13.00	15.55	2.55	5.39
		26.90	103.18	76.28	1.00
		128.40	142.50	14.10	0.91
	20TA-116	9.30	23.80	14.50	1.30
		37.05	50.60	13.55	2.77
		101.20	106.60	5.40	2.47
		141.25	159.47	18.22	5.43
	20TA-121	13.80	19.35	5.55	3.73
		33.82	34.28	0.46	53.50
		43.15	44.96	1.81	10.74
		101.50	117.40	15.90	1.34
	20TA-122	4.50	11.78	7.28	2.58
		28.10	33.80	5.70	2.08
		67.67	77.47	9.80	1.66
88 Hill	20TA-114	7.10	90.52	83.42	1.20
		101.60	120.52	18.92	1.15
		130.20	131.00	0.80	13.10
	21TA-125	9.94	62.21	52.27	1.16
	incl.	22.03	22.50	0.47	11.60
	and	27.97	29.69	1.72	8.11
	and	57.07	57.50	0.43	10.90
		70.16	108.00	37.84	1.80
	incl.	76.00	77.13	1.13	23.40
	and	90.18	97.82	7.64	2.33
		123.35	136.42	13.07	3.53
	incl.	123.35	124.25	0.90	14.50
	and	129.56	130.04	0.48	51.70
	21TA-126	51.50	54.96	3.46	3.38
		102.00	124.88	22.88	0.91
	incl.	113.14	124.88	11.74	1.48
	21TA-129	16.91	40.07	23.16	3.56
	incl.	27.00	28.00	1.00	9.10
	and	33.20	34.29	1.09	11.20
		57.23	70.12	12.89	1.04
Central Taurus	20TA-104	6.00	20.85	14.85	2.27
		33.60	42.60	9.00	1.33
	20TA-107	45.00	51.81	6.81	2.40
	20TA-108	66.09	89.84	23.75	1.79
	20TA-112	121.65	126.45	4.80	3.90
	20TA-117	15.00	24.38	9.38	1.12
	20TA-120	15.96	20.25	4.29	4.47
		33.41	43.00	9.59	2.51
	21TA-127	38.70	54.31	15.61	1.08
	incl.	45.39	46.27	0.88	9.83
		210.28	136.63	26.35	0.84
North Taurus	20TA-124	80.85	84.83	3.98	2.71
NW Taurus	21TA-130	20.20	45.18	24.98	0.70
		132.98	138.24	5.26	2.75
			incl.	0.55	16.50
		200.33	208.15	7.82	1.86
	21TA-131	24.73	66.00	41.27	1.05
		78.54	101.20	22.66	0.63
	21TA-132	141.55	169.58	28.03	0.84

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
			incl.	0.90	5.54
		180.10	225.70	45.60	1.83
	21TA-133	3.34	16.75	13.41	0.65
		33.85	38.60	4.75	0.50
	21TA-134	98.21	133.70	35.49	1.59
		172.92	218.42	45.50	2.40
		235.94	238.35	2.41	4.14
Taurus West	20TA-109	89.13	110.62	21.49	0.99
	20TA-110	14.93	40.00	25.07	2.37
		146.65	156.43	9.78	1.32
	20TA-118	41.80	57.05	15.25	1.45
		82.75	89.80	7.05	1.99
		122.70	152.00	29.30	0.60
	20TA-119	218.20	250.99	32.79	1.78
		270.23	278.09	7.86	1.96
	21TA-128	11.00	129.60	118.60	1.01
	incl.	23.82	24.61	0.79	43.80
	and	52.50	58.15	5.65	2.10
	and	90.80	91.40	0.60	18.70
		187.00	200.17	13.17	1.13
	incl.	196.93	198.16	1.23	5.48
		244.00	248.00	4.00	1.10
		267.47	276.85	9.38	0.51
		285.15	310.18	25.03	0.71
	incl.	303.00	307.51	4.51	1.46
		349.69	395.00	45.31	1.29
	incl.	385.00	395.00	10.00	3.72
	21TA-135	152.10	160.13	8.03	1.57
	incl.	152.10	157.37	5.27	2.09
		194.18	229.10	34.92	2.56
	incl.	213.18	222.22	9.04	5.18
	incl.	217.24	217.85	0.61	22.50
	21TA-136	43.02	47.26	4.24	1.30
		70.73	81.05	10.32	0.87
	incl.	70.73	74.06	3.33	2.33
		94.30	100.17	5.87	1.80
SW Taurus	21TA-137	21.28	140.31	119.03	0.72
	incl.	121.18	126.00	4.82	3.71
	incl.	124.27	124.94	0.67	14.30
		177.00	186.62	9.62	0.59
		213.07	217.24	4.17	0.69
	21TA-138	12.73	59.20	46.47	1.12
	incl.	17.96	18.65	0.69	18.80
		81.00	126.23	45.23	0.61
	incl.	117.00	125.19	8.19	1.45
		140.08	179.23	39.15	0.71
	incl.	170.25	171.00	0.75	8.21
	21TA-139	11.03	161.71	150.68	0.65
	incl.	44.20	53.51	9.31	1.40
	and	108.21	113.79	5.58	2.47
		192.15	207.05	14.90	0.81
	incl.	200.57	207.05	6.48	1.34
		304.56	308.70	4.14	0.50
Wings Canyon	20TA-105	137.50	147.50	10.00	1.80
	20TA-106	25.45	42.29	16.84	0.64
		103.00	111.70	8.70	1.45

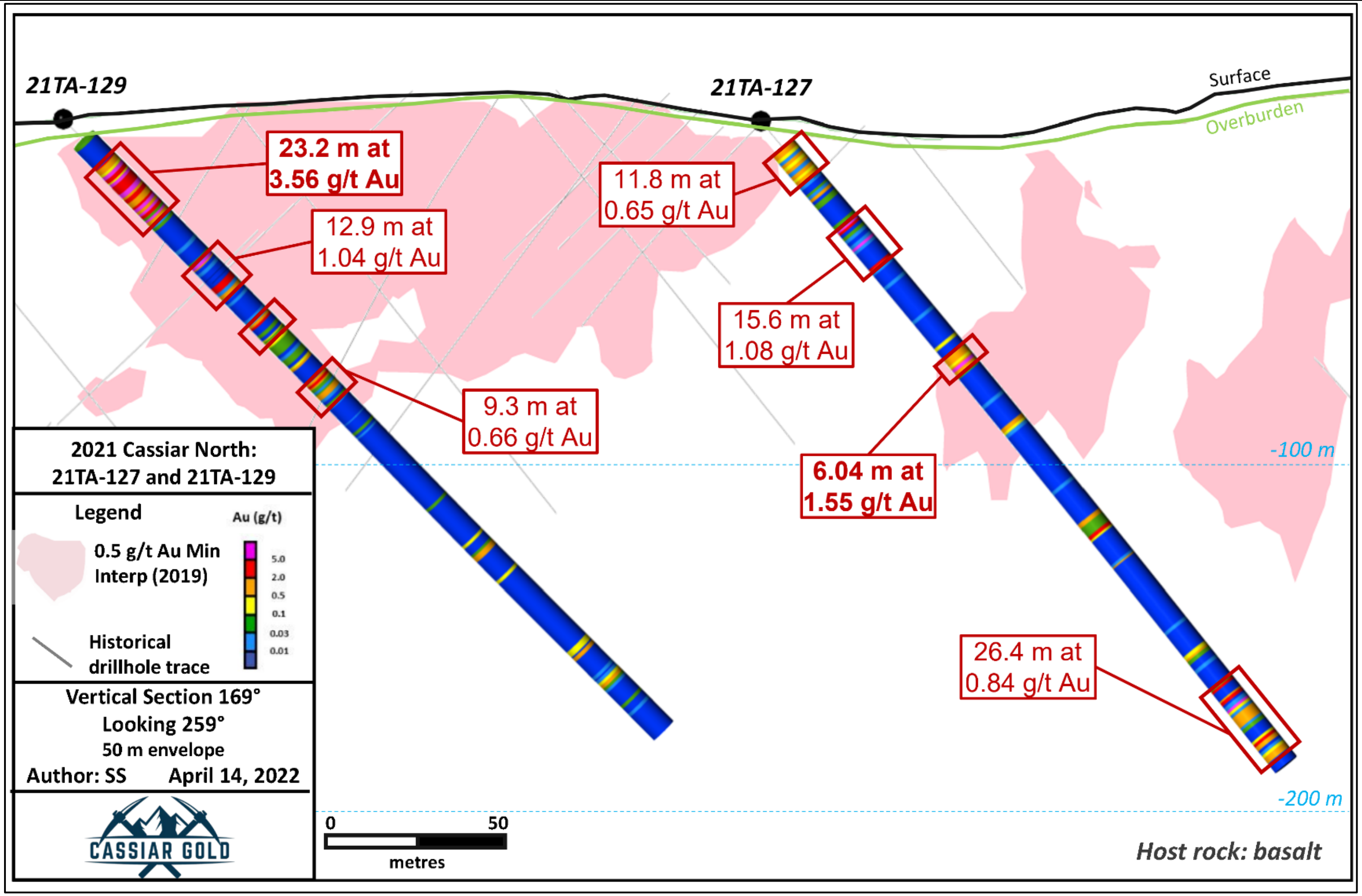


Figure 10-6 Taurus/Hill 88 Drill Section

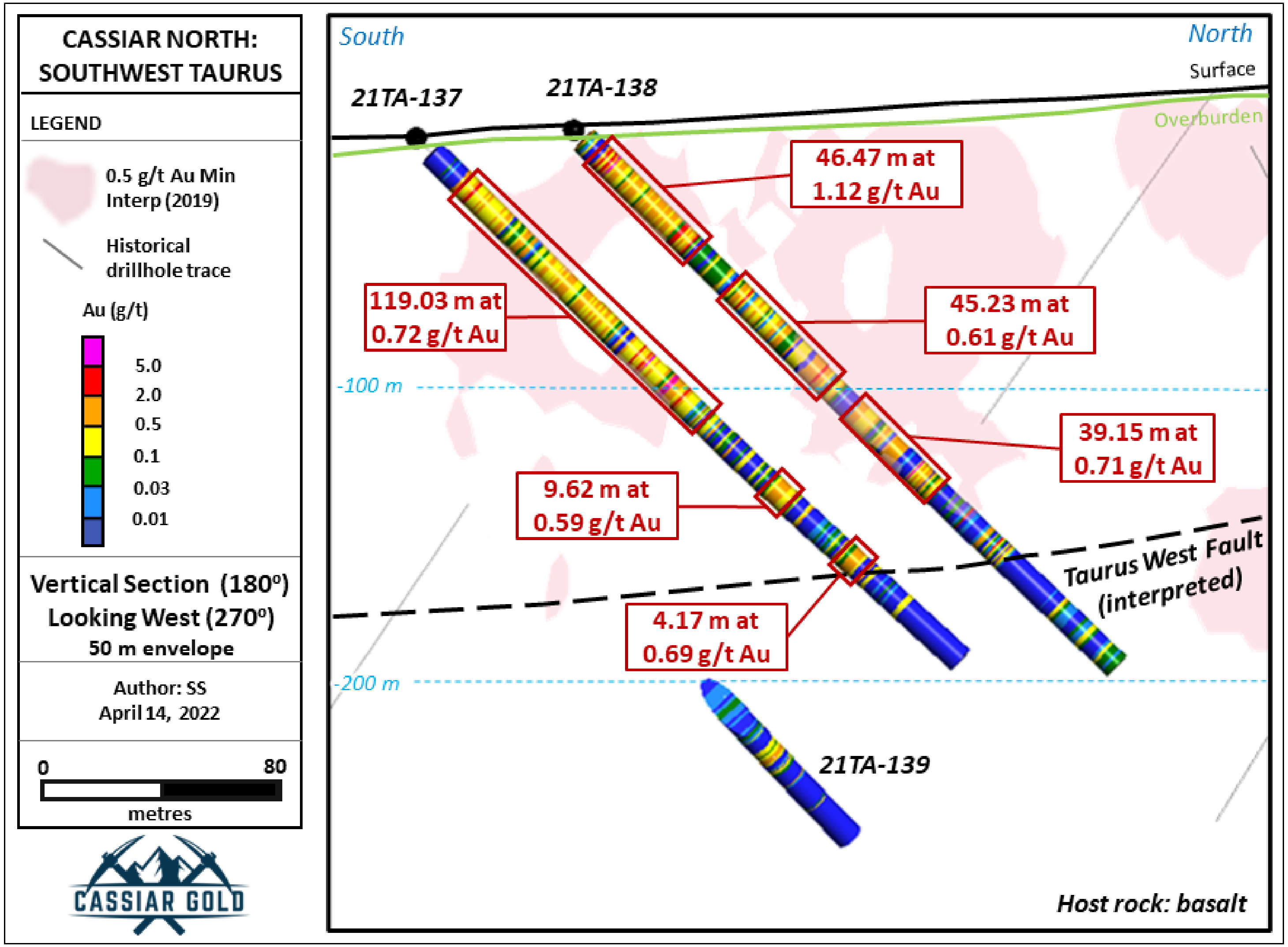


Figure 10-7 South-West Taurus Drill Section

Taurus West/Taurus Southwest

Five holes targeted the hanging-wall of the moderately east-dipping Taurus West fault; a reactivated shear zone overprinted by later brittle movement. The apparent fault-parallel north-south trend of mineralization in the western portions of the Taurus target contrast with the east-west trend through the central portions.

The wide intervals of disseminated pyrite and quartz veinlet hosted mineralization in quartz-carbonate-altered basalt that typifies this zone returned gold grades slightly higher than that provided by smaller diameter core samples of historical drill programs.

Central Taurus/88 Hill

Fourteen (14) holes drilled within the core of the Taurus target served to both validate historical drilling and sampling programs and fill in untested gaps.

Results confirmed and expanded the broad zones of gold mineralization outlined by previous historical drill programs.

Sable

Similar to Central Taurus, the Sable area had seen significant shallow historical drilling of variable sampling quality and required both in-fill holes and exploratory holes to assess its further potential along strike to the southeast and at depth.

Six holes drilled into this target successfully increased confidence in historical results and extended the zone at depth and beyond its southern margin.

Wings Canyon

Historically chip-sampled large exposures of intensely altered and quartz veined basalt in this canyon beyond the southeastern limit of the Taurus target offer sporadic gold mineralization that may indicate more robust mineralization at depth or along strike.

Two holes drilled into the area intersected similar broad zones of intense alteration and veining that also contained only sporadic anomalous gold content.

Results Summary

The drilling achieved most objectives as many of the more tightly spaced infill drill holes returned gold grades similar to that of proximal historical small diameter core samples, while more exploratory drill holes beyond the edges of historically defined mineralization confirmed the potential for continued expansion of the system both laterally and at depth, particularly to the Southwest along the trend of the Taurus West Fault. (Section Figure 10-7).

8,427 samples were sent for assay and 2,897, or 34%, contained greater than 0.1 g/t Au. Figure 10-8 shows the frequency distribution of gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au. The prevalence of gold content within the 0.5 to 2.5 g/t Au range and much lesser frequency of intervals of greater than 10 g/t is consistent with the Bulk Tonnage style target outlined historically.

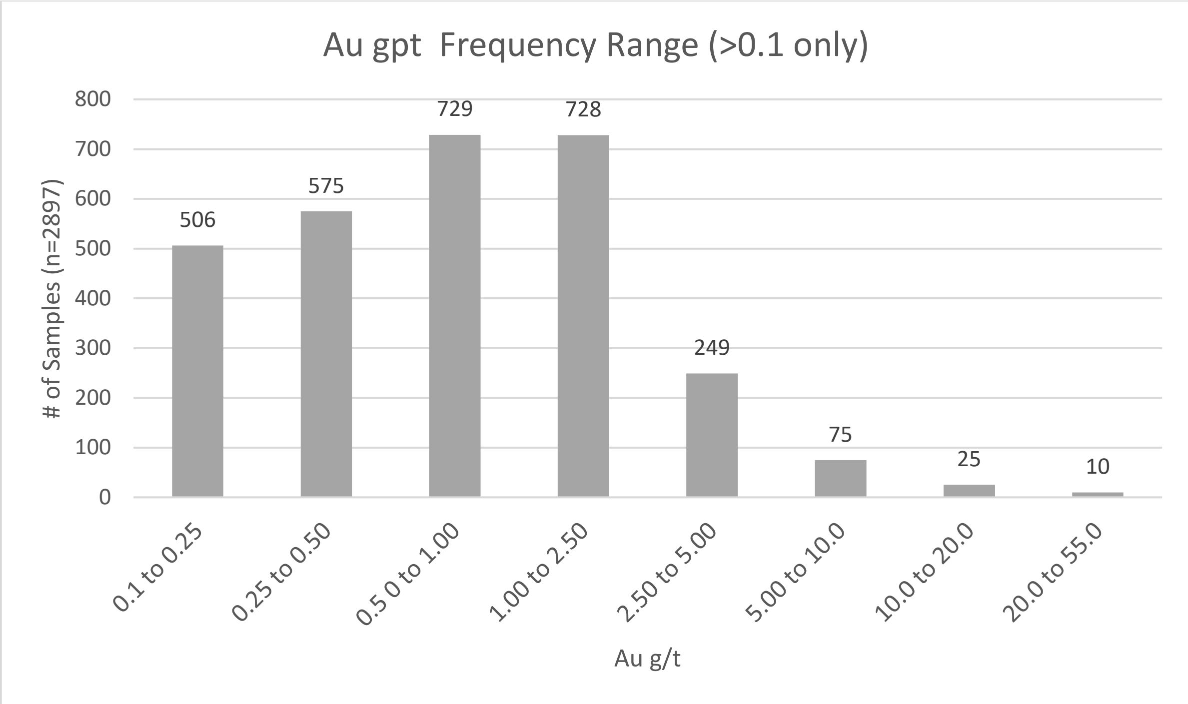


Figure 10-8 Cassiar North Drilling 2020-2021: Gold frequency distribution (Au > 0.1 g/t)

Within composite length intersections, the Taurus target more typically displays relatively low variability in gold content over significant lengths; those considered as potentially minable by “bulk tonnage” methods. High variability within composites is less common but does sporadically occur. Their proximal location to the prevalent wider lower grade styles of mineralization having near identical geological controls dictates their similar interpretation. A full assay profile of Hole 20TA-129 in Table 10-7 provides a good example of these relationships.

True widths of mineralization are difficult to calculate on the Taurus target as sub-vertical stockwork and shear veins are emplaced within broad alteration zones of indeterminate lateral dimension. However, the steep dip of veining and surrounding sulphide bearing alteration combined with the prevalent shallow inclination of drill-holes suggests the true thickness of the zones is at least 60-70% of the core length.

The sub-horizontal lower limit of mineralization is sharp and marked by a sheared upper contact to jasperoid bearing basalt that is readily identifiable in the eastern targets of the zone (Sable, Central Taurus/Hill88) but is of indeterminate depth only 100 metres west of 88 Hill. The western limits of mineralization at depth is marked by upper portions of the moderately dipping Taurus West Fault, however it becomes less distinct at the northwestern limits of drilling.

Table 10-7 Assays, Composite Assays Hole 20-TA-129

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)		Composite assay
16.91	17.36	0.45	1.63		
17.36	18.31	0.95	1.02		
18.31	19.18	0.87	1.45		
19.18	20.00	0.82	0.28		
20.00	21.19	1.19	6.06		
21.19	22.05	0.86	2.49		
22.05	22.48	0.43	1.96		
22.48	23.00	0.52	0.20		
23.00	24.00	1.00	7.07		
24.00	24.62	0.62	1.74		
24.62	25.55	0.93	4.56		
25.55	26.17	0.62	1.53		
26.17	27.00	0.83	2.11		
27.00	28.00	1.00	9.10	higher grade	
28.00	28.48	0.48	2.63		Composite Assay 3.56 g/t/23.16 m
28.48	29.23	0.75	1.46		
29.23	30.16	0.93	3.83		
30.16	30.60	0.44	1.10		
30.60	31.30	0.70	1.04		
31.30	31.70	0.40	0.22		
31.70	32.50	0.80	0.90		
32.50	33.20	0.70	3.43		
33.20	34.29	1.09	12.21	higher grade	
34.29	35.20	0.91	0.61		
35.20	36.00	0.80	4.57		
36.00	37.00	1.00	2.17		
37.00	37.80	0.80	0.03		
37.80	38.53	0.73	5.75		
38.53	39.14	0.61	0.56		
39.14	**40.07**	0.93	0.76		
40.07	**57.23**	**no significant values**			
57.23	58.20	0.97	5.60	higher grade	
58.20	58.60	0.40	0.28		
58.60	59.65	1.05	0.01		
59.65	60.80	1.15	0.01		
60.80	62.00	1.20	0.00		
62.00	63.00	1.00	0.00		Composite Assay 1.04 g/t/12.89 m
63.00	64.00	1.00	0.00		
64.00	65.00	1.00	0.00		
65.00	65.43	0.43	0.00		
65.43	66.47	1.04	2.30		
66.47	67.60	1.13	3.91		
67.60	68.75	1.15	0.02		
68.75	69.43	0.68	0.56		
69.43	**70.12**	0.69	0.75		

10.2.2 Cassiar South (Table Mountain)

Preamble

The Cassiar South drilling targeted lateral and down-dip extensions of historically defined high-grade veins near the past producing Bain and Cusac mines and explored untested areas deemed prospective by favourable geology and vein periodicity.

Targets were specifically East Bain Extension, West Bain, East Bain, Cusac, Hot, Bain-Cusac Bridge, Eileen Lily Combo, Fred Dino, Other Flat, and Vollaug.

Drill collar information is provided in Table 10-8 and shown spatially on Figure 10-9.

This report includes 1,638 assays from six holes at the West Bain and East Bain targets. 13 additional holes were drilled at Cassiar South; results were pending as of the January 15th, 2022 database cutoff for this report.

Significant gold intersections are provided in Table 10-9, and drill hole plans and sections are provided in Figure 10-9, Figure 10-10 and Figure 10-11.

Table 10-8 Cassiar South 2021 Drill Collar Data

Target	Hole ID	Length (m)	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Sampled Interval (m)
Bain Cusac Bridge	21BCB-600	509	461161	6561206	1305	149	-45	21.65-509.00
East Bain	21EB-300	225	461279	6560913	1279	151	-47	7.94-225.00
	21EB-301	309	461337	6560887	1278	155	-50	6.06-309.00
	21EB-302	250	461248	6560899	1277	147	-59	9.15-250.00
	21EB-303	248	461206	6560916	1276	145	-48	8.00-248.00
	21EB-304	169	461296	6560941	1282	145	-45	7.00-35.47, 72.75-169.04
	21EB-304A	90	461296	6560941	1282	145	-45	unsampled
	21EB-305	156	461265	6560907	1278	133	-45	7.50-156.00
	21EB-305A	306	461267	6560907	1277	133	-45	27.00-306.00
	21EB-306	320	461267	6560907	1277	131	-52	23.00-320.00
East Bain Extension	21EBX-100	380	461425	6561075	1297	150	-45	11.80-380.00
	21EBX-101	368	461454	6561084	1299	149	-45	4.60-368.00
Eileen Lily Combo	21CU-401	116	461375	6561725	1411	149	-45	6.73-116.00
	21CU-401A	524	461376	6561725	1411	129	-45	7.70-524.00
Fred Dino	21CU-402	539	461136	6561599	1358	146	-46	5.30-539.00
Hot	21HOT-500	235	461025	6561947	1388	148	-47	4.00-234.67
	21HOT-501	164	461005	6561901	1378	152	-50	5.47-164.00
	21HOT-502	480	461063	6562067	1405	149	-47	8.96-480.00
	21HOT-503	419	460981	6562037	1396	149	-47	5.36-419.00
Other Flat	21CU-400	342	461556	6561766	1427	151	-45	9.00-342.35
Vollaug	21VOL-700	254	463332	6563713	1599	176	-47	7.50-252.56
West Bain	21WB-200	273	460856	6560677	1255	149	-46	1.50-273.05
	21WB-201	314	460784	6560738	1269	149	-46	9.81-129.28, 148.82-314.00
	21WB-202	201	460891	6560693	1255	150	-45	10.41-201.00
Total	24	7,191						

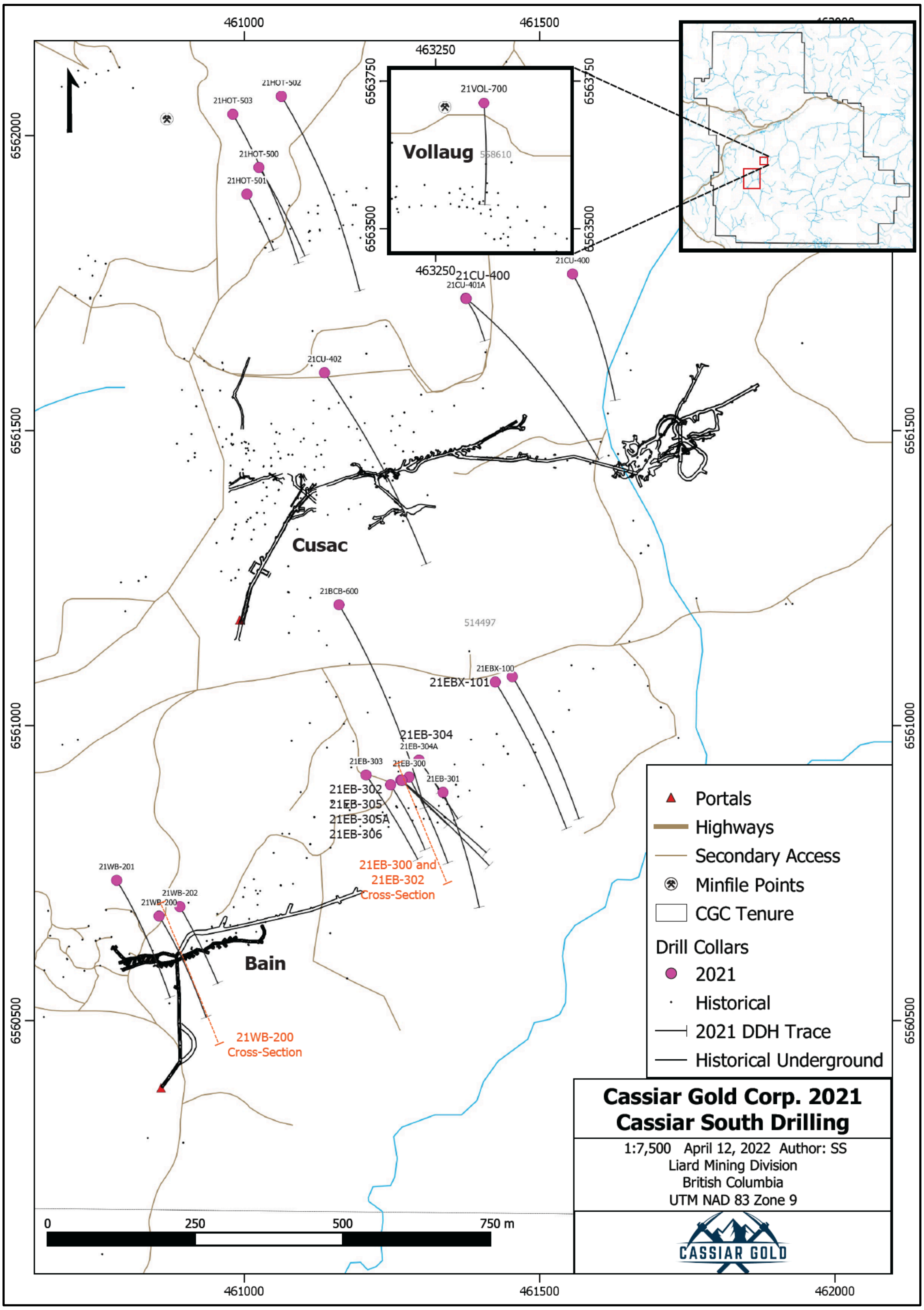


Figure 10-9 Cassiar South Collar and Target Map

Table 10-9 Cassiar South 2021 Drilling Significant Gold intersections

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
East Bain	21EB-300	182.79	187.56	4.77	35.10
			incl.	0.53	105.00
			and	0.40	270.00
	21EB-301	143.76	150.13	6.37	12.64
			incl.	2.95	25.70
			and	0.78	85.35
	21EB-302	205.68	207.00	1.32	0.66
West Bain	21WB-200	101.48	106.04	4.56	1.08
		248.93	252.67	3.74	1.55
	21WB-201	44.60	45.66	1.06	2.14
		209.12	212.00	2.88	0.51
	21WB-202	103.25	106.12	2.87	1.24

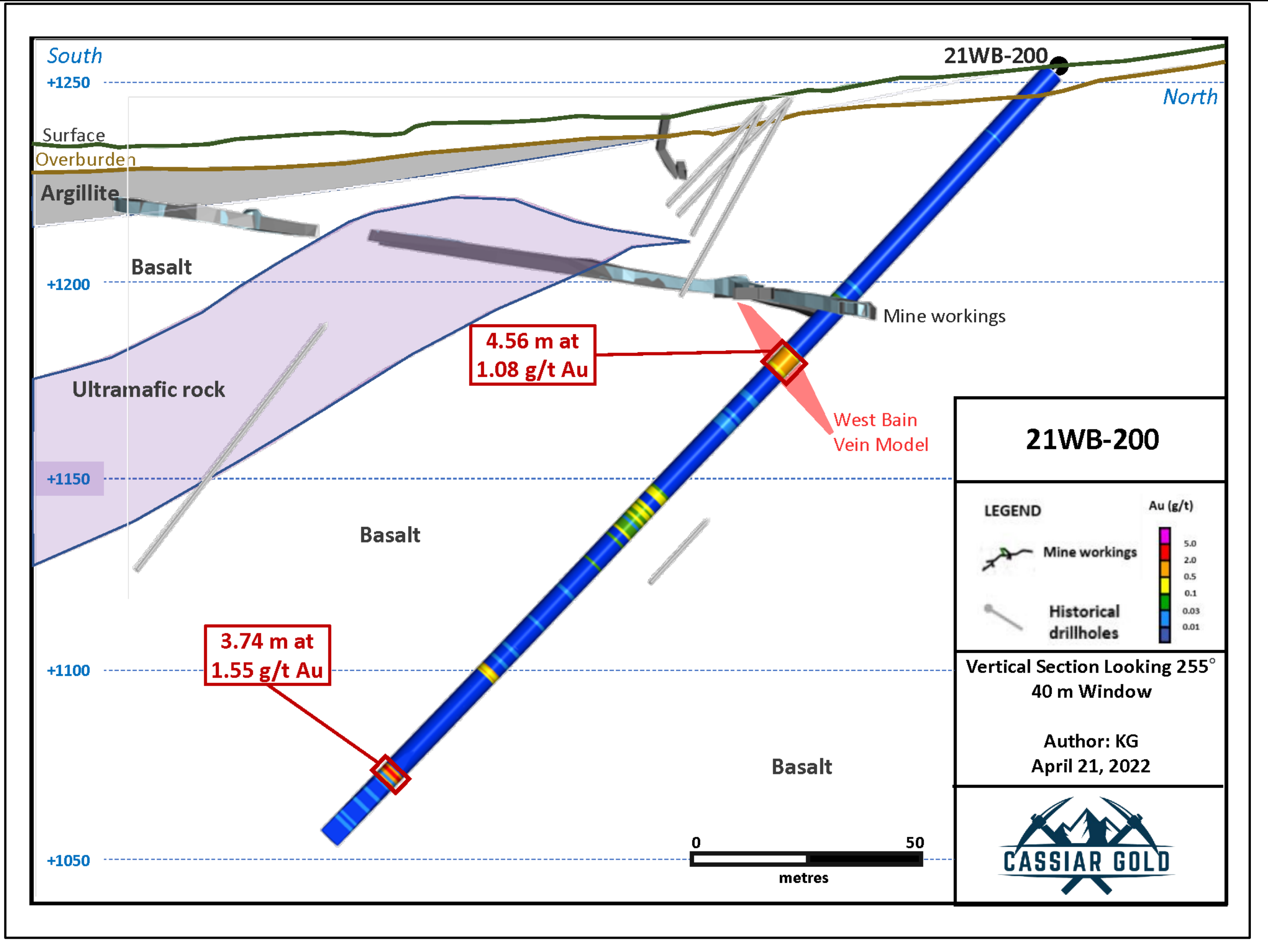


Figure 10-10 Cassiar South: West Bain Drill Section

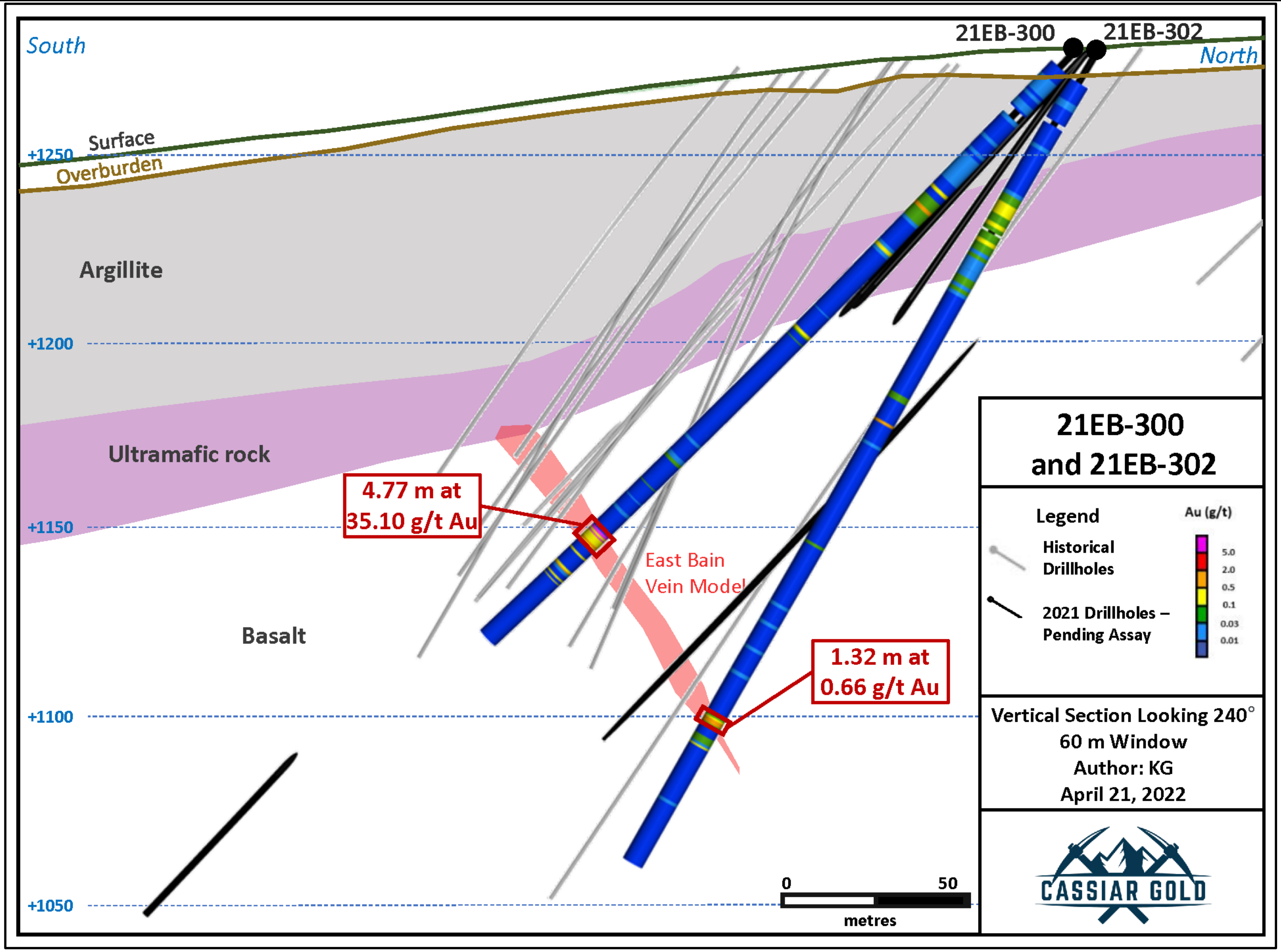


Figure 10-11 Cassiar South: East Bain Drill Section

East Bain

Lateral and downdip extensions approximately 160 m east of historical mining on the veining were targeted by both 21EB-300 and 301. Both holes confirmed the lateral continuity of the shear veins and significant gold mineralization beyond the mine workings, while 21EB-302 encountered quartz veining with anomalous gold content 60 metres below the pierce point of 21-EB-300.

West Bain

Three drillholes at West Bain (21WB-200, -201 and -202) targeted down-dip extensions of known or, previously mined gold mineralization. All intersected the projected continuation of the shear hosted quartz veining at the expected depth but they contained lower gold grades than veining encountered at higher elevations.

Results

True thicknesses of vein intersections at East and West Bain are estimated to be greater than 70% of core length as the strike and the dip of mineralization is fairly well documented with previous historical drilling and production, and drill holes are shallow and oriented perpendicular to its strike. Target intervals in this area are high-grade zones more amenable to selective mining methods, i.e.. underground. The upper and lower margins are generally well defined by varying proportions of shear veining, alteration and mineralization. Results are interpreted and reported as such.

The frequency distribution of assay data from the six holes at the East and West Bain, albeit with a smaller amount of data than Cassiar North, does illustrate the difference in mineralization style with that target (Figure 10-12).

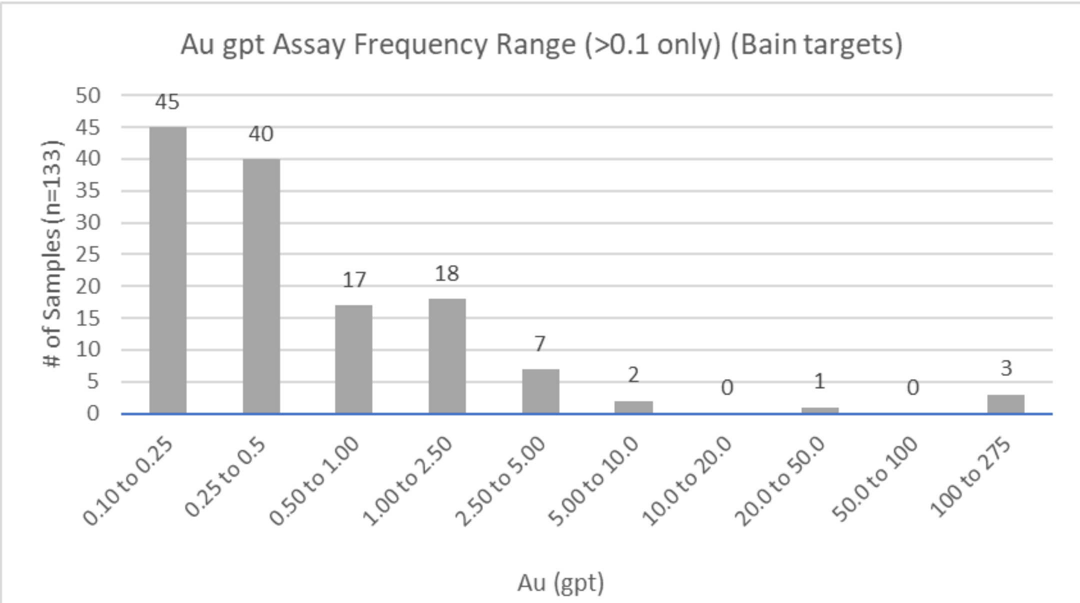


Figure 10-12 Cassiar South Drilling 2020-2021: Gold frequency distribution (Au > 0.1 g/t)

Within composite length intersections, the targets in the Cassiar South area more typically display assay sequences commonly associated with distinct orogenic gold veins where a higher-grade quartz vein core is mantled by altered and mineralized host rock with lesser gold content. Either the hanging wall or footwall halo of lower grade material may not be present depending upon the nature of the shear structure, host lithologies, etc. This type of target is commonly considered more amenable to selective underground mining methods. A full assay profile through the composited zones Holes 21EB-300 and 21EB-301 in Table 10-10 and Table 10-11 provide good examples of these intra-zonal relationships.

Table 10-10 Assays, Composite Assays, Hole 21EB-300

Drill Hole 21EB-300					
from (m)	to (m)	length (m)	Au (gpt)		Composite assay
182.79	183.18	0.39	6.05		
183.18	183.71	0.53	105.00	higher grade	
183.71	184.29	0.58	0.29		
184.29	184.69	0.40	270.00	higher grade	
184.69	185.38	0.69	0.34		
185.38	186.11	0.73	0.28		
186.11	186.81	0.70	0.10		
186.81	**187.29**	0.48	0.91		35.1 gpt/4.77m

Table 10-11 Assays, Composite Assays, Hole 21EB-301

Drill Hole 21EB-301						
from (m)	to (m)	length (m)	Au (gpt)	Composite assay		
143.76	144.10	0.34	2.31			
144.10	144.90	0.80	1.15			
144.90	145.74	0.84	1.13			
145.74	146.56	0.82	4.47			
146.56	147.00	0.44	43.12			
147.00	**147.34**	0.34	140	85.4 gpt/0.78 m		
147.34	147.71	0.37	7.12			
147.71	148.13	0.42	2.53			
148.13	**148.69**	0.56	3.37		25.7 gpt/2.95 m	
148.69	149.20	0.51	1.41			
149.20	149.65	0.45	1.94			
149.65	**150.13**	0.48	0.92			12.64 gpt/6.37 m

10.2.3 Surveying

Collar surveys

Surface drillhole locations are spotted using a Garmin handheld GPS and lined up using a Reflex™ Gyrocompass during the initial setup of the drill hole. The Reflex™ Gyrocompass is utilized to align the drill and to provide a comparison for initial near-collar depth station data collected during downhole surveys. Upon completion of a drillhole, collar locations are marked by the drill contractor and verified and labeled by Cassiar Gold personnel. Marked collar locations were surveyed by Challenger Geomatics Ltd. out of Whitehorse, Yukon. Challenger Geomatics used a Leica GS18 GNSS RTK Rover system to mark collar locations paired with a Leica GS16 Base Station. The field team performed a 30-minute static baseline test of the system at rebar marked base locations before measuring collar locations. Using real-time kinematic (RTK) measurements, they were able to provide horizontal accuracies of 8mm + 0.5 ppm and vertical accuracies of 15 mm + 0.5 ppm.

Down Hole Surveys

Historical downhole survey practices on the Property have involved a variety of different tools and methods. These have included acid tests, and multi measurement Sperry-Sun, Reflex™ EZ Shot, and Reflex™ EZ Gyro surveys.

Downhole surveys in 2020/2021 programs were conducted using an incremental Reflex™ Gyro – the SprintIQ. Survey data was collected at regular consistently spaced depth stations. Surveys were conducted at end of hole for all drill holes, as well as every 75 to 150 m for drill holes greater than 150 m total depth.

10.2.4 Core Handling Procedures

Core Delivery and Preparation

Core was placed in wooden core boxes at the drill site and delivered by drill contractor personnel to Cassiar Gold Corp.'s gated, secure, indoor, core logging facility at the end of each shift. Core was loaded onto logging benches and driller placed depth blocks were first checked for correct, continuous, ascending order. Core was manually pieced together, and when possible, an orientation line marking the bottom of the core was drawn in china marker down the length of the core. Metre marks were drawn on the core consistent with depth blocks. Core recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), and point measure magnetic susceptibility (by Terraplus™ KT-10 instrument) were recorded digitally in Rogue Geoscience's Android mobile application by Cassiar Gold personnel. Metal tags were stapled on each core box end recording hole number, box number, and contained depth interval in metres.

Core Logging

Cassiar Gold worked with Rogue Geoscience to be provided with custom core logging desktop software to manage drill hole data. Drill hole information was entered into logging forms stored locally, and data was then subsequently directly uploaded to Cassiar Gold's central database periodically and/or at the end of each day. Cassiar Gold logging geologists recorded details of lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining, and oriented structure (with Reflex IQ-Logger™) data into the logging software.

Almost all of the recovered core was sampled on the project. Full drill metreage includes overburden and lost core intervals where no sampling is possible so those intervals core is removed for a total percentage sampling calculation. At Cassiar North 92.5% of the core was sampled across the 2020-2021 drill program, and 96% of the core at Cassiar South was sampled. The sample interval is defined by one or many of the geological criteria listed above, primarily those most pertinent to Au distribution: quartz vein type and density, sulphide content, and alteration style. Sample intervals were greater than 0.3 metres, no more than 1.2 metres, and averaged 0.93 metres.

Table 10-12 Core Sampling Totals

	Drilling			Sampling		
	Holes	**Metres**	**Recovered**	**Samples**	**Metres**	**% Sampled**
Taurus (North)						
2020	24	4,696	4,443	4,244	4,029	91%
2021	15	4,098	4,041	4,182	3,824	95%
Table Mtn (South)						
2021	24	7,191	7,076	7,286	6,813	96%

Specific Gravity

The logging geologist also identified samples for on-site specific gravity measurement. Samples were chosen from each differentiated lithology unit downhole. Specific gravity samples were generally 10 to 20 cm long and details recorded were: sample depth, sample length, sample mass dry, sample mass wet, and water temperature. These details were entered into Rogue Geoscience Android application and specific gravities were calculated and uploaded to the central database.

Core Sample Marking and Photography

Once core had been logged, samples were laid out with unique sequential numbers. Quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) samples were inserted into the sequence at regular intervals and included certified reference standards and blanks.

Sample boundaries were determined by the logging geologist to differentiate lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralization. Samples ranged in length from 0.3 to 1.2 m. The depth of the beginning and end of a sample interval was written on the core in red china marker along with a red line perpendicular to the core axis marking the boundaries.

The unique sample identification number was also written on the core in red china marker. QA/QC samples in the sequence were treated in the same way with the identification number and sample type written on the core.

Hole number, date, sampling geologist, analysis required, and sample start and end intervals were recorded in the sample book. The sample book had three perforated tags with the sample identification number on each of them. One of these tags was removed and stapled into the core box at the start of the corresponding interval.

Finally, a red sample line was drawn parallel to the core axis down the length of the samples. This was done to ensure consistent sampling of the same side of the core. The details entered into the sample books were transcribed into the Rogue Geoscience application to be uploaded to the central database.

Once logged, marked, and all data recorded, core was photographed. Up to three boxes were photographed together with a digital SLR camera on a movable photo station. A title board was included in each photograph detailing hole number, box numbers, date, photographer's initials, and the depth interval from the start of the first box, to the end of the last box. Two photos were taken for each setup, one dry, and one with the core wetted. Photos were stored locally until being uploaded to the central server.

Core Sampling and Shipping

Photographed core was moved to the cutting room, one box at a time in sequential order. Core was sawn in half by electric core saw and both halves returned to the core box. As boxes were completed, they were moved to the sampling tables and laid out in order. Clear plastic poly sample bags were prepared in advance by writing the sample number on the bag in black marker and inserting one of the perforated sample tags into the bag. The sample identification number was checked on the tag, on the bag, and in the core box before any core was placed in the sample bag. Sample bags were filled with the left half of core, looking downhole, and bags secured tight with a zip tie.

Samples were compiled in batches of 76 samples (including QC samples) in rice bags then in large "mega bags" and stored securely at the logging facility until transport. Two batches of samples were included in each mega bag. Mega bags were secured with a numbered security tag. Samples were trucked approximately 540 km by road to SGS Canada Inc. preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon by Company personnel or 3rd party courier. Chain of custody documents accompanied all shipment.

All samples are submitted to SGS's secure sample preparation facility with a clear chain of custody and unique barcode tags for each sample; SGS scans the barcodes, weighs samples, and logs them into their Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). Samples received at the laboratory were cross checked against shipping details/sample submittal forms and any discrepancies were communicated and resolved in consultation between Cassiar Gold and SGS Canada Inc personnel.

Long Term Storage

Core boxes with unsampled intervals, or residual half intervals, were catalogued for long term storage at Cassiar Gold's core facility in one of two ways. Boxes for some holes were stacked, covered, and banded on pallets; and boxes of other holes were placed in sequential order on outdoor core racks. An up-to-date map of core racks and core laydown storage areas are maintained for tracking and reference. Throughout the entire core handling process, chain of custody and handling quality was closely monitored by qualified Cassiar Gold personnel.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Historical Sampling

The author has reviewed historic sampling procedures on the Property where information is available. As might be expected, sampling procedures have varied historically. See 10.1 for discussion of core logging, storage, and security.

11.1.1 1979 Newcrest Silver Miners Ltd.

Assays were performed at General Testing Laboratories (SGS) in Vancouver, B.C. Samples were split on site and then sent to be analyzed for Au, Ag, and Cu. No details available for assay methods or sample security.

11.1.2 1980-81 United Hearne Resources Ltd.

Assay records are not available for these years.

11.1.3 1982 United Hearne Resources Ltd.

Au Assays were performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver. No other details are available for preparation, assay methods, or sample security

11.1.4 1984-1988

Assay records are not available for these years. They were likely assayed locally as there were operating mine laboratories in the area at the time.

11.1.5 1993 Hera Resources

Sample preparation procedures were not recorded for this campaign. Analysis was completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. No details available for assay methods or sample security.

11.1.6 1994 International Taurus Resources Inc.

Drill core was split on site, then half was placed in plastic sample bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Au was assayed by fire assay. The lab inserted standards (1 in ~40 samples) and duplicates (1 in ~15 samples).

11.1.7 1995-1996 Cyprus Canada

Drill core was split on site. Where visible gold was noted shorter whole core samples were sent for assay.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, and check assays were performed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver.

The standard lab procedure was:

- pulverization of the entire sample to greater than 90 percent minus 60 mesh
- splitting, complete pulverization
- fire assaying (A.A. finish) of a 200-gram subsample

Two lab standards (0.45 g/t Au and 1.40 g/t Au) were made by Chemex in Reno, NV, USA using rejects. These standards were analyzed with every sample batch. Ten percent of the samples were duplicated by Chemex. Every 20th sample was sent for check to Acme. QA/QC commentary from the time indicates that they tracked the standards and duplicates and that they were deemed acceptable.

11.1.8 1996-1997 International Taurus Inc.

Core samples split on site. RC samples were taken at 1.5m intervals on both sides of a riffle splitter. Fire assays for Au were completed by Mineral Environments Laboratories in Vancouver.

11.1.9 2003 Navasota Resources Ltd.

Core samples were split on site and delivered to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. prep facility in Stewart, B.C. Samples were prepped, pulverized, and split in Stewart before being shipped to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, B.C. for assaying. Fire assay was performed on a 30 g sample. Select samples were also run for Whole Rock and 29 element ICP. In addition, infill sampling was performed on 1995 core using the same procedures.

11.1.10 2007 Cusac Gold Mines

Core samples were split on site and delivered to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. prep facility in Whitehorse, Y.T. Sample batches were sealed with a unique security ID tag that was confirmed upon arrival at the prep facility. Cusac Gold Mines QAQC procedures included the insertion of Canadian Resource Labs certified reference standards at 1 in 10 frequency in sample shipments. Blank samples were inserted in the sample sequence after core samples with visible gold. Samples were prepped, pulverized, and split in Whitehorse before a fraction was shipped to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, B.C. for assaying. Samples were analyzed for gold with a 30 g sample fire assay, and for multielement by a three-acid digest 27 element ICP on a 0.5 g sample. Samples returning greater than 2.0 g/t Au were also analyzed by metallic gold assay. In addition, infill sampling was performed on 1988 core using the same procedures.

Where recorded the procedures and techniques employed were consistent with industry practices at the time completed. Prior to the implementation of NI 43-101, QA/QC and rigid sample procedures were less common. Ongoing compilation work may succeed in finding and cataloguing older sampling procedures where information is absent.

11.2 2008-2012 Sampling

Only the most recent drill programs (2008, 2009, 2012) have complete records of QA/QC sampling. The work done during these time periods is considered by the author to be in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines.

The following laboratories were used for either primary assays or check assays during these programs:

- ALS Chemex – ALS Canada Ltd. (ISO 9001 and ISO 17025)

  212 Brooksbank Avenue, North Vancouver, BC, V7J 2C1
- ALS Chemex – ALS Canada Ltd. (ISO 9001 and ISO 17025)

  2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, V7H 0A7
- Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (ISO 9001)

  10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC, V2C 6T4

- International Plasma Labs Ltd. (ISO 9001)

  200-11620 Horseshoe Way, Richmond, BC, V7A 4V5

All these laboratories were independent of the operator at the time of the work and accredited by ISO as is standard in the industry.

11.2.1 2008 Drill Program Procedures

1) Individual core samples submitted for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratory weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2) The entire sample was fine crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm (-10 mesh),
3) The sample was riffle split and crushed to a minimum 250 grams,
4) The 250 gram sample was pulverized to ≥95% passing 105 microns (-140 mesh),
5) A 30 gram representative pulp was collected, leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored,
6) The pulp sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay using (Au2-30) and ICP (MA-ES) lab procedures,

Samples which were observed to host visible gold (VG) were analysed using Screen Metallics assaying (Au4-250), in which case, points 5 and 6 in the procedure above would be replaced by:

1) The resulting –150 mesh fraction is homogenized and two sub-sample portions are fire assayed,
2) All of the resulting +150 mesh material is fire assayed and analyzed using ICP (MA-ES).

11.2.2 2009 Drill Program Procedures

1) Individual core samples submitted for analysis to the ALS Canada Lab weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2) The entire sample was fine crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm (-10 mesh),
3) The sample was riffle split and crushed to 250 grams,
4) The 250 gram sample was pulverized to ≥85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh),
5) A 30 gram representative pulp was collected leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored,
6) The pulp sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay using (Au-GRA21) and ICP (ME-ICP41) lab procedures. The ICP analysis tested 35 elements.

Samples which were observed to host visible gold (VG) were analysed by four separate 30 gram fire assays, in which case, points 5 and 6 in the procedure above would be replaced by:

1) Four 30 gram representative pulps split from 250 gram pulp,
2) The four representative pulps were then individually fire assayed using (Au-GRA21) and ICP (MEICP41) the gold results were averaged to determine the gold assay for the sample and stored in the database as an averaged value.

In 2009, check assays were completed by Eco Tech Labs of Kamloops, BC and from a riffle split 250 gram crushed sample prepared by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, BC. The procedure was as follows:

1) ALS Chemex crush core and split sample into 3, 250 gram samples and remaining reject was stored at ALS Chemex to be later shipped to camp location for more permanent storage,
2) Two of the three samples followed the above procedure at ALS with the third crushed sample being sent to Eco Tech for gold analysis,
3) The first two samples analyzed as above were reported in the database as the original (9) and the Preparation Duplicate (9A),
4) The third received from Eco Tech for similar analysis, defined as the Check Assay reported to the database as sample (9B).

49 rock samples were taken from the Sable trenches in 2009 and sent to ALS. Fine crushing -70% <2mm, Split sample with riffle splitter, pulverize split to 85% <75 um, then fire assay gold with Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish.

11.2.3 2012 Drill Program Procedures

1) Individual core samples submitted for analysis to the ALS Canada Lab weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2) The sample was crushed to 70% less than 2mm,
3) The sample was riffle split to 1kg split,
4) The 1,000 gram sample was pulverized to ≥85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh),
5) A 30 gram representative pulp was collected leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be
6) stored,
7) The pulp sample was analyzed for gold fire assay and AAS (Au-AA23) and ICP (ME-ICP41)
8) lab procedures. The ICP analysis tested 35 elements,
9) Overlimits on gold: 30 gram pulp with fire assay and gravity finish Au-GRA21 if Au-AA23 Au ≥ 5 ppm; screen metallic assay Au-SCR24 if Au-AA23 Au ≥ 10 ppm on the remaining pulp sample from the original 1000g pulverization.

11.2.4 2008 and 2009 Drill Program QA/QC Procedures

Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples starting with the 10th sample in 2008, and every 25th sample ending in 25 in 2009. The value of the Standard was written on the sample tag by the logging geologist and then the correct bag of standard material was inserted into a sample bag by the core cutter. Standards were purchased from Canadian Resource Labs in Delta, BC. The Standard samples consisted of the following grades:

- CDN-CGS-11 (Low) 0.73g/t Au +/- 0.068g/t Au
- CDN-CM-2 (Medium) 1.42g/t Au +/- 0.13g/t Au
- CDN-GS-3D (High) 3.41g/t Au +/- 0.25g/t Au

A fourth standard was added in the 2009 program with the following grade:

- CDN-GS-10C (Very High) 9.71g/t Au ± 0.65g/t Au

Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples starting with the 16th sample in 2008, and every 26th sample starting with the number 1 in 2009. Blanks were purchased from Canadian Resource Labs in Delta, BC. The blank sample consisted of the following grade:

- CDN-BL-4 (Blank) <0.01g/t Au

Duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 samples in 2008. Duplicates and check assays were collected every 9th and 10th sample in 2009. The duplicates and assay check samples would be prepared by the lab but controlled by the logging geologist. The sample designated for duplication would be selected by the logging geologist. This sample and sample number would be followed by an empty bag with the chronological sample number and a second empty bag with the next chronological sample tag for check assaying. These empty bags were received by the lab that had instructions to make duplicate and check assay bags from the preceding sample. The lab would split the preceding sample and put half in the preceding sample bag with its tag. It would split the second of that sample in half once again and place them separately in the empty tagged duplicate and tagged assay check bags for processing. The check assay bag would be sent to the alternate lab for similar preparation and analyses.

Quality assurance and control samples, such as Standards and Blanks showed no discrepancies of any concern. High, medium and low Standard assay values correlated well with the expected values, as did the blank samples. There was only one value of concern but was only 0.002g/t different from two standard deviations of the mean value. Preparation duplicates and check assays were within tolerance with only 4 samples showing any kind of major discrepancy. These differences can probably be explained by the nugget effect. It should be noted that generally results from ALS Chemex were slightly elevated compared to the EcoTech Labs results on the check assaying.

11.2.5 2012 Drill Program QA/QC Procedures

The protocol for QA/QC followed during the 2012 drilling program saw the inclusion of analytical standards and blanks and core duplicates in the drill core sample stream submitted to the laboratory. Duplicate samples were made in the core shack with half the core split again, with the two quarter sections placed in separate sample bags for analysis.

Standard reference materials (SRM) were inserted into the sample stream to test the accuracy of the lab's analyses. Five commercially available SRMs were used during the 2012 drill program and are listed in the table below with their mean grade and standard deviations established during round robin standard certification used for calculating warning and control limits. These SRMs were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Delta, B.C. in 2008 and had been stored in the core shack on the Property. Warning limits were set at the mean ±2 standard deviations and control limits were set at ±3 standard deviations. Any single SRM beyond the upper and lower control limits was deemed a failure and consecutive standards on the same certificate exceeding the warning limits were also deemed failures. During the 2012 program, standard samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. None of the standards in the 2012 sample stream failed or fell outside of the warning limit of ±2 standard deviations which demonstrates good analytical lab accuracy.

Table 11-1 2012 Drill Program Standard Reference Material

Standard Number	Au		Cu	
	(g/t)	Std. Dev. (g/t)	(%)	Std. Dev. (%)
CDN-GS-3D	3.41	0.25		
CDN-GS-10C	9.71	0.65		
CDN-GS-P3C	0.263	0.02		
CDN-CGS-11	0.73	0.068	0.683	0.026
CDN-GS-2C	2.06	0.15		

Blanks known to be barren of mineralization were inserted into the sample stream in the field to determine whether contamination happened after sample collection. During the 2012 program, commercially available coarse crushed limestone was used as a blank. Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Review of the analytical results for the 2012 blanks indicates that all but one blank samples in the core sample stream returned uniformly low values in gold and other elements of interest. An investigation into the one anomalous blank sample and the other samples in the same 20 sample batch was carried out with subsequent assaying. The conclusion was that the 20 sample batch with expected standard and duplicates values were repeated.

Field duplicates comprise the collection and analysis of two separate samples from the same field location or core interval, used to measure the reproducibility of sampling, and laboratory and sample variation. During the 2012 drilling, core field duplicate samples were sawn in half, then one half was sawn into two quarters with one quarter as the primary sample and the other quarter as the field duplicate. One half of the original core was archived in the core box. A field duplicate was collected every 80 samples. As expected for a gold deposit characterized by coarse flecks of gold, the field duplicates indicated poor precision, especially for higher-grade samples. The error was consistent with strongly inhomogeneous distribution of gold – also known as the nugget effect. This effect seemed to be minor for lower concentrations of gold.

Preparation duplicates determine the analytical precision in lab sequence from preparation to analysis and is separate from field sampling and handling error. As for field duplicates, these samples had their own unique sample number. The lab was instructed to make two pulps from the crushed sample and analyze each separately. The duplicate sample tag was inserted into a blank sample bag and shipped with the original sample with instructions to prepare a second pulp. During the 2012 program preparation duplicate samples were completed every 80 samples. As with the field duplicates, expected for a gold deposit characterized by coarse flecks of gold in the preparation duplicates indicated poor precision, especially for higher-grade samples. The error was consistent with strongly inhomogeneous distribution of gold – also known as the nugget effect. This effect seemed to be minor for lower concentrations of gold.

Also, during the 2012 program, re-testing of selective 2009 drill core was undertaken. Three holes from 2009, TA09-035, -037 and -038, had been analysed at the onsite assay lab at the mill for gold via gravimetrically finished fire assay. The coarse rejects for these 2009 samples (which were archived onsite) were re-sampled and sent to ALS in 2012 to test the reproducibility of the in-house gravimetric results. The 2012 samples were analyzed with Au-AA23 with no overlimit analyses. The re-testing demonstrated a reasonable amount of reproducibility between the 2009 and 2012 assay results.

11.3 Cassiar Gold Rock and Chip Samples 2019-2020

Rock and chip samples generally contained 0.5 kg to 2.0 kg of material collected in the field. Reference standard and blank material was inserted into the sample series at regular intervals for quality control and assurance. Samples were stored at the secure camp facility prior to shipment.

11.3.1 2019 Exploration Program

Samples were delivered to ALS laboratories in Whitehorse, YT by Cassiar Gold personnel. ALS is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada for specific mineral tests listed on the scope of accreditation to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. ALS is independent of the issuer. Samples were prepped using lab code PREP-31 and analyzed for multielement with ME-ICP-61 and for gold with Au-AA24. Samples returning greater than 10 ppm Au were then analyzed with Au-GRA22. Multielement over limits, when detected, were analyzed using ME-OG62. Approximately one analytical standard check sample was included for every 20 samples.

11.3.2 *2020 Exploration Program*

Rock samples were transported by Cassiar Gold personnel to SGS Canada Inc. Minerals prep facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. Samples were crushed to 75% passing a 10 mesh (2mm) screen; a 250g split of the crushed sample was pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp was transported to SGS Canada Inc. analytical laboratory in Burnaby, British Columbia. SGS Canada Inc. Geochemistry Laboratory is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada for specific mineral tests listed on the scope of accreditation to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. SGS Canada is independent of the issuer. All pulps were analyzed for gold by 50g sample fire assay and a 33 multi-element suite by ICP-AES following 4-acid digest. In addition, select whole rock geochemistry samples were analyzed for major oxides by lithium metaborate fusion and ICP-OES.

11.3.3 *Qualified Person's Opinion*

In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for the rock and chip samples is adequate for reporting.

11.4 Cassiar Gold 2020-2021

The 2020-2021 drill programs, drill core logging and sampling, as well as surface rock sample processing were carried out at the Company's secure logging facility behind two locked gates on the Table Mountain Mine Permit at the Jade City Exploration Camp.

All samples were submitted to SGS Canada Inc. for crushing and pulverizing in Whitehorse, YT. The prepared samples were sent to the SGS Canada facility in Burnaby, B.C. for analysis. SGS Canada Inc. Geochemistry Laboratory is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada for specific mineral tests listed on the scope of accreditation to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. SGS Canada is independent of the issuer.

11.4.1 *Sample Preparation*

Cassiar Gold submitted diamond drill core and rock surface samples to SGS Canada for preparation. Refer to 10.2.4 for additional detail regarding sample preparation, quality control, and security.

At the preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT, if necessary, SGS dried the samples at 105 degrees Celsius. The entire sample was then crushed to at least 75% passing 2 mm using a Boyd Crusher. The crushed sample was riffle split to obtain a 250-gram subsample. The subsample was shipped to the SGS facility where it was pulverized to at least 85% passing 0.075 mm.

Table 11-2 Summary of 2020/2021 Sample Preparation Specifications

Procedure	SGS Canada 2020-2021
Crushing	Boyd Crusher, 75% passing 2mm
Splitting	250 grams, riffle split
Pulverizing	Vibratory mill, 85% passing 0.075 mm

11.4.2 *Sample Analyses*

All diamond drill core and rock surface samples are analyzed for gold by lead collection fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) on a 50-gram aliquot of the pulverized material using SGS method GE_FAA50V5 (Au). For gold results above 10 ppm, the samples are repeated by lead collection fire assay with gravimetric finish, SGS method GO_FAG50V. In the case of logged visible gold, the samples are analyzed by metallic screening, which consists of screening a 1kg aliquot through a 106 microns sieve and completing two lead collection fire assays on the Fine Fraction and assaying the entire Coarse Fraction to obtain a weighted average final gold result, SGS method GO_FAS50M.

In addition, the samples are analyzed for 33 elements by ICP-AES following a 4-acid digestion, method GE_ICP40Q12. A subset of samples were submitted for whole rock analyses by lithium metaborate fusion and ICP-OES using SGS method GO_ICP95A50. The analytical methods and detection limits are summarized in Table 11-2, Table 11-3, and Table 11-4.

Table 11-3 Summary of 2020/2021 gold analyses and detection limits

Method Code	Analyte of Interest	Description	Detection Limit(s)
GE_FAA50V5	Au	50g fire assay, AAS finish	0.005 - 10 ppm
GO_FAG50V	Au	Over limit analysis method; 50g fire assay; gravimetric finish	0.5 - 10,000 ppm
GO_FAS50M	Au	Metallic screening; 1 kg screened to 106 microns; 50g fire assay; gravimetric finish; AAS or ICP-AES of entire plus fraction and duplicate analysis of minus fraction	0.01 ppm

Table 11-4 Summary of 33 multi-element determination analytes and detection limits, method GE_ICP40Q12

Element	Detection Limit(s)	Element	Detection Limit(s)	Element	Detection Limit(s)
Ag	2 - 100 ppm	Fe	0.01 - 15 %	S	0.01 - 5 %
Al	0.01 - 15 %	K	0.01 - 15 %	Sb	5 - 10,000 ppm
As	3 - 10,000 ppm	La	0.5 - 10,000 ppm	Sc	0.5 - 10,000 ppm
Ba	1 - 10,000 ppm	Li	1 - 10,000 ppm	Sn	10 - 10,000 ppm
Be	0.5 - 2,500 ppm	Mg	0.01 - 15 %	Sr	0.5 - 10,000 ppm
Bi	5 - 10,000 ppm	Mn	2 - 10,000 ppm	Ti	0.01 - 15 %
Ca	0.01 - 15 %	Mo	1 - 10,000 ppm	V	2 - 10,000 ppm
Cd	1 - 10,000 ppm	Na	0.01 - 15%	W	10 - 10,000 ppm
Co	1 - 10,000 ppm	Ni	1 - 10,000 ppm	Y	0.5 - 10,000 ppm
Cr	1 - 10,000 ppm	P	0.01 - 15 %	Zn	1 - 10,000 ppm
Cu	0.5 - 10,000 ppm	Pb	2 - 10,000 ppm	Zr	0.5 - 10,000 ppm

Table 11-5 Summary of whole rock analyses elemental determinations and detection limits, method GO_ICP95A50

Element	Detection Limit(s)	Element	Detection Limit(s)	Element	Detection Limit(s)
Al_2O_3	0.01 - 75 %	MnO	0.01 - 10 %	V_2O_5	0.01 - 10 %
CaO	0.01 - 60 %	Na_2O	0.01 - 30 %	LOI	-10 - 100 %
Cr_2O_3	0.01 - 10 %	P_2O_5	0.01 - 25 %	Nb	0.001 - 10 %
Fe_2O_3	0.01 - 75 %	SiO_2	0.01 - 90 %	Y	0.001 - 10 %
K_2O	0.01 - 25 %	TiO_2	0.01 - 25 %	Zr	0.001 - 10 %

11.4.3 Analytical Quality Control – SGS Canada, 2020 and 2021

Cassiar Gold has maintained a quality control program that includes the insertion of blank material, certified reference materials, and the submission of pulps to a secondary laboratory for check assaying.

Cassiar Gold submitted all samples to SGS Canada for sample preparation and analysis.

Blank Materials

Barren coarse silica materials (blank) sourced from OREAS North America Inc. were inserted into the sample sequence every 25th sample, as well as immediately following samples logged as containing visible gold. Coarse blank materials are inserted for crushing and pulverizing to identify potential contamination or cross-contamination during the sample preparation stage. The blank material may also reveal potential contaminant sources during fire assay, analysis, or finishing stages.

When an assay result for a blank material is greater than ten times the lower detection limit for the element, it is considered a warning. The cause for the warning is investigated by qualified Cassiar Gold personnel and corrective action taken if required.

A total of 659 blank materials were analyzed by SGS as of the January 15th 2022 data cut-off for the report (Table 11-6; Figure 11-1). Two blank materials that followed high-grade gold samples exceeded ten times the detection limit. Greater than 99% of the blank material results are less than ten times the detection limit. The data did not demonstrate systemic gold contamination and blank material results are acceptable.

Table 11-6 2020-2021 blank sample summary statistics.

Expected Values		Observed Values	
		Number of Samples	659
Mean Au (ppm)	0.005	Mean Au (ppm)	0.00593
Maximum Au (ppm)	0.05	Percent of Max	11.86

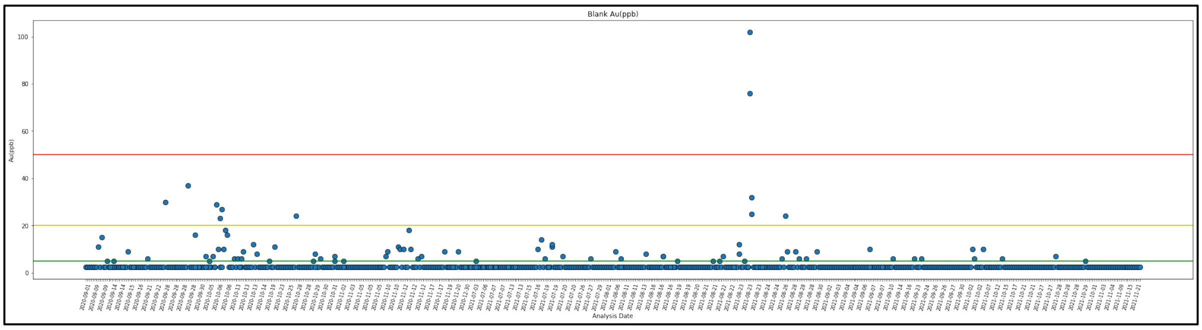


Figure 11-1 Control chart for blank materials, Gold, SGS Canada. Yellow line indicates gold concentration at 4x the lower detection limit. Red line indicates gold concentration at 10x the lower detection limit.

Certified Reference Materials

A certified reference material for gold was inserted into the sample sequence every 25th sample submitted to SGS Canada. The certified reference materials were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories and OREAS North America Inc. The list of reference materials including expected values and standard deviations are include in Table 11-7.

There were seventeen reference materials (12 in 2020; 8 in 2021) inserted 567 times in regular sequence with drill core samples as of the database cut off of January 15th, 2022.

A quality control failure was defined as a result for a certified reference material that falls outside of ±three standard deviations from the expected value or where two consecutive samples fall outside of ±two standard deviations from the expected value, on the same side of the mean. Each failure is examined by qualified Cassiar Gold personnel, where necessary samples before and after, and including the failed sample are repeated. If failures are demonstrated to be attributable to a data entry error which can be corrected then no repeat assays were requested. If the failure occurred within an area of samples below the detection limit, the failed samples may not have been repeated.

Summary statistics for all certified reference materials used are provided in Table 11-7. The expected gold value for each material is compared to the calculated average observed values and reported as % of expected value. All % of expected values are acceptable. The certified reference materials do not demonstrate significant biases.

Table 11-7 2020-2021 certified reference material (Au) sample summary statistics

Reference Material	Year	Source	Count	Expected Au Value (ppm)	SD (Au ppm)	Average Observed Au Value (ppm)	Observed SD (Au ppm)	Pass	Warning	Fail	% of Expected Value
CDN-GS-10F	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	7	10.3	0.19	10.23	0.23	6	1	0	99%
CDN-GS-1M	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	5	1.07	0.045	1.07	0.03	5	0	0	100%
CDN-GS-1R	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	16	1.21	0.055	1.23	0.07	15	1	0	102%
CDN-GS-4E	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	5	4.19	0.095	4.27	0.12	4	1	0	102%
CDN-GS-5R	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	6	5.29	0.175	5.13	0.06	6	0	0	97%
CDN-GS-P4C	2020	CDN Resource Laboratories	12	0.362	0.018	0.37	0.03	9	3	0	102%
OREAS 222	2020	Oreas North America	10	1.223	0.033	1.22	0.05	8	2	0	100%
OREAS 226	2020	Oreas North America	25	5.45	0.126	5.47	0.21	19	6	0	100%
OREAS 245	2020	Oreas North America	3	25.73	0.546	25.4	0.3	3	0	0	99%
OREAS 221	2020/ 2021	Oreas North America	15	1.062	0.036	1.08	0.02	15	0	0	102%
OREAS 229b	2020/ 2021	Oreas North America	12	11.95	0.288	11.63	0.7	10	0	2	97%
OREAS 231	2020/ 2021	Oreas North America	330	0.542	0.015	0.55	0.02	307	23	0	101%
OREAS 223	2021	Oreas North America	61	1.78	0.045	1.76	0.04	57	4	0	99%
OREAS 233	2021	Oreas North America	1	1.05	0.029	1.07	0.01	1	0	0	102%
OREAS 239	2021	Oreas North America	44	3.55	0.086	3.54	0.07	43	1	0	100%
OREAS 240	2021	Oreas North America	11	5.51	0.1398	5.4	0.13	10	1	0	98%
OREAS 242	2021	Oreas North America	4	8.67	0.215	8.67	0.18	4	0	0	100%

Preparation Duplicates

Preparation duplicates are created by splitting a second cut of the crushed sample in the same way and for the same weight as the original sample. Precision, by definition, is about ±100% at 10 times the detection limit. Assays close to the detection limit are not included in calculations of precision.

A total of 150 preparation duplicates were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AA finish. A total of 35 duplicate pairs out of 150 reported above 0.05 ppm. The preparation duplicates for gold have 83% of the duplicate pairs reporting within ±20%. These results are considered acceptable and in line with the deposit type.

Table 11-8 Summary of preparation duplicate results for gold; analyses by SGS Minerals

Analyte	Type	# of Pairs	# > 10x LDL	% Sample pairs (> 10x detection limit)			
				± 5%	± 10%	± 20%	± 50%
Au	Preparation	150	35	28%	46%	83%	97%

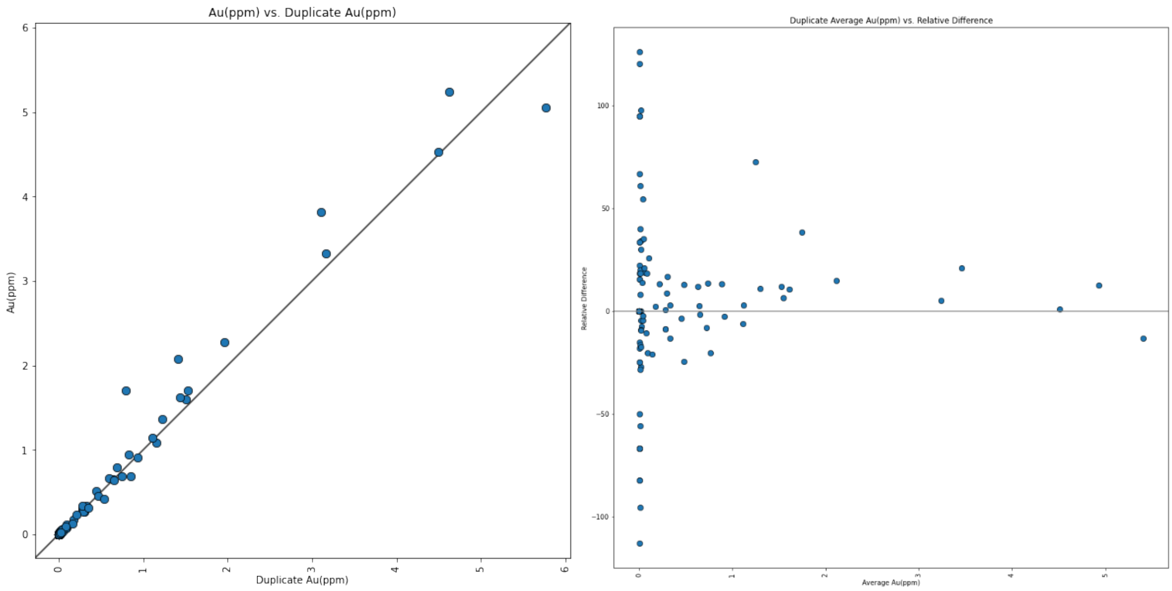


Figure 11-2 X-Y chart and RPD chart for gold in preparation duplicates; analyses by SGS Minerals

Pulp Duplicates

The assays for pulp duplicates provide an estimate of the reproducibility related to the uncertainties inherent in the analytical method and the homogeneity of the pulps. The precision or relative percent difference calculated for the pulp duplicates indicates whether pulverizing specifications should be changed and/or whether alternative methods, such as screen metallics for gold, should be considered.

Precision, by definition, is about ±100% at 10 times the detection limit. Assays close to the detection limit are not included in calculations of precision.

Commercial laboratories routinely assay a second aliquot of the sample pulp, usually for one in ten samples. The data are used by the laboratory for their internal quality control monitoring.

A total of 807 pulp duplicates were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AA finish. A total of 271 duplicate pairs out of 807 reported above 0.05 ppm gold for fire assay with AA finish. The pulp duplicates for gold fire assay with AA finish have 82% of the duplicate pairs reporting within ±20%. Precision for the pulp duplicates is as expected for the analytical method and ore type.

Table 11-9 Summary of pulp duplicate results for gold; analyses by SGS Minerals

Analyte	Type	# of Pairs	# > 10x LDL	% Sample pairs (> 10x detection limit)			
				± 5%	± 10%	± 20%	± 50%
Au	Pulp	807	271	44%	63%	82%	97%

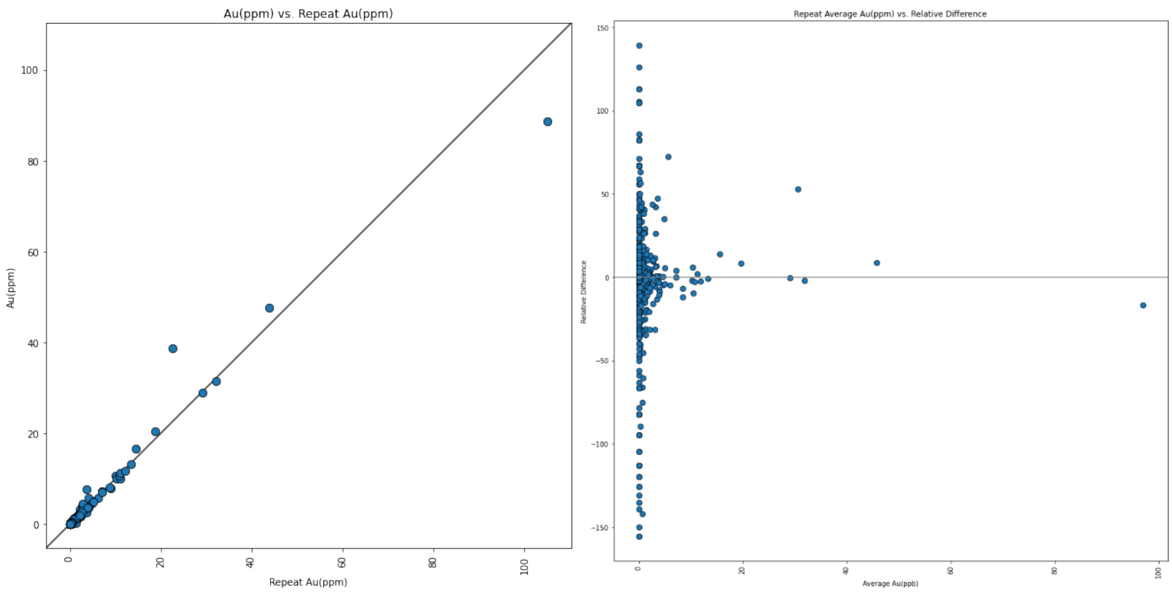


Figure 11-3 X-Y chart and RPD chart for gold in pulp duplicates; analyses by SGS Minerals

Check Assays

Check assays are recommended where the same pulp that was assayed originally is submitted to a different laboratory for the same analytical procedures primarily to augment the assessment of bias based on the reference materials and in-house control samples submitted to the original laboratory.

Select sample pulps, representing about 2% of the total samples analyzed at SGS Canada, were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd (ActLabs) in Kamloops, BC for check assaying. ActLabs is independent of the issuer. At the time of publication, the results of the check assay were not available.

Actlabs' Kamloops facility (accredited laboratory no. 790) conforms with requirements of CAN-P-1579 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

11.4.4 Qualified Person's Opinion

The precision and accuracy of the results received from SGS Canada are acceptable. The quality control program at Cassiar Gold meets industry best practice. The results are acceptable for use in resource estimation.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Database Review and Verification

12.1.1 Pre-2009 Data

Validation was performed based on availability of original data for the pre-2009 drilling. This era is represented by 344 holes. For assay data, 31% of the dataset was confirmed against original assay certificates, with 100% of the database values matching the certificates. There were minor discrepancies in rounding (6 rounding errors in 5883 checked values) that are recommended to be resolved for future reports. In the author's opinion this does not impact the overall accuracy of the data.

Additional validation was completed on available drill logs to confirm collar locations, downhole surveys, and sample from-to intervals. The author reviewed 9% of the 344 holes. Collar locations from this era of drilling were recorded in mine grid coordinates, so to further verify their locations the 2008 collar location transformation report was also reviewed by the author and found to be completely satisfactory to industry standards for this type of work. Some of these drill collars have been located in the field and the author was able to visit and verify 3 of them (Table 12-1). All downhole surveys and from-to intervals were found to match the original data. There was some discrepancy in the application of declination adjustments to the original records; this does not materially affect the plotting of the samples in 3D space but should be resolved for future work.

12.1.2 2009-2012

A thorough validation of the 2009-2012 dataset was undertaken. All collar coordinates, downhole survey records, and assay records and results were reviewed.

The 2009 data consists of 42 drill holes, containing 186 downhole survey records and 1,879 assay records. The 2012 data consists of 43 drill holes, containing 216 downhole survey records and 2,714 assay records. Logging for these two programs was completed in an access database-based system, with original logs being stored in access (.mdb) format. Additionally, numerous GPS surveys, including at least two differential GPS (DGPS) surveys, were completed on the 2009 and 2012 collars, and stored in access format (.mdb) or excel format (.xls or .xlsx). Assay certificates are available for the two programs in .pdf and .csv formats.

A full review of these datasets was completed. Overall the database was found to be in excellent condition.

For the collar data, all the coordinates have been re-calculated using software to adjust the elevations to the most recent Lidar survey. This has resulted in all the data points no longer exactly matching the surveys. Despite this, every single collar except for one matches the original data collected to within 5m. The one (TA09-026) discrepancy appears to be a typo made in the original log that was corrected in subsequent surveys. This collar was visited and confirmed by handheld GPS during the site visit as discussed in 12.3.

For the downhole survey data, there were 4 errors in 402 records (1.00%) for the depth of reading. These may be corrected depths that future compilation work will find documentation of. No errors were found in dip angle, and 5 errors in 402 records (1.24%) for the bearing angle. All 5 bearing errors occur at the collar depth, which means they may have been subsequently corrected, and again, future compilation work may find documentation of these corrections. Despite these errors, the dataset appears to be sound with regards to downhole surveys.

For the assay data, all available data was found to match both from-to intervals in the original logs and original assay certificates by sample number. There were a couple of instances of differing methods to decide between multiple assays (sometimes averaging, sometimes taking only one result), but these are immaterial. 15 assays of 4,593 records (0.33%) were unable to be verified because the supporting assay certificates were not found. These may be discovered by future compilation work.

12.1.3 Cassiar Drilling 2020-2021

Cassiar provided original survey files for collar location surveys, original downhole survey files for the North-seeking Gyro used to survey their drillholes, as well as TN-14 files for collar orientations, and all original assay certificates. All drill holes for the Taurus area (24 for 2020 and 15 for 2021) were reviewed in their entirety. There were 0 errors found in the 39 collar surveys, 0 errors found in the 1,639 downhole survey points, and 0 errors found in the 8,426 assay records. There were 8 discrepancies found in the downhole survey collar orientations; all the data was correct and verifiable against survey records, however which survey was used (i.e. TN-14, compass, or 0 m gyro reading) was not consistent from hole to hole. These discrepancies have no material impact on the plotting of the holes or the location of samples in the holes, however it has been recommended that the company revise which survey record to use for consistency.

12.1.4 Author's Statement of Confidence

After this review, the author has determined that both the recent and the historic datasets, as well as the Cassiar drilling data, are sufficiently accurate for use in the Taurus resource estimation. The partiality of the historic dataset will be a factor in determining the classification of the estimation and is discussed in 14.10.3.

12.2 Quality Control Review

Chantal Jolette from Qualitica Consulting Inc. analyzed the analytical quality control data produced by Cassiar Gold in 2020 and 2021 drill program.

Cassiar Gold provided the external analytical control data containing the assay results for the quality control samples. All data were provided in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

Control samples were charted as follows to highlight their performance:

- Control charts for blank material
- Control charts for reference materials
- Scatter plot and Relative Percent Difference (RPD) chart for preparation duplicates
- Scatter plot and Relative Percent Difference (RPD) chart for pulp duplicates

The charts that were plotted to assess the performance of the primary laboratory SGS Canada Inc. are provided in 11.3. The performance of the analytical control data is discussed in 11.4.3.

In the opinion of the author, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for all assay data are adequate to support mineral resource estimation.

12.3 Scott Zelligan Site Visit

The author visited the Cassiar Gold Property on September 9-11, 2019. The site visit included:

- A review of selected drill intervals from the Taurus 2009 and 2012 drill programs,
- A review of core storage areas,

- A review of Property access,
- A survey of selected 2009 and 2012 drill collars (and other nearby historical collars),
- A visit to several exposures displaying relevant geological features, including the Sable Pit, 88 Hill portal and bulk sample exposure, and the Wings Canyon prospect,
- A review of current work areas and infrastructure.

The core storage area at the Table Mountain logging facility houses what appears to be a substantial amount of historical core. A core storage spreadsheet from the Cassiar dataroom indicates that close to 1,000 holes are stored at Table Mountain, with dozens more recorded to be stored at Taurus. Both sites were visited. The storage of the most recent drilling (2008-2012) is excellent, with easy access, well organized, and covers to protect from snow. Many of the older racks are suffering from disrepair and some have collapsed or are falling over. The core is still intact however, and a concerted effort could be made to recover the core if deemed appropriate and/or useful.

The author selected 5 holes from the 2009 and 2012 drill programs at Taurus for review. These were communicated to Cassiar one day in advance. All requested intervals were laid out for review. The author reviewed these intervals against the drill logs, the deposit geology as described, and the assay results. All core has been logged well and matches the original logs. Additional sampling may be required to better define the lower-grade mineralization at the deposit.

After reviewing the core, the collars of the 5 holes were visited for confirmation. All were found and accessed easily and confirmed by handheld GPS (Garmin 60Cx). Additionally, 3 other recent collars and 3 historic collars were confirmed as they were randomly passed in transit. All collars were found to be within the normal instrument error (+/- 10m). Elevations were not reviewed due to the unreliability of handheld GPS elevation measurements in topography of this variability. See results in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 Handheld GPS results and Database Coordinates

Drill hole	Database		Handheld GPS		Comments
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	
TA09-009	460173	6570296	460173	6570304	
TA09-026	459626	6570368	459624	6570371	
TA09-030	459718	6570443	459715	6570444	
TA09-032	459670	6570432	459667	6570433	
TA12-16	460199	6570313	460199	6570314	
TA12-17	460199	6570313	460199	6570314	
TA12-36	460009	6570521	460008	6570532	Erratic instrument drift occurred at this location.
TA12-41	459360	6570428	459359	6570434	
07TC-01	459630	6570375	459631	6570381	
07TC-05	459719	6570432	459725	6570437	
T-95-62	459657	6570384	459655	6570386	

The access to the Taurus Property is excellent, with most drill pads accessible by 4-wheel drive truck, or at least to within 100 m. Geological features were easily viewed and measured at the Sable Pit and the 88 Hill exposure. The veins and alteration halos were unmistakable, and strike and dip were easily discernible, which confirmed the interpretation outlined in 7.3.1.

Photo 12-1 Core Storage

Photo 12-2 Veining with alteration halo in drill core (TA09-009)

Photo 12-3 Veining with alteration halo at Sable Pit

Photo 12-4 Strike of main veining at Sable Pit

Photo 12-5 Located drill collar (TA12-41)

12.4 James Moors Site Visit

The author conducted technical review, analysis, interpretation and recommendation on the Cassiar Property between January 12 and May 12, 2021 and furthered this work while onsite at the Cassiar Gold Property between May 29 and June 25, 2021.

During the time onsite, approximately 80 historic drill holes from the Cassiar North target were reviewed and check-logged. This included most of the core from the 2020 drill program. A small amount of Cassiar South drill core was reviewed for comparative purposes. Over the course of work the author attended all daily morning staff meetings and observed all processes of the 2021 exploration program for both Cassiar North and Cassiar South from drill collar siting through to final shipment of samples off the Property. A quick daily review of new core and casual discussion with on-site geological and geo-technical staff was also undertaken.

It is the author's opinion the quality and care of exploration work performed by the staff at the Cassiar Gold Property equals or exceeds that considered to be a high standard for industry.

The author has reviewed all the available information on the Property and has based his reporting upon it.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Significant information regarding mineral processing at both the Table Mountain mine and Taurus underground mine is available. The author does not consider this information to indicate future performance based on a large tonnage, low grade operation. Both mines operated based on processing of more or less exclusively higher-grade vein material.

Numerous metallurgical testing programs have been undertaken at Taurus; however the author does not consider any of these to be current or sufficient to create a metallurgical characterization of the deposit. These are summarized in section 6.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The following resource estimation was completed by Scott Zelligan, P.Geo, with an effective date of April 28, 2022. This resource covers only the Taurus area of the Cassiar Gold Property (see Figure 6-1).

14.1 Data

Drill hole sample data (.xlsx files, .csv files, .mdb files), wireframes (.dxf, and .dtm files), and contours (.dwg and .str files) for this resource estimate were supplied by Cassiar, as well as a pre-constructed Leapfrog Geo software (version 2021.2.4) project. Files were subsequently verified by standard internal Leapfrog Geo processes. These .csv files contain collar, survey, lithological and assay data collated by Cassiar personnel and confirmed by the author. Assay data includes diamond drill core and rotary drill chip samples. This estimate includes results from 462 drill holes completed on the Property up to the date of January 15, 2022. All Cassiar drillhole assays from the Taurus area had been received and passed QA/QC by that time.

Due to the incomplete nature of the supporting records for the historical (prior to 2008) database, a Q-Q plot was generated to analyze whether those drill holes in the Taurus area which fall into this historical subset are fit for use in the current resource estimation. The data was plotted several times using various minimum and maximum values. The most representative plot is shown in Figure 14-1.

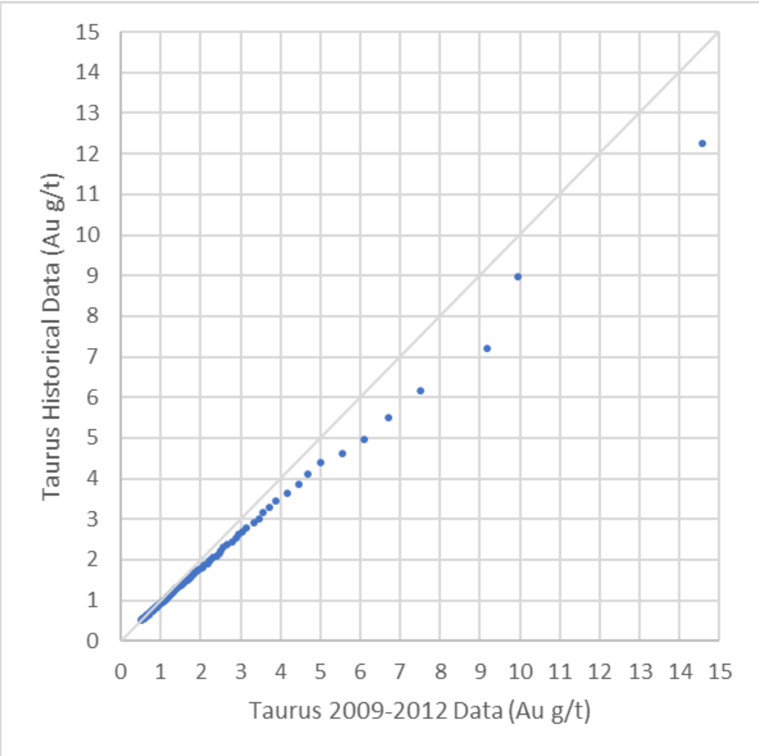


Figure 14-1 Q-Q Plot of Recent Au Data vs Historical Au Data at the Taurus Deposit (Minimum 0.5 g/t Maximum 27 g/t)

This plot indicates a slight deviation in the historical data from the more recent data above 2 g/t. The higher grades are subtly underrepresented compared with the recent data set. If this is a consequence of geographic distribution of the data or of more selective sampling it is not obvious from an initial review by the author, but by no means ruled out as a possibility. This means that, if anything, the inclusion of the historical data will slightly decrease the estimated grade in areas where data overlaps. Drilling post-2008 has consistently confirmed historical results and the author deems them acceptable for use herein.

The correlation coefficient was also calculated between the calculated quantiles, with a result of 0.999, indicating an extremely strong correlation (near perfect).

Since the datasets compared favourably and given the geographic distribution of the recent data throughout the Taurus area, this data has been deemed acceptable for inclusion in this resource estimate.

Cassiar supplied plan and sectional interpretations, wireframes, contours, and reports to assist in modelling the deposit. Where appropriate, these were imported and verified in Leapfrog Geo software. Cassiar provided an updated geological model in their Leapfrog Geo project as well. Files provided include, but are not limited to:

- Multiple generations of 3D geological interpretative models
- Multiple generations of 3D resource models
- Multiple generations of 2D maps and sections
- Surface topography (LIDAR)
- Overburden topography

Estimation was performed using Leapfrog Geo software with EDGE module (version 2021.2.4).

14.2 Interpretation

14.2.1 Geological Interpretation

The Taurus deposit is part of an orogenic gold system which extends over 15 km. Mineralization is bound by the orogeny-parallel Erickson Creek Fault zone and the Boomerang-Lyla Fault zone. The mineralization is primarily basalt-hosted gold-bearing veins with alteration envelopes of quartz-sericite-iron carbonate and pyrite, with variable gold. The most economically significant veins for gold mineralization are shear veins. These average 1 to 2 m in width, but locally can blow out to over 10 m or shrink to several centimetres. Shear veins are steeply dipping to near-vertical. The veins are generally west-northwest trending. Other veins can be extensional, thrust filling, or vein arrays and/or breccia zones. Extensional veins are more limited in extent but can join, splay, or cross-cut shear veins.

In order to best represent the deposit geology, 23 “vein” wireframes were used to domain vein-hosted gold mineralization. In conjunction with this, a grade shell wireframe was employed to constrain the lower-grade alteration-hosted gold mineralization.

14.2.2 Wireframing

Several generations of “vein” wireframes have been created by numerous proponents over the last 15 years at Taurus. Recently, Cassiar personnel have undertaken an effort to update these interpretations using new information from both drilling and other exploration efforts. The author has reviewed these and chosen to use the newer wireframes that better represent the geological interpretation. These wireframes do not represent all the veins, just the ones currently interpreted with the existing data set.

The lower-grade alteration-hosted gold has been constrained by generating a grade shell (nominally a 0.3 g/t Au shell based on statistical evaluation of the lower end of the grade population and guided by a “structural trend” to conform to the vein orientations). The grade shell is generally well supported by observed alteration and mineralization consistent with the Taurus Deposit.

The “base contact” of the model represents the boundary between Division II and Division I of the Sylvester Allochthon. Division I sediments in the area are dominated by chert and argillite. No blocks were estimated below this wireframe contact.

An overburden model was provided by Cassiar. This was created in Q1 2022 by a Cassiar Property Geologist, utilizing LIDAR topo surface projections and drill hole intercepts. Where bedrock outcrops, overburden was clipped to topography. Where drill data was sparse, cosmetic control points were generated using the average overburden in nearby drillholes. No blocks were estimated above the modeled overburden contact.

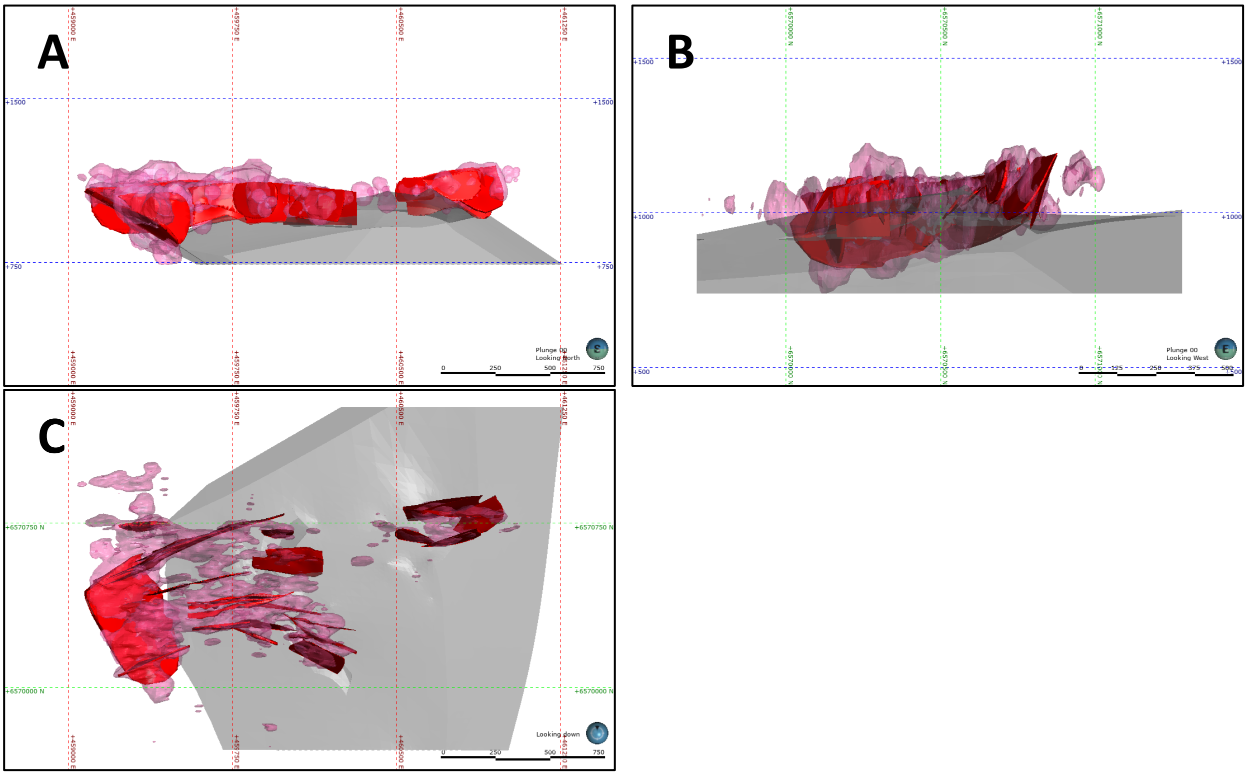


Figure 14-2 3D Orthogonal View of modelled wireframes (red – “vein” models, transparent pink – “grade shell” model, transparent grey – “base contact” model): A – Looking North; B – Looking West; C – Plan View

To test the validity of these models, and to determine the ideal method for treating the wireframe boundaries, contact profiles were analyzed, and are discussed in the next sub-section.

14.2.3 Contact Profiles

Contact profiles were generated to test the validity of the wireframe models and to determine the ideal method for treating wireframe boundaries. Contact plots were developed between the samples within the “vein” wireframes and the external grade shell and waste material.

The boundaries for the “vein” domains appear to be mostly hard with the surrounding low-grade alteration halos and the unmineralized host rock proximity of other veins is noted where grades raise again further from the boundary). Several of the “vein” boundaries are not as well defined; this is likely due to the lower number of samples in these volumes, combined with some uncaptured high-grade material remaining in the lower-grade data set. This also probably belies the variability of both the higher-grade and lower-grade mineralization. This has been mitigated through capping discussed below in 14.5.

The boundary between the grade shell wireframe and exterior samples was analyzed as well. The boundary shows the effect of vein wireframes in the first 5-10 m but is clearly hard with the surrounding wall rock.

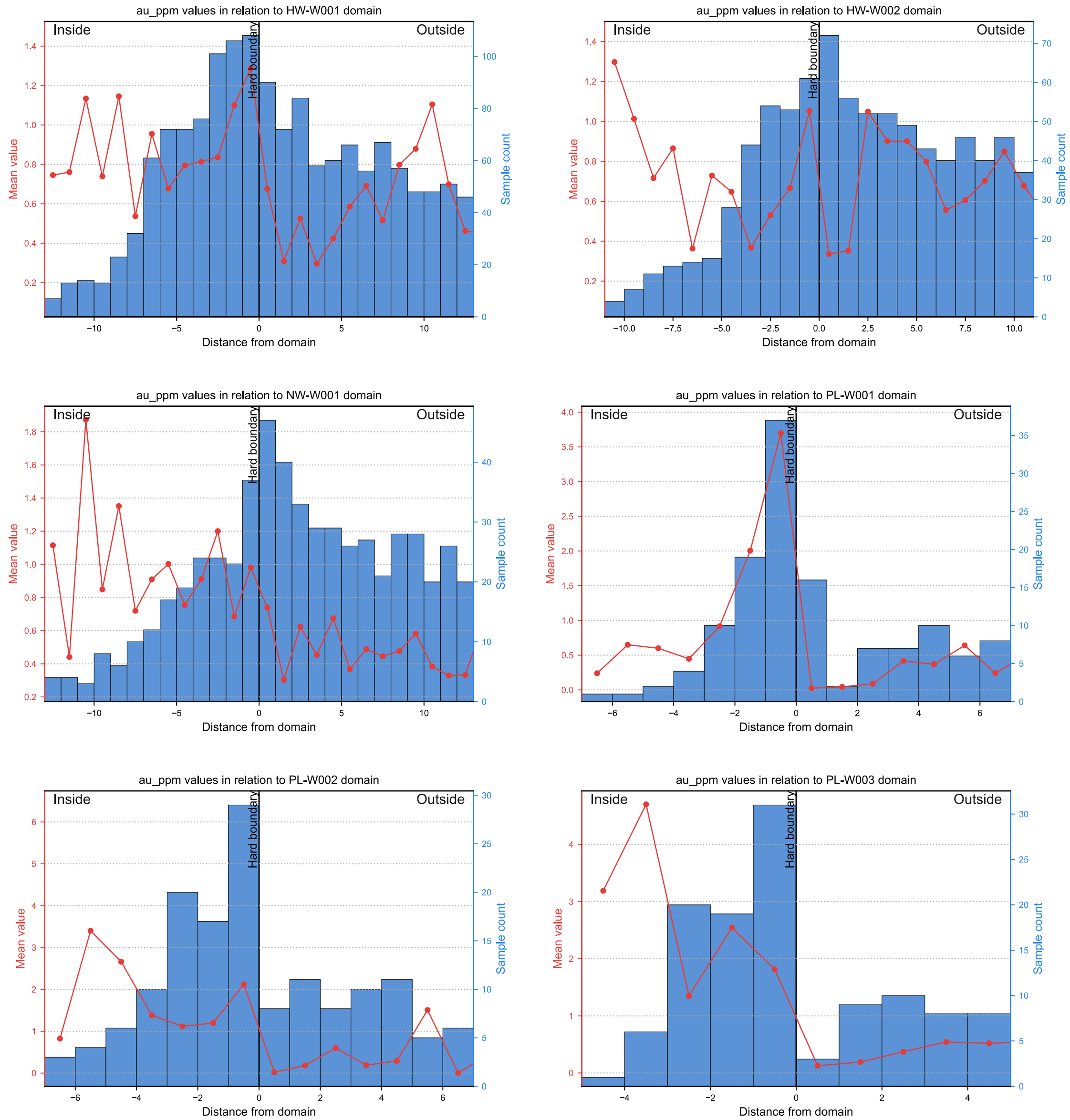


Figure 14-3 Contact Profile Examples between "vein" domain constrained samples and Outside samples

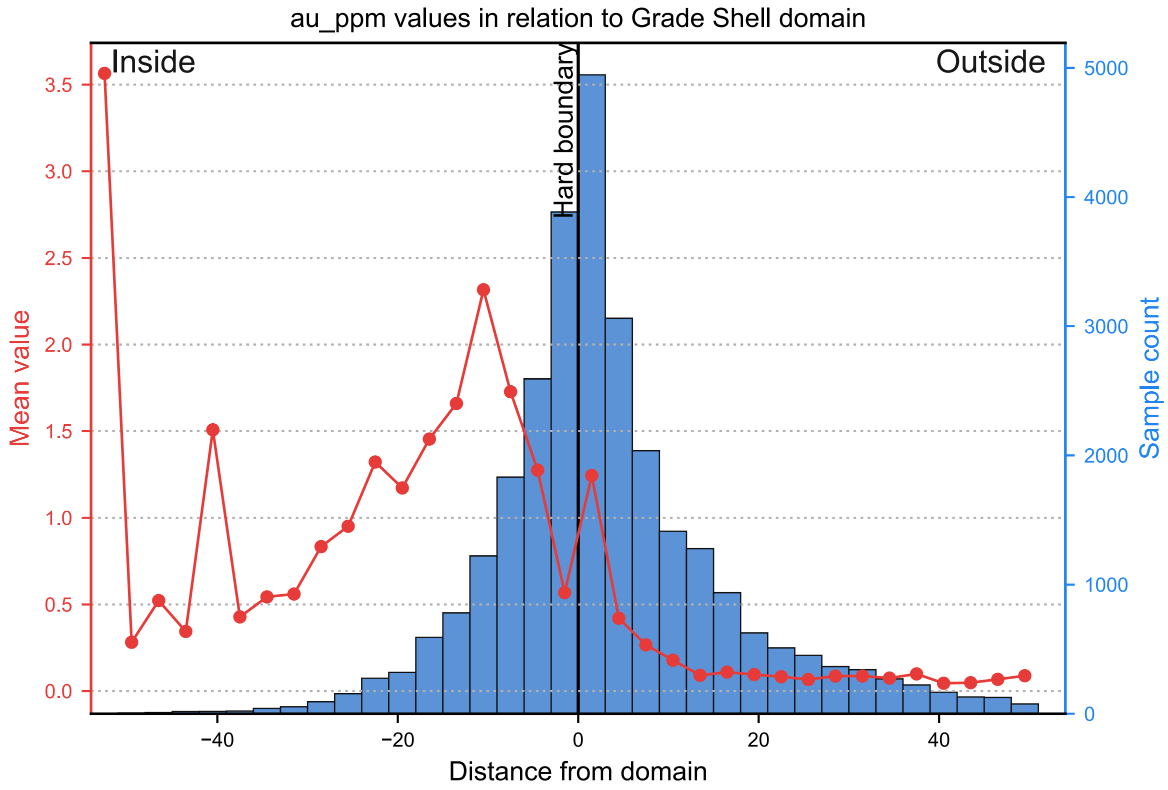


Figure 14-4 Contact Profiles between Grade Shell Domain constrained samples and Outside

14.3 Exploratory Data Analysis

14.3.1 Raw Data Assays and Statistics

The uncomposited, uncapped data set contains 33,066 intervals. Any intervals that were unassayed were set to 0 g/t Au.

Summary statistics for the raw assay data for each different constrained domain is shown in Table 14-2.

14.4 Compositing

Assay results from drilling were composited to 1.5 m, as the majority of samples were 1.5 m. There were also many samples at 2 m length. Choosing 1.5 m therefore resulted in the least amount of unnecessary sample blending.

Rather than force samples to exactly 1.5 m, the compositing process approximated as closely to 1.5 m as possible within each drill hole interval without excluding any samples.

Due to the nature of the contact boundary, the mineralized zone was composited separately from the lower grade and barren host-rock.

Compositing resulted in 38,990 intervals. This is more than the uncomposited due to the presence of unsampled intervals. These are all set to 0, and compositing lends them the correct sample weight by splitting up longer unsampled intervals so that these areas are not improperly estimated.

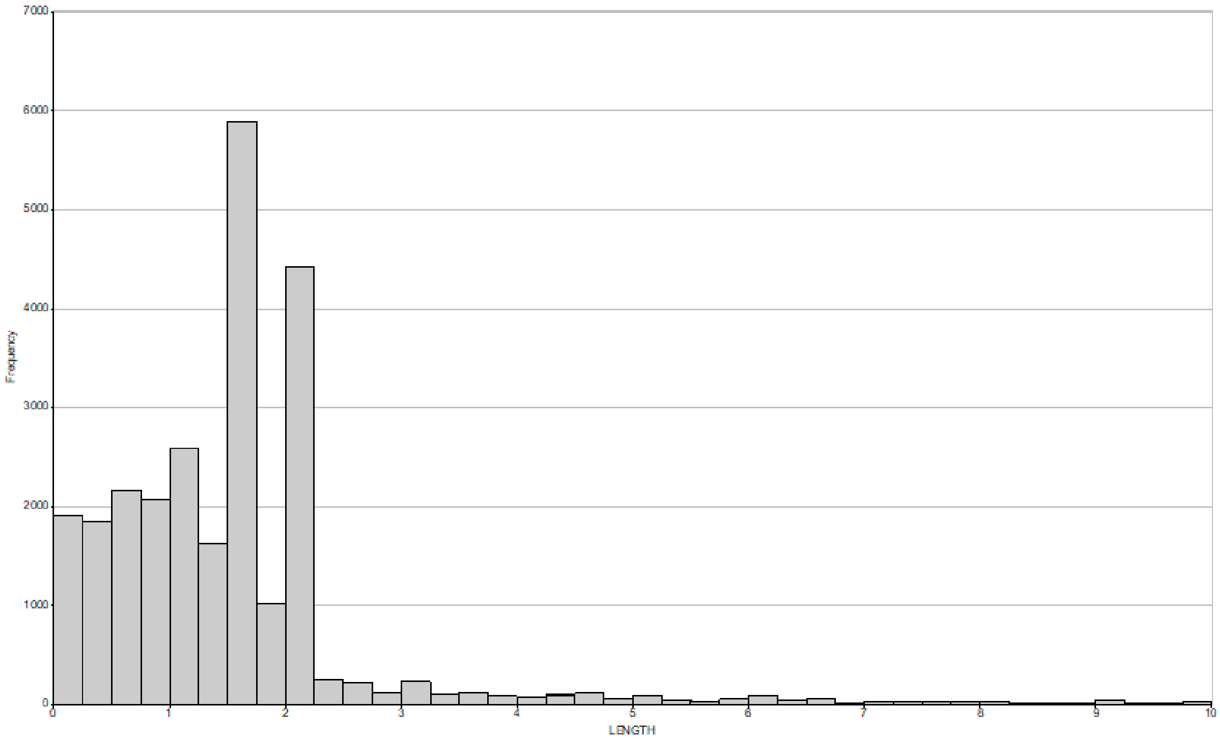


Figure 14-5   Drill hole Histogram for Sample Length

14.5 Outlier Management and Capping Strategy

Grade capping was employed to manage outliers within each domain, and is summarized in Table 14-1. The methodology is discussed below.

14.5.1 "Vein" Domains

Au grades were capped on a domain by domain basis in order for each sample population to be estimated on its own merits. Figure 14-6 demonstrates the capping decision typical of a "vein" wireframe utilizing histogram and log probability plots. Decile analysis was also utilized where necessary.

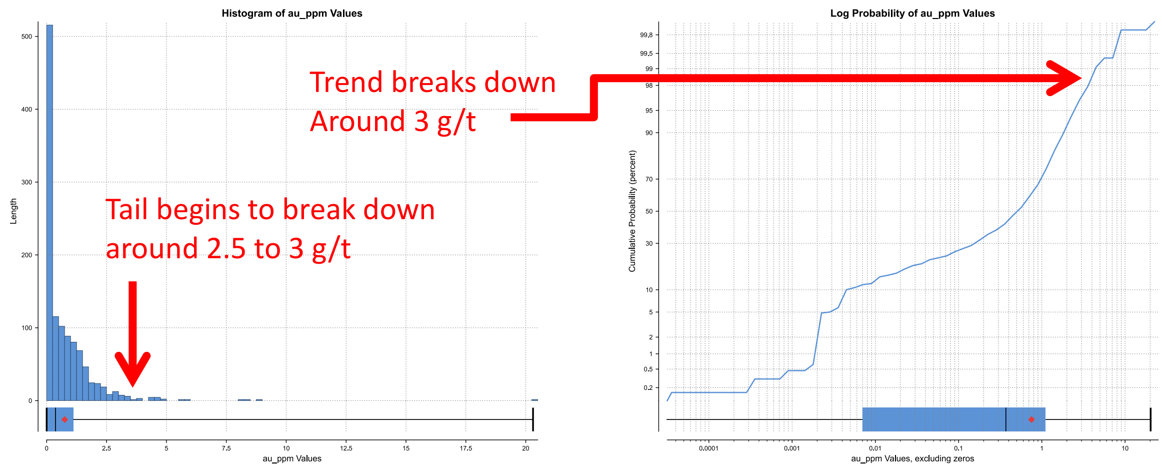


Figure 14-6   Example of Capping decision on Drill hole Histogram and Probability Plot of HW-W001 for Au g/t

14.5.2 Grade Shell Domain

Au grades were capped at 5 g/t (after compositing) in the low-grade domain, based on the histogram/probability plot analysis and decile analysis.

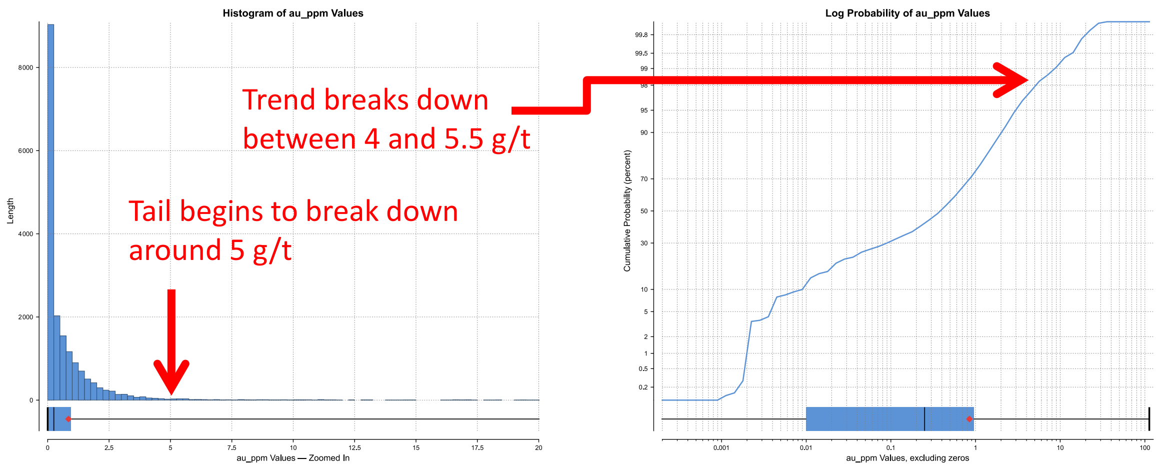


Figure 14-7 Drill hole Histogram and Probability Plot of Low-grade Au g/t

Table 14-1 Capping value by Domain

Domain	Capping Value (Au g/t)	Domain	Capping Value (Au g/t)
Grade Shell	5.00	HW-W001	3.00
HW-W002	3.00	NW-W001	3.00
PL-W001	5.00	PL-W002	5.00
PL-W003	4.00	SA-W001	7.00
SA-W002	6.00	SA-W003	6.00
SA-W004	6.00	SA-W005	8.00
SA-W006	11.00	SA-W008	3.50
SA-W009	4.50	SA-W010	3.00
SA-WNW001	9.00	SA-WNW002	6.00
SA-WNW003	8.00	TA-W001 2019	5.00
TA-W002	2.00	TA-W002 2019	3.00
TA-W003	4.00	TWest_Quartz	No cap required

Table 14-2 Raw Sample Data by Domain

Domain	Count	Mean (Au g/t)	Minimum (Au g/t)	Maximum (Au g/t)	Coefficient of variation
Uncaptured	14614	0.09	0.00	7.27	3.32
Overburden	589	0.41	0.00	77.10	9.66
Grade Shell	13302	1.16	0.00	357.02	4.95
HW-W001	673	0.92	0.00	23.04	1.88
HW-W002	295	0.70	0.00	17.25	1.87
NW-W001	209	0.96	0.00	4.59	1.07
PL-W001	75	2.51	0.00	75.60	3.63
PL-W002	93	1.67	0.00	24.17	1.93
PL-W003	79	2.06	0.00	17.49	1.45
SA-W001	266	1.63	0.00	38.59	2.25
SA-W002	158	1.70	0.00	32.67	2.05
SA-W003	66	2.49	0.00	43.20	2.30
SA-W004	302	1.38	0.00	32.81	2.02
SA-W005	166	1.51	0.00	23.94	1.83
SA-W006	483	1.44	0.00	77.10	2.80
SA-W008	92	1.09	0.00	9.83	1.62
SA-W009	106	1.47	0.00	11.20	1.54
SA-W010	92	0.97	0.00	13.10	1.86
SA-WNW001	329	2.82	0.00	75.20	2.05
SA-WNW002	205	7.38	0.00	899.07	8.56
SA-WNW003	54	5.60	0.00	64.00	1.92
TA-W001 2019	35	3.85	0.00	20.57	1.53
TA-W002	33	2.19	0.00	12.99	1.49
TA-W002 2019	39	2.05	0.00	30.17	2.71
TA-W003	146	1.56	0.00	26.13	2.14
TWest_Quartz	565	0.43	0.00	8.21	1.78

Table 14-3 Composite Data by Domain

Domain	Count	Mean (Au g/t)	Minimum (Au g/t)	Maximum (Au g/t)	Coefficient of variation
Uncaptured	20240	0.04	0.00	2.25	3.27
Overburden	1982	0.07	0.00	77.10	17.80
Grade Shell	12571	0.83	0.00	133.49	2.98
HW-W001	715	0.76	0.00	20.30	1.70
HW-W002	323	0.70	0.00	17.25	1.78
NW-W001	179	0.91	0.00	4.36	0.94
PL-W001	88	1.49	0.00	48.08	3.62
PL-W002	92	1.60	0.00	24.17	1.94
PL-W003	85	1.82	0.00	9.92	1.26
SA-W001	275	1.17	0.00	38.59	2.04
SA-W002	110	1.58	0.00	12.77	1.34
SA-W003	64	1.75	0.00	31.42	2.37
SA-W004	275	1.16	0.00	10.08	1.36
SA-W005	144	1.51	0.00	23.94	1.62
SA-W006	443	1.26	0.00	45.68	2.16
SA-W008	50	1.07	0.00	5.32	1.02
SA-W009	83	1.14	0.00	6.85	1.49
SA-W010	97	1.14	0.00	6.69	1.31
SA-WNW001	256	2.40	0.00	26.30	1.36
SA-WNW002	177	4.06	0.00	234.24	4.72
SA-WNW003	54	2.83	0.00	47.17	2.24
TA-W001 2019	37	1.88	0.00	17.98	1.93
TA-W002	17	1.67	0.00	9.19	1.31
TA-W002 2019	54	1.03	0.00	19.20	2.74
TA-W003	138	1.25	0.00	13.81	1.56
TWest_Quartz	441	0.46	0.00	4.55	1.47

Table 14-4 Capped and Composited Data by Domain

Domain	Count	Mean (Au g/t)	Minimum (Au g/t)	Maximum (Au g/t)	Coefficient of variation
Uncaptured	20240	0.04	0.00	2.25	3.27
Overburden	1982	0.07	0.00	77.10	17.80
Grade Shell	12571	0.68	0.00	5.00	1.54
HW-W001	715	0.69	0.00	3.00	1.20
HW-W002	323	0.63	0.00	3.00	1.14
NW-W001	179	0.88	0.00	3.00	0.89
PL-W001	88	0.91	0.00	5.00	1.27
PL-W002	92	1.23	0.00	5.00	1.11
PL-W003	85	1.43	0.00	4.00	1.00
SA-W001	275	1.07	0.00	7.00	1.36
SA-W002	110	1.43	0.00	6.00	1.09
SA-W003	64	1.46	0.00	6.00	1.28
SA-W004	275	1.12	0.00	6.00	1.24
SA-W005	144	1.37	0.00	8.00	1.17
SA-W006	443	1.17	0.00	11.00	1.43
SA-W008	50	1.02	0.00	3.50	0.93
SA-W009	83	1.06	0.00	4.50	1.39
SA-W010	97	0.93	0.00	3.00	1.10
SA-WNW001	256	2.18	0.00	9.00	1.13
SA-WNW002	177	1.76	0.00	6.00	0.97
SA-WNW003	54	1.75	0.00	8.00	1.41
TA-W001 2019	37	1.30	0.00	5.00	1.29
TA-W002	17	0.99	0.00	2.00	0.84
TA-W002 2019	54	0.64	0.00	3.00	1.41
TA-W003	138	1.06	0.00	4.00	1.04
TWest_Quartz	441	0.46	0.00	4.55	1.47

14.6 Density

Density sampling is discussed in 10.2.4. Density was analyzed using the grade domains. There were a total of 927 density measurements within the resource area. 531 of these were from outside of the domains with an average value of 2.86 t/m^3. A further 320 samples were taken within the Grade Shell domain, with an average value of 2.88 t/m^3. 46 samples were taken from some of the 22 “shear” vein domains, for an average value of 2.90 t/m^3. Finally, 30 samples were taken from the TWest_Quartz domain, which is intended to capture a slightly different style of mineralization (T3, see Section 7), and therefore the lower average value, 2.74 t/m^3, is appropriate in application. These four values were assigned based on the wireframe domains into the block model. A fifth value, 2.20 t/m^3, was assigned to the overburden domain for the purposes of open pit optimization runs.

14.7 Previously Extracted Material

Previous mining of the deposit in the area of the resource has been identified and located to one area of the resource model. Mining shapes for the area were not accurately recreated in 3D and due to this uncertainty the area has been excluded from CIM categorization (see Figure 14-20).

14.8 Interpolation Plan

Inverse-distance-cubed (ID^3) was chosen as the interpolation method. Variography was performed on each domain to determine the orientation and search parameters (while setting a maximum 1st pass range of 50m). Drill hole spacing was in an adequate pattern for the deposit type (not overall occurring in a strict grid, but appropriately spaced across the area of interest) which supports a more accurate and precise ID^3 estimation. ID^3 was chosen over ID^2 after both were tested iteratively, as the heavier weighting of closer samples better reflected the grade distribution in the sample data.

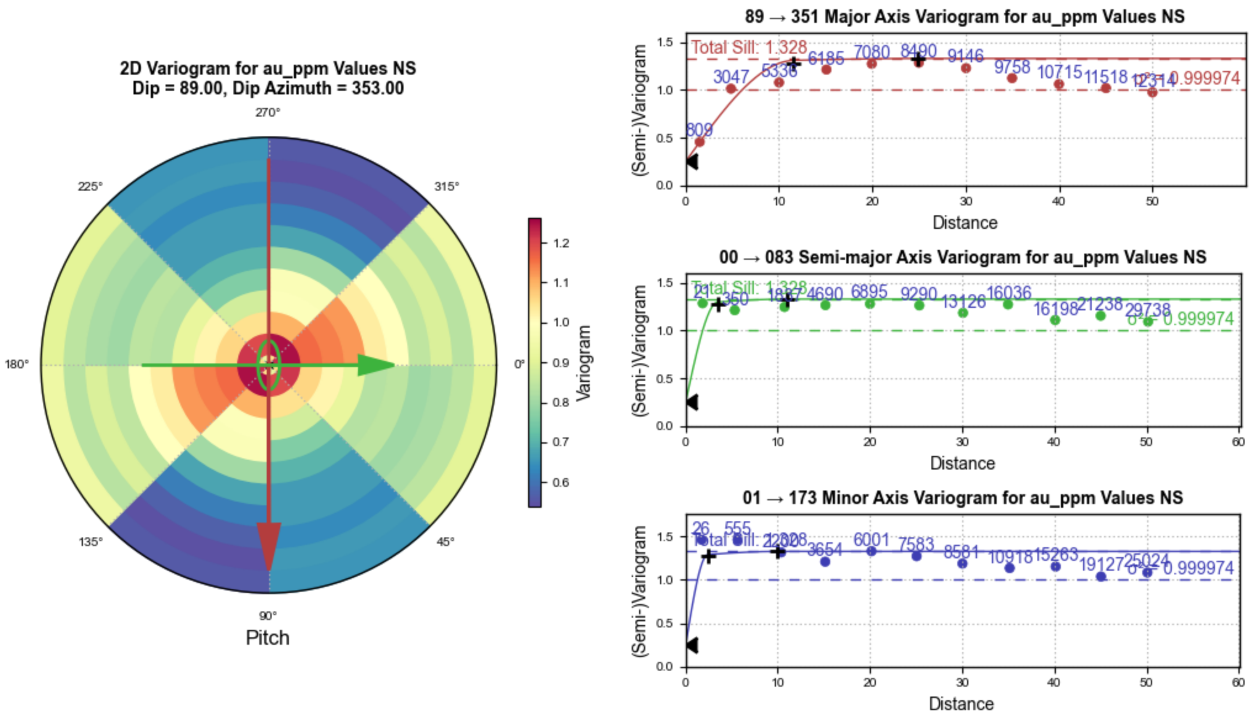


Figure 14-8 Grade Shell Domain Variogram results

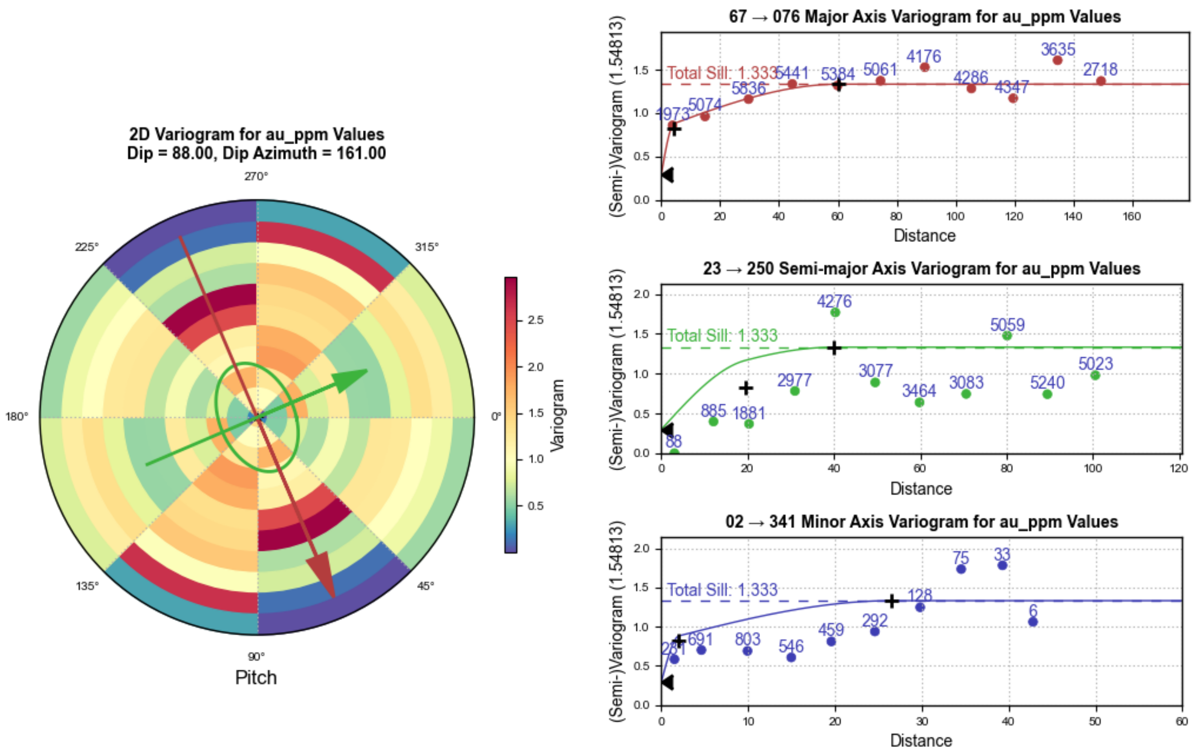


Figure 14-9 Example Variogram results for "vein" Domains (HW-W001)

Due to the geometry of the deposit and the nature of the grade distribution, as discussed in 14.2, the estimation was constrained using 23 wireframe volumes to represent the "vein" mineralization, and an approximate 0.3 g/t Au grade shell to constrain the alteration halo mineralization. Each domain was estimated using only samples captured within the individual domains ("hard" boundaries). The Grade Shell domain was estimated using "Variable Orientation", utilizing the "vein" domain directions to better represent the change of mineralization trends across the deposit (Figure 14-10). The estimation parameters are discussed in 14.9.

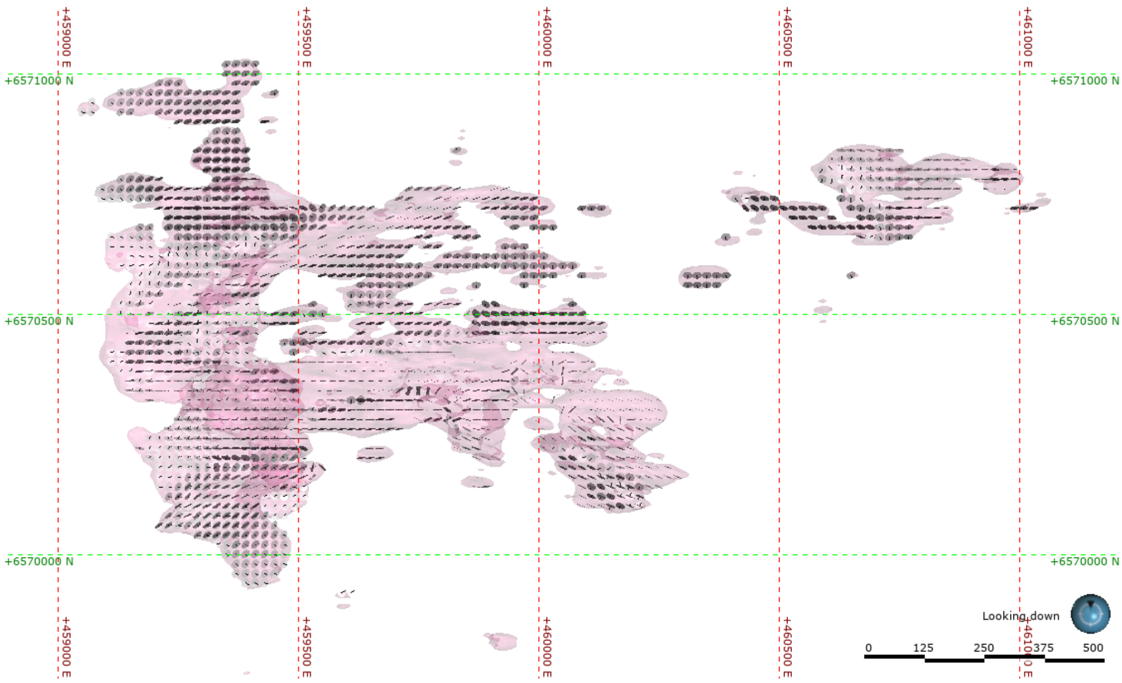


Figure 14-10 Variable Orientation of Grade Shell domain (visualized with directional discs)

14.9 Block Model Parameters

The Block Model was created with parent cells of 5 x 5 x 5 m, and a minimum sub-cell size of 1.25 x 1.25 x 1.25 m. Forty-eight (48) interpolations were performed to populate the final grades into the block model. Both the blocks in the Grade Shell domain and the "vein" domains were estimated using two search ellipses, each with a smaller search ellipse to estimate the best-informed blocks (determined by variography), and then a larger search ellipse to fill out those with wider spacing between samples.

Table 14-5 displays the search parameters and estimation parameters used in the estimation.

Table 14-5 Search Parameters

Domain	Ellipsoid							Samples		
	Maximum	Intermediate	Minimum	2nd Pass	Dip	Azimuth	Pitch	Minimum	Maximum	Max per DH
Grade Shell	25	10	10	x2	Variable Orientation			6	18	3
HW-W001	50	40	25	x2	87.88	161.29	66.85	6	18	3
HW-W002	40	30	10	x2	84.98	335.85	156.6	6	18	3
NW-W001	30	20	17.5	x2	77.6	176.86	112.15	6	18	3
PL-W001	46	42	21.5	x2	49.05	182.47	67.06	6	18	3
PL-W002	20	18	10	x2	89.34	343.35	112.5	6	18	3
PL-W003	40	32	6.5	x2	73.61	179.71	21.36	6	18	3
SA-W001	30	21	10	x2	86.94	170.35	157.5	6	18	3
SA-W002	25	21.5	11	x2	86.06	10.94	67.2	6	18	3
SA-W003	23	30	2.5	x2	85.88	1.58	111.2	6	18	3
SA-W004	50	49	10	x2	88.54	171.54	68.84	6	18	3
SA-W005	42	22	18	x2	82.99	187.9	21.35	6	18	3
SA-W006	40.5	42	20	x2	89.23	353.08	20.513	6	18	3
SA-W008	50	50	8	x2	83.49	167.87	158	6	18	3
SA-W009	50	42	18.5	x2	82.69	174.55	67.62	6	18	3
SA-W010	50	11	7	x2	89.11	19.39	157.65	6	18	3
SA-WNW001	15	15.5	9	x2	85.61	25.57	111.95	6	18	3
SA-WNW002	47	26.5	13	x2	89.87	14.38	23.6	6	18	3
SA-WNW003	34	10	5	x2	62.01	203.49	159.68	6	18	3
TA-W001 2019	50	21	10.5	x2	75.34	165.87	20.9	6	18	3
TA-W002	48	50	9	x2	65.68	191.42	112.7	6	18	3
TA-W002 2019	44	20	16	x2	59.8	157.03	20.8	6	18	3
TA-W003	42	43.5	13	x2	67.54	173.47	68	6	18	3
TWest_Quartz	34.5	41	13.5	x2	31.67	81.21	111.6	6	18	3

14.10 Resource Block Model

14.10.1 Configuration

The geometrical configuration of the block model is summarized in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 Block Model Geometry

	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates	Z Coordinates
Minimum	458750	6569700	740
Maximum	461280	6571265	1245
Parent Block Size	5	5	5
Minimum Sub-block	1.25	1.25	1.25

14.10.2 Cell Attributes

The cell attributes of the block model are summarized in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7 Cell Attributes

Attribute	Type	Description
IJK	Integer	Location Code to identify Parent Block
XC	Real	X Coordinate of Block Centre
YC	Real	Y Coordinate of Block Centre
ZC	Real	Z Coordinate of Block Centre
XINC	Real	X Increment of Block
YINC	Real	Y Increment of Block
ZINC	Real	Z Increment of Block
XMORIG	Real	X Value of Minimum Corner (Block Model Origin)
YMORIG	Real	Y Value of Minimum Corner (Block Model Origin)
ZMORIG	Real	Z Value of Minimum Corner (Block Model Origin)
NX	Integer	Number of Parent Blocks along X Axis
NY	Integer	Number of Parent Blocks along Y Axis
NZ	Integer	Number of Parent Blocks along Z Axis
grade	Real	Estimated Au Grade
sg	Real	Assigned density value (See Section 14.6)
rock	Integer	0=AIR, 1=BEDROCK, 2=OVERBURDEN

14.10.3 Resource Categorization

Mineral resource classification is the application of Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in order of decreasing geological confidence, to the resource block model. These are CIM definition standards (adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014) for reporting on mineral resources and reserves, which are incorporated, by reference, in NI 43-101.

As per CIM (2014):

Measured Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Indicated Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Inferred Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

These categories are applied in consideration of, but not limited to, drill and sample spacing, QA/QC, deposit-type and mineralization continuity, and/or prior mining experience. With respect to resource classification of the Taurus deposit, in consideration of the location accuracy and spacing of the drill holes, as well as the assessment of historical QA/QC protocols, all of this estimation has been classified as inferred.

14.11 Model Validation

14.11.1 Statistics

As is typical in most estimates the grade average between the estimate and the originating samples has lowered.

This is common in part because sampling is inevitably clustered around high-grade areas, creating a bias in the input which is rectified geometrically in the estimation process. Compositing and capping also plays a role in this effect. Some of the smaller zones (both in terms of sample numbers and in volume) have more of a disparity between the sample grade and the estimated grade. This is largely due to capping, as the smaller zones did not establish enough high-grade continuity to warrant higher capping values at this time.

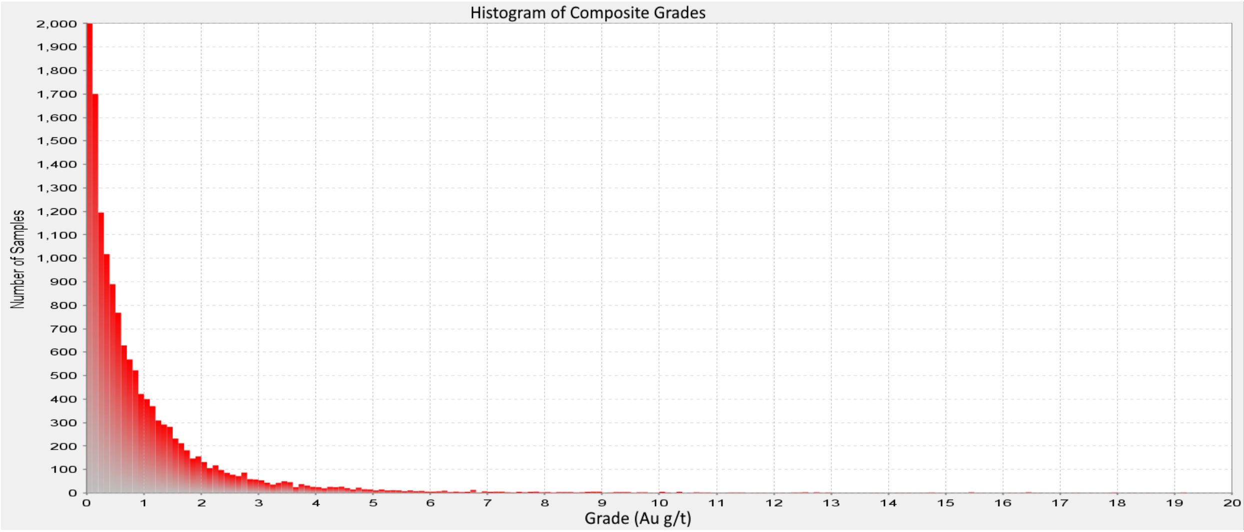
Table 14-8 Statistics in the Mineralized Volumes

Domain	Raw Samples		Composites		Capped Comps		Blocks		
	Mean (Au g/t)	CoV	Mean (Au g/t)	CoV	Mean (Au g/t)	CoV	Mean (Au g/t)	CoV	Volume (m^3)
Uncaptured	0.09	3.32	0.04	3.27	0.04	3.27	0.00	0.00	804,403,332
Overburden	0.41	9.66	0.07	17.80	0.07	17.80	0.00	0.00	15,434,203
Grade Shell	1.16	4.95	0.83	2.98	0.68	1.54	0.33	1.80	43,007,008
HW-W001	0.92	1.88	0.76	1.70	0.69	1.20	0.67	0.88	2,484,281
HW-W002	0.70	1.87	0.70	1.78	0.63	1.14	0.42	1.10	1,006,930
NW-W001	0.96	1.07	0.91	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.66	0.73	364,225
PL-W001	2.51	3.63	1.49	3.62	0.91	1.27	0.82	0.64	212,504
PL-W002	1.67	1.93	1.60	1.94	1.23	1.11	0.74	1.23	107,373
PL-W003	2.06	1.45	1.82	1.26	1.43	1.00	0.98	0.85	68,514
SA-W001	1.63	2.25	1.17	2.04	1.07	1.36	0.73	1.09	353,016
SA-W002	1.70	2.05	1.58	1.34	1.43	1.09	0.86	0.92	137,281
SA-W003	2.49	2.30	1.75	2.37	1.46	1.28	1.16	0.99	90,457
SA-W004	1.38	2.02	1.16	1.36	1.12	1.24	0.99	0.83	280,385
SA-W005	1.51	1.83	1.51	1.62	1.37	1.17	0.99	0.97	246,482
SA-W006	1.44	2.80	1.26	2.16	1.17	1.43	1.06	0.82	498,160
SA-W008	1.09	1.62	1.07	1.02	1.02	0.93	0.99	0.66	90,846
SA-W009	1.47	1.54	1.14	1.49	1.06	1.39	1.02	1.00	203,277
SA-W010	0.97	1.86	1.14	1.31	0.93	1.10	0.57	1.30	238,656
SA-WNW001	2.82	2.05	2.40	1.36	2.18	1.13	0.81	1.48	163,387
SA-WNW002	7.38	8.56	4.06	4.72	1.76	0.97	1.46	0.62	131,338
SA-WNW003	5.60	1.92	2.83	2.24	1.75	1.41	0.20	4.29	135,775
TA-W001 2019	3.85	1.53	1.88	1.93	1.30	1.29	0.48	1.77	175,842
TA-W002	2.19	1.49	1.67	1.31	0.99	0.84	1.02	0.39	43,787
TA-W002 2019	2.05	2.71	1.03	2.74	0.64	1.41	0.28	1.46	375,246
TA-W003	1.56	2.14	1.25	1.56	1.06	1.04	0.84	0.81	746,131
TWest_Quartz	0.43	1.78	0.46	1.47	0.46	1.47	0.38	1.44	2,719,053

14.11.2 Population Distribution

Histograms are used to determine whether the population distribution has been accurately maintained in the estimation process. This ensures that the data has not been unnecessarily smoothed.

Histograms were reviewed for the overall captured sample population versus the overall estimated blocks. The population distributions compare favourably, with the normal reduction of the mean and shifting of the population to slightly lower grades.



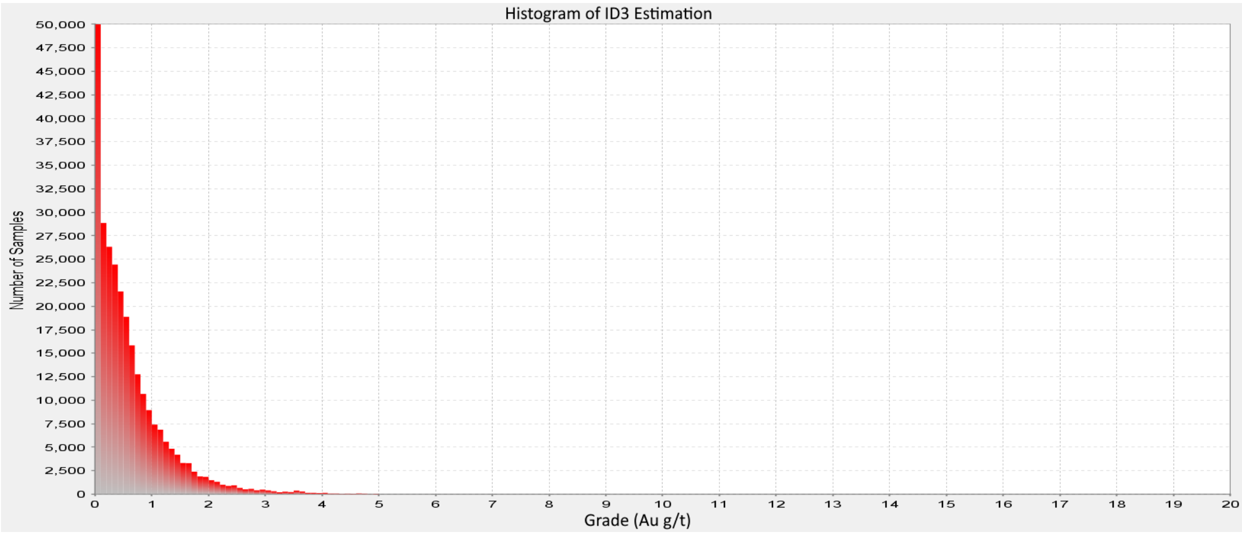


Figure 14-11 Histograms of all zones (Top – composites, Bottom – block model results)

14.11.3 Sections and Plans

Sections and Plans confirm the correlation between drill results and estimated grades. Continuity seems logical and there are no glaring mismatches between drill hole grades and block model grades. The only obvious deviations from the sample data in the estimate are in unmodeled high-grade zones, and therefore represent the conservative nature of the estimation.

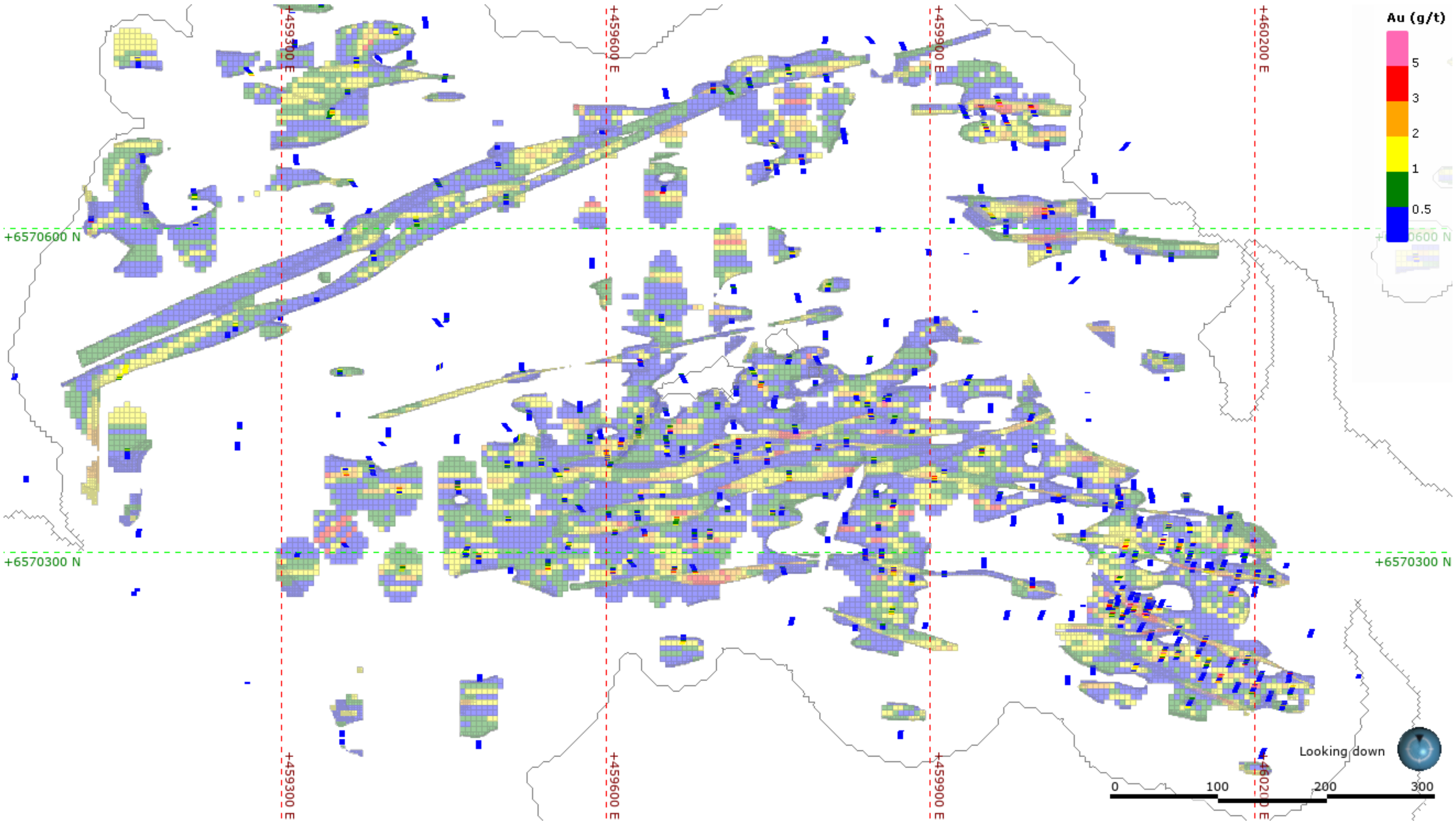


Figure 14-12 Typical Plan – 1075 masl, 10m burden

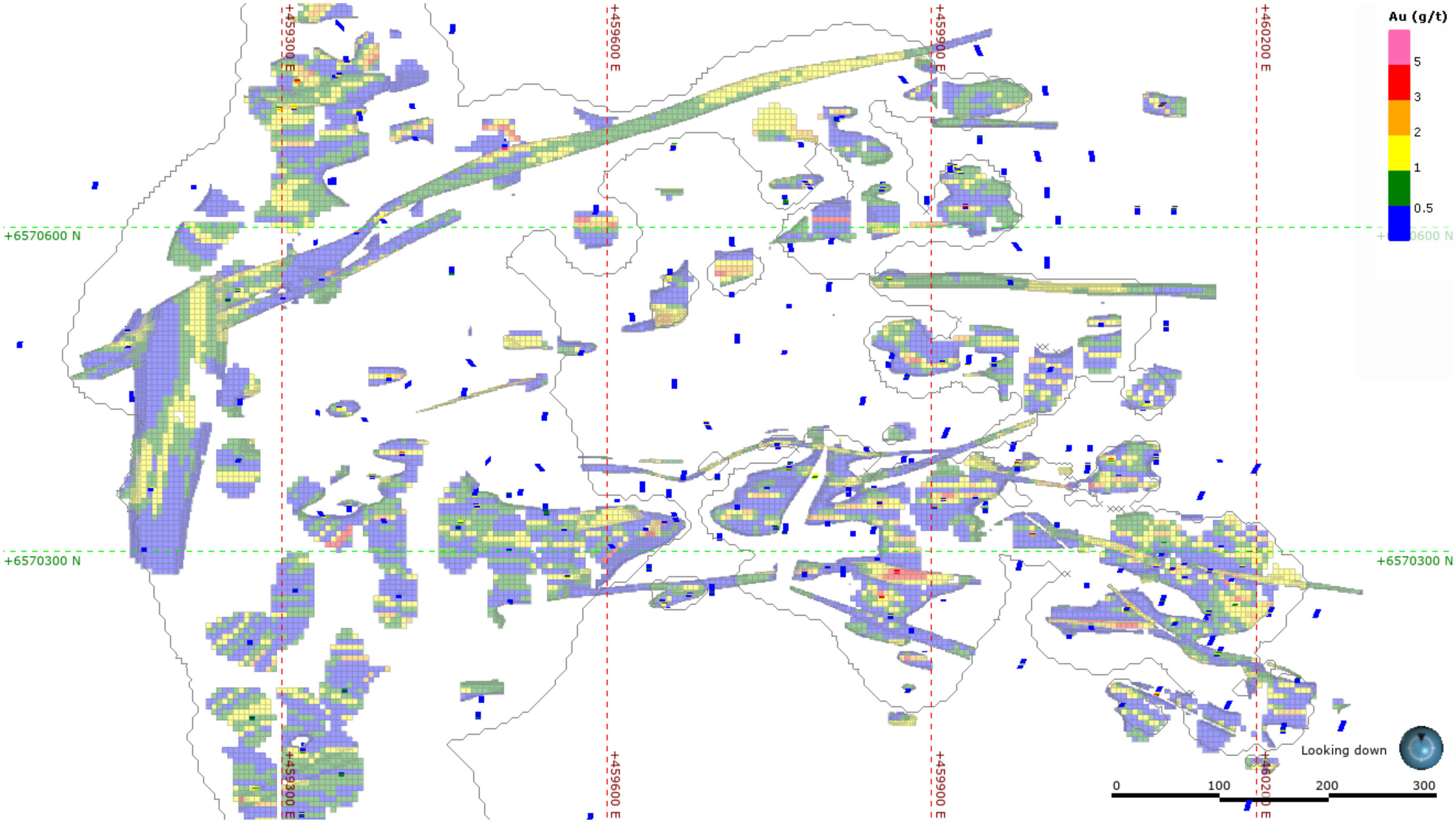


Figure 14-13 Typical Plan – 1025 masl, 10m burden

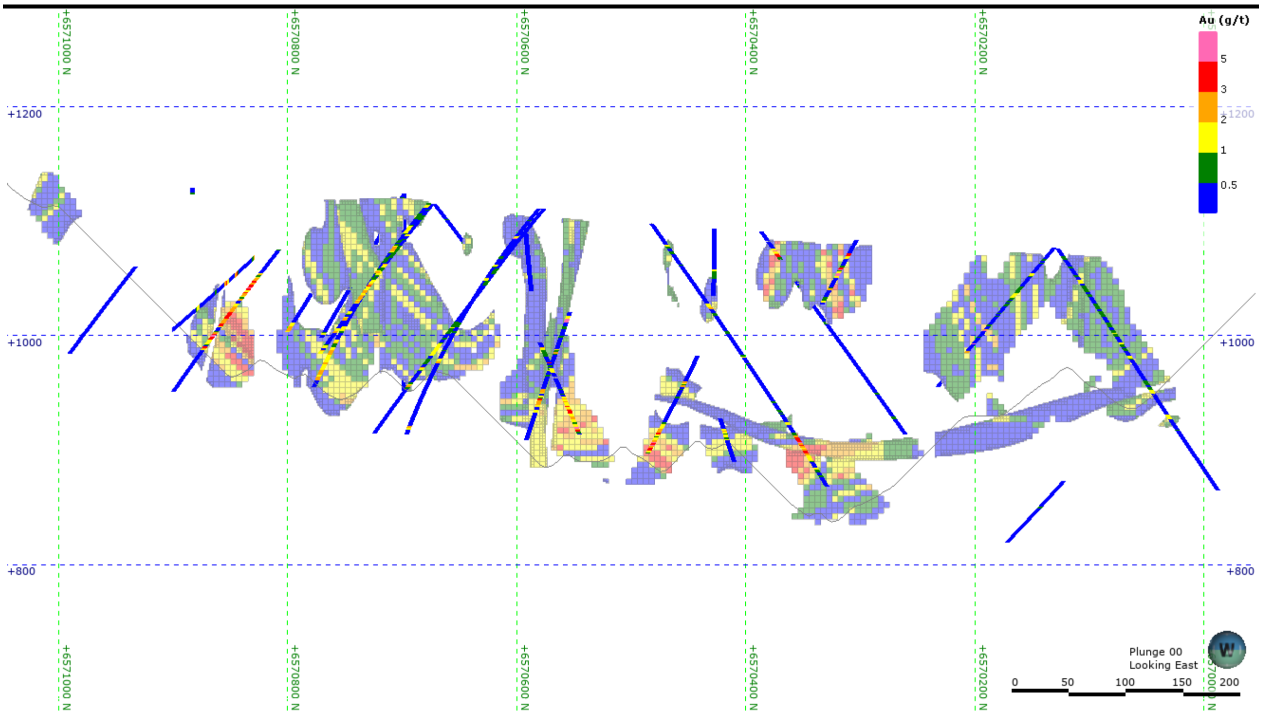


Figure 14-14 Typical Section – 459350E, 25m burden

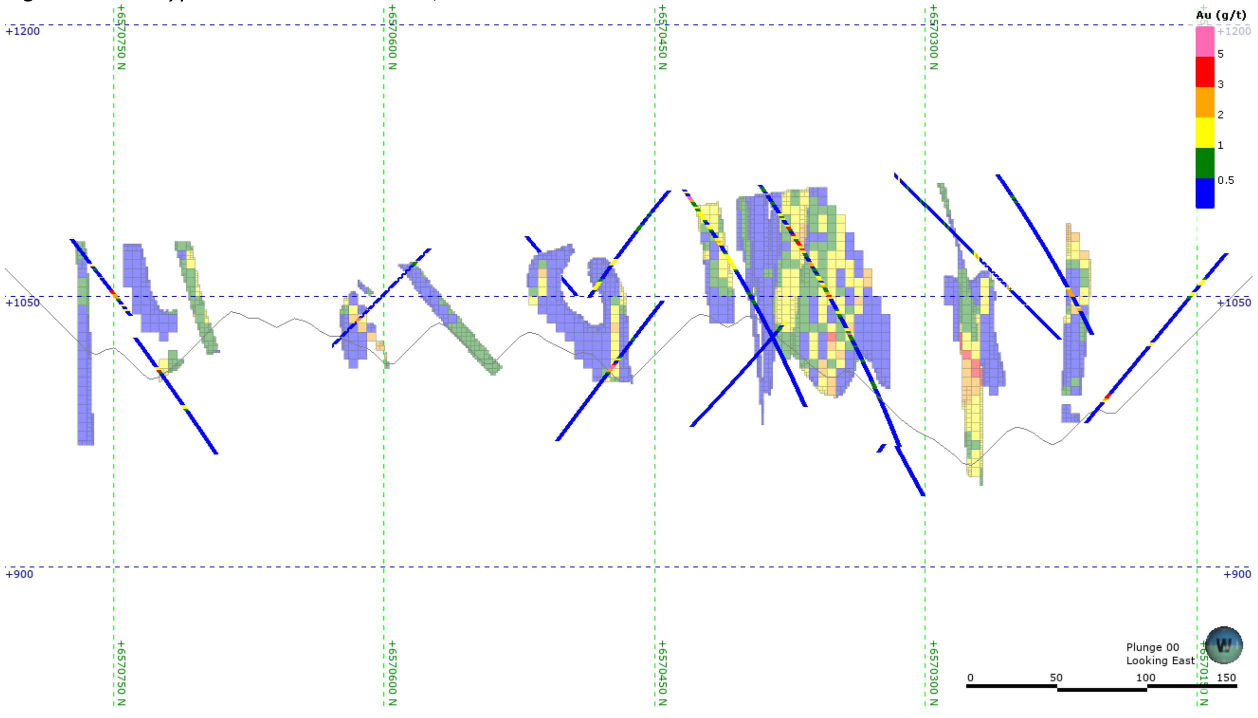


Figure 14-15 Typical Section – 459890E, 35m burden

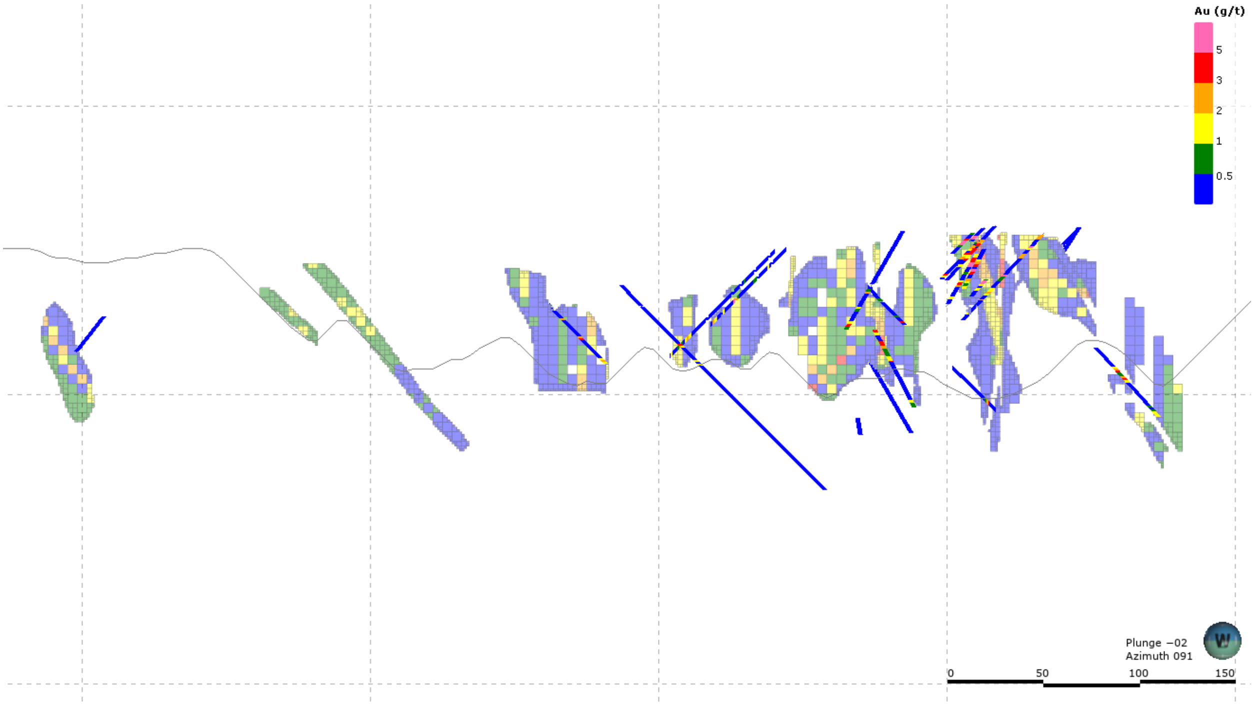


Figure 14-16 Typical Section – 460105E, 15m burden

14.11.4 Trend Analysis

Geographic trends are validated using swath plots. This can identify over-smoothing as well as high-grade over-spreading. In this instance, the swath plots confirm the correlation between composites and estimated grades in all directions. The estimated grades track well in all directions with the sample data. There is a slight discrepancy in the upper parts of the model; this is common at the margins of the data.

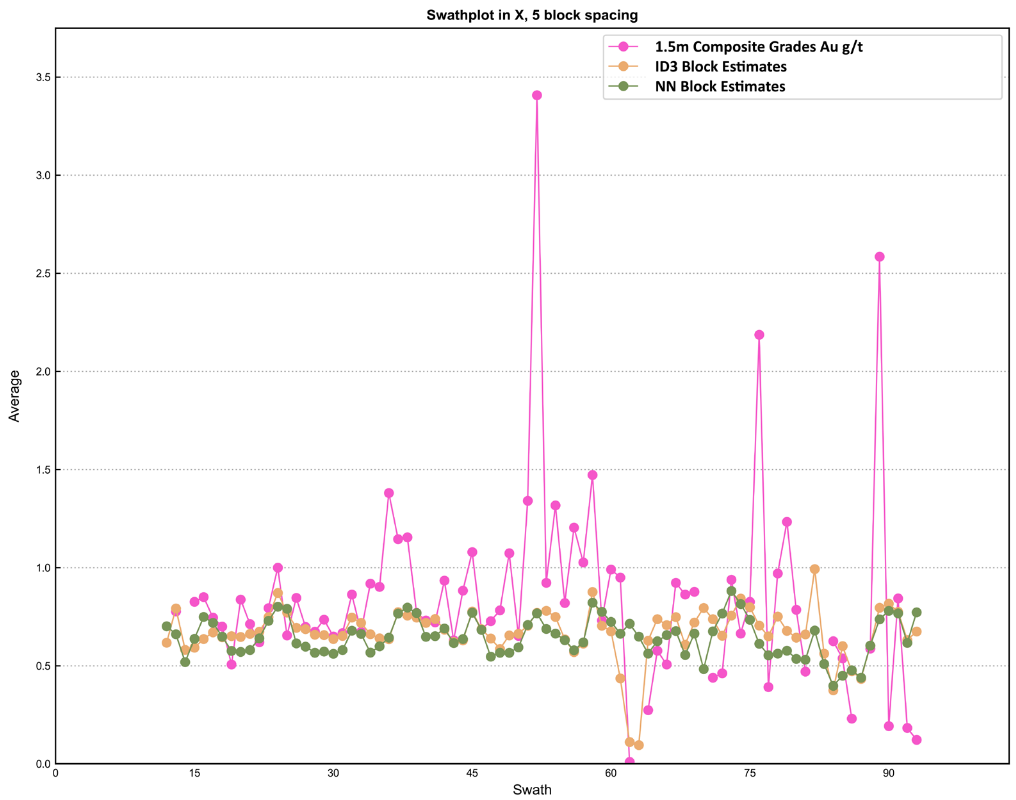


Figure 14-17 5m X Axis (Easting) Swath Plot, All Zones

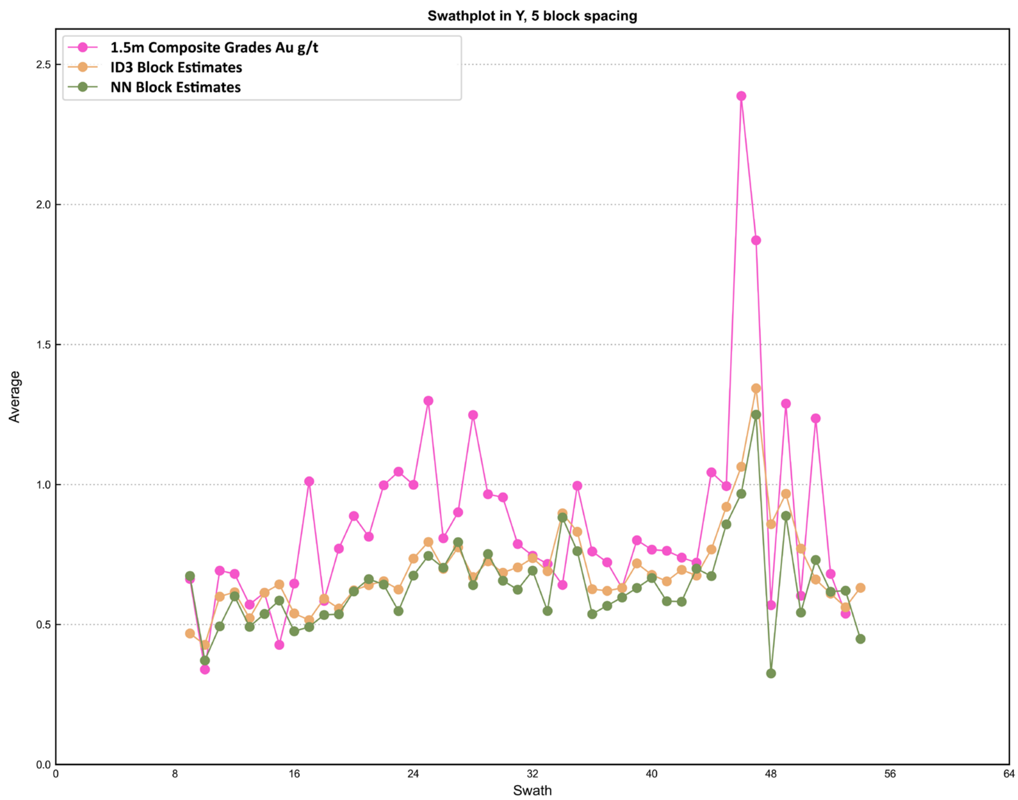


Figure 14-18 5m Y Axis (Northing) Swath Plot, All Zones

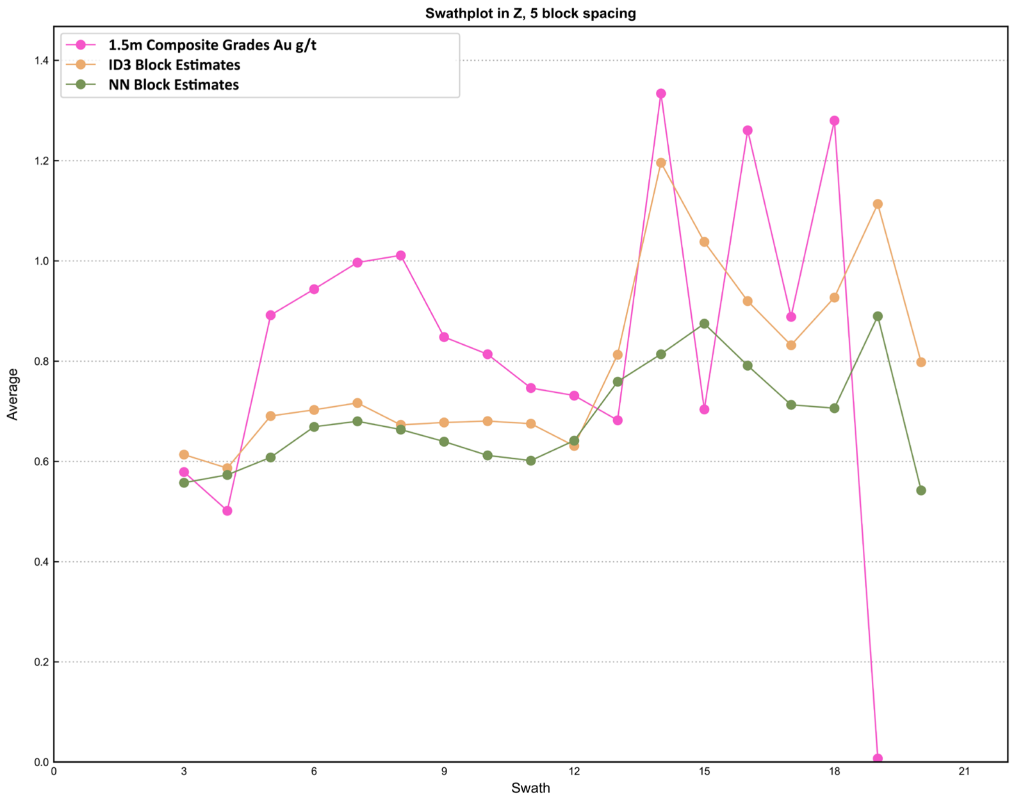


Figure 14-19 5m Z Axis (Elevation) Swath Plot, All Zones

14.12 Mineral Resource Tabulation

14.12.1 Cut-off Grade and Pit Optimization

The Taurus mineral resource is tabulated at Au (g/t) cut-offs.

The author has based the categorization and cut-off grade of the deposit on the principle of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, with a bulk open pit production scenario. The author believes that this is warranted for the deposit given the following:

- Long-term commodity prices based on a 2- and 3-year trailing average
- Exchange rate for US$ to C$ based on a 2-year trailing average of 0.78
- Mineral Process recovery, absent detailed studies, of 92% for Au
- Operating costs take into account:
    - The scale of the deposit
    - The near surface mineral resource with >75% of reported resource tonnes and oz within 100m of surface, which confirms the compact and continuous nature of the deposit making it amenable to large scale open pit mining methods
    - Access and proximity to necessary infrastructure (highways, power grid)

Optimized pit shells were generated to quantify the estimated material in the block model with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The pit shells were run on a regularized model, with blocks measuring 5 x 5 x 5 m. The overall pit slope angle was set at 45°. Key input assumptions are summarized in Table 14-9.

Table 14-9 Open Pit Optimization Inputs

Inputs	Units	
Au Recovery	%	92
Exchange Rate	US$:C$	0.78
Au Price	US$/oz	1800
OPEX Mining Cost	C$/t processed	15.00
Processing Cost	C$/t processed	11.00
G&A Cost	C$/t processed	4.50
External Mining Dilution	%	5
Mining Recovery	%	98
Pit Slope Angles	Degrees	45
Strip Ratio	Waste t : Above cut-off t	4.36:1

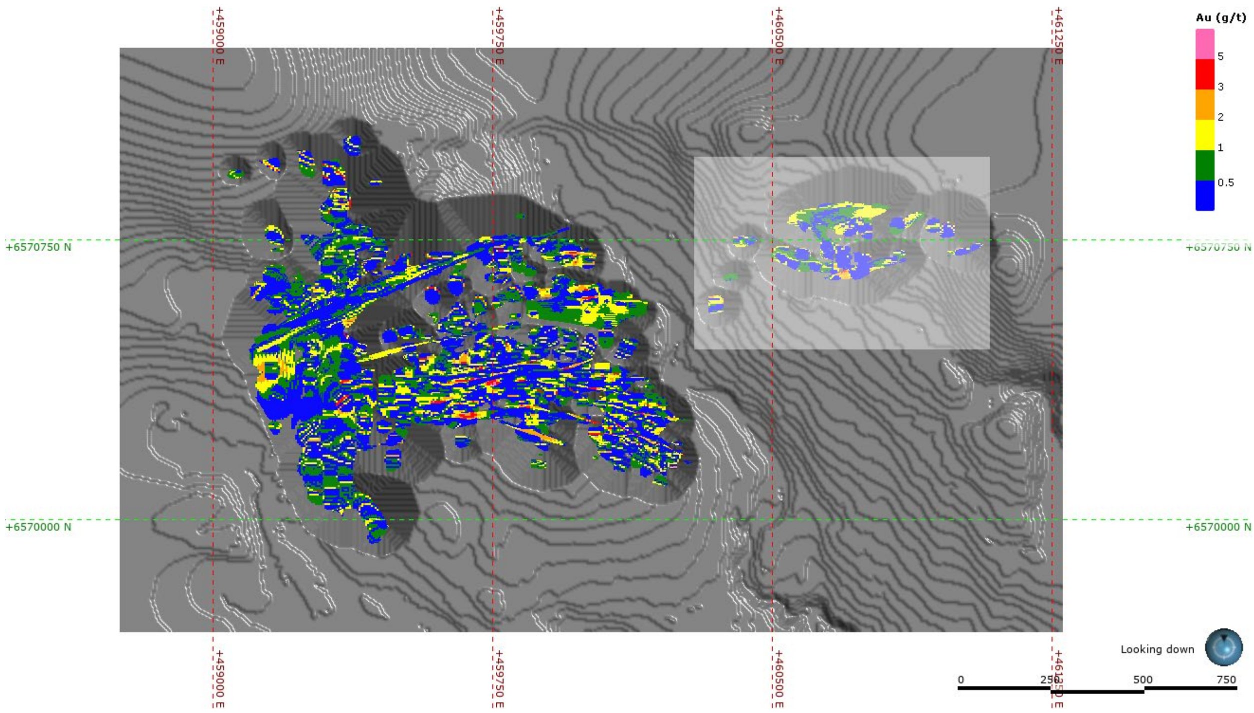


Figure 14-20 Pit Optimization with Estimated Blocks (Previously Mined Area highlighted by transparent rectangle has been excluded from categorization)

14.12.2 Resource Table

Table 14-11 displays the grade-tonnage summary by Au (g/t) cut-off for the inferred resources of the Taurus deposit. The chosen reporting cut-off is 0.5 g/t Au. These numbers are reported inside the pit optimization and considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit bulk mining methods.

Table 14-10 Inferred Resources Estimated for the Taurus Deposit

Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
0.50	37,900,000	1.14	1,390,000

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*

4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*

5. *Historically mined areas were excluded from reporting of this mineral resource.*

6. *Metal price used was US$ 1,800/oz Au (Exchange Rate 0.78$US:1$C) with process recoveries of 92%. A C$15/t OPEX mining cost, C$11/t process cost, and C$4.50/t G&A cost were used. The constraining pit optimization uses pit slopes of 45°, dilution of 5% and mining recovery of 98%.*

Table 14-11 displays additional cut-offs to demonstrate the sensitivity of the estimated grades captured by the pit shell at different cut-offs. The expanded calculations in the sensitivity table outside of the chosen reporting cut-off should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade.

Table 14-11 Grade sensitivity of Estimated Grades within Pit Shell

Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
0.40	44,600,000	1.03	1,480,000
0.50	37,900,000	1.14	1,390,000
0.60	32,000,000	1.24	1,280,000
0.70	27,000,000	1.36	1,180,000
0.80	23,000,000	1.46	1,080,000
0.90	19,600,000	1.57	990,000
1.00	16,800,000	1.67	900,000

The author is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors that would materially affect this mineral resource estimate.

14.12.3 Grade – Tonnage Curves

Grade-tonnage curves demonstrate the sensitivity of the estimated grade and tonnage to higher cut-offs.

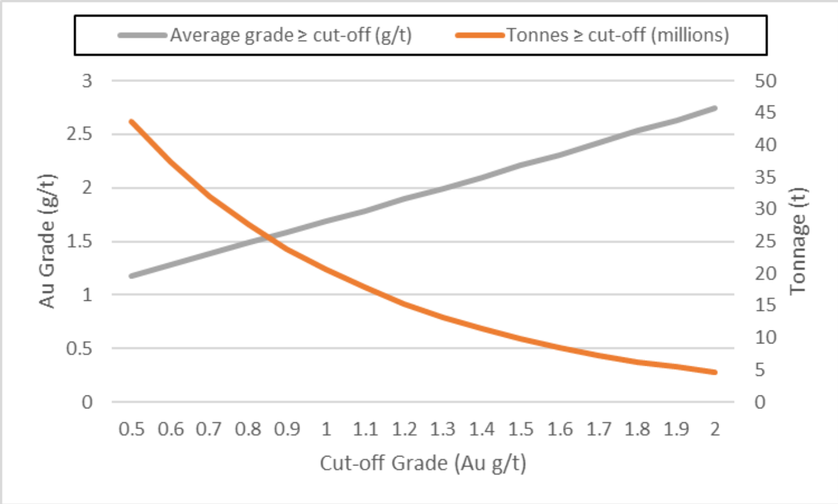


Figure 14-21 Grade (Au g/t) and Tonnage (t) Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18 Property Infrastructure

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are several mineral exploration properties adjacent to the Cassiar Gold Property (Figure 15-1). Most of these are polymetallic or base metal prospects that are associated with intrusive rocks and limestone and are not directly relevant to gold exploration at Cassiar because they are not gold prospects and are hosted in dissimilar geological settings.

A jade mining operation is now based at the former site of the Cassiar asbestos mine, which operated until the early 1990s. Several seasonal placer mining operations hold surface rights within or close to the Property, as discussed in section 4.3.

23.1 Eagle Mountain Property

Golden Sky Minerals Corp. staked a new exploration position known as the Eagle Mountain Property south of the Cassiar Gold Property in 2020 (Figure 15-1). A gap between the southern boundary of the Cassiar Property and the northern boundary of the Eagle Mountain Property corresponds to a broad river valley.

The Eagle Mountain Property is an early-stage exploration project targeting orogenic gold mineralization in a setting that is geologically similar to the Cassiar Gold Property. Limited geological mapping, trenching, and surface geophysical work was done in the 1980s on the Property. Information about the Eagle Mountain Property is presented here only for regional context, and information has not been verified by the Qualified Person for this report. (Golden Sky Minerals, 2022)

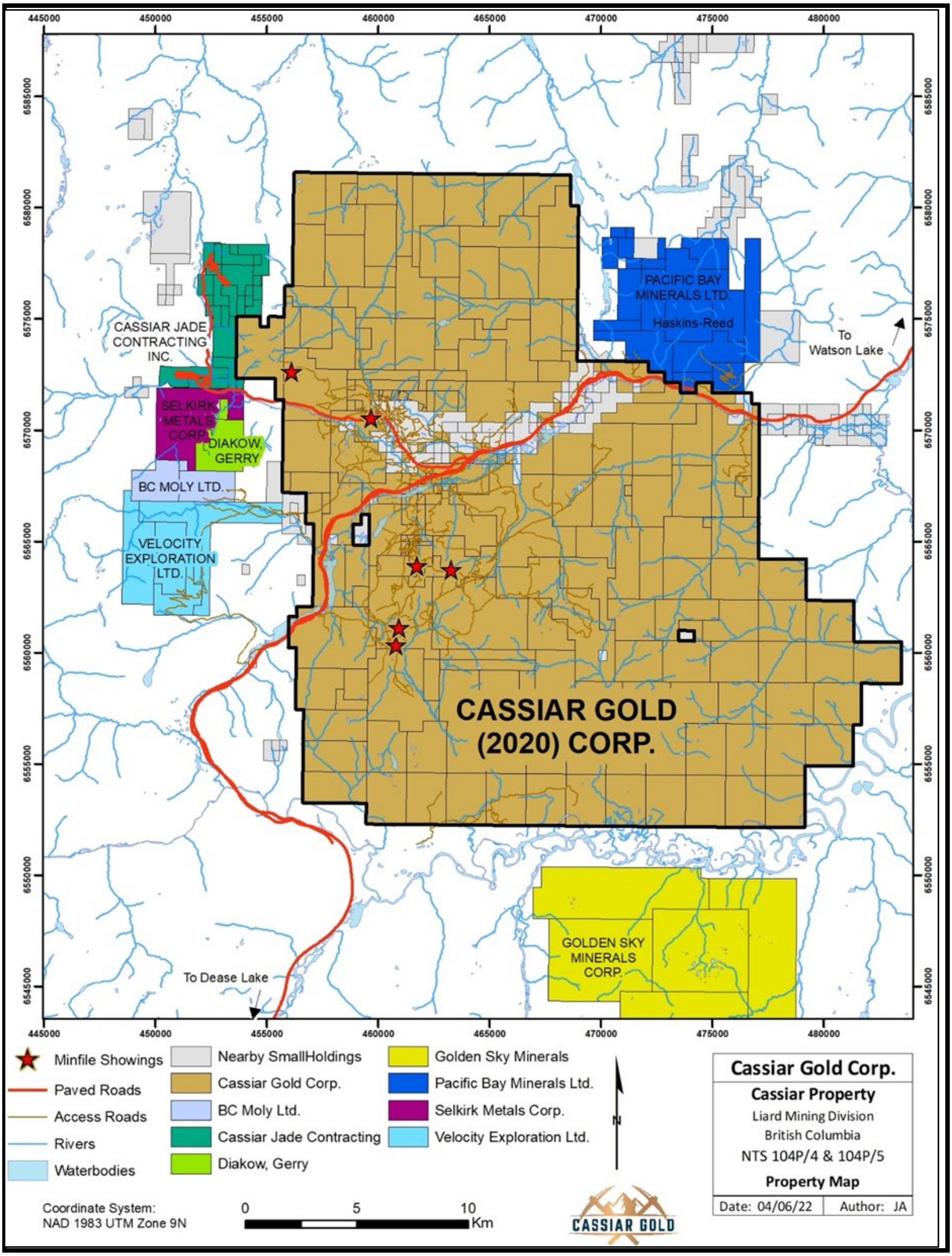


Figure 23-1 Cassiar Gold Property Adjacent Property Map

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Cassiar Gold Property.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Cassiar Gold Property is a project in northern BC with a large land package and considerable history and opportunity. The Property has good infrastructure including road access, grid power, and a permanent camp in good operating condition. The land package is extensive and will require many years of work to fully evaluate and assess its full potential.

The Property hosts both high-grade and low-grade gold mineralization, occuring along a 15 km long trend. The mineralization is hosted within mafic volcanics and is usually associated with regional and property-scale thrust faults, dextral faults, and zones of listwanite.

Cassiar has undertaken preliminary drilling and exploration campaigns with success on the Property and is implementing all appropriate Best Practice protocols, as well as additional practices such as oriented core, north-seeking gyro surveys, selective HQ drilling, and magnetic susceptibility measurements.

There are no significant risks or uncertainties specifically relevant to this Property, only the normal uncertainties associated with future changes in political, regulatory, financial, and metal market environments.

25.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

Cassiar asked the author to estimate a mineral resource on the Taurus deposit.

The resource was estimated into 23 “vein” domains and a grade shell (nominally 0.3 g/t Au) domain, intended to best represent the deposit (with current understanding and information) with regards to its geology and the proposed open pit extraction method.

Table 25-1 summarizes the gold mineral resources for the Taurus deposit, effective April 28, 2022.

Table 25-1 Inferred Resources Estimated for the Taurus Deposit

Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
0.50	37,900,000	1.14	1,390,000

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Historically mined areas were excluded from reporting of this mineral resource.*
6. *Metal price used was US$ 1,800/oz Au (Exchange Rate 0.78$US:1$C) with process recoveries of 92%. A C$15/t OPEX mining cost, C$11/t process cost, and C$4.50/t G&A cost were used. The constraining pit optimization uses pit slopes of 45°, dilution of 5% and mining recovery of 98%.*

25.2 Other Conclusions

One of the tailings storage facilities on the Property (TM-TFS-1) from the Table Mountain mine is a good prospect for gold recovery. Discrepancies were discovered between bench-scale and bulk metallurgical testing completed in 2018 on the tailings and should be resolved in order to properly assess the viability of the tailings for economic reprocessing.

A 5,500 tonne bulk sample was extracted from the Sable area and stockpiled at the mill site. Sampling should be conducted in order to understand the potential for processing and recovery.

The Property has multiple issues relating to historic mining and exploration that require ongoing attention and/or remediation. Cassiar has shown a pro-active approach to these issues, which should continue with all future work programs.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Phase 1

The author recommends an aggressive drilling campaign at both Taurus and the other vein systems of Cassiar South. At Taurus, drilling should continue to both validate historically drilled areas (to improve the confidence of the resource estimate and therefor improve its classification) and expand it laterally and at depth. At Cassiar South, to continue to drill-test potential for lateral and downdip extensions of known vein systems at Cassiar South, continuity of mineralization between gaps in historical drill holes, as well as potential for new parallel or stacked vein systems. Additional exploration activities should include: geotechnical data collection while drilling, targeted ground geophysics, field mapping/sampling, soil and channel sampling, and core relogging/sampling of historical core. Some of these are continuations of ongoing work from the last two years of Cassiar's exploration work. Table 26-1 contains estimated costing for this exploration work, which includes a 15% contingency.

The decision point for Phase 1 is whether or not enough drilling is completed to provide enough information to continue with Phase 2. The recommendation here is for approximately 20,000m which would provide ample support for Phase 2.

26.2 Phase 2

If Phase 1 is completed, the field work should be followed up by continued compilation work that, combined with the new data, should feed into advanced geological modeling and interpretation at Taurus and Cassiar South. Additionally, samples from the Phase 1 drilling should be earmarked for metallurgical testwork (targeted to characterize the metallurgical domaining inherent to the various mineralization styles). Finally, a comprehensive review of geochemical and structural studies and data that could both feed into the advanced modeling and help target additional programs for follow-up drilling campaigns. Table 26-1 contains estimated costing for this exploration work, which includes a 15% contingency.

Table 26-1 Recommended Phase 1 and Phase 2 Programs with Estimated Costs

Phase	Item	Description	Total ($CAD)
Phase 1	Drilling	Approximately 20,000m of drilling at targets such as Taurus, and vein systems of Cassiar South; All-in costs including assay, personnel, and operating costs	$ 8,000,000.00
	Geotechnical	Geotechnical data collection at Taurus area	$ 75,000.00
	Relog/resample select historical drill core	Verify and supplement geological data; increase sample coverage	$ 100,000.00
	Field program/target generation	Follow up recent field sampling; Additional prospecting; Soil, grab, and channel sampling; Assay and personnel costs	$ 250,000.00
	Geophysics	Ground geophysics at select regional prospects	$ 250,000.00
	Phase 1 Subtotal		***$ 8,675,000.00***
Phase 2	3D modeling	Advance geological models at Taurus and Cassiar South	$ 100,000.00
	Other	Metallurgical testwork; Geochemical and structural review	$ 350,000.00
	Phase 2 Subtotal		***$ 450,000.00***
All	**Total**		**$ 9,125,000.00**

26.3 Additional Recommendations

The following are also suggested for in the Taurus area:

- Further investigations into the historical mining records to attempt to rebuild a 3D understanding of the historical extraction
- Continue current QA/QC program, reducing the number of certified reference materials in use to only three or four to ensure robust data populations
- Refine structure for managing/reporting alteration data within the Company database
- Initiate lithogeochemical classification for the Property using recently acquired multielement and whole rock data with focus on differentiating within the mafic volcanic package
- Increase regional exploration component of the program; with limited regional exploration work conducted on the 59,000-hectare land package in recent years, several target areas remain underexplored (sparsely mapped, sampled, or drilled)
    - To support regional exploration targeting, the author recommends continuing to develop individual target evaluations and rankings

Specifically, the Table Mountain area should be assessed for the potential of low-grade, bulk-tonnage mineralization. Preliminary work should focus on compiling and assessing historical information for pervasive alteration.

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28 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length as metres or centimetres, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne (g/t), or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb).

All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars. All UTM positions referenced in this report and on its accompanying figures are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83), Zone 9.

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt-	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t-	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)
VMS	volcanogenic massive sulphide
ECFZ	Erickson Creek Fault Zone
BLFZ	Boomerang-Lyla Fault Zone
URCP	Updated Reclamation and Closure Plan
CMM	Closure Maintenance Manual
rec'd	recovered
tpd	tons per day
ha	hectares
TM	Table Mountain
TSF	tailings storage facility
DSI	Dam Safety Inspection
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
DGPS	differential corrected GPS
IP	Induced Potential
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
ARR	Annual Reclamation Report
NOW	Notice of Work
MYAB	Multi-year Area-based permit
FN	First Nations
DRFN	Dease River First Nations
CoV	Coefficient of Variation

Conversions

1 gram = 0.0322 troy ounces

1 troy ounce = 31.104 grams

1 ton = 2000 pounds

1 tonne = 1000 kilograms

1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm = 1000 ppb

1 troy ounces/ton = 34.29 gram/tonne

1 gram/tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces/ton

1 kilogram = 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds

1 pound = 0.454 kilograms

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 foot = 0.3048 metres

1 metre = 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet

1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

1 acre = 0.4047 hectares

1 sq mile = 2.59 square kilometres

1 hectare = 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres

29 Certificate of Qualification

I, Scott Zelligan, B.Sc. (Honours), P.Geo. (ON), do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent Consulting Geologist residing at 3357 Beechwood Drive, Coldwater, Ontario, L0K 1E0.
2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science Honours, Earth Sciences, from Carleton University (Ottawa, Ontario) in 2008.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (No. 2078).
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for a total of over thirteen years since my graduation from university; as an employee of major and junior mining companies, as an employee of engineering consulting firms, and as an independent consultant, including: five months working underground in a producing gold mine; three years working in exploration for numerous commodities (including base, precious, and other minerals); and eight years of resource estimation work including modelling, estimating, and evaluating mineral properties of all types (including base, precious, and other minerals) throughout North America and occasionally globally. I have previously been the primary author on seven NI 43-101 technical reports as well as secondary author or contributor on several others. I have worked on numerous properties with similar or comparative mineralization styles to the Property.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have visited the Cassiar Property from September 10-12, 2019.
7. I am the primary author of the technical report titled: "*National Instrument 43 101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property*" for Cassiar Gold Corp. with an effective date of April 28, 2022 (the "Report"). I am responsible for sections 1-8, 11-27, and sub-section 10.1 of the Report.
8. I have no prior experience with the Property.
9. As of the Effective Date of the technical report (28 April 2022), 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.
10. I am independent of the Issuer and the Property, applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

DATED this 6th day of May 2022

["SIGNED AND SEALED"]
{ Scott Zelligan }

Scott Zelligan, B.Sc., P. Geo.

30 Certificate of Qualification

I, James G. Moors do hereby by certify that:

1. I am currently Sole Proprietor of:

   Moors Geoscience.

   1435 Harbour Drive

   Coquitlam, B.C., BC V3J 5V3

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Hons degree in Earth Science from the University of Waterloo in 1989.
3. I am a member in good standing of Engineers & Geoscientists British Columbia (No. 25807)
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for over 30 years and have examined and reported on numerous precious metal deposits throughout the world including northwestern British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of a "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I was employed as a Consultant on the Property from January to June 2021 but have had no involvement with the Property or company since that time.
7. I have completed a current personal inspection of the Property from May 29 – June 25, 2021.
8. I am a contributing author of the technical report titled: "*National Instrument 43 101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property*" for Cassiar Gold Corp. with an effective date of April 28, 2022 (the "Report"). I am responsible for Sections 9 and 10, as well as sub-section 12.4 of the Report.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of the writer's knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I am independent of Cassiar Gold Corp. as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F 1, and the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

DATED this 6th day of May 2022

["SIGNED AND SEALED"]
{James Moors}

James G. Moors, B.Sc., P. Geo.

31 Certificate of Qualification

I, Chantal Jolette, B.Sc. (Honours), P.Geo. (ON), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Qualitica Consulting Inc. residing at 54 Bayside Crescent, Sudbury, Ontario, P3B 0B9.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Geology, from the University of Ottawa (Ottawa, Ontario) in 2001.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (No. 1518) and l'Ordre des Géologue du Québec (No 2214).
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for a total of over twenty one years since my graduation from university; as an employee of junior and mid-tier mining companies, as an employee of geological consulting firms, and as an independent consultant, including: fifteen years working in exploration and production with focus on database management and analytical quality control; five years working for as a geological consultant with focus on analyzing quality control data and reporting on quality control data, with the majority of the projects focused on gold exploration and mining in North America and globally. I have previously been a contributing author for Section 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have not visited the Cassiar Property.
7. I am a contributing author of the technical report titled: "*National Instrument 43 101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property*" for Cassiar Gold Corp. with an effective date of April 28, 2022 (the "Report"). I am responsible for sub-section 11.4 and sub-section 12.2 of the report.
8. I have no prior experience with the Property.
9. As of the Effective Date of the technical report (28 April 2022), 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.
10. I am independent of the Issuer and the Property, applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

DATED this 6th day of May 2022

["SIGNED AND SEALED"]
{ Chantal Jolette}

Chantal Jolette, B.Sc., P. Geo., géo