

TSXV: PRM

Acquire Explore Discover Evaluate Develop

**Technical Presentation** 

May 2022



#### **FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION & DISCLOSURES**

Some statements in this presentation contain forward looking information. These statements address future events from the adjacent properties, and such results are not and conditions and, as such, involve inherent risk and uncertainties. Actual results could be significantly different from those projected. Risks and uncertainties of the Company's business are discussed in the Management Discussion and Analysis of the Company's Annual and Quarterly Reports, available both on the Company's website at www.pacificimperialmines.com and at www.SEDAR.com.

A number of mineral resources or significant occurrences disclosed herein relate to nearby properties owned by other companies, and the data presented have been extracted from these companies' press releases and websites. A

Qualified Person has been unable to verify this information necessarily indicative of potential quantities or grades of mineralization on the Company's properties.

Leo King, P.Geo., Technical Advisor for Pacific Imperial Mines is the Qualified Person for this document for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101, prepared or supervised the preparation of the technical information contained herein. Please do your own due diligence.





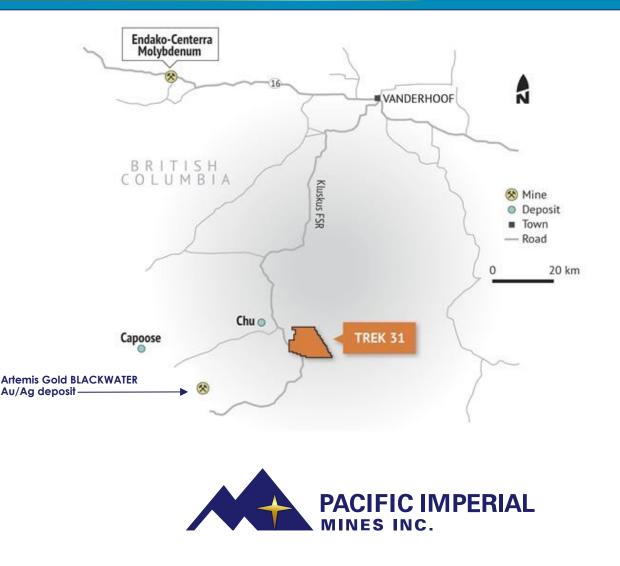
Three drill- permitted (but not previously drilled) road accessible projects in politically safe jurisdictions:

- TREK 31: Blackwater Gold (8 M oz+Au) model in central British Columbia
- Tulameen Creek Ultramafic complex: Copper/Palladium target in SW British Columbia
- Eagle Mountain: A potential lithium deposit in California



- Located on the Nechako Plateau with road access and within rocks similar to the highly prospective Stikine Terrain rocks -same terrain that hosts the deposits of the Golden Triangle
- 30 km NE of Artemis Gold's Blackwater development project; 80 km S-SW of Vanderhoof, B.C.
- 94 km<sup>2</sup> of claims centered on one of the largest and strongest lake-silt-till geochemical anomalies in Geoscience BC's \$4.0 million TREK regional geology, geophysics, lake and till sampling project
- Contains a 2.3 by 0.9 kilometer area with anomalous gold-silver-arsenic-mercury-copper and zinc stream sediments and basal till down ice of pronounced geophysical break and highly magnetic terrain
- Blackwater-type porphyry systems provide large geophysical and geochemical targets for drill testing.





#### ARTEMIS GOLD'S BLACKWATER-DAVIDSON DEPOSIT TREK31 TARGET MODEL

- 94 km<sup>2</sup> TREK 31 project is 30 km NE of Artemis Gold's Blackwater development project in the same host rocks
- Blackwater, Capoose and Newton deposits are hybrid systems exhibiting both porphyry and epithermal features:
  - > Early high-temperature "porphyry-style" alteration; and
  - Later silica-sericite alteration and accompanying disseminated precious- metal mineralization in porous felsicvolcanic and sedimentary rocks.
- ARTEMIS purchased Blackwater from NEW GOLD Inc. for ~\$210M in June, 2020
- Feasibility Study released September 13, 2021 shows robust economics with after tax IRR of 34%<sup>1</sup>
- Blackwater resource/reserve (recovery of 7.45 M ounces gold and 40.4M ounces silver from 334M tonnes over 22 year mine life<sup>1</sup>) is an order of magnitude larger than other epithermal deposits in region (e.g. Equity Silver, 3Ts) leaving a large gap in the field-size endowment, suggesting there are more large deposits to discover



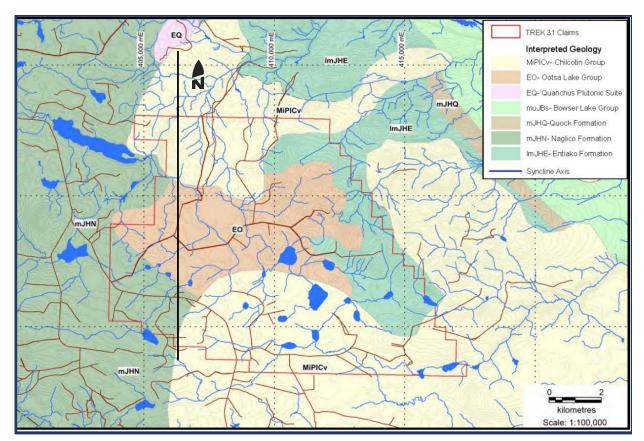
<sup>1</sup> Mineral reserve estimate of 334 Mt at a grade of 0.75 g/t Au and 5.8 g/t Ag per Artemis Gold Inc. press release dated September 13, 2021

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- Nechako plateau is known to host porphyry and epithermal mineral systems that historically, have been difficult to explore, due to cover by Chilcotin flood basalts and glacial till.
- > What has changed?
  - Relatively novel exploration approach (basil till and heavy mineral separation both employed at Trek 31)
  - Availability of public geochemical and geophysical data used to target properties
  - Area is highly accessible and unpopulated due to accelerated logging to remove pine beetle killed trees
  - Exploration is relatively low cost with new tools and ease of access
  - Objective is to focused on sizable mineralization targets via till geochemistry and IP geophysics



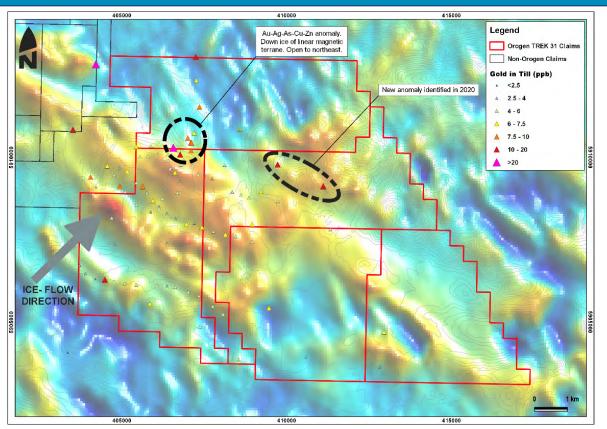


TREK-31: Interpreted Bedrock Geology (after Angen 2017)



#### New Datasets and Derivative Products:

- High-resolution aeromagnetic survey (250m line spacing)
  >8,000 new geochemical samples including stream, lakesediment and till sampling
- New geologic map incorporating new mapping, physical properties measurements, aeromagnetics interpretation, lithogeochemistry and geochronology
- New till-potential maps highlighting areas of thin till veneer and ablation till
- Multi-variate analysis of geochemical data sets and prospectivity analysis using porphyry and epithermal weighted sums models



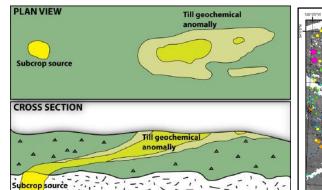
Gold in basal till over Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity. Black circles highlight till anomalies and arrow represents average till transport distance and transport direction.



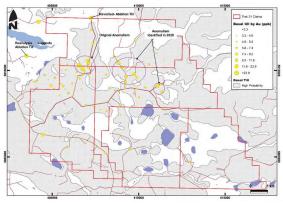
#### 100%\* OWNED TREK31 GOLD/SILVER PROJECT

- Basal till typically transported 1.5 to 2.5 kilometers with flow direction well constrained by ice flow indicators
- Regional government till sampling on the property returned gold values in the top 99% percentile
- Highly "anomalousness" region for porphyry and epithermal mineralization styles
- > <u>TILL SAMPLING</u>
- Initial 2018 till sampling completed to confirm prospective government till sampling
- Further 2019 and 2020 systematic till sampling constrained the scale of the anomaly further vectoring towards a bedrock source
- All till samples from basal till, ultrafine fraction analyses using a centrifuge during preparation
- Samples also screened for gold grains and porphyry indicator minerals

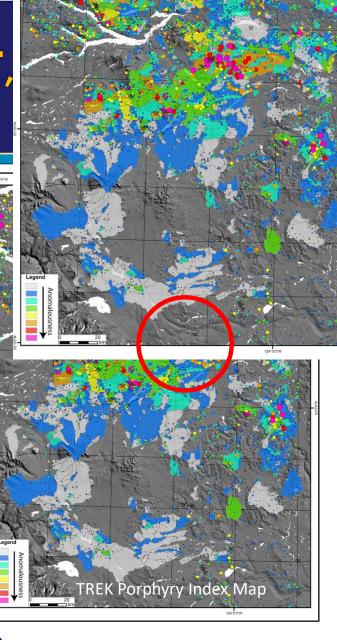
\*Subject to meeting cash and exploration commitments and a 3% NSR payable to Orogen Royalties Corp.



Geoscience BC Basal till potential map for Nechako Plateau (right)



TREK 31:All basal till samples by gold content

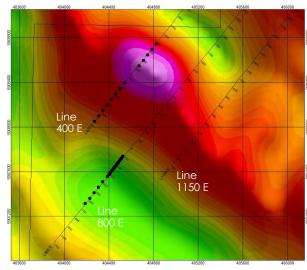


**PACIFIC IMPERIAL** 

INFS INC

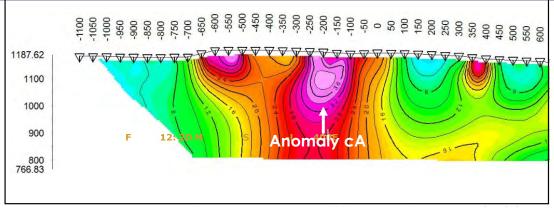
Three Induced Polarization ("IP") lines (12 km) completed over till anomalism in 2020 to identify bedrock, up-ice source of original gold anomaly

- > Three anomalous zones (cA; cB and cC) identified
- Anomaly cA shows elevated chargeability with low-moderate resistivity, coincident with contact in regional magnetic data
- Anomaly cB associated with contact identified in resistivity data
- Anomaly cC is a narrow feature with a slightly elevated resistivity response, proximal to a discrete magnetic high

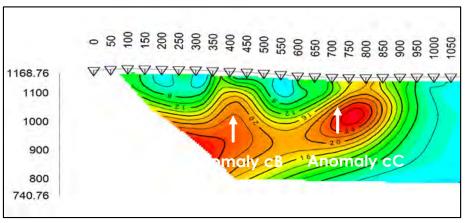


Location of three lines (12 km) of 2020 IP survey with chargeability features (black circles/line) ovelain on regional TMI (nT)

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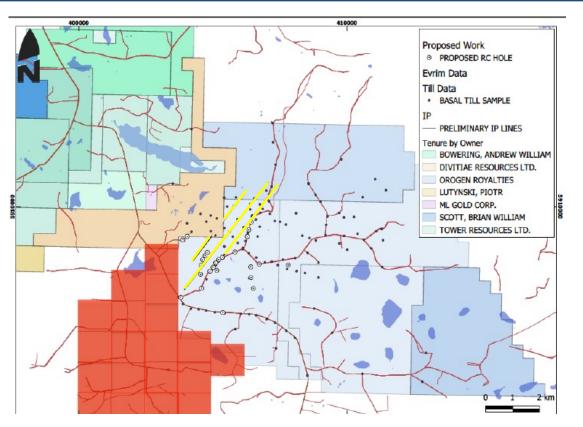
Detailed view of southern portion of Line 800E. Modeled chargeability (mV/V) showing center of anomaly cA at 200S



Detailed view of southern portion of Line 400 E. Modeled chargeability (mV/V) showing center of anomaly cB at 400N and anomaly cC at 700N



- Additional claims staked in late 2020 to cover the area to the SW of the IP survey, in the up-ice glacial flow direction
- Next step is 10 hole RC drill program to test multi-line chargeability anomaly identified in 2020 IP survey, followed by result dependent diamond drilling
- Future work to include southern extensions to IP lines 400E and 1150 E to better define lateral aspects of western anomaly and IP survey over eastern anomaly

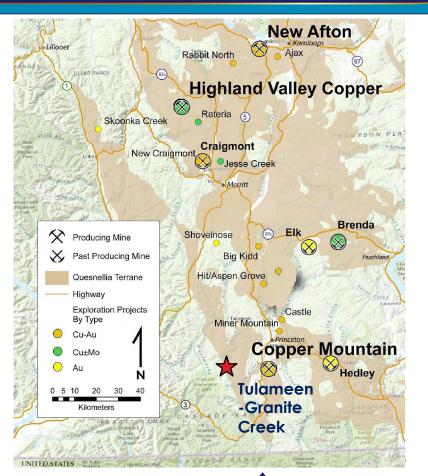


Location of three lines (12 km) of 2020 Induced Polarization survey , expanded property boundary (in red) and collars for proposed RC drill holes



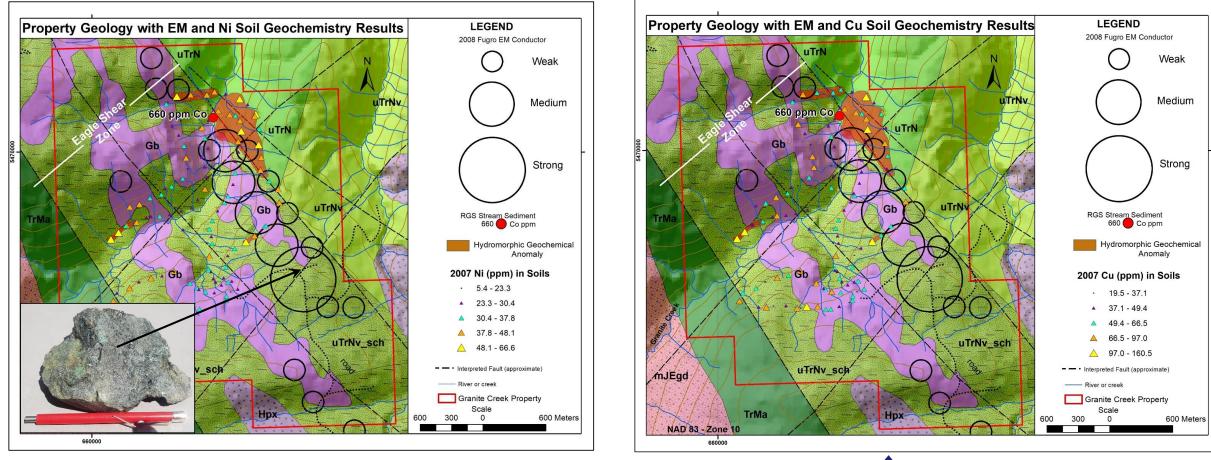
#### 100%\* OWNED TULAMEEN-GRANITE CREEK ("TGC") ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX, SOUTHWEST B.C.

- 28 km<sup>2</sup> property located 22 km SW of Princeton, B.C./ 18 km west of Copper Mountain copper/gold mine in area of abundant roads, electric power and mining infrastructure.
- Target is orthomagmatic Cu-PGE sulphide mineralization in an Alaskan-type convergent margin setting.
- Tulameen Ultra-Mafic complex ("TUC") is largest known ultramafic complex in North America.
- In 1900's Tulameen area was a major placer platinum producer with TUC recognized as bedrock source.
- In 2008 a helicopter-borne electro-magnetic ("EM") survey identified 1.2km strike-length conductor on western margin of TUC --> possible massive sulfide target
- One of the highest stream sediment cobalt samples (600 ppm) in entire RGS/BC database collected 75m downstream from this EM target





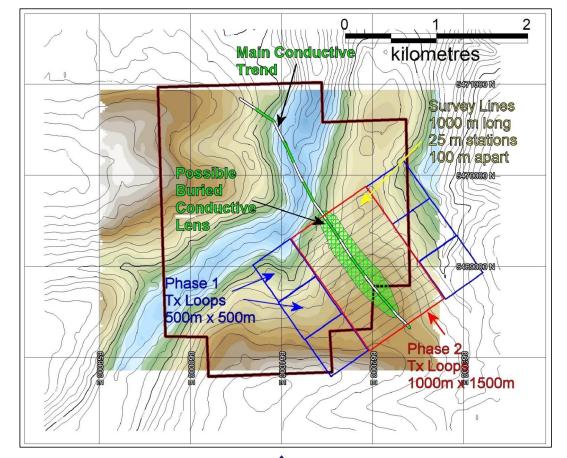
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# 100%\* OWNED TULAMEEN-GRANITE CREEK ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX, SOUTHWEST B.C.

- 2016 reinterpretation of 2008 Fugro airborne magnetic/EM survey suggests that main EM conductor that coincides with RGS cobalt stream sediment sample on Granite Creek is reflecting a massive sulphide type of body, formed along NE margin of Eagle Shear Zone at > 50 m depth
- Magnetic inversion modelling suggests a gabbroic unit that is folded into the form of a N trending, NE plunging syncline
- Folded gabbroic unit was folded and deformed witin Eagle Shear, with conductors located on both limbs with strongest conductor axis on NE limb
- SJ Geophysics interpreted model as steeply SW dipping, dike-like lensoidal body of massive sulphides and recommended a ground-based TDEM\* survey, which was completed in 2021

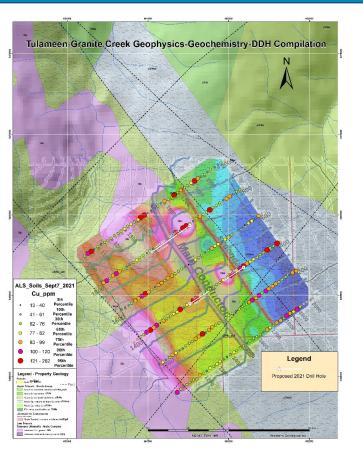




\*\* Time domain electro-magnetic survey ("TDEM")

# 100%\* OWNED TULAMEEN-GRANITE CREEK ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX, SOUTHWEST B.C.

- A summer 2021 B-Horizon soil geochemistry survey covered a 25 x 200 m grid over the main conductor and a 2ndary conductor along a 1 km strike length
- Anomalous B-Horizon soil copper values that range from 100 262 ppm Cu (90<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup>%ile) coincide with axis of conductors as well as location of mineralized float.
- Follow-up ground magnetics and Volterra TDEM survey identified major conductor trending across local grid with 2ndary feature trending along eastern margin of grid
- A diamond drill program of up to 500 m will test bedrock mineralization similar to orthomagmatic Cu-Pd\_Pt mineralization identified in float over the main conductor





\*Subject to meeting cash and exploration commitments and a 1% NSR



- Located 10 km SSE of Death Valley Junction, California
- 2,480 acres (10km<sup>2</sup>) of Federally Granted BLM Placer Claims
- 200km SE of Albemarle's Silver Peak Lithium Mine at Clayton Valley, Nevada, the only lithium producing mine in North America \*Subject to 1% NSR

- On trend of target basins between Clayton Valley, Bonnie Claire and Death Valley – recognized priority environments for lithium brine concentrations.
- > Exploration has defined several high priority anomalies.
- Analyses of 61 shallow auger holes indicate that the 12 km<sup>2</sup> area of the playa is anomalous in lithium with values of up to 240 ppm.
- > Geophysical structures are similar to the Clayton Valley Basin.
- Gravity low target extends north-south for ~10 km and is comparable in scale to Clayton Valley - suggesting the potential for a significant lithium brine resource.
- CMSAT geophysical survey completed with preliminary drill targets identified.



- Originally staked on basis of assessment of known salars in region by USGS who noted the following common characteristics between Albemarle's Silver Peak mine in Clayton Valley and the large Chilean deposits from the Salar de Atacama:
- > Arid climate
- > Closed basin containing a playa or salar
- > Techtonically-driven subsidence
- Associated igneous or geothermal activity
- Suitable lithium source rocks
- > One or more adequate aquifers
- > Sufficient time to concentrate the brine
- > All these characteristics apply to Eagle Mountain

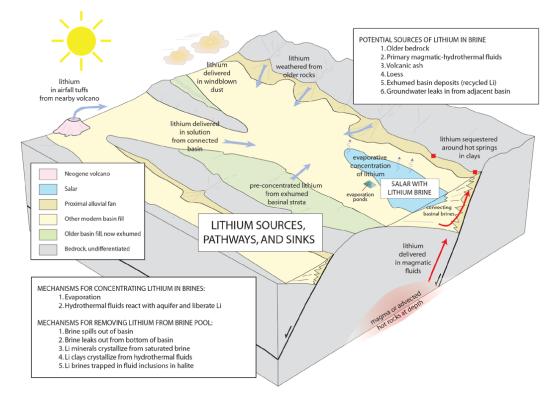
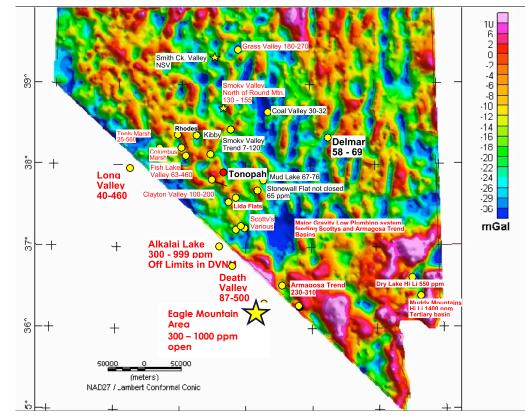


Figure 1. Schematic deposit model for lithium brines showing part of a closed-basin system consisting of interconnected subbasins. The subbasin containing the salar is the lowest. Bradley et al. 2013



\*Subject to 1% NSR

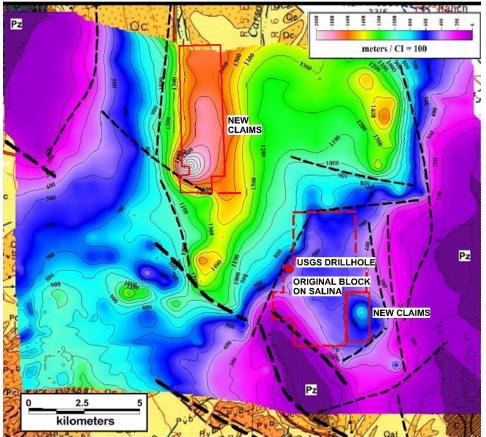
- Eagle Mountain targets are at 650 660 m ASL vs. 1300 m ASL for Clayton Valley
- 1980 USGS regional isostatic gravity map (right) provided poor coverage of California salars
- In 1980 USGS completed 102.1 m deep borehole on western edge of claim block, taking 68 samples of which 22 had Li values of 100 – 299 ppm and 45 had Li values of 300 – 999 ppm
- 2016 Pacific Imperial Gravity Survey identified several first order structural features that form bounding structures around a basin and sub-basin
- Three target areas have been identified base on similarities to Clayton Valley:
  - North-South paleo-channel
  - Sub-basin beneath SE portion of property
  - Sediments dipping W towards bounding structure on NE side of Eagle Mountain



Regional Isostatic Gravity Map



- Gravity survey & soil sampling have been completed on claims
- Controlled source audio-magneto-telluric ("CSAMAT") survey completed which defined location of potential conductive brine reservoirs
- Next step is drilling up to 2 wells to test the lithium purity of the brine reservoir
- In March, 2022 the State of California Governor's Office offered to assist with drill permitting as lithium is a US strategic mineral



Claim geometry (original and new) plotted on the aravity and geological model refined using gravity data by Chris Magee (2016) and modeled by Jim Wright (2016) The combination of the high quality aeochemical data (historic and recent) and the newly defined deep basin traps is considered encouraging and worthy of an accelerated exploration program.



## PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES

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