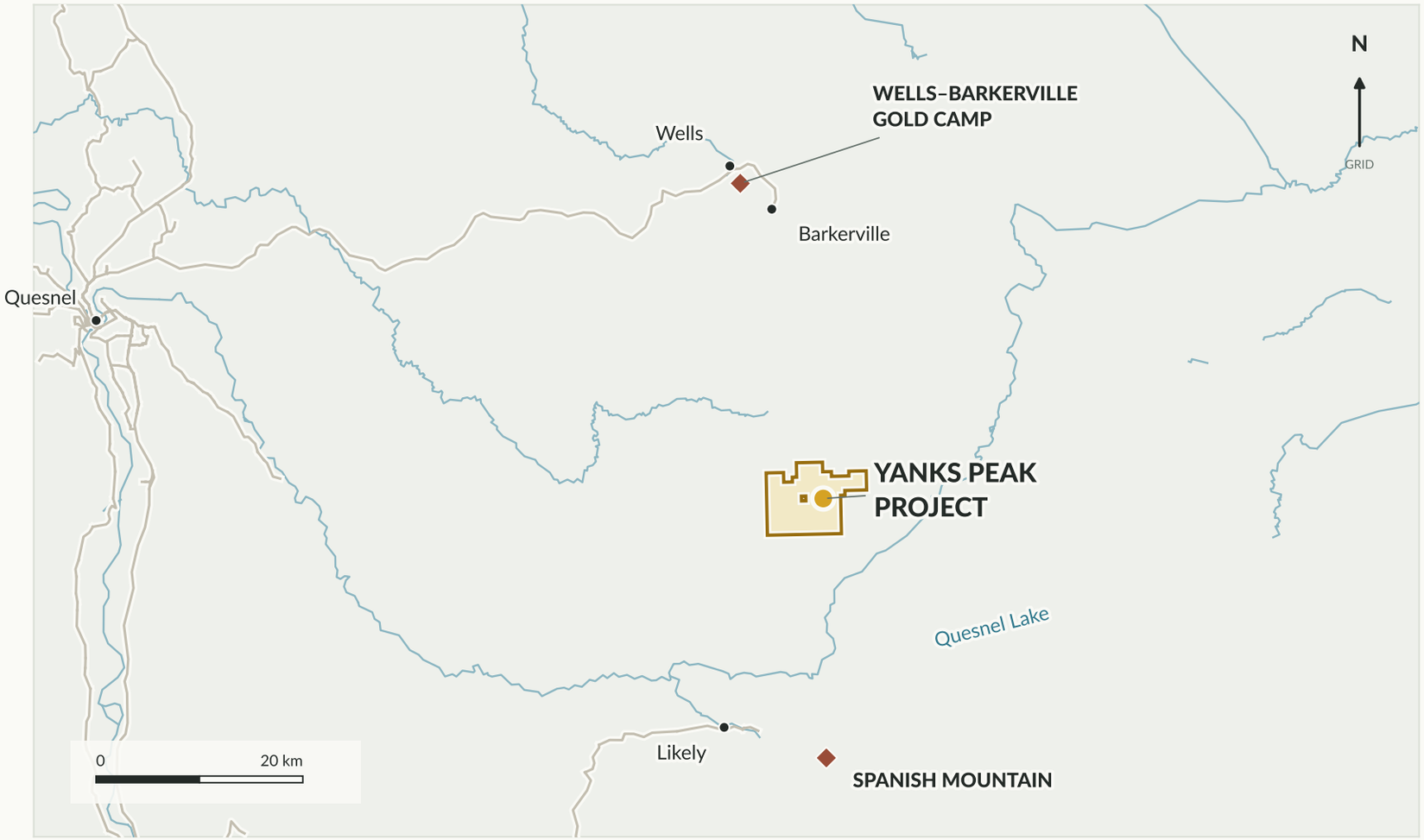
Positioned in Cariboo gold country

Regional setting / Quesnel • Wells–Barkerville • Likely



A RECOGNIZED GOLD REGION

Yanks Peak Project

A mineral property in the Keithley Creek–Yanks Peak area of central British Columbia.

- Supplied mineral outline
- Regional gold reference
- Community

DISTRICT CONTEXT

Wells–Barkerville: historic gold mining district.

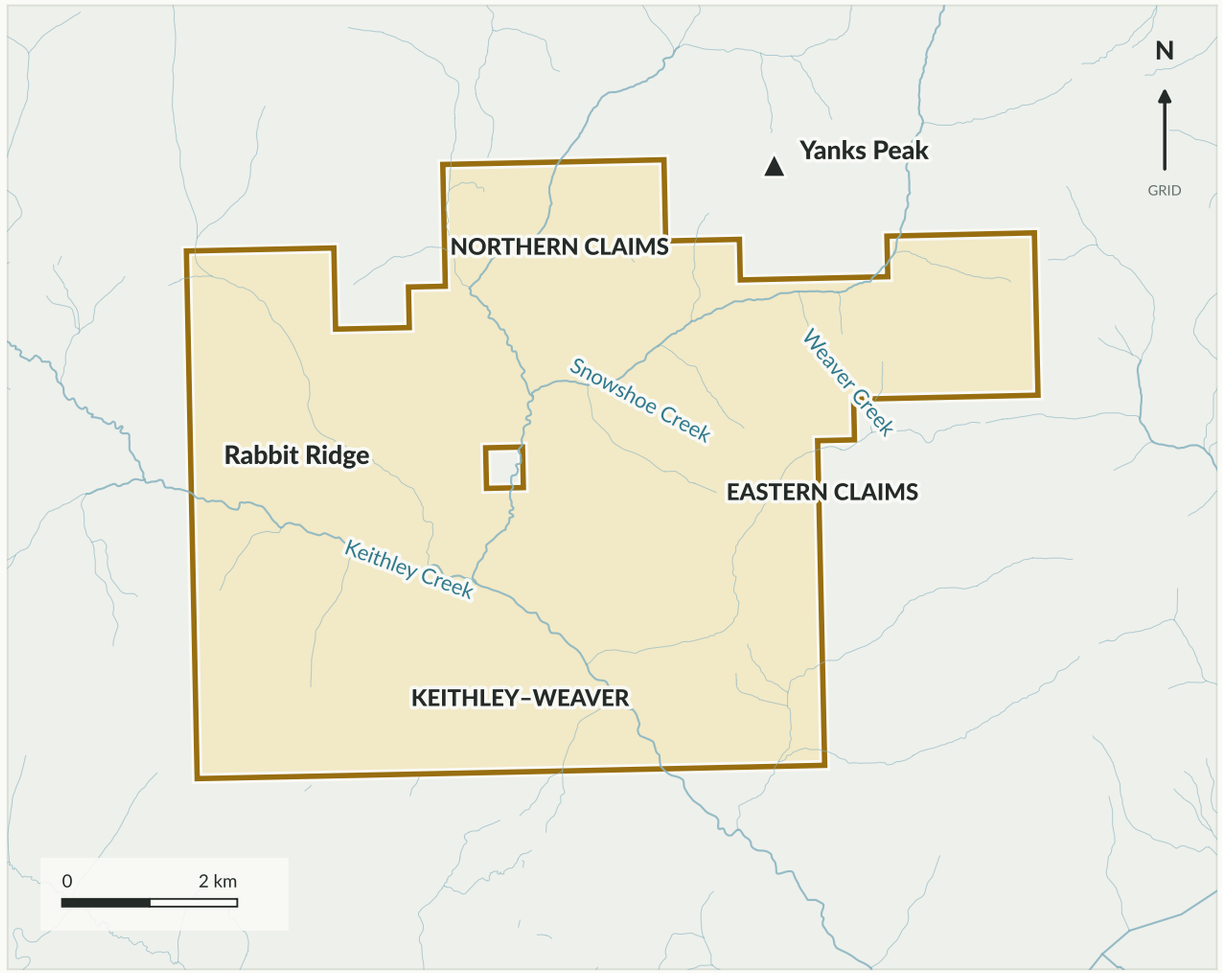
Spanish Mountain: nearby regional gold project.

Nearby gold projects and historical camps provide regional context; their mineralization is not necessarily indicative of Yanks Peak.

Sources: supplied 2026 mineral outline; BC MINFILE / CGNDB; © OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL); Natural Earth (public domain).

A clear view of the property

Mineral footprint / Yanks Peak–Keithley Creek



YANKS PEAK PROJECT

Mineral outline supplied

EXPLORATION FRAMEWORK

Historical bedrock exploration across multiple campaigns.

Geological mapping, drilling, geochemistry and geophysics provide a basis for systematic target evaluation.

Four source mineral polygons shown as a combined outline.

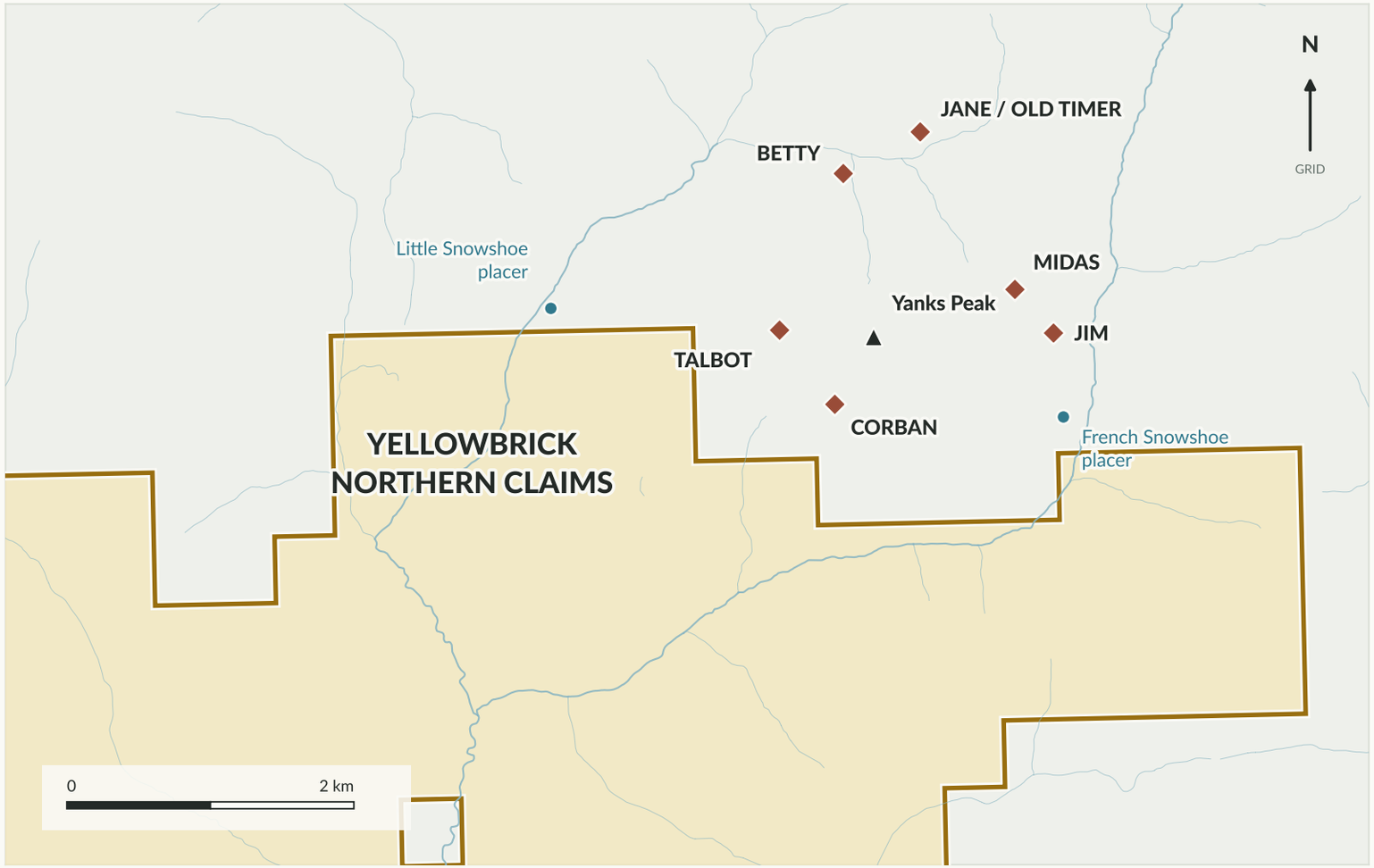
Internal exclusions retained; not a legal tenure plan.

Mineral outline reproduced from the supplied map; registered title has not been independently verified. WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N.

Sources: supplied 2026 mineral outline; BC MINFILE / CGNDB; © OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL); Natural Earth (public domain).
Drainage: Province of BC, Freshwater Atlas (Open Government Licence–BC). Roads shown for orientation, not verified access.

Gold-bearing veins on the doorstep

Northern setting / Historical workings around Yanks Peak and upper Snowshoe



HISTORIC GOLD DISTRICT

Real gold-bearing veins.
A structural exploration thesis.

Nearby quartz–carbonate veins contain locally rich, variable historical gold results.

On-claim continuity remains a geological question to test.

- Supplied mineral outline
- Bedrock occurrence
- Placer reference

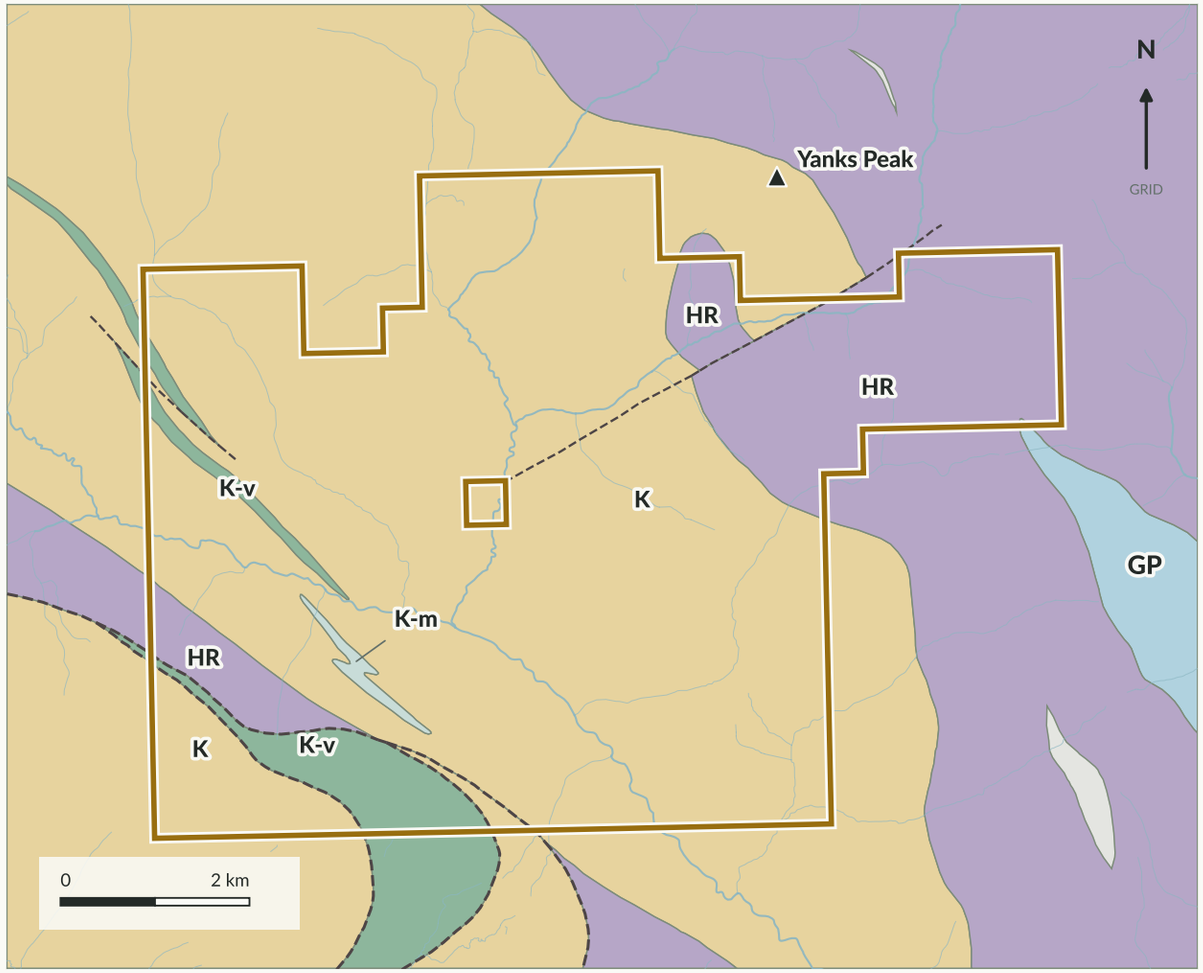
Generalized reference points; not surveyed portals or mineralized footprints.

Historical workings are neighbouring references—not discoveries on the supplied claims. Point locations do not define vein or workings extents.

Sources: Holland (1954), BCGS Bulletin 34; BC MINFILE 093A005/021/024/027/028/030/032/035/037; supplied 2026 mineral outline.
Drainage: Province of BC, Freshwater Atlas (Open Government Licence–BC); roads: © OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL). WGS 84 / UTM 10N.

Bedrock framework across the claims

Published regional geology / Keithley • Harveys Ridge • Goose Peak



GEOLOGICAL UNITS

K Keithley succession
Quartzite, phyllite

K-m Keithley marble
Marble ± metasediments

K-v Keithley metavolcanics
Schist, amphibolite ± marble

HR Harveys Ridge
Phyllite, schist, quartzite

GP Goose Peak
Quartzite, phyllite, conglomerate

Other surrounding units

Compiled faults[1]

Supplied mineral outline

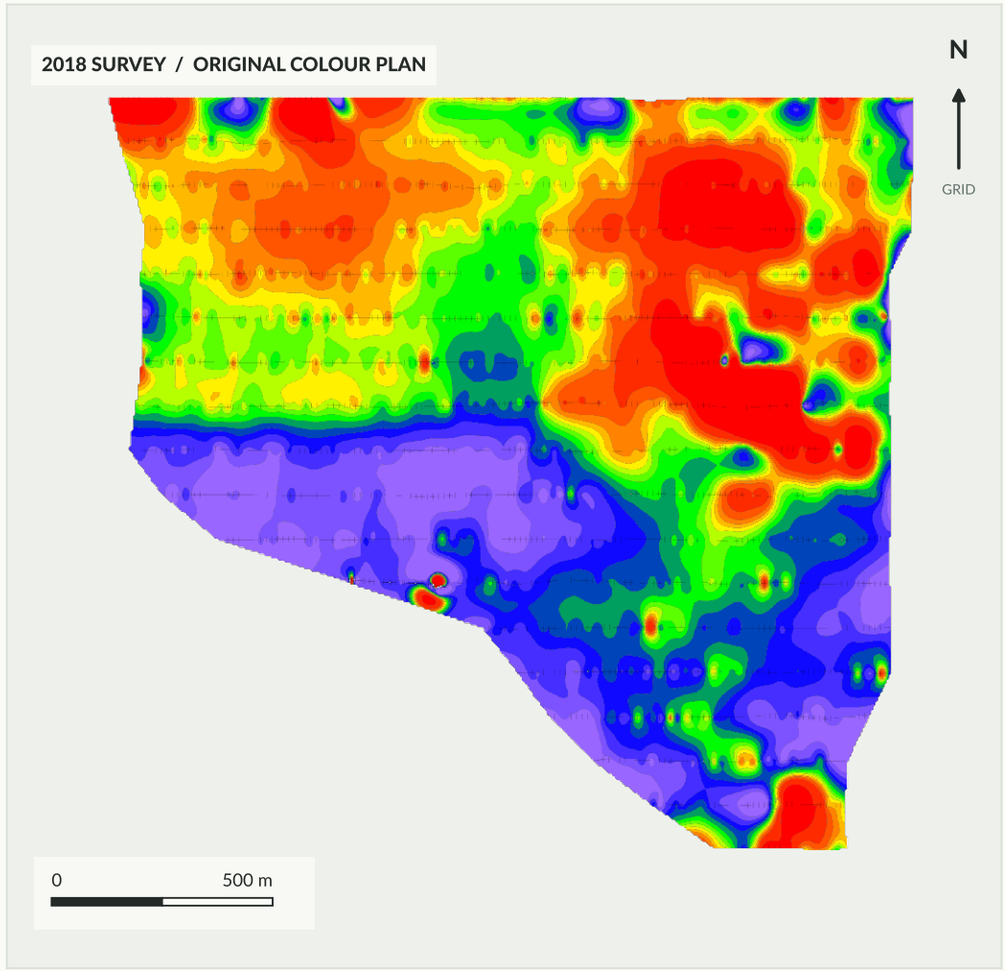
[1] Dashed: approximate / inferred.
Solid: source confidence unspecified.

Regional compilation: local source published at 1:500,000. Large-format display does not add geological precision; contacts are not surveyed.

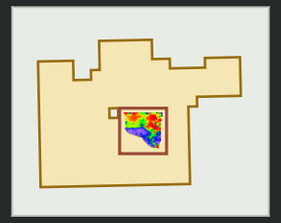
Geology: BCGS digital geology (2019-12-19), incorporating Logan et al. (2010), QUEST. Drainage: Province of BC, Freshwater Atlas.
Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence–British Columbia. Footprint: supplied 2026 map. WGS 84 / UTM 10N.

Ground magnetics

Total-field magnetic contrasts reveal a framework for geological follow-up.



PROJECT LOCATOR



Gold outline: supplied footprint
Red box: map window

TOTAL FIELD / nT

55681
55646
55635
55628
55623
55618
55612
55606
55599
55590
55582
55574
55564
55555

23.95 LINE-KM

Magnetics: 23.95 km
Paired VLF: 23.95 km
Same ground traverses.

Contrasting magnetic domains help frame contacts and structural relationships.

Base-station corrected
September 2018 field survey

Supplied mineral footprint

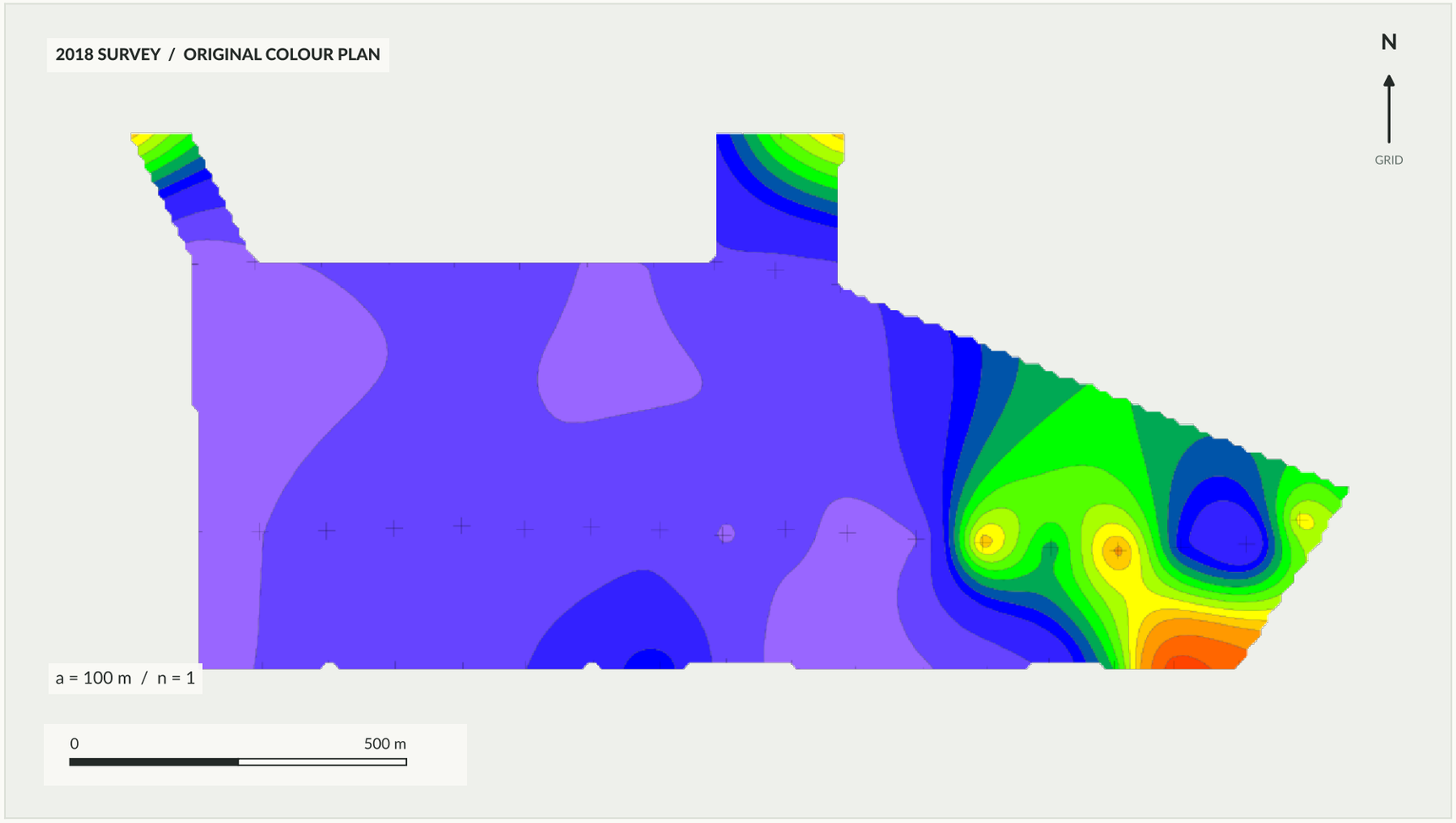
Historical contoured responses • original source colour key

Geophysical responses are not gold assays or ore boundaries. Uncoloured areas have no retained source colour coverage. Survey responses have non-unique geological causes; gold content requires sampling and direct testing.

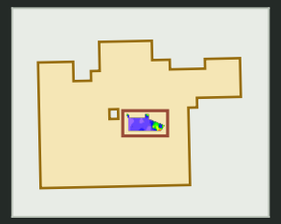
Source: Scott Geophysics Ltd. / BC ARIS 37933, physical PDF p.48. Field survey: September 2018; report: 2019. Original source colours retained.
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 10N. Supplied 2026 mineral footprint; title not independently verified. Registered historical plan; not new geophysical modelling.

IP chargeability

First-separation apparent chargeability • pole–dipole array • 2018 survey



PROJECT LOCATOR



Gold outline: supplied footprint
Red box: map window

APP. CHARGEABILITY / mV/V

50
45
40
36
34
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
15
10

5.3 LINE-KM IP

Four survey lines; coloured spans include interpolation.

Eastern chargeability highs are targets for geological testing—not gold detections.

Pole–dipole • a = 100 m • n = 1
Not an inversion or depth slice

Supplied mineral footprint

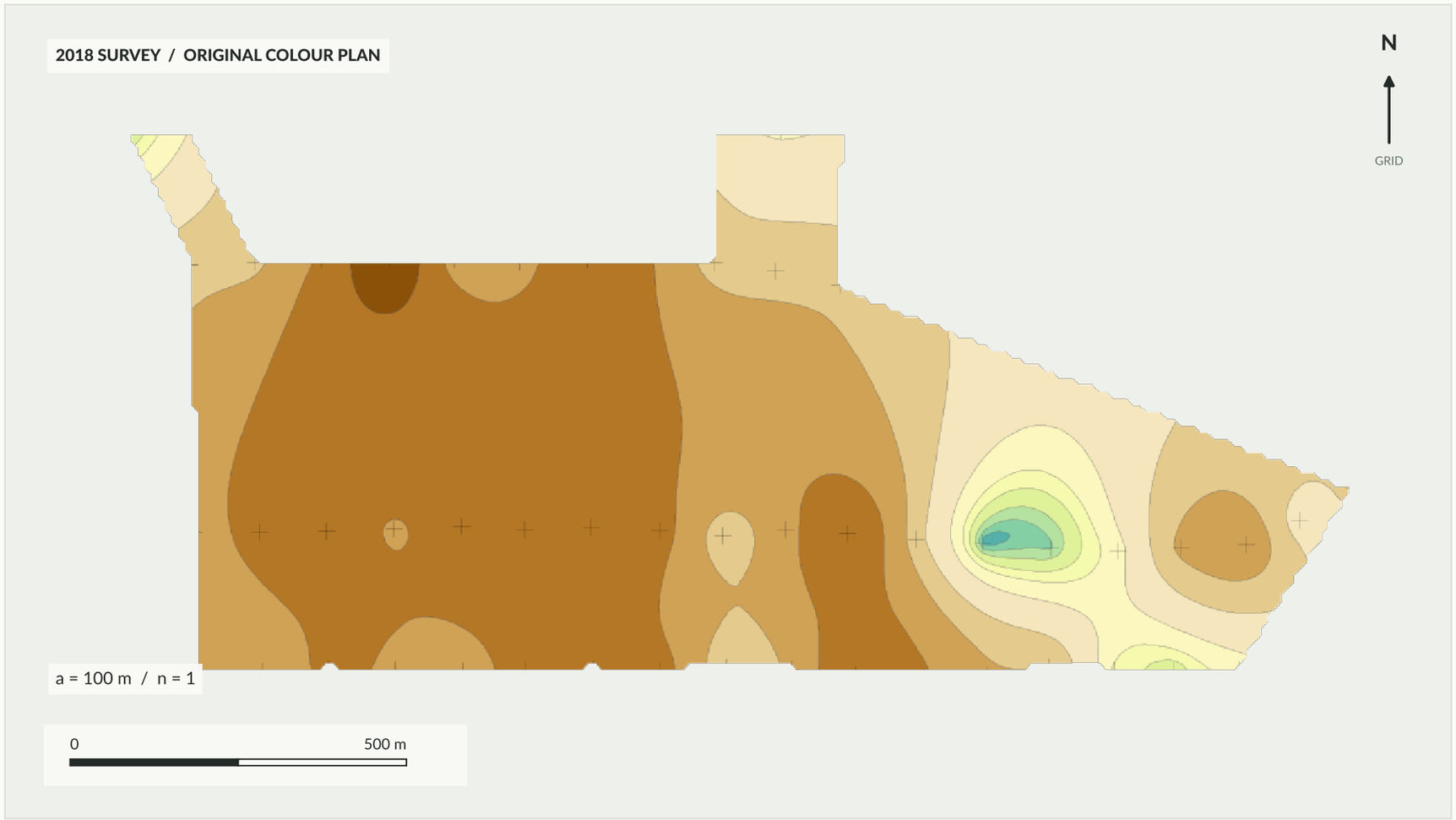
Historical contoured responses • original source colour key

Geophysical responses are not gold assays or ore boundaries. Uncoloured areas have no retained source colour coverage. Survey responses have non-unique geological causes; gold content requires sampling and direct testing.

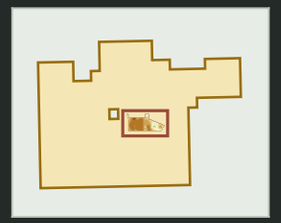
Source: Scott Geophysics Ltd. / BC ARIS 37933, physical PDF p.71. Field survey: September 2018; report: 2019. Original source colours retained.
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 10N. Supplied 2026 mineral footprint; title not independently verified. Registered historical plan; not new geophysical modelling.

IP resistivity

First-separation apparent resistivity • pole–dipole array • 2018 survey



PROJECT LOCATOR



Gold outline: supplied footprint
Red box: map window

APP. RESISTIVITY / Ωm

1500
1000
700
500
300
200
150
100
70
50
30

5.3 LINE-KM IP

Four survey lines; coloured spans include interpolation.

Electrical contrasts provide context for chargeability and geological interpretation.

Pole–dipole • a = 100 m • n = 1
Not an inversion or depth slice

Supplied mineral footprint

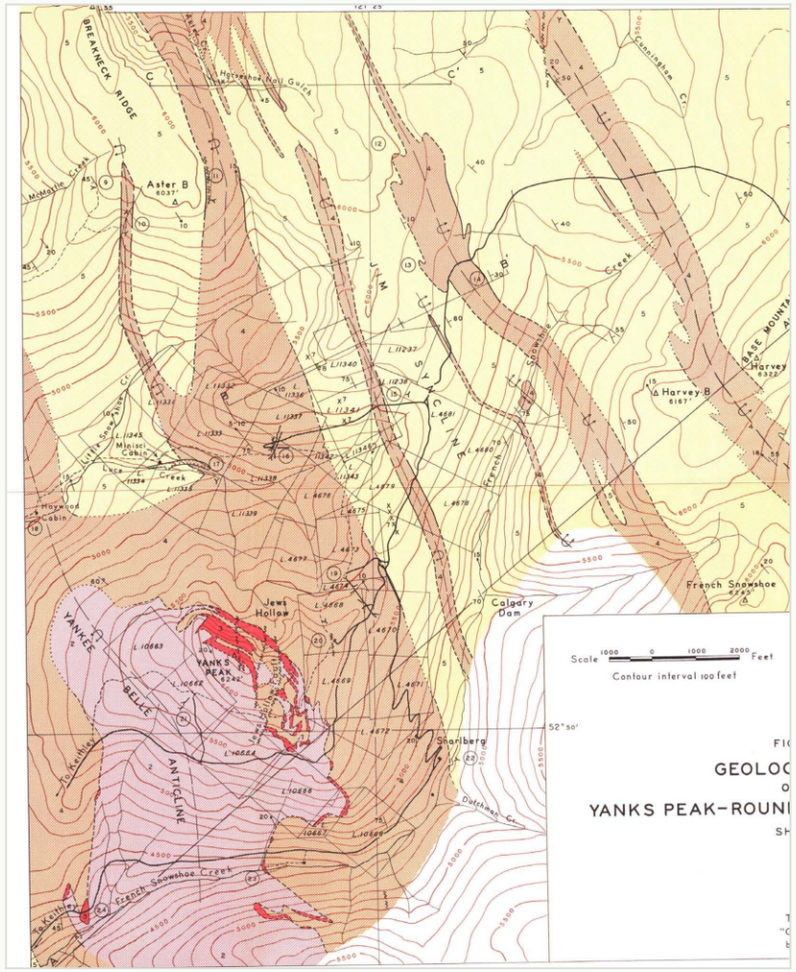
Historical contoured responses • original source colour key

Geophysical responses are not gold assays or ore boundaries. Uncoloured areas have no retained source colour coverage. Survey responses have non-unique geological causes; gold content requires sampling and direct testing.

Source: Scott Geophysics Ltd. / BC ARIS 37933, physical PDF p.72. Field survey: September 2018; report: 2019. Original source colours retained.
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 10N. Supplied 2026 mineral footprint; title not independently verified. Registered historical plan; not new geophysical modelling.

Yanks Peak: the historical geological picture

Holland's detailed mapping / Original historical nomenclature



HISTORICAL MAP UNITS

6 Upper Snowshoe member
Limestone, chlorite schist

5 Snowshoe Formation
Quartzite, conglomerate

4 Midas Formation
Silty quartzite, schist, limestone

3 Yanks Peak Quartzite
White quartzite

2 Yankee Belle Formation
Quartzite, phyllite, chlorite schist

1 Cunningham Limestone
Limestone

Also mapped: acidic and basic dykes, faults, fold axes and bedding / cleavage attitudes.

Historical units are not directly equivalent to modern BCGS stratigraphic subdivisions.

UNREGISTERED HISTORICAL REFERENCE — no modern claim lines or interpreted geological extensions have been added.
The printed grid could not be reconciled reliably with modern survey controls; do not use this image to locate contacts against claim boundaries.

Source: S.S. Holland, BC Department of Mines Bulletin 34 (1954), Figure 2, Sheet A (plate dated 1953). Original map colours and patterns retained.
Historical source reference only. The complete original plate and registration review accompany the support files.