2019 Assessment Report
Grey Copper Hill Property, Yukon

Beaver River Area
NTS 106D/06 (Nash Creek)
Lat. 64°26'16" N • Long. 135°15'28" W
Mayo Mining District

Claims work applied to:
Pickney 1-4 (*YC39575* to *YC39578*)

Prepared for:

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Vancouver, BC
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November 28th, 2019

Period of Work:
July 21st, 2019

Summary

The Grey Copper Hill property is located approximately 58 kilometers from Keno City, Yukon, in the Mayo Mining district at 64°26'16" N Latitude, 135°15'28" W Longitude. The property is located within the Selwyn Range of the Wernecke Mountains, adjacent to the Carpenter River in the Beaver River drainage and is currently only accessible via helicopter. The property comprises four claims, Pickney 1-4 (*YC39575-YC39578)*, which have a total area of 836,420 m^2. All four claims are 100% owned by Metallic Minerals Corp (MMG). The property is surrounded by claims of the Rackla Gold Property, recorded by Archer Cathro and operated by ATAC Resources. MMG acquired these claims from Chris Thomas in the fall of 2017. This report covers the 2019 exploration program at Grey Copper Hill which occurred on July 21st, 2019. A total of $1,128.31 was spent during the program which included prospecting and rock sampling.

Grey Copper Hill sits within the Ogilvie Platform directly north of the Selwyn Basin, separated by the Dawson thrust fault. This platform is a complex assemblage which is approximately 6 km thick and composed of predominantly shallow marine carbonate and clastic rocks. Regionally, Grey Copper Hill is mapped as underlain by the Gillespie Lake group in the north half of the property (thinly bedded, platy dolostone with variable sands, silts, and muds), and the Bouvette assemblage in the southern half (moderate to thickly bedded limestones and dolostones with reduced clastic sediments), with a very small section of the southern corner of the claim block as the Menzie Creek formation (volcanics).

Mineralization on the property has been historically documented as occurring in polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au veins which are characterized by tetrahedrite-pyrite-siderite quartz veins. A weak copper anomaly was also identified via historic drilling, which was underlain by altered greenstone dykes and sills which are cut by widely spaced and narrow quartz and calcite veins with disseminated chalcopyrite. This mineralization appears to be more coincident with skarn type mineralization, including the minerals magnetite, tetrahedrite, azurite, malachite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, along with limonitic and manganese-oxide coatings.

The 2019 exploration program was completed over a single afternoon on July 21st, 2019. This program included prospecting and collection of nine rock samples from a historic trench. The work comprised a total of 0.75-man days with expenditures totaling $1,128.31.

In summary, the exploration program included:

- Prospecting for location of historic high-grade samples and historic cabin;
- Collection of nine rock samples from a historic trench, with the aim of duplicating historic high-grade assay results.

Focus was emphasized on prospecting the southernmost 1980's-era trenches, where it was thought the high-grade sample may have come from. Nine manganese- and iron-oxide pervasively altered basalt rock samples were collected from this trench. Aerial truthing was performed to establish that the cabin location noted by Sivertz and the cabin located off claims to the north are two separate cabins. This understanding should prevent confusion for base-map orientation of future exploration programs.

While the 2019 exploration program at Grey Copper Hill did not result in any significant assay results, the successful georeferencing of both the cabin to the north and the trench in the southern portion of the claims should allow for further refinement of orienting historic geochemical data, and an improved ability to explore this property in the coming seasons.

The modest programs completed in 2018 and 2019 by MMG verified Grey Copper Hill's high potential to host significant mineralized structures, and further refined exploration targets for coming years. The authors recommend doubling the days on the property in the coming seasons, allowing for increased and more detailed structural mapping, heli-portable excavator trenching and rock sampling, to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the association between the lithologies present and mineralization-styles observed. In order to properly test the mineralization observed on the Grey Copper Hill property, the following recommendations are made:

- Perform detailed traverses from the northern claim boundary up into the gulch, especially focusing on the north side of the gulch, as historical records seem to point to that being the location of the original tetrahedrite-rich samples;
- Prospecting at the top of the gulch and to the east where the historically high-grade rock samples appear to be located;
- Completion of two soil grids (northeast and southwest quadrants) that will expand soil geochemistry coverage across the entire property;
- Orthophotography or aerial LiDAR scanning over the property in order to perform a lineation analysis, as it has been noted that lineations appear to correspond with elevated historical Ag soil values;
- Utilizing a heli-portable excavator in order to reach in situ bedrock in historic trenches; and
- VLF (± IP): combined VLF-IP ground surveys have proved effective in recognizing structures in the region; potential areas to survey include the slate-limestone contact.

1 Introduction

This report summarizes the 2019 exploration program activities performed by Metallic Minerals Corp. This 2019 exploration program occurred over one quarter of a day, on the afternoon of July 21st. Work included prospecting and rock sampling. 0.75 total man-days were spent on the Grey Copper Hill property in 2019. All assay results, certificates as well as a description of the analytical techniques used, and location of all samples are provided. Current interpretations concerning mineralization and geological setting are based on work-to-date are also included, leading to recommendations for future exploration work.

1.1 Underlying Agreements & Land Tenure

The Grey Copper Hill property is located approximately 59 kilometers from Keno, YT, in the Mayo Mining district. The property is located in the Selwyn Range of the Wernecke Mountains (see ***Figure 1***, page 2) adjacent to the Carpenter River in the Beaver River drainage and is currently only accessible via helicopter. The property is composed of four claims, Pickney 1-4 (*YC39575-YC39578)*, which have a total area of 836,420m^2. All four claims are 100% owned by MMG. The property is surrounded by claims of the Rackla Gold Property, recorded by Archer Cathro and operated by ATAC Resources. Metallic Minerals Corp. acquired these claims from Chris Thomas in the fall of 2017.

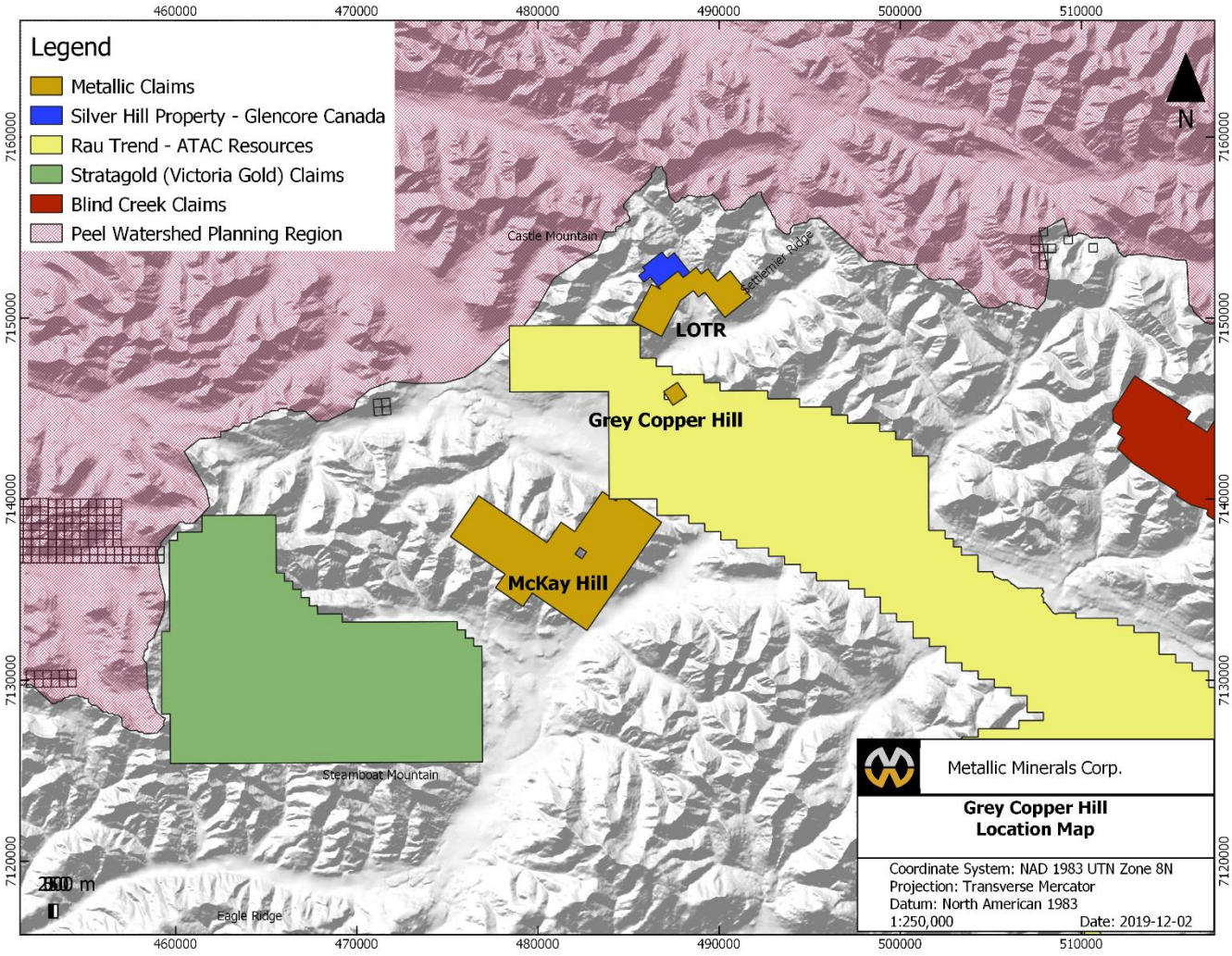
This report covers the quarter-day 2019 work program at Grey Copper Hill. A total of $1,128.31 was spent during the program which included prospecting and rock sampling. ***Table 1.*** *Claim Status* tabulates the current land-package and current expiry data; ***Figure 2*** (page 3) shows the location of the claims; and Appendix I. includes the statement of expenditures.

Table 1. Claim Status[1]

Grant #	*Claim Name*	*Claim Owner*	*Expiry Date*
YC39575	Pickney 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. -100%	2025-Aug-03
YC39576	Pickney 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. -100%	2025-Aug-03
YC39577	Pickney 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. -100%	2025-Aug-03
YC39578	Pickney 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. -100%	2025-Aug-03

[1] Claim expiry dates based on acceptance of submitted Assessment Report.

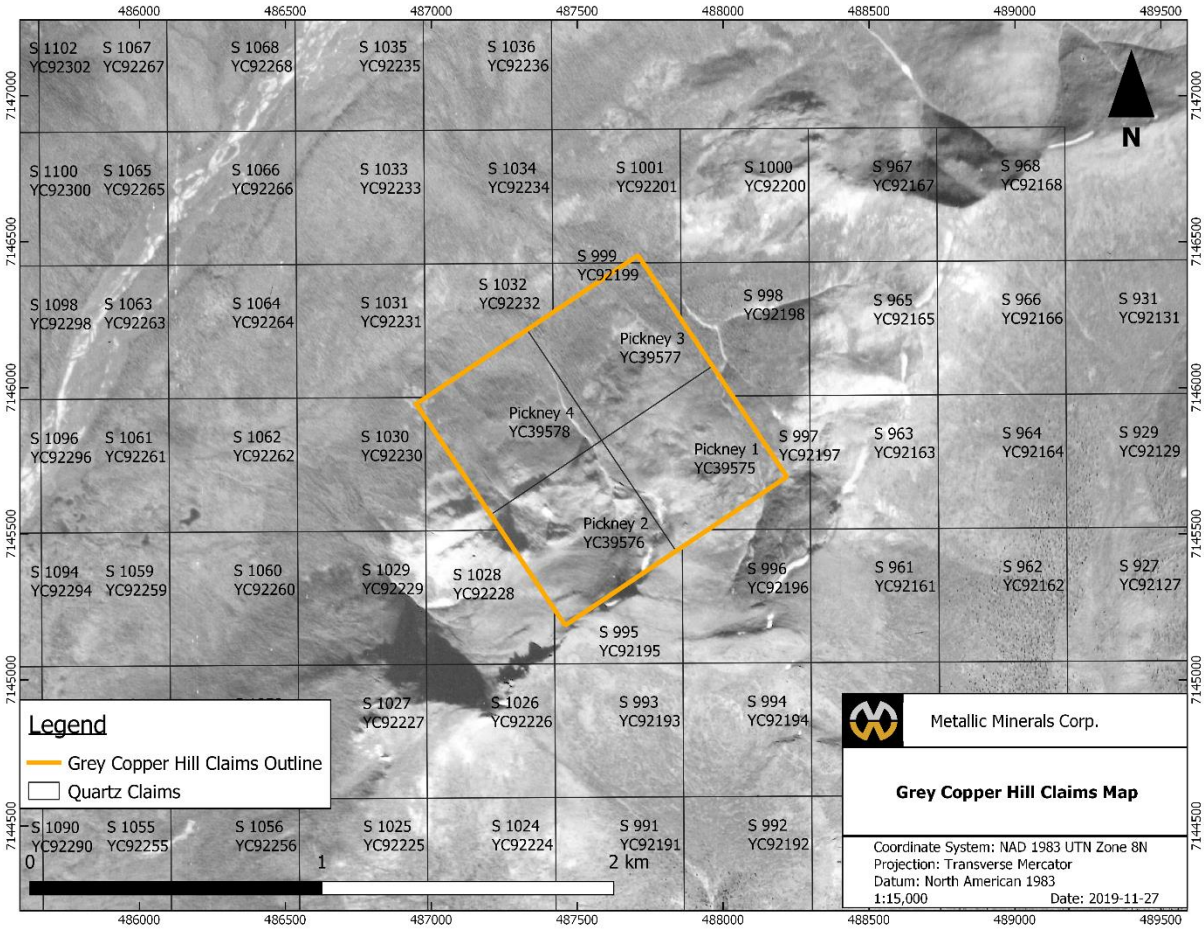
Figure 1. Location & Access



1.2 Location & Access

The Grey Copper Hill property is situated on the northwest slopes of Grey Copper Hill within the Selwyn Range of the Wernecke Mountains. The claims encompass two spur ridges that form a 'Y' with a central gulch that feeds into a small drainage to the adjacent Carpenter River. The Carpenter River, which is located approximately two kilometres west from the centre of the claim block, is in the Beaver River drainage within the Selwyn Range of the southern Wernecke Mountains (NTS map sheet 106D/06, Nash Creek). The property is located approximately 6 kilometres from the boundary of the ATAC controlled claims to the edge of MMG's McKay Hill property, and 33 kilometres north of McQuesten Lake. Grey Copper Hill is located within the Mayo Mining District, 59 kilometres north of Keno City, which is 465 kilometres by road to Whitehorse. The property is centered at 64°26'16" N Latitude, 135°15'28" W Longitude, and was accessed by helicopter from the townsite of Keno City. The closest road access is via Hanson Lake Road to McQuesten Lake from the Silver Trail Highway at km 102.1. As of writing, a 65 km tote road is in the process of being permitted by ATAC to access their Rackla Gold Project. This road would branch off the Hanson Lake Road which is west of Keno City and connect to ATAC's Tiger deposit and Rau airstrip.

Figure 2. Grey Copper Hill Claims Map



1.3 Physiography & Climate

The claims are located on the northwestern flank of Grey Copper Hill, approximately three kilometres east of the Carpenter River within the south Wernecke Mountains. Elevations within the claim area range from approximately 1,200 to 1,600 m ASL.

Photo-plate 1. LEFT: Looking down gulch (west) toward Carpenter River with historic cabin location on hillock in the distance. Showing identified in 2018 is along left flank of gulch; Photo-plate 2. RIGHT: Typical topography of the district.

The area experiences warm summers and long cold winters with relatively little precipitation. In the Mayo area summer temperatures average 15°C during the day and 9°C at night. Winter temperatures average -20°C during the day and -31°C at night. Water is available from unnamed headwaters that feed into the Carpenter River, as well as from the Carpenter River itself if deemed necessary. Most of the property lies above tree line with narrow ridge-tops and steep slopes.

2 Property History

The Grey Copper Hill property is comprised of the Grey Copper Hill MINFILE occurrence (106D 039) and has nearly a century of sporadic exploration–dating back to 1923–when the first claims were staked in the area. This original staking was associated with the Keno Hill staking rush, which resulted in prospectors venturing further north. During the 1920s these entrepreneurs gathered in 'Beaver City', a now-collapsed prospecting settlement that was located on the nearby Beaver River. As seen below, ***Table 2*** is a compilation and summary of all work performed on or in proximity to the Grey Copper Hill showing. This information is primarily based on the YGS's MINFILE database (Deklerk and Traynor, 2008). ***Figure 3*** (page 7) presents the historic geochemical work completed between 1979 and 1989.

Table 2. Property History

October 1923	Originally staked by R. Fisher (Grey Copper King and King Tut claims- *14902*) and L. Erickson (Silver Queen claim- *14901*).
September 1924	J. McCloskey stakes the Grey Copper King fractional claim (*16527)* directly west of the Silver Queen claim.
1927	Langham and Forrest drive a 6.1m adit into outcrop on the Grey Copper King Fraction, while Fisher drives a 3m adit on the Grey Copper King claim. A boundary dispute ensues. A legal survey performed in August of 1927 resolves the dispute.
1929	The neighbouring Dominion claim has a 7.3m adit driven into it.
April 1951	Restaked by G. Dickson (Mac D claim- *61567*), while excavating the historic adits.
July 1968	L. Proctor and P. Versluce restake ground as the Jet claims 1-16 (*Y26622)* and the Fisher claims 17-19 (*Y14998)* & 20-47 *(Y27001).*
June 1969	An evaluation survey of the claims was performed by Proctor and Versluce.
August 1972	Restaked by Cypress Resources Ltd. as FXE claims 1-16 (*Y68390)*.
1974	Hesca Resources Corporation Ltd. restakes ground as Lin claims 1-24 (*Y87280)* in February of 1974. Later in the year, soil sampling, prospecting, hand trenching and re-opening of a historical adit was performed. Also, during this time, two X-Ray holes (56.3m) were drilled.
June 1978	Restaked by Prism Resources Ltd. as the Silver Hawk claims 1-16 (*YA30639)*. Geophysical surveying and soil sampling were undertaken.
1979-1980	Prism Resources Ltd. performs added geochemical sampling on the claims.
August 1983-1984	H. Moritz restakes area as Nancy Bea claims 1-8 (*YA77313)* in August 1983 and follows up with hand trenching in 1984.
1988	Restaked by C. Thomas and A. Smith as TAF claims 1-16 (*YB2079)* in February 1988, with mapping of the claims occurring later in the year.
October 1994	D. Hajek restakes vein with several small claims. According to the MINFILE it was noted the actual vein appears to be encompassed by White claims 9 & 10 (*YB43403)* (original source could not be found). Claims staked simultaneously with the above include Lucky Ace 1-2, Lucky Jane 3-4, Lucky 5-6, Ate 7-8, Blue 21-24, Junniper 25-26, Tarmigan 11-12, and Eat 13-14.

August 2005	Area restaked as Pickney claims 1-4 (*YC39575)* by C. Thomas.
September 2017	Claims acquired by Metallic Minerals Corp.
July 2018	MMG performs a 4-day program comprised of prospecting and rock sampling, one soil sampling grid, and 1:5,000-scale reconnaissance mapping of the property to corroborate historically documented geology and structure.

2.1 Grey Copper Hill (106D 039) Showing

Grey Copper Hill was discovered by R. Fisher in fall 1923, when abundant tetrahedrite float was found on a west facing ridge (Cockfield, 1924). This led to the first staking of the ground, with the Grey Copper King claim (Fisher) and the Silver Queen claim (Erickson) in October of the same year. Cockfield (1924) notes that only one in-situ vein was identified (on the Grey Copper King claim) which was composed of siderite, tetrahedrite, and pyrite, along with minor quartz, azurite, and malachite. This vein was described as being several hundred feet above tree line on the north side of a gulch. It was believed to strike 10 degrees west and dip at 78 degrees southwest. A 16-inch wide exposed vein was sampled and assayed, returning 52 oz/ton silver. Float collected from the two adjoining claims (King Tut and Silver Queen) during this time ran up to 1,100 oz/ton at the head of the gulch (Cockfield, 1924). As noted in Carlyle (1989), documentation of this period of exploration is scarce, aside from partial records from a court case in 1927 and settled in 1928 which was concerning land ownership. Erickson won the suit, which led to Fisher losing a portion of his Grey Copper King claim.

After several decades of no recorded activity, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. assessed the area in the summer of 1960 while performing regional exploration of the area. Four claims were staked after identifying the historically documented siderite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, malachite, and azurite. Since these samples returned very low gold and silver values, the claims were never recorded (Carlyle, 1989). Eight years later, the area was restaked as the Fisher and Jet claims by Peter and Harry Versluce. Hilker (1969) performed work on these claims in the summer of 1969 and reports finding two weakly mineralized quartz veins approximately 2000 feet from each other.

According to the MINFILE (Deklerk & Traynor, 2008), these claims were acquired by Hesca Resources Corporation Ltd. in 1974. Soil sampling, prospecting, hand trenching, and re-opening a historical adit were noted to have occurred in the summer of 1974. Along with this, two X-Ray holes totaling 56.3m were drilled (Deklerk & Traynor, 2008). The location of these drill holes and the soil samples are unknown to the authors at this current time. No further work was completed, and the claims were dropped.

In 1978, Prism Resources Ltd. acquired the re-staked ground (now Silver Hawk claims 1-16) and performed two seasons of geochemical sampling and prospecting (1979 & 1980), with 59 soils collected in 1979 and 174 soils collected and assayed in 1980 (Sivertz, 1980). Sivertz (1979) notes that a float sample was collected high up in the gulch that was pure tetrahedrite and assayed 6,375 g/t Ag. To date, this high-grade sample has not been duplicated. Prism Resources also collected a sample from the old adit that assayed 4.92% Cu and 2,184 g/t Ag (Sivertz, 1980). This geochemical data has been compiled (based on the best of the authors' knowledge via reinterpretation of historic figures and maps) and is presented in ***Figure 3*** (page 7). Sivertz (1980) also notes that two percussion drill holes were identified near a cabin on the 1980 soil grid. The location of the cabin in ***Figure 3*** has been estimated based on

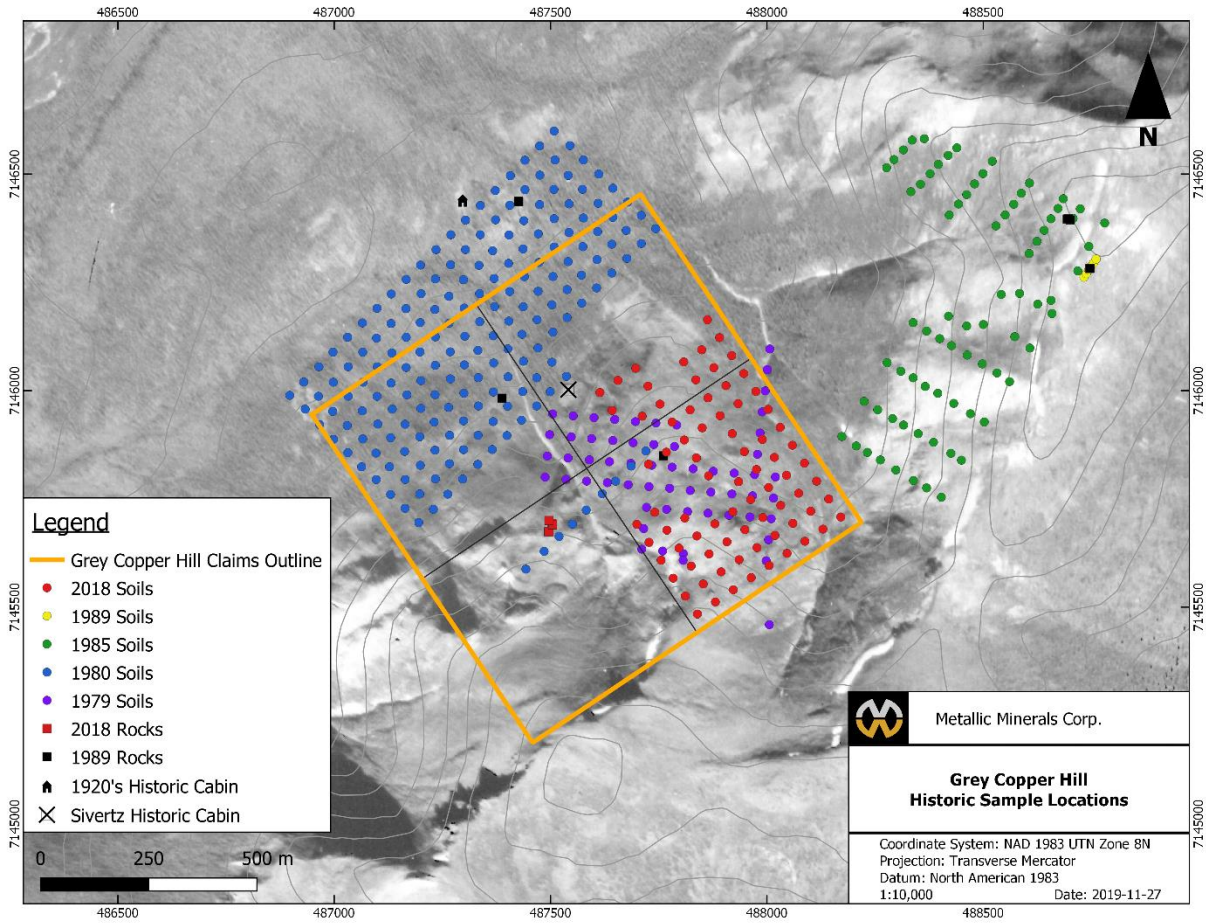
maps drawn by Sivertz (1980) and was ground truthed in 2018, where a collapsed structure was found. It is believed that these drill holes must be the 1974 X-Ray drill holes that were drilled by Hesca Resources. The authors identified via helicopter another historic cabin (most likely predating the Sivertz collapsed cabin) that is off claims to the northwest, which is still standing, and requires follow-up in future seasons. These two cabins should not be confused. Following this era of work the claims were left to lapse.

In 1983 the ground was staked by Horst Moritz and was followed up with a non-systematic soil sampling program (75 soils total) in order to identify the high-grade float source mentioned by Cockfield. Several silver soil anomalies were noted that appear to correspond with structural lineations identified on air photos (UKHM, 1985). It was noted that Moritz recommended hand-held VLF and magnetometer surveys be performed in the areas of interest, along with mobilizing an excavator to the area in order to trench these structures and get through the abundant float (UKHM, 1985). Claims expired after no further work was completed.

In February of 1988, the ground was restaked by C. Thomas and A. Smith (Bonventures Ltd.) as the TAF claims. Between 1988 and 1989, blast trenching, soil, and rock sampling was completed, which included a total of 6 soils (collected from inside the blast trench) and 10 rock samples (Carlyle, 1989). Carlyle (1989) also notes that the south ridge of the gulch has a gossanous zone with pyrite and malachite and azurite fracture fillings located between two historic adits. This was the last recorded program at Grey Copper Hill prior to acquisition by MMG.

The claims were restaked as Pickney 1-4 in 2005 by C. Thomas and acquired by Metallic Minerals Corp. in the fall of 2017. In the summer of 2018, a four-day program was performed, which included prospecting, mapping, and rock and soil sampling. A focus was put on identifying and documenting historic disturbance and historic high-grade samples. While the high-grade samples were not corroborated, a mudstone-hosted dyke with skarn-type mineralization was discovered. Six rock samples were collected via a 6.3 m channel sample which returned elevated silver and copper levels, including one sample with 6.83% Cu (Blackburn & Haid, 2019). Mapping was completed down the prominent main gully in order to confirm the validity of the historic geological mapping. The property-scale geological map was adjusted to reflect these findings. One soil sampling grid was also completed in 2018. Following the return of the soil assays, a northwest trend of multiple elevated soils for the elements of Ag, Au, Cu, and Zn was identified (Blackburn & Haid, 2019).

Figure 3. Historic Geochemical Sampling



3 Regional and Property Geology

3.1 Regional Geology and Tectonic Setting

The Grey Copper Hill property is located on the 1:250,000-scale Mayo (106D) map-sheet and the 1:50,000-scale Nash Creek map-sheet (106D/06). The most up to date mapping of the area was completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1961 by L.J. Green and J.A. Roddick (Green, 1972).

The Grey Copper Hill property is part of the Omineca Belt within the Ancestral North American terrane. The Omineca Belt is composed of a poorly understood Neoproterozoic to late Paleozoic assemblage of alternating basin (Selwyn Basin) and platform (Mackenzie, Ogilvie, and Porcupine Platforms) sequences occurring in sheets distinguished by a series of regional scale thrust faults. Grey Copper Hill sits within the Ogilvie Platform, which is part of the Yukon Block which sits directly north of the Selwyn Basin, bounded by the Mesozoic Dawson Thrust (Abbott, 1997). As noted by Abbott (1997), the Yukon Block is a complex assemblage which is approximately 6 km-thick and composed of primarily shallow marine carbonate and clastic rocks. Minor volcanics that have been dated between Lower to Middle Proterozoic are also present throughout. The Yukon Block is interpreted as a crustal block that is isostatically

independent and bounded to the south by the Selwyn Basin, to the east by the Richardson Trough, with its western and northern boundaries still unclear at this time (Abbott, 1997).

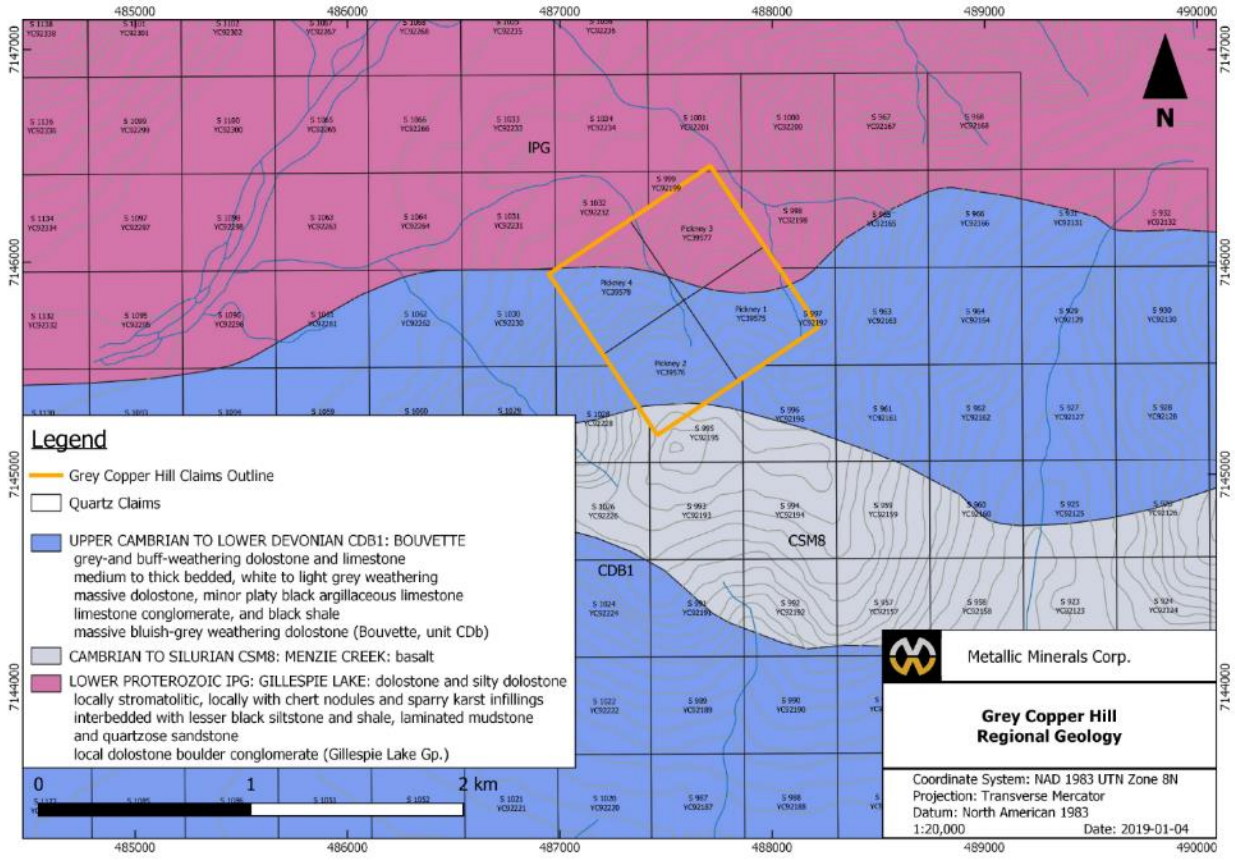
As seen in ***Figure 4*** (page 9), the Grey Copper Hill property is primarily encompassed by the Gillespie Lake group in the north half of the property, and the Bouvette assemblage in the south half of the property, with a very small section in the southern corner of the claim block interpreted to represent volcanics of the Menzie Creek formation.

The Gillespie Lake group (Lower Proterozoic), which is documented as encompassing the northern half of the property, is distinguished by the presence of orange to buff coloured dolostone which tends to be platy and thinly bedded (Abbott, 1997). This group tends to be well-bedded with variable amounts of shales, silts, and locally, sands. Abbott (1997) notes that a recessive black to dark grey shale unit (between 10-100m thick) is included in this group. Gordey & Makepeace (2003) describe the group similarly, but also note that stromatolites are present throughout, along with local chert nodules and sparry karst infillings which are interbedded with siltstones, shales, quartz-rich sandstones, laminated mudstones, and local dolostone boulder conglomerates.

In the southern half of the property is the Bouvette assemblage, which is Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian in age, and is characterized by grey to buff dolostone and limestone (which tend to be medium to thickly bedded), minor argillaceous limestone (black and platy), conglomeratic limestone, and black shale (Gordey & Makepeace, 2003). This unit its distinguished from the Gillespie Lake by the lesser amounts of clastic sediments.

A small fraction of the southernmost quadrant of the property is underlain by the Cambrian to Silurian Menzie Creek assemblage, which is composed of mafic volcanic rocks, including tuffs, and minor argillites and limestones (Gordey & Makepeace, 2003).

Figure 4. Regional Geology



3.2 Grey Copper Hill Property Geology

While regional mapping of the surrounding area was performed by Green in 1972, the first property-scale geological map was generated by Carlyle in 1989 and documented in an assessment report of what was then the Taf claims (*YB2079)*. This property-scale geological map (which was modified by the mapping performed during the 2018 exploration program) can be seen in ***Figure 5*** (page 11). All units mentioned below were identified by Carlyle, except for units 2 (mudstone) and 7 (dioritic intrusion), which were discovered during the 2018 field season, and consequently added to the map. The following is taken from Carlyle (1989):

> *The oldest rocks thought to exist on the property are the dark grey to black slates (Unit 1). This unit and the black limestone above it are thought to be discontinuous. The slate is layered between ½ to 2 inches. The black limestone is thick-bedded with contorted lenses of white calcite. Some of these lenses are curved resembling replaced shell fossils.*
>
> *Above the slate and separated by a sharp contact is an orange weathering silicified dolomite (Unit 3). This dolomite is thinly interbedded dolomite and argillite which exhibits very prominent small and medium folding and differential weathering. The folding may be the expression of compressional pressure placed on the Proterozoic rocks by the Ordovician-Silurian rocks being thrust over them. The interbeds of dolomite and argillite are approximately ½ inch thick. The*

dolomite layers are more resistant to weathering probably due to silicification. Occasional white vuggy quartz stringers up to 5 inches thick (most are ½ inch) cut the dolomite.

On the southwest end of Grey Copper Hill, this orange weathering dolomite appears to grade into an orange weathering dolomite conglomerate (Unit 4). The dolomite cements dark grey, rounded limestone boulders; most are approximately 4 inches in diameter. The conglomerate is strongly foliated with some weak folding.

Only two rock types of this age [Ordovician to Silurian] are recognized in the Grey Copper Hill area. The lower of these two units is a medium-bedded, buff weathering dolomite (Unit 5). The upper unit is a blocky, thick-bedded, light grey to white limestone (Unit 6). The limestone-dolomite contact appears to be relatively flat lying.

Carlyle (1989) also notes an inferred prominent fault running down the centre of the gulch, which was corroborated during the 2018 exploration program, with the identification of mudstone (Unit 2) along the west side of the gulch, juxtaposed by limestone on the east and bounded by multiple occurrences of gouge material in the centre of the gulch.

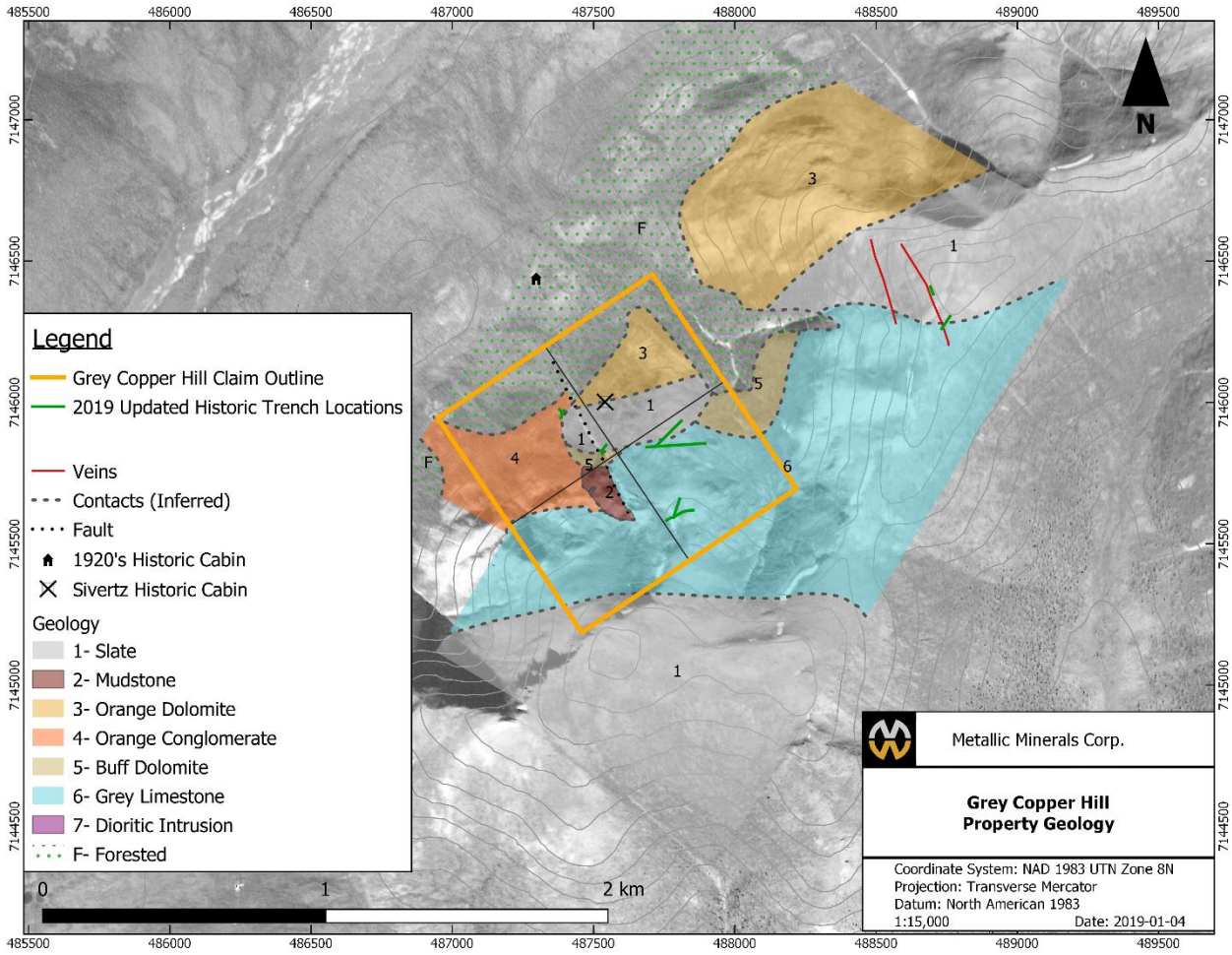
A small (2 x 5m) outcropping of highly oxidized diorite intrusive (Unit 7) was identified within the mudstone unit close to the contact of the conglomerate (Unit 4). This appears to be associated with the Ag-Zn-Cu mineralization that was identified during the 2018 exploration program.

4 Mineralization Style & Deposit Type

The Grey Copper Hill MINFILE occurrence 106D 039 has historically been explored for polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au veins. As noted above, R. Fisher made a discovery of tetrahedrite float in 1923, which led to the interest in the area (Cockfield, 1924). Cockfield notes that there was evidence that the deposit is characterized by tetrahedrite-pyrite-siderite veins which are 'somewhat similar in type to those occurring on Keno Hill, except that…no galena was noted on Grey Copper Hill' (1924). It was during this initial rush that a chip sample assayed 1,782.8 g/t Ag (Deklerk & Traynor, 2008). To date, the true location of this sample has not been identified. In 1969 a mineralized quartz vein containing siderite, chalcocite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite were found at old workings (Hilker, 1969).

Deklerk & Traynor (2008) also note that a weak copper anomaly was drilled in 1974 by Hesca Resources, which was underlain by altered greenstone dykes and sills which are cut by widely spaced and narrow quartz and calcite veins with disseminated chalcopyrite. This is similar to the mineralization that was discovered during the 2018 exploration program, where a highly oxidized mafic dyke was found to host copper oxides and trace tetrahedrite along the footwall of the dyke (Blackburn & Haid, 2019). This mineralization appears to be more coincident with skarn type mineralization, including the minerals magnetite, tetrahedrite, azurite, malachite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, along with limonitic and manganese-oxide coatings. There are several 10 cm-thick quartz veins containing sphalerite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, and chalcopyrite which are hosted in the dyke. Blackburn & Haid (2019) note that the mineralization appears to occur on the hanging wall and footwall of the dyke, leading to the belief that the intrusion acts as a corridor for mineralizing fluids.

Figure 5. Property Geology (modified from Carlyle, 1989).



5 2019 Work Program

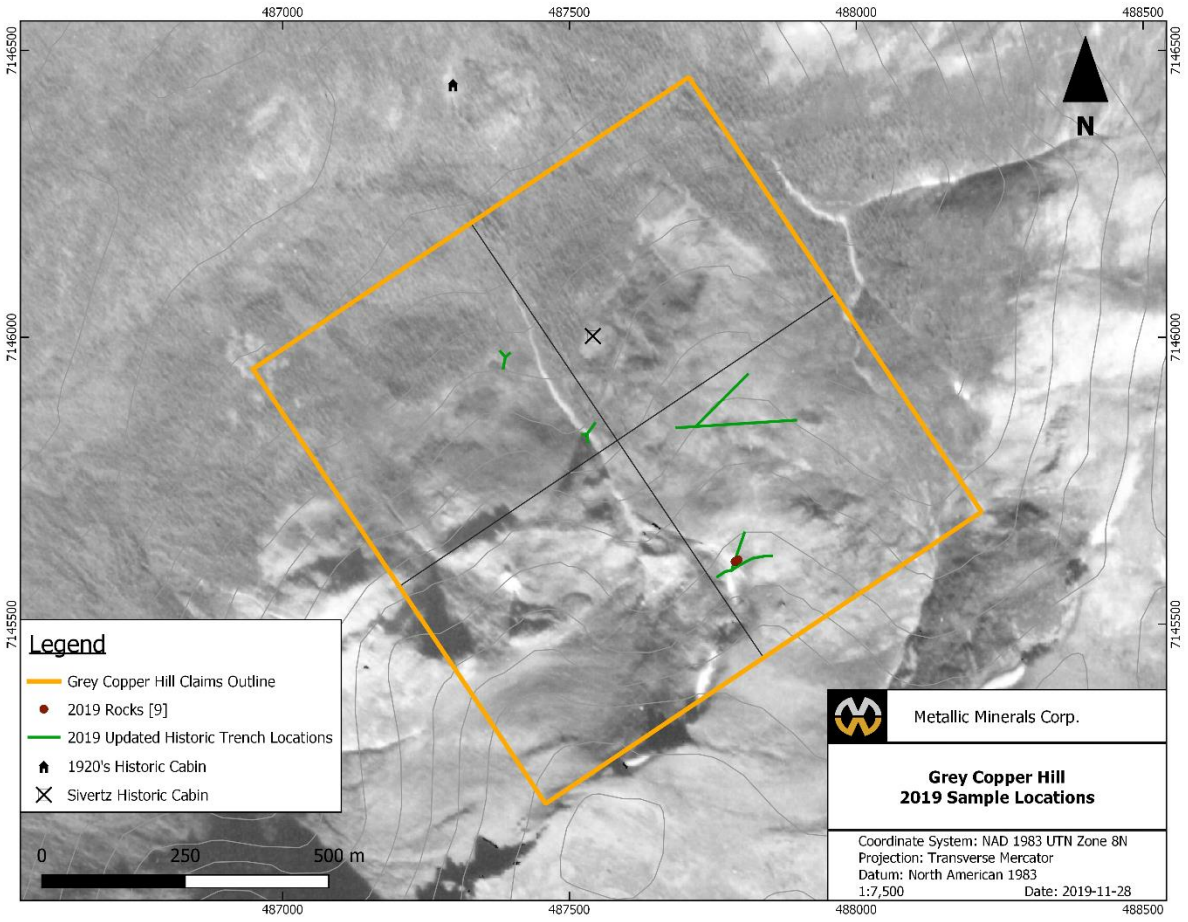
The 2019 exploration program was completed over an afternoon on July 21st, 2019. This program included prospecting and collection of 9 rocks from a historic trench. The work comprised a total of 0.75-man days with expenditures totaling $1,128.31.

In summary, the exploration program included:

- Prospecting for location of historic high-grade samples and historically documented cabin;
- Collection of nine rock samples from a historic trench, with the aim of duplicating historic high-grade assay results.

The locations of all nine 2019 samples can be seen in ***Figure 6*** (following page). Eight of the nine samples were collected within the same meter and overlap in the below figure.

Figure 6. 2019 Sample Locations



5.1 Prospecting

An afternoon of prospecting took place on July 21st, 2019, with the objective of identifying the location of the historic 6,375 g/t Ag float sample (see Section 2.1), as well as establishing coordinates for the historically documented cabin (Cockfield, 1924; Sivertz, 1980) that is believed to have been used during the early exploration programs in the 1920's.

Following up on information gleaned from historic reports, focus was put on prospecting the southernmost historically documented (Y-shaped) trench, where it was thought the high-grade sample may have come from. Nine rock samples were collected from this trench and sent in for geochemical analysis to Bureau Veritas. These rocks were all pervasively altered basalt with strong manganese and iron oxide alteration. Trace sulphides and anomalous weight to samples were also documented. Results are reported in ***Table 3***, following page). ***Figures 7-11*** (pages 14 - 18) illustrate compiled geochemical results from the 2019 work program along with all historically recorded geochemical data.

The high-grade sample was not relocated during the program. Based on detailed coordinate documentation of the trench which the 2019 samples were collected from, the trench location was shifted (see ***Figure 12***, page 19), thus shifting a new hypothesized location of the high-grade float, which will be ground truthed in during the next field program at Grey Copper Hill. An accurate determination of the trench location is necessary to establish the possible location of the 6,375 g/t Ag float due to the

fact that Sivertz (1979) used the trench as a datum on his map, denoting that the sample was taken approximately 175m to the west of the edge of the aforementioned trench.

The historic cabin was relocated by air via helicopter and precise coordinates were taken with GPS (see *Photo-plate 3*). The UTM coordinates of the cabin are: 487297E 7146441N, which confirms the cabin is off claims by approximately 200m to the north (See ***Figure 6***, previous page).

Photo-plate 3. Aerial prospecting identified a partially standing cabin (487297E 7146441N) located off claims to the north.

5.1.1. Rock Sampling- Geochemical Analysis

Nine rock samples were collected from a historic trench during the 2019 work program. These rocks were sent in for geochemical analysis (full results can be found in **Appendix II**). Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas in Whitehorse for assaying and multiple packages were used to properly evaluate the precious metal concentrations, from low- to high-grade. Sample preparation consisted of crushing, splitting and pulverizing 250 g of rock to 200 mesh. Sample splits of 0.5 g were then leached in hot modified Aqua Regia (partial digestion). Thirty grams of the total sample were then analysed for 36 elements using inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP-ES/MS) analytical technique. Samples with over limit (≥0.01%) Cu, Pb and Zn concentrations were assayed by titration and over limit (≥10 ppm) Au and Ag samples were analysed by fire assay and gravimetric methods. As seen in ***Table 3***, no samples returned significant values for elements of interest.

Table 3. Summary of 2019 Rock Samples and Results

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
1481719	487789	7145609	7.10	0.059	0.022	0.018	0.035
1481720	487789	7145609	5.50	0.020	0.004	0.016	0.020
1481721	487789	7145609	6.10	0.022	0.011	0.043	0.030
1481722	487789	7145609	20.80	0.047	0.062	0.053	0.033
1481723	487789	7145609	14.30	0.114	0.029	0.097	0.052
1481724	487789	7145609	1.00	0.004	0.003	0.039	0.000
1481725	487789	7145609	4.50	0.033	0.009	0.030	0.036
1481726	487789	7145609	12.60	0.182	0.032	0.127	0.116
1481727	487794	7145612	2.80	0.006	0.006	0.058	0.002

Figure 7. Rock and Soil Chemistry - Ag

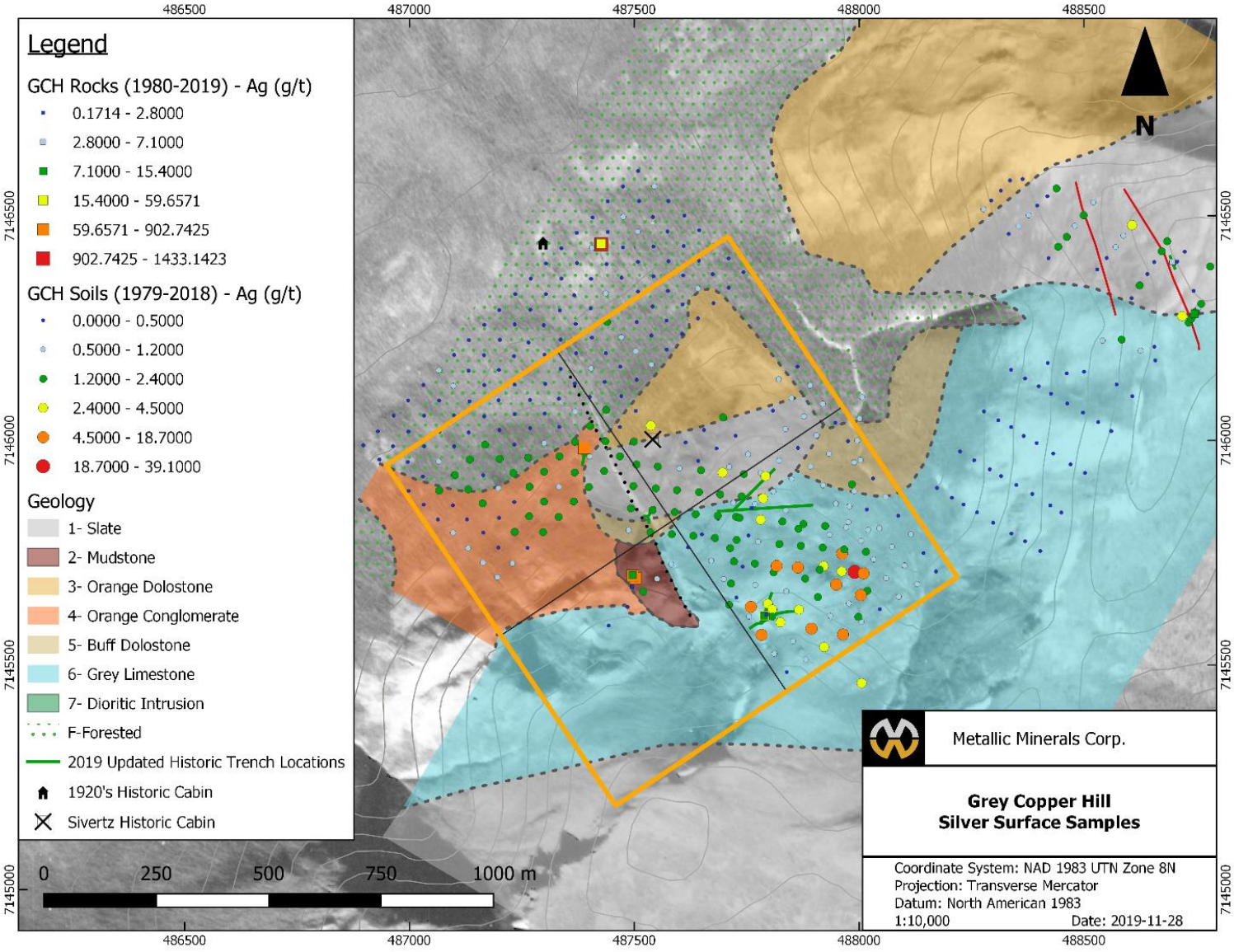


Figure 8. Rock and Soil Chemistry – Au

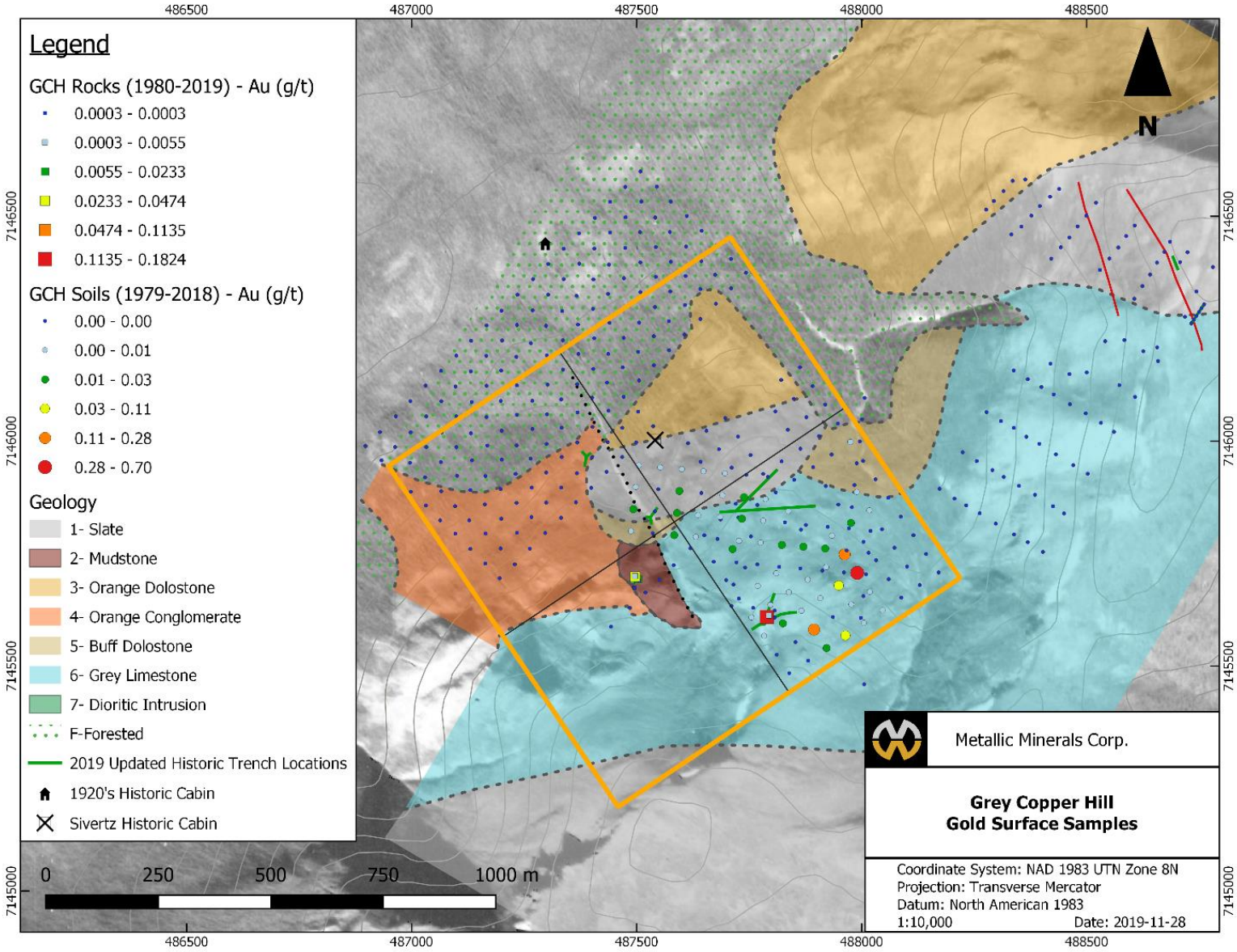


Figure 9. Rock and Soil Chemistry – Pb

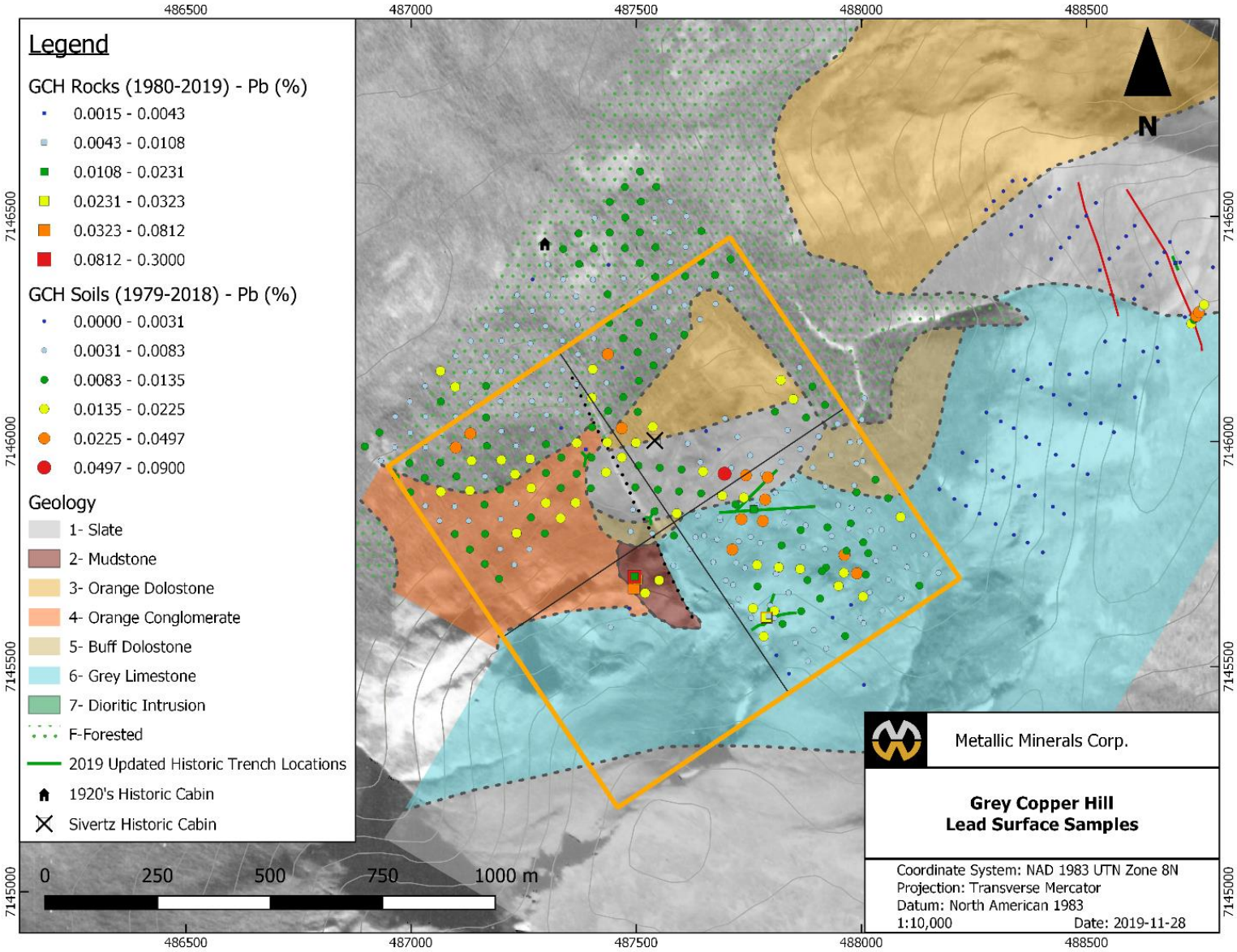


Figure 10. Rock and Soil Chemistry – Zn

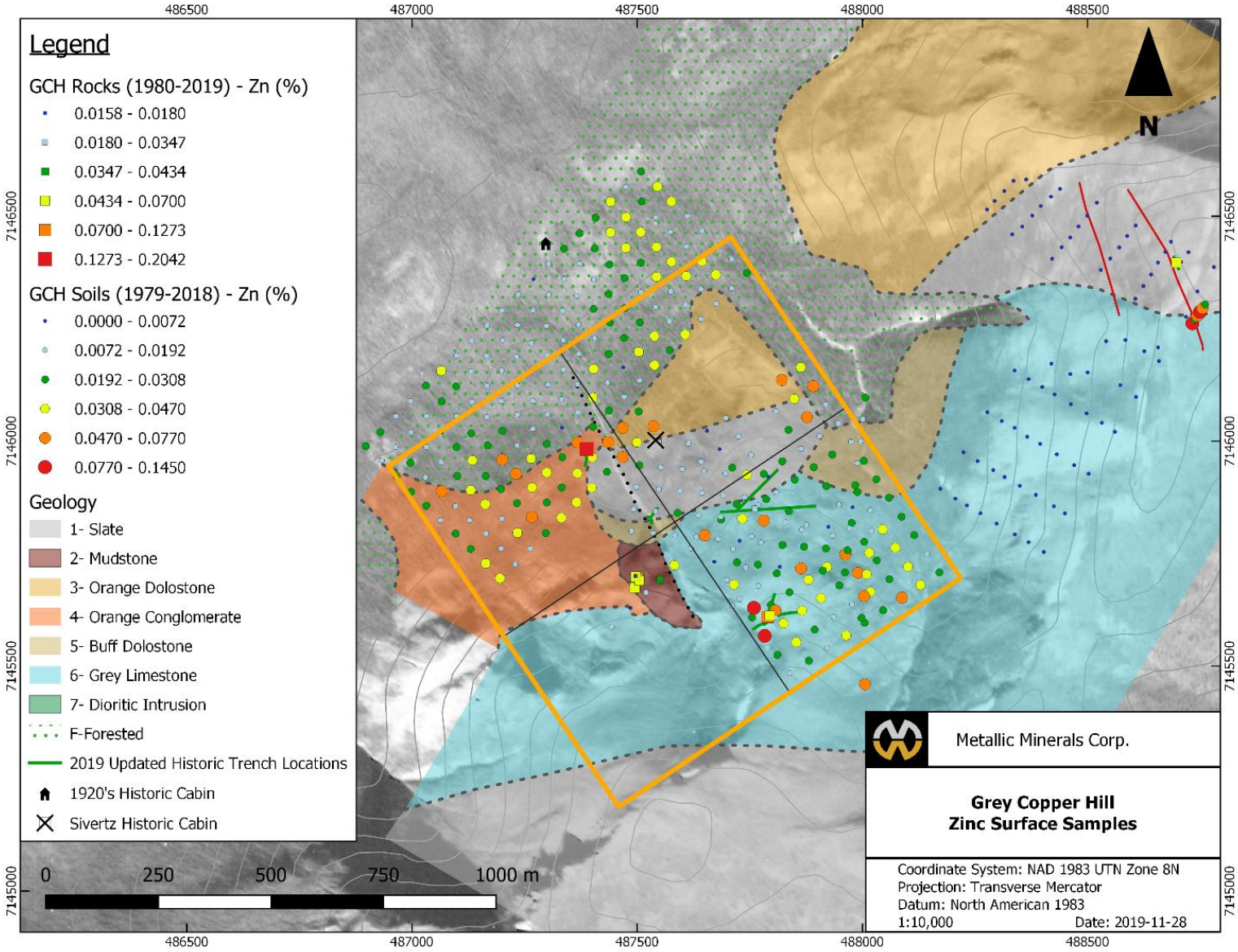


Figure 11. Rock and Soil Chemistry – Cu

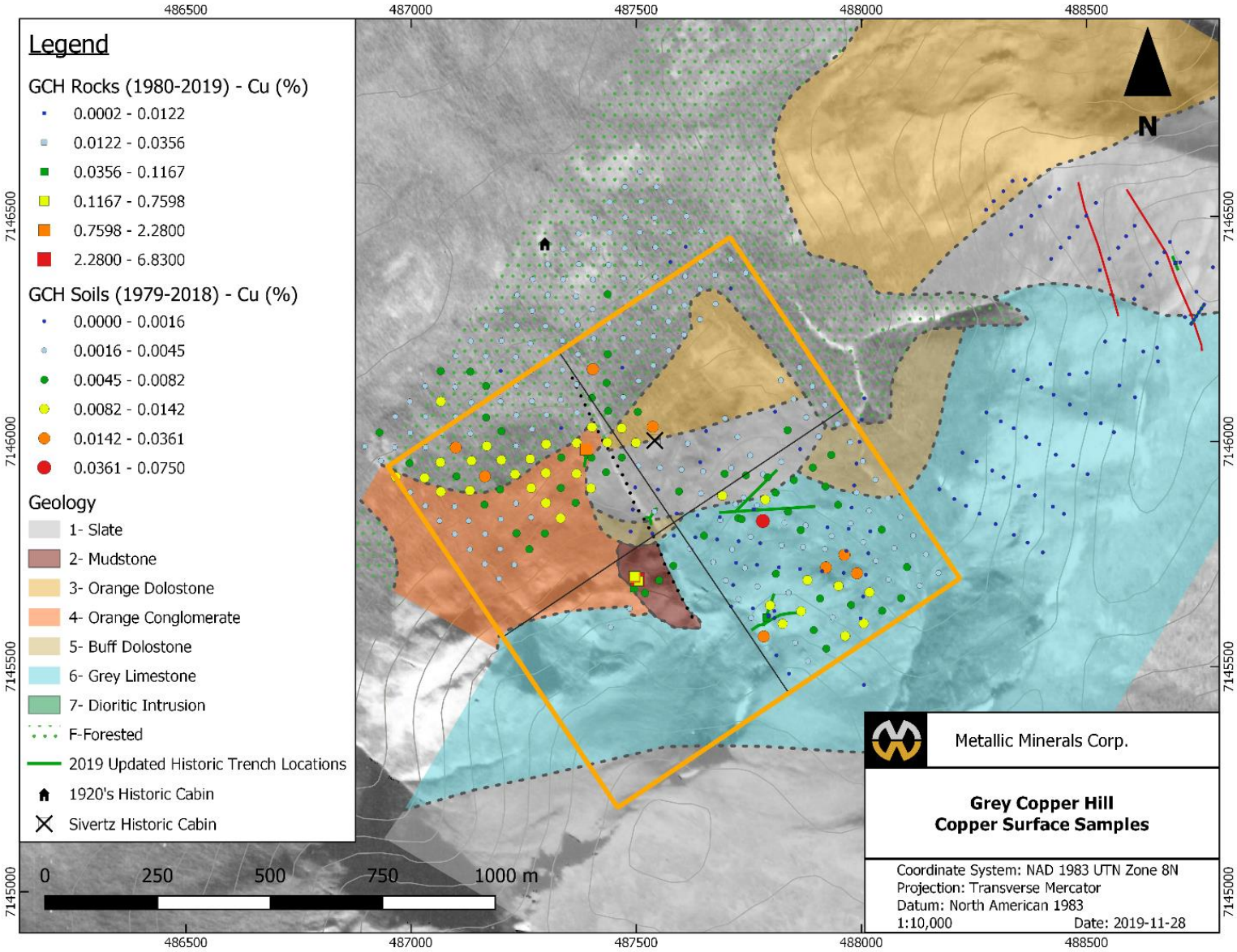
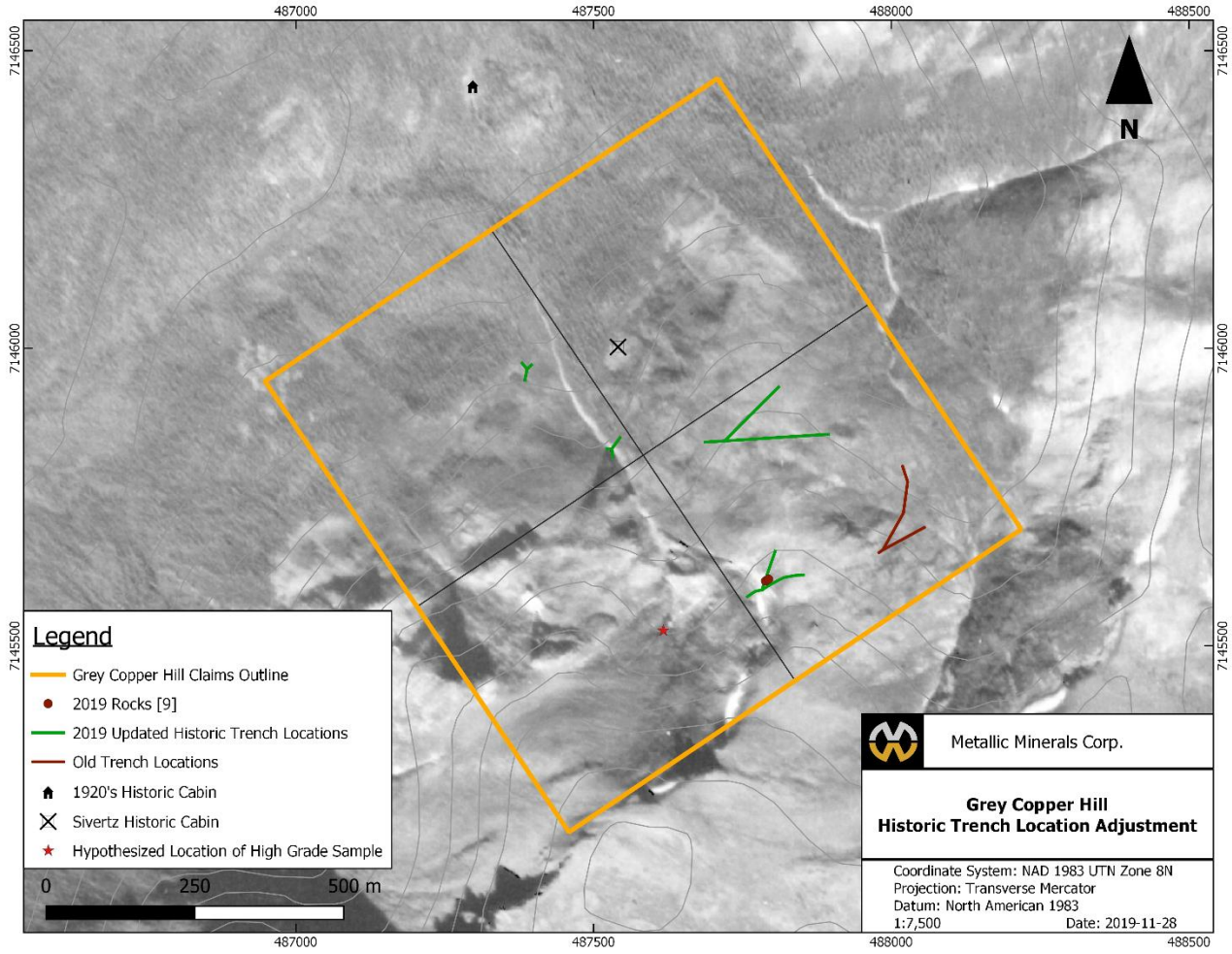


Figure 12. Historic Trench Location Adjustment



6 Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Work

While the 2019 exploration program at Grey Copper Hill did not result in any significant assay results, ground truthing of important landmarks should lead to the high likelihood of resampling the historically high-grade rock during the upcoming field season in 2020. Minimal work was completed in 2019, and the focus on the ground was exclusively on the trench where all nine samples were taken from. Aerial truthing was performed to establish that the cabin location noted by Sivertz and the cabin located off claims to the north are two separate cabins. This understanding should prevent confusion for future exploration programs.

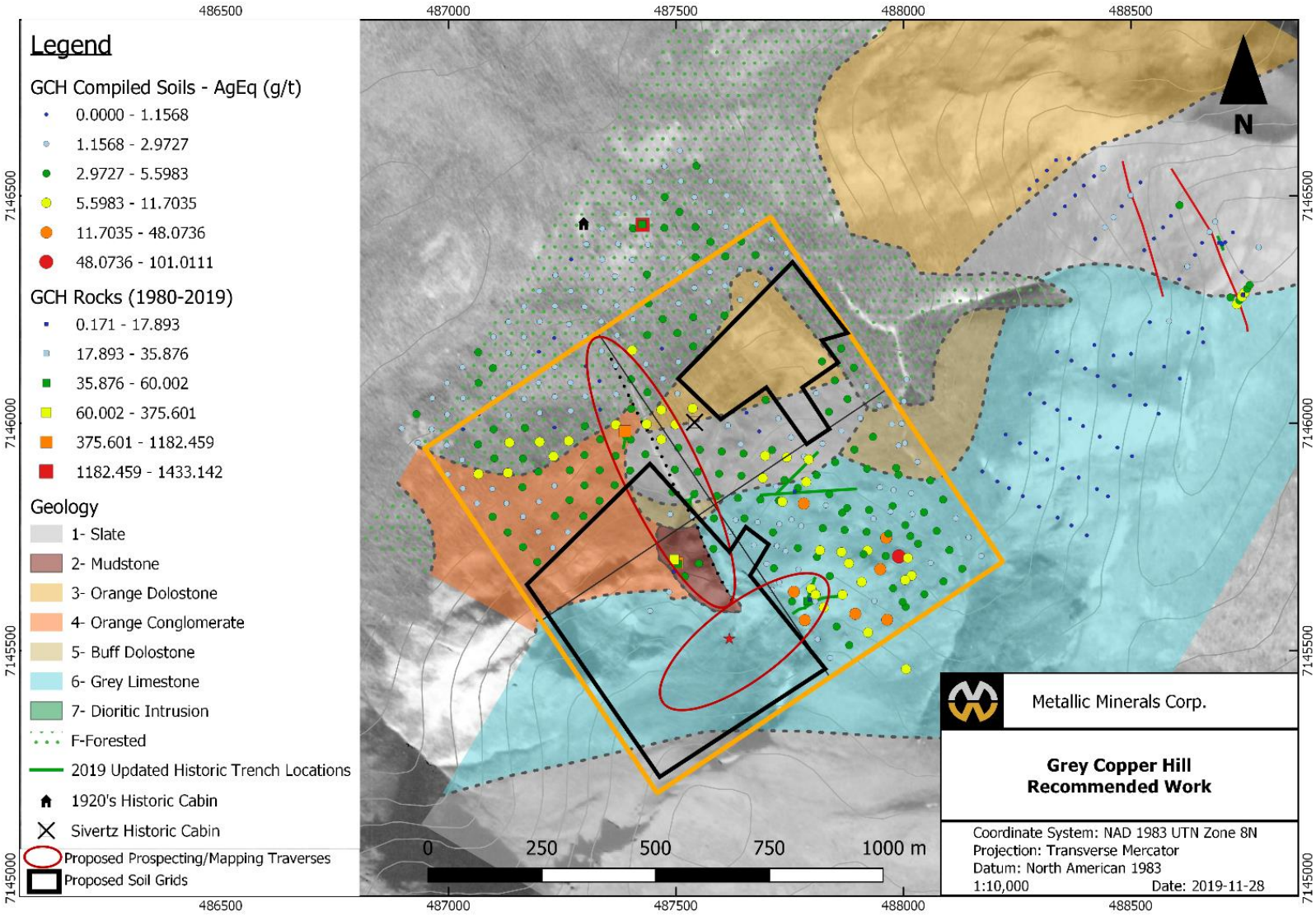
The potential of this property is still promising, and with increased days on the ground during the next field season, there is confidence the location of the high-grade sample will be rediscovered. The digitization and compilation of historic work can be difficult to precisely georeference, but with the successful georeferencing of both the cabin to the north and the trench in the southern portion of the claims should allow for further refinement of historic data, and an improved ability to explore this property in the coming seasons.

6.1 Recommendations for Future Work

A single afternoon of rock sampling from a historic trench did not lead to the identification or duplication of the high-grade silver assays that historical records note. Further research was performed after the field season to refine the predicted location, and it is hoped that traverses in 2020 will lead to the rediscovery and collection of the high-grade quartz-hosted silver samples that were documented historically. Increasing the days on the property in the coming seasons would also allow for a much deeper understanding of the association between the lithologies present and mineralization. ***Figure 13*** (following page) provides a visual aid to supplement these recommendations. In order to properly test the mineralization observed on the Grey Copper Hill property, the following recommendations are made:

- Perform detailed traverses from the northern claim boundary up into the gulch, especially focusing on the north side of the gulch, as historical records seem to point to that being the location of the original tetrahedrite-rich samples.
- Prospecting at the top of the gulch and to the east where the historically high-grade rock samples appear to be located (see ***Figure 13***).
- Completion of two soil grids (northeast and southwest quadrants) that will expand soil geochemistry coverage across the entire property.
- Orthophotography or aerial LiDAR scanning over the property in order to perform a lineation analysis, as it has been noted that lineations appear to correspond with elevated historical Ag soil values.
- Utilizing a heli-portable excavator in order to reach in situ bedrock in historic trenches.
- VLF (± IP): combined VLF-IP ground surveys have proved effective in recognizing structures in the region; potential areas to survey include the slate-limestone contact.

Figure 13. Recommended Work



7 Bibliography

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8 Statement of Qualifications

I, Lauren Blackburn, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Territory of Yukon, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a geologist and worked on the property during the summer of 2019 and have worked based primarily in the Yukon Territory since 2006.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc. Geology, 2007).

3. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration and development and have worked on a full-time basis in Yukon Territory and Mexico since 2006 and in northern Canada (NU, NWT, YT, northern BC) since 2005.

4. That I am an employee of Metallic Minerals Corp. (2017 – present).

5. I consent to the use of this report by Metallic Minerals Corp. for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory this 28th day of November 2019.

Lauren Blackburn B.Sc.
Metallic Minerals Corp.
53A Linville Road, PO Box 10495
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 7A1

I, Taylor Haid, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a geologist, and that I worked on the property during the summer of 2019.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Regina (B.Sc. Hons Geology, 2014), and of Western University (M.Sc. Geology & Planetary Science, 2016).

3. I have worked in the field of geology and mineral exploration in Canada (SK, NU, ON) part-time since 2011 (including roles as a geology summer student), and full-time in Yukon Territory and British Columbia since 2016.

4. That I am an employee of Metallic Minerals Corp. (2018 - present).

5. I consent to the use of this report by Metallic Minerals Corp. for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 28th day of November 2019.

Taylor Haid M.Sc.
Metallic Minerals Corp.
1201-1323 Homer Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6B 5T1

Appendix I. Statement of Expenditures

Grey Copper Hill - 2019 Work Assessment Summary (July 21st 2019)

Staffing - MMG	**No. of Days**	**Rate**	**Total**
Lauren R. Blackburn - Senior Geologist	0.25	$600.00	$150.00
Mike Linley -Staker, Geotech	0.25	$450.00	$112.50
Taylor Haid - Geologist	0.25	$450.00	$112.50
			$375.00

Geochemical Assaying	**Quantity**	**Price/Sample**	**Total**
Rocks (BV invoice VANI339989)	9	$32.17	$289.51
			$289.51

Transportation	**No.**	**Rate**	**Total**
Helicopter - Hughes 520	0.3	$1,350.00	$405.00
Jet A -	42 L	$1.40 / L	$58.80
			$463.80

GRAND TOTAL =	**$1,128.31**

Filing of Work	**Assessment - 2019**	**Yrs applied to each**	**NEW date**
Pickney 1- 4 *(YC39575 - YC39578)*	$800.00	2	Aug/3/2025

Appendix II. Batch Sheets and Assay Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **True Point Exploration Inc.**
904 – 409 Granville St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6G 1T2 Canada

Submitted By: Scott Petsel
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 01, 2019
Report Date: August 24, 2019
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI19000297.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Grey Copper Hill
Shipment ID: GCH19-01
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 9

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return After 90 days
STOR-RJT Store After 60 days Invoice for Storage

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	9	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
AQ202	9	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
SHP01	9	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN
PULSW	9	Extra Wash with Silica between each sample			WHI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: True Point Exploration Inc.
904 – 409 Granville St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6G 1T2
Canada

CC: Lauren Blackburn
Samantha Dyck

JEFFREY CANNON
Geochemistry Department Supervisor

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: Grey Copper Hill
Report Date: August 24, 2019

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	Method	WGHT	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.001
1481719	Rock	0.37	23.9	355.1	221.0	180	7.1	122.0	43.4	2076	34.64	276.1	58.9	0.3	10	1.7	15.4	60.2	2	0.18	<0.001
1481720	Rock	0.52	77.9	202.2	43.2	158	5.5	5.1	28.8	7379	12.97	498.1	20.4	<0.1	35	1.2	72.6	20.6	8	28.27	0.009
1481721	Rock	0.62	68.5	300.9	108.3	434	6.1	11.1	19.8	7511	12.11	495.0	21.6	<0.1	44	2.0	62.4	14.7	10	28.20	0.014
1481722	Rock	0.61	60.2	330.4	618.1	525	20.8	50.6	44.2	5492	32.45	2699.8	47.4	0.1	23	3.4	184.9	1023.1	13	4.97	0.009
1481723	Rock	0.42	123.4	519.2	295.5	970	14.3	37.6	70.8	1619	32.92	3041.6	113.5	0.7	8	6.4	318.5	67.6	14	0.29	0.056
1481724	Rock	0.53	36.6	1.8	29.2	392	1.0	18.4	25.0	4206	19.12	23.2	4.0	0.3	73	0.6	1.8	0.8	5	13.41	0.002
1481725	Rock	1.08	51.6	355.8	90.9	304	4.5	6.2	19.0	6850	11.29	455.1	32.6	<0.1	41	1.5	42.6	37.5	7	27.87	0.009
1481726	Rock	0.59	98.6	1166.8	322.6	1273	12.6	78.1	100.1	5795	39.04	788.0	182.4	0.2	13	2.2	138.6	46.6	7	0.54	0.022
1481727	Rock	0.93	48.8	17.5	56.8	580	2.8	23.7	7.8	>10000	5.88	292.0	5.5	<0.1	30	7.3	12.1	3.6	10	33.65	0.023

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904 – 409 Granville St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6G 1T2 Canada

Project: Grey Copper Hill
Report Date: August 24, 2019

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		Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
		Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
1481719	Rock		<1	1	0.06	343	<0.001	<1	0.03	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.48	0.6	1.2	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
1481720	Rock		16	20	0.27	674	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.37	0.8	0.8	<0.05	<1	4.3	<0.2
1481721	Rock		8	21	0.74	676	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.48	0.7	1.6	<0.05	<1	6.0	<0.2
1481722	Rock		4	4	0.34	592	0.001	<1	0.06	0.002	0.01	0.4	0.70	0.8	4.0	<0.05	5	16.6	8.5
1481723	Rock		11	7	0.11	211	<0.001	<1	0.12	0.001	0.04	0.1	1.39	0.8	0.4	<0.05	5	1.9	<0.2
1481724	Rock		2	1	7.18	370	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.007	0.02	<0.1	0.05	0.8	0.3	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
1481725	Rock		10	8	1.24	497	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.24	0.6	0.3	<0.05	<1	4.3	<0.2
1481726	Rock		5	5	0.16	542	<0.001	<1	0.05	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.83	0.9	1.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
1481727	Rock		4	4	0.23	1509	<0.001	<1	0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	0.15	0.7	0.5	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2

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	Method	WGHT	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
1481724	Rock	0.53	36.6	1.8	29.2	392	1.0	18.4	25.0	4206	19.12	23.2	4.0	0.3	73	0.6	1.8	0.8	5	13.41	0.002
REP 1481724	QC		38.1	1.9	30.7	394	1.1	19.4	26.7	4252	19.30	25.1	2.7	0.2	76	0.7	1.8	0.7	5	13.58	0.002
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard		14.0	151.9	133.5	335	1.7	78.3	13.2	986	3.11	43.9	81.8	8.9	69	2.5	8.1	12.4	46	1.03	0.077
STD OREAS262	Standard		0.6	131.0	60.7	167	0.5	68.7	27.9	584	3.37	37.6	57.2	10.9	38	0.8	4.6	1.1	21	3.16	0.043
STD DS11 Expected			14.6	149	138	345	1.71	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	79	7.65	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2	50	1.063	0.0701
STD OREAS262 Expected			0.68	118	56	154	0.45	62	26.9	530	3.284	35.8	65	9.33	36	0.61	5.06	1.03	22.5	2.98	0.04
BLK	Blank		<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		0.9	4.2	11.1	36	<0.1	1.0	3.6	482	1.84	1.4	<0.5	2.4	30	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	0.75	0.046

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	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
1481724	Rock	2	1	7.18	370	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.007	0.02	<0.1	0.05	0.8	0.3	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
REP 1481724	QC	2	1	7.56	385	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.007	0.02	<0.1	0.04	1.0	0.3	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS11	Standard	19	58	0.87	338	0.089	7	1.23	0.073	0.40	3.0	0.27	3.3	4.6	0.26	5	2.1	4.4
STD OREAS262	Standard	18	47	1.21	257	0.003	4	1.43	0.069	0.32	0.2	0.18	3.7	0.5	0.25	5	<0.5	0.2
STD DS11 Expected		18.6	61.5	0.85	385	0.0976		1.1795	0.0762	0.4	2.9	0.26	3.4	4.9	0.2835	5.1	2.2	4.56
STD OREAS262 Expected		15.9	41.7	1.17	248	0.0027	4	1.3	0.071	0.312	0.2	0.17	3.24	0.47	0.253	3.73	0.4	0.23
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.01	<0.1	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	7	3	0.44	72	0.088	2	1.07	0.108	0.11	<0.1	<0.01	3.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2

Appendix III. Rock Descriptions & Data

Rocks

Sample no	Sampler	location	Source	Easting	Northing	Description	Certificate	Weight (kg)
1481719	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; pervasively MnO altered basalt; oddly heavy	WHI19000297	0.37
1481720	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; lim altred basalt with crystalline CC replacement of amygdules; 1% galena (fg)	WHI19000297	0.52
1481721	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; lim alt (pervasive) basalt (increase in alteration from previous sample) w CC-filled crystalline amygdules; 2% visible galena; heavier than previous sample	WHI19000297	0.62
1481722	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; 100% replaced basalt, visible amygdaloidal textures preserved; CC-lim-hem-MnO replacement +/_ vfg galena(?)	WHI19000297	0.61
1481723	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; As last but vesicular texture (1cm vesicles); CC-crystalline; MnO + hem; botryoidal; ~5% vfg dark sulphide (gal? tetra?)	WHI19000297	0.42
1481724	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; Hem (red) + Mno altered basalt w brecciated limestone-grit fragments; no visible sulphides	WHI19000297	0.53
1481725	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; similar to #720-722 but mostly CC-lim altered, less vesicular basalt with no visible sulphides; increased massive appearing basalt proto?	WHI19000297	1.08
1481726	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487789	7145609	Historic trench; Semi-pervasive Fe alt pumice (basalt) and increased massive metased(?); <1% visible black sulphide (?)	WHI19000297	0.59
1481727	L.Blackburn	Grey Copper Hill	Local Grab	487794	7145612	Historic trench; 100% replacement of very vesicular basalt; lim-CC+/- hem replacement; appears to be a pile from neighbouring historic trench	WHI19000297	0.93

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ga (ppm)	K (%)
1481719	0.059	7.1	0.0355	0.022	0.018	7.1	0.03	276.1	58.9	-1	343	60.2	0.18	1.7	43.4	1	355.1	34.64	-1	0.02
1481720	0.02	5.5	0.0202	0.004	0.016	5.5	-0.01	498.1	20.4	-1	674	20.6	28.27	1.2	28.8	20	202.2	12.97	-1	0.02
1481721	0.022	6.1	0.0301	0.011	0.043	6.1	-0.01	495	21.6	-1	676	14.7	28.2	2	19.8	21	300.9	12.11	-1	0.02
1481722	0.047	20.8	0.033	0.062	0.053	20.8	0.06	2699.8	47.4	-1	592	1023.1	4.97	3.4	44.2	4	330.4	32.45	5	0.01
1481723	0.114	14.3	0.0519	0.03	0.097	14.3	0.12	3041.6	113.5	-1	211	67.6	0.29	6.4	70.8	7	519.2	32.92	5	0.04
1481724	0.004	1	0.0002	0.003	0.039	1	0.03	23.2	4	-1	370	0.8	13.41	0.6	25	1	1.8	19.12	-1	0.02
1481725	0.033	4.5	0.0356	0.009	0.03	4.5	-0.01	455.1	32.6	-1	497	37.5	27.87	1.5	19	8	355.8	11.29	-1	0.02
1481726	0.182	12.6	0.1167	0.032	0.127	12.6	0.05	788	182.4	-1	542	46.6	0.54	2.2	100.1	5	1166.8	39.04	1	0.02
1481727	0.006	2.8	0.0018	0.006	0.058	2.8	0.01	292	5.5	-1	1509	3.6	33.65	7.3	7.8	4	17.5	5.88	-1	0.02

Sample no	La (ppm)	Mg (%)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm	Na (%)	Ni (ppm)	P (%)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Te (ppm	Th (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ti (%)	V (ppm)	W (ppm	Zn (ppm)	Hg (ppm
1481719	-1	0.06	2076	23.9	-0	122	-0	221	-0.05	15.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	10	-0.001	2	-0.1	180	0.48
1481720	16	0.27	7379	77.9	-0	5.1	0.009	43.2	-0.05	72.6	0.8	4.3	-0.2	-0.1	35	-0.001	8	-0.1	158	0.37
1481721	8	0.74	7511	68.5	-0	11.1	0.014	108.3	-0.05	62.4	0.7	6	-0.2	-0.1	44	-0.001	10	-0.1	434	0.48
1481722	4	0.34	5492	60.2	0.002	50.6	0.009	618.1	-0.05	184.9	0.8	16.6	8.5	0.1	23	0.001	13	0.4	525	0.7
1481723	11	0.11	1619	123.4	0.001	37.6	0.056	295.5	-0.05	318.5	0.8	1.9	-0.2	0.7	8	-0.001	14	0.1	970	1.39
1481724	2	7.18	4206	36.6	0.007	18.4	0.002	29.2	-0.05	1.8	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	73	-0.001	5	-0.1	392	0.05
1481725	10	1.24	6850	51.6	0.001	6.2	0.009	90.9	-0.05	42.6	0.6	4.3	-0.2	-0.1	41	-0.001	7	-0.1	304	0.24
1481726	5	0.16	5795	98.6	-0	78.1	0.022	322.6	-0.05	138.6	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	13	-0.001	7	-0.1	1273	0.83
1481727	4	0.23	10000	48.8	-0	23.7	0.023	56.8	-0.05	12.1	0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	30	-0.001	10	-0.1	580	0.15