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CHAMBER OF MINES OF EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
A non-profit bureau of information providing authentic, reliable data to the
General public and the mining industry of Eastern British Columbia
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NEWSLETTER
Note: The views of contributors to this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the Chamber

Chamber of Mines of Eastern BC Hours
Monday - Friday from 10am – 3pm

From all of us at the Chamber we wish everyone happy and safe holidays and all the best in 2023!

TARANIS RESOURCES INC.

December 1st, 2022

Taranis Investigates Megagossan Prior to Drill Testing that Overlies the Thunder North Conductivity Anomaly 600 m Below

Taranis Resources Inc. is reporting further exploration results from the 2022 field season at its 100%- owned Thor deposit located in British Columbia. The results discussed in this News Release pertain to a feature called Megagossan that is now known to occur within the north end of the Ripper Fault (See Taranis NR dated November 28, 2022).

Megagossan

After completing an airborne magnetotelluric/magnetic survey in May of 2022, a large conductive feature named the North Tusk was found under Thor's Ridge. Although the source of this conductive anomaly has not been tested with any diamond drill holes, it occurs in close proximity to a prominent gossan that is readily visible on satellite images of the area. The Company returned to this area in 2022 to complete detailed sediment sampling of the gossan. The Company investigated Megagossan in greater depth via field spectrometer surveys to identify minerals, and to localize the source and characterize the gossan within a linked-porphyry-epithermal model. Gossans are common geological features that are found in close proximity to ore deposits, and detailed examination of their mineralogy and metal content can be critical to proper identification of the source of the gossan. Previous soil sampling in the area in 2013 yielded up to 0.3% nickel and values of cobalt in excess of 0.2%.

Trace Element Geochemistry

Taranis took 26 sediment samples over Megagossan, and these were analyzed by mass-spectrometry for trace metals. The results of this sampling indicate that the gossan contains on average 38% iron ("Fe"), and this is hardly surprising given the prominent orange-brown colour of the gossan. The gossan, however, shows a drastic reduction in iron content towards the southeast part of the gossan, and it is in this area where the highest concentration of pathfinder metals is located.

Silver, copper, lead, antimony, zinc, cadmium, nickel and cobalt are enriched in the southeast part of the Megagossan. This strongly suggests the presence of a concealed source of epithermal mineralization, which is being leached by groundwater to the southeast and at depth. Previous exploration activity on the feature in the early 1900's collared an exploration adit into the Megagossan at the north end of the gossan, and despite having the greatest Fe content in this area-it also has the most diminished pathfinder metal values.

Ultraviolet/Visible/Near Infra Red ("UV/VIS/NIR") Spectrometry

Taranis used an OreXpress field portable UV/VIS/NIR spectrometer for mineral identification at Megagossan (44 sample sites). Spectroscopic scans collected in the field were compared with a library of minerals, and only those minerals identified with over 95% confidence levels of identification have been accepted for mineral mapping. Hematite and limonite (minor ferrihydrite) are the main species of iron- oxide minerals present in the Megagossan. In addition, opal, hyalite and other varieties of silica-rich minerals are also locally abundant-indicating that silica has been actively remobilized in the gossan, likely in addition to some of the important metal trace elements.

Some of the mineralogy and geochemistry points towards Megagossan being sourced from a contact metamorphic zone and/or underlying intrusive rocks. Manganese is found in great abundance (average 1.6% in Megagossan). Some of the minerals identified from the OreXpress that contain this element are hausmannite (Mn_2O_4) and hydromagnesite ($Mg_4(OH)_2(CO_3)_3*3H_2O$. Lazurite is also found in abundance, and its presence suggests contact metamorphism of limestone. Nickel (up to 0.17%) and cobalt (up to 0.13%) are also commonly found in the southeast part of the Megagossan in conjunction with enrichment of other metals. A pasty white residue is found in the gossan that has precipitated at surface, and it is very characteristic of areas enriched in nickel and cobalt.

UV/VIS/SWIR was also able to identify several oxide minerals that contain metals, which have been remobilized from a source below surface. The oxides are strongly indicative of epithermal mineralization at Thor. Crocoite ($PbCrO_4$), cerrusite ($PbCO_3$), and stibiconite (Sb_3O_6) were identified, particularly in the southeast portion of the gossan where geochemistry has shown anomalous levels of lead and antimony in sediment samples. Zeolite minerals are also ubiquitous in the gossan including heulandite, philipsite, thomsonite and chabazite. Zeolites are commonly found in low-temperature hydrothermal systems - their presence along with opaline silica suggests that Megagossan is a fossilized hot spring, and this would explain the large size (150 m X 100 m) of the gossan at surface.

Discussion

The 2022 field surveys undertaken at Megagossan have validated a soil sampling survey undertaken in 2013. Highly anomalous nickel and cobalt values are most probably derived from and related to mafic intrusive rocks that occur at depth and to the southeast of the gossan, and could also be related to a large pyrite shell commonly found around porphyry deposits. Anomalous levels of silver, lead, and antimony found in association with the secondary minerals crocoite, cerrusite and stibiconite and are almost certainly derived from an area of epithermal mineralization at depth possibly related to a large conductivity anomaly (Thunder North) identified in an airborne survey in May 2022 that occur at a depth of 600 m below the surface.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V

December 7th, 2022

Eagle Plains Intersects Significant Mineralization at Vulcan

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. reports that final analytical results have been received from its Fall, 2022 three-hole, 1,700m (5,577') drilling program on Eagle Plains' 100% owned Vulcan Project located 30km west of the world-class Sullivan deposit in Kimberley, BC. The Vulcan Property is accessible by an extensive network of well-maintained forest service roads. All three holes successfully intersected stratigraphy containing the Lower-Middle Aldridge Formation contact ("LMC"), the same time-stratigraphic horizon which hosts the Sullivan deposit. The second hole of the program (VU22004) is particularly significant and suggests close proximity to a lead-zinc mineralized feeder system at depths previously unrecognised by past operators. Downhole electromagnetic surveying was carried out at the completion of drilling activity; final results from the geophysical survey are pending.

2022 Drilling Highlights:

- The targeted Lower-Middle Contact was intersected in all 3 drillholes. DDH VU22001 defined the contact 1.8 km south of the area of 2020 drilling by Eagle Plains
- Drillhole VU22004 intersected a broad interval of fragmental (334.1-473.0m) hosting pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena mineralized clasts and cm-scale intact beds of bedded sulphides
- 4.77m @ 0.14% Zn, 0.21% Pb, 1.5 g/t Ag, 5.10 ppm Cd, 144.81 ppm Sn (441.2-445.97m), including
- 0.43m @ 0.38% Zn, 0.81% Pb, 7.65 g/t Ag, 14.05 ppm Cd, 99.80 ppm Sn (441.20-441.63m)
- 0.97m @ 0.32% Zn, 0.53% Pb, 2.98 g/t Ag, 12.58 ppm Cd, 166.31 ppm Sn (445.00-445.97m), including:
- 0.22m @ 1.11% Zn, 2.17% Pb, 11.90 g/t Ag, 45.20 ppm Cd, 143.50 ppm Sn (445.75-445.97m)
- Drillhole VU22004 intersected stratiform sphalerite mineralization hosted in thin-medium bedded Lower Aldridge sediments ("Sullivan Time") from 473.0m to end of the hole at 597.0m
- 2.03m @ 0.87% Zn, 0.01% Pb, 2.70 g/t Ag, 51.57 ppm Cd, 140.95 ppm Sn (511.00-513.03m) including
- 0.85m @ 1.16% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 5.08 g/t Ag, 72.87 ppm Cd, 72.87 ppm Sn (512.18-513.03m)
- 11.55m @ 0.46% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 21.48 ppm Cd, 90.65 ppm Sn (545.50-557.05m), including

- 1.50m @1.72% Zn, 68.83 ppm Cd, 32.09 ppm Sn (554.58-556.08m), including
- 0.22m @ 6.46% Zn, 259.00 ppm Cd, 39.10 ppm Sn (554.58-554.80m), and
- 0.18m @ 3.16% Zn, 126.50 ppm Cd, 26.80 ppm Sn (555.53-555.71m)
- Preliminary results from the BHEM survey of VU22004 indicate conductivity anomalies through the mineralized fragmental. Final survey results and 3D plate modelling are pending
- Drillhole VU22005 intersected a thin zone of stratiform pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena mineralization hosted in a previously unmapped fragmental underlying the LMC

2022 Drill Collar Locations:

Hole ID	Easting*	Northing*	Elev (m)	Final Depth (m)	Az	Inc
VU22003	543630	5509969	1245	630	100	-50
VU22004	547015	5516176	2255	597	106	-45
VU22005	546371	5513867	2090	473	95	-50

*All coordinates are projected in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N

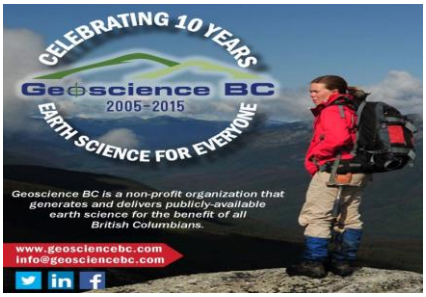
Significant Drill Results:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
VU22003	No significant assays								
VU22004	441.20	445.97	4.77	1.55	**0.14**	**0.21**	**0.35**	5.09	144.81
including	441.20	441.63	0.43	7.65	**0.38**	**0.81**	**1.19**	14.05	99.80
including	445.00	445.97	0.97	2.99	**0.32**	**0.53**	**0.85**	12.58	116.31
including	445.75	445.97	0.22	11.90	**1.11**	**2.17**	**3.28**	45.20	143.50
and	511.00	514.04	3.04	3.37	**0.62**	**0.03**	**0.66**	37.03	153.16
including	511.00	513.03	2.03	2.71	**0.87**	**0.01**	**0.88**	51.57	140.95
including	512.18	513.03	0.85	5.08	**1.16**	**0.02**	**1.18**	72.87	93.23
and	545.50	557.05	11.55	-	**0.46**	**0.02**	**0.48**	21.48	90.65
including	554.58	556.08	1.50	-	**1.72**	**-**	**1.72**	68.83	32.09

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
including	554.58	555.71	1.13	-	**2.14**	-	**2.14**	85.67	33.16
including	554.58	554.80	0.22	-	**6.46**	-	**6.46**	259.00	39.10
including	555.53	555.71	0.18	-	3.16	-	3.16	126.50	26.80
VU22005	No significant assays								

Drillhole VU22003 was completed in a previously undrilled area of the property, an approximate 1.8km strike length step-out to the south of 2020 drillholes. The hole was designed to test a coincident heli-borne magnetic high anomaly (2022) and a regional gravity high anomaly (1998) positioned near the inferred position of the LMC. The hole intersected massive magnetite hosted at the margins of thick sequence of Moyie Sills (279.2-451.3m), interpreted to be the source of the geophysical anomalies. The hole was successful in defining the position of the LMC in the valley bottom, intersecting at a depth of 541.1m. Underlying the LMC is a thin interval of carbonaceous wacke hosting a thin 7-cm semi-massive pyrrhotite mineralization interpreted to be Sullivan Muds. Assays did not return significant results.

Drillhole VU22004 was completed in the West Basin Zone and was designed to target Lower-Middle Contact (LMC) and test for SEDEX-style mineralization hosted at “Sullivan Time” (considered to be located directly beneath LMC). The LMC was intersected at 303.0m and is underlain by a broad mineralized fragmental unit (334.1-473.0m) with abundance of pyrrhotite±sphalerite±galena clasts and intact mineralized beds increasing down-hole. Assays returned 0.32% Zn & 0.53% Pb (0.88% combined Pb+Zn) over 0.97m (445.00-445.97m). Underlying the fragmental is a zone from 473.0m to end of the hole at 597.0m of medium to thin bedded wacke, argillite and quartzites interpreted to be Lower Aldridge sedimentary sequence. Mineralization consists of stratiform sphalerite with rare galena and arsenopyrite. Assays returned 0.62% Zn and 0.03% Pb (0.65% Pb+Zn) over 2.03m (511.00-513.03m) and 1.72% Zn over 1.50m (554.58-556.08m).



Drillhole VU22005 was designed to intersect the LMC and investigate a historic ground UTEM anomaly (1986) that was not previously drill tested. The LMC was intersected at 327.3 m with two thin intervals of underlying fragmental between 337.2-339.0m and 340.25-341.11m. The lowermost fragmental interval hosts a 6-cm band of bedding parallel pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena. Assays did not return results of economic significance. The source of the historic UTEM conductivity anomaly remains unclear.

Given the recognition of persistent mineralization at depths well below LMC (interpreted Sullivan Time), management intends to review all available historical drill core relating to the Vulcan property, as most historical holes were stopped stratigraphically above the mineralized intervals intersected in Hole VU22004. Future exploration at the Vulcan will be guided by this re-interpretation of the geology. Permits are in place for continued drilling in 2023, with detailed planning currently underway.

Tim Termuende, P.Geo, President and CEO of Eagle Plains commented recently on the Vulcan program: *"though analytical results from Hole VU22004 were sub-economic overall, the stratigraphic location, mineralogy and geological significance of our findings cannot be overstated. The presence of lead-zinc mineralized clasts within the fragmental unit coupled with discrete mineralized sedimentary beds within muds interpreted to lie at Sullivan Time suggest close proximity to a feeder vent. Given the strong geological similarities to Sullivan and the size and scale of that orebody, management is extremely encouraged by results to date and eagerly anticipates aggressive continuing exploration in 2023."*

Vulcan Project Summary

View Vulcan Project Highlight Map and Drill Core Photos here

View Vulcan Drill Hole VU22004 Interpretation Video here

Management of Eagle Plains considers the Vulcan project to hold excellent potential for the presence of sedex mineralization. Rocks underlying the Vulcan are within the same sedimentary sequence and host occurrences with mineralization and alteration styles similar to those observed at and adjacent to the now-depleted Sullivan deposit. The Main (Hilo) mineral occurrence at Vulcan returned up to 1.6 % combined lead-zinc over 1.5 metres from rocks near the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact ("LMC"), the same time-stratigraphic horizon which hosts the Sullivan deposit.

The Sullivan mine was discovered in 1892 and is one of the largest sedex deposits in the world. Over its 100+ year lifetime, Sullivan contained a total of 160 million tonnes of ore averaging 6.5% lead, 5.6% zinc and 67 g/t silver, resulting in 298 million ounces of silver, 18.5 billion pounds of lead, 17.5 billion pounds of zinc, and significant quantities of associated metals; collectively worth

over $40B at current metal prices. *Eagle Plains management cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the Vulcan property.*

Vulcan Project History

Sullivan-style mineralization was first reported in the mid-1950s at Vulcan. During the 1970s and 1980s, Texas Gulf Sulphur and later Cominco completed extensive geophysical work and drilled shallow holes to test for continuous mineralization in areas of the property. The most comprehensive testing occurred in the Hilo area during the early 1990s by Ascot Resources. In 1991 a five-hole, 1003m drill program was completed, with three holes totaling 1535m completed in 1992.

Since acquiring the initial claims on the property in 2002, Eagle Plains has completed an extensive compilation of all existing data, followed in 2006 by a 125 line-km helicopter-borne time-domain geophysical survey flown at 200m spacing. Additional claims were added to the property position as they became available through staking. Systematic geochemical, geological and geophysical programs were conducted by Eagle Plains and its partners from 2011-2019.

In June 2020, Eagle Plains completed a two-hole, 977m drill program to test the LMC along an existing road cut in an area of elevated soil geochemistry and anomalous geophysical features (magnetometer, induced polarization and magnetotellurics). The LMC contact was successfully intercepted in Hole VU20002 with significant alteration suggesting proximity to a hydrothermal source, though no economic mineralization was encountered.

Eagle Plains' Findlay project, located directly north of the Vulcan, shares the same prospective geology and will also be re-examined in light of the Vulcan results.

2022 Vulcan Program Logistical Summary

The 2022 Vulcan program was carried out by TerraLogic Exploration Services of Cranbrook, BC under the supervision of Kerry Bates, P.Geo. Drilling services were contracted to Proterra Drilling Solutions of Quesnel, BC. SJ Geophysics of Delta, BC was retained to carry out down-hole electromagnetic surveying. BC. Bighorn Helicopters of Cranbrook, BC provided helicopter support on two of the three holes completed.

December 2022

Chamber report by Brad Gretchev:

Even with the cold weather and the holidays right around the corner the Chamber has been steadily busy with visitors. This is the time of year that many people come in to learn more about what they have discovered during the prospecting season. We have been helping people with mineral identification, mapping and historical research.

Be sure to read about the Canada's Critical Minerals Strategy! We live in an area with great potential for these resources.

https://www.canada.ca/en/campaign/critical-minerals-in-canada/canadas-critical-minerals-strategy.html

Also read about the Mineral Exploration and flow-though share income tax credits.

Mineral Exploration Tax Credit

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/taxes/income-taxes/personal/credits/mining-exploration

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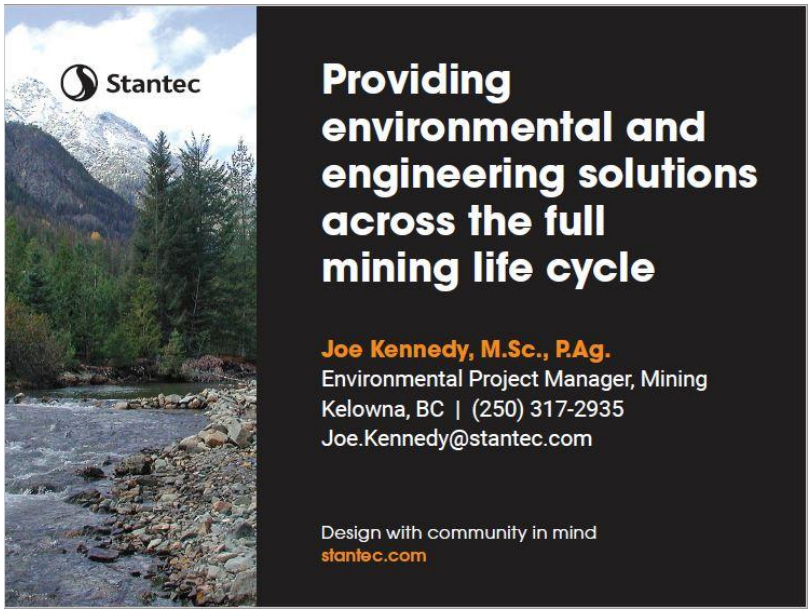
Let's make some great discoveries in 2023!



December 19th, 2022

Rokmaster samples 18.26 g/t AuEq over 3.50 m on Revel North Project

Rokmaster Resources Corp. reports the final assay results from the 2022 prospecting programs on it's 100% owned Revel North Properties, extending more than 40 km NW of Revel Ridge

The Revel North Properties consist of three primary mineral claim groups: The Keystone Property, the Downie Gold Property, and the Rift Property, all located north of the Revel Ridge Project (Figure 1). Work completed in 2022 on the Revel North Properties included prospecting, soil sampling, and channel sampling and was completed concurrently with the summer drill program on the Revel Ridge Project.

The 5,276 hectare Keystone Property covers the majority of the Keystone Anticline, a southwest-verging recumbent folded mass of Index Formation carbonate, clastic, and mafic metavolcanic rocks. The Keystone Anticline occurs in the hangingwall of the possible northwestern extension of the Akolkolex Thrust, the regional structure potentially related to the orogenic gold mineralization on the Revel Ridge Project.

Limited work in 2021 on the Keystone Property found a historical trench hosting arsenopyrite mineralization which returned up to 4.5 g/t Au and up to 274 g/t Ag (see news release dated November 14, 2021). The Keystone Property was the subject of early-stage prospecting and soil sampling in 2022. The 2022 field program successfully located, sampled, and upgraded undocumented historical adits and trenches hosting replacement-style Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization across the central area of the Keystone Property (Figure 2).

Table 1: Prospecting Rock Sample[1] Results from the Keystone Property

Sample	Easting	Northing	AuEq[2] g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	As %	Cu %
PW22-11	411315	5700088	27.04	0.60	824.00	39.74	7.83	0.062	0.045
PW22-08	411481	5700488	21.48	**2.43**	514.00	25.08	11.83	0.130	0.102
PW22-12	411328	5700074	19.24	0.27	483.00	18.99	18.66	0.020	0.058
K22-02	410127	5700647	12.50	**2.48**	86.00	5.34	20.21	0.149	0.068
K22-14	410122	5700650	10.47	0.76	83.00	0.38	24.31	0.141	0.067
K22-12	409812	5700878	9.48	0.34	122.00	6.16	15.70	0.009	0.073
PW22-09	411476	5700489	9.24	**2.33**	302.00	9.32	0.15	0.078	0.014
K22-13	409812	5700878	8.45	0.54	93.00	5.23	14.10	0.039	0.075
P303934	410422	5701858	6.73	0.01	187.00	11.82	1.07	2.122	0.035
K22-04	410336	5700834	6.07	0.01	134.00	5.54	7.17	0.003	0.010
PW22-05	411350	5700145	4.79	0.30	49.00	2.71	8.38	0.040	0.072
PW22-07	411478	5700490	4.61	**2.89**	52.00	1.15	1.97	0.444	0.069
K22-03	410378	5700803	4.36	0.06	63.00	2.85	7.23	0.027	0.008
PW22-06	411356	5700150	4.21	0.13	25.00	0.25	10.45	0.023	0.023
KER-22-01	411981	5701207	3.74	**3.67**	4.00	0.01	0.06	**29.390**	0.006
K22-16	409785	5699947	0.54	0.18	23	0.03	0.21	0.007	**2.165**

Footnote 1: All samples are prospecting style chip and grab rock samples from outcrop. The prospecting samples characterize the higher-grade mineralization. Not all samples should be considered representative of the mineralized zones within the occurrences documented in part by these samples.

Footnote 2: AuEq calculations use: Metal prices of Au US$1,625/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.20/lb; Revel Ridge Main Zone process recoveries of Au 92%, Ag 88%, Pb 80%, Zn 72%; AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.012) + (Pb% x 0.347) + (Zn% x 0.353);

The 3,175 hectare Downie Gold Property was subject to initial reconnaissance prospecting in 2021 (see news release dated November 14, 2021) where encouraging results led to channel samples being collected from the KJ Zone in 2022. The KJ Zone is characterized by broad exposures of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena mineralization associated with discordant stockwork veins and silicification hosted by limestones. Three of the seven continuous channel samples returned significant assay results which are tabulated below and shown on the Downie Gold Property Map (Figure 3).

Table 2: Channel Sample[3] Results from the Downie Gold Property

Channel Sample ID	Length (m)	AuEq[4] g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
KJ4-02	1.00	2.30	1.83	12.00	0.38	0.55
KJ5-02	1.00	14.17	11.97	80.00	1.37	2.16
KJ6-01	0.50	5.31	4.51	57.00	0.30	0.02
KJ6-02	1.00	55.63	23.53	2032.00	21.74	0.49
KJ6-03	1.00	0.06	0.02	3.00	0.01	0.01
KJ6-04	1.00	5.58	0.48	93.00	5.87	5.51
KJ6 weighted average	**3.50**	**18.26**	7.51	616.14	7.93	1.72

Footnote 3: Channel samples were cut using a diamond saw to collect a continuous 5x5 cm sample perpendicular to the strike of mineralization.

Footnote 4: AuEq calculations use: Metal prices of Au US$1,625/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.20/lb; Revel Ridge Main Zone process recoveries of Au 92%, Ag 88%, Pb 80%, Zn 72%; AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.012) + (Pb% x 0.347) + (Zn% x 0.353);

The 1,277 hectare Rift Property was staked early in 2022 and hosts the Rift Occurrence and related historical exploration work. The Rift Property benefits from being road- accessible from the paved highway 23 which connects the City of Revelstoke to the Mica Hydroelectric Dam, the latter of which is located only 22 kilometers north of the Rift Property.

The Rift Occurrence was discovered in 1980 and consists of a number of layers of massive sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena with traces of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, marcasite and hematite which are exposed for approximately 25 metres of strike length in the incised creek gully of Rift Creek, before being lost under cover. Grab samples collected in 2022 from a stratabound massive sphalerite-galena layer measuring 1.0 metre in thickness hosted by pelitic schist assayed up to 35.25% Zn, 8.60% Pb (Figure 4). Drillhole M-85-2 was completed in 1985 approximately 460 m east of the Rift Occurrence and intersected 22.21% Zn and 4.82% Pb over 1.82 m and may represent the on-strike continuity of the Rift strataform zinc-lead massive sulphide horizon (MacIntyre, 2010).

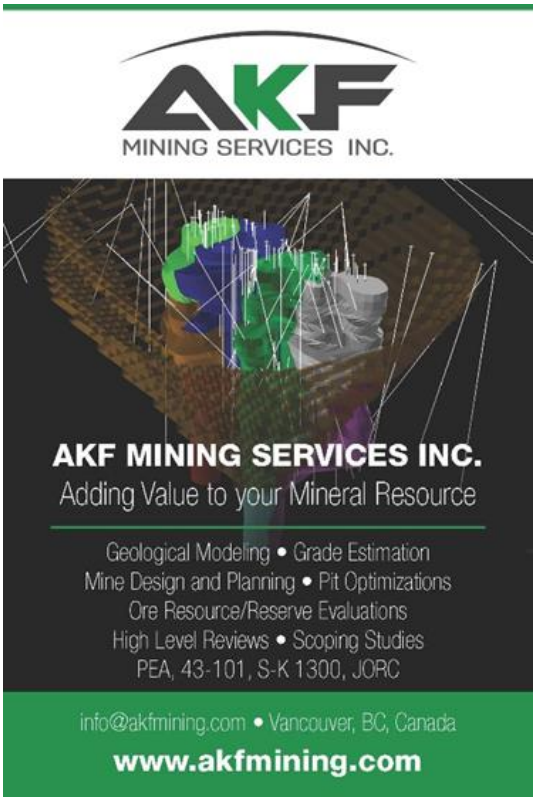
John Mirko, President and CEO, comments *"Rokmaster's technical team is fully focused on the Revel Ridge Project, but good opportunities in the surrounding area are well worth the extra effort that the team gave. Major mining companies like a defined resource, but they also like area plays with large blue-sky potential. Rokmaster gives both.*

The Revel North Properties are in a much earlier stage of development when compared to the Revel Ridge Project and these initial results are highly encouraging. At Rokmaster, we understand that significant mineralized systems are not stumbled upon. Rather, hard work fused with a geologist's knowledge and a prospector's perseverance is the formula to discover and develop deposits.

The Revel Ridge Project is already excellent and improving with each phase of work that Rokmaster completes. As one of British Columbia's largest undeveloped gold deposits, it is an attractive asset with a relatively low impact development plan. The Revel North Properties serve to add value in an extremely under-explored district by highlighting that there remains much more mineralization to be discovered in the neighborhood of the Revel Ridge Project. Additional work to further advance the Revel North Properties will commence in the spring of 2023 using the first-rate Revel Ridge Project as a base."

MacIntyre, D. 2010. Results of an Airborne VTEM and Magnetometer Geophysical Survey and Follow-up Geochemical Sampling, Columbia Belle Property, Southeast British Columbia, Canada. Assessment Report for Goldstar Minerals Inc. BC Assessment Report Database #31824.

https://rokmaster.com/



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of Eastern British Columbia

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