BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TIDE NORTH PROPERTY, SKEENA MINING DIVISION, BC

TOTAL COST: $9578.01

AUTHOR(S): P. METCALFE, Ph.D., P.Geo. SIGNATURE(S): P Metcalfe

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): ______ YEAR OF WORK: 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5040267

PROPERTY NAME: TIDE NORTH

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): TIDE NORTH 5, TIDE NORTH 6

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: ______

MINING DIVISION: SKEENA NTS: 104 B/08

LATITUDE: 56 ° 19 ' 51.8 " LONGITUDE: 130 ° 3 ' 41.0" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) AURAMEX RESOURCE CORP. 2) ______

MAILING ADDRESS
750 GRAND BOULEVARD
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7L 3W4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) AURAMEX RESOURCE CORP. 2) ______

MAILING ADDRESS
750 GRAND BOULEVARD
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7L 3W4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
EARLY JURASSIC, BETTY CREEK FORMATION, SALMON RIVER FORMATION, STRATIFORM, PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE, ARGILLITE, STEWART

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: #18705, #23263, #23778, #26111, #19800, #19612, #28731, #28574, #29655, #14660, #08768, #12387, #17027, #21212, #21214, #32100

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping		TIDE NORTH 5 & 6	$9,578.01
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$9,578.01

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TIDE NORTH PROPERTY, SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TENURE NOS.: 517633, 517634, 524181, 524183, 524186, 537229, 687084, 835905

NTS MAPSHEET: 104B/08

TRIM MAP SHEET: 104B.040

Latitude: 56° 19' 51.8" N

Longitude: 130° 3' 41.0" W

434,370 m E 6,243,430 m N

(Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 9; 1983 North American Datum)

prepared for

AURAMEX RESOURCE CORP.

by

P. Metcalfe, Ph.D. P.Geo.

Palatine Geological Ltd.

P.O. Box 289, Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X0

3rd January, 2012

Owner: Auramex Resource Corp.

SUMMARY

The Tide North Property covers a 2,250 hectare area located 43 km north of Stewart B.C., in the valley of the Bowser River. This area has been a focus of exploration and development for nearly 100 years.

2011 fieldwork was severely curtailed by inclement weather, such that the field program was not completed. The small amount of work carried out comprised geological mapping, augmented by minor rock sampling. This work confirmed the presence of fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks correlated with the Salmon River Formation, overlying coarse volcanosedimentary rocks correlated with an Earliest Jurassic Betty Creek Formation. The rocks of the Salmon River formation are exposed in the core of a northwest trending syncline, are locally moderately to steeply dipping and host stratabound, possibly stratiform pyrite mineralization. The Mount Dilworth Formation was not observed in the section examined. Eleven mineralized samples were analysed and returned uniformly low values of gold.

Notwithstanding the lack of grade encouragement, the outcrop area of the Salmon River Formation coincides with a conductivity anomaly detected during a previous airborne geophysical survey. Previous reinterpretation of these data identified a near-horizontal conductor, which is a significant exploration target, open to the southeast on Auramex ground. It is recommended that the full extent of this anomaly be investigated with preliminary diamond drilling, followed by a downhole pulse EM survey, augmented by property-scale structural mapping.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe geological mapping carried out by the author on the Tide North property during August 2011.

Units of measure in this report are metric. Monetary amounts referred to are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Maps are presented in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD'83); the tenure lies in Zone 9.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location of property

The 2,250 hectare Tide North property is situated 43 km north of Stewart in NW British Columbia (Figure 1), centred on latitude 56° 19' 51.8" N and longitude 130° 3' 41.0" W (434,370 m E, 6,243,430 m N). The National Topographic System (NTS) map area that includes the mineral tenures is 104B/08; similarly, the tenures lie within Terrain Resource Integrated Management (TRIM) map sheet 104B.040.

Mineral tenure

The Tide North property comprises eight electronic mineral tenures; details of these tenures are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Mineral tenure details

Tenure	Claim Name	Owner	Issue date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
517633	TIDE NORTH 1	Auramex Resource Corp.	2005/jul/13	23-May-2016	89.759
517634	TIDE NORTH 2	Auramex Resource Corp.	2005/jul/13	23-May-2016	125.606
524181	TIDE NORTH 4	Auramex Resource Corp.	2005/dec/21	23-May-2016	448.665
524183	TIDE NORTH 5	Auramex Resource Corp.	2005/dec/21	23-May-2016	448.464
524186	TIDE NORTH 6	Auramex Resource Corp.	2005/dec/21	23-May-2016	448.279
537229	TIDE NORTH 8	Auramex Resource Corp.	2006/jul/14	23-May-2016	107.548
687084	SKIDO VALLEY	Auramex Resource Corp.	2009/dec/18	23-May-2016	448.6047
835905	TIDE NORTH 9	Auramex Resource Corp.	2010/oct/14	23-May-2016	143.4902

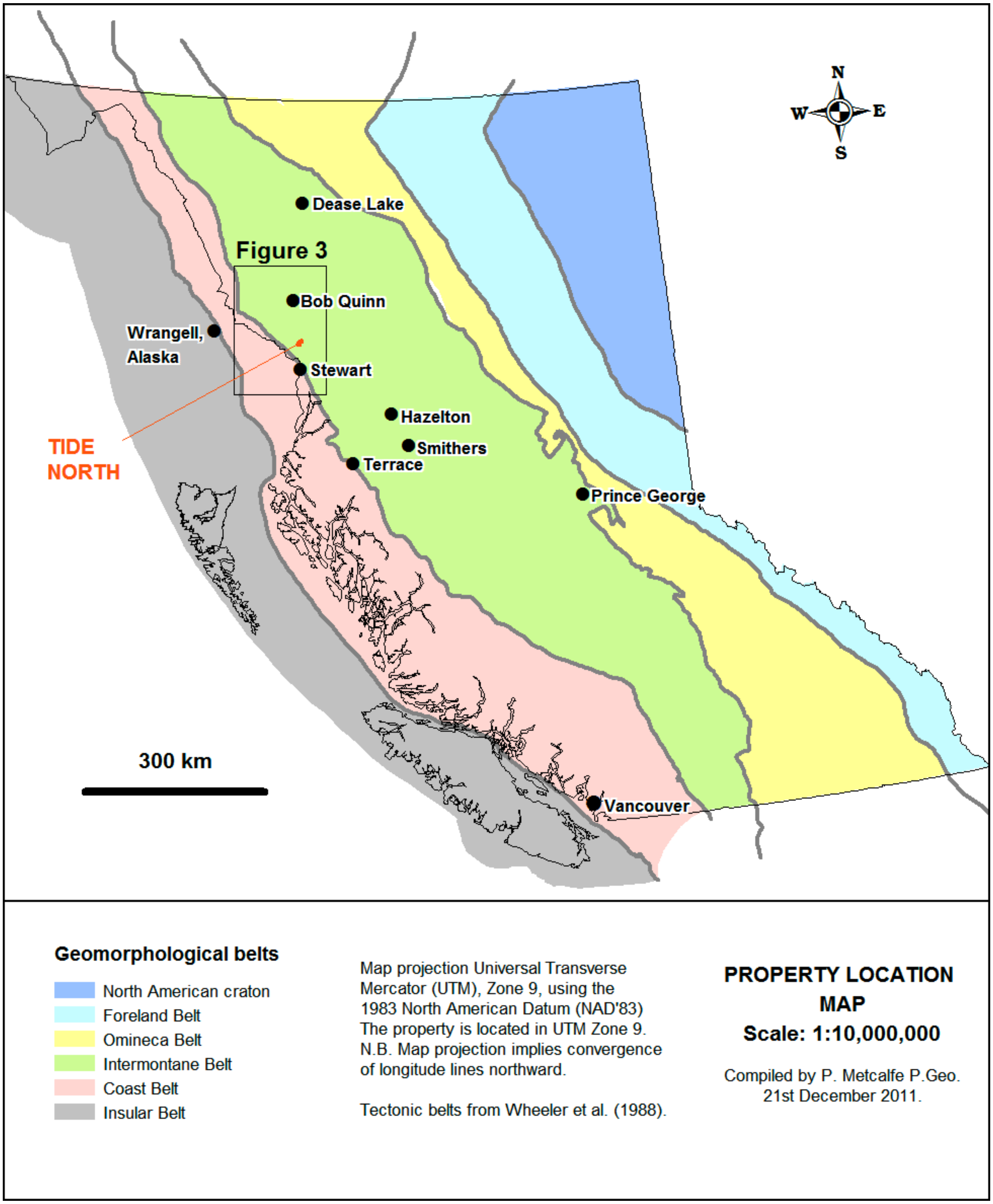
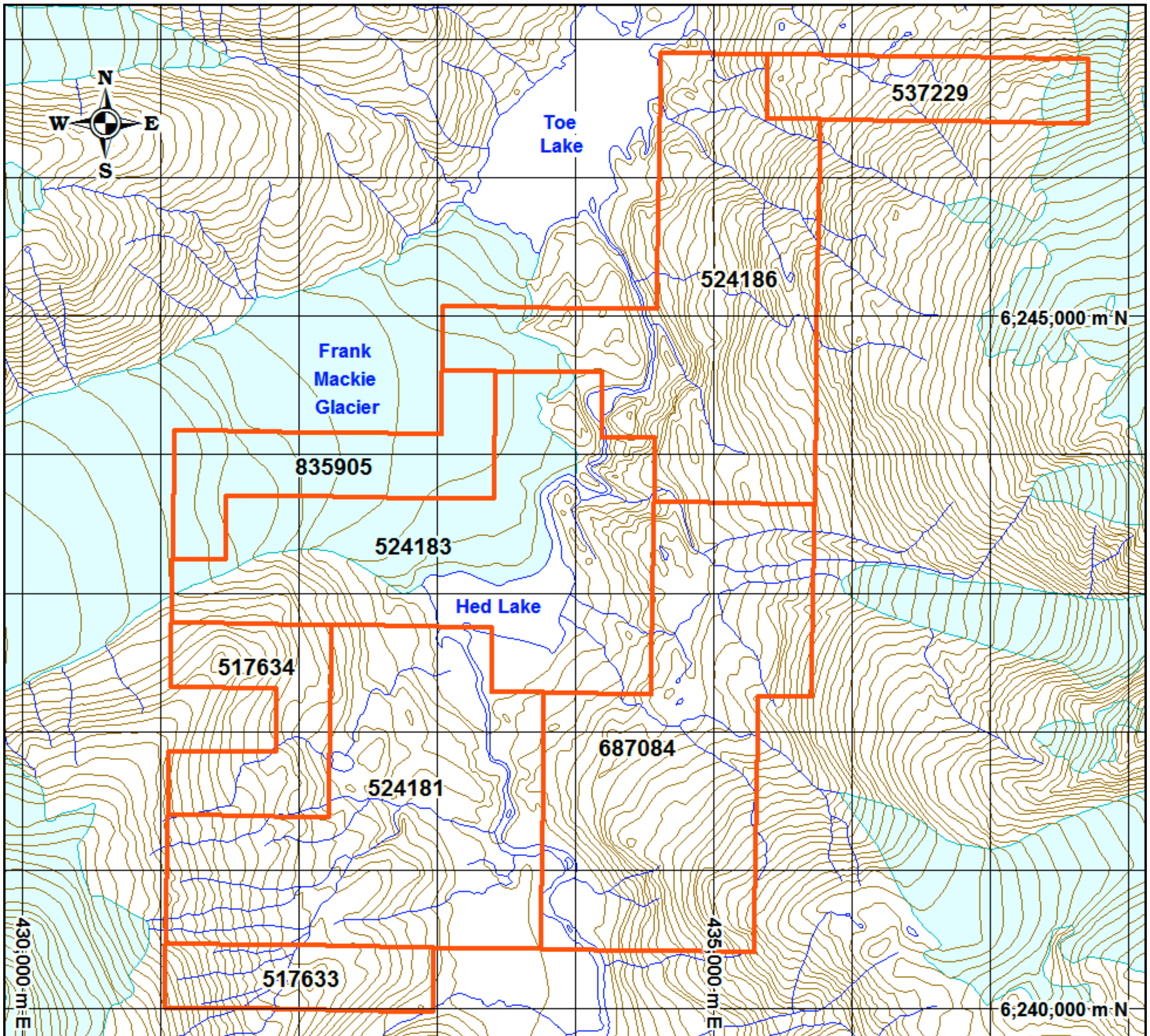


Figure 1. Location of mineral property, showing boundaries of Figure 3.



LEGEND

Watercourse or water body

Permanent snow and ice

Mineral tenure with number

Topographic base: 1:50,000 national topographic database (NTDB).
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection (Zone 9)
using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD'83)
Contour (brown line) interval 30.48 m (100 feet)
Hed L. and Toe L. are separated by the 520 m (1700 ft) contour.
UTM grid North is 359.12 true.
Magnetic north at June solstice from Geomag 3.0 (Petrie 2010):
2012: 020.25
2013: 019.96
2014: 019.67

Compiled by P. Metcalfe P.Geo.
24th December, 2011.

Figure 2. Topographic map of the mineral tenure, 1:50,000 scale.

Physiography, climate and vegetation

The Tide North property covers a glaciated valley in British Columbia's rugged Coast Mountains characterised by steep slopes and high rainfall. The property extends from 520 m above sea level (a.s.l.) at Toe Lake on its northern boundary to as high as 1,580 m at its northeastern boundary (Figure 2); the average elevation of its boundary on the valley sides is 1300-1400 m a.s.l. The valley itself was under the Frank Mackie glacier early in the last century; the glacier's surface has deflated by as much as 100 m and its snout has receded by as much as 3 km. Glaciation has incised the topography deeply, creating a U-shaped valley, with successive alps, or breaks in slope, marking the previous ice surfaces at elevations between 750 m and 1500 m elevation a.s.l. Abundant, thick deposits of glacial moraine occur in the valley bottom and ice-scoured outcrops are locally abundant.

The area's climate is typical of the northern Coast Mountains. A Pacific maritime influence ensures relatively warm and consistently wet winters. Average temperatures at Stewart vary from –4°C in January to 15°C (exceptionally 30°C) in July. Annual rainfall in Stewart is 1843 mm, at least two-thirds of which falls during the winter months from September to February; at higher elevations it falls as snow. Despite this, all major and many subsidiary drainages flow throughout the year, except at alpine elevations. Fieldwork at higher elevations is usually possible until October but snow is possible at any time of year at nearly any elevation and, in years of heavy winter precipitation, snow-pack from the previous year might hinder exploration at higher elevations until as late in the year as September.

A microclimate has been created near the snout of the Frank Mackie Glacier, which has slowed the process of revegetation. Vegetation on the valley floor comprises alder thickets on glacial moraine. Above 1000 m, timber stands comprise spruce, hemlock, and cedar between landslide and avalanche slopes hosting moderately thick landslide alder, interspersed with minor Devil's Club. Above a tree line at roughly 1200 m, the vegetation follows the progression common to the alpine of northwestern British Columbia, passing upslope through a zone of perennial and annual alpine flowering plants, and through a zone of heather; the western edge of the property is in tundra.

Local resources and infrastructure

One hundred years before this report was written, Robertson, the Provincial Mineralogist, wrote of the Portland Canal:

> *The importance of this arm, from a mining point of view, is that it gives deep seawater navigation to, and so renders easily accessible, a district in which the granites of the Coast Range came in contact with the sedimentary formations lying to the eastward and farther inland. This region of contact extends for the whole length of the Coast Range and, from its geological features, forms a zone of potential mineralization, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these reports and is here again emphasized.*

(Robertson 1911, p. K67)

Stewart has a history of mining well in excess of a hundred years and has celebrated both lean and "boom" years; presently the town is enjoying renewed prosperity directly related to the increase in mineral exploration. The town is on year-round ice-free tidewater and is also accessible via a paved highway 333 km south to Smithers. Stewart also has a paved airstrip and a bulk loading facility, therefore food, fuel and other supplies are either on hand or can be transported with minimal delay from the south.

As noted above, the Tide North property lies 43 km north of Stewart, 20 minutes by helicopter from Stewart in good weather. A drill road has been constructed to within 1.5 kilometres from the southern boundary of the property; this road leads to the Granduc road two kilometres away. The latter is an all-weather municipal road through Hyder, Alaska and is maintained in summer.

Communications in this area are made possible by satellite telephone and are limited by the steepness of valley sides; communications are excellent when above tree line. However, without a radio repeater, all of the property is beyond the range of hand-held radio communication with Stewart.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration in the Stewart-Anyox area began before Confederation and discovery of vein mineralization in the area was made at around the turn of the last century. Mining operations date back to the opening of the Anyox and Silbak Premier mines in 1914 and 1918, respectively. Notwithstanding this, the area covered by Auramex' mineral tenures was, until quite recently, covered by the snout of the Frank Mackie Glacier. Historical workings occur to the south, but Tide North itself has none, nor any recorded MINFILE occurrences.

Mineral exploration in the Tide North area is recorded as early as 1927 (James 1928) and the Pioneer property, south of Auramex' property is located on the Geological Survey map published seven years later (Hanson 1935a). The absence of recorded mineralization or mineral properties at Tide North itself at that time owes to its near-complete coverage by the Frank Mackie Glacier.

Kruchkowski (1981) describes the first fieldwork of the present era in the Tide North area. The fieldwork was carried out on the Catspaw property, staked in 1980 and enclosing ground on the southernmost edge of the present Tide North property. The work included geological mapping and Kruchkowski (1983) was the first to note stratiform mineralization in strata exposed near Tide North, six years before the discovery of Eskay Creek.

The "Four Js" mineral claims (John, Jonas, Jim and Jack) were located in 1982 by Teuton Resources immediately to the north of the Catspaw property. Parts of the Jack and Jim claims covered ground presently enclosed by Tide North. The history of the Catspaw and 4Js properties is summarised comprehensively by Cremonese (1999); only work on or relevant to Tide North will be described here. Mapping of the 4Js (Kruchkowski and Cremonese 1984) established the presence of Hazelton Group volcanic and volcanosedimentary rocks; a stratiform lead-zinc-antimony (gold-silver) occurrence and a boulder train of argentiferous quartz sulphide mineralization was discovered on the John claim, but no mineralization on the Tide North ground. Much of the subsequent geochemical and geophysical work (Baerg and Bradish 1986, Cremonese 1987, Kruchkowski and Konkin 1988, Burson 1988, McLeod 1991a, 1991b, Cremonese 1999) was on ground to the west or south of Tide North.

Dewonck and Barnes (1990) described a program of rock geochemistry on the 4Js tenures, including that part covered by the southern part of Tide North and noted that the property was still relatively unexplored. Cremonese (1993, 1995) again noted the presence of banded sulphide mineralization hosted by siltstone and the possible presence of sedimentary textures (*i.e.*: volcanic exhalative). On the eastern margin of the present Tide North property, Groves (1985) described weakly mineralized argillite and Dewonck (1990) described limited gridwork, which identified a plagioclase feldspar porphyry tentatively correlated with the Knipple Porphyry. The latter is a part of the Mt. Dilworth Formation but not host to Eskay Creek style mineralization.

Little work was reported from that time until 2005, when the Tide North property was acquired by Rod Kirkham and optioned to Auramex at the beginning of the most recent phase of mineral exploration. Work carried out on the property to date comprises reconnaissance geochemical work (Dunn 2006, 2007, Dunn and Davis 2007, Walus 2011) and an airborne geophysical survey (Acorn *et al.* 2009), but little or no geological mapping.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional geology

The Tide North property is located within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera on the western margin of the Stikine terrane (Stikinia). More specifically, it lies within an area extending north and northwest from a southern apex at the old mining camp of Anyox and which hosts more than 200 mineral occurrences of dominantly precious metal vein type, with related skarn, porphyry and massive sulphide occurrences. The area encompasses metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west, is dominated by Stikinia and includes part of the western margin of the Bowser Basin (Evenchick 1991a, 1991b) to the east (Figure 3). Named the Stewart Complex (Grove 1986), this area has enjoyed decreasing complexity with time and research (*e.g.*: Alldrick 1993, Alldrick *et al.* 1996, Anderson *et al*. 2003).

Northwestern Stikinia is underlain by rocks of at least five Palæozoic to Cenozoic tectonostratigraphic packages (Anderson *et al*. 2003). The three lower assemblages comprise multiple, overlapping Late Palæozoic and Early Mesozoic arc assemblages, of which the Late Triassic Stuhini Group is the latest product. These assemblages form a base for the Jurassic arc and basinal assemblages; the Jurassic and older rocks are intruded by the Palæogene post-kinematic granitoid intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

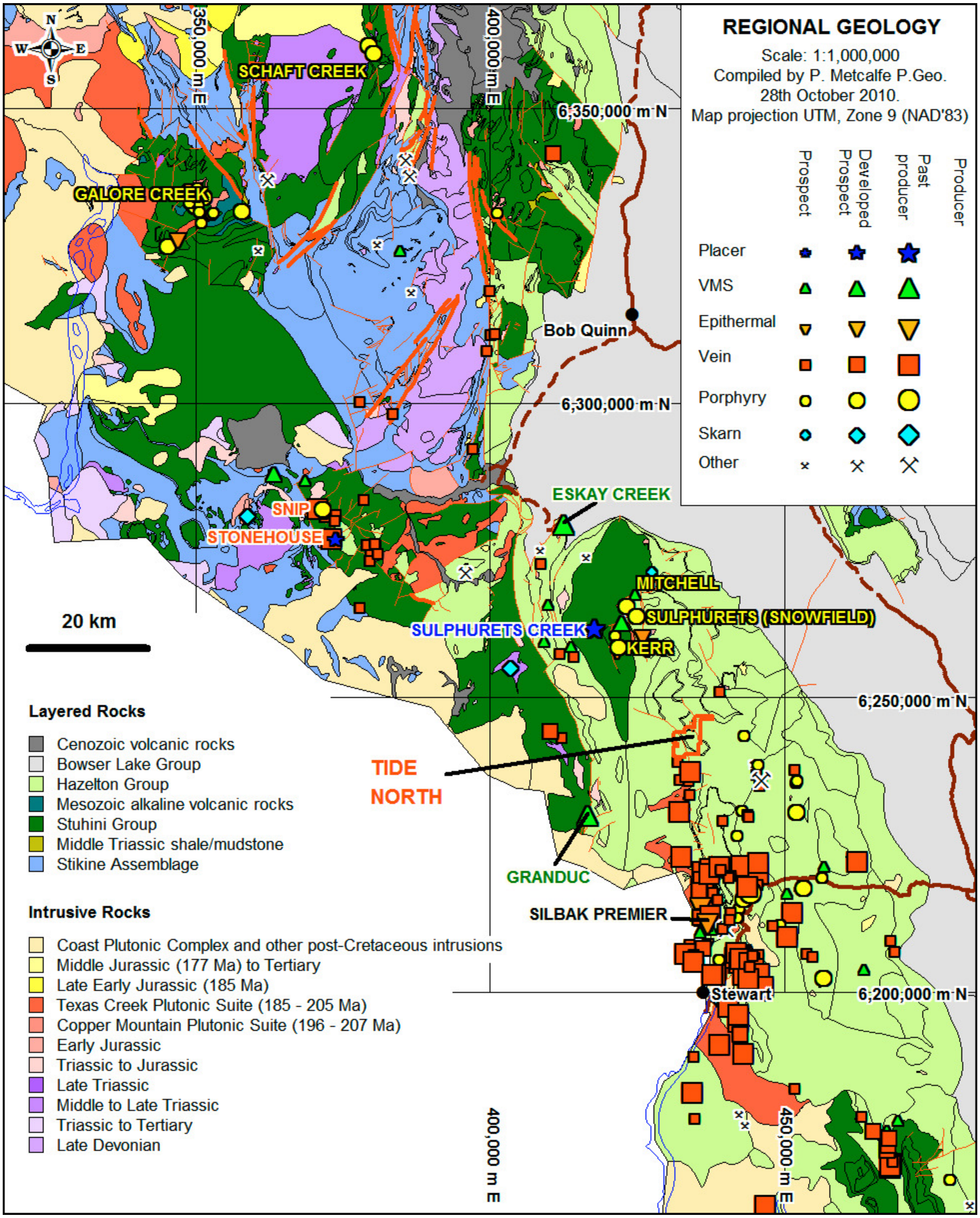


Figure 3. Generalised regional geology after Massey *et al.* (2005).

The red polygon is the property boundary. The Anyox mining camp (not shown) is 45 km south of the map's southern edge.

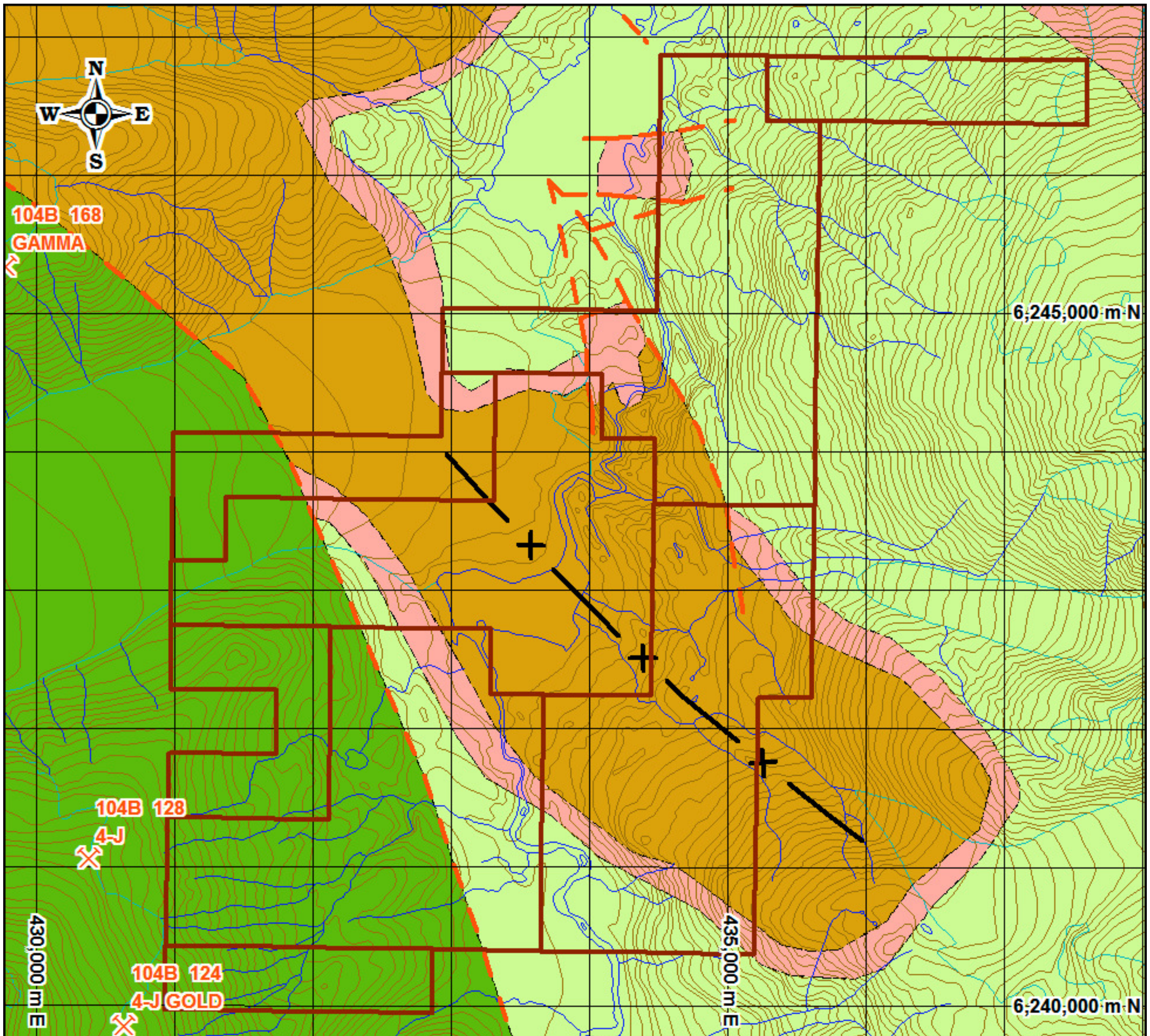
Metalliferous deposits discovered to date in northwestern Stikinia are associated mainly with Mesozoic arc assemblages and predominantly those of Jurassic age. Formation of the Jurassic island arcs and their associated mineralization occurred during four magmatic episodes, each from 5-10 Ma in duration and bracketed by Triassic-Jurassic, Early Jurassic, Middle Jurassic, and Cretaceous-Eocene deformations (Anderson *et al*. 2003). The magmatic episodes, together with examples of their derivative mineral deposits, are as follows:

1. Latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic (*ca*. 205-196 Ma) alkaline porphyry-related, deformed mesothermal Ag-Au veins (*e.g.*: Red Mountain);
2. Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite (*ca*. 196-187 Ma) alkaline porphyry-related epithermal, transitional and mesothermal Ag-Au veins and base and precious metal deposits (*e.g.*: Premier, Sulphurets, and Bronson Creek);
3. Latest Early Jurassic (*ca*. 185-183 Ma) small, poorly mineralized porphyry intrusions; and:
4. Middle Jurassic (*ca*. 175-172 Ma) calc-alkaline arc and tholeiitic back-arc magmatism and syn- and epigenetic, stratabound base and precious metal deposits (*e.g.*: Eskay Creek deposit) related to the back-arc basin formation.

Arc activity ended with deposition of the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks. As noted above, the southwestern margin of Stikinia is bounded by the Palæogene post-kinematic Coast Plutonic Complex.

Property geology

The area was initially mapped by Hanson *et al*. (1935); subsequent work was carried out by Grove (1986). The latest work (Alldrick and Britton 1991) is used as the basis for Figure 4. Lithologies present on the property were identified as belonging to the Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group; the base of the Group is not exposed on the property. The sequence includes coarse-grained volcanosedimentary rocks identified by Alldrick and Britton as part of the Early Jurassic Betty Creek Formation and overlain by the Mount Dilworth Formation. Dewonk (1990) notes that: ". . . . in the northwest corner of the property . . . . the Mt. Dilworth Formation . . . . appears to consist of a coarse white plagioclase dacite to andesite porphyry known as the Knipple Porphyry, not the rhyolitic lapilli tuffs in contact with an overlying basal andesite/argillite package (Salmon River Formation), as seen at Eskay Creek."



Hazelton Group geological units

- L-M Jurassic Salmon R. Fm. fine siliciclastic rocks
- L-M Jurassic Mount Dilworth Fm. rhyolite
- Lr. Jurassic Betty Ck. Fm. volcaniclastic rocks
- Lr. Jurassic Hazelton Gp. undivided
- Fault
- Syncline axial trace
- MINFILE occurrence

Topographic base: 1:50,000 national topographic database (NTDB).
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection (Zone 9)
using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD'83)
Contour (brown line) interval 30.48 m (100 feet)
Hed L. and Toe L. are separated by the 520 m (1700 ft) contour.
UTM grid North is 359.12 true.
Magnetic north at June solstice from Geomag 3.0 (Petrie 2010):
2012: 020.25
2013: 019.96
2014: 019.67

Compiled by P. Metcalfe P.Geo.
24th December, 2011.

Figure 4. Geological map of the property, 1:50,000 scale (after Massey *et al*. 2005).

The Lower to Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks are identified as Lower Jurassic in the digital data. This is inconsistent with Alldrick and Britton's (1991) mapping which assigned the core of the syncline to the Lower to Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation, shown here.

Property mineralization and alteration

Walus (2011) described two types of mineralization and/or alteration on Tide North. One consists of abundant quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite veins occurring mainly in the southeast corner of Tenure 524183. The veins are as wide as 20 cm and as long as 30 m, and commonly occur in swarms. Their prevailing strike is northwest, parallel to the axial plane of the syncline noted by Alldrick and Britton (1991) and it is possible that these veins heal tension fractures associated with the folding. Some of these contain traces of pyrite, but most are barren of sulphide minerals. Quartz+sericite+pyrite alteration occurs in zones as wide as 70 m, in the northern part of Tenure 524181. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite were noted in one of the zones.

2011 FIELDWORK

Introduction

The purpose of fieldwork carried out in 2011 was to confirm the presence of stratigraphic elements identical to those hosting the Eskay Creek deposit, and to locate, if present, evidence of stratabound or stratiform mineralization on the Tide North property. Initially, coverage of the property at a reconnaissance level was planned. This was frustrated by weather conditions, which were worse than usual, even considering the location of the property. A single geological traverse and collection of eleven rock samples through prospecting were the only activities accomplished in 2011.

Field procedures

Topographic base

2011 fieldwork used a field topographic base consisting of National Topographic Database information at 1:50,000 scale obtained from Natural Resources Canada for the map area 103O/08. Maps produced with these data are by permission of the Government of Canada. The topographic information was augmented with the products of the airborne geophysical survey (Acorn *et al.* 2009).

Orthogonal (vertical) views and maps were generated using MapInfo® v.8.0, incorporating the vector data. Oblique views of the terrain were generated using Global Mapper® v.11.01 to produce computer graphics images (CGIs), incorporating the DEM, the geophysical data and several elements of the National Topographic vector data.

Geological mapping and prospecting

Access to the property was by helicopter from Stewart airport. Mapping was carried out by a team of three, comprising the author, Mr. W. Crocker and Mr. S. Conley and took place on 10th August, 2011. Subsequent attempts to gain access to the property over the course of the next 18 days were frustrated by weather. Mr. Conley carried out geochemical sampling in the immediate vicinity of the mapping traverse; Mr. Crocker assisted with the mapping.

Field stations were located using Garmin GPS global positioning units. The stations were numbered alphanumerically and the quoted error of the global positioning unit, number of satellites sampled and signal strength were all recorded at each station, together with lithological and structural data. Samples for later assay were taken both by the author and by Mr. Conley. Sample locations are listed in Table 2 and shown in Figure 5.

Table 2. Sample locations from 2011 fieldwork (analytical results in Appendix III)

Sample number	UTM easting (NAD'83 Zone 9)	UTM northing (NAD'83 Zone 9)	Type	True width/ or size (m)	Lithology
211824	433900	6244467	outcrop	grab	Siltstone with apparently stratabound or stratiform sulphide lenses, almost entirely pyrite
211825	433987	6244530	outcrop	grab	Siltstone with white glance on fracture surfaces
211826	434297	6244540	outcrop	grab	Coarse wacke with disseminated sulphide, mainly pyrite
211827	434288	6244538	outcrop	grab	Coarse wacke with disseminated sulphide, mainly pyrite
TDN-1	433730	6244591	float	0.2	Quartz+carbonate alteration
TDN-2	433858	6244637	outcrop	grab	Quartz + carbonate alteration after sedimentary rock
TDN-3	433856	6244636	outcrop	0.75	Quartz stockwork with 1% pyrite in sedimentary rock
TDN-4	433931	6244705	outcrop	0.5	Quartz + carbonate alteration after sedimentary rock
TDN-5	433940	6244700	outcrop	0.5	Quartz + carbonate alteration after sedimentary rock with 1-3% pyrite, disseminated and as uncommon blebs
TDN-6	434032	6244844	outcrop	grab	
TDN-7	434027	6244818	outcrop	grab	

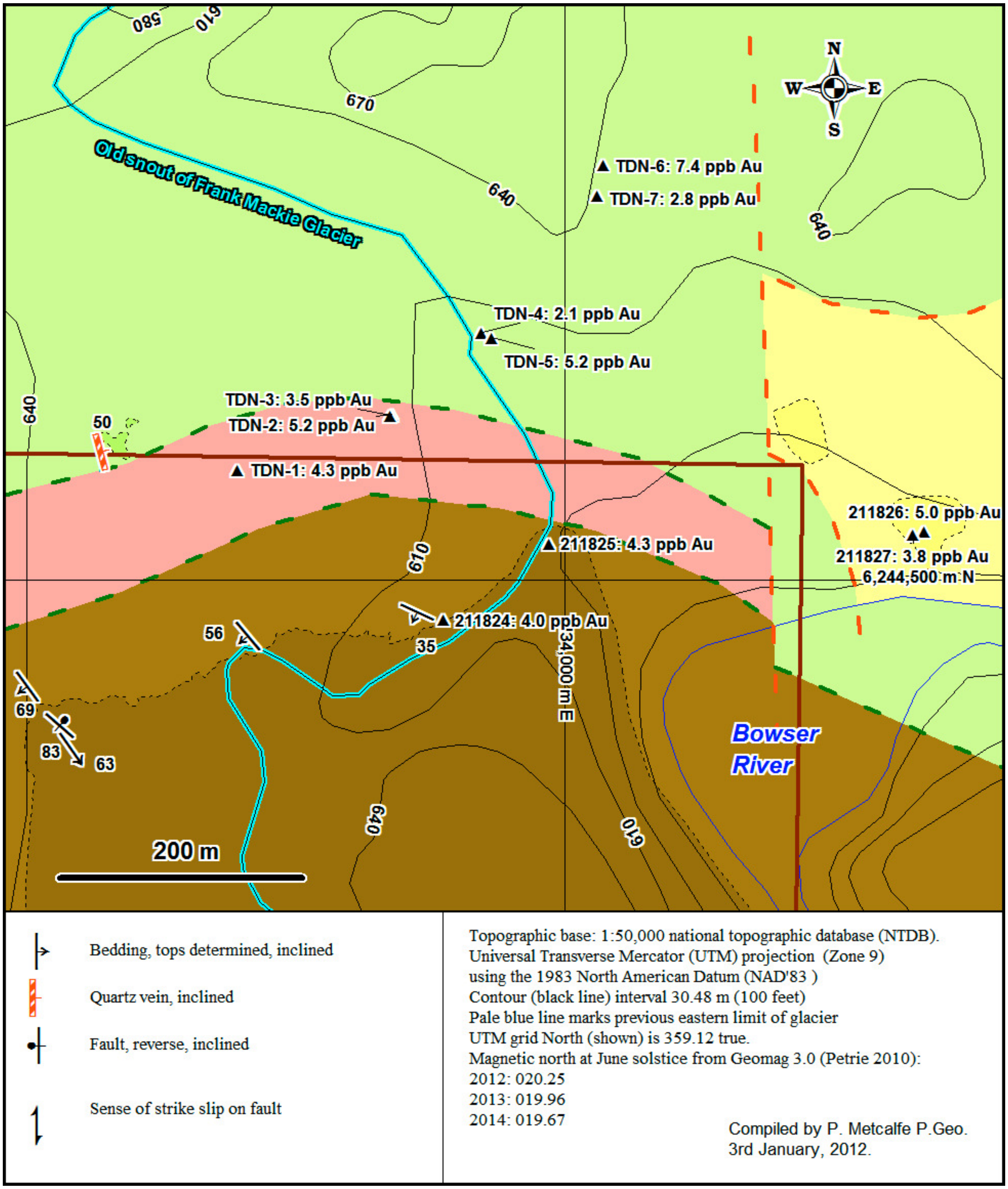


Figure 5. Geological map (1:5,000 scale) showing 2011 fieldwork and sample locations. Geological units are coloured as for Figure 4. The pale blue line marks the old position of the snout of the receding Frank Mackie Glacier. Darker-coloured areas with dotted margins mark outcrops.

Analytical procedures

All samples from the field program were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories for analysis. Rock samples were crushed to 80% passing -10 mesh. A 250 gm split was then pulverised to 85% passing -200 mesh. A 30 gm aliquot was leached in hot (95°C) *aqua regia*. The solution was then analysed using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Map compilation

Waypoint locations were downloaded and integrated with the topographic database as error circles with a radius twice that of the recorded satellite error. Outcrop extents were plotted accurately using the downloaded tracks from the GPS, save for inaccessible parts of cliff outcrops. Structural data were plotted using standard geological symbols adapted from the Geological Survey of Canada. The single exception to established procedure was that, where necessary, structural symbols were plotted along strike from the field station to avoid obscuring data points or small outcrops.

Results of 2011 fieldwork

The fieldwork confirmed and somewhat augmented previous studies (Alldrick and Britton 1991). A map of the area traversed is shown in Figure 5. The area is underlain predominantly by a massive coarse siliciclastic unit, overlain by thinly bedded to thickly laminated dark grey siliciclastic unit. A contact between the units was not observed.

Coarse volcanosedimentary unit (Betty Creek Formation)

On the north of the line of traverse, massive outcrops were examined which weathered prominently and which had been ice-scoured comparatively recently, permitting examination of textures. The lithology weathers a pale greenish grey with abundant streaks of oxidised sulphide and is medium greenish grey on broken surfaces. Lithology varies somewhat but in general consists of a coarse wacke to coarse lithic grit with a median matrix grain size of 3-4 mm. Grains are angular to subangular, unsorted and range in size from the matrix to as coarse as 50 cm; larger clasts are subrounded. The matrix contains abundant calcite.

The unit contains feldspar grains unidentifiable as to species but with concentric zoning and therefore probably plagioclase, derived from an intermediate to basic volcanic rock. The lithology is consistent with those present in the large volume of reworked volcanic material deposited peripheral to and upsection from intermediate volcanic rocks erupted in earliest Jurassic time. The blanket assignation of such rocks to the “Betty Creek Formation” (Grove 1986) is problematic because, unless the Stewart camp were the site of a supervolcano, the formation as defined represents the intermixed products of several stratovolcanoes whose facies transitions are not well documented. With this *caveat*, the name “Betty Creek Formation” can be assigned to these rocks.

Fine siliciclastic unit (Salmon River Formation)

Roughly 200 m to the south of the outcrops of coarse volcanogenic sedimentary rock is a large outcrop exposing thinly bedded to thickly laminated siltstone, fine sandstone and minor shale. The beds exhibit grading. Moderate dip and facing direction are to the southwest; beds are largely homoclinal with minor parasitic folding, consistent with location on the northeastern limb of a northwest trending syncline.

The sequence observed becomes rustier downsection and contains, in places, aggregates of very fine-grained pyrite elongated parallel to bedding. These rocks were previously examined for fossils (Alldrick and Britton 1991) and on that basis were assigned to the Salmon River Formation.

Alteration and mineralization

An area of alteration noted by Alldrick and Briton (*ibid.*) occurs in the massive unit near the eastern edge of the area studied. The alteration consists of weak bleaching and possibly clay alteration, but the latter might be the result of acid bleaching from decay of sulphide in the rock. The rock contains as much as 10% finely disseminated pyrite but, apparently, no economic mineralization (see below).

Structural history

The few observations that could be made in the time available are consistent with those of previous studies (*ibid.*) where the bedded strata lie on the southwest-facing, northeast limb of a horizontal to gently inclined syncline. Results from reprocessing of the airborne geophysical data of Acorn *et al.* (2009) by Mira Geoscience (Walus 2011) are also consistent with this model.

Geochemical results

Locations of geochemical samples taken during fieldwork are shown in Figure 5. None returned greater than trace quantities of economically significant metals, other than anomalous but very low As values. The analytical report is presented in Appendix III.

INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fieldwork, severely curtailed as it was by weather, confirmed that the central part of the Tide North property is underlain by a sequence of volcanosedimentary rocks identifiable as lowermost Jurassic (Betty Creek Formation) and an overlying unit of thinly bedded to thickly laminated siliciclastic lithic sedimentary rocks correlated with the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation. The rhyolitic unit of the Mount Dilworth Formation was not observed but previous workers have noted its outcrop on ground presently covered by Tide North. 2011 fieldwork tested and could not reject the hypothesis that this sequence is presented in a syncline with the Salmon River Formation in its core.

A flat-lying anomalously conductive zone, previously detected using an airborne geophysical survey, lies at the axis of the presumed syncline. Its horizontal attitude is entirely consistent with stratiform, or at least stratabound mineralization, possibly of the type discovered in a similar stratigraphic position at Eskay Creek. The target is blind, but the bedding-parallel sulphide observed during fieldwork strongly suggests that the cause of the anomaly is, at least in part, sulphide mineralization. It is recommended that the anomaly be tested by diamond drilling followed by a downhole pulse electromagnetic survey to define the anomaly better; this survey should be designed to cover a larger area than that covered by the airborne survey. It is further recommended that the drilling and geophysical work be augmented by property-scale structural mapping of the host rocks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges the work of Dani Alldrick and Jim Britton of the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, upon whose work the mapping was based. The author takes full responsibility for any misinterpretation of their work herein.

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APPENDIX I: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, PAUL METCALFE, do hereby state:

1. That I am a resident of British Columbia, with a business address at P.O. Box 289, Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X0;
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Durham (B.Sc. Hons. *Dunelm*. 1977), a graduate of the University of Manitoba (M.Sc. 1981) and a graduate of the University of Alberta (Ph.D. 1987);
3. That I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;
4. That I have worked as a geologist for a total of 34 years since my graduation from the University of Durham, including employment as a postdoctoral research fellow by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit at the University of British Columbia and at the Geological Survey of Canada;
5. That my experience since graduation from Durham has been mainly within the western cordillera of North, Central and South America and has given me considerable knowledge of Cordilleran geology, and of geological and geochemical exploration techniques and:
6. That have several years' experience working in northwestern Stikinia.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 3rd day of January, 2012.

"P. Metcalfe"

Dr. Paul Metcalfe P.Geo.

APPENDIX II: STATEMENT OF COSTS

Table 3. Statement of costs

Item	Total Days	Rate	Total
P Metcalfe	2.0	675.00	$1,350.00
S Conley	2.0	375.00	750.00
W Crocker	2.0	600.00	1,200.00
Mob/Demob			610.92
Room & Board			759.82
Helicopter			1,246.22
Expendables and small tools			28.72
Analyses			132.33
Reporting			3,500.00
Total			$9,578.01

APPENDIX III: ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Auramex Resources Corporation**
750 Grand Blvd.
North Vancouver BC V7L 3W4 Canada

Submitted By:	Wayne Crocker
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	September 02, 2011
Report Date:	October 09, 2011
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11004422.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Tide North
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	11

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP	Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
STOR-RJT	Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage

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

Invoice To: Auramex Resources Corporation
750 Grand Blvd.
North Vancouver BC V7L 3W4
Canada

CC: Bob Plummer
Paul Metcalfe

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	11	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX3	11	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Auramex Resources Corporation**
750 Grand Blvd.
North Vancouver BC V7L 3W4 Canada

Project: Tide North
Report Date: October 09, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11004422.1

	Method	WGHT	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	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	2	0.01	0.001
211824	Rock	0.19	31.8	67.1	24.3	126	0.6	29.9	10.3	424	14.86	141.2	4.0	1.3	36	0.9	5.1	0.1	20	0.80	0.376
211825	Rock	0.82	55.0	22.5	11.3	123	0.2	65.8	11.1	368	3.17	40.4	4.3	1.2	64	1.0	1.5	0.1	15	0.95	0.039
211826	Rock	0.55	29.7	14.9	18.6	159	0.2	40.8	7.3	401	6.70	68.0	5.0	2.6	35	0.7	1.5	<0.1	14	0.82	0.132
211827	Rock	0.57	14.2	23.3	9.7	93	0.3	11.7	4.1	602	6.25	32.9	3.8	2.1	63	0.3	0.8	<0.1	18	1.46	0.101
TDN-1	Rock	1.06	2.6	65.3	5.0	279	0.6	32.1	7.7	834	4.34	<0.5	4.3	0.3	102	3.4	0.2	<0.1	71	6.69	0.740
TDN-2	Rock	0.79	25.0	173.5	1032	34	26.6	2.1	6.5	126	1.98	42.0	5.2	0.8	10	0.2	59.9	<0.1	7	0.18	0.108
TDN-3	Rock	0.60	22.4	17.9	116.7	61	3.3	6.0	10.0	134	2.60	54.8	3.5	0.9	11	0.3	6.5	<0.1	8	0.26	0.121
TDN-4	Rock	0.92	5.4	4.8	8.1	41	0.9	1.9	2.5	50	0.77	7.8	2.1	<0.1	3	0.1	0.9	<0.1	3	0.02	0.007
TDN-5	Rock	1.30	8.9	19.9	16.1	190	1.9	17.5	35.8	218	5.72	22.5	5.2	3.9	56	2.1	1.3	0.1	24	0.78	0.363
TDN-6	Rock	1.17	101.3	8.6	14.2	8	7.3	10.9	14.5	63	12.72	306.7	7.4	0.4	3	0.4	1.8	<0.1	6	0.02	0.005
TDN-7	Rock	0.91	13.1	1.4	10.3	3	0.2	1.9	9.0	21	0.60	20.1	2.8	1.4	10	0.1	1.5	<0.1	9	0.09	0.057

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Report Date: October 09, 2011

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Method		1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
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
211824	Rock	18	2	1.23	10	0.017	2	1.86	0.033	0.18	0.1	0.27	2.5	0.7	>10	5	31.9	<0.2
211825	Rock	3	4	0.65	73	0.001	2	1.15	0.032	0.14	<0.1	0.50	1.4	1.1	1.94	3	2.9	<0.2
211826	Rock	27	18	0.46	28	0.003	1	1.11	0.033	0.15	<0.1	0.38	1.6	0.6	5.62	3	1.1	<0.2
211827	Rock	15	17	0.43	51	0.002	2	1.17	0.024	0.19	<0.1	0.21	1.5	0.3	4.38	3	2.8	<0.2
TDN-1	Rock	12	27	0.42	37	0.038	<1	0.39	0.006	0.06	1.2	0.11	1.2	<0.1	2.79	2	7.0	<0.2
TDN-2	Rock	20	2	0.06	176	<0.001	1	0.60	0.038	0.15	<0.1	0.19	0.7	0.9	0.39	<1	2.7	<0.2
TDN-3	Rock	15	6	0.07	56	0.003	<1	0.32	0.061	0.14	<0.1	0.13	0.8	5.6	2.18	1	0.5	<0.2
TDN-4	Rock	2	2	0.01	38	<0.001	<1	0.14	0.007	0.07	0.2	0.04	0.4	0.2	0.11	<1	<0.5	<0.2
TDN-5	Rock	14	6	0.20	38	0.003	2	0.63	0.033	0.24	<0.1	0.11	3.2	3.0	3.74	2	<0.5	<0.2
TDN-6	Rock	2	2	0.01	6	0.002	1	0.18	0.039	0.10	<0.1	0.30	0.6	57.6	>10	<1	<0.5	<0.2
TDN-7	Rock	6	1	0.01	86	0.002	2	0.26	0.046	0.18	<0.1	0.05	0.7	2.7	0.24	<1	<0.5	<0.2

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750 Grand Blvd.
North Vancouver BC V7L 3W4 Canada

Project: Tide North
Report Date: October 09, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11004422.1

	Method	WGHT	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	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	2	0.01	0.001
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		12.2	109.1	123.4	300	1.7	36.9	7.2	571	2.38	24.7	106.7	6.9	61	2.4	5.2	6.6	41	0.67	0.076
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	5.7	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08
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	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.1	2.9	3.2	45	<0.1	2.4	3.6	536	1.92	<0.5	3.1	5.6	61	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	35	0.44	0.069
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.2	2.1	3.1	44	<0.1	2.4	3.8	538	1.94	0.7	3.1	5.0	67	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	38	0.49	0.073

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	Method	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	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
Reference Materials																		
STD DS8	Standard	14	111	0.58	249	0.110	3	0.86	0.080	0.40	2.8	0.17	1.9	5.2	0.16	4	4.7	4.7
STD DS8 Expected		14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5
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																		
G1	Prep Blank	13	6	0.46	139	0.103	<1	0.88	0.094	0.46	<0.1	<0.01	1.8	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	12	7	0.49	174	0.118	<1	1.01	0.117	0.51	0.1	<0.01	1.9	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2