# NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
# on the
# GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
# Chilcotin Region, British Columbia

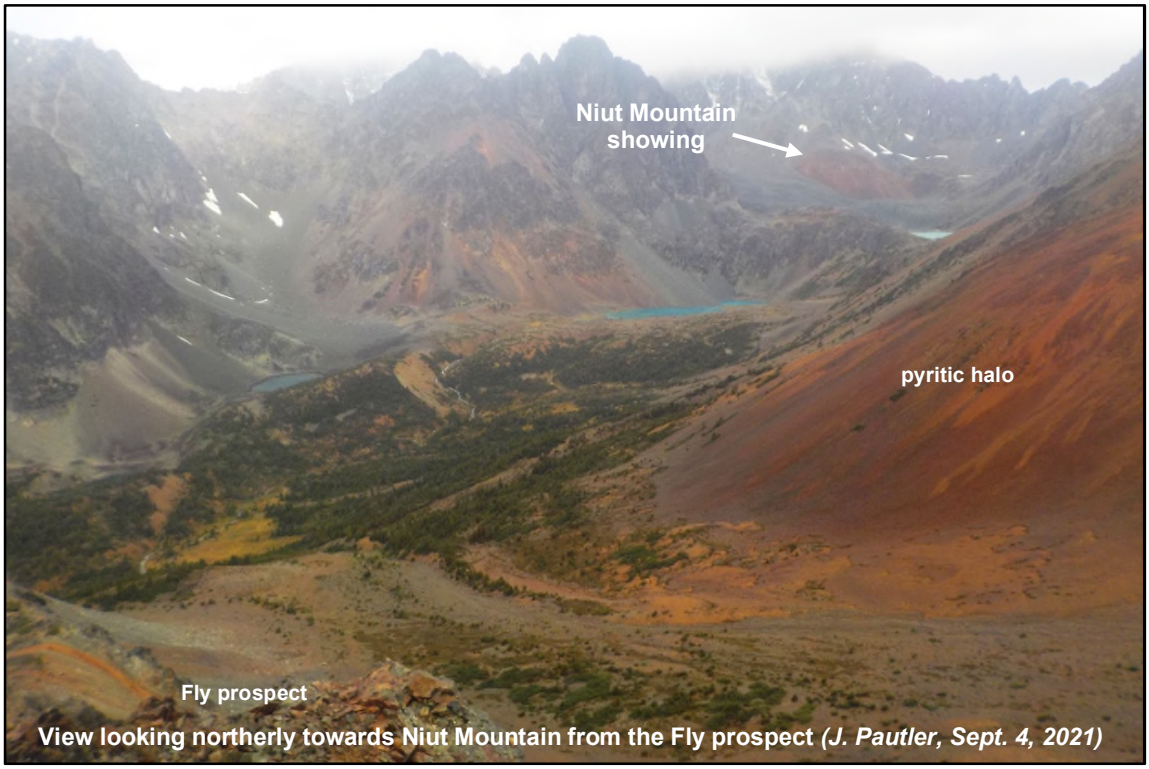
**NTS: 92N/9W & 10E**

**Latitude 51°37'N Longitude 124°29'W**

**UTM: 397770mE, 5718726mN, Nad 83 Zone 10**

**Clinton Mining Division**

Site visit on September 4 and 5, 2021




View looking northerly towards Niut Mountain from the Fly prospect *(J. Pautler, Sept. 4, 2021)*

**For**
**Goldplay Mining Inc.**
Suite 650 - 1021 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6E 0C3

**By**
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

December 18, 2021

# 1.0 Executive Summary

The Goldstorm South Project (the "Project") is located at latitude 51°37'N and longitude 124°29'W on NTS map sheets 92N/9W & 10E, approximately 170 km west-southwest of Williams Lake and 185 km northwest of Pemberton, southwestern British Columbia. Access is by helicopter, available from White Saddle Air Services Ltd.'s permanent base at Bluff Lake, 22 km northwest of the Project and 26 km south of Tatla Lake, which lies 220 km by paved highway west of Williams Lake, British Columbia. Road access exists to within 3.5 km of the Project. The 2,379 hectare Project comprises five contiguous mineral tenures within the Clinton Mining Division, which are 100% owned by Cazador Exploration Ltd. ("Cazador") of Peachland, British Columbia, subject to an option agreement with Goldplay Mining Inc. ("Goldplay"). This report was prepared to comply with Goldplay's obligations pursuant to NI 43-101.

A site visit of the Project was conducted on September 4 and 5, 2021 during the latest exploration program at which time the author collected 19 rock and 14 soil samples for verification and evaluation purposes from select occurrences and their extensions.

Regionally the Project is situated within the northern Cadwallader terrane, including the Methow terrane, in the southeast Coast Belt proximal to its contact with the Coast Plutonic Complex. Mineral occurrences in the region include vein deposits and magmatic-hydrothermal systems, which include porphyry deposits.

The Goldstorm South Project is primarily underlain by arc related volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group, and associated Late Triassic, primarily tonalitic, intrusions. A system of north to northwest trending faults transects the central property area, including the West Niut transcurrent fault in the west and three southwesterly directed thrust faults, the easternmost one being the East Niut fault. The West Niut fault is a probable splay of the Tchaikazan fault, the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system which passes through the Bralorne gold camp of orogenic vein deposits (located about 140 km southeast of the Project) that have collectively produced over four million ounces of gold *(website at https://taliskerresources.com/)*. Mineralization and production from the Bralorne gold camp is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.

Additionally, the Project is situated within the northern Cordilleran Porphyry belt, which is associated with intra-oceanic island arc terranes. The belt includes numerous present and former copper ±gold-molybdenum mines and development projects including Prosperity and Poison Mountain, which lie 65 and 143 km east-southeast of the Project, respectively. The geologically similar past producing Gibraltar mine, hosted by the Late Triassic Granite Mountain tonalitic pluton, lies 180 km to the northeast of Goldstorm South. Mineralization on the above-mentioned occurrences is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.

The Project covers eight occurrences, including six Minfile occurrences (Fly, Niut Mountain, Rusty, Anthony, Harvey Gold and Fly Creek), as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey, and an additional two occurrences discovered more recently, the Downs discovered in 2006 and the Travler discovered during the 2021 program. The deposit types for mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project include copper ±molybdenum-gold-silver porphyry at the Fly prospect, the Niut Mountain and possibly the Rusty and Anthony

showings, and orogenic veins at the Travler, Harvey gold, Fly Creek and possibly also at the Rusty and Downs showings.

Previous exploration, undertaken between 1968 and 2015, has been sporadic and limited, involving: 679.7m of diamond drilling in five holes; hand trenching, including blast pits; select mapping, rock geochemistry; reconnaissance and contour soil geochemistry covering approximately 30% of the Project; a 1.8 line km ground magnetic geophysical survey; an alteration study; a 771.5 line km helicopter-borne ZTEM and magnetic geophysical survey covering 92% of the Project. Work primarily focused on the Fly Minfile prospect. The Project is at an early exploration stage.

The Project was optioned by Goldplay in 2021 based on the presence of favourable alteration and extensive gossans with known porphyry copper style mineralization (Fly prospect), and gold bearing vein type mineralization (Harvey Gold, Fly Creek) associated with the West Niut fault. Subsequent work by Goldplay in 2021 involved a prospecting and rock and soil geochemical sampling program during which 63 rock and 100 soil samples were collected. The Fly prospect, the Niut Mountain, Harvey Gold, Fly (Creek) and Downs showings and the northwest extension of the Harvey Gold showing were examined with the latter resulting in the discovery of the Travler showing.

The 2011 airborne magnetic geophysical survey highlighted the West Niut fault, which was interpreted to have good potential for structurally controlled precious metal mineralization. The West Niut fault is thought to be a splay of the Tchaikazan fault, which represents the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system, about 140 km to the southeast. The Harvey Gold, Fly Creek and newly discovered Travler vein/stockwork/breccia showings are all located along an open ended 2.6 km extent, proximal to the West Niut fault, much of which remains unexplored.

The Travler showing comprises an open 70 by 50m zone of quartz vein and stockwork mineralization in talus blocks discovered in 2021 during an evaluation of the north-northwest extent of the Harvey Gold showing along the West Niut fault and follow up of rusty, angular quartz vein float from Travler Creek, which returned 1.99 g/t Au from a 1987 sample. All six rock grab samples collected from the showing by the author ranged from 0.201 to 21.8 g/t Au, yielding an average of 6.16 g/t Au, accompanied by anomalous lead, silver, antimony, ± elevated arsenic and molybdenum with the highest gold value of 21.8 g/t Au associated with 0.286% Zn and 20.6 g/t Ag. The mineralization is hosted by what appears to be potassically altered quartz diorite. The Travler discovery demonstrates good potential for orogenic style mineralization associated with the West Niut fault. Goldplay's 2021 program also outlined anomalous gold in talus fines extending for 700m along the banks of Travler Creek and as a 300m cluster about 300m to the northwest of the Travler showing. The anomalies are suggestive of the continuity of Travler style mineralization and require follow up.

Westerly trending gold bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are reported from the Harvey Gold showing, hosted by altered andesite. Results include: 6.34 g/t Au from a sample reported during Vanco's 1972 program *(Lisle, 1972);* 0.2 to 0.96 g/t Au, with one assay of 4.22 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu reportedly collected by the property vendor at about this time *(Ashton, 1992a);* and 0.75 g/t Au with 9750 ppb Hg and 66 ppm As from the Placer Dome Inc. property visit in 1991 *(Ashton, 1992a & b)*. Five of the six samples collected in Goldplay's 2021 program ranged from 0.051 to 0.165 g/t Au, locally accompanied by anomalous copper and elevated silver, arsenic, bismuth, lead, molybdenum and zinc and the one soil sample collected yielded 238 ppb Au with elevated

silver, arsenic and copper. At the Fly Creek showing anomalous gold appears to be hosted by intensely silicified, pyritic, ±clay altered and brecciated zones, in andesitic volcanic rocks proximal to altered feldspar porphyry for about 800m along the creek. Two historical samples returned 1.78 g/t Au with 0.213% Cu, 4722 ppm As and 115 ppb Hg, and 0.40 g/t Au with 0.101% Cu, 45 ppm As and 715 ppb Hg over 15m *(Ashton, 1992a & b)*. The highly anomalous mercury at both showings suggests a high level within the hydrothermal system and the feldspar porphyry dykes may suggest proximity to a larger, more competent intrusion at depth or in proximity at surface. More discrete veins, generally with higher grades, tend to develop in more competent lithologies.

The Downs showing, a 20-30 cm wide, 290-297°/50-60°NE trending quartz-sulphide vein carrying 0.15 to 0.35 g/t Au, locally with 0.4 to 0.9% Zn and 0.1% Cu, and traced over a distance of 85m, may represent distal mineralization associated with the West Niut fault. A string of soils returning anomalous gold, silver, copper and lead values continue over a 400m stretch to the south *(Wengzynowski, 2007 and Pautler, this report)*, the source of which has not been followed up.

The Fly prospect, in the central Project area, exhibits typical porphyry style mineralization and alteration exposed at the contact between the Late Triassic Niut Mountain pluton and the related Cadwallader Group mafic volcanic rocks; the latter are commonly highly pyritized and/or form oxidized, limonitic gossans, probably representing the pyritic halo to the porphyry system. Sericite-chlorite-clay alteration with chalcopyrite, typical proximal alteration in porphyry copper systems, was observed by the author along the main westerly trending ridge that transects the zone. Historical results include values ranging from 0.1 to 0.67% Cu from a 365m long zone along the ridge in 1972 *(Lisle, 1972).* The entire core from holes VF-2 and VF-3 in the 1973 diamond drill program intersected significant anomalous intercepts of 0.081% Cu over 134.1m and 0.065% Cu over 133.8m, respectively *(Bruneau, 1974)*, comprising a 75 by 150m north-northwest trending zone, open in all directions, but possibly locally limited to a width of about 250m at Fly Ridge.

Six rock grab samples collected by the author during the 2021 site visit within a 260m area along Fly Ridge ranged from 0.44 to 1.17% Cu, yielding an average of 0.71% Cu, and ten talus fine samples collected by Goldplay in 2021 returned an average of 0.105% Cu over 400m, confirming significant copper mineralization at the Fly prospect. Anomalous copper ± elevated molybdenum from Goldplay's 2021 talus fine sampling also extends for 200m along the southern bank of Travler Creek, about 750m north of the Fly prospect. Additional historical copper bearing grab samples were obtained along the ridge to the north, and in Malachite Cirque to the south, of the Fly prospect ranging from 0.09 to 0.34% Cu *(Bruneau, 1974)*. The anomalies all require follow up.

The Niut Mountain cirque, in the northern Project area, is characterized by two distinct prominent gossans exhibiting strong phyllic alteration, with argillic alteration also documented at the southwestern gossan. The gossans extend over a combined distance of about 1.6 km, but are separated by a rock glacier. The Niut Mountain showing, which covers the northeastern gossan, exhibits a similar geological setting to that at the Fly prospect, situated at the contact between the Niut Mountain pluton and mafic volcanic rocks, with a small quartz-feldspar porphyry plug to the northeast. Anomalous soil results of 174 to 1100 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values to 143 ppb Au, 5.6 ppm Ag, 85 ppm Mo and 3230 ppm Zn were obtained across a 1500m area *(Mitchell and Burrell, 2016)*, and locally silver-bearing quartz ±calcite-sulphide (chalcopyrite, sphalerite) veins are evident. Such veins, the strong pyritic gossan and the high carbonate component are suggestive of distal

mineralization to a porphyry style system. Potential exists outboard of the gossanous Niut Mountain showing, which appears to represent a carbonate rich, pyritic halo to the system.

A southerly trending resistivity low, interpreted from the 2011 airborne geophysical survey *(Witherly, 2012),* extends through the valley from the Downs showing to west of the Fly prospect and suggests continuity of the Fly mineralization through this area. The low can be interpreted to extend to the Niut Mountain area, discussed above, suggestive of a 3.5 km prospective extent to the system.

Another prospective resistive zone was identified at the Rusty showing in the southwest Project area, which has not seen recent exploration; potential may exist for a buried porphyry stock related to the disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization in sedimentary rocks reported here. Copper-silver bearing quartz veined, silicified andesite, and felsic dykes at the Anthony showing are suggestive of distal porphyry mineralization, which may be related to a porphyry style system in the Rusty showing area.

The Goldstorm South Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- significant porphyry style mineralization and alteration at the Fly prospect, with strong similarities to the Gibraltar past producing mine,
- the presence of gold-bearing veins, stockwork and breccia systems along an open ended 2.6 km extent of the Niut fault, much of which is unexplored,
- favourable geology for the discovery of porphyry and orogenic gold styles of mineralization,
- presence of extensive gossans suggestive of a large hydrothermal system, and
- evidence of significant structures and untested geochemical and geophysical targets.

Consequently, there is good potential for the discovery of a significant copper, ±gold-molybdenum-(silver) porphyry deposit on the Project and for a gold bearing quartz stockwork or vein system of probable orogenic type.

The discovery of the Travler showing and the confirmation of significant porphyry copper mineralization and alteration at the Fly prospect (with evidence of continuity along trend) during the brief 2021 exploration program attests to the excellent potential for new discoveries on the Project.

Exploration is recommended on the Project to follow up:

- gold bearing mineralization at the Harvey Gold, Fly Creek and Travler showings and explore the full extent of the West Niut fault for orogenic gold mineralization,
- significant porphyry style mineralization exposed along Fly Ridge and in drill holes 73VF-2 and 73VF-3, comprising an open 75 by 150m zone,
- copper bearing mineralization through Malachite Cirque to the south of the Fly prospect,
- significant gold and copper talus fine anomalies, including those northwest of the Travler showing, along the banks of Travler Creek and south of the Downs showing, and
- the geophysical anomalies obtained from the 2011 airborne survey.

Additionally, the area outboard of the Niut Mountain gossans and the Rusty showing require evaluation and follow up.

Consequently, a Phase 1 exploration program of geological mapping and prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry, and induced polarization geophysical lines with a budget of $225,000 is recommended. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a $525,000 Phase 2 diamond drill program, consisting of 1,500m of diamond drilling in about 5-7 holes, is proposed to follow up significant anomalies obtained from Phase 1 and previous programs.

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# 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

## 2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. ("JPEx") was commissioned by Goldplay Mining Inc. ("Goldplay"), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Goldstorm South Project and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the property. Based on the literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for mapping, prospecting, soil and rock geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and professional fees in southwestern British Columbia. This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Project. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. This report was prepared to comply with the obligations of Goldplay pursuant to NI 43-101.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, and a site visit by the author on September 4 and 5, 2021 during the latest exploration program on the Project at which time select occurrences and their extensions were examined and sampled for verification and evaluation purposes. The author collected 19 rock and 14 soil samples. The 2021 exploration program was managed by Cazador for Goldplay. Figures with the Goldplay logo were drafted by Allan Jacobs of AWC Digital Exploration Services Ltd. and reviewed and/or modified by the author.

## 2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 10, Nad 83 projection. Minfile refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey ("BCGS"). DDH refers to diamond drill hole. TMI refers to the total magnetic intensity and CVG refers to the calculated vertical gradient of the magnetic field, which is useful in the delineation of structures. ZTEM represents Z axis tipper electromagnetic, an electromagnetic type of airborne geophysical survey useful in the detection of resistivity contrasts.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), limonite (hydrated iron oxide-hydroxide), magnetite (iron oxide), chalcopyrite (copper iron sulphide), malachite and azurite (copper carbonate hydroxides), tenorite (copper oxide), molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide), galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide).

## 2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and in section 27.0, “References”, and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data and Property Files (“PF”) of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, formerly Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (“EMPR”) and abbreviated as such herein, available for the area on October 7, 2021 at http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/searchbasic.aspx.
- Research of mineral titles on October 1, and December 18, 2021 at http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca and https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/mapplace. *****
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey (“BCGS”) or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC").
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Review of publicly available and company data of Goldplay including a review of the 2021 exploration program, and publicly available data on Cazador.
- Review of the option agreement between Cazador and Goldplay on October 1, 2021. *****
- Site visit on the property by the author on September 4 and 5, 2021 during the latest exploration program on the Project.
- The author has previous independent experience and knowledge of the regional area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the Chilcotin region of southwest British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. The author has visited the Bralorne, Elizabeth-Yalakom, Blackdome and Gibraltar past producing mines, and other deposits and showings within the region.
- A review of the websites and pertinent news releases of Goldplay and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

Title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim and option summaries in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

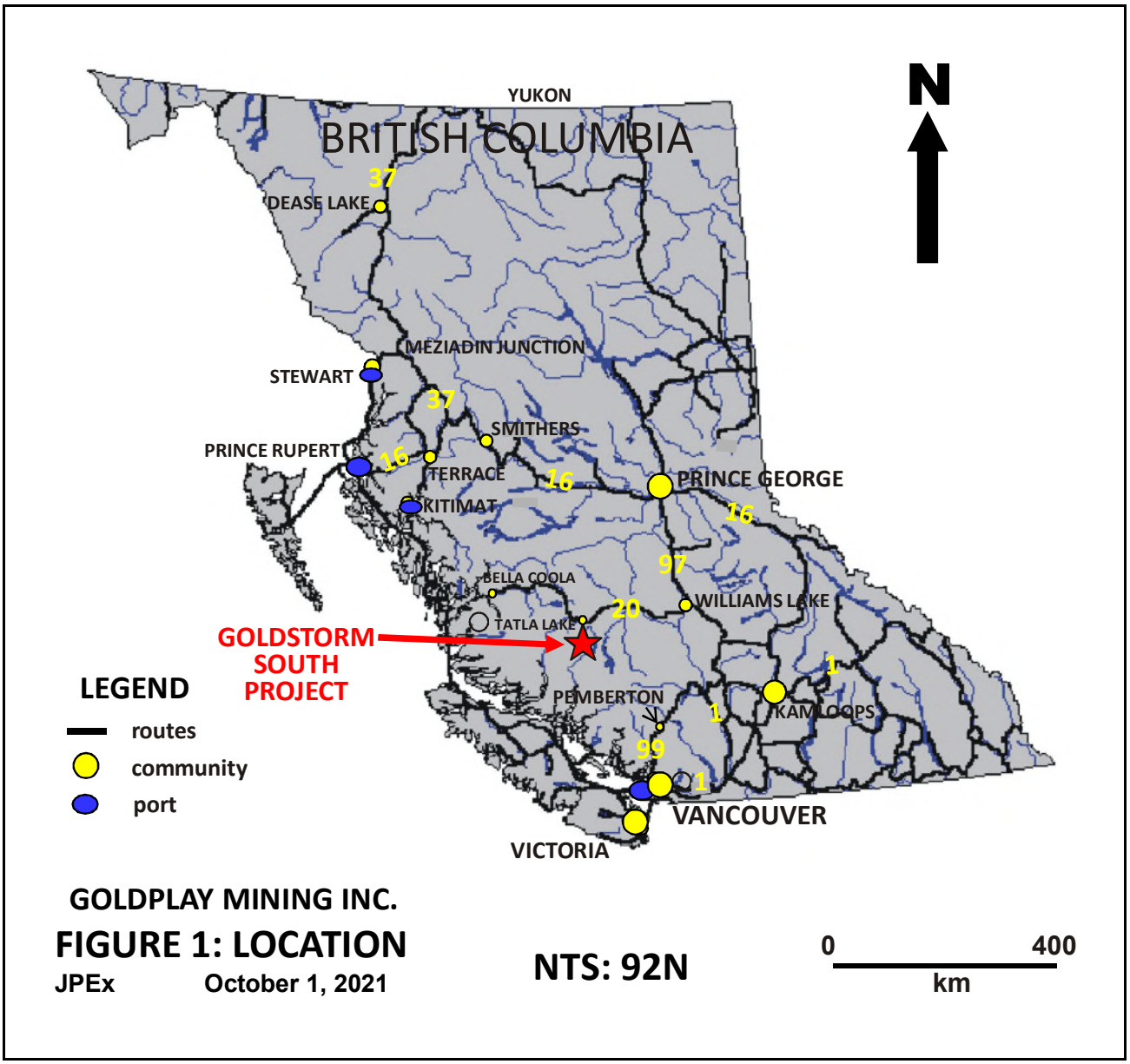
# 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

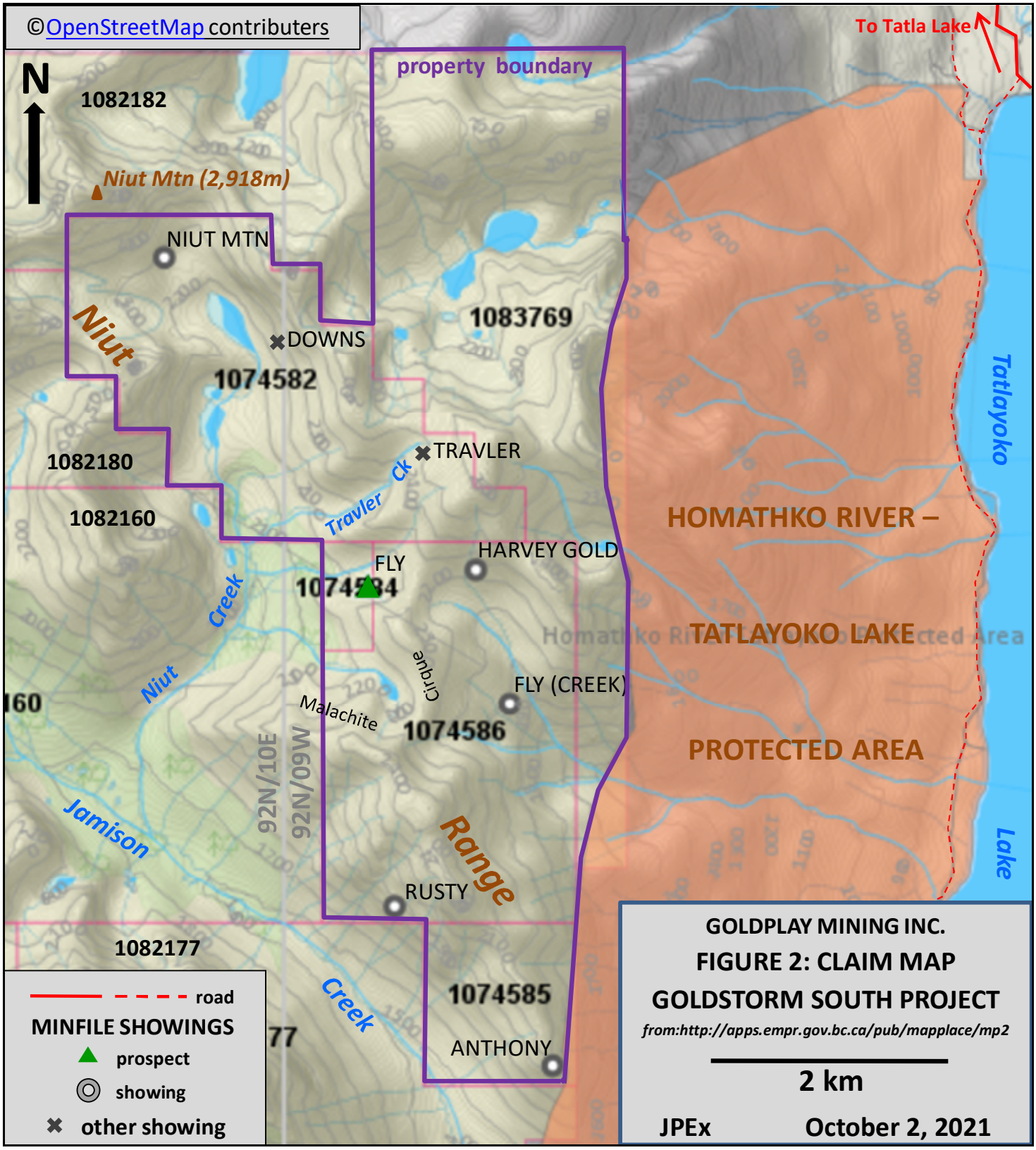
This section is not relevant to this report since there is no reliance on other experts.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Goldstorm South Project is approximately centred at latitude 51°37'N and longitude 124°29'W on NTS map sheets 92N/9W & 10E in southwestern British Columbia, situated 35 km south of Tatla Lake, which lies along Highway 20. Williams Lake is located 170 km east-northeast and Pemberton lies 185 km southeast of the Project *(Figure 1)*.




©OpenStreetMap contributers
N
property boundary
To Tatla Lake
1082182
Niut Mtn (2,918m)
NIUT MTN
Niut
DOWNS
1083769
1074582
1082180
TRAVLER
Traver Ck
1082160
HOMATHKO RIVER –
HARVEY GOLD
FLY
1074584
Creek
TATLAYOKO LAKE
Niut
Malachite
Cirque
FLY (CREEK)
1074586
PROTECTED AREA
92N/10E
92N/09W
Jamison
Range
RUSTY
1082177
Creek
1074585
ANTHONY
road
MINFILE SHOWINGS
prospect
showing
other showing
GOLDPLAY MINING INC.
FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
from:http://apps.empr.gov.bc.ca/pub/mapplace/mp2
2 km
JPEx
October 2, 2021

## 4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2)

The Project consists of five contiguous mineral tenures covering an area of approximately 2,379 hectares in the Clinton Mining Division *(Figure 2 and Table 1)*. The area is approximate since the claims have not been legally surveyed and is reduced by 69.7 hectares from the area shown in Table 1 due to overlap along the eastern margin with the Homathko River-Tatlayoko Protected Area, discussed later in this section. All claims were acquired in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheets 92N/9W & 10E, available for viewing at http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca. The tenures comprising the Project are registered to Cazador Exploration Ltd. ('Cazador") of Vancouver, British Columbia (owner number 201078). A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

**TABLE 1: Claim data summary**

| Title No. | Claim Name | Issue Date | Good to date ŧ | Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1074582 | NUIT MTN 1 | 2020/FEB/14 | 2024/MAY/07 | 662.2283 |
| 1074584 | NUIT MTN 2 | 2020/FEB/14 | 2024/MAY/07 | 40.1501 |
| 1074585 | NUIT MTN 3 | 2020/FEB/14 | 2024/MAY/07 | 180.7899 |
| 1074586 | NUIT MTN 4 | 2020/FEB/14 | 2024/MAY/07 | 662.6371 |
| 1083769 | NUIT MTN 5 | 2021/AUG/23 | 2024/MAY/07 | 902.966 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **2448.7714** |

ŧ based on the receipt and acceptance of the 2021 assessment report

The required assessment work commitment was completed during the September, 2021 exploration program and the "Good to Date" for all claims was extended to May 7, 2024.

All claims are subject to an option agreement dated August 30, 2021 (Closing Date), whereby Goldplay Mining Inc. can earn a 100% interest in the property from Cazador through a series of staged payments, shares and completion of exploration expenditures over a four year term, totaling $350,000 cash, 2,000,000 shares and $3,500,000 in exploration expenditures. The option agreement is subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty to Cazador with a buy-out provision on half (1%) of the NSR royalty for $5.0 million. A summary of the option agreement follows.

**TABLE 2: Option agreement summary**

| Timing | $ Cash | Shares | $ Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Closing Date unless specified | 5,000 | 30,000 | 25,000* |
| First anniversary | 20,000 | 70,000 | 175,000 |
| Second anniversary | 50,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Third anniversary | 75,000 | 600,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Fourth anniversary | 200,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| **TOTAL** | **$350,000** | **2,000,000** | **3,500,000** |

* due on or before December 31, 2021

The Goldstorm South Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Hamatla Treaty Society and the Homalco Indian Band as identified in the Statements of Intents of the First Nations. The Homathko River-Tatlayoko Protected Area, within which mining is not allowed, adjoins the Project to the east, with minor overlap along the eastern boundary, which is not considered part of the Project or claim area. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land. The mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. Under the provision of Section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a claim grants the holder the right to use the surface for mining exploration purposes, but this is not a "surface right" such as on privately owned land. The claim holder has the right to enter onto the surface subject to the provisions in Section 11(2) of the Act which excludes this right under certain conditions, none of which encumber the Goldstorm South Project.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The amount of work required is $5.00 per hectare for the first two years, $10.00 per hectare for the third and fourth years, $15.00 per hectare for the fifth and sixth, and $20.00 per hectare thereafter. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay twice the equivalent amount to the British Columbia Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, excavating and induced polarization geophysics may require a Mineral & Coal Exploration Activities & Reclamation Permit, obtained by filing a Notice of Work and Reclamation with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. A permit is not currently in place for the Goldstorm South Project, but Goldplay has applied for a permit for the 2022 exploration season. A permit is required for the recommended exploration program on the Project.

To the author’s knowledge, the Goldstorm South Project area is not subject to any environmental liability. The author does not foresee any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

### 5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

Tatla Lake, with a population of about 123, is the closest community to the Project and is situated 220 km west of Williams Lake, British Columbia via paved Highway 20 *(Figure 1)*. The closest road access lies about 3.5 km from the Project via the Tatlayoko Lake road, 35 km south-southeast from Tatla Lake. Helicopter is required to access the Project and is available from White Saddle Air Services Ltd.’s year-round base at Bluff

Lake, 26 km south of Tatla Lake by road and 22 km northwest of the Project centre. Travel time from the helicopter base to Williams Lake is approximately 3½ hours by vehicle, from which there is air service to Vancouver. Accommodation and meals are available at the White Saddle Country Inn, adjoining the base at Bluff Lake. Helicopter charter is also available from Williams Lake, 170 km east-northeast and from Pemberton, 185 km southeast, of the Project *(Figure 1)*.

Facilities at Tatla Lake include accommodation, restaurant, general store with some automotive services including fuel, nursing clinic, and RCMP. More complete services are available at Williams Lake, which has a population of about 11,500, an area population of almost 30,000 and a district population of about 65,000. Facilities include scheduled airline flights to Vancouver, helicopter charter, fuel supplies, trucking services, accommodation, restaurants, groceries, hospital, ambulance service and RCMP. Main industries include forestry, logging, sawmilling, mining and ranching, with a skilled labour for construction, exploration and mining operations and a mining oriented labour force.

## 5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

Niut Mountain lies just north of the northwestern Project area, situated within the Niut Range within the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains *(Figures 1 and 2)*. The area is drained by creeks flowing into Jamison and Valleau Creeks, the Homathko River and Tatlayoko Lake, which ultimately flow into the Pacific Ocean via the Homathko River and Bute Inlet. Abundant water is available for exploration and mining from small lakes, ponds and creeks across the Project. The main southerly flowing tributary of Jamison Creek, which drains the Project, is informally referred to as Niut Creek in this report and its southwesterly flowing tributary, about 0.8 km north of the Fly showing, as Travler Creek.

Topography ranges from moderate to steep with elevations ranging from 1480m along Jamison Creek in the southern property area to 2725m on the southern flank of Niut Mountain in the northern property area. At lower elevations vegetation consists of mature fir and spruce, which gradually thin to shrubs and meadow grass above 1925m. Outcrop exposure is approximately 35% at higher elevations, along ridges, in cirques and along creek cuts. Parts of the property are inaccessible due to expansive cliff exposures and local permanent ice/snow fields. Bedrock exposure is sparse at lower elevations and talus cover is extensive along the slopes and cirque valleys.

The Project is located in the dry-summer humid continental climate of the Köppen climate classification, due to a rain shadow effect from the Coast Mountains. The climate is characterized by warm summers (22°C during the day to 5°C overnight) and cool winters (average temperatures of -1 during the day to -12°C overnight), but temperatures can reach over 30°C in summer and drop below −30 °C in winter. Average annual precipitation is about 434 millimetres with average annual snowfall of 122 centimetres. Local climatic conditions are moderated primarily by elevation, aspect

and local physiography. The exploration season generally extends from early-late June, depending on the preceding winter snowfall, to mid-late September.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The Project lies about 30 km from transmission lines which pass through the community of Tatla Lake.

## 6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2 to 5, 8 and 14)

Exploration on the area covered by the Project was prompted by the sighting of significant gossans, Niut Mountain (Minfile 092N 020), Rusty (Minfile No. 092N 044) and Fly (Minfile 092N 056); the latter was originally referred to as the Ridge zone due to its exposure along a westerly trending ridge. Three additional Minfile showings, Harvey Gold (Minfile No. 092N 073), Fly (Creek) (Minfile No. 092N 074, originally referred to as the Creek zone and referred to as Fly Creek in this report) and Anthony (Minfile No. 092N 064), and the Downs showing have since been discovered within the Project area *(Figures 2 and 3)*.

Historical exploration on the Project, undertaken between 1968 and 1991, has involved: 679.7m of diamond drilling in five holes; about 21m of hand trenching and some blast pits; select mapping, rock and soil geochemistry; a 1.8 line km ground magnetic geophysical survey; petrography; and an alteration study. Work primarily focused on the Fly prospect, with a short evaluation of the gold potential in 1991 (Harvey Gold and Fly Creek). Very little systematic exploration was conducted except for the 1972 to 1973 programs by Vanco Explorations Limited (“Vanco”), which moved their Vancouver office to Toronto after the 1972 program.

More recent programs (2006 to 2015) briefly evaluated other areas on the Project, including Niut Mountain, Anthony and between the Niut Mountain showing and Fly prospect, resulting in reconnaissance and contour soil geochemistry covering approximately 30% of the Project, the discovery of the Downs showing and the completion of a 772 line km helicopter-borne ZTEM and magnetic geophysical survey covering 92% of the Project.

A summary of the historical work completed by various operators on the Goldstorm South Project (unless stated otherwise), as documented in British Columbia Minfile, reports on file with the government (e.g. Annual Reports of, and assessment reports filed with, the British Columbia EMPR and its predecessors, publications of the BCGS and the GSC and various private company data, is summarized below.

The locations of known mineralized zones, anomalies and important natural features are shown in Figures 2 to 5 and Figure 8 in relation to the outside property boundaries. Historical highlights are shown in relation to the gossans and geology in Figure 3. The copper geochemistry from 2006 to 2015 is shown over the airborne magnetic map in Figure 4 and the gold geochemistry from 2006 to 2015 is shown over the airborne electromagnetic map in Figure 5. The historical drilling will be discussed under section 10.0, "Drilling" *(Figure 14)*. Geochemical analysis procedures if documented are discussed under section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security".

1968 A conspicuous large gossan, reported to carry a trace of gold and a small amount of chalcopyrite and malachite, was noted by the GSC *(Tipper, 1969)* and correlates with the Niut Mountain Minfile showing. The gossan was investigated by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. at this time with chalcopyrite reported in quartz-calcite veins *(EMPR, 2021a PF826383)*.

1968-9 The Fly gossan area was staked by prospector Mr. E. Scholtes ("Scholtes") for a syndicate comprising Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. and New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. but the claims were allowed to lapse following examination of the showings *(Lisle, 1972)*. A series of blast pits along the ridge at the Fly prospect may have been completed at this time, since they existed at the time of Vanco's 1972 program *(Lisle, 1972)*. Later Scholtes reportedly located a system of quartz veins 1.2 km east of the Fly prospect (Harvey Gold), which returned 0.2 to 0.96 g/t Au, with one assay of 4.22 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu *(Ashton, 1992a)*.

1972 The Rusty claims, with the southern portion straddling the Tchaikazan fault, were registered to John Grant, with an expiry date of August, 1973 *(EMPR, 2021a PF673104)*. Disseminated chalcopyrite is reported in Triassic sedimentary rocks and an 80 sample reconnaissance silt and soil survey was completed by Caltor Syndicate in 1972 *(EMPR, 1973)*, presumably under option. No results were published.

1972 Noranda Explorations conducted a regional silt program in the area, but Vanco acquired the Fly claims prior to Noranda returning to stake (*Lisle, 1972)*. No results are available.

1972-81 The Fly prospect area was acquired by Vanco from Scholtes under the terms of a prospecting agreement *(Lisle, 1972)*. Prospecting, sampling, geological mapping, a 1.8 line km ground magnetic survey *(Lisle, 1972,* 21m of hand trenching *(EMPR, 1973)*, petrography *(Ashton, 1992b)* and 679.7m of diamond drilling in five holes *(Bruneau, 1974)* were completed by Vanco from 1972-3 over the central Project area (Fly prospect). In the 1972 rock geochemistry, 80 rock samples were analyzed for Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn, and seven 10 pound samples were collected along the main Fly ridge zone of about 3m of bedrock each (primarily from previous blast pits) and assayed by conventional wet assay for copper and fire assay for silver. The latter sampling outlined a 365m long zone with values between 0.1 and 0.66% Cu. A quartz vein sample reportedly collected east of this showing returned 6.34 g/t Au *(Lisle, 1972)* and later

ascribed to the Harvey Gold area *(Watson, 1988)*. The magnetic survey outlined small magnetic high zones which may reflect the presence of magnetite observed in the mineralized zone *(Lisle, 1972)*. The petrography indicated extensive propylitic alteration, with local potassium feldspar alteration in mineralized veinlets.

The drilling *(Figures 11 to 12)* outlined broad anomalous intervals through the entirety of VF-2 and VF-3 with 0.081% Cu over 134.1m and 0.065% Cu over 133.8m, respectively, comprising an open 75 by 150m north-northwest trending zone *(Bruneau, 1974)*. Additional copper bearing grab samples were obtained in Malachite Cirque to the south, and along the ridge to the north, of the Fly prospect ranging from 0.09 to 0.34% Cu *(Figure 5)*.

An alteration study was conducted in 1981, involving 8 person days on the property, with the collection of 63 samples for Mo, Cu and Au geochemical analysis, 45 of which were petrographically analyzed. Anomalous results were obtained from the Fly showing (0.17%) and from lower Travler Creek (0.13% Cu) and indicated the association of copper mineralization with chlorite and sericite and strong serpentine, with decreased epidote *(Simpson and Price, 1982)*. The claims were allowed to lapse in August, 1986 *(EMPR, 2021a PF680941)*.

1987 Claims were staked by Mr. Mooney over the Fly prospect area and evaluated by I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd., involving 8 person days on the property, with the collection of 22 rock and 8 pan concentrate stream sediment samples, analyzed for 30 elements and Au. Results of a composite sample of the best visible copper mineralization along a 200m length from the Fly showing yielded 0.677% Cu *(Figure 11)*, and 1.99 g/t Au was obtained from a sample of angular quartz float from Travler Creek, about 900m north of the Fly *(Watson, 1988)*. The claims were allowed to lapse. The stream sediment samples yielded 85 ppb Au from a creek between the Fly Creek and Harvey Gold showings and 34 and 58 ppb Au from upper Niut Creek and a southwesterly flowing tributary, draining the Downs showing area and southern extent.

1991 The claims were staked by Mr. Apchkrum and acquired by 808 Exploration Services Ltd. (“808 Exploration”) in 1991 which arranged a property examination by Placer Dome Inc., involving 9 person days on the property. The program primarily focused on the gold zones and the Fly prospect, involving geological mapping and rock geochemistry (40 samples with 3 more for whole rock analysis). Four non-continuous chip samples from the Fly prospect within 36m averaged 0.13% Cu and 0.011 g/t Au, two samples from the Creek showing returned: 1.78 g/t Au with 0.213% Cu, 4722 ppm As and 115 ppb Hg; and 0.40 g/t Au with 0.101% Cu, 45 ppm As and 715 ppb Hg, and a sample from the Harvey gold zone returned 0.75 g/t Au with 9750 ppb Hg and 66 ppm As *(Ashton, 1992)*. The claims were allowed to lapse.

2006 ATAC Resources Ltd. (“ATAC”) staked the Buzz property in 2006 covering the current Project and additional ground further to the west and north. A

geochemical program, involving 8 person days, was completed with the collection of 86 soil, 15 stream sediment and 24 rock samples from the current Project area. A series of contour soils were collected from the Niut Mountain showing, southwards to just south of the Fly prospect and south of the Harvey Gold showing to the Anthony showing at 100m sample spacings *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*.

The Downs showing, a 20-30 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein carrying 0.23 g/t Au with 0.5% Zn was discovered with a string of soils over a 400m stretch, from the Down's showing to the south, returning 369 to 1000 ppm Cu, 23 to 190 ppb Au and 0.6 to 3.1 ppm Ag, and drained by a 65 ppb Au in stream sediment anomaly *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. An investigation of the Anthony showing produced 1.34% Cu from quartz veined silicified andesitic volcanic rocks with 0.154 to 0.636% Cu, 43.8 to 54.7 ppm Ag and 23 to 112 ppb Au from three samples of felsic dyke *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*.

A sample of milky white quartz vein float from Niut Creek, off the claims, returned 4.96 g/t Au. No attempt was made to determine the source of the float, which may originate from the current Project area. Soils from south of the Harvey Gold showing to the Creek showing returned moderately anomalous values of 41 to 67 ppb Au.

Soils from the Fly showing vicinity yielded anomalous 239 to 909 ppm Cu and 23 to 118 ppb Au values, with a cluster of 222 to 618 ppm Cu about 1.2 km to the north. Anomalous soil results of 145 to 721 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values of 54 ppb Au and 1.7 ppm Ag were obtained across a 1000m area underlain by quartz diorite at the Niut Mountain showing.

Strategic Metals Ltd. ("Strategic") acquired the property from ATAC in 2009, staked additional claims since some had lapsed and completed the following exploration programs prior to allowing the claims to lapse in February, 2020.

2011-12 A 772 line km helicopter-borne ZTEM and magnetic geophysical survey was flown by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario along east-west lines, spaced 100m apart, over the property and surrounding area *(Smith and Eaton, 2011)*, including 92% of the current Project area (excludes the Anthony showing area in the southeast). Condor Consulting Ltd. reprocessed the data and completed a preliminary interpretation in 2011 and a more detailed interpretation in 2012 *(Smith and Eaton, 2012)*.

Two sub-parallel northwest trending conductors were associated with the Tchaikazan and Niut faults, the latter being more robust with interpreted good potential for structurally controlled gold. A prospective resistive zone was identified at the Rusty showing which has not seen recent exploration; potential may exist for a buried porphyry stock related to the reported chalcopyrite mineralization. A southerly trending resistivity low extends through the valley from the Downs showing to west of the Fly prospect *(Witherly, 2012)* which suggests continuity of the Fly mineralization through this area.

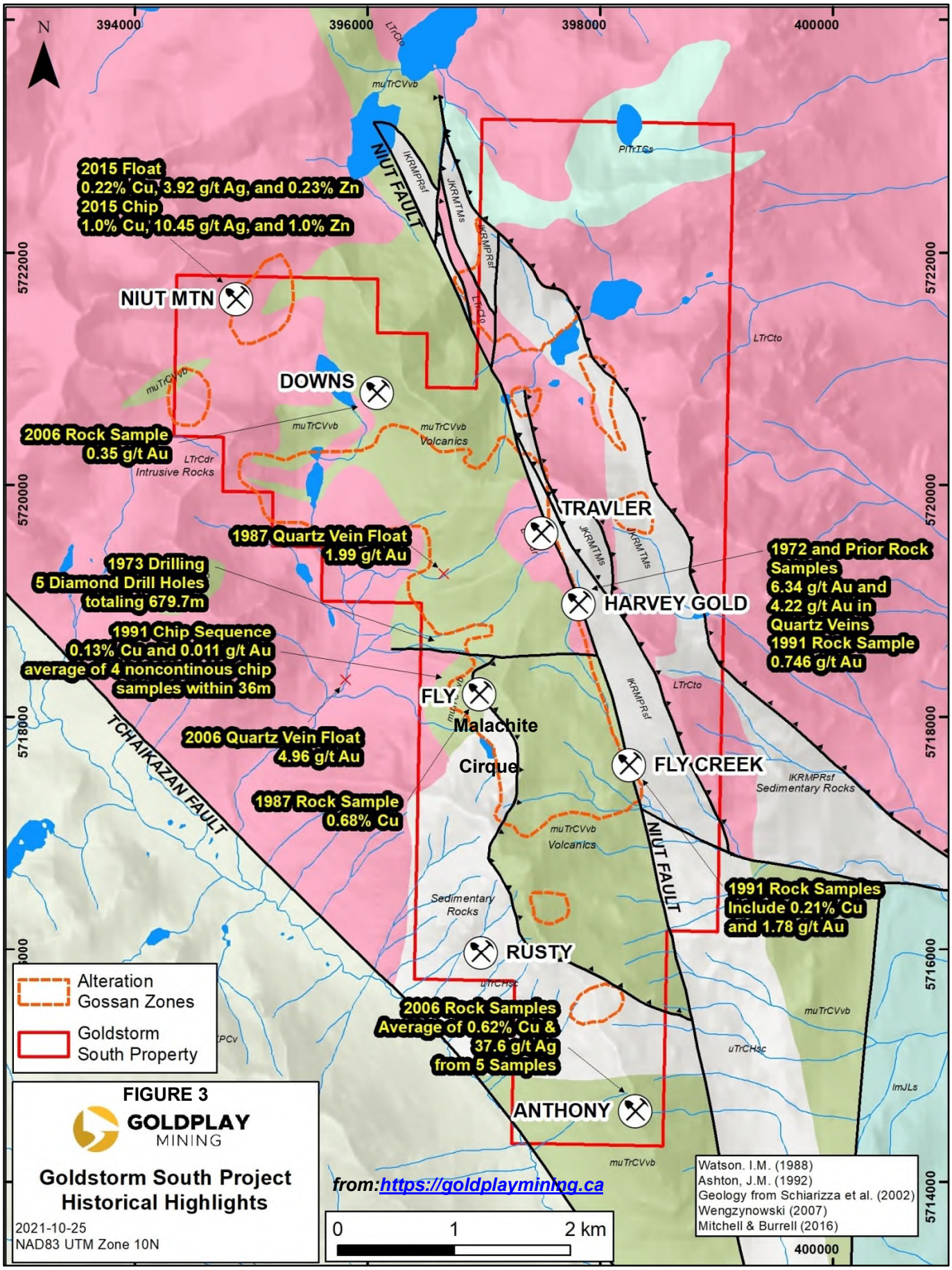
2015 A geochemical program was completed with the collection of 48 soil and 28 rock samples from the current Project area *(Mitchell and Burrell, 2016)*, involving about 10 person days on the property. The soil samples were collected at 50m intervals downhill of the Fly, Downs and Niut Mountain showings. A rock sample from the Downs showing yielded 0.35 g/t Au with 0.9% Zn over a 20 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein. A sample of milky white vuggy quartz vein float from Fly Creek returned 0.27 g/t Au and 20.4 g/t Ag. A 086/59N trending vein from the Niut Mountain showing returned 10.45 g/t Ag with 1.0% Cu and 1.0% Zn. Other quartz vein samples and minor andesite in the area yielded enhanced silver with associated copper-zinc values. A phyllic altered sample from the gossan to the southwest yielded 798 ppm Cu and 51.4 ppm Mo.

More detailed soil sampling on the Niut Mountain showing extended the soil anomaly here to 1500m with 174 to 1100 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values to 143 ppb Au, 5.6 ppm Ag, 85 ppm Mo and 3230 ppm Zn. The copper – gold soil anomaly extending southward from the Downs showing was found to continue to the south to Travler Creek, encompassing a 1 by 1.5 km ≥100 ppm Cu, with a 0.5 by 1 km ≥20 ppb Au anomaly and local elevated molybdenum.

Work on the Project by ATAC Resources Ltd. ("ATAC") in 2006 and Strategic between 2011 and 2015 was completed by or under the supervision of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., a private mineral exploration consulting firm based in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The following procedures were used for the 2006 *(Wengzynowski, 2007)* and 2015 *(Mitchell and Burrell, 2016)* geochemistry programs.

All sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units, with hipchains also used in 2006 for the soils. Rock samples were placed into plastic sample bags with a sample tag and labelled with the sample tag number and the soil and silt samples were placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. All sample sites in 2006 and the rock samples in 2015 were marked by orange flagging with the sample numbers. The 2015 soils were marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 50 cm wooden laths that were driven into the ground. The 2006 soils were reportedly collected with a mattock from the B horizon at 20-60 cm depths and most of the 2015 soil samples were collected from 15 to 30 cm deep holes using hand-held augers.

The Project was staked by Cazador Resources Ltd. ("Cazador") in February, 2020, with one claim added in August, 2021, to cover favourable alteration and gossans with known porphyry copper style mineralization (Fly showing) and gold bearing vein type mineralization (Harvey Gold, Fly Creek) associated with the West Niut fault, a subsidiary fault of the Tchaikazan fault, which represents the northwesterly extension of the fault system associated with mineralization within the economically important, orogenic type Bralorne gold camp. Mineralization within the Bralorne gold camp is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.


N
394000
396000
398000
400000
5722000
5720000
5718000
5716000
5714000
2015 Float
0.22% Cu, 3.92 g/t Ag, and 0.23% Zn
2015 Chip
1.0% Cu, 10.45 g/t Ag, and 1.0% Zn
NIUT MTN
DOWNS
2006 Rock Sample
0.35 g/t Au
1987 Quartz Vein Float
1.99 g/t Au
1973 Drilling
5 Diamond Drill Holes
totaling 679.7m
1991 Chip Sequence
0.13% Cu and 0.011 g/t Au
average of 4 noncontinous chip
samples within 36m
2006 Quartz Vein Float
4.96 g/t Au
1987 Rock Sample
0.68% Cu
TRAVLER
HARVEY GOLD
1972 and Prior Rock
Samples
6.34 g/t Au and
4.22 g/t Au in
Quartz Veins
1991 Rock Sample
0.746 g/t Au
FLY
Malachite
Cirque
FLY CREEK
1991 Rock Samples
Include 0.21% Cu
and 1.78 g/t Au
RUSTY
2006 Rock Samples
Average of 0.62% Cu &
37.6 g/t Ag
from 5 Samples
ANTHONY
NIUT FAULT
TCHAIKAZAN FAULT
muTrCVvb
Volcanics
LTrCdr
Intrusive Rocks
LTrCto
IKRMPRsf
Sedimentary Rocks
JKRMTMs
PlTrIGs
uTrCHsc
lmJLs
Sedimentary
Rocks
Alteration
Gossan Zones
Goldstorm
South Property
FIGURE 3
GOLDPLAY
MINING
Goldstorm South Project
Historical Highlights
2021-10-25
NAD83 UTM Zone 10N
from:https://goldplaymining.ca
0
1
2 km
Watson. I.M. (1988)
Ashton, J.M. (1992)
Geology from Schiarizza et al. (2002)
Wengzynowski (2007)
Mitchell & Burrell (2016)

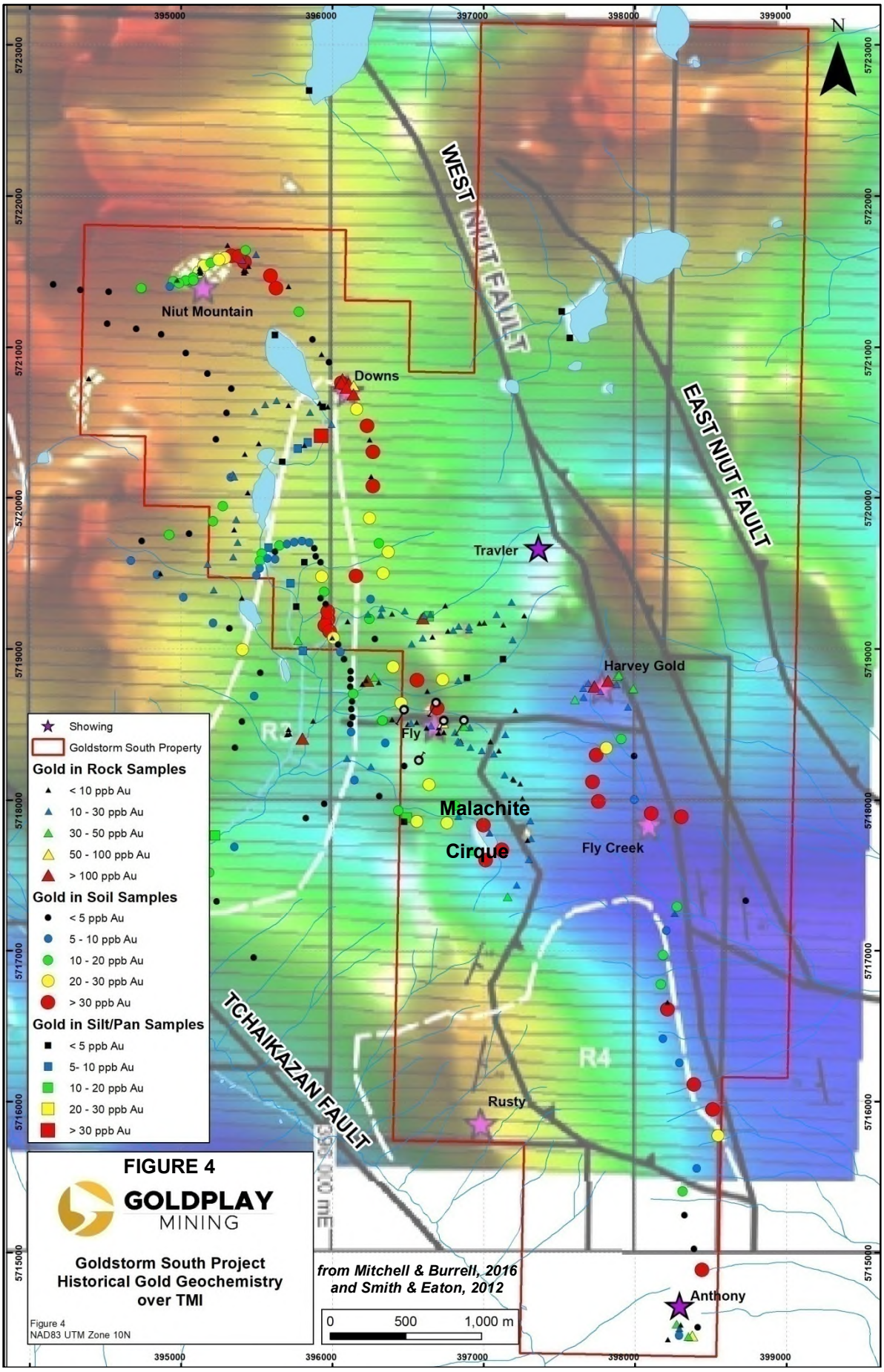
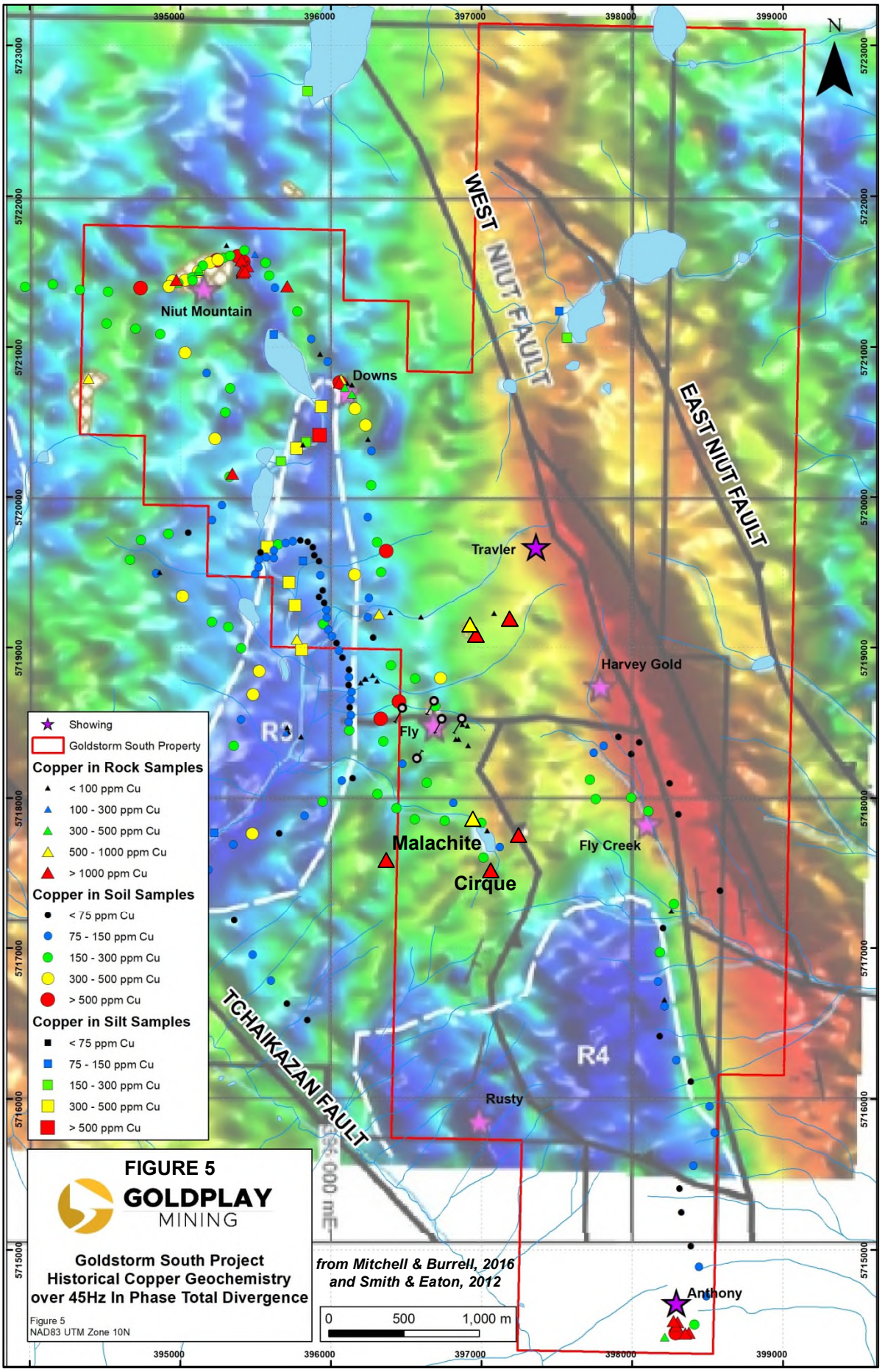



**FIGURE 4**

GOLDPLAY MINING

**Goldstorm South Project**
**Historical Gold Geochemistry over TMI**

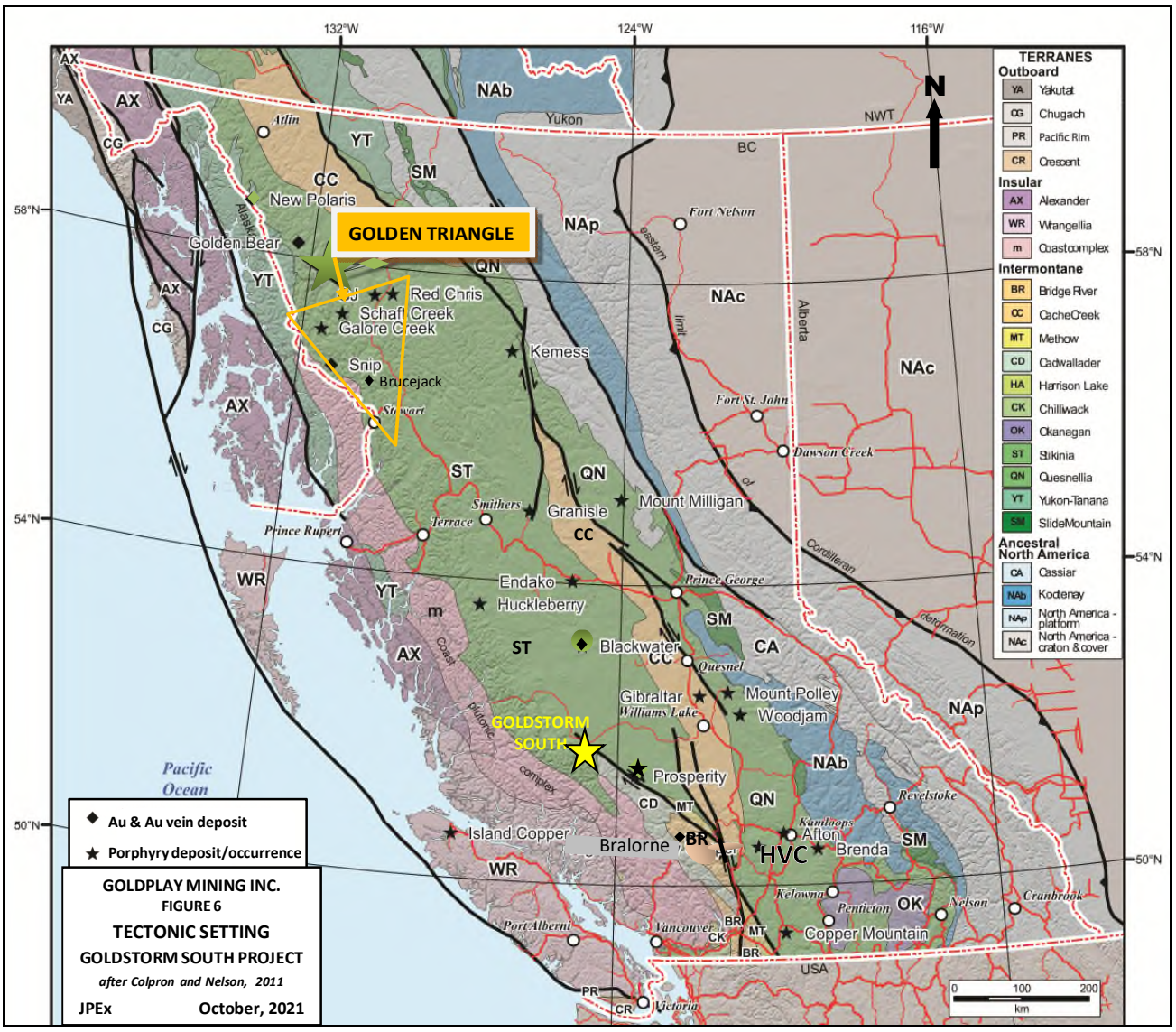
Figure 4
NAD83 UTM Zone 10N


N
WEST NIUT FAULT
EAST NIUT FAULT
TCHAIKAZAN FAULT
Niut Mountain
Downs
Travler
Harvey Gold
Fly
Malachite
Cirque
Fly Creek
Rusty
Anthony
R3
R4
Showing
Goldstorm South Property
Copper in Rock Samples
< 100 ppm Cu
100 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
500 - 1000 ppm Cu
> 1000 ppm Cu
Copper in Soil Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
Copper in Silt Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
FIGURE 5
GOLDPLAY MINING
Goldstorm South Project
Historical Copper Geochemistry
over 45Hz In Phase Total Divergence
Figure 5
NAD83 UTM Zone 10N
from Mitchell & Burrell, 2016
and Smith & Eaton, 2012
0
500
1,000 m
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
5723000
5722000
5721000
5720000
5719000
5718000
5717000
5716000
5715000

# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 Regional Geology (Figures 6 and 7)

The Project is situated within the northern Cadwallader terrane, including the Methow terrane, in the southeast Coast Belt proximal to its contact with the Coast Plutonic Complex *(Figure 6*). Mineral occurrences within the regional area include vein deposits and magmatic-hydrothermal systems.




The regional geology of the area was updated by the British Columbia Geological Survey ("BCGS") in the early to mid-1990's, summarized in Schiarizza and Riddell (1997), then updated and published at a 1:100,000 scale *(Schiarizza et al., 2002)* with a concise summary of the setting in Friedman et al. (2005). The data was incorporated into a digital compilation of British Columbia by Cui et al. (2017). The following summary of the regional geology is primarily based on the above references and discussions with Schiarizza *(personal communications, October, 2021)*.

The Cadwallader-Methow terrane forms a belt of Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic arc-related volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks, extending from the Project area, west of Talayoko Lake, southeastwards to the Nemaia Valley, south of which it is truncated by the Taseko Lake fault *(Figure 7)*. It comprises sedimentary rocks of the Hurley and Tyaughton Formations and the Ladner Group (includes the Nemaia and Last Creek Formations), locally with underlying mafic volcanic rocks, and Triassic plutons, which intrude the volcano-sedimentary succession. The intrusions include the Mt. Skinner plutonic complex, the informally named Crazy Creek pluton and the Niut Mountain pluton *(Figure 7)*. Sedimentary rocks of the Tyaughton-Methow basin, including the Jura-Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group and the Mid-Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group, overlie the belt. Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Powell Creek Formation are exposed southwest of the Tchaikazan fault in the Talayoko Lake area.

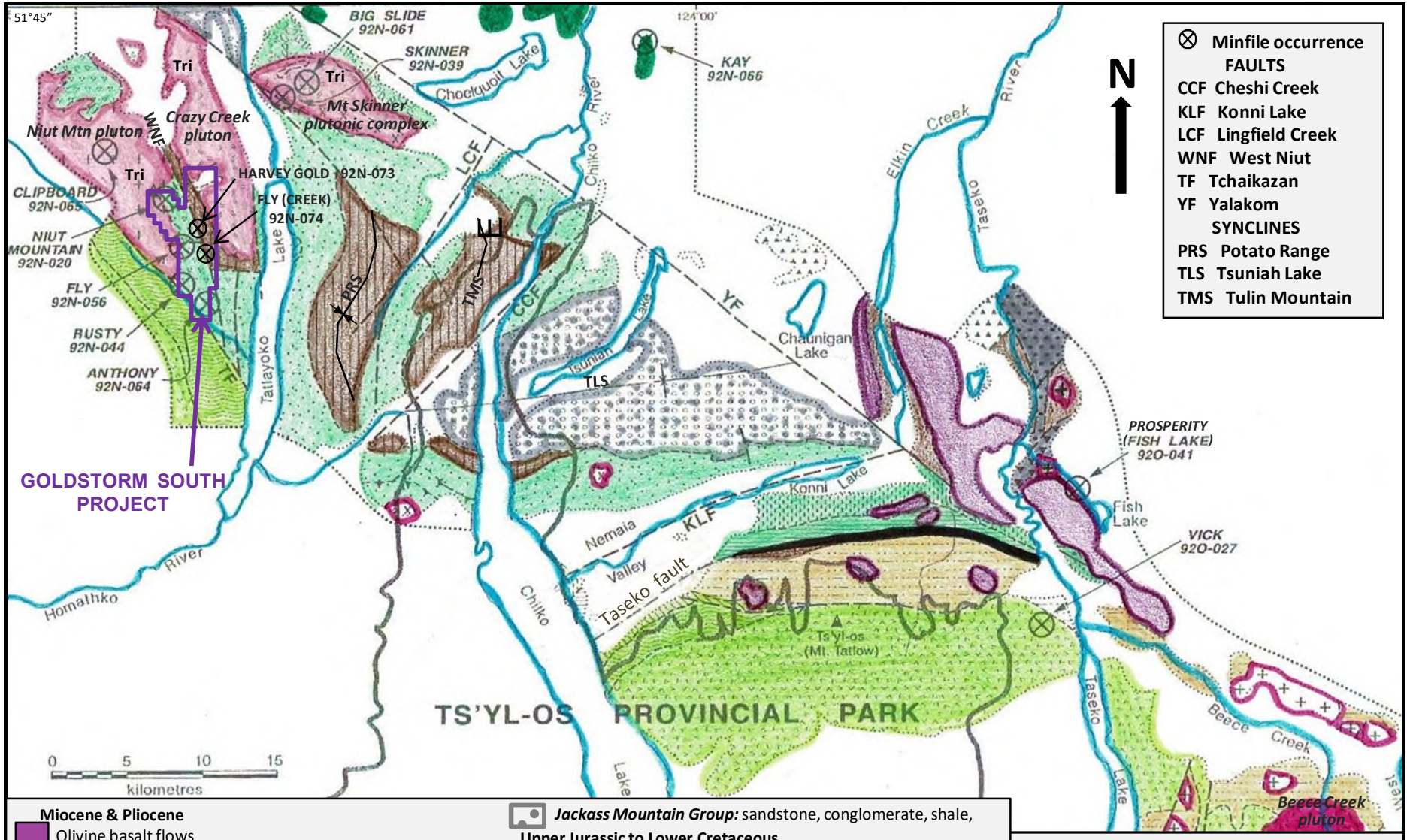
South of the Taseko fault the Tyaughton-Methow basin includes Mid-Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Taylor Creek Group (age equivalent but lithologically distinct from the Jackass Mountain Group), with overlying volcanic rocks of the Powell Creek Formation. A thin belt of chert and greenstone along the south side of the Taseko fault is correlated with the oceanic Bridge River terrane, which is inferred to form the basement here.

The above units are intruded by Late Cretaceous and Cretaceous and/or Paleogene stocks and plugs and the Eocene granodiorite to granite Beece Creek pluton, and are locally overlain by Miocene to Pliocene plateau lavas of the Chilcotin Group.

Regional transcurrent structures include the sub-parallel Yalakom, Tchaikazan and Ottarasko faults. The Yalakom and Tchaikazan faults have produced dextral strike slip offset of about 115 km and 7 to 30 km, respectively. Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of Stikinia are exposed northeast of the Yalakom fault in the area north of Talayoko Lake. The Yalokom fault corresponds to the boundary between the Coast and Intermontane physiogeological belts in the regional area. The Tchaikazan fault is the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system, which passes through the Bralorne gold camp of orogenic vein deposits (located about 140 km southeast of the Project) that have collectively produced over four million ounces of gold *(*website at https://taliskerresources.com/*)*.

Additionally, the Project is situated within the northern Cordilleran Porphyry belt, which is associated with intra-oceanic island arc terranes. The belt includes numerous present and former copper ±gold-molybdenum mines and development projects *(Figure 6)*. The closest deposits to the Goldstorm South Project are Prosperity and Poison Mountain, which lie 65 and 143 km east-southeast of the property, respectively. The geologically similar past producing Gibraltar mine lies 180 km to the northeast. In the Project area several possible porphyry style copper±gold Minfile occurrences are associated with the Late Triassic tonalitic intrusions of the Cadwallader terrane, four of which lie within the Project.

**The mineralization and production figures discussed in this section have not been verified by the author and are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.**




**GOLDPLAY MINING INC.**

**FIGURE 7: REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

**GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT**

*after Schiarizza and Riddell (1997), modified using Friedman et al. (2005) and apps.empr.gov.bc.ca/pub/mapplace/mp2*

**JPEx** **October 16, 2021**

## 7.2 Property Geology (Figure 8)

Since geological mapping has not been conducted across the entire Project, the BCGS mapping is used as a base in Figure 8. Select geological mapping was completed by Vanco in 1972-73 in the Fly prospect area with select limited mapping by 808 Exploration and Placer Dome Inc. in the Fly, Harvey Gold and Creek showing areas in 1991 *(Ashton, 1992)*. The following geological discussion is based on the above work EMPR reports and files, and field observations by ATAC, Strategic Metals and Goldplay *(Figure 8)*.

The Project is primarily underlain by arc related volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group, and associated Late Triassic, primarily tonalitic, intrusions. A system of north to northwest trending faults transects the central property area, including the West Niut transcurrent fault and three southwesterly directed thrust faults; the easternmost one being the East Niut fault. Fault slivers of Jurassic and Cretaceous unhornfelsed sedimentary rocks (conglomerate, sandstone, shale) of the Relay Mountain Group and Late Triassic intrusions are exposed between the West and East Niut faults. This sequence is truncated by a westerly trending fault in the southeast property area with sedimentary rocks of the Cadwallader Group exposed south of this in the extreme southeast property area. This fault is in turn truncated by the West Niut fault. An east striking fault which offsets the Cadwallader Group volcanic rocks in the Fly prospect area is also truncated by the West Niut fault. If the faults are in fact the same structure, 1.5 km of apparent dextral strike slip movement is indicated along the West Niut fault (consistent with the dextral sense of offset along the Tchaikazan fault to the south).

The Cadwallader Group on the property primarily consists of andesite, pillowed basalt, volcanic breccia, tuff, agglomerate, conglomerate, sandstone and shale (Pioneer Formation equivalent), which are overlain in the southern property area by siltstone, shale sandstone, calcareous sandstone, conglomerate and limestone of the Upper Triassic Hurley Formation. They appear to occur as a pendant within Late Triassic plutonic rocks of the Cadwallader plutonic suite, which includes the Niut Mountain pluton in the southwest and the Crazy Creek pluton in the northeast.

The Niut Mountain pluton consists of massive, equigranular, medium to coarse grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, locally grading to medium grained hornblende diorite. A sample from the Fly prospect yielded a U-Pb zircon age of 219.2 ± 0.5 Ma *(Schiarizza et al., 2002)*. The similar, apparently fault bounded Late Triassic Crazy Creek pluton primarily consists of massive, medium to coarse grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and tonalite. A U-Pb date of zircons indicated an age of 220.3 ± 0.5 Ma *(Schiarizza et al., 2002)*. A pendant of Permian to Lower Triassic aged hornfelsed sandstone and siltstone assigned to the Twin Creek assemblage is exposed within the margin of the pluton in the northeastern property area. Samples of quartz diorite from between the West and East Niut faults returned a U-Pb date on zircons of 217.3 ± 0.4 Ma *(Schiarizza et al., 2002)*. The Cadwallader plutonic suite and later rocks are intruded

by basalt, diabase, hornblende feldspar porphyry, quartz feldspar porphyry and aplite dykes.

The steeply east to east-northeast dipping West Niut fault commonly comprises a metre wide zone of brittle faults and fractures and is locally marked by a several hundred metre wide slivered fault zone. The fault is relatively young; it truncates two easterly trending faults and a northeast dipping thrust fault. It appears to merge with, and is suspected to be a splay of, the dextral-slip Tchaikazan fault (probably active in Eocene time), to the south of the property. The northwest trending Tchaikazan fault forms the boundary of the Triassic rocks in the extreme southwest property area, with Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Powell Creek Formation to the southwest.

A table of Intrusions and Formations follows:

**Intrusive rocks:**

Late Triassic:

**LTrC:** *Cadwallader plutonic suite:*

Tri **LTrCto:** tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite intrusive rocks; commonly intruded by dikes of basalt, diabase, hornblende feldspar porphyry, quartz feldspar porphyry and aplite

**LTrCdr:** diorite intrusive rocks

**Stratified Rocks:**

Upper Cretaceous:

**uKPCv:** *Powell Creek Formation:* undivided volcanic rocks

andesitic volcanic breccia, lapilli tuff and ash tuff; mafic to intermediate volcanic flows; volcanic sandstone and conglomerate; local siltstone and shale

Lower Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous:

**JKRM: Relay Mountain Group:** undivided sedimentary rocks

**lKRMPRsf:** *Potato Range Formation:* fine clastic sedimentary rocks, primarily shale overlain by arkosic sandstone intercalated with siltstone and shale

**JKRMTMs:** *Teepee Mountain Formation:* arkosic lithic sandstone, conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone containing mainly volcanic and plutonic clasts

Lower to Middle Jurassic:

**lmJLs: Ladner Group:** undivided sedimentary rocks

siltstone, shale, calcareous shale, siliceous argillite, sandstone and gritty sandstone; local conglomerate, limestone, silty limestone, andesite, volcanic breccia

Middle to Upper Triassic:

**TrC: Cadwallader Group:**

**uTrCHsc:** *Hurley Formation:* coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

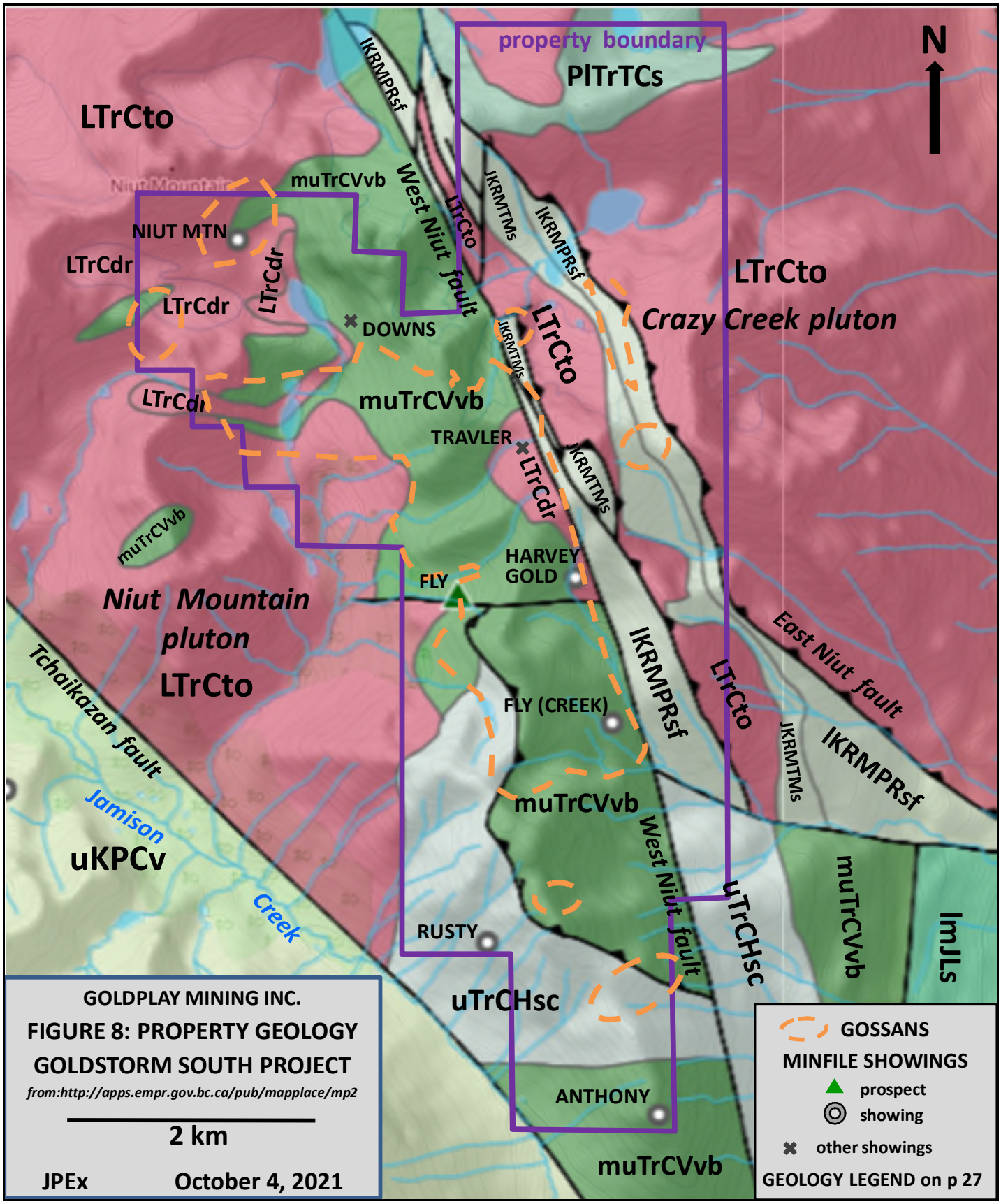
thin bedded, light and dark grey laminated siltstone and shale; thin to thick-bedded, fine to coarse grained sandstone, calcareous sandstone and pebbly calcarenite; lesser amounts of limestone and limestone-bearing polymictic conglomerate

**muTrCVvb:** basaltic volcanic rocks

green, brownish-weathered basalt, pillowed basalt, andesite and associated breccias and tuffs; commonly pyroxene-feldspar or hornblende-feldspar-phyric; minor amounts of felsic tuff, agglomerate, welded tuff, chert, sandstone and shale

Permian to Lower Triassic:

**PlTrTCs: Twin Creek assemblage:** hornfelsed sandstone and siltstone


property boundary
PlTrTCs
N
LTrCto
IKRMPRsf
muTrCVvb
West Niut fault
JKRMTMs
NIUT MTN
LTrCdr
LTrCto
Crazy Creek pluton
DOWNS
muTrCVvb
TRAVLER
HARVEY GOLD
FLY
Niut Mountain pluton
East Niut fault
Tchaikazan fault
FLY (CREEK)
Jamison Creek
uKPCv
RUSTY
uTrCHsc
ImJLs
ANTHONY
GOLDPLAY MINING INC.
FIGURE 8: PROPERTY GEOLOGY
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
from:http://apps.empr.gov.bc.ca/pub/mapplace/mp2
2 km
JPEx
October 4, 2021
GOSSANS
MINFILE SHOWINGS
prospect
showing
other showings
GEOLOGY LEGEND on p 27

## 7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2 to 5 and 8 to 12, cover photo & Photos 1 to 5)

There are six Minfile occurrences within the Goldstorm South Project, as documented by the BCGS, the Fly prospect (Minfile No. 092N 056), and the Niut Mountain (Minfile No. 092N 020), Rusty (Minfile No. 092N 044), Anthony (Minfile No. 092N 064) Harvey Gold (Minfile No. 092N 073) and Fly Creek (Minfile No. 092N 074) showings. In addition, the Downs showing was discovered in 2006 and the Travler showing was discovered during the 2021 program. The 2021 geochemical results are discussed under section 9.1, "Geochemistry".

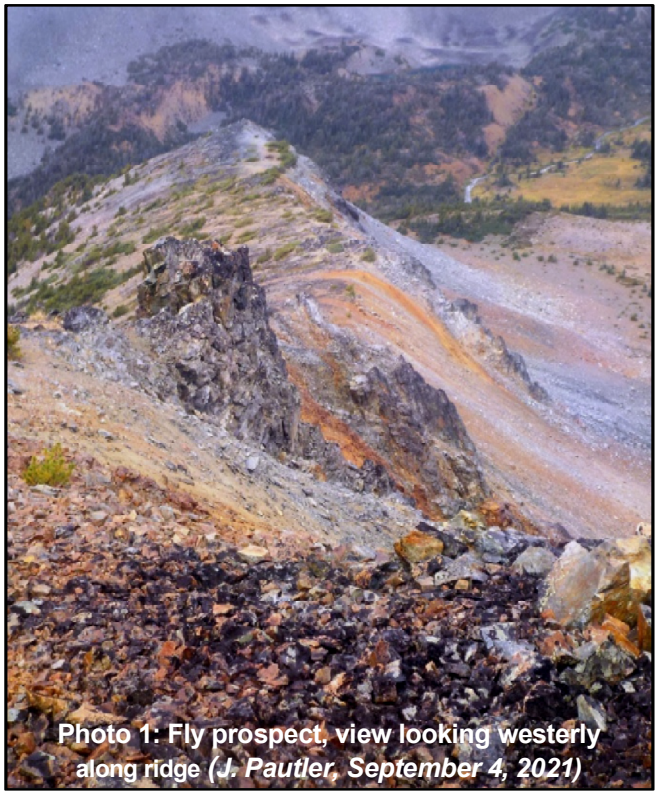


**Photo 1: Fly prospect, view looking westerly along ridge *(J. Pautler, September 4, 2021)***

The historical work on the Project has primarily focused on the Fly prospect, which lies in the west central portion of a large gossan in the central property area, best exposed along a westerly trending ridge *(Photos 1 and 5)* between talus filled cirques *(cover photo)*.

During an examination of the Fly prospect by the author on September 4, 2021 mineralization was found to consist of disseminated and lesser fracture filling chalcopyrite and pyrite, with magnetite (commonly as clots) and rare bornite, as well as tenorite (as spots and fracture fillings), malachite and azurite and possible chalcocite. Copper bearing minerals were noted over a 350m extent along the ridge and are hosted by quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry sills/dykes, commonly with calcite-quartz, ±chalcopyrite, veinlets and brecciation, with later feldspar-quartz porphyry dykes. Mineralization is associated with the porphyry intrusions in areas of intense fracturing and shearing. Mineralized fracture fillings trended 295°/83°-87°, with a 155°/70° at the eastern end of the zone. Chlorite-sericite alteration and local clay, with saussuritized feldspars were observed within the zone with peripheral epidote. Sericite-chlorite-clay ("SCC") alteration with chalcopyrite is typical proximal alteration in porphyry copper systems. The 1981 alteration study from the Fly prospect showed an association of copper mineralization, which was estimated at 70% disseminated and 30% fracture filling, with chlorite-sericite alteration, the development of serpentine and decreased epidote.

The copper mineralization is associated with the contact between the Niut Mountain pluton and the related Cadwallader Group mafic volcanic rocks, which are commonly highly pyritized and/or oxidized, limonitic (goethite, jarosite and hematite) gossans, probably representing the pyritic halo to the porphyry system *(cover photo)*.

Historical results from the Fly prospect include values ranging from 0.1 to 0.67% Cu from a 365m long zone along the ridge in 1972 *(Lisle, 1972)*. The entire core from holes

VF-2 and VF-3 in the 679.7m 1973 diamond drill program intersected significant anomalous intercepts of 0.081% Cu over 134.1m and 0.065% Cu over 133.8m, respectively *(Bruneau, 1974) (Figure 12)*, comprising a 75 by 150m north-northwest trending zone, open in all directions, but possibly locally limited to a width of about 250m at Fly Ridge.

Additional copper bearing mineralization has been historically found in Malachite Cirque to the south, and along the ridge to the north, of the Fly prospect ranging from 0.09 to 0.34% Cu *(Figures 5 and 10 to 11)* with no significant follow up *(Bruneau, 1974)*.

**Photo 2: Niut Mtn showing, view looking northerly *(J. Pautler, September 4, 2021)***

The Niut Mountain showing is characterized by a distinct prominent gossan in the northwestern property area *(Photo 2)* consisting of strong phyllic alteration (pyrite content ranges from <1 to 50%), with quartz ±calcite-sulphide (pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite) veins, at the contact between andesitic volcanic rocks and the Niut Mountain pluton. Vein trends are commonly 080-086°/50-59°N, with 353°/62°E also noted in 2021. An approximate 50m diameter, quartz-feldspar porphyry plug lies just to the northeast. The following results are summarized from Mitchell and Burrell (2016). An easterly trending smoky quartz vein returned 1.00% Cu, 10.45 g/t Ag and 1.00% Zn over 0.1m. A second gossan with strong phyllic and argillic alteration, a 2015 sample of which yielded 0.08% Cu and 51 ppm Mo, lies 0.9 km to the southwest, separated by a rock glacier. Anomalous soil results of 174 to 1100 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values to 143 ppb Au, 5.6 ppm Ag, 85 ppm Mo and 3230 ppm Zn were obtained across a 1500m area *(Figures 4 and 5)*.

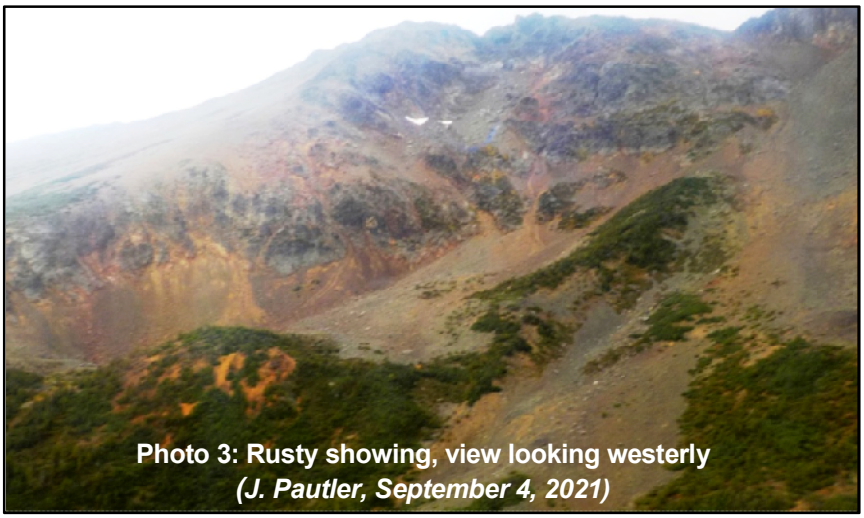


**Photo 3: Rusty showing, view looking westerly *(J. Pautler, September 4, 2021)***

Very little is known about the Rusty showing. It appears to have been staked in the early 1970's as the Rusty claims by John Grant *(EMPR, 2021a PF673104)*, probably on a gossan. The location probably represents the centre of the claims, with significant gossans observed to the northeast and southeast of this location *(Photo 3)*. Mineralization is reported to consist of disseminated chalcopyrite in sedimentary rocks, with 80 reconnaissance silt and soil samples collected *(BCDM, 1972)*, but no results were reported. A contour soil line by ATAC in 2006 returned anomalous gold-silver geochemistry from the eastern gossan areas proximal to the West Niut fault and western thrust fault *(Figure 8)* and corresponds to a resistivity low, moderate magnetic high airborne geophysical anomaly from the 2011 survey by Strategic *(Figures 4 and 5)*.

The Harvey Gold and Fly Creek showings lie proximal to the West Niut fault, a probable splay of the Tchaikazan fault, which represents the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system. Westerly trending gold bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are reported and extensive veining was observed in the 2021 program, with veins from mm scale to 8m noted, as well as stockworks, from the Harvey Gold showing, hosted by altered andesite. Results include: 0.2 to 0.96 g/t Au, with one assay of 4.22 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu reportedly obtained by Scholtes prior to 1972 *(Ashton, 1992);* 6.34 g/t Au from a sample reported during Vanco's 1972 program *(Lisle, 1972);* and 0.75 g/t Au with 9750 ppb Hg and 66 ppm As from the Placer Dome Inc. property visit in 1991 *(Ashton, 1992)*.

Anomalous gold appears to be hosted by intensely silicified, pyritic, ±clay altered and brecciated zones, in andesitic volcanic rocks proximal to altered feldspar porphyry for about 800m along the creek at the Fly Creek zone, which was also investigated in 1991. Two samples returned 1.78 g/t Au with 0.213% Cu, 4722 ppm As and 115 ppb Hg, and 0.40 g/t Au with 0.101% Cu, 45 ppm As and 715 ppb Hg over 15m *(Ashton, 1992a & b)*. The highly anomalous mercury suggests a high level within the system.

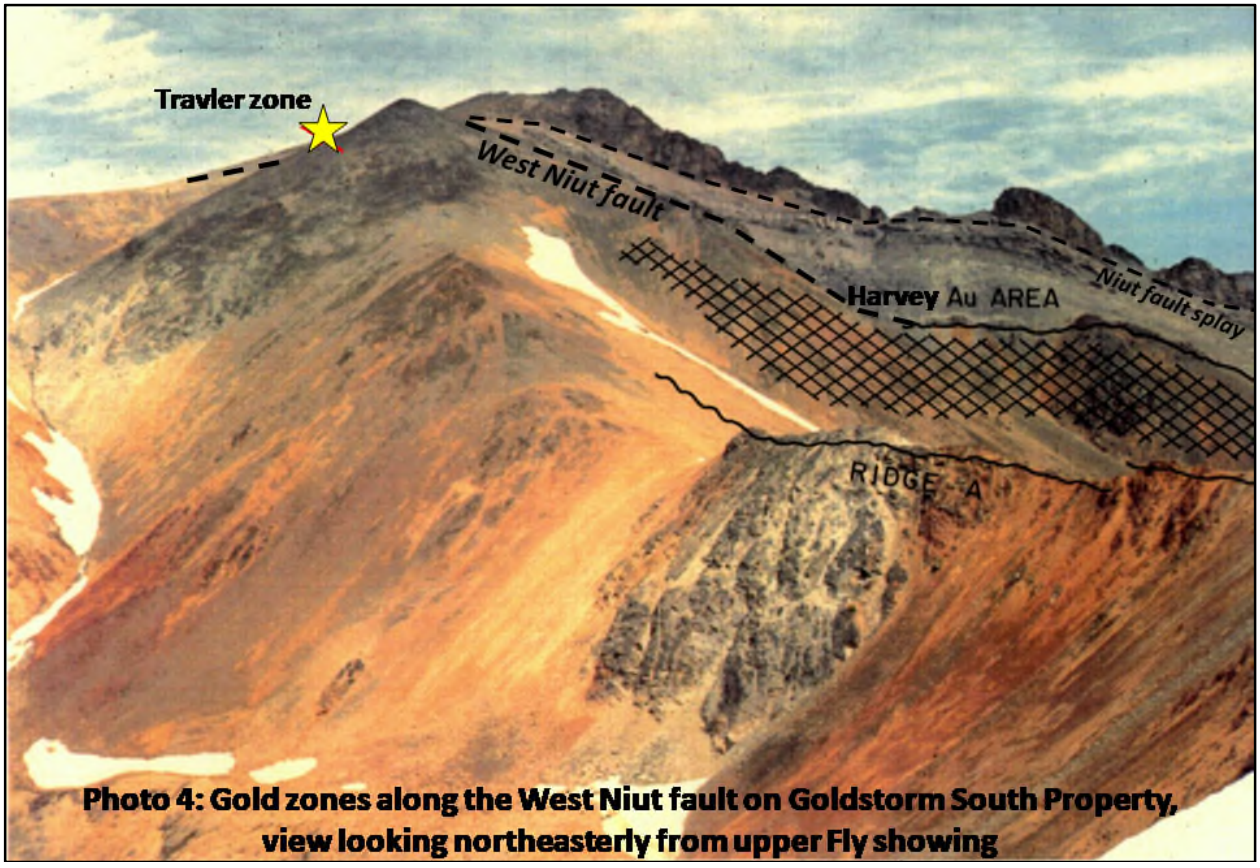



**Photo 4: Gold zones along the West Niut fault on Goldstorm South Property, view looking northeasterly from upper Fly showing**

Rusty, angular quartz vein float from Travler Creek in 1987 returned 1.99 g/t Au *(Watson, 1988)* and a 2006 sample of milky white quartz vein float from Niut Creek, off the claims, returned 4.96 g/t Au *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. The source of the first sample, and possibly the latter, appears to be the Travler showing, discovered during the September 5, 2021 site visit. The Travler showing comprises an open 70 by 50m zone of quartz vein and stockwork mineralization with variable pyrite, jarosite and hematite,

molybdenite, chalcopyrite and malachite exposed as 0.5-1m local float blocks. The host is primarily silicified and phyllic altered and pervasive pink, possibly potassium feldspar, altered intrusive rock, with minor stockwork in the surrounding silicified and pyritized andesite-basalt. Veins are variably banded, massive to vuggy, crustiform and brecciated, with finely mineralized wallrock clasts. Similar style, 20 cm thick northwest trending quartz vein subcrop was observed 375m to the northwest.

The Downs showing, discovered in 2006, comprises a 20-30 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein trending 290-297°/50-60°NE and traced over a distance of 85m, carrying 0.15 to 0.35 g/t Au, locally with 0.4 to 0.9% Zn and 0.1% Cu, was discovered with a string of soils returning 369 to 1000 ppm Cu, 23 to 190 ppb Au and 0.6 to 3.1 ppm Ag continuing over a 400m stretch to the south *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. The vein was observed by the author during the September 4, 2021 site visit, which may be continuous with vein float found northwest of the Travler in 2021, and additional talus fine samples were collected over the gossanous exposure to the south of the Downs.

There is very little known about the Anthony showing in the southeastern property area. An investigation by ATAC in 2006 produced 1.34% Cu from quartz veined, silicified andesitic volcanic rocks with 0.154 to 0.636% Cu, 43.8 to 54.7 ppm Ag and 23 to 112 ppb Au from three samples of felsic dyke *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. The showing is suggestive of distal copper-silver mineralization related to a porphyry style system.

The individual mineralized occurrences are summarized in Table 3, listed from north to south and shown on Figure 8.

**Table 3: Showing specifications**

| Zone | UTM Nad 83, Zone 10 | | Comments and Highlights<br>% Cu & Zn, Au & Ag in g/t |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | |
| Niut Mountain | 395171 | 5721437 | phyllic alteration; quartz-sulphide vein - 1.0 Cu, 10.45 Ag, 1.0 Zn<br>1500m long Cu, ± Au, Ag, Zn soil anomaly |
| Downs | 396108 | 5720756 | quartz-sulphide vein; 290-297°/50-60°NE – 0.35 Au, 0.89 Zn<br>400m long Cu, Au, Ag soil anomaly to S |
| Fly | 396677 | 5718441 | disseminated & fracture fill chalcopyrite - 0.08 Cu /152.1m in VF-2 |
| Travler | 397363 | 5719765 | open 70 by 50m zone of quartz-sulphide boulders to 0.5-1m – 22 Au |
| Harvey Gold | 397770 | 5718726 | silicification, stockwork, quartz veins – 0.746 Au, 9750 ppb Hg;<br>6.38 Au; 4.22 Au, 16.4 Ag and 0.24 Cu |
| Fly Creek | 398035 | 5717700 | Silicification, breccias, phyllic altered andesite – 1.78 Au, 0.21 Cu |
| Rusty | 397019 | 5715867 | rusty zone, disseminated chalcopyrite |
| Anthony | 398388 | 5714265 | quartz, silicification, dykes; 5 samples avg 0.62 Cu, 37.6 Ag |

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The deposit types for mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project include copper ±molybdenum-gold-silver porphyry at the Fly prospect, the Niut Mountain and possibly the Rusty and Anthony showings, and orogenic veins at the Travler, Harvey gold, Fly Creek and possibly also at the Rusty and Downs showings. The following is a description of the respective deposit model taken in whole or in part from Panteleyev

(1995) for the porphyry model, and Ash and Alldrick (1996) for the orogenic model. Specific examples from, or features of, the Goldstorm South Project are shown in italics.

**Although the author makes general comparisons to the above mentioned deposit types, the deposit model characteristics discussed below are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.**

## 8.1 Calc-alkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model

Commodities present in the calc-alkaline porphyry copper deposit model are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits. The tectonic setting is orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism, and in association with emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. The geological setting is high-level stock emplacement levels in volcano-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continent-margin arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dykes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles. *The Niut Mountain pluton intrudes the cogenetic Cadwallader Group volcanic rocks*. Two main ages of mineralization are evident in the Canadian Cordillera, Triassic to Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous to Paleogene (85-45 Ma). *The source intrusion at the Fly prospect at Goldstorm South has been dated as Late Triassic.*

Cordilleran porphyry deposits are commonly subdivided into three morphological classes, classic, volcanic and plutonic. The morphologic type on the Goldstorm South Project appears to be the plutonic type based on the following:

- association with large plutonic to batholithic intrusions *(the Niut Mountain pluton at Goldstorm South)* at depths of 2-4 km, but related dykes and breccias can be emplaced at shallower levels,
- phaneritic coarse grained to porphyritic hostrocks, often with several phases present *(quartz diorite, quartz diorite feldspar porphyry, diorite and quartz feldspar porphyry phases are evident at Fly prospect and Niut Mountain showing, and overall within the Niut Mountain pluton),*
- local dyke swarms, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization *(dyke swarms, breccias and faults are evident at the Fly prospect)*,
- orebodies tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks around silicified alteration zones *(vein stockworks dominate within the main mineralized zone along the ridge at the Fly prospect)*,
- widespread propylitic alteration is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote *(all evident at the Fly prospect, except that a highly pyritic halo is also present), and*

- much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of system is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages and later more pervasive and widespread phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures *(evident at the Fly prospect).*

Examples of the plutonic type include Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Strong similarities exist between the Fly prospect on Goldstorm South and the Gibraltar past producing mine including: the association with tonalitic plutons; association of mineralization with chlorite - sericite alteration (also quartz, epidote, carbonate and saussuritized feldspars) and strong shearing; and the presence of extensive pyritic zones (a thick pyrite blanket was present over the main orebody at Gibraltar). Pyritic halos (strongly evident on the Goldstorm South Project) are more common in the classic type, which are stock, rather than pluton, related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Examples of this type include Huckleberrry, Berg and Maggie in British Columbia, Casino in Yukon and Bingham, Utah.

Associated deposit types include skarn, porphyry gold, low and high sulphidation epithermal systems, auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (including orogenic), and sulphide mantos and replacements. *Orogenic style quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are present on the Goldstorm South Project.*

Mineralization typically occurs as sulfide-bearing veinlets, quartz veinlets and stockworks fracture fillings and breccias, and lesser disseminations in large hydrothermally altered zones (up to 1000 ha in size), commonly wholly or partially coincident with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dyke swarms, hosted by porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies and wallrocks. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks. Sulfide mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz *(extensive at Goldstorm South)*.

Alteration mineralogy includes quartz, sericite, biotite, potassium feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals and tourmaline. It generally consists of an early central potassic zone that can grade outward into propylitic (epidote–chlorite–sericite) and can be variably overprinted by potassic (potassium feldspar and biotite), phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), less commonly argillic and rarely, advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) in the uppermost zones. *Sericite-chlorite±clay alteration prevails at the Fly prospect, with more distal phyllic zones, and phyllic and lesser argillic alteration has been observed at the gossan southwest of the Niut Mountain showing.*

Regional faults are important in localizing the porphyry stocks with fault and fracture sets (especially coincident and intersecting multiple sets), an important ore control. Other ore controls include internal and external igneous contacts, cupolas, dyke swarms

and intrusive and hydrothermal breccias. *The Fly prospect and the Niut Mountain showing are localized at volcanic/intrusion contacts.*

Geophysics is useful in outlining more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks indicated by magnetic and resistivity low anomalies due to destruction of magnetite and associated alteration.

## 8.2 Orogenic gold-quartz vein model

The orogenic gold-quartz vein or mesothermal deposit type typically occurs as gold bearing quartz±carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Deposits in the North America Cordillera are post-Middle Jurassic and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin and are contained in moderate to gently dipping fault/suture zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism.

The mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks. *Quartz veins and veinlet networks within the gold zones on the Goldstorm South Project appear to be related to the West Niut fault, which may represent a high angle secondary structure (splay of the Tchaikazan fault), a high degree of fracturing is evident, and the plutonic and metamorphosed/hornfelsed volcanic rocks are competent host rocks.*

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions. *On the Goldstorm South Project quartz±carbonate veins are hosted by plutonic and mafic volcanic rocks. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena have been identified, scheelite has been tentatively identified, and geochemistry suggests the presence of arsenopyrite.*

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate

intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. *Silicification, pyritization and sericite alteration are evident within the gold showings on the Goldstorm South Project, with ankerite and chlorite within the mafic volcanic rocks and possible potassic alteration in the intrusion at the Travler showing.*

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellerium and boron, ±(cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and mercury). *Gold, silver, copper, lesser mercury, arsenic and antimony, and possible tungsten are evident on the Goldstorm South Project; tellerium, bismuth and in most cases mercury, were not adequately analyzed for.* Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

Well defined faults and shears control the mineralization *(West Niut fault)*. Veins are peripheral to and spatially associated with porphyritic intrusive rocks which may host porphyry copper mineralization *(Fly prospect)*.

Examples of this deposit type include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. The historical Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex, 140 km southeast of the Project, produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au *(Ash and Alldrick, 1996)*. In late 2019, the Bralorne Gold Project was purchased by Talisker Resources Ltd., which released an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate of 235,868 tonnes measured and indicated grading 12.03 g/t Au with an additional 287,577 tonnes inferred grading 7.92 g/t Au *(Kirkham, 2020)*. **The author has not verified the above resource information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project which is the subject of this report**.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 2 and 9 to 10, Table 4)

Exploration work by Goldplay on the Project since the granting of the option consisted of prospecting with concurrent rock and soil geochemical sampling, for a total expenditure of more than $40,000. Goldplay examined the Fly prospect, the Niut Mountain, Harvey Gold, Fly (Creek) and Downs showings and the northwest extension of the Harvey Gold showing.

A site visit was completed by the author on the Project on September 4 and 5, 2021 during the 2021 exploration program conducted by Goldplay, at which time select occurrences and their extensions were examined and sampled for verification and evaluation purposes. The author examined the Fly porphyry prospect, the Downs showing and the northwest extension of the Harvey Gold showing, which led to the discovery of the Travler showing, and collected 19 rock and 14 soil samples. The rock samples with select results are shown in Table 4 on page 40.

The prospecting observations are discussed under section 7.3, “Mineralization” and the geochemistry is discussed below.

## 9.1 Geochemistry (Figures 2 and 9 to 11, Table 4)

A total of 100 soil and 63 rock samples, including those collected by the author, were collected from the Project by Cazador for Goldplay on September 4 and 5, 2021 by a four person crew. Sample locations with results for gold and copper are thematically plotted on Figures 9 and 10, respectively, with historical results shown in faded colours. A detail of the Fly prospect is shown in Figure 11 with the 2021 copper in rock sample results labelled. Rock samples collected by the author in 2021 are summarized with descriptions, locations and select results in Table 4.

The rock samples collected across the property consisted of grab and lesser chip samples of mineralized, altered and quartz veined zones exposed as float, subcrop and outcrop. The soil samples primarily consisted of C horizon talus fines collected across gossanous slopes in order to evaluate the bedrock exposure above.

All sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sites were marked by flagging affixed to a rock on the ground and labelled with the sample number. The soil samples primarily consisted of talus fines with soils collected where possible. They were primarily collected from the C horizon, unless noted, with a geotul and placed in individual Kraft paper bags, labelled, packed in large plastic rock bags and then into burlap bags for transport. All rock samples were collected in plastic rock sample bags and secured with zip ties or flagging and packed into burlap bags.

Rock samples collected from the Fly prospect area ranged from 0.44 to 1.17% Cu, yielding an average of 0.71% Cu from the six samples collected (samples S842747-50, S054769-70). Samples were collected by the author within a 260m area along Fly Ridge, from a possible bounding 155°/70W° trending fault zone in the east, across a central 75m long zone with a number of pre-1972 blast pits and ending at an outcrop with mineralization trending 290°/87°N in the west. The initial outcrop returned 1.17% Cu from a grab sample at the fault zone (S842747) and the latter outcrop exposure yielded 0.57% Cu from a chip sample over 2m (S054770). Other pyritic, malachite bearing zones at the former outcrop trend 293°/83°N. No significant anomalous precious metal, molybdenum or other base metal values, except for slightly elevated zinc (which may be related to remobilization of zinc due to strong fracturing evident within the zone), accompany the copper.

A string of 16 of 22 talus fine soils, which were collected starting at the northerly trending ridge above the Fly prospect, heading westerly across the western slope of Fly Peak and along Fly Ridge, returned anomalous copper values of 227 ppm to 2289 ppm, open to the west. The copper soil anomaly extends for 650m with a central 400m long section yielding an average of 1050 ppm Cu from 10 samples, with sporadic anomalous molybdenum to 69 ppm; the anomaly corresponds to the Fly Ridge zone. Significant precious metal values do not accompany the copper.


**Photo 5: Fly Ridge, view looking southeasterly** *(J. Pautler, Sept. 4, 2021)*

Five rock samples (S842677-81), and seven soils were collected along the northerly trending ridge about 500m east of the Fly prospect with two additional soils downslope to the east. Elevated gold values of 52 and 90 ppb were obtained proximal to a 0.1% Cu rock grab sample from 1973 *(Figure 11)* with nearby elevated copper soils of 155 to 228 ppm.

The Niut Mountain showing was evaluated in 2021 with the collection of 26 rock (S842688-97, S842978-93) and eleven soil samples. Rock samples returned high calcium (>1-10%) and iron (>2-15%) values, locally with elevated (100-200 ppm) copper and weakly elevated molybdenum to 31 ppm. One chip sample across multiple carbonate-silica fracture fillings and veins returned 0.24% Cu over 1m. The carbonate suggests a distal setting to a porphyry style system and the extensive pyrite is suggestive of a pyritic halo. The talus fine soils contained anomalous values of 155 to 399 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values to 14.8 ppm Mo and highly anomalous iron of 11.9 to 23.6%; the latter indicative of the pyritic halo. The more strongly anomalous historical copper-molybdenum talus fine soils (to 1100 ppm Cu, 85 ppm Mo and 143 ppb Au) primarily lie further east than the 2021 sampling, beyond the gossanous exposure.

The Travler showing comprises an open 70 by 50m zone of quartz vein and stockwork mineralization discovered by the author and Adam Travis in 2021 during an evaluation of the north-northwest extent of the Harvey Gold showing along the West Niut fault and follow up of rusty, angular quartz vein float from Travler Creek, which returned 1.99 g/t Au from a 1987 sample, respectively. Rock samples collected from the showing in 2021 ranged from 0.201 to 21.8 g/t Au in the six samples collected (S054773-78), yielding an average of 6.16 g/t Au accompanied by an average of 344 ppm Pb and 8.2 g/t Ag (20 g/t Ag is associated with the samples containing 21.8 and 9.0 g/t Au with 0.286% Zn also associated with the former). Anomalous values of antimony (10.1-18.6 ppm), and

elevated arsenic, ± molybdenum also accompany the gold. The mineralization is hosted by what appears to be potassically altered quartz diorite. A sample of stockwork type mineralization hosted by the surrounding mafic volcanic rocks just north of the zone did not contain significant anomalous values (S054772). Two talus fine samples collected from the showing returned 66 and 183 ppb Au, the latter associated with 222 ppm As and 1.1 ppm Ag.

Samples of float boulders in Travler Creek did not contain anomalous precious metals, but did contain anomalous copper, and elevated arsenic, ± molybdenum and lead (S054779-81). It is possible that precious metals are not associated with the more copper rich quartz veins. However, 9 of the 12 talus fine samples from the banks of the creek over a 700m extent contained elevated gold values of 53 to 95 ppb, the latter associated with 109 ppm As and 380 ppm Cu. Copper values are also elevated along here, with a 200m extent on the south side of Travler Creek returning 395 to 698 ppm Cu, ± elevated molybdenum, about 750m north of the Fly prospect. This may suggest the extension of porphyry mineralization from the Fly prospect into this area.

A cluster of gold anomalous talus fine soils over a 300m extent lies about 300m northwest of the Travler showing, with 7 values ranging from 52 to 136 ppb Au, with sporadic high values to 6.56 ppm Ag, 133 ppm As and 39.3 ppm Mo. This is suggestive of the continuity of Travler style mineralization through this area.

The Harvey Gold showing and area were examined and evaluated with the collection of six rock samples (S842682-87) and one soil. Silica flooded breccias and andesite agglomerates, quartz veinlets and veins up to 8m wide were observed with values ranging from trace to 165 ppb Au, 4.68 Ag, 134.8 ppm As, 3.75 ppm Bi, 708 ppm Cu, 24.1 Mo and 334 ppm Pb. Four samples contained elevated values of 96 to 165 ppb Au. The host was the andesitic volcanic unit which may result in broader areas of lower grade, compared to the more competent intrusive host rock at the Travler showing. Feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the showing area, suggesting potential for better grade at depth and peripherally. Two highly significant gold results have been historically reported from the showing area, including 6.34 g/t Au from a sample reported during Vanco's 1972 program *(Lisle, 1972)* and 4.22 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu reportedly collected by the property vendor at about this time *(Ashton, 1992a)*. The 2021 soil sample yielded significant results of 238 ppb Au with 1 ppm Ag, 104 ppm As and 311 ppm Cu.

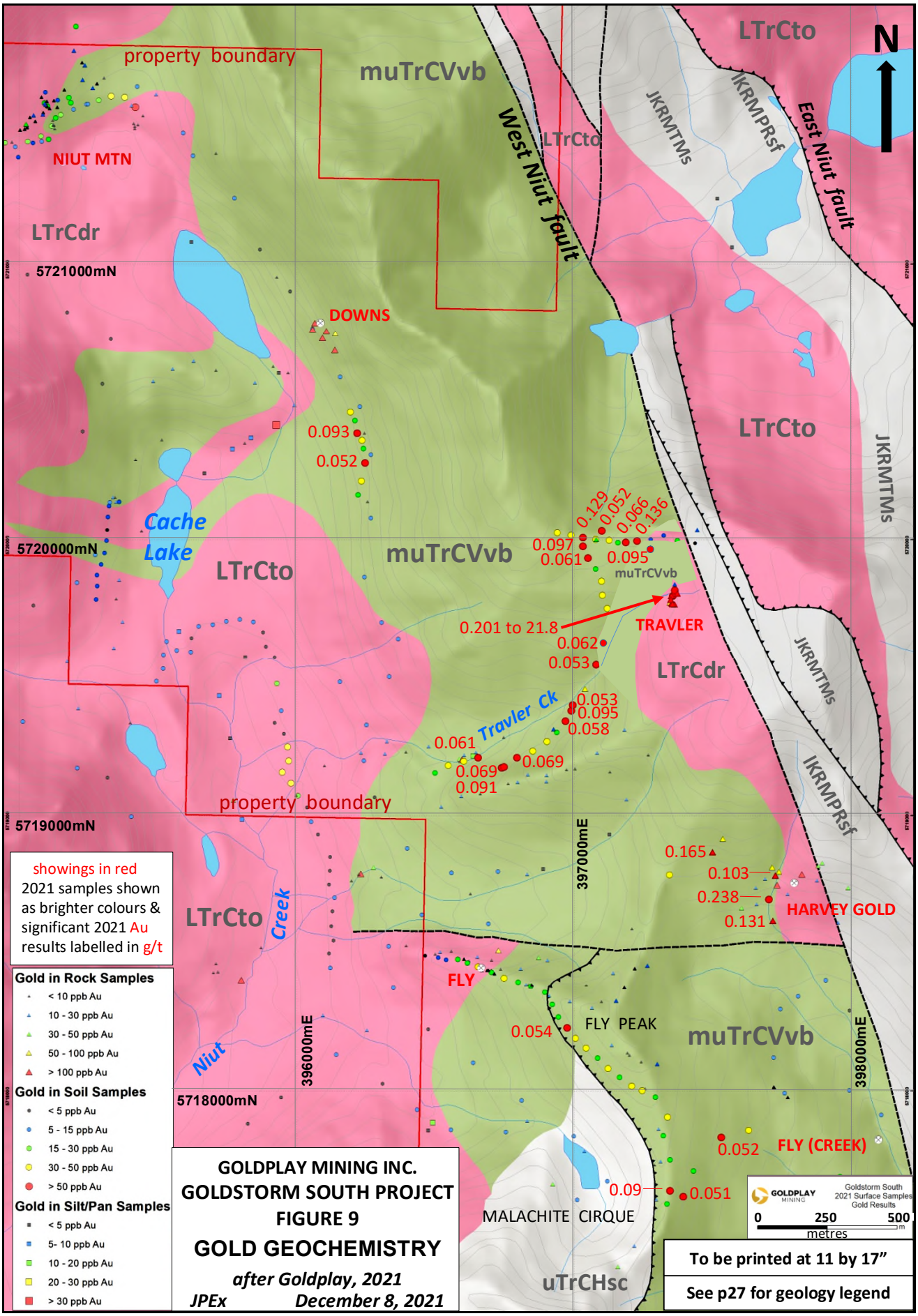
Three rock samples (S842975-77) and three soils were collected near the Creek showing with no significant precious metal results, but the showing area was not examined.

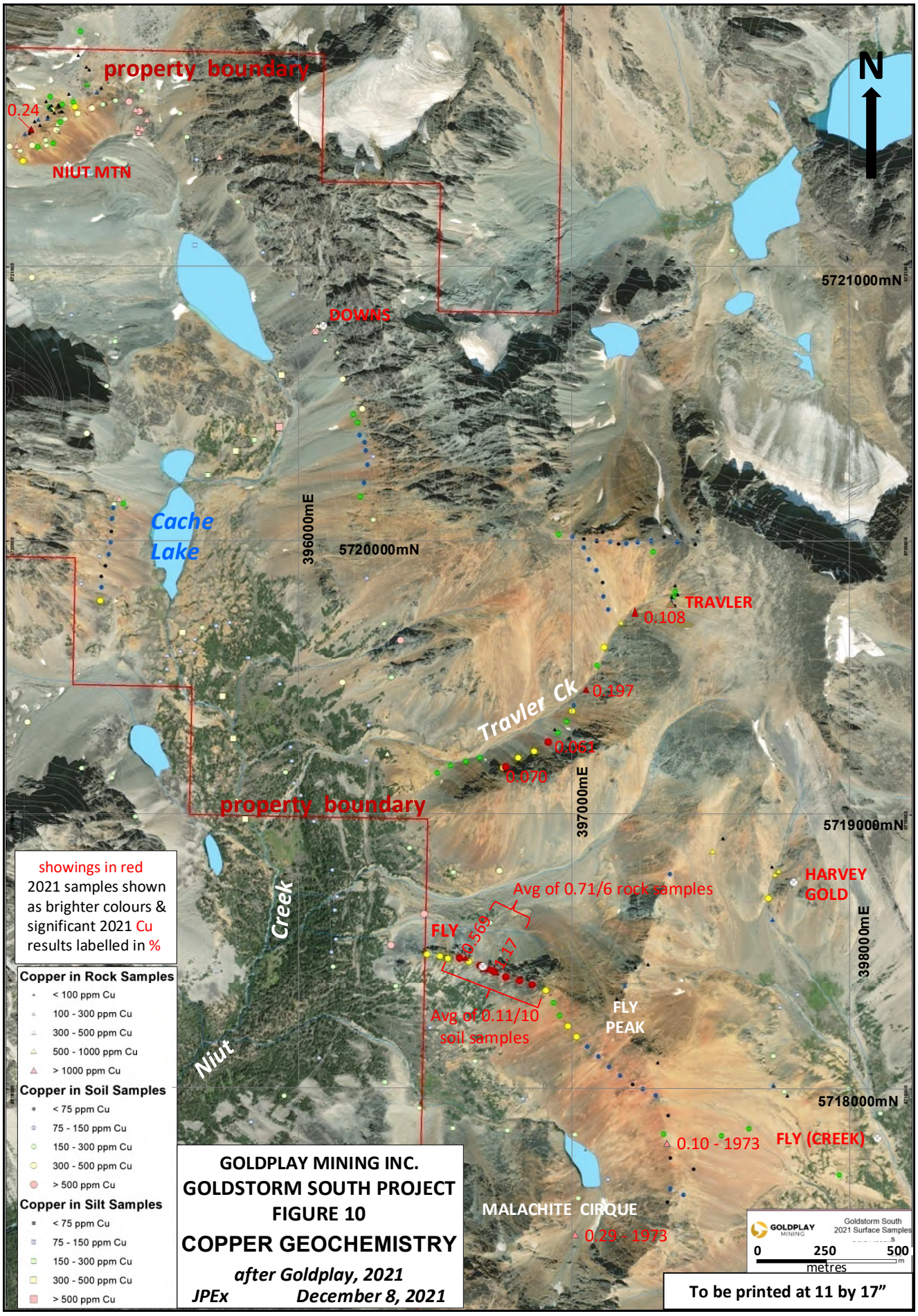
A contour line of eight talus fine soils south of the Downs showing returned some elevated copper values (100-245 ppm Cu in six samples), locally with anomalous gold (negligible to 93 ppb Au), and lead (586-796 ppm Pb at north end in two samples), suggestive of the extension of, or similar sulphide bearing veins to, the Downs showing.

A contour line of ten talus fine soils to the west of Cache Lake did not contain significant precious metal or base metal anomalies, with only three of the samples returning elevated copper values of 105 to 259 ppm.

**Table 4: 2021 rock samples collected by author with locations, descriptions and select results**

| SAMPLE NUMBER | AREA | EASTING | NORTHING | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Cu ppm | Pb ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S842747 | Fly Ridge | 396849 | 5718385 | grab | malachite and azurite stained calcite-minor quartz veined quartz diorite in outcrop; veins with trace chalcopyrite, brecciated margins; fault zone at 155/70W; in 3m wide strong rusty zone with 5% pyrite, 2% magnetite, strongly magnetic, weak sericite alteration | 0.008 | 0.48 | 11710 | 6.6 |
| S842748 | Fly Ridge | 396668 | 5718440 | grab | malachite stained, black speckled (tenorite) quartz diorite with disseminated chalcopyrite, possible chalcocite? from small blast pit at wpt 54; blasted outcrop | <0.005 | 0.5 | 9432.2 | 3.2 |
| S842749 | Fly Ridge | 396692 | 5718440 | grab | malachite stained, light coloured clay altered intrusion with saussuritized feldspars, and clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite, minor magnetite clots, possible chalcocite | <0.005 | 0.34 | 4422.7 | 2.5 |
| S842750 | Fly | 396714 | 5718428 | grab | malachite and azurite stained upper face of quartz diorite outcrop | <0.005 | 0.07 | 5971.6 | 4.2 |
| S054769 | Fly Ridge | 396687 | 5718440 | grab | heavy, strongly magnetic pitted intrusion with magnetite clots, tenorite on fractures and as black specks, weakly clay altered, black sooty mineral, strong saussuritized feldspars | <0.005 | 0.22 | 5578.7 | 3.2 |
| S054770 | Fly Ridge | 396604 | 5718481 | 2m chip | malachite, and Mn or Cu wad stained quartz diorite outcrop with strong tenorite on fractures, oxidized, minor disseminated chalcopyrite; trend about 290/87 | <0.005 | 0.5 | 5693.3 | 7.6 |
| S054771 | Niut Fault | 397445 | 5720034 | grab | rusty weathering silicified zone in outcrop with 2% fine pyrite, and minor tenorite on fractures and as specks; from rusty fault zone near triple junction along West Niut fault | 0.02 | 0.27 | 28.2 | 3.3 |
| S054772 | Travler North | 397364 | 5719837 | grab | rusty-yellow weathering minor quartz stockwork with few mm to 1 cm quartz veinlets with pyrite and possibe minor molybdenite in andesite talus/subcrop; outcrop above is rusty, silicified with disseminated pyrite, some grey silica; SJP-11 below this | 0.012 | 0.06 | 31.2 | 7.2 |
| S054773 | Travler | 397350 | 5719782 | grab | 30 cm blocks of white quartz veins with minor pyrite and 40% grey patches; 1 cm wide, linear grey-blue (galena) throughout | 1.033 | 3.55 | 120.2 | 873.2 |
| S054774 | Travler | 397352 | 5719796 | grab | quartz vein stockwork in sericite-pyrite altered intrusion in blocky talus; quartz veinlets to 2 cm, with 1-2% pyrite, minor galena | 4.07 | 1.95 | 19.4 | 238.5 |
| S054775 | Travler | 397373 | 5719805 | grab | quartz veins to 20 cm in intrusion with minor pyrite, and grey sulphide (galena) as bands in white quartz | 0.804 | 1.31 | 6 | 228.9 |
| S054776 | Travler | 397353 | 5719769 | grab | white quartz vein boulders to 1m with minor chalcopyrite and galena primarily in wallrock clasts, malachite and tenorite? on fractures, local vugs, some limonite | 21.8 | 20.63 | 86.1 | 504.3 Pb 2860 Zn |
| S054777 | Travler | 397363 | 5719765 | grab | 50 cm greyish-white crystalline rehealed fractured (numerous directions) to weakly brecciated local quartz boulder, minor rusty, with open vugs @ interstices of fractures, crustiform textured, local dark bands | 9.056 | 20.2 | 72.5 | 180.1 |
| S054778 | Travler | 397356 | 5719766 | grab | rusty weathering 60 by 60 cm white quartz boulder with strong zones of limonite-goethite boxwork after sulphide | 0.201 | 1.79 | 18.1 | 39.3 |
| S054779 | Travler Creek | 397194 | 5719726 | grab | weak rusty weathering white quartz vein with silicified and altered wallrock and brecciated margin with fine chalcopyrite and minor pyrite, malachite and possible chalcocite in wallrock as boulders in creek | 0.084 | 1.57 | 1077.8 | 102.6 |
| S054780 | Travler Creek | 397168 | 5719702 | grab | white, sugary quartz vein with 3-5% chalcopyrite, chalcocite, tenorite on fractures, malachite and chalcopyrite in quartz and concentrated in wallrock clasts on margins, minor calcite; as boulders in creek | 0.082 | 1.9 | 519.3 | 51.1 |
| S054781 | Travler Creek | 397041 | 5719456 | grab | yellow to rusty limonitic weathering, crumbly and brecciated appearance, silicified, minor chalcopyrite and bornite? some 1-3 mm wide pyrite veinlets, local pyrrhotite, also magnetite, black sooty patches, tenorite? on fractures, as float in creek, but see above in andesite outcrop on south side | 0.062 | 1.1 | 1969.4 | 4.3 |
| S054782 | Travler Creek | 396927 | 5719311 | grab | intensely rusty silicified and pyritized andesite with 7-10% pyrite and pyrrhotite disseminations, aggregates and stringers, trace chalcopyrite, minor tenorite specks | 0.014 | 0.06 | 42.2 | 3.7 |
| S054783 | Travler NW | 397080 | 5720000 | grab | 20 cm vuggy, NW trending quartz vein subcrop with reddish infilling of vugs and as fracture fillings, on ridge crest next to talus sample NM21S-AT41and about 375m NW of Travler showing | 0.043 | 0.26 | 15.9 | 155 |


property boundary
NIUT MTN
muTrCVvb
West Niut fault
LTrCto
JKRMTMs
IKRMPRsf
East Niut fault
N
LTrCdr
5721000mN
DOWNS
0.093
0.052
LTrCto
JKRMTMs
Cache Lake
5720000mN
LTrCto
muTrCVvb
0.129
0.052
0.066
0.136
0.097
0.061
0.095
muTrCVvb
0.201 to 21.8
TRAVLER
0.062
0.053
LTrCdr
JKRMTMs
0.053
0.095
0.058
Travler Ck
0.061
0.069
0.069
0.091
property boundary
IKRMPRsf
5719000mN
397000mE
0.165
0.103
0.238
0.131
HARVEY GOLD
showings in red
2021 samples shown as brighter colours & significant 2021 Au results labelled in g/t
LTrCto
Creek
FLY
Gold in Rock Samples
< 10 ppb Au
10 - 30 ppb Au
30 - 50 ppb Au
50 - 100 ppb Au
> 100 ppb Au
Gold in Soil Samples
< 5 ppb Au
5 - 15 ppb Au
15 - 30 ppb Au
30 - 50 ppb Au
> 50 ppb Au
Gold in Silt/Pan Samples
< 5 ppb Au
5- 10 ppb Au
10 - 20 ppb Au
20 - 30 ppb Au
> 30 ppb Au
0.054
FLY PEAK
muTrCVvb
Niut
396000mE
398000mE
5718000mN
0.052
FLY (CREEK)
0.09
0.051
MALACHITE CIRQUE
uTrCHsc
GOLDPLAY MINING
Goldstorm South
2021 Surface Samples
Gold Results
0
250
500
metres
GOLDPLAY MINING INC.
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
FIGURE 9
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
after Goldplay, 2021
JPEx
December 8, 2021
To be printed at 11 by 17”
See p27 for geology legend


property boundary
0.24
NIUT MTN
DOWNS
N
5721000mN
Cache Lake
396000mE
5720000mN
TRAVLER
0.108
Travler Ck
0.197
0.061
0.070
property boundary
397000mE
5719000mN
showings in red
2021 samples shown as brighter colours & significant 2021 Cu results labelled in %
Creek
Avg of 0.71/6 rock samples
HARVEY GOLD
FLY
0.569
1.17
398000mE
Avg of 0.11/10 soil samples
FLY PEAK
Niut
5718000mN
0.10 - 1973
FLY (CREEK)
MALACHITE CIRQUE
0.29 - 1973
Copper in Rock Samples
< 100 ppm Cu
100 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
500 - 1000 ppm Cu
> 1000 ppm Cu
Copper in Soil Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
Copper in Silt Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
GOLDPLAY MINING INC.
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
FIGURE 10
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
after Goldplay, 2021
JPEx December 8, 2021
GOLDPLAY MINING
Goldstorm South 2021 Surface Samples
0 250 500
metres
To be printed at 11 by 17”

## 10.0 DRILLING (Figures 11 to 12)

No drilling has been completed on the Goldstorm South Project by Goldplay, but 679.7m of diamond drilling in five holes was completed by Vanco in 1973 on the Fly prospect (Ridge zone) in the central Project area *(EMPR, 1974)*. The following discussion of the drill program is primarily summarized from Bruneau (1974), which was not filed for assessment, but the internal report was located by the author. The drilling was completed by Connors Drilling Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia using a Boyles Bros. No. 1 drill and BQ wireline equipment. The core was transported to, and stored at, the residence of Mr. Gottselig in 150 Mile House, British Columbia. The core was logged by Y. Bruneau, geologist. Diamond drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 5 below, with drill collars shown on Figure 11 and a section through VF-2 and -3 in Figure 12.

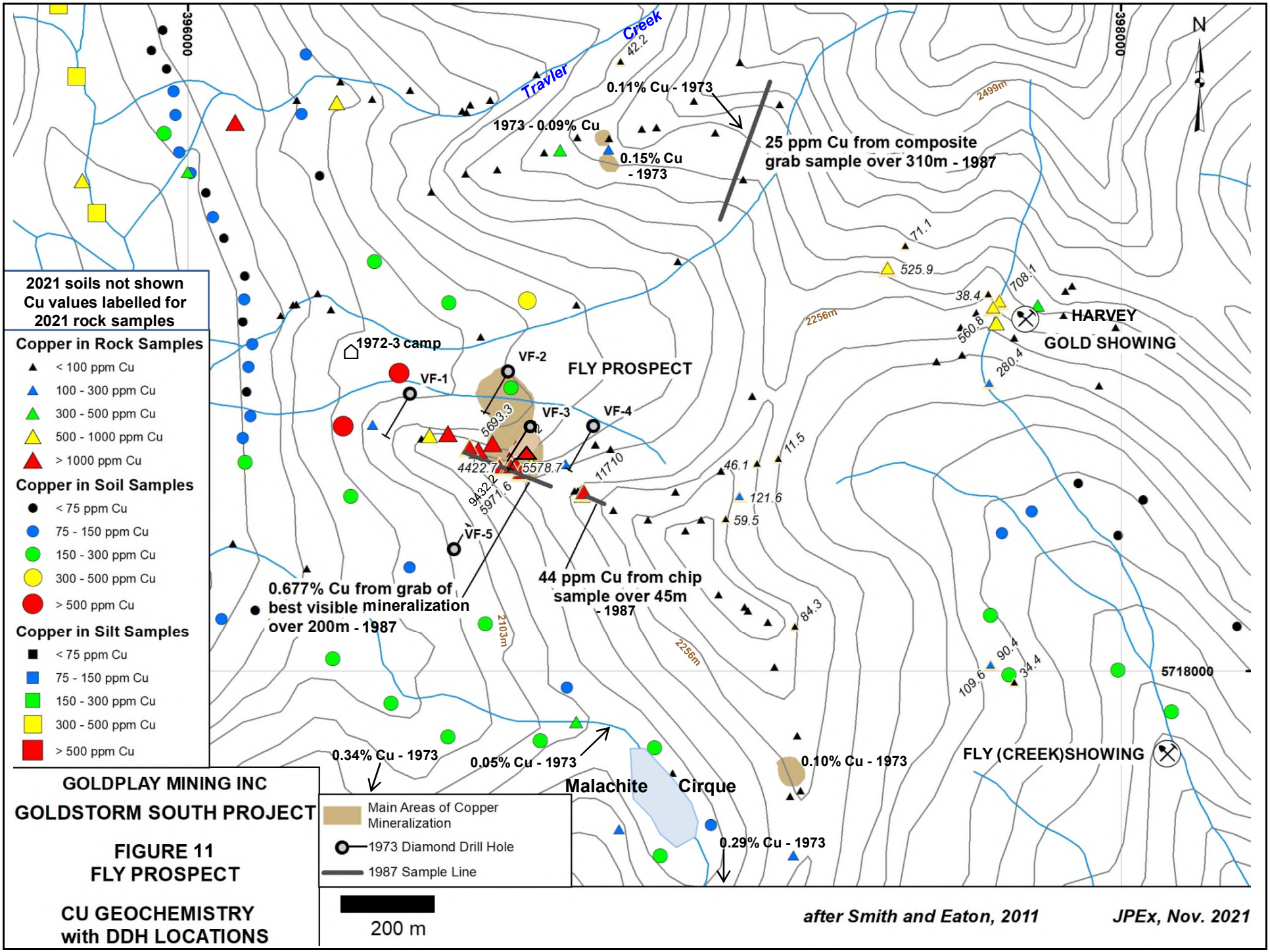
**TABLE 5: Fly prospect 1973 diamond drill hole specifications**

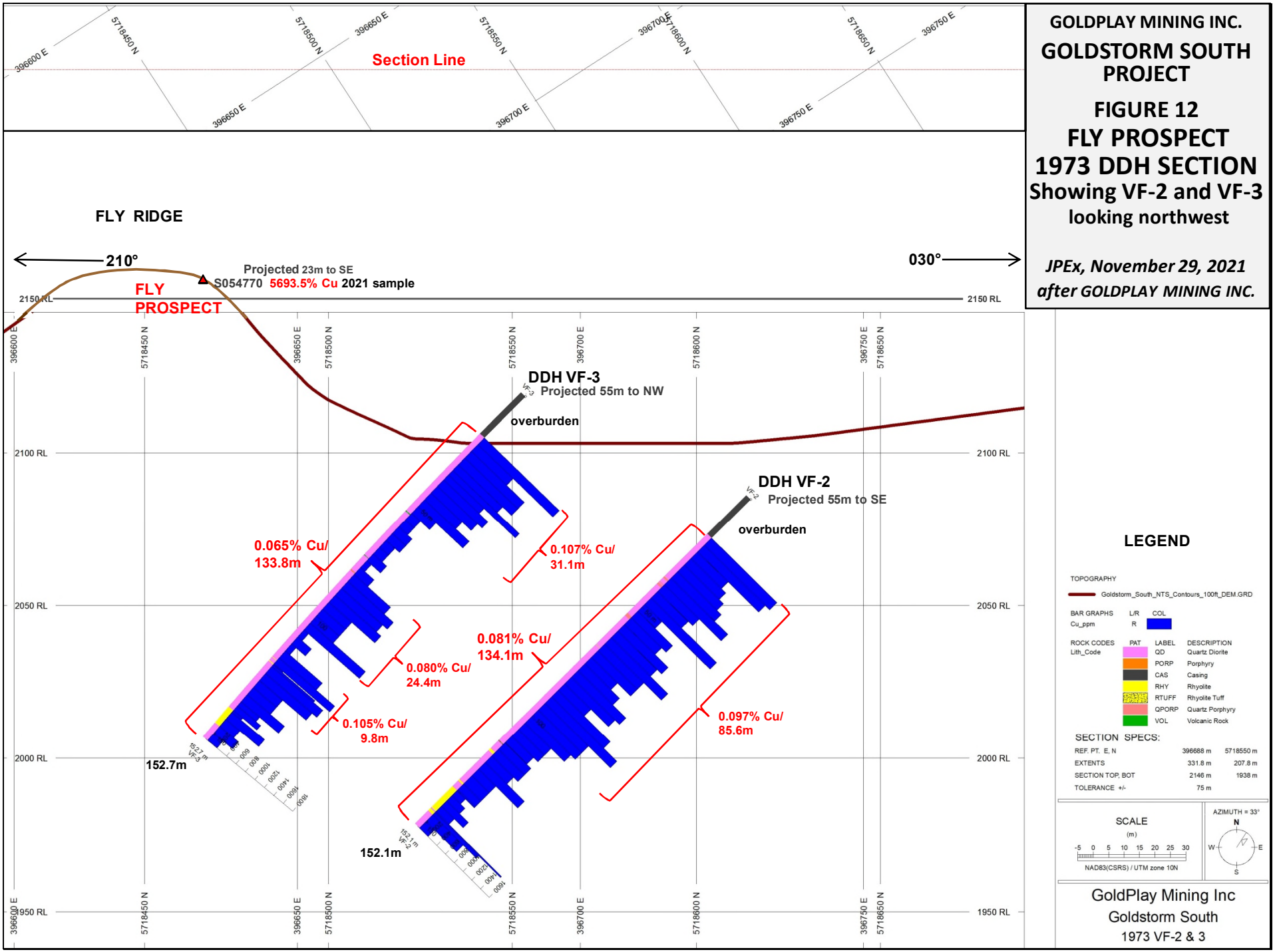
| DDH No. | UTM Nad 83, Zone 10 Easting | Northing | Az (°) | Dip (°) | Depth (m) | Rec (%) | No. of Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VF-1 | 396473 | 5718590 | 210 | -50 | 150.0 | 95.5 | 44 |
| VF-2 | 396685 | 5718638 | 210 | -45 | 152.1 | 95.9 | 47 |
| VF-3 | 396735 | 5718519 | 210 | -47.5 | 152.7 | 96.5 | 48 |
| VF-4 | 396870 | 5718521 | 210 | -45 | 146.9 | 97.4 | 53 |
| VF-5 | 396570 | 5718260 | 030 | -48 | 78.0 | 90.9 | 25 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **679.7** | **96%** | **217** |

Drilling primarily intersected quartz diorite porphyry, which comprises almost the entirety of holes VF-1 to -3, with narrow intervals of altered and/or hornfelsed volcano-sedimentary rocks to 10m thick towards the bottom of the holes. DDH VF-4 intersected an upper-central 26m thick zone of basalt-andesite from 46 to 71.9m, and about equal proportions of alternating sections of the altered and/or hornfelsed volcano-sedimentary unit and quartz diorite porphyry, while DDH VF-5 intersected the altered and/or hornfelsed volcano-sedimentary unit with a central thin dyke of quartz diorite porphyry. In DDH VF-3 numerous contacts within the quartz diorite porphyry were noted indicating multiple phases of intrusion, the contacts of which dip steeply in a northerly direction where noted.

A significant well fractured to brecciated, near vertical fault zone was intersected from about 95 to 113m in DDH VF-2 and from about 108 to 118m in VF-3. The fault (VF fault) lies primarily within the quartz diorite porphyry at the contact with the altered volcano-sedimentary unit and appears to trend about 155°, coinciding with the main trend of the mineralized zone, and probably represents the major controlling structure to the porphyry system.

All core was analyzed for copper (for a total of 217 samples) 19 select samples were analyzed for gold, 18 for silver and 4 for zinc; results are shown on the logs in Bruneau (1974). In addition 11 samples were analyzed for 34 elements by semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis enclosed in the Bruneau (1974) report. All five holes intersected broad, anomalous copper zones. The limited gold samples analyzed ranged from trace to 0.21 g/t Au, the latter in DDH VF-3 associated with brecciated and sheared quartz diorite.


2021 soils not shown
Cu values labelled for
2021 rock samples
Copper in Rock Samples
< 100 ppm Cu
100 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
500 - 1000 ppm Cu
> 1000 ppm Cu
Copper in Soil Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
Copper in Silt Samples
< 75 ppm Cu
75 - 150 ppm Cu
150 - 300 ppm Cu
300 - 500 ppm Cu
> 500 ppm Cu
GOLDPLAY MINING INC
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
FIGURE 11
FLY PROSPECT
CU GEOCHEMISTRY
with DDH LOCATIONS
Main Areas of Copper Mineralization
1973 Diamond Drill Hole
1987 Sample Line
200 m
after Smith and Eaton, 2011
JPEx, Nov. 2021
396000
398000
5718000
N
Traviler Creek
0.11% Cu - 1973
1973 - 0.09% Cu
0.15% Cu - 1973
25 ppm Cu from composite grab sample over 310m - 1987
2499m
2256m
2103m
1972-3 camp
VF-1
VF-2
VF-3
VF-4
VF-5
FLY PROSPECT
5693.3
4422.7
5578.7
9432.2
5971.6
11710
0.677% Cu from grab of best visible mineralization over 200m - 1987
44 ppm Cu from chip sample over 45m - 1987
HARVEY GOLD SHOWING
FLY (CREEK)SHOWING
Malachite
Cirque
0.34% Cu - 1973
0.05% Cu - 1973
0.10% Cu - 1973
0.29% Cu - 1973
42.2
71.1
525.9
38.4
708.1
560.8
280.4
46.1
11.5
121.6
59.5
84.3
90.4
34.4
109.6




**GOLDPLAY MINING INC.**

**GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT**

**FIGURE 12**

**FLY PROSPECT**

**1973 DDH SECTION**

**Showing VF-2 and VF-3**

**looking northwest**

***JPEx, November 29, 2021***

***after GOLDPLAY MINING INC.***

GoldPlay Mining Inc
Goldstorm South
1973 VF-2 & 3

Silver and zinc results were negligible. Too few and widely spaced samples were analyzed for precious metals to allow for any conclusions to be drawn.

Core recovery was good, averaging 96%. There was some loss of core in the tops of all holes except for DDH VF-3, which is fairly typical due to surface weathering and oxidation. It is possible that low recoveries at the top of, and between 92 and 120.7m in, VF-3 could have resulted in lower copper values due to the loss of the soft sulphide bearing material. However, the limited loss of core would not materially affect the overall results. Copper results are summarized in Table 6 below and on Figure 12.

**Table 6: Fly prospect 1973 drill results**

| DDH No. | From (m) | To (m) | Interval Length (m) | Cu Grade (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VF-1 | 22.3 | 150.0 | 127.7 | 0.020 |
| **VF-2** | **18.0** | **152.1** | **134.1** | **0.081** |
| including | **18.0** | **103.6** | **85.6** | **0.097** |
| including | 18.0 | 24.2 | 6.4 | 0.145 |
| **VF-3** | **18.9** | **152.7** | **133.8** | **0.065** |
| including | **18.9** | **50.0** | **31.1** | **0.107** |
| and | 80.5 | 104.9 | 24.4 | 0.080 |
| and | 117.0 | 126.8 | 9.8 | 0.105 |
| VF-4 | 21.3 | 146.9 | 125.6 | 0.030 |
| VF-5 | 6.10 | 78.0 | 71.9 | 0.013 |

The entire core from holes VF-2 and VF-3 intersected significant anomalous intercepts of 0.081% Cu over 134.1m and 0.065% Cu over 133.8m, respectively (*Bruneau, 1974)*, In DDH VF-2 significant intervals of 0.097% Cu over 85.6m were intercepted including a narrower intercept of 0.15% Cu over 6.4m, and in DDH VF-3, 0.107% Cu over 31.1m and 0.105% Cu over 9.8m. This defines an open 75 by 150m zone with room for extension, particularly to the northwest, northeast and at depth, but also to the south-southeast, especially due to the lack of exposure due to extensive talus cover on the slopes and the broad valleys.

Analytical procedure are described under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security” below.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Few details of the **1973** drill program exist. The core appears to have been logged, and presumably split, on site from a camp in Fly Creek. The entire core was split, primarily in 10 foot (3.05m) lengths, but with minor variation due to changes in lithology, alteration, mineralization or reduced core recovery. One half of the core would have been bagged in numbered plastic bags and sent for analysis, and the other half returned to the core box for future reference. The core was logged by Y. Bruneau, geologist, who probably also outlined the sample intervals.

All core was analyzed for copper for a total of 217 samples, with 19 select samples analyzed for gold, 18 for silver and 4 for zinc. The laboratory used is not reported but is presumed to be Hollinger Laboratories, typically used by Vanco and is listed as the laboratory for the proposed follow up program *(Bruneau, 1974)*. No quality assurance and quality control procedures are documented. In addition 11 samples were analyzed for 34 elements by semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis by General testing Laboratories, Vancouver, British Columbia.

All samples collected from the Goldstorm South Project in **2021** were packed into burlap bags and secured with a cable tie. Collection procedures are discussed under section 9.1, “Geochemistry”. No QAQC samples were submitted due to the preliminary nature of the geochemical survey. Samples were delivered in the company of the author to Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd. in Kamloops for direct transport to MS Analytical Laboratories (“MSALabs”) in Langley, British Columbia for preparation and analysis.

At the laboratory, rock sample preparation involved drying, fine crushing to better than 70% passing minus 2 mm, then pulverizing a 250g split to better that 85% passing 75 microns (PRP 910). Soil sample preparation involved drying and screening to minus 80 mesh (PRP-757). For the rocks the fine fraction was analyzed for gold by fire assay on a 30g aliquot with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (“AAS”) finish (FAS-111), and for 48 additional elements by four acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma (“ICP”) - mass spectroscopy (“MS”) ultra trace level analysis (IMS-230). The fine fractions of the soils were analyzed for 39 elements, including gold, by aqua regia digestion and ICP - atomic emission spectroscopy (“AES”)/MS ultra trace level analysis on a 20g aliquot (IMS-128).

The **2015** *(Mitchell and Burrell, 2016)* and **2006** *(Wengzynowski, 2007)* samples were sent to ALS (known as ALS Minerals in 2015 and ALS Chemex in 2006) in North Vancouver and prepared as in 2021. Splits of the fine fraction of each sample were analyzed for gold using fire assay and ICP-AES (Au-ICP21) and for 34 other elements using aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP 41). Samples that exceeded detection limits for copper were assayed by Cu-AA46.

The details of the **1991** program are summarized from Ashton (1992a). Placer Dome’s samples were delivered to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. (“Eco-Tech”) in Kamloops, British Columbia, prepared by fine crushing, then pulverizing to approximately 100% passing minus 140 mesh, and analyzed for 30 elements by aqua-regia digestion and ICP analysis on a 0.5g aliquot, and by fire assay for gold with an AAS finish on a ½ assay ton aliquot. Ashton’s 1991 samples were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories (“Acme”, now Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories) in Vancouver, British Columbia, prepared by fine crushing, then pulverizing to approximately 100% passing minus 100 mesh, and analyzed for 30 elements by aqua-regia digestion and ICP analysis on a 0.5g aliquot, and for gold by aqua-regia digestion with an AAS finish on a 10g aliquot. Mercury for both sample sets was analyzed by the cold vapour atomic absorption analytical procedure by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd.

The **1987** samples collected by I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. were shipped to Acme in Vancouver, British Columbia where they were analysed by the 30-element ICP method with gold by atomic absorption *(Watson, 1988)*.

Vanco's **1981** rock samples were analysed for copper, molybdenum and gold by Bell White Analytical Laboratories Limited of Haileybury Ontario using atomic absorption methods, with fire assay pre-concentration for gold using a 15g aliquot *(Simpson and Price, 1982)*.

The assay certificates are not included in the **1972** report by Vanco and no mention is made of the laboratory used. The seven 10 pound samples collected along Fly ridge were assayed by conventional wet assay for copper and fire assay for silver, and the remaining samples were analyzed for Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn *(Lisle, 1972)*.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratories involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting) in the 1991 to 2021 programs as documented in the respective assessment reports, but no documentation of laboratory quality control procedures was found for prior programs. All standards and check analyses by the laboratories where reported returned results within acceptable limits. There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories. The laboratories are entirely independent from Goldplay and Cazador. MSALabs and ALS do, and Acme and Eco-Tech did, carry ISO 9001 registration and are/were accredited to ISO 17025 Standards Council of Canada for the preparation and analysis procedures performed. The accreditation of Bell White Analytical Laboratories Limited is unknown. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate.

A sampling protocol should be implemented by Goldplay involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future trenching and drill programs on the project.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Table 4)

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats), where reported. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable.

A site visit was performed by the author, as outlined in sections 2.1 and 9.0, at which time the Fly prospect and Downs showing were examined and a new showing (the

Travler) was discovered on trend of the Harvey Gold showing, proximal to the West Niut fault. Numerous gossans, porphyry style mineralization and vein systems were observed and 19 rock and 14 soil samples were collected by the author as shown with select results in Table 4 on page 40.

At the Fly prospect an average of 0.71% Cu was obtained from the six samples collected along a 260m extent of Fly Ridge, confirming the presence of significant porphyry copper style mineralization. No significant anomalous precious metal or molybdenum values accompanied the copper.

An investigation of the northerly extension of the Harvey Gold showing along the West Niut fault resulted in the discovery of the Travler showing comprising an open 70 by 50m of quartz vein and stockwork mineralization hosted by what appears to be potassically altered quartz diorite. Rock samples collected by the author ranged from 0.201 to 21.8 g/t Au in the six samples collected, yielding an average of 6.16 g/t Au, accompanied by anomalous lead, antimony, ±silver and elevated arsenic *(Table 4)*. This confirms the potential along the West Niut fault and suggests additional potential at depth and proximal to the Harvey Gold showing where low anomalous gold values, variably with associated anomalous arsenic, antimony and mercury (higher level indicators), are found within silicified volcanic units proximal to feldspar porphyry dykes. The intrusion is a more competent, favourable host rock.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Goldstorm South Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Goldstorm South Project to undertake a resource calculation.

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 13)

The Goldstorm South Project is adjoined to the west and south by a 13,378 hectare package of 8 contiguous claims (1082160, 1082164-65, 1082177-80 and 1082182) with an expiry date of April 14, 2022 and registered to Ryan Kalt (owner number 283160) of Kelowna, British Columbia. One Minfile occurrence is documented on the Kalt property, the Clipboard (Minfile 092N 065), but no information is available.

The western side of Kalt's claims adjoins the 36,692 hectare Goldrange Project of Kingfisher Metals Corp., with eleven Minfile occurrences documented. The following discussion on the Goldrange Project is summarized from their website *(https://kingfishermetals.com/)*.

The Goldrange Project is reported to cover a broad area of high grade orogenic gold mineralization within the Yalakom Gold belt, which is host to the Bridge River District that includes the past producing Bralorne Mine. The Bralorne gold mine is located about 140 km to the southeast along the same regional fault network. The Project was acquired based on highly anomalous gold and arsenic in stream sediment samples with limited historic exploration and no historical diamond drilling despite hand mining activities dating back to the 1930s. Mineralization on the Goldrange Project occurs as discrete quartz (±carbonate) veins, quartz-sulfide breccias, replacement zones, and quartz stockworks. Veins on the project can be greater than 1m in width, over 150m in strike and are commonly parallel to shear zones, thrust faults, and reverse faults.

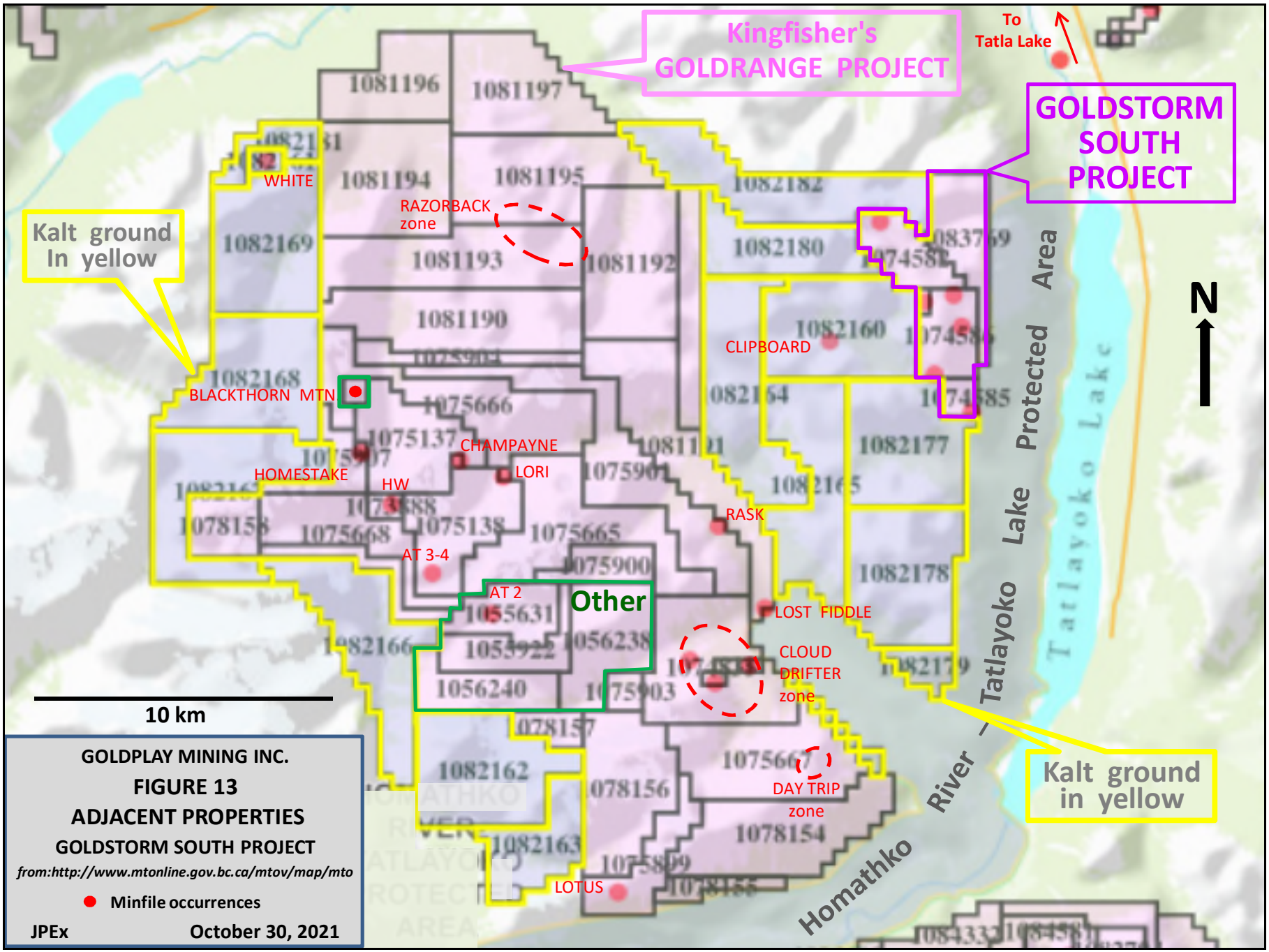
In 2021 Kingfisher diamond drilled 4,925.3m in 14 holes testing about 500m of the Cloud Drifter trend, which is defined by a 3 km long gold soil anomaly, including 50 samples over 1 g/t Au, and rock samples from negligible to 128.9 g/t Au. The drilling encountered a broad hydrothermal system cored by sulfide-rich veins and breccias closely linked to plutonic contact zones. Drill intercepts include quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins, with the largest vein intercept of 11.2m drill length from hole GR21-014, as well as breccias, quartz-sulfide stockwork and silica-rich alteration zones with disseminated mineralization. Initial drill results include: 6.88 g/t Au, 13.6 g/t Ag and 0.28% Cu over 9m from a sulphide breccia in GR21-007 and vein type mineralization yielding 14.80 g/t Au over 1m within 2.16 g/t Au over 8m in GR21-007 and 5.30 g/t Au over 1 m in GR21-002*(https://kingfishermetals.com/)*. More than 70% of the drill results are reported as pending.

Additional Kalt ground adjoins the western Kingfisher's Goldrange Project, with the White showing (Minfile 092N 072) in the northwest property area, and some smaller Kalt claims adjoining their southeastern Project margin. The White showing hosts disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite locally within a 10m wide silicified and carbonatized shear zone, from which a rock sample assayed 0.525 g/t Au *(EMPR, 2021a PF Durfeld Geological Management Ltd.1991-08-01)*.

**The mineralization and results discussed in this section has not been verified by the author and are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.**

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.


Kingfisher's
GOLDRANGE PROJECT
To
Tatla Lake
GOLDSTORM
SOUTH
PROJECT
Kalt ground
In yellow
WHITE
RAZORBACK
zone
CLIPBOARD
BLACKTHORN MTN
CHAMPAYNE
LORI
HOMESTAKE
HW
RASK
AT 3-4
AT 2
Other
LOST FIDDLE
CLOUD
DRIFTER
zone
DAY TRIP
zone
LOTUS
Kalt ground
in yellow
Tatlayoko Lake Protected Area
Tatlayoko River
Homathko
N
10 km
GOLDPLAY MINING INC.
FIGURE 13
ADJACENT PROPERTIES
GOLDSTORM SOUTH PROJECT
from:http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto
Minfile occurrences
JPEx
October 30, 2021

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Goldstorm South Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- significant porphyry style mineralization and alteration at the Fly prospect, with strong similarities to the Gibraltar past producing mine,
- the presence of gold-bearing veins, stockwork and breccia systems along an open ended 2.6 km extent of the Niut fault, much of which is unexplored,
- favourable geology for the discovery of porphyry and orogenic gold styles of mineralization,
- presence of extensive gossans suggestive of a large hydrothermal system, and
- evidence of significant structures and untested geochemical and geophysical targets.

Consequently, there is excellent potential for the discovery of a significant copper, ±gold-molybdenum-(silver) porphyry deposit on the Project and for a gold bearing quartz stockwork or vein system of probable orogenic type.

Notwithstanding the high potential, systematic exploration has not been undertaken on the Project, possibly due to the challenging physiography (cliffs, talus strewn cirques and slopes and tangled vegetated cover below tree line) limiting exposure, and the perceived remoteness of the area, despite proximal road and helicopter access.

The Project lies within a favourable geological setting. The West Niut fault is a probable splay of the Tchaikazan fault, the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system, which passes through the Bralorne gold camp of orogenic vein deposits (located about 140 km southeast of the Project) that have collectively produced over four million ounces of gold *(website at https://taliskerresources.com/)*. Additionally, the Project is situated within the northern Cordilleran Porphyry belt, which is associated with intra-oceanic island arc terranes. The belt includes numerous present and former copper ±gold-molybdenum mines and development projects including Prosperity and Poison Mountain, which lie 65 and 143 km east-southeast of the Project, respectively. The geologically similar past producing Gibraltar mine (similarities are discussed under section 8.0, “Deposit Type”), hosted by the Late Triassic Granite Mountain pluton, lies 180 km to the northeast of Goldstorm South. In the immediate Project area several possible porphyry style copper±gold Minfile occurrences are associated with the Late Triassic intrusions of the Cadwallader terrane, four of which lie within the Project. **Mineralization and production reported on the above-mentioned occurrences are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goldstorm South Project, which is the subject of this report.**

The Fly prospect, in the central Project area, exhibits typical porphyry style mineralization and alteration exposed at the contact between the Triassic Niut Mountain pluton and the related Cadwallader Group mafic volcanic rocks; the latter are commonly highly pyritized and/or form oxidized, limonitic gossans, probably representing the pyritic halo to the porphyry system. Sericite-chlorite-clay alteration with chalcopyrite, typical proximal alteration in porphyry copper systems, was observed along the main westerly trending ridge that transects the zone.

Historical rock sample results include values ranging from 0.1 to 0.67% Cu from a 365m long zone along the ridge in 1972 *(Lisle, 1972).* The entire core from holes VF-2 and VF-3 in the 1973 diamond drill program intersected significant anomalous intercepts of 0.081% Cu over 134.1m and 0.065% Cu over 133.8m, respectively *(Bruneau, 1974)*, comprising a 75 by 150m north-northwest trending zone, open in all directions, but possibly locally limited to a width of about 250m at Fly Ridge. The porphyry style mineralization appears to be controlled by a 155°/steep fault (VF fault) proximal to the contact between the quartz diorite porphyry and the altered volcano-sedimentary unit. Additional copper bearing grab samples were obtained in Malachite Cirque to the south, and along the ridge to the north, of the Fly prospect ranging from 0.09 to 0.34% Cu.

Six rock grab samples collected by the author within a 260m area along Fly Ridge in 2021 ranged from 0.44 to 1.17% Cu, yielding an average of 0.71% Cu, and ten talus fine samples collected by Goldplay in 2021 returned an average of 0.105% Cu over 400m, confirming significant copper mineralization at the Fly prospect. Anomalous copper of 395 to 698 ppm ± elevated molybdenum from Goldplay's 2021 talus fine sampling also extends for 200m along the southern bank of Travler Creek, about 750m north of the Fly prospect, requiring follow up.

The Niut Mountain cirque, in the northern Project area, is characterized by two distinct prominent gossans exhibiting strong phyllic alteration, with argillic alteration also documented at the southwestern gossan. The gossans extend over a combined distance of about 1.6 km, but are separated by a rock glacier. The Niut Mountain showing, which covers the highly pyritic and calcite veined northeastern gossan, exhibits a similar geological setting to that at the Fly prospect, situated at the contact between the Niut Mountain pluton and mafic volcanic rocks. A small quartz-feldspar porphyry plug lies to the northeast. Anomalous soil results of 174 to 1100 ppm Cu, with sporadic high values to 143 ppb Au, 5.6 ppm Ag, 85 ppm Mo and 3230 ppm Zn were obtained across a 1500m area *(Mitchell and Burrell, 2016)*, and locally silver-bearing quartz ±calcite-sulphide (chalcopyrite, sphalerite) veins are evident. Such veins, the strong pyritic gossan and the high carbonate component are suggestive of distal mineralization to a porphyry style system.

The 2021 program on the northeastern Niut gossan confirmed the anomaly here, but the more strongly anomalous historical copper-molybdenum talus fine soils lie outboard of the gossanous (pyritic halo) exposure, primarily east of the 2021 sampling. Potential exists peripheral to the Niut Mountain gossans.

A southerly trending resistivity low, interpreted from the 2011 airborne geophysical survey *(Witherly, 2012),* extends through the valley from the Downs showing to west of the Fly prospect and suggests continuity of the Fly mineralization through this area. The low can be interpreted to extend to the Niut Mountain area, discussed above, suggestive of a 3.5 km prospective extent to the system.

Another prospective resistive zone was identified at the Rusty showing in the southwest Project area, which has not seen recent exploration; potential may exist for a buried porphyry stock related to the disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization in sedimentary

rocks reported here. Copper-silver bearing quartz veined, silicified andesite, and felsic dykes at the Anthony showing are suggestive of distal mineralization, which may be related to a porphyry style system in the Rusty showing area.

The 2011 airborne magnetic geophysical survey highlighted the West Niut fault, and was interpreted to have good potential for structurally controlled precious metal mineralization. The West Niut fault is thought to be a splay of the Tchaikazan fault, which represents the northwesterly extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system, about 140 km to the southeast. The Harvey Gold, Fly Creek and newly discovered Travler vein/stockwork/breccia showings are all located along an open ended 2.6 km extent, proximal to the West Niut fault, much of which remains unexplored.

The Travler showing comprises an open 70 by 50m zone of quartz vein and stockwork mineralization discovered in 2021 during an evaluation of the north-northwest extent of the Harvey Gold showing along the West Niut fault and follow up of rusty, angular quartz vein float from Travler Creek, which returned 1.99 g/t Au from a 1987 sample. Six rock samples collected from the showing by the author ranged from 0.201 to 21.8 g/t Au, yielding an average of 6.16 g/t Au, accompanied by anomalous lead, silver, antimony, ± elevated arsenic and molybdenum. The highest gold value of 21.8 g/t Au is associated with 0.286% Zn and 20.6 g/t Ag. The mineralization is hosted by what appears to be potassically altered quartz diorite. The Travler discovery demonstrates good potential for orogenic style mineralization associated with the West Niut fault. Anomalous gold of 53 to 95 ppb in 2021 talus fines also extends for 700m along the banks of Travler Creek, requiring follow up.

A cluster of gold anomalous talus fine samples were obtained in Goldplay's 2021 program over a 300m extent about 300m northwest of the Travler showing, with seven values ranging from 52 to 136 ppb Au, with sporadic high values to 6.56 ppm Ag, 133 ppm As and 39.3 ppm Mo. This is suggestive of the continuity of Travler style mineralization through this area and requires follow up.

Westerly trending gold bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are reported from the Harvey Gold showing, hosted by altered andesite. Results include: 6.34 g/t Au from a sample reported during Vanco's 1972 program *(Lisle, 1972)*; 0.2 to 0.96 g/t Au, with one assay of 4.22 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu reportedly collected by the property vendor at about this time *(Ashton, 1992a)*; and 0.75 g/t Au with 9750 ppb Hg and 66 ppm As from the Placer Dome Inc. property visit in 1991*(Ashton, 1992a)*.

In the 2021 exploration program by Goldplay, extensive quartz flooding, veinlets and veins (up to 8m) were located in the Harvey Gold area with low anomalous gold results. Five of the six samples collected ranged from 0.051 to 0.165 g/t Au, locally accompanied by anomalous copper and elevated silver, arsenic, bismuth, lead, molybdenum and zinc. The mineralization is hosted in the andesitic volcanic unit which may result in broader areas of lower grade, compared to the more competent intrusive host rock at the Travler showing. Feldspar porphyry dykes are evident in the area and may suggest proximity to a larger, more competent intrusion at depth or in proximity at

surface. More discrete veins, generally with higher grades, tend to develop in more competent lithologies. The only 2021 soil sample collected here yielded significant results of 238 ppb Au with 1 ppm Ag, 104 ppm As and 311 ppm Cu.

Anomalous gold appears to be hosted by intensely silicified, pyritic, ±clay altered and brecciated zones, in andesitic volcanic rocks proximal to altered feldspar porphyry dykes for about 800m along the creek at the Fly Creek showing, which was also investigated in 1991. Two rock samples returned 1.78 g/t Au with 0.213% Cu, 4722 ppm As and 115 ppb Hg, and 0.40 g/t Au with 0.101% Cu, 45 ppm As and 715 ppb Hg over 15m *(Ashton, 1992a & b)*. The highly anomalous mercury suggests a high level within the system.

The Downs showing, a 20-30 cm wide, 290-297°/50-60°NE trending quartz-sulphide vein carrying 0.15 to 0.35 g/t Au, locally with 0.4 to 0.9% Zn and 0.1% Cu, and traced over a distance of 85m, may represent distal mineralization associated with the West Niut fault. The showing was observed by the author in 2021 and a similar vein was found 1.3 km generally along trend to the southeast, yielding 0.043 g/t Au, with elevated lead. A string of soils returning 369 to 1000 ppm Cu, 23 to 190 ppb Au, 0.6 to 3.1 ppm Ag and 86 to 1115 ppm Pb continue over a 400m stretch to the south of the Downs showing *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. Additional anomalous copper, gold, silver and lead values were obtained within this area during the 2021 site visit by the author, confirming the anomaly. The source has not been followed up and is suggestive of additional mineralization.

The Goldstorm South Project is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of limited geochemistry, with minor restricted hand trenching and diamond drilling, which is subject to a wide range of interpretation. There are no specific risks the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by limited work and a lack of rock exposure in critical areas.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program is recommended on the Goldstorm South Project with the intentions of the Phase 1 program to follow up:

- gold bearing mineralization at the Harvey Gold, Fly Creek and Travler showings and explore the full extent of the West Niut fault for orogenic gold mineralization,
- significant porphyry style mineralization exposed along Fly Ridge and in drill holes 73VF-2 and 73VF-3, comprising an open 75 by 150m zone,
- copper bearing mineralization through Malachite Cirque to the south of the Fly prospect,

- significant gold and copper talus fine anomalies, including those northwest of the Travler showing, along the banks of Travler Creek and south of the Downs showing, and
- the geophysical anomalies obtained from the 2011 airborne survey.

Additionally, the area outboard of the Niut Mountain gossans and the Rusty showing require evaluation and follow up.

Property scale mapping with select mapping of detailed zones is recommended across the Project. Detailed prospecting with concurrent rock sampling is recommended to:

- trace the quartz vein mineralization at the Travler showing and evaluate the 2021 gold in soil anomalies,
- investigate and evaluate the southwestern Niut gossan and outboard of the gossans,
- explore the full extent of the West Niut fault and the northern extent of the East Niut fault and ground between the two faults across the Project,
- explore the ridge between the Travler and Downs showings, and
- evaluate Malachite Cirque.

Extensive rock chip sampling is recommended across the Fly showing area and along trend where exposure is present and in the Harvey Gold and Fly Creek areas and along trend.

Additional contour soil sampling is recommended below rugged exposures to evaluate them and possibly outline additional specific anomalous areas for rock sampling. Coverage is required: in the Rusty showing and western Anthony showing areas; the northern extension of the West Niut fault zone; gossans exposed along the northern East Niut fault; and in the southern and eastern Niut cirque area. Select stream sediment sampling is recommended in the southern, eastern and northeastern property areas, which have not seen significant previous sampling.

IP geophysics is recommended on the Fly prospect and extensions, and possibly the Niut Mountain and Rusty showing areas to outline moderate conductive zones within more highly conductive pyritic haloes of the porphyry style mineralization to aid in the definition of drill targets. Select reconnaissance lines can be employed to detect resistive zones, suggestive of silicification, in order to trace orogenic style mineralization along the West Niut fault.

Consequently, a Phase 1 exploration program with a budget of $225,000 is recommended. The program is expected to last 20 days with a Project geologist, prospector, two geological assistants/samplers and IP crew. The program would be based out of Bluff Lake, flying out daily via helicopter.

A Phase 2 drill program, contingent on results from Phase 1, is recommended with 1,500m of diamond drilling in about 5-7 holes with a helicopter supported rig to test anomalies generated by Phase 1 and earlier work programs.

Budgets for the above-recommended programs are shown on the following page.

## 26.1 Budget:

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

**Phase 1** (mapping, geochemistry, geophysics)

| | |
|---|---|
| • geological mapping and prospecting | $32,000 |
| • rock sampling wages | 11,500 |
| • soil & stream sediment sampling wages | 6,000 |
| • soil & stream sample assays (400 samples @ $32/each, plus shipping, QAQC) | 13,500 |
| • rock assays (200 Au, ICP @ $50/each, plus shipping, QAQC) | 12,000 |
| • select IP geophysics (5 km @ 10,000/line km) | 50,000 |
| • helicopter | 50,000 |
| • truck rental | 2,000 |
| • accommodation, food ($150/man-day – shared cabins, | 10,500 |
| • communication, travel & expediting | 3,000 |
| • field equipment and supplies | 2,500 |
| • preparation, post season compilation, report and drafting | 10,000 |
| • contingency | 22,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **$225,000** |

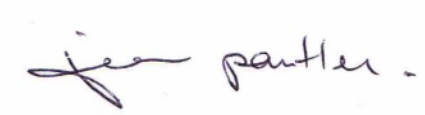
**Phase 2** (initial diamond drilling, contingent on results from Phase 1)

| | |
|---|---|
| • diamond drilling (1500m in 5-7 holes, all in) | $300,000 |
| • logging, sampling, supervision | 35,000 |
| • assays (380 Au, ICP @ $50/each+ shipping, QAQC) | 20,000 |
| • accommodation, food | 28,000 |
| • helicopter | 65,000 |
| • truck rental | 4,000 |
| • communication, supplies, travel & expediting | 8,000 |
| • preparation, compilation, report and drafting | 15,000 |
| • contingency | 50,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **$525,000** |

**TOTAL of Phases 1 and 2** **$750,000**

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

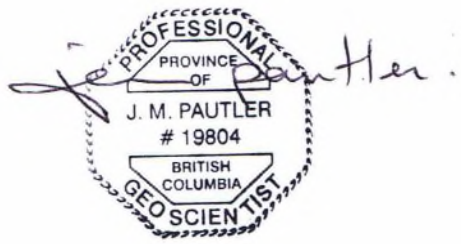
Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: December 18, 2021



"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: December 18, 2021

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Goldplay Mining Inc.



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## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, a self-employed consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled “Technical report on the Goldstorm South Project, Chilcotin region, British Columbia”, dated December 18, 2021.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 40 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia and conducting exploration and property examinations throughout the Chilcotin and Bridge River regions and the porphyry belt of British Columbia, primarily for Teck Exploration Ltd. I have visited the Bralorne, Elizabeth-Yalakom, Blackdome and Gibraltar past producing mines, and other deposits and showings within the regions.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, registration number 19804, permit to practice number 1001108.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

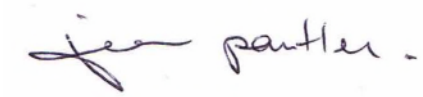
5) This report is based on a site visit by the author on September 4 and 5, 2021, and a review of pertinent data. I do not have any other prior involvement on the Goldstorm South Project.

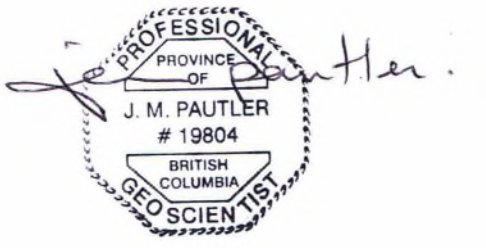
6) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Goldplay Mining Inc., Cazador Resources Ltd, any associated companies and the Goldstorm South Project.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 18th day of December, 2021,

“Signed and Sealed”






“Jean Pautler”

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Goldplay Mining Inc.