# Hokuryu

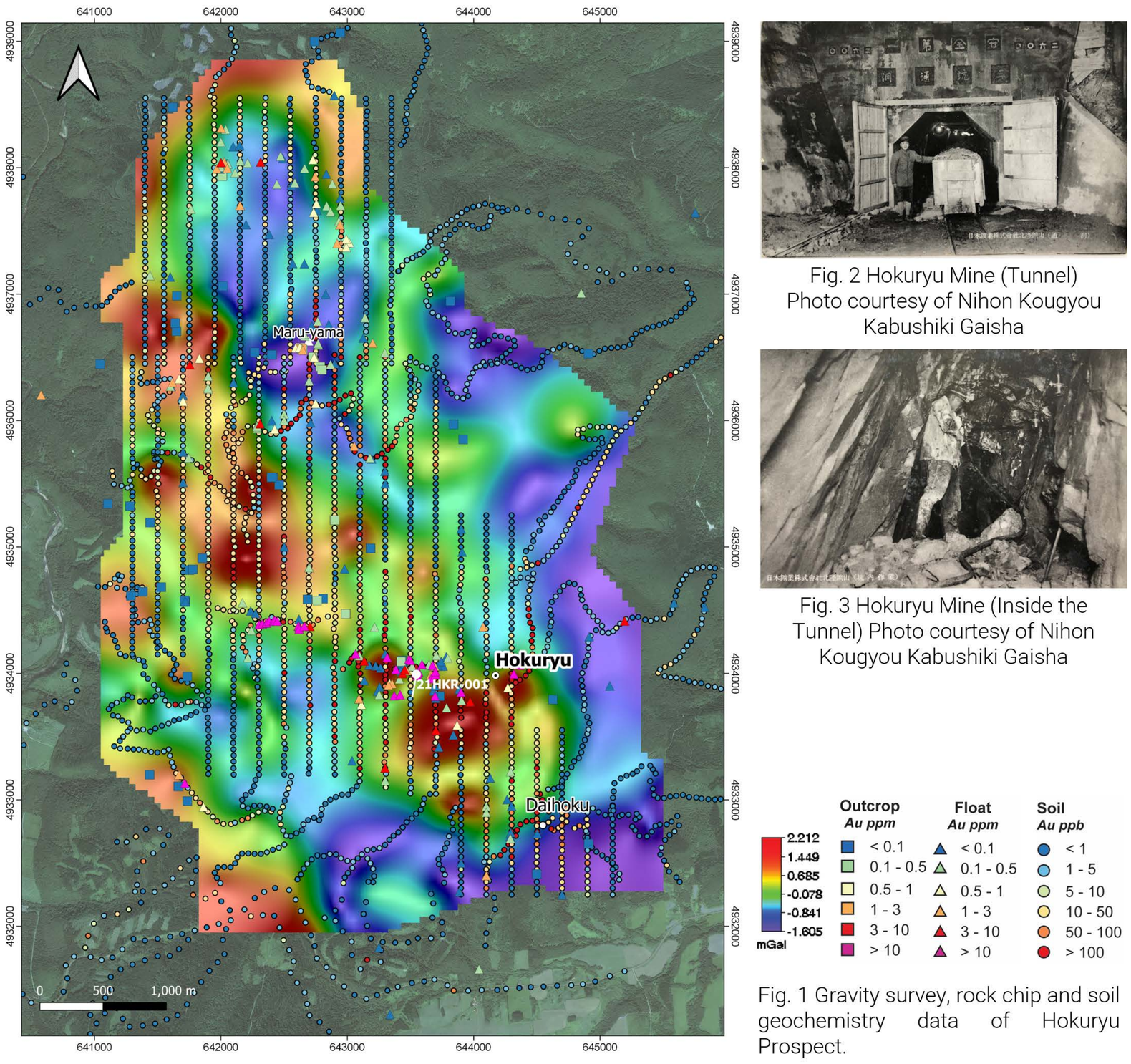


Fig. 1 Gravity survey, rock chip and soil geochemistry data of Hokuryu Prospect.



Fig. 2 Hokuryu Mine (Tunnel) Photo courtesy of Nihon Kougyou Kabushiki Gaisha



Fig. 3 Hokuryu Mine (Inside the Tunnel) Photo courtesy of Nihon Kougyou Kabushiki Gaisha

## Hokuryu Prospect

The Hokuryu prospect hosts a robust hydrothermal system with great potential for a widespread high-grade gold mineralization.

### Old Hokuryu Mine

Mineralization is hosted in parallel quartz veinlets

- C vein: trending NE-SW, extending 240m along strike , more than 210m down dip (7-29 g/t Au)
- No. 1 vein: trending E-W, extending 320m along strike, 160m down dip (10-30g/t Au)

### Maruyama

In 1940, 3 adits were excavated with one revealing 10-20cm wide quartz veins

In 1973, exploration and drilling was conducted due to similarities with Omui prospect. Two 500m holes were drilled with significant high-grade intercepts.

### Daihoku

Prior to World War 2, Nippon Mining excavated an adit whilst prospecting for the lower silicification zone identified in the Hokuryu mine.

Subsequent sampling of discarded banded quartz material from the adit by an unknown party at an unknown time returned 26 g/t Au and 700 g/t Ag

Fig. 4 Crustiform quartz vein with ginguro (18OM-QH005, 44.7ppm Au, 274ppm Ag)

Fig. 5 Crustiform quartz vein with ginguro (19HO-003, 23.7ppm Au, 226ppm Ag)

Fig. 6 Crustiform quartz vein with ginguro (19HO-009, 41.7ppm Au, 182ppm Ag)

Fig. 7 Laminated silica sinter float sample (OS-002597, 0.093ppm Au, 1.55ppm Ag)

Fig. 8 Silica sinter float sample (OS-002592, 2.99ppm Au, 18.4ppm Ag)

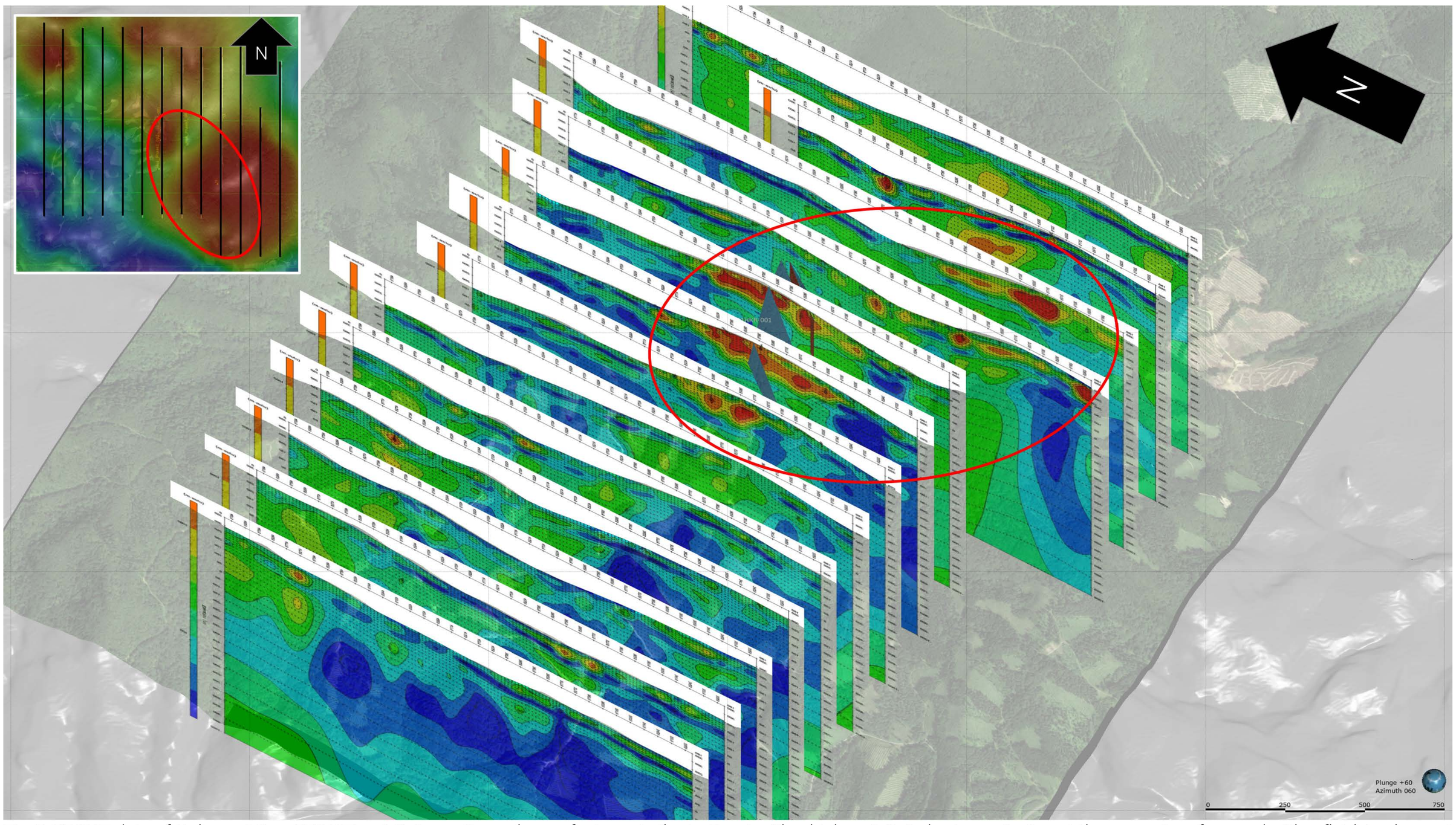


Fig. 9 CSAMT data of Hokuryu Mine. CSAMT resistivity sections show a feature similar to Omui, with a high-resistivity horizon, starting at the present surface and with a flat-lying base at ~180 m elevation (near the mine adit level); the high-resistivity zone has a lateral extent of ~450 m.