

Lithochemical Review
of the
Red Pony Project

Prepared for
Red Pony Exploration Ltd.

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1 Summary

The Red Pony project is a 28 x 6 km claim block in the Revelstoke and Slocan mining divisions, ~50 km south of Revelstoke, BC, and wholly owned by Red Pony Exploration Ltd. The property is situated in the Lardeau district, where widespread polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au-Cu mineralization as a of variety veins and carbonate replacement styles has driven over a century of exploration and mining, intensifying in the late 19th century. See Fyles and Eastwood (1962) for a discussion of historic exploration and mining in the area.

This report demonstrates major lithogeochemical relationships on the Red Pony project, with the aim of informing future exploration efforts and being of use in generating a property-wide ore genesis understanding. The relationships are used to subdivide property zones into groups with similar lithogeochemistry to better isolate the various geochemical fingerprints of mineralization across the property.

Six subzone groups were identified as follows:

- **Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au-Cu** (Black Warrior 2, Center 2, Ophir Lade 1)
- **Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Sn** (Badshot)
- **Ag-Pb-Zn ± Cu** (Revelstoke)
- **Cu-Ag** (Center 3)
- **Au** (Ophir Lade 2)
- Minor Ag-Pb-Zn (Black Warrior 1, Center 1, Ophir Lade 3)

Additionally, recently compiled historical data was used to generate more complete lithology, outcrop, and structure information which can be used in future mapping efforts.

A review of the setting and style of known mineralization compliments the geochemical interpretations presented here and provides property-scale guiding principles for future exploration. A manto-style carbonate replacement model is a good starting point, and the influence of local intrusive activity should be considered further.

2 Geological Overview

See Fyles and Eastwood (1962), Read, (1976), Logan and Colpron, (2006), Fingler and Turner (2010), and Lane (2019) for extended summaries of relevant geology. The following is largely adapted from these works.

The Red Pony project is underlain by an overall conformable pericratonic sequence of chemical and siliciclastic sedimentary rocks with subordinate mafic volcanics, collectively belonging to the Kootenay Arc within the Omineca Belt in southern British Columbia (Figure 1). In the project area, Neoproterozoic to lower Cambrian quartzites (Hammill Group) and mixed phyllites, micaceous quartzites, and limestones (Mohican / Marsh Adams Formations) are overlain by the Cambrian to Devonian Lardeau Group, including (from oldest to youngest):

- The Index Formation – Dark fine-grained siliceous argillites, phyllites, schists, with minor limestone and rare mafic volcanics and sandstone
- The Triune Formation – Dark siliceous argillite
- Ajax Formation – Sandstone
- Sharon Creek Formation – Siltstone and fine sandstone
- The Jowett Formation [early Ordovician?] – Rift-associated alkaline mafic volcanic sequence including pillow basalts, tuffs, breccias, and locally metamorphosed and to greenschist-facies.
- The Broadview Formation – Medium- to coarse-grained variably dark sandstones phyllites, and minor pebble conglomerates and pyroclastics.

Efforts to refine the ages of Lardeau Group formations have been hindered by a lack of recoverable microfossils and unclear biostratigraphy.

Between the Lardeau Group and the Proterozoic siliciclastic units is a thick limestone bed (late Early Cambrian) called the Badshot Formation which serves as an important regional marker unit, historically known as the 'Lime Dyke'.

Collectively these rocks trend northwest, dip steeply but generally to the southwest, and generally young to the southwest. They are intensely deformed (including isoclinal folding) but are overall weakly metamorphosed. The intense deformation has led to likely repeated strata, including known prospective horizons, and led some workers to term the area the Lardeau shear zone (Smith and Gehrels, 1992). North of the Red Pony area, the Lardeau Group conformably overlies the Badshot Formation (Logan and Colpron, 2006), but here the contact appears to be commonly faulted as seen in the mineralization described below.

In addition to small mafic to felsic dikes, important regional intrusive rocks include the 800 km² biotite ± muscovite ± hornblende granodioritic Battle Range Batholith of Cretaceous age which intrudes the property stratigraphy ~6 km to the north and is part of a >450 km arcuate trend of Cretaceous granodioritic intrusions (Logan, 2001).

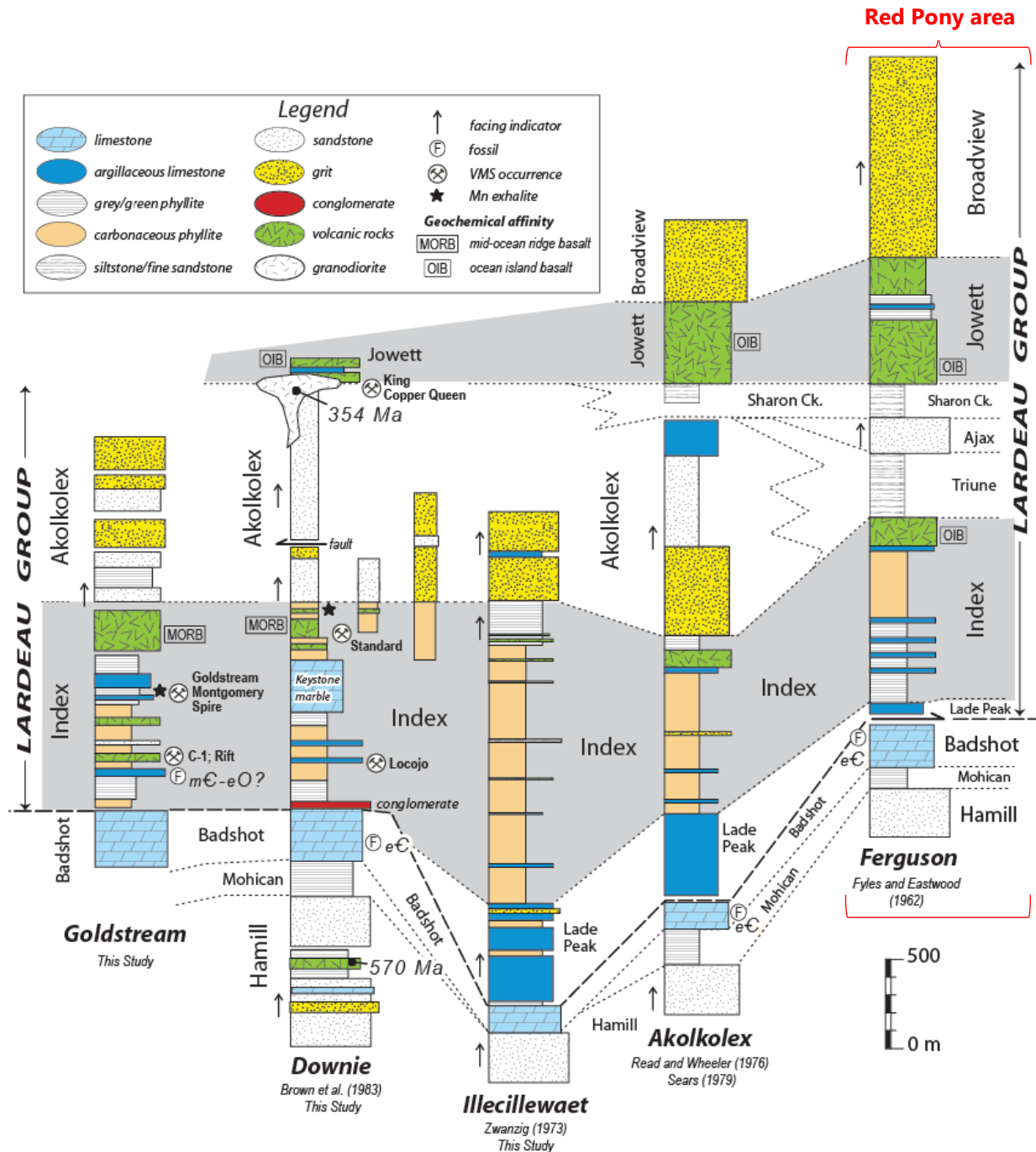


Figure 1. Composite stratigraphic sections for the northern Selkirk Mountains, and the Red Pony Area ('Ferguson'; from Logan and Colpron, 2006).

3 Data Treatment and Preparation

Before undertaking geochemical data interpretation, the project’s existing data compilation (originally compiled by Tripoint Geological Services Ltd. in 2021) was adjusted in the following ways.

First, Au values listed as -5555000 ppb were changed to simply -100 ppb (the negative sign indicating some unquantified value below the given limit of detection), affecting two barren quartz veins listed as ‘trace’ oz/ton Au from the 1980 Sasko-Wainwright Oil and Gas Company Ltd. campaign (Netolitzky, 1980). Additionally, five samples of bulk sediment from the 2010 Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. campaign (Kilby, 2011) were removed because they were not rocks (or reliable approximations of such).

New lithology and outcrop type fields were then populated. When available in the database already, these values were used. Otherwise, fields were populated based on sample descriptions (Tables 1 and 2). This was a crucial step to give context to assay data.

Sample descriptions were additionally read to gather any overlooked structural information, including the presence of veins, veinlets, stockworks, breccias, faults, folds, etc. Only a handful of these were found to also have orientation measurements, and these were added to an existing structural information compilation. Structural observations, regardless of measurements, were added to an additional field. These lithology, outcrop, and structure fields are available in Appendix 1.

Samples were then filtered for only those within the current Red Pony project. This resulted in 598 samples, of which 389 have assays available. All assays have at least Au concentrations, but a variable list of other elements.

Finally, concentrations below the limit of detection (LOD) were given a value of ½ LOD. Note that assay method differences were not considered here, and so a single element could have samples with different replacement values depending on different LOD from different campaigns. Importantly, elements may be liberated with different efficiency depending on the digestion method, with analysis methods overall variable well-suited for different elements. Among samples in which a given element was measured, the percentage of values replaced is shown in Table 3.

Table 1. Summary outcrop types based on sample descriptions and field data.

Outcrop Type	Comment	#	Outcrop Type	Comment	#
DUMP	Waste dump	7	TAIL	Tailings	3
FL	Float	265	TAL	Talus	13
OC	Outcrop	196	TRN	Trench	4
SC	Subcrop	39	UNK	Unknown	71

Table 2. Summary lithologies based on sample descriptions and field data.

Lith Type	Comment	#	Lith Type	Comment	#
ARG	Argillite	78	SCH	Schist	26
DOL	Dolomite	8	SHL	Shale	1
DUMP	Waste dump	4	SID	Siderite	2
INT	Intrusive	3	SNST	Sandstone	4
LMST	Limestone	172	SULF	Sulfide	19
PGV	Pegmatite vein	1	TAIL	Tailings	3
PHY	Phyllite	45	UNK	Unknown	42
QTZT	Quartzite	6	VN	Vein	3
QV	Quartz ± carbonate vein	169	VOL	Volcanic	12

Table 3. Number of assays and percentage of replaced <LOD values for each element.

Element	# Assays	% Replaced	Element	# Assays	% Replaced	Element	# Assays	% Replaced
Au	389	26	Hf	264	74.7	S	328	46.1
Ag	384	28.1	Hg	9	0	Sb	360	25.9
Al	360	0.6	In	9	0	Sc	328	49.4
As	360	34.2	K	343	2.9	Se	9	33.3
B	15	0	La	360	28.9	Sn	281	37.4
Ba	354	4.8	Li	264	8	Sr	360	2.5
Be	334	89.8	Mg	354	5.4	Ta	264	87.4
Bi	360	6.4	Mn	360	0	Te	9	55.6
Ca	360	1.7	Mo	360	40.5	Th	343	54.9
Cd	363	30.9	Na	360	26.7	Ti	360	14.2
Ce	264	43.2	Nb	264	54.6	Tl	73	93.2
Co	360	30.6	Ni	360	10.3	U	360	31.1
Cr	360	10	P	360	15	V	360	41.1
Cs	9	22.2	Pb	367	0.6	W	360	70.2
Cu	363	1.7	Pd	43	95.3	Y	281	14.3
Fe	360	0.3	Pt	43	67.4	Zn	367	2.2
Ga	73	58.9	Rb	264	2.3	Zr	264	8
Ge	9	11.1	Re	9	100			

4 Zone Definitions

Samples were initially grouped based on their spatial relationship to the target zones shown in recent Red Pony Exploration Ltd. corporate presentations, yielding five zones (Figure 2). These groups were then subject to a detailed geochemical investigation, and subdivided when appropriate on the basis of similar grade and geochemical character. The resulting ten subzones are tallied in Table 4. Note that samples without available assays were not possible to subdivide in this manner.

Table 4. Geochemical subzones and their total number of samples.

Subzone	#
Badshot	46
Black Warrior 1	12
Black Warrior 2	66
Center 1	33
Center 2	71
Center 3	13
Ophir Lade 1	11
Ophir Lade 2	31
Ophir Lade 3	35
Revelstoke	71
<i>No Assays</i>	<i>209</i>

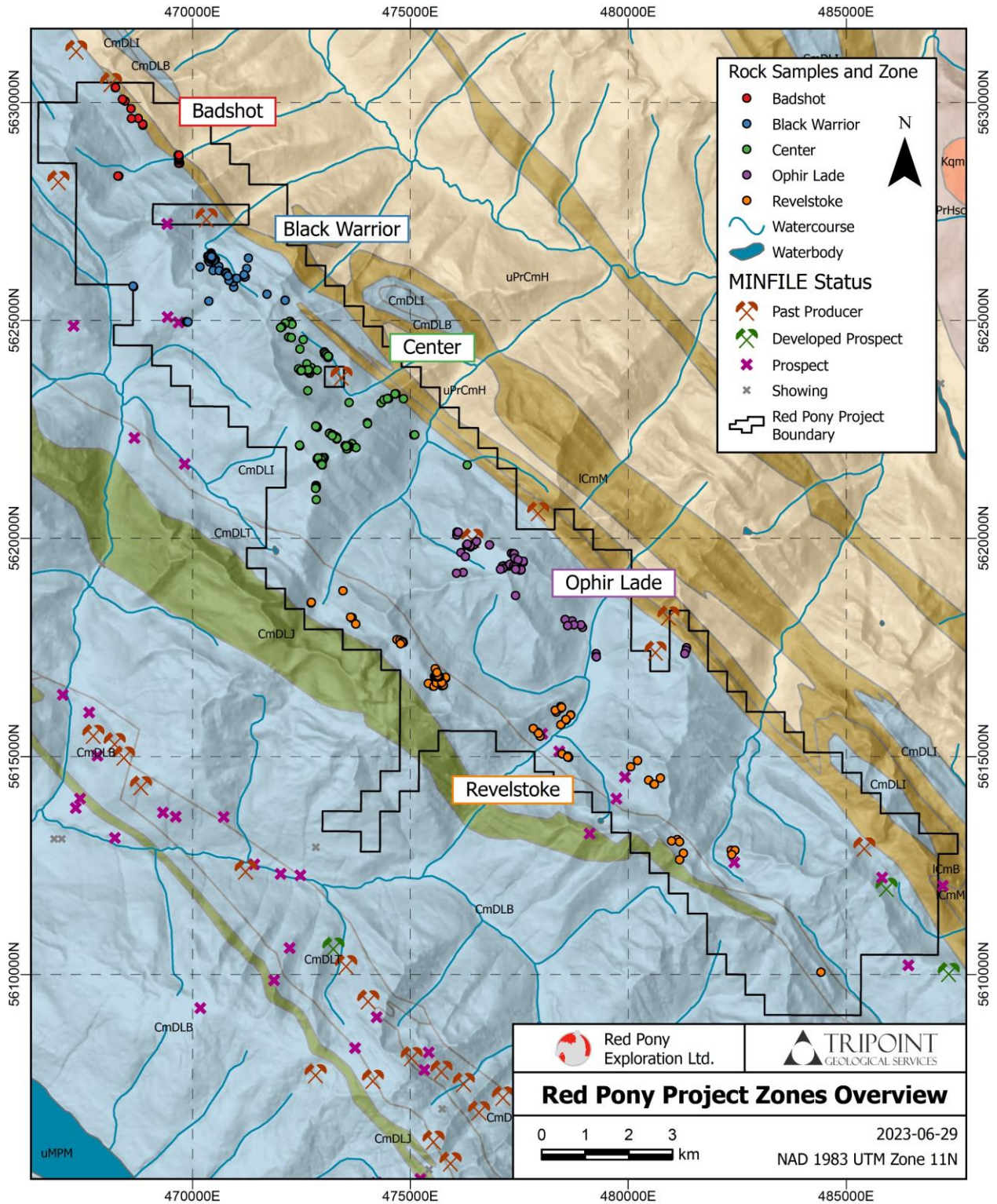


Figure 2. Overview map showing Red Pony rock samples and corresponding zones. Geology is taken from Cui et al. (2019). The Lardeau Group is in blue and green, the Hammill Group is in brown, and the Badshot Formation runs between them.

4.1 Geochemical Subzone Grouping Summaries

The property subzones are shown grouped according to similar geochemical signatures in Table 5 and elaborated upon in the following sections.

Generalized property-wide elemental associations seen in the dataset include:

Ag with Sb-Pb

Pb with Ag-Sb ± Zn-Cd

Zn with Cd ± Ag-Pb-Cu-Sb

Cu with Ag-Pb-Zn-Au-Sb ± Cd (excluding the Center 3 group)

Au with As-Bi-Ag-Sb ± Pb-Zn-Cu-Cd

Table 5. Subzones grouped by geochemical similarity with notable upper concentrations shown. Characteristic enrichments (or lack thereof) are emphasized.

Subzone	#	Lithologies*	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Cd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mn (%)	Sn (ppm)
Black Warrior 2	66	QV, LMST, SULF, VN, UNK	<5500	<75	<25	<10	<7	<3500	<50	<20	<1000	<8000	<0.1	<200
Center 2	71	QV, LMST, SID, SULF, UNK	<12,000	<25	<40	<12	<11	<5500	<70	<2	<750	<15000	<1.5	<200
Ophir Lade 1	11	Various (QV, DUMP, UNK, etc.)	<300	<10	<15	<1	<0.2	<1000	1–20	1–3	<1300	<300	<1	<50
Badshot	46	QV, LMST, DOL, PHY, ARG	<2000	<75	<25	<0.01	<0.4	<2000	<20	0.5–10	<400	<1600	<2	<3500
Revelstoke	113	Various (QV, LMST, SULF, INT, UNK, etc.)	<500	<50	<16	<0.1	<0.5	<200	1–100	<10	<100	<500	<2.3	<5
Center 3	13	SCH, PHY, QTZT	<65	<0.03	<0.05	<0.2	<17	<2	<30	<1	<40	<10	<0.1	<10
Ophir Lade 2	26	QV, PHY	<2	<0.02	<0.005	<3.9	<0.03	<2	<150	<400	<1000	<5	<0.25	<10
Black Warrior 1	12	ARG, PHY, SCH	<7	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.05	<100	<100	<3	<100	<10	<0.15	<5
Center 1	33	ARG, PHY, SCH	<30	<0.6	<0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<100	<25	<5	<100	<35	<0.2	<25
Ophir Lade 3	35	QV, PHY, SCH, ARG, INT	<2	<0.05	<0.04	<0.01	<0.02	<5	<30	<30	<40	<15	<0.5	<10

* See Table 2.

4.1.1 Black Warrior 2, Center 2, Ophir Lade 1 (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au-Cu)

This group is defined by strong Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization with variable but present Au-Cu (Figure 3). Notable associated elements are Cd-As-Sb ± Mn-Sn (Table 6). Varied lithologies in this group most typically include (quartz ± carbonate) veins and limestone. The Au-Cu mineralization is best developed in Black Warrior 2 and Center 2. Grades are overall higher in mineralized quartz vein samples than limestone samples, but high- and low-grade examples of both lithologies are present along a similar geochemical co-enrichment trend which suggests a common mineralizing process (or homogenized superposition of processes). In general, the subset of samples forming the more southwesterly trend has a higher Pb/Ag ratio than the 'main' trend but is otherwise similar.

Table 6. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Black Warrior 2, Center 2, Ophir Lade 1 subgroup.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Ag	Pb-Zn-Cu-Cd-Au-Sb	Sn-As-Bi
Pb	Ag-Zn-Cd-Sb	Sn-As-Bi-Au-Cu
Zn	Ag-Pb-Cu-Cd-Au-Sb	Sn-As-Bi-Fe
Au	Ag-As-Sb-Sn	Pb-Zn-Cu-Bi-Cd
Cu	Ag-Zn-Cd-Sb	Pb-As-Bi-Sn-Fe-Au

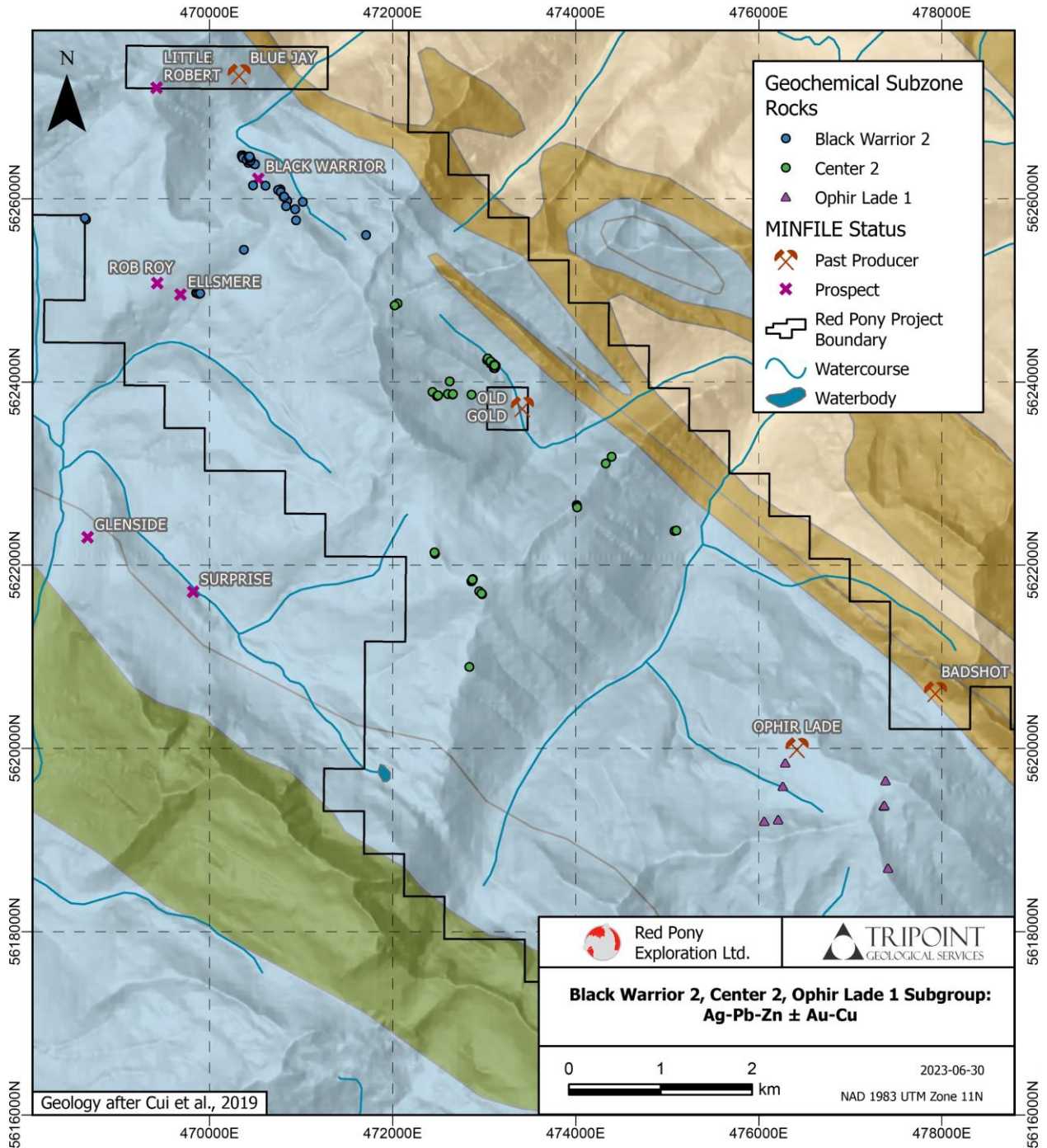


Figure 3. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Black Warrior 2, Center 2, Ophir Lade 1 grouping.

4.1.2 Badshot (Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Sn)

This zone's most notable geochemical feature is strong Sn enrichment in addition to the Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu ore metal suite with associated Cd-Sb-Mn (Figure 4; Table 7). There is no appreciable Au, which may be related to the overall low As. Compared to other groupings (except Revelstoke), there is relatively high Mn in limestone/dolomite, and two samples have >100 ppm W. The lithologies include limestone/dolomite, quartz veins, and phyllite/argillite, and veins and dolomite are typically the best-mineralized among these.

Table 7. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Badshot group.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Ag	Pb-Zn-Cu-Cd-Sn-Bi-Sb	
Pb	Ag-Zn-Cu-Sn-Cd-Sb	Bi-Au
Zn	Pb-Cd	Ag-Au-Zn-Sb-Sn
Cu	Ag-Sn-Sb	Pb-Zn-Bi
Sn	Ag-Cu-Pb-Sb	Zn-Cd-Bi

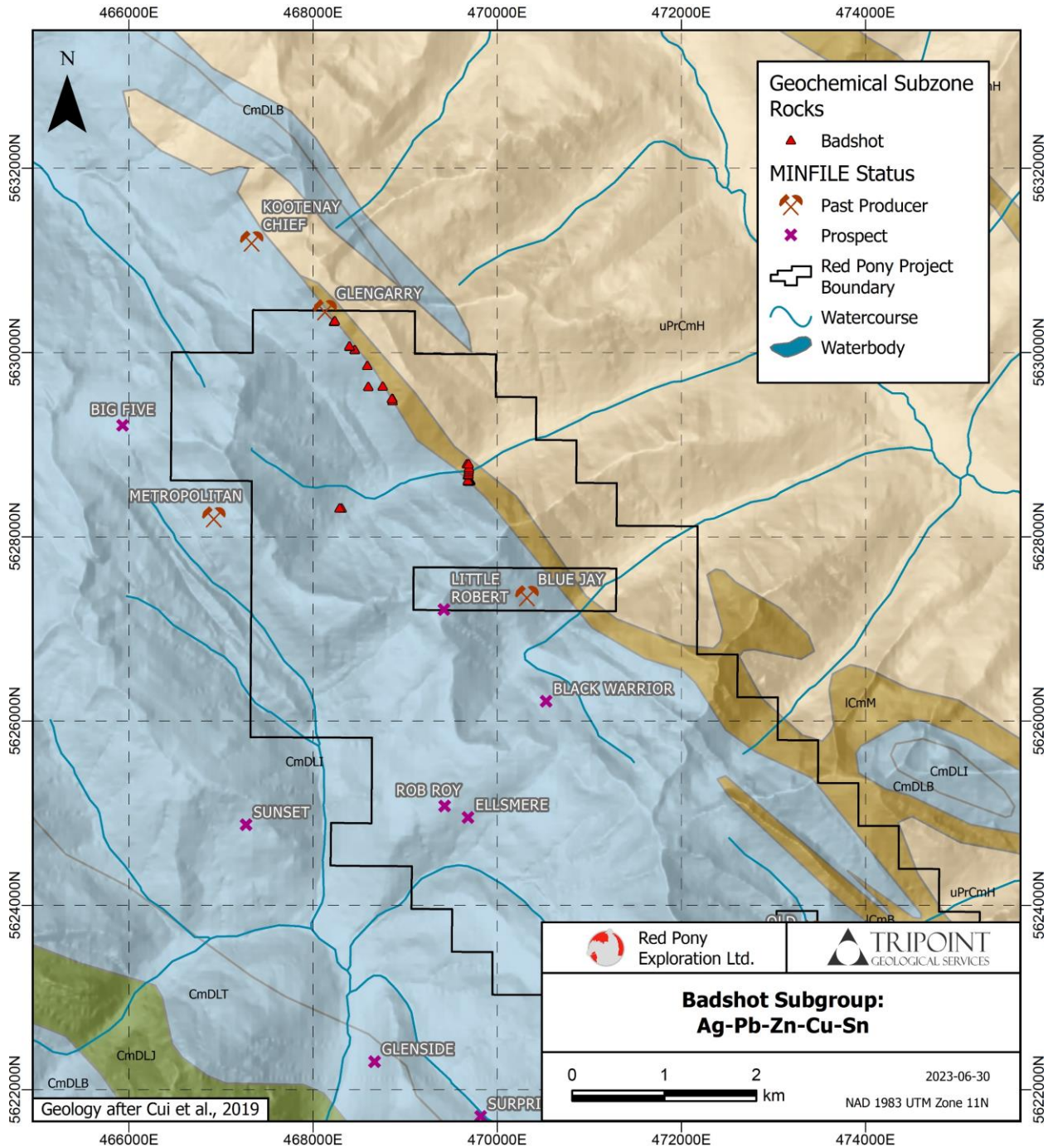


Figure 4. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Badshot grouping.

4.1.3 Revelstoke (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Cu)

Along the long Revelstoke group there is a coherent geochemical signature involving Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization with associated Mn-As-Sb-U (Table 8; Figure 5). The best mineralization is limestone-hosted, and siliciclastic rocks and quartz veins are typically weakly mineralized at best and often barren; there is some Ag-only mineralization in argillite ± limestone, and some limestones have high Pb-Ag without Zn-Cu. The Revelstoke trend has the highest Mn enrichment (>2% Mn) on the property, which is related to Pb ± Zn mineralization and Fe co-enrichment in limestones (likely Mn-Fe carbonates).

Table 8. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Revelstoke group.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Ag	Pb-Au-Sb	Cu-Zn-Cd-Ba-Fe-Mn
Pb	Ag-Au-Mn	Zn-Cu-Cd-Co-As-Fe
Zn	Cu-Cd	Pb-Ag-Au-Co-Mn-Ni

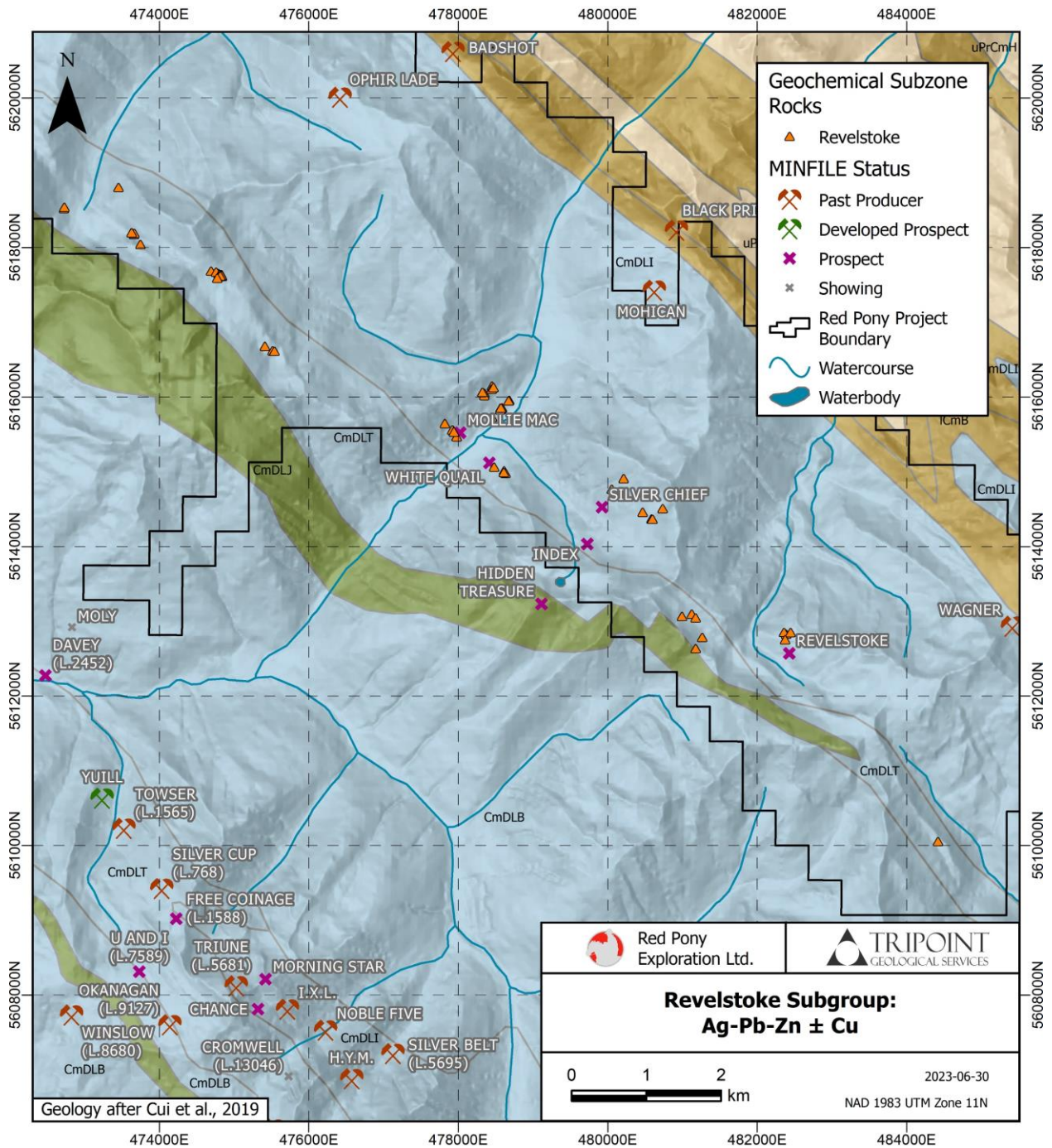


Figure 5. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Revelstoke grouping.

4.1.4 Center 3 (Cu-Ag)

Here Cu-Ag mineralization occurs as malachite (\pm 'black sulfide') staining along layers within schist/phyllite/quartzite (Table 9; Figure 6). Notably only one of the Ag-bearing samples (a phyllite) also had high Sb.

Table 9. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Center 3 group.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Cu	Ag-Au-Fe-Ni-Co	
Ag	Cu-Au-Fe-Ni-Co	

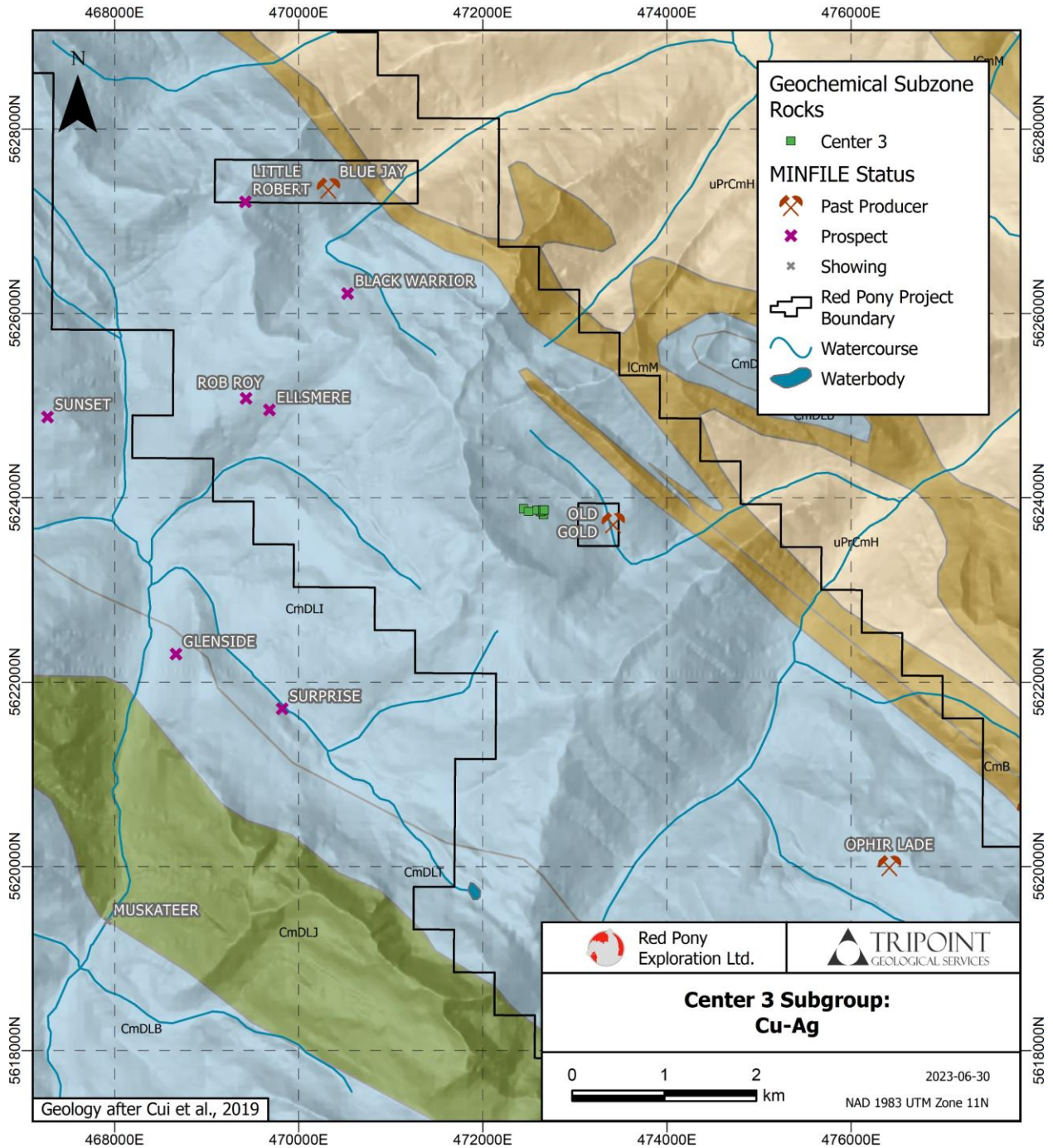


Figure 6. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Center 3 grouping.

4.1.5 Ophir Lade 2 (Au)

This group represents the notable occurrence of Au-Bi-As ± Co in phyllite/schist-hosted quartz-pyrite veins (Table 10; Figure 7). This is a distinct mineralization style and geochemical fingerprint compared to the other zones. Here, the best-enriched of the more widespread Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu suite is Ag at ≤5 g/t. Tellurides are reportedly observed in association with Au, but very few assays included Te (Table 3).

Table 10. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Ophir Lade 2 group.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Au	Ag-As-Co-Bi	

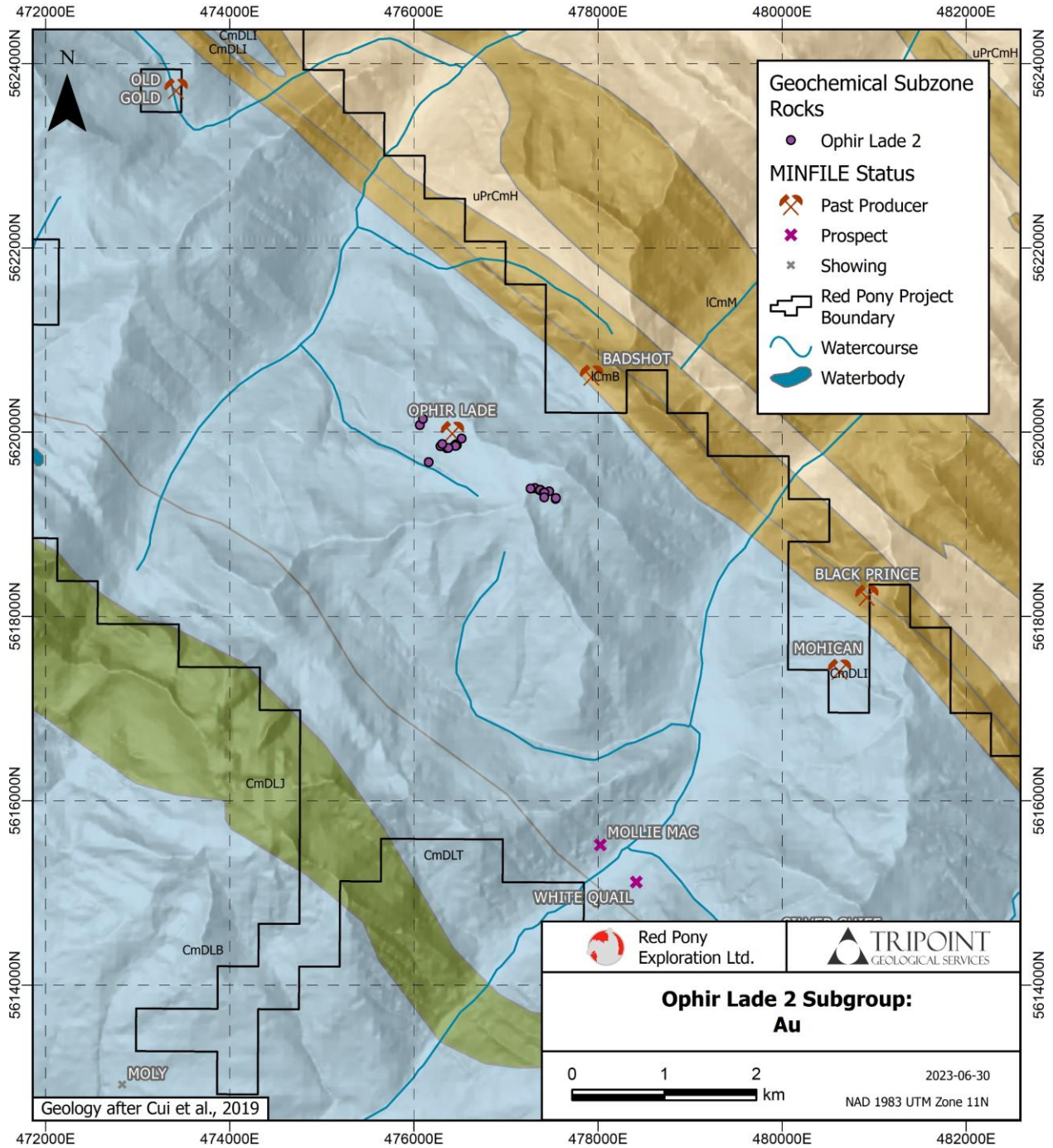


Figure 7. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Ophir Lade 2 grouping.

4.1.6 Black Warrior 1, Center 1, Ophir Lade 3 (minor Ag-Pb-Zn)

Mostly unmineralized, weakly metamorphosed fine grained siliciclastic rocks and barren quartz veins (Table 11; Figure 8). Minor Ag-Pb-Sb and Zn-Cd within argillites/schists.

Table 11. Stronger and weaker co-enrichments of associated elements for a given ore metal in the Black Warrior 1, Center 1, Ophir Lade 3 group.

Ore Metal	Stronger	Weaker
Ag	Pb-Sb	Zn-Cd-Sn
Pb	Ag-Sn	Sb
Zn	Cd-Cu-Ni	

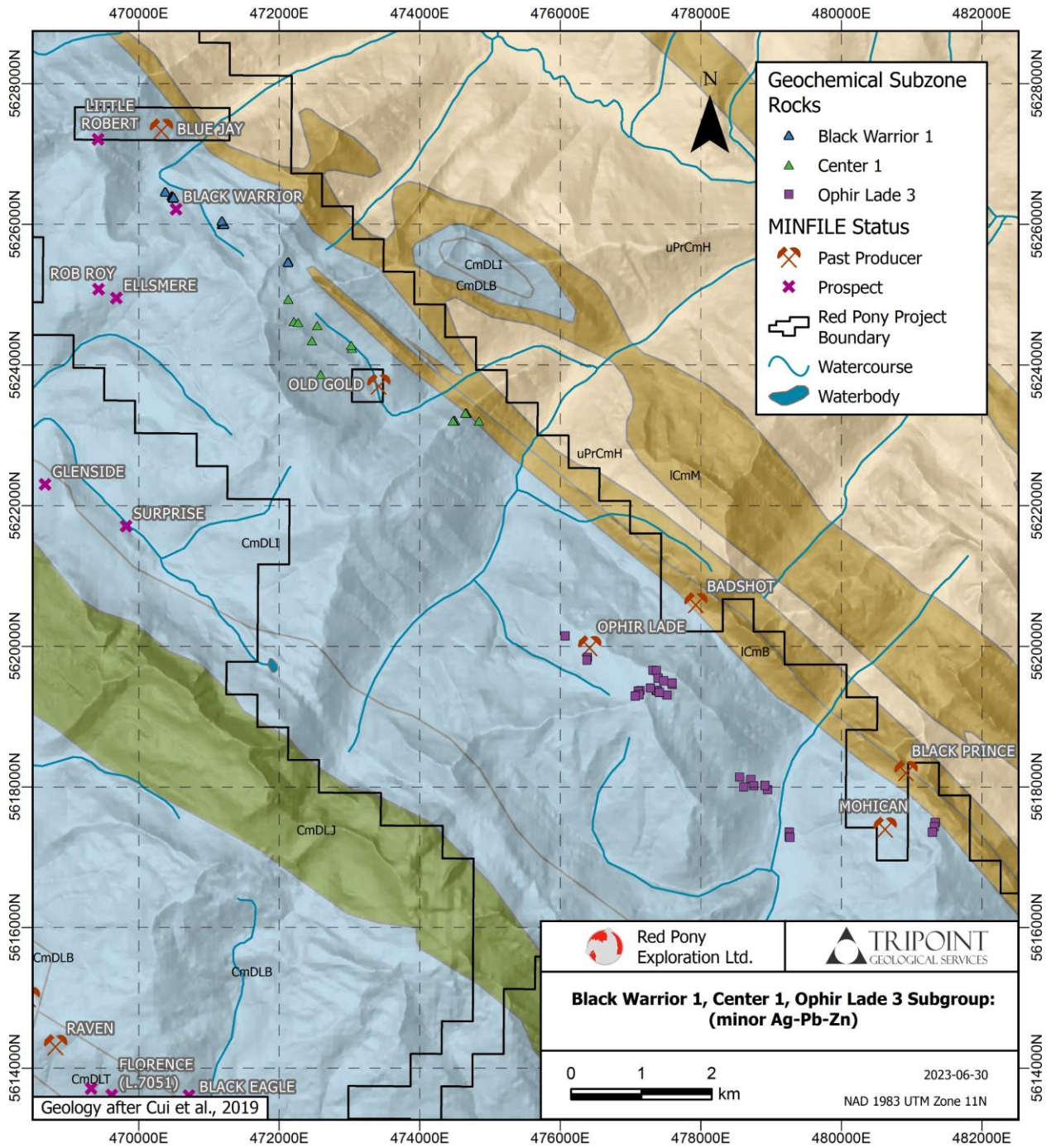


Figure 8. Locations of rock samples (float included) from the Black Warrior 1, Center 1, Ophir Lade 3 grouping.

5 Property-Scale Patterns

In the Red Pony Project area, distinct (but likely related) mineralization styles can be recognized for >30 km along-strike. These trends are defined by their structural relationship to host stratigraphy, and the geochemical character of the mineralization. Key stratigraphic features include:

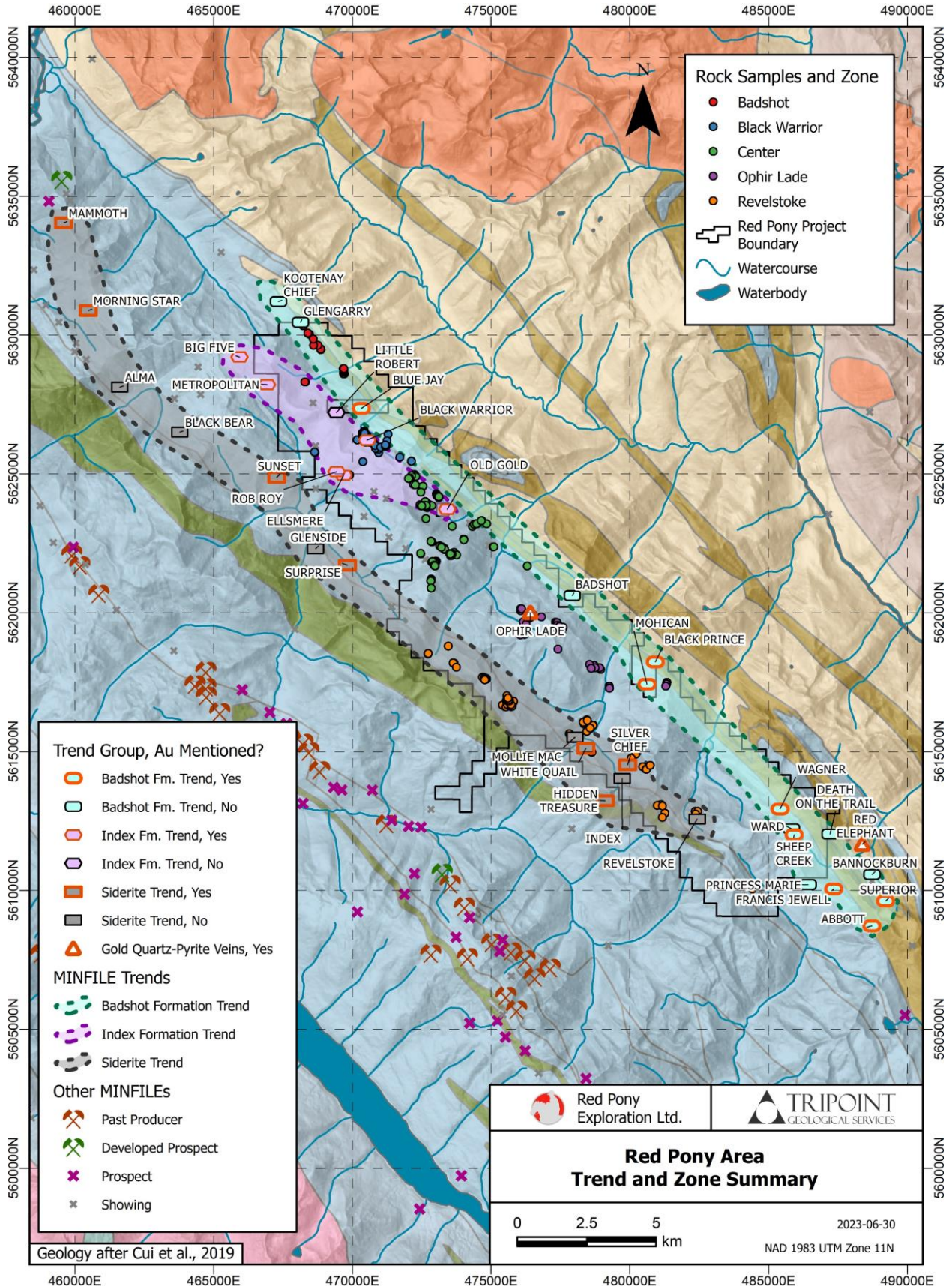
- 1) The contact between Badshot Formation limestone and underlying Marsh Adams / Mohican Formations (Hammill Group)
- 2) The contact between Badshot Formation limestone and overlying Index Formation
- 3) The contact between limestone and phyllite/schist within the Index Formation

Prospective contacts and their enclosing stratigraphy are sometimes enhanced by cross-cutting faults and fractures which can pool mineralization and intensify fluid flow, and are often sealed by quartz-carbonate gangue.

After reviewing the MINFILE database for entries on or directly along-trend of the Red Pony project, and those with a MINFILE rank of at least 'Prospect', four broad groups were delineated as follows (Figure 9):

- 1) The Badshot Formation Trend
- 2) The Index Formation Trend
- 3) The Siderite Trend
- 4) Gold-bearing Quartz-Pyrite Veins

Figure 9 (on the following page). Coloured fields show MINFILE trends described below. Orange units are regionally important Cretaceous granodiorites.



5.1 The Badshot Formation Trend

Mineralization along this 32 km trend is developed as quartz ± carbonate veins and stringers in Badshot Formation limestone or the immediately adjacent phyllitic/schistose rocks of the overlying Index Formation or underlying Marsh Adams Formation. When limestone hosted, host rock dolomitization is common. The veins contain galena and variable but lesser amounts of sphalerite-tetrahedrite > chalcopyrite-pyrite. Sulfide enrichment is locally seen as disseminations or massive sulfide bodies (e.g., Wagner, MINFILE 082KNW212). The cm- to m-scale vein systems most often represent the contact between limestone and phyllite, and can in some cases be traced for >200 m along strike (e.g., Sheep Creek, MINFILE 082KNW050; Francis Jewell, MINFILE 082KNW057). Vein-bearing contacts here are often observed or implied faults, containing wall rock fragments.

There appears to be an increase in Au prominence in the southeastern half of the Badshot Formation Trend, whereas the northwestern part has locally elevated Sn ± W (e.g., the Badshot geochemical zone described above; Table 12). In the southeast, semiquantitative Sn was indicated at Wagner (MINFILE 082KNW212).

Table 12. MINFILEs belonging to the Badshot Formation Trend as defined in this report, listed from north to south.

Name	Number	Status	Northing* (m)	Easting* (m)	Commodities	Gold Mentioned?
Kootenay Chief	082KNW135	P.Producer	5631208	467332	Ag-Pb	No
Glengarry	082KNW134	P.Producer	5630462	468129	Ag-Pb-Cu	No
Blue Jay	082KNW079	P.Producer	5627360	470322	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au	Yes
Badshot	082KNW033	P.Producer	5620619	477929	Ag-Pb-Zn	No
Black Prince	082KNW034	P.Producer	5618229	480919	Pb-Ag-Zn	Yes
Mohican	082KNW035	P.Producer	5617427	480622	Ag-Pb-Au-Zn	Yes
Wagner	082KNW212	P.Producer	5612933	485415	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au-Cu-Sn	Yes
Ward	082KNW177	Prospect	5612221	485825	Ag-Pb	No
Death On The Trail	082KNW179	Prospect	5612032	487218	Ag-Pb	No
Sheep Creek	082KNW050	D.Prospect	5612005	485923	Ag-Au-Pb-Zn	Yes
Bannockburn	082KNW051	Prospect	5610577	488727	Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu	No
Princess Marie	082KNW225	Prospect	5610212	486428	Ag-Zn-Pb	No
Francis Jewell	082KNW057	D.Prospect	5610055	487351	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au	Yes
Superior	082KNW054	Prospect	5609619	489216	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn	Yes
Abbott	082KNW056	P.Producer	5608724	488723	Ag-Au-Pb-Zn	Yes

* UTM coordinates within NAD83 Zone 11.

5.2 The Index Formation Trend

Like the Badshot Formation Trend, mineralization along the Index Formation Trend is typically related to contacts between limestone and rocks variably described as phyllite/schist/slate, and perhaps also tuffaceous units. While contact-hosted veins similar to the Badshot Formation Trend are seen, the Index Formation Trend also contains poddy lenses, replacements, and breccias of massive sulfide within the limestone (sometimes dolomitized; Ellsmere, MINFILE 082KNW081).

While sulfide mineralogy in the trend is still dominantly galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite, there is locally important chalcopyrite and pyrite ± pyrrhotite; Rob Roy (MINFILE 082KNW201) has local massive magnetite. Gold is present in all but one prospect (Table 13).

The Index Formation Trend is distributed throughout the northern part of the project area, where there still remains considerable uncertainty about the degree to which individual beds (especially limestones) may be correlated to one another. This uncertainty is a result of the widespread intense folding with steeply dipping limbs and uniform northwest-trending plunges, and the complexity of fold axis-parallel and non-parallel faulting and shearing. Additionally, some workers have wondered to what extent some limestone units within the Index Formation may represent fold repetitions and fault-offsets of Badshot Formation limestone (Fingler and Turner, 2010).

Table 13. MINFILEs belonging to the Index Formation Trend as defined in this report, listed from north to south.

Name	Number	Status	Northing* (m)	Easting* (m)	Commodities	Gold Mentioned?
Big Five	082KNW084	Prospect	5629210	465930	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au-Cu	Yes
Metropolitan	082KNW083	P.Producer	5628215	466921	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au	Yes
Little Robert	082KNW082	Prospect	5627211	469421	Ag-Pb	No
Black Warrior	082KNW110	Prospect	5626216	470531	Ag-Pb-Cu-Au-Zn	Yes
Rob Roy	082KNW201	Prospect	5625079	469428	Pb-Ag-Au-Zn-Cu	Yes
Ellsmere	082KNW081	Prospect	5624954	469682	Pb-Zn-Ag-Au	Yes
Old Gold	082KNW128	P.Producer	5623729	473416	Ag-Pb	Yes

* UTM coordinates within NAD83 Zone 11.

5.3 The Siderite Trend

The Siderite Trend runs for >30 km along and within the Red Pony project’s southwestern margin (Table 14) along the ‘top’ of the Index Formation near its contact with the overlying Triune Formation dark phyllites and Jowett Formation mafic alkaline volcanics. This trend is defined by the close association between mineralization and siderite alteration.

As in the Badshot and Index Formation Trends described above, contacts between limestone and phyllites/schists are prospective exploration targets. In the Siderite Trend, mineralization is still found as fault- and contact-sealing sulfide-quartz-carbonate veins and pods in dolomitized and/or silicified limestone. However, local structures appear to be relatively important here. Several of the MINFILE entries in the Siderite Trend describe faults, fissures, fractures, and their various intersections as locations of increased mineralization, as well as bedding- and fold axis-parallel replacements. Gold is variably present throughout.

Table 14. MINFILEs belonging to the Siderite Trend as defined in this report, listed from north to south.

Name	Number	Status	Northing* (m)	Easting* (m)	Commodities	Gold Mentioned?
Mammoth	082KNW077	P.Producer	5634043	459587	Ag-Pb-Au-Zn	Yes
Morning Star	082KNW074	Prospect	5630885	460482	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au	Yes
Alma	082KNW124	Prospect	5628127	461616	Ag-Pb-Zn	No
Black Bear	082KNW130	Prospect	5626506	463778	Pb-Zn	No
Sunset	082KNW203	Prospect	5624876	467272	Ag-Pb-Au-Cu	Yes
Glenside	082KNW141	Prospect	5622304	468667	Pb	No
Surprise	082KNW080	Prospect	5621710	469820	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au	Yes
Mollie Mac	082KNW036	Prospect	5615522	478025	Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu	No
White Quail	082KNW037	Prospect	5615119	478416	Pb-Ag-Zn-Au	Yes
Silver Chief	082KNW039	Prospect	5614526	479924	Pb-Ag-Au-Sn	Yes
Index	082KNW038	Prospect	5614033	479726	Ag-Pb-Zn	No
Hidden Treasure	082KNW106	Prospect	5613232	479114	Ag-Pb-Zn	Yes
Revelstoke	082KNW151	Prospect	5612571	482430	Pb-Ag	No

* UTM coordinates within NAD83 Zone 11.

5.4 Gold-bearing Quartz-Pyrite Veins

There are two quartz-pyrite vein systems that primarily carry gold (Table 15). These both are hosted in the siliciclastic rocks of either the underlying Marsh Adams Formation (Red Elephant, MINFILE 082KNW053) or the overlying Index Formation (Ophir Lade, MINFILE 082KNW032), and near contacts with Badshot Formation limestone.

Red Elephant veins are variably discordant and discontinuous, and hosted in pyritic schist immediately adjacent to Badshot Formation limestone. Historic drilling intersected massive pyrrhotite-pyrite and stringers of chalcopyrite at depth.

The numerous Ophir Lade veins are irregular and both concordant and discordant, with marginal stringers. Vein mineralogy is typically quartz-carbonate (ankerite?)-pyrite. A subset of 'tiny quartz veins' cut carbonate, and these contain bismuthinite and tellurides. In both these late veinlets and oxidized parts of the main vein sequence, native gold has been reported, however most gold is likely contained within the pyrite.

Table 15. MINFILEs belonging to the Gold-bearing Quartz Vein group as defined in this report, listed from north to south.

Name	Number	Status	Northing* (m)	Easting* (m)	Commodities	Gold Mentioned?
Ophir Lade	082KNW032	P.Producer	5620008	476417	Au-Ag-Bi-Cu-Pb-Te	Yes
Red Elephant	082KNW053	Prospect	5611659	488376	Au-Ag-Cu	Yes

* UTM coordinates within NAD83 Zone 11.

6 Discussion

6.1 First-Order Carbonate-Replacement Ore System Classifications

The Red Pony project area contains dozens of variably mineralized targets that have been explored and extracted from over the past 125 years. In general, the strong association with limestone, the primarily Pb-Zn-rich nature of the ore, and textural and mineralogical observations have led to the dominant regional mineralization being considered some variety of carbonate replacement ore. However, intense deformation in the broader Kootenay Arc has significantly complicated the original stratigraphic and structural relationships and made it challenging to fit these deposits into existing classifications. Paradis (2007) documents a variety of proposed carbonate replacement ore deposit models with contrasting timing of mineralization related to deposition, hydrothermal activity, and deformation.

A common broader classification is Mississippi Valley-Type (MVT), wherein dissolution of carbonate host rock sequences by potentially far-traveled warm metalliferous basinal fluids lead to base metal precipitation (Paradis et al., 2007; Alldrick and Sangster, 2000). Specifically, the related Irish-Type model, with an increased emphasis on spatial association to faults, has been proposed. Paradis (2007) noted the following aspects of many Kootenay Arc carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn deposits that permitted an Irish-Type classification:

- 1) Stratabound nature, i.e., sulfide minerals in dolomitized or silicified carbonate rocks
- 2) Simple mineralogy, i.e., sphalerite, galena \pm Fe oxides
- 3) Occurrence along or immediately adjacent to faults that may have formed conduits for upward-migrating hydrothermal fluids
- 4) Layered appearance of sulfide minerals
- 5) A range of complex textures ranging from replacement of host carbonate rocks by sulfide minerals to local open-space fillings

In contrast, the MINFILE database lists the primary deposit classification for many of the occurrences as simply polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn \pm Au veins, with subordinate MVT, Irish-Type, and Manto (an intrusion-related structurally-controlled carbonate replacement style), likely mostly due to morphology, ore metal content, and historic descriptions.

Considering the close spatial (if not genetic) relationship between contacts, faulting, fractures and mineralization in this structurally complex area, the term 'fracture-controlled carbonate replacement' is sometimes appropriate especially in the Siderite Trend (e.g., Moynihan and Pattison, 2011; Paradis et al., 2022, 2023). In the Kootenay Arc the Bluebell deposit (~100 km to the south of the Red Pony area; MINFILE 082FNE043) has been described as such, in contrast to MVT or Irish-Type (Paradis et al., 2022, 2023). At Bluebell there is a strong control on mineralization by steep east-west trending fractures. In the Red Pony area, many important fractures (faults?) would instead be fold axis- and contact-parallel.

The BCGS Mineral Deposit Profiles handbook considers Bluebell to be a polymetallic manto (Nelson, 1996). Considering the likely influence from intrusions as described below, this may be the best broad framework within which to interpret the Red Pony area.

Regardless of the specific classification of choice, host stratigraphy from all Trends defined here show clear evidence of post-depositional modification (and often ore enhancement if not emplacement) by hydrothermal systems utilizing some combination of faults, fractures, and folds. Lithology has a strong control on mineralization style and metal tenor.

6.2 Geochemical Subzone Internal Spatial Relationships

Among the Red Pony target zones, the Center and Ophir Lade Zones contain multiple contrasting mineralization styles (Center 2 vs. 3; Ophir Lade 1 vs. 2; Table 5). However, these likely reflect the same broad host-rock influences acting on the Lardeau Group mineralization as a whole. The Centre 3 Cu-Ag mineralization is in schists, phyllites, and quartzites whereas the Center 2 Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu-Au mineralization is in veined and replaced limestone, and Center 3 samples (outcrop or otherwise) are restricted to a smaller 250 m trend. Similarly, the Ophir Lade 1 Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization in various lithologies straddles the better-defined Ophir Lade 2 phyllite-hosted Au-bearing quartz vein mineralization. This apparent added complexity is partially a result of exploration target zone definitions that straddle broad swaths of stratigraphy.

6.3 Influences on the Fertility of Hydrothermal Circulation

The intense folding, faulting, and fracturing in the Red Pony area has clearly acted as conduits for mineralizing fluid flow as evidenced by mineralization within quartz \pm carbonate-sealed structures. Beyond that the history of these fluids is not well-constrained, but based on ore-associated elements in the Red Pony area igneous activity may be important as described below. Intrusive units are sparsely known on the Red Pony project, but previous geophysical interpretations implied the possibility of local blind intrusions peripheral to mineralized zones (Fingler, 2007).

Starting ~70 km northwest of the Red Pony area, mafic MORB-affinity basaltic rocks within the Index formation are associated with several VMS deposits. In the Red Pony area, the upper Index Formation contains a \leq 240 m thick greenstone unit (with locally preserved pillows) overlying a \leq 30 m thick marble (Logan and Colpron, 2006), but no known syngenetic massive sulfide deposits. There are several mentions in the MINFILE descriptions of metatuffs and green chloritic schists, the latter in at least some cases likely representing metamorphosed volcanics. The overlying Jowett Formation is an alkaline mafic rift-associated volcanic sequence.

This mafic igneous activity would be passing up through the deposited Kootenay Arc strata as rifting initiated. Although intense deformation has complicated the ability to locate important syn-

sedimentary structures including faults or volcanic feeders, it seems highly likely that eventual folding, faulting, and fracturing prolonged the potential for hydrothermal interaction between underlying sedimentary strata and the igneous rocks. In the Index Formation near the Bluebell deposit (MINEFILE 082FNE043), Moynihan and Pattison (2011) emphasized known transverse basement structures as a means of explaining contemporaneous mafic (sometimes lamprophyric) dikes and the mixed upper mantle – lower crustal Pb source indicated by Pb isotopes (Beaudoin et al., 1992).

Another potentially important influence on mineralization style in the Red Pony area is the local post-accretionary intrusive activity. Of the several Cretaceous granodioritic plutons within 20 km of the Red Pony area, the Battle Range Batholith appears to be the most influential. It intrudes the now steeply dipping and highly deformed Hammill Group – Badshot Formation – Lardeau Group sequence (e.g., Figure 9).

Like other intrusions on the Cretaceous magmatic trend, the Battle Range Batholith hosts a variety of hydrothermal mineralization including Mo greisen veins, Sn pegmatites, and W veins, and peripheral metasedimentary and metavolcanic-hosts mineralization includes Au-bearing quartz veins, W ± Mo skarns, and polymetallic base metal ± Au veins (Logan, 2011). The latter are in correlative strata to the Red Pony area, and host similar Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au mineralization (e.g., Lanark, MINFILE 082N 012; 15 km north of the Battle Range Batholith).

Logan (2001) highlighted the Battle Range Batholith as an exploration target for intrusion-related Au. The effect that it had on mineralizing fluids near Red Pony is unknown, although the Au (and Ag?)-rich nature of the carbonate-associated Pb-Zn deposits in the Red Pony area may reflect involvement of hydrous, oxidized, (alkaline) igneous rocks. The texturally late and discordant nature of the Au-bearing quartz veins in the Red Pony area may suggest that they represent late pathways that focused (relatively locally sourced?) fluids that had remobilized Au-Bi-Te from earlier fluid influx events. Alternatively, they are simply more closely related to (late stage?) intrusions and were less-diluted by other available fluid reservoirs.

Aside from widespread Au and Ag, the elevated Sn-Mo-W-Cu in the northern part of the Red Pony Area may be related to fluids derived from, or interacting with, Battle Range Batholith magmatism (Figure 10). At the very least, an intrusion this large would drive regional hydrothermal systems, and the Sn-Cu (± Mo-W) presence lends further support to a manto-style carbonate replacement model (Nelson, 1996).

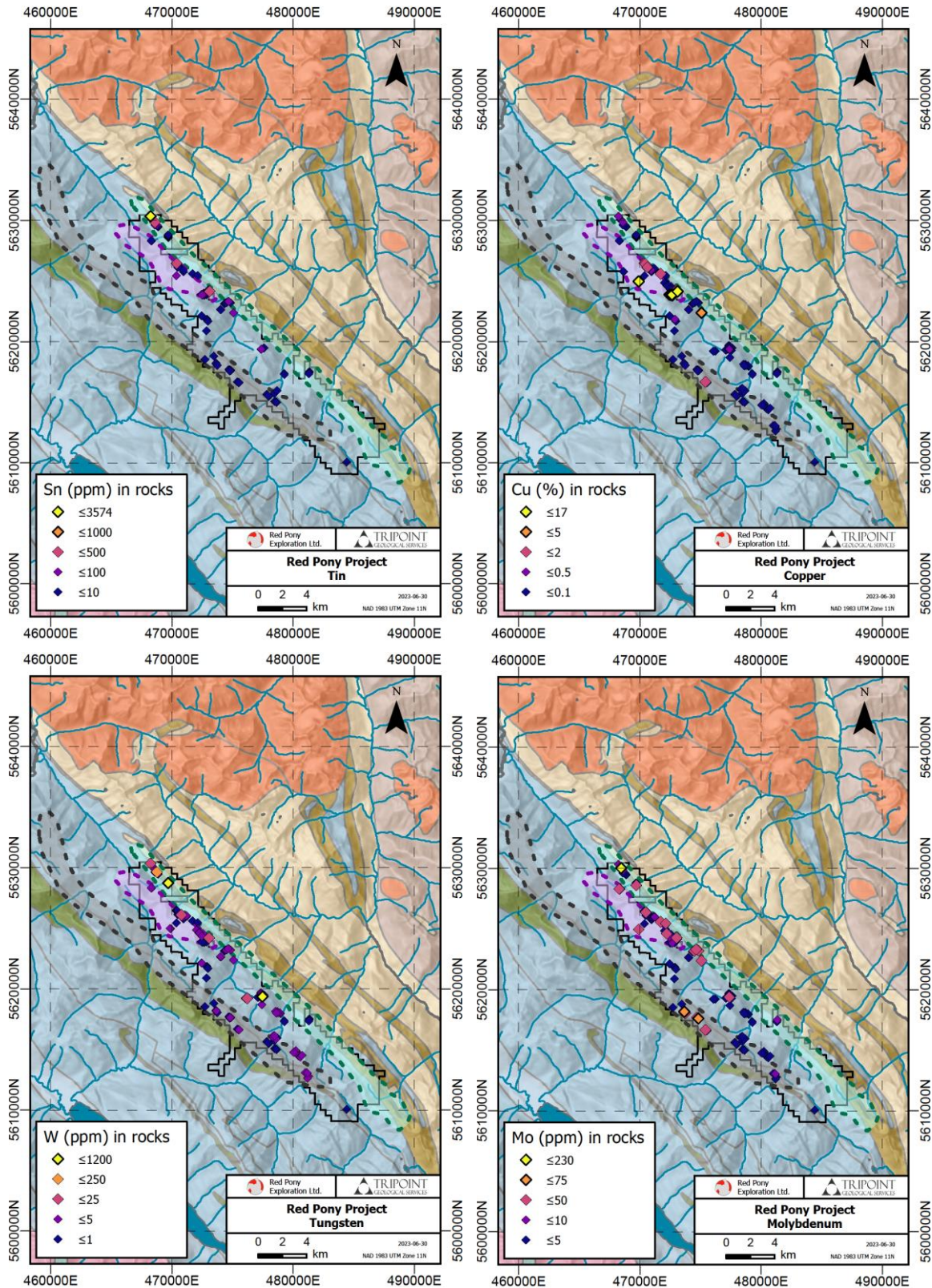


Figure 10. Rocks from the northern part of the Red Pony property, closer to known intrusions like the Battle Range Batholith, have elevated igneous-associated elements including Sn-Cu-Mo-W.

7 Open Questions and Further Work

7.1 Open Questions

The Red Pony area hosts widespread base and precious metal carbonate replacement-related mineralization, although exploration over the past 125 years has been focused on a relatively small area (Fingler and Turner, 2010). The following questions remain open:

- Can individual limestone horizons (and their prospective contacts) be correlated to one another? To what extent has faulting and folding led to stratigraphic repetition?
- What is the nature of intrusive activity in the immediate area? When present, is it spatially associated with mineralization, or linked by structures acting as favourable fluid pathways? Do any of these intrusions resemble regional mineralized Cretaceous granodiorites?
- How many chloritic schists and greenschists mentioned in the Index Formation are of volcanic origin? What is their relationship to mineralization?
- Does the relatively Fe-rich alteration in the Siderite Trend reflect the involvement of nearby mafic igneous rocks?
- Can the similar mineralization north of the Battle Range Batholith be argued to represent the complementary northern part of a regional intrusive-centered system of which the Red Pony area is the southern part?
- Does the regional Cretaceous intrusive belt reflect deep-seated structures that can act as a favourable magmatic-hydrothermal system conduit as proposed at Bluebell?
- Can favourable structures be mapped across the area that predict deformation-related upgrading of pre-existing mineralization?
- To what extent is the Red Pony area analogous to post-collisional paired Au-rich intrusion-related and carbonate-replacement systems hosted in highly deformed basement rocks elsewhere (e.g., the Kassandra district, Greece; Siron et al., 2018)?

7.2 Further Work

Considering the points raised in this report, worthwhile follow-up work includes:

- Improving the available bedrock geology maps, via:
 - o Compiling and digitizing district- (e.g., Read, 1976) and occurrence-scale (e.g., Santos, 1990) maps, including structural observations.
 - o Integrating exploration rock sampling and mapping into published geological maps, for example using the summary lithology, outcrop, and structure fields created in this report.
- Detailed property geological mapping, especially between mineralized zones and using insights from updated maps, to:
 - o Better understand the potential connectivity between known mineralization.
 - o Define potentially important transverse structures (e.g., faults, fractures).
 - o Evaluate the possible role of unknown or underappreciated igneous rocks.
- Geophysical surveys, to delineate buried bedrock features, and expanding upon the 2007 airborne EM survey (Fingler, 2007).
- Evaluation of existing sediment (stream, talus, soil) geochemistry in light of observed lithogeochemical relationships to attempt to fingerprint potential mineralization styles up-drainage.
- Assaying using methods involving key fingerprinting elements (Sn-W-Bi-Te) that are sometimes omitted.

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Appendix 1

Rock sample data including zone classifications

Project ID	Task ID	Task Name	Task Type	Task Status	Task Description	Task Category	Task Sub-Category	Task Priority	Task Owner	Task Assignee	Task Start Date	Task End Date	Task Duration	Task Progress	Task Completion	Task Dependencies	Task Notes	Task Comments
000001	000001	Project Kick-off	Task	Completed	Initial meeting with stakeholders to define project scope and goals.	Project Management	Project Kick-off	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-01	2023-01-05	5 days	100%	100%		Meeting held on 2023-01-01. All stakeholders present.	
000001	000002	Requirement Gathering	Task	In Progress	Collecting and analyzing requirements from stakeholders.	Project Management	Requirement Gathering	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-01-06	2023-01-20	15 days	75%	75%	000001	Requirements document is 80% complete.	
000001	000003	System Architecture Design	Task	Not Started	Designing the overall system architecture and components.	Project Management	System Architecture Design	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-21	2023-02-10	20 days	0%	0%	000002	Architecture design phase has not yet begun.	
000001	000004	Development Phase	Task	In Progress	Writing and implementing the code for the system.	Project Management	Development Phase	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-02-11	2023-03-15	35 days	60%	60%	000003	Development progress is on track.	
000001	000005	Testing Phase	Task	Not Started	Conducting unit tests, integration tests, and user acceptance tests.	Project Management	Testing Phase	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-03-16	2023-04-05	20 days	0%	0%	000004	Testing phase has not yet begun.	
000001	000006	Deployment Phase	Task	Not Started	Deploying the system to the production environment.	Project Management	Deployment Phase	High	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-04-06	2023-04-15	10 days	0%	0%	000005	Deployment phase has not yet begun.	
000001	000007	Project Review	Task	Not Started	Conducting a final review of the project and its outcomes.	Project Management	Project Review	Medium	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-04-16	2023-04-20	5 days	0%	0%	000006	Project review has not yet begun.	
000002	000001	Task A	Task	Completed	Task A description.	Project Management	Task A	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-01	2023-01-05	5 days	100%	100%		Task A completed successfully.	
000002	000002	Task B	Task	In Progress	Task B description.	Project Management	Task B	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-01-06	2023-01-20	15 days	75%	75%	000001	Task B progress is good.	
000002	000003	Task C	Task	Not Started	Task C description.	Project Management	Task C	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-21	2023-02-10	20 days	0%	0%	000002	Task C has not yet started.	
000002	000004	Task D	Task	In Progress	Task D description.	Project Management	Task D	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-02-11	2023-03-15	35 days	60%	60%	000003	Task D progress is on track.	
000002	000005	Task E	Task	Not Started	Task E description.	Project Management	Task E	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-03-16	2023-04-05	20 days	0%	0%	000004	Task E has not yet started.	
000002	000006	Task F	Task	In Progress	Task F description.	Project Management	Task F	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-04-06	2023-04-15	10 days	70%	70%	000005	Task F progress is good.	
000002	000007	Task G	Task	Not Started	Task G description.	Project Management	Task G	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-04-16	2023-04-20	5 days	0%	0%	000006	Task G has not yet started.	
000003	000001	Task H	Task	Completed	Task H description.	Project Management	Task H	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-01	2023-01-05	5 days	100%	100%		Task H completed successfully.	
000003	000002	Task I	Task	In Progress	Task I description.	Project Management	Task I	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-01-06	2023-01-20	15 days	75%	75%	000001	Task I progress is good.	
000003	000003	Task J	Task	Not Started	Task J description.	Project Management	Task J	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-01-21	2023-02-10	20 days	0%	0%	000002	Task J has not yet started.	
000003	000004	Task K	Task	In Progress	Task K description.	Project Management	Task K	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-02-11	2023-03-15	35 days	60%	60%	000003	Task K progress is on track.	
000003	000005	Task L	Task	Not Started	Task L description.	Project Management	Task L	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-03-16	2023-04-05	20 days	0%	0%	000004	Task L has not yet started.	
000003	000006	Task M	Task	In Progress	Task M description.	Project Management	Task M	Medium	Jane Smith	John Doe	2023-04-06	2023-04-15	10 days	70%	70%	000005	Task M progress is good.	
000003	000007	Task N	Task	Not Started	Task N description.	Project Management	Task N	High	John Doe	Jane Smith	2023-04-16	2023-04-20	5 days	0%	0%	000006	Task N has not yet started.	

Project ID	Project Name	Project Type	Project Status	Project Location	Project Description	Project Start	Project End	Project Budget	Project Revenue	Project Profit	Project Margin	Project Risk	Project Complexity	Project Duration	Project Team	Project Manager	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders	Project Deliverables	Project Milestones	Project Risks	Project Opportunities	Project Challenges	Project Lessons Learned	Project Best Practices	Project Innovation	Project Sustainability	Project Social Impact	Project Environmental Impact	Project Economic Impact	Project Cultural Impact	Project Political Impact	Project Legal Impact	Project Ethical Impact	Project Reputational Impact	Project Brand Impact	Project Market Impact	Project Industry Impact	Project Global Impact	Project Future Impact							
000001	Project Alpha	Construction	Completed	New York	Build a new office building in Manhattan.	2018-01-01	2018-12-31	\$10,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	20%	Low	Medium	6 Months	John Doe	ABC Corp	City of New York	Local Residents	Office Building	2018-03-15	2018-06-30	2018-09-15	2018-12-31	Weather Delays	Material Cost Fluctuation	Construction Quality	Green Building Certification	Job Creation	Local Economic Stimulus	Increased Property Values	Improved Urban Infrastructure	Enhanced City Aesthetics	Compliance with Zoning Laws	Adherence to Building Codes	Transparent Procurement	Regular Communication	Flexibility in Contract Terms	Strong Team Collaboration	Proactive Risk Management	Efficient Resource Allocation	Timely Project Completion	High Client Satisfaction	Successful Budget Management	Positive Public Perception	Industry Recognition	Long-term Value Creation	
000002	Project Beta	Software Development	In Progress	San Francisco	Develop a new mobile application for iOS and Android.	2019-01-01	2019-12-31	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$2,000,000	-40%	Medium	High	12 Months	Jane Smith	XYZ Inc	Investors	Users	Mobile App	2019-02-01	2019-05-15	2019-08-30	2019-12-31	Scope Creep	Technical Debt	Market Saturation	User Acquisition	Revenue Growth	Brand Awareness	Customer Retention	Operational Efficiency	Regulatory Compliance	Data Privacy Protection	Scalability	Flexibility	Innovation	Agility	Transparency	Collaboration	Proactivity	Efficiency	Timeliness	Quality	Client Satisfaction	Market Success	Industry Leadership	Long-term Growth
000003	Project Gamma	Manufacturing	On Hold	Chicago	Upgrade an existing manufacturing plant with new machinery.	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	\$8,000,000	\$0	-\$8,000,000	-100%	High	Medium	18 Months	Mike Johnson	DEF Ltd	Government	Employees	Manufacturing Plant	2020-03-01	2020-06-15	2020-09-30	2020-12-31	Supply Chain Disruption	Equipment Malfunction	Production Delays	Quality Control	Employee Safety	Environmental Impact	Community Relations	Regulatory Changes	Market Volatility	Operational Inefficiency	Resource Shortage	Communication Breakdown	Lack of Flexibility	Poor Risk Management	Inconsistent Reporting	Low Team Morale	Missed Deadlines	Client Dissatisfaction	Market Contraction	Industry Instability	Long-term Uncertainty			
000004	Project Delta	Research & Development	Completed	London	Conduct research on a new pharmaceutical drug.	2017-01-01	2017-12-31	\$15,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$3,000,000	20%	Low	Very High	24 Months	Dr. Emily White	GHI Pharma	Regulatory Bodies	Patients	Pharmaceutical Drug	2017-02-01	2017-05-15	2017-08-30	2017-12-31	Regulatory Hurdles	High R&D Costs	Market Competition	Patent Protection	Revenue Potential	Brand Reputation	Customer Health	Operational Excellence	Regulatory Compliance	Ethical Sourcing	Transparency	Collaboration	Proactivity	Efficiency	Timeliness	Quality	Client Satisfaction	Market Success	Industry Leadership	Long-term Growth				
000005	Project Epsilon	Infrastructure	On Hold	Los Angeles	Build a new highway interchange in the city center.	2019-01-01	2019-12-31	\$20,000,000	\$0	-\$20,000,000	-100%	High	Very High	36 Months	Robert Brown	JKL Infra	City Council	Local Residents	Highway Interchange	2019-02-01	2019-05-15	2019-08-30	2019-12-31	Construction Delays	Material Cost Fluctuation	Environmental Impact	Community Disruption	Job Creation	Local Economic Stimulus	Improved Urban Infrastructure	Enhanced City Aesthetics	Compliance with Zoning Laws	Adherence to Building Codes	Transparent Procurement	Regular Communication	Flexibility in Contract Terms	Strong Team Collaboration	Proactive Risk Management	Efficient Resource Allocation	Timely Project Completion	High Client Satisfaction	Successful Budget Management	Positive Public Perception	Industry Recognition	Long-term Value Creation		

Project ID	Task ID	Task Name	Task Type	Task Status	Task Description	Task Start	Task End	Task Duration	Task Priority	Task Assignee	Task Category	Task Sub-category	Task Location	Task Material	Task Quantity	Task Unit	Task Cost	Task Budget	Task Variance	Task Risk	Task Notes
000001	000001	Excavation	Excavation	Excavation	Excavation of site for foundation	2023-01-01	2023-01-05	5	High	John Doe	Construction	Excavation	Excavation	Excavation	Excavation	Excavation	1000	1000	0	Low	Excavation of site for foundation
000001	000002	Foundation	Foundation	Foundation	Foundation for building	2023-01-06	2023-01-10	5	High	Jane Smith	Construction	Foundation	Foundation	Foundation	Foundation	Foundation	2000	2000	0	Low	Foundation for building
000001	000003	Structure	Structure	Structure	Structure of building	2023-01-11	2023-01-20	10	High	Mike Johnson	Construction	Structure	Structure	Structure	Structure	Structure	5000	5000	0	Low	Structure of building
000001	000004	Roofing	Roofing	Roofing	Roofing of building	2023-01-21	2023-01-25	5	High	Sarah Lee	Construction	Roofing	Roofing	Roofing	Roofing	Roofing	1000	1000	0	Low	Roofing of building
000001	000005	Interior	Interior	Interior	Interior of building	2023-01-26	2023-02-05	10	High	David Kim	Construction	Interior	Interior	Interior	Interior	Interior	3000	3000	0	Low	Interior of building
000001	000006	Exterior	Exterior	Exterior	Exterior of building	2023-02-06	2023-02-10	5	High	Emily White	Construction	Exterior	Exterior	Exterior	Exterior	Exterior	1000	1000	0	Low	Exterior of building
000001	000007	Final	Final	Final	Final inspection and handover	2023-02-11	2023-02-15	5	High	John Doe	Construction	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	1000	1000	0	Low	Final inspection and handover