GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the AUMAX PROJECT

AUMAX 1-5 CLAIMS

(tenure numbers 981706, 09, 12, 14-15)

NTS: 92J/9E

Latitude 50°35'N Longitude 122°03'W

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

Work performed between September 1 and 3, 2012

For
Cresval Capital Corp.
Suite 900, 570 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1

By:
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April 25, 2013

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Aumax Project

TOTAL COST $9,223.93
AUTHOR(S) **Jean Pautler**
SIGNATURE(S) "jean pautler"
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) **5442785**
YEAR OF WORK **2012**
PROPERTY NAME **Aumax Project**
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) **Aumax 1, 5 claims (tenure numbers 981706, 981715)**
COMMODITIES SOUGHT **Au**
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN **part of 092JNE 172**
MINING DIVISION **Lillooet**
NTS / BCGS **92J/9E / 92J 060**
LATITUDE **____50_____º ____35_____' __00_____"**
LONGITUDE **_____122____º ___03_____' _____00_____"** (at centre of work)
UTM Zone **10** EASTING **567800m** NORTHING **5602500m**
OWNER(S) **Cresval Capital Corp.**
MAILING ADDRESS Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work] **Cresval Capital Corp.**
MAILING ADDRESS Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1
REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude (**do not use abbreviations or codes**)

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault, which is related to gold mineralization on the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km to the north. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property.

The Aumax Project covers the Upper Aumax zone, part of the Aumax Minfile gold showing. Previous exploration on the property, undertaken between 1990 and 2004, has involved minor hand trenching, mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 metre by 200 metre greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic. The deposit model is the gold-quartz vein deposit model such as the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine in British Columbia, 60 km to the northwest, which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au.

In 2012 the Upper Aumax zone was traced 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As from the northwest property area, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990 have not been followed up.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

#21039 Polischuk, Gary, 1991. Prospecting assessment report, Zee mineral claim.
#26236 Polischuk, Gary, 1999. Prospecting assessment report on the Aumax property.
#27540 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2004. Report on geochemical surveys and trenching on the Aumax property.
#28134 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2006. Report on trenching and drilling on the Aumax property.

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change **Confirmation**

Recorder: MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)

Submitter: MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)

Recorded: 2013/APR/12

Effective: 2013/APR/12

D/E Date: 2013/APR/12

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5442785**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological

Work Start Date: 2012/SEP/01
Work Stop Date: 2012/SEP/03
Total Value of Work: $ 9238.53
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	Days Fwd	Area (ha)	Applied Work Value	Fee
981706	AUMAX 1	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	2015/JAN/02	619	431.03	$ 3654.93	$ 0.00
981709	AUMAX 2	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	2015/JAN/02	619	287.34	$ 2436.52	$ 0.00
981712	AUMAX 3	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	2015/JAN/02	619	164.16	$ 1391.96	$ 0.00
981714	AUMAX 4	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	2015/JAN/02	619	164.22	$ 1392.51	$ 0.00
981715	AUMAX 5	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	2015/JAN/02	619	41.04	$ 348.01	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 9223.93

PAC name: Cresval Capital Corp.
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 14.60

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0
Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

1.0 Executive Summary

The 1,087 hectare Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, 16 kilometres southwest of Lillooet approximately 258 km by road northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia at a latitude of 50°35'N and longitude of 122°03'W. The property is accessible from Lillooet via logging roads from Highway 99. The property comprises the Aumax 1-5 Mineral Tenure Online claims, 100% owned by Cresval Capital Corp. The adjoining Aumax 6-7 claims, consisting of an additional 390 hectares, were acquired by Cresval on April 24, 2013, but do not constitute part of this report.

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault, which is related to gold mineralization on the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km to the north. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property.

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. The Bralorne Gold Mining District covers five past producing gold mines, one of which is currently producing (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex, 60 km northwest of the Aumax Project, produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-I6.

The Aumax Project covers the Upper Aumax zone (part of the Aumax Minfile gold showing) covering variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 metre by 200 metre greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic. Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As from the northwest property area, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990 have not been followed up.

Previous exploration on the property, undertaken between 1990 and 2004, has involved minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling. The 2012 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) over the northwest property area and the Upper Aumax zone to evaluate the soil anomalies and to trace the Upper Aumax zone along trend to the south.

In 2012 the Upper Aumax zone was traced 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

There is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

There is excellent potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au *(Ash and Alldrick ,1996)* based on the presence of a significant gold-silver-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly (open along strike to the north and south) evidence of gold-silver mineralization (0.98 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1), evidence of possible continuity to the north and south (unexplored rusty fracture zone and gossans), untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies in the northwest and southwest property areas, paucity of previous exploration across the property, and similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect), located 5 km to the north.

An exploration program, consisting of prospecting, mapping, sampling, grid soils and trenching at a cost of $50,000, is recommended on the Aumax Project. The program would involve excavator trenching on the Upper Aumax zone, extension of the soil grid to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the zone along strike, prospecting, mapping and sampling of the 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone, gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest and the Cayoosh Fault area, and grid soils in the northwest and southwest property areas to follow up the reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalous soils from 1990.

Table of Contents

Page

List of Illustrations

Page

List of Tables

Appendices

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Cresval Capital Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia to plan, direct and implement the 2012 exploration program on the Aumax Project, undertaken between September 1 and 3, 2012, and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The author was assisted by Mr. Reid Goldie, of Goldbridge, British Columbia.

The 2012 exploration program consisted of an initial property evaluation primarily of the Upper Aumax zone, which covers a gold-silver-arsenic soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic, with geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples).

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and km (kilometres) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency electromagnetic type of geophysical survey. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton and oz/t to troy ounces per metric tonne. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi) and sulphide (S). Minerals found in the Aumax property area include pyrite (iron sulphide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates) and galena (lead sulphide) and tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-iron-silver, arsenic-antimony sulphide).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data.

- Research of Minfile data at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm .

- Research of mineral titles at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace and http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca .
- Review of annual assessment and company reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Review of news releases and other proprietary data of Cresval Capital Corp.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the region having worked on regional programs in the area for Teck Exploration Limited from 1989 to 1991, and on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2011.
- Work conducted on the property by and under the supervision of the author between September 1 and 3, 2012.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under section 2.2, “Source Documents” and section 20.0, “References”. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done, but the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Aumax Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The Aumax property was examined and evaluated by the author between September 1 and 3, 2012.

An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, trenching, geophysical surveys and professional fees in British Columbia.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents were reviewed for this study as identified under section 2.2, “Source Documents”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim summary in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 to 3)

The Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located 16 kilometres southwest of Lillooet (31 km by road), which is 258 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia via Highway 99 *(Figures 1 and 3)*. The Aumax property is situated between Cayoosh and Phair Creeks, the former along which Highway 99 is situated *(Figure 2)*. The property is centred at a latitude of 50°35'N and longitude of 122°03'W.

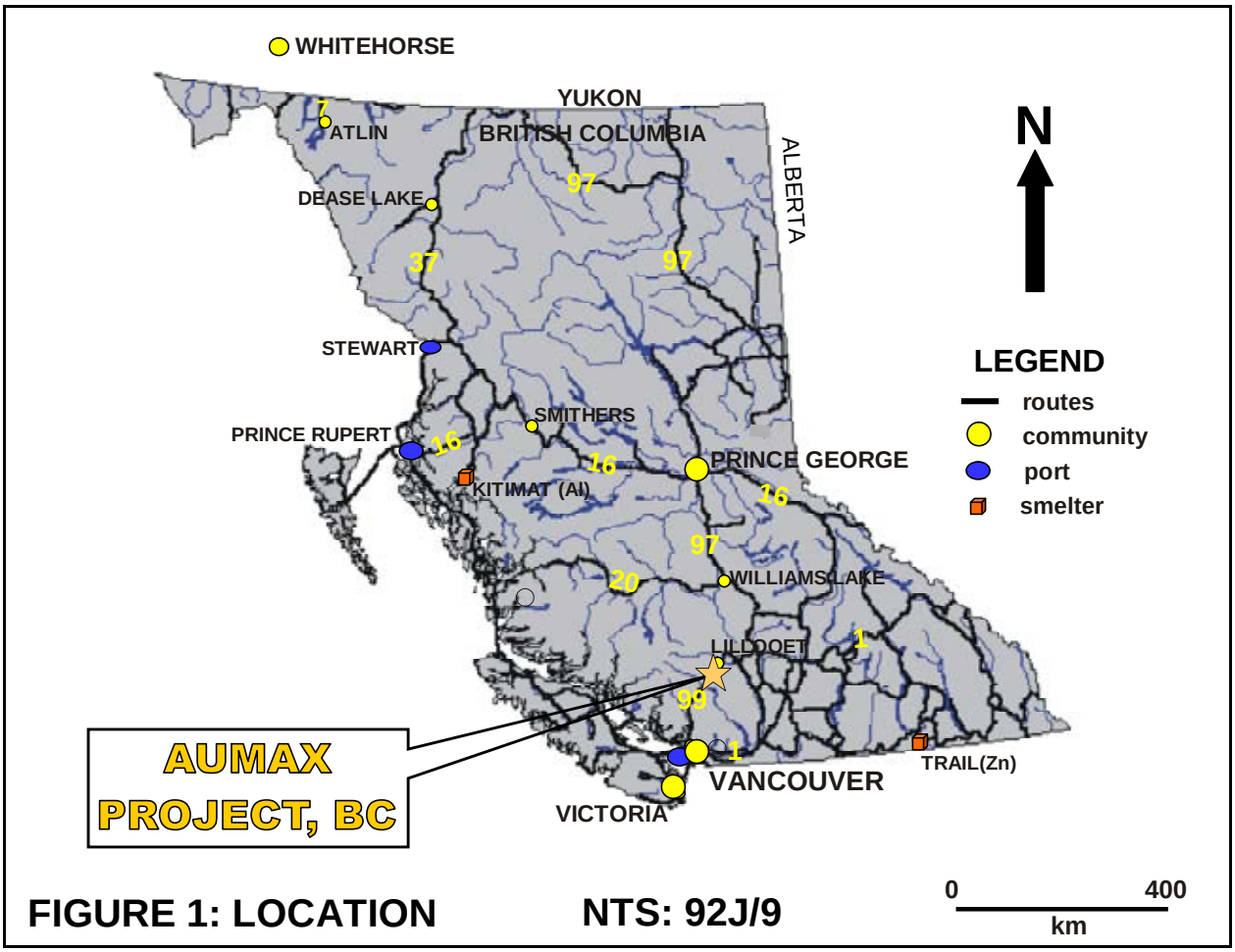


FIGURE 1: LOCATION NTS: 92J/9

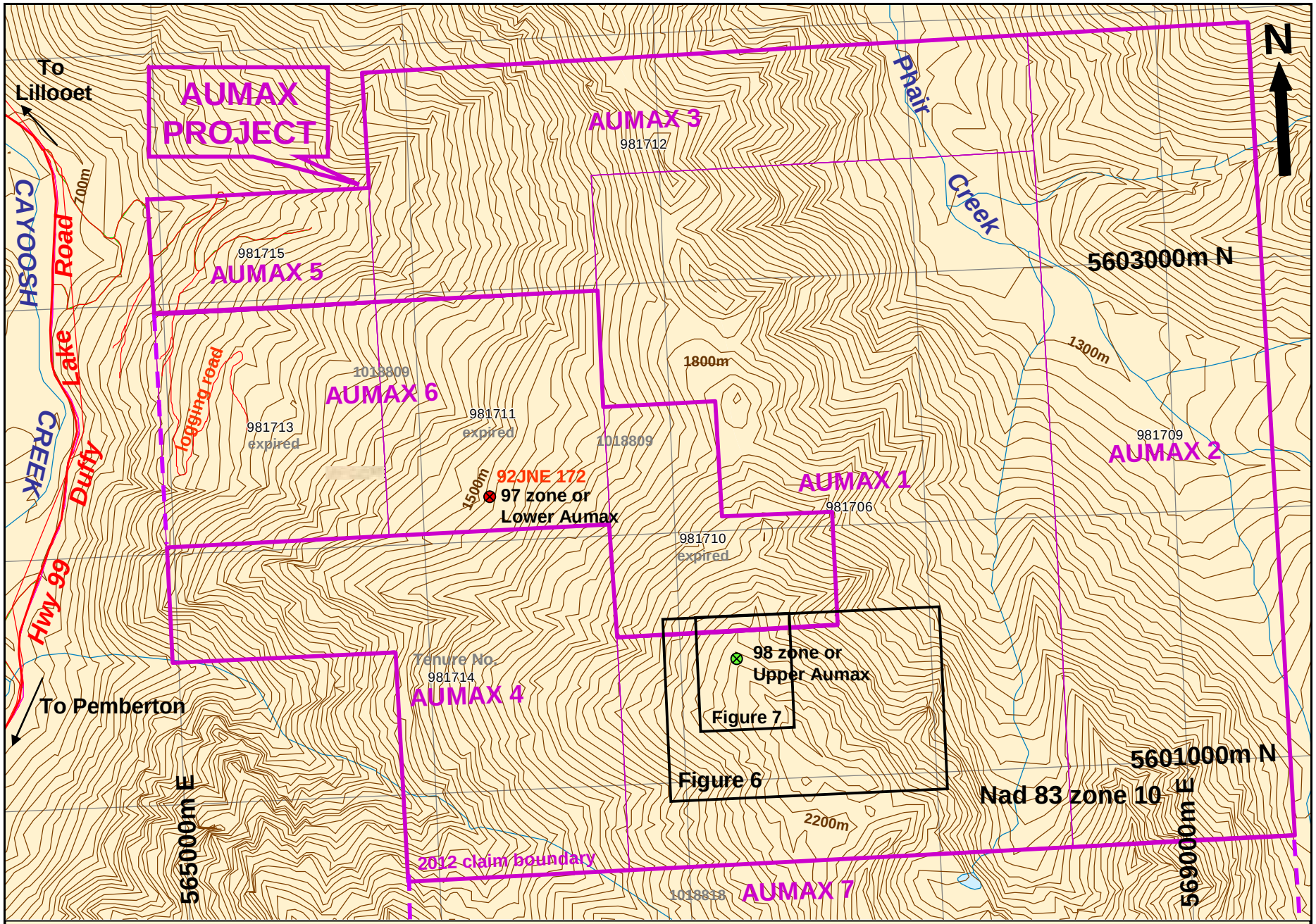


FIGURE 2: CLAIM & INDEX MAP SCALE 1 km ⊗ MINFILE occurrence ⊗ other showing

4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

In 2012 the Aumax Project comprised the Aumax 1-5 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) claims consisting of 5 contiguous claims covering an area of 1,087.8 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia *(Figure 2).* All claims were staked in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheet 92J/9E, available for viewing at http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca and have not been legally surveyed. The 2012 work was completed on the Aumax 1 and 5 claims (981706 and 981715).

The claims are registered in the name of Cresval Capital Corp., Client Number 205969. A detailed statement of claims is enclosed in Appendix I with a table summarizing pertinent claim data shown below. The Aumax 6-7 claims were recently acquired by Cresval on April 24, 2013, but do not constitute part of this report.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Issue Date	Current Expiry	New Expiry Date
Aumax 1	981706	431.0341	April 23, 2012	April 23, 2013	January 2, 2015*
Aumax 2	981709	287.3441	April 23, 2012	April 23, 2013	January 2, 2015*
Aumax 3	981712	164.1569	April 23, 2012	April 23, 2013	January 2, 2015*
Aumax 4-5	981714-15	205.2637	April 23, 2012	April 23, 2013	January 2, 2015*
TOTAL		**1087.7988**			
Aumax 6-7	1018809,18	390.02	April 24, 2013	April 25, 2014	April 25, 2014

*new expiry date based on acceptance of this report for assessment

There are no parks in the area of the claims and due to the expanse of parks in the region *(Figure 3)* it is not anticipated that additional parks will be created or that existing boundaries will change.

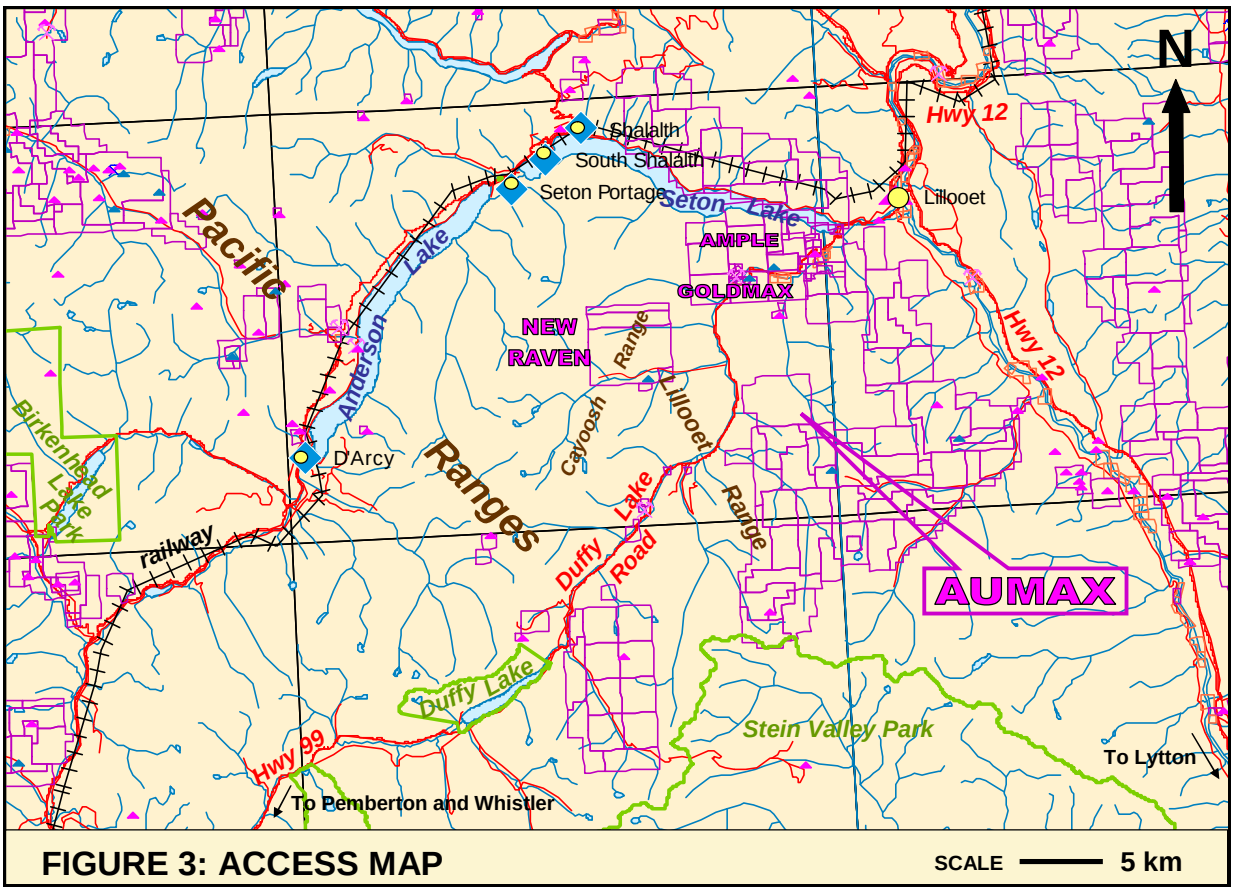
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access and Local Resources (Figures 2 and 3)

Access to the property from Lillooet (a railway terminal) is via the Duffey Lake road (Highway 99) which runs along the east side of Cayoosh Creek. The Pamco logging road, 20.5 km south of Lillooet on the east side of the highway, accesses the northwestern property area *(Figure 2)*. ATV access is necessary beyond 0.5 km and extends up to the Lower Aumax zone, at approximately the 8 km point. The Upper Aumax zone can be accessed by a further 1.5 km hike to the southeast. Alternatively helicopter access is available in Lillooet, 20 minutes by helicopter to the north. Lillooet is accessible via Highway 99 North from Vancouver through Squamish and Whistler to Pemberton, then Lillooet *(Figure 3)*.

Lillooet, the closest town *(Figure 3)*, has a population of approximately 2,700 with main industries including forestry, service hub, railway, tourism, logging, agriculture, and more recently wine production. Facilities include a hospital, RCMP station, post office, motels

and hotels, grocery stores, service stations, restaurants, recreation facilities and a 3,990 foot paved airstrip. Lillooet is the trading centre for an area population of approximately 4,000-5,000.



5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figures 2 and 3)

The Aumax property lies within the Lillooet Range along the southeastern margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of southwestern British Columbia *(Figures 2 and 3)*. The topography is relatively rugged with elevations ranging from approximately 760m on the Pamco Road in the northwestern property area to slightly over 2260m on the ridge above the Upper Aumax showing in the southern property area. Tree line is at approximately 2100m. Vegetation primarily consists of fir, pine and spruce, except for alpine vegetation in the Upper Aumax showing area.

Water is available year round from Cayoosh Creek, Phair Creek and their tributaries (see Figure 2). The area has hot, dry summers and cold winters with high snowfall. The exploration season extends from May through October. There do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments and suitable lands occur for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites. Hydro-electric power is generated at Seton Portage, with the closest power lines at the east end of Seton Lake, approximately 12 km northeast of the property.

6.0 HISTORY

The Aumax Project covers the Upper Aumax zone, part of the Aumax Minfile gold showing *(Figure 2)* as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 *(Minfile, 2013)*. Previous exploration, undertaken between 1990 and 2004, has involved minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling. A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and various private company data, is tabulated below:

1990 Initial prospecting in area by Gary Polischuk, with the discovery of listwanite, and anomalous gold-arsenic in soils with significant results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As in soil from the northwest and southwest portions of the current Aumax property, respectively *(Polischuk, 1991)*.

1997 Discovery of Lower Aumax zone (not on Aumax property in 2012) by Randy and Gary Polischuk during logging road construction and follow up prospecting, returning 6.17 g/t gold, 2610 g/t silver and 0.23% copper from a grab sample from a trench at the 8 km mark *(Polischuk, 1999)*.

1998-99 Discovery of Upper Aumax zone by Gary Polischuk (on Aumax property) with 650 and 4560 ppb Au in soil from a 10-15m wide rusty zone *(Polischuk, 1999*). A channel sample of red oxide from a small follow up hand trench returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m. Check sampling by Cross Lake Minerals Ltd. returned 0.982 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag over 3m and maximum soil values in 1999 included 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% As *(Polischuk, 1999*).

2004 Collection of 136 soils, 7 rock samples and one hand trench resulted in the delineation of a 100m by 200m, greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly at the Upper Aumax zone, with maximum values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic *(Dunn, 2004)*. The hand trench did not return any values of economic interest, but the zone was found to cover variably silicified and sericitized 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The structures were reported to visually continue at least 500m to the southeast *(Dunn, 2004)*.

2005 Three diamond drill holes, totaling 145.03m, were drilled and 2 trenches excavated on the Lower Aumax zone (not on Aumax property in 2012). Trenches defined trend of mineralization as 014°/87°W. All drill holes experienced poor core recovery (<50%) and were lost before target depth *(Dunn, 2006)*.

Cayoosh Creek has a history of limited placer gold production starting in the 1860's. Some of this production occurred immediately downstream of the property, near the mouth of Downton Creek.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 4)

The Aumax Project occurs within the Upper Paleozoic to Middle Mesozoic Bridge River Terrane, consisting of allochthonous oceanic rocks apparently accreted to North America in the Jurassic. The Bridge River Terrane includes the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex (a marine sedimentary and volcanic package) ultramafic rocks of the Permian Chism Creek Schist, and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Cayoosh Assemblage. Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Bridge River Complex (BRC), a major gold bearing sequence through the region, underlies the Aumax Project area.

The Bridge River Complex (**MmJBsv**) consists of an oceanic assemblage of greenstone and pelagic ribbon cherts, accompanied by lesser amounts of argillite and siliceous siltstone locally interleaved with small amounts of greywacke and limestone, which is exposed along a broad, complex antiformal structure that plunges northwest. Ultramafic rocks of the Chism Creek Schist (**PCh**) are considered to be fault-bounded thrust slivers and are typically serpentinized or partially altered to listwanite (quartz- carbonate alteration). The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite and flooded by pyrite.

The Cayoosh Assemblage (**JKcs**) is a turbiditic sequence characterized by upward coarsening, fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks including phyllitic argillite, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. The contact is locally conformable with the underlying Bridge River Complex and is defined above the stratigraphically highest chert horizon and locally by a thin intra-formational pebble conglomerate containing limestone, argillite and chert clasts *(Journeay and Mahoney, 1994)*.

The rocks have undergone penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism associated with Alpine style folding and large-scale imbrication of the Eastern Coast Belt with four periods of deformation, of Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age, noted. These include southwest-vergent folding and associated thrusting, northeast-vergent folding and associated thrusting, oblique southwest-vergent thrusting and associated dextral strike-slip faulting, and outward dipping extensional faulting that in the local area included detachment and northwestward displacement of the Bridge River Complex along the Cayoosh Creek Fault. *(Refer to Monger and Journeay, 1994.)*

The Bridge River Complex is intruded by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite (**LKTgd**) plutons within the eastern to central Bridge River Terrane (including the regional area of the Aumax property) and by Late Cretaceous quartz diorite plutons within the western Bridge River Terrane (**LKqd**) *(Figure 4)*.

Most of the Bridge River Complex exhibits only a pumpellyite-prehnite metamorphic grade but higher metamorphic grades (**MmJBgs**) are found in the valley of Cayoosh Creek and along the northeast side of the Shulaps Range.

Minor Eocene aged dacitic volcanic rocks (**Evd**) overlie the above units in the southern Anderson Lake area, approximately 15 km east of the Aumax property (*Figure 4)*.

Economically, the Bralorne Gold Mining District, known primarily for gold-quartz vein mineralization, covers five past producing gold mines, one of which is currently producing (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au *(Ash and Alldrick, 1996)*. Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings (Ample, Golden Cache and Bonanza) occur along the Cayoosh Creek Fault approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area, and the Raven Minfile gold-quartz vein showing lies 5 km northwest of Aumax (*Figures 2 and 4)*.

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 5)

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the sub-horizontal to shallow or moderate northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault *(Figures 4 and 5)*. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property *(Figures 4 and 5)*.

Greenstone is more evident on the property, but tends to predominate due to its less recessive nature compared to the sedimentary units. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. Listwanite has been previously mapped in the southwest property area and is noted within the Lower Aumax zone *(Polischuk, 1999)*. Pyritic greenstone occurs in the northwest property area.

The area southeast of the Upper Aumax zone was found to be primarily underlain by phyllite and argillite. This unit is cut by a north-northwest trending feldspar porphyry dyke, which may be continuous with a dyke previously mapped in the Upper Aumax zone. The dyke(s) exhibit the same trend as the mineralized fault system and may either have a relationship to mineralization, or may just intrude along the same structures. The Upper Aumax zone itself exhibits more complicated geology with greenstone, cherty or silicified argillite, and marble bands.

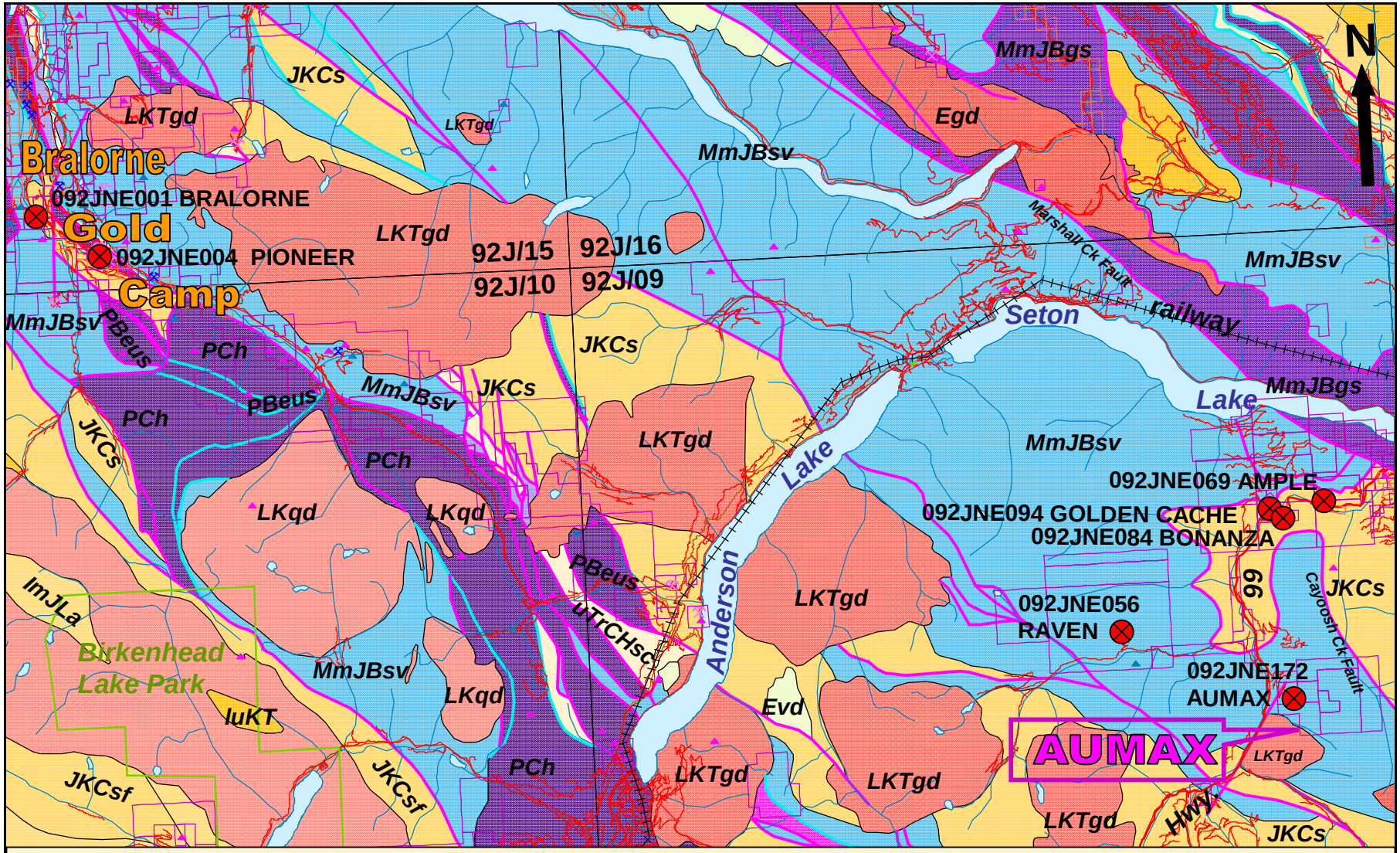


FIGURE 4:
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

⊗ SELECT MINFILE OCCURENCE

SCALE —— 5 km

LEGEND:

Evd: Eocene dacite

LKTgd: Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite

LKqd: Late Cretaceous quartz diorite

JKCs: Jur-Cret Cayoosh Assemblage sediments

JKCsf: fine clastics

uTrCHsc: Cadwallader Gp Hurley Fm coarse clastics

BRC: Bridge River Complex

MmJBsv: Miss.-M Jurassic BRC marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks

MmJBgs: BRC greenstone & greenschist

PCh: Permian Chism Creek Schist serpentinite, ultramafic rocks

Pbeus: Permian serpentinite, ultramafic rocks

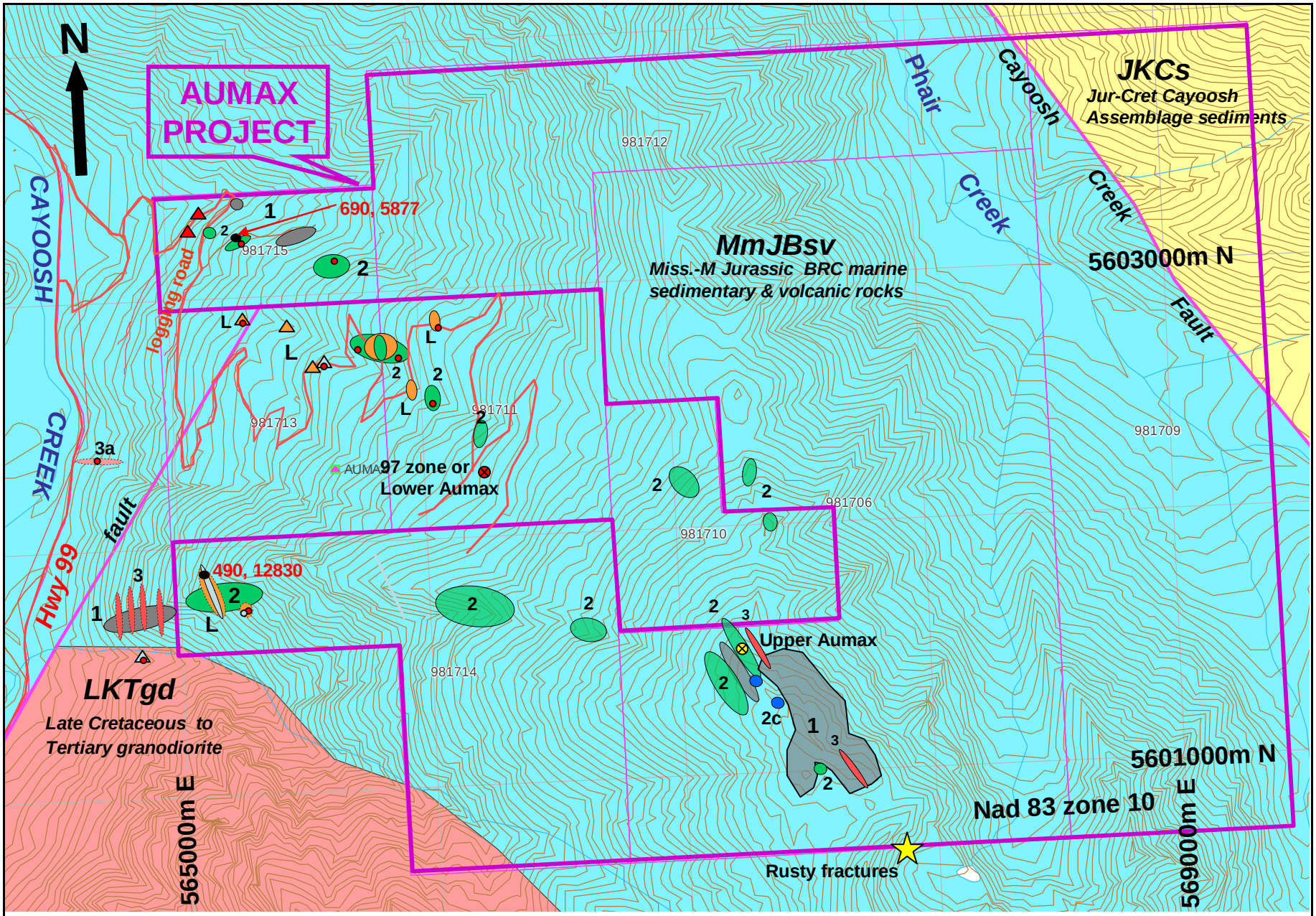


FIGURE 5: PROPERTY GEOLOGY SCALE 1 km *LEGEND on following page*

LEGEND for Figure 5

Late Cretaceous to Tertiary

- ***3a: aplite***
- ***3: feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks***
- ***LKTgd: granodiorite intrusive rocks***

Jurassic to Cretaceous

- ***JKCs: Cayoosh Assemblage sedimentary rocks***

Mississippian to Middle Jurassic

BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX

- ***MmJBsv: marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks***
  - ***2: greenstone***
  - ***L: listwanite***
  - ***2c: marble***
  - ***1: argillite, chert, cherty argillite, phyllite***

- **MINFILE OCCURENCE**
- **OTHER SHOWING**
- **490, 12830** ***previous soil results Au, As (ppb, ppm)***
- ***float***
- ***pyrite float***
- ***quartz float***
- ***outcrop/subcrop***
- ***pyrite present***
- ***quartz vein***

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 5 and 7)

The Aumax Project covers the 98 or Upper Aumax zone, part of the Aumax Minfile gold showing *(see Figures 2 and 5)* as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 *(Minfile, 2013)*. The location of the Upper Aumax zone has been defined by the author as the original 1999 hand trench on the zone (Trench 99-1) at 567259mE, 5601489mN, Nad 83, Zone 10 projection.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified and sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork (2 to 10 cm wide veins with listwanitized greenstone partings), pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The zone is characterized by a 10 to 15m wide, C-horizon soil gossan, returning maximum soil values of 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% arsenic. A channel sample of red oxide from a small hand trench (Trench 99-1) returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m. Check sampling by Cross Minerals returned 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m *(Polischuk, 1999).* The zone occurs within a 100 metre by 200 metre, greater than 100 ppb gold grid soil anomaly (open along strike), with maximum values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic *(Figure 7)*.

A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone *(Figure 5)* and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till *(Figure 7)*.

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As from the northwest property area, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property area were obtained in 1990 *(Polischuk, 1991)*. An examination of the northwest anomaly in 2012 indicated the presence of pyritic greenstone and possible shears. The southwest property area was not examined.

8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. Deposits are of post-Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. The following characteristics of the gold-quartz vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996).

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Largest concentrations of free gold are

commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate altered ultramafic rocks.

The mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks.

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions. On the Aumax Project mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and probable tetrahedrite-tennantite, related to fault zones hosted by metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks.

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellerium and boron, ±(cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Elemental associations at the Aumax Project are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc + cadmium. Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

Typical grade and tonnage figures average 30,000 tonnes grading 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag, but may be as large as 40 million tonnes. The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. These deposits are a major source of the world's gold production, however the veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore are only amenable to underground mining. Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

9.0 2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM (Figure 6)

The 2012 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) over the northwest property area and the Upper Aumax zone to evaluate existing gold-arsenic soil anomalies and to trace the Upper Aumax zone along trend to the south. The Upper Aumax zone covers a 100m by 200m gold±silver±arsenic grid soil anomaly with maximum values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic *(Figure 7)*.

The mapping has been discussed under sections 6.2 “Property Geology” and 7.3 “Mineralization”. The geochemistry is discussed below under the respective headings.

9.1 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure 6)

9.1.1 Procedure

A total of 11 rock, and 9 soil samples (denoted by “S”) were collected from the property in 2012 for geochemical analysis. All samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection. Sample locations, and descriptions with select results (gold, silver, arsenic and antimony), are documented in Appendix II and complete results are outlined in Appendix III. Sample locations with gold, silver and arsenic results are plotted on Figure 6.

The rock samples across the property primarily consisted of chip and grab samples of quartz veins, sulphide mineralization and altered zones, exposed as float, subcrop and outcrop. The samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. The soil samples were collected from the B horizon with a one meter hand auger by Reid Goldie and approximately 400-500 grams of soil were placed in waterproof Kraft bags. Samples were numbered and stations marked with flagging and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection.

All of the 2012 samples were delivered to ALS Minerals in Vancouver, an ISO 9001:2008 accredited facility, and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for precious and base metals. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III and available at http://www.alsglobal.com/upload/minerals/downloads/fee-schedules/2012. Complete results are also enclosed in Appendix III.

The samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Hg, K, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, S, W, U, V, and Zn using a 35 element ICP package (ME-ICP41) which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion and ICP-atomic emission spectrometry analysis. Gold was assayed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish using a 30g sample weight (Au-AA23). Rock sample preparation involved crushing a 1 kg split to 70% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split

was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Soil preparation involves drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories.

9.1.2 Results (Figure 6)

Significant values of 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony were returned from a soil sample 450m along strike to the south of the Upper Aumax zone (sample S2). Quartz veins, 40-50 cm wide, with grey patches and locally brecciated were evident in the area returning maximum values of 151 ppb Au, 0.7 ppm Ag, 1460 As and 38.0 ppm Sb (116291). A 100m wide zone with rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone *(Figure 5)*. Gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest of the zone.

A soil sample near the south end of the 2004 soil grid returned 529 ppb Au, 7.2 ppm Ag, 5910 As and 18.0 ppm Sb (S9), similar to previous values in the area, which ranged from 117 to 1,524 ppb Au. Another soil, 250m southeast of the Upper Aumax zone returned 357 ppb Au, 0.7 ppm Ag, 1040 As and 8.0 ppm Sb (S6).

A sample from Trench 99-1, which was sloughed in, returned only 151 ppb Au, 3.6 ppm Ag, 2720 As and 5 ppm Sb (116300) from strongly silicified, carbonate altered, limonitic and brecciated material. Previous samples from the trench ranged from 25 to 1085 ppb Au.

There is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at the Lower Aumax zone, and based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper association is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

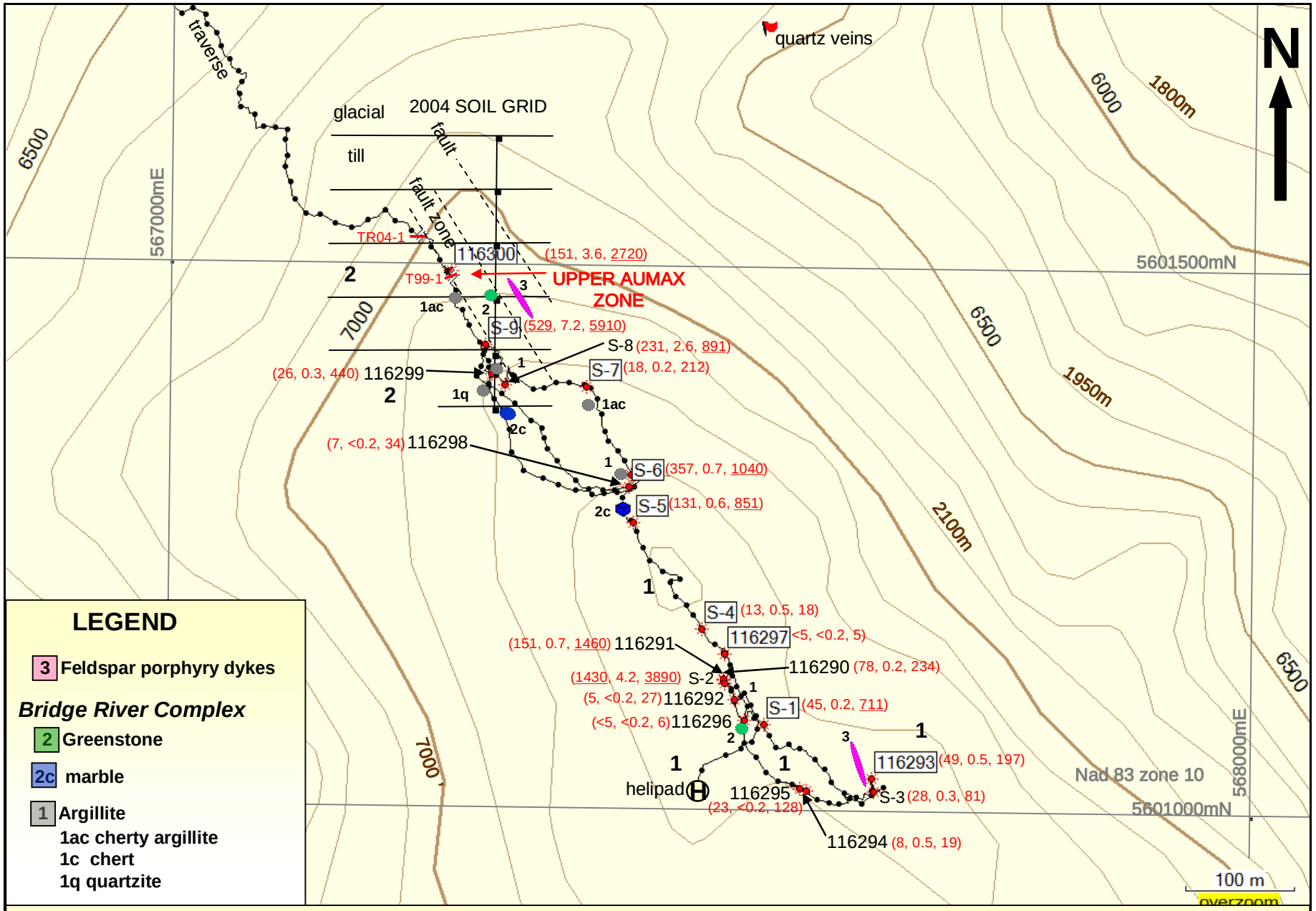


FIGURE 6: 2012 SAMPLE LOCATIONS

previous hand trench

2012 sample, S denotes soil

(13, 0.5, 18) RESULTS in (Au, Ag, As) (ppb, ppm, ppm)

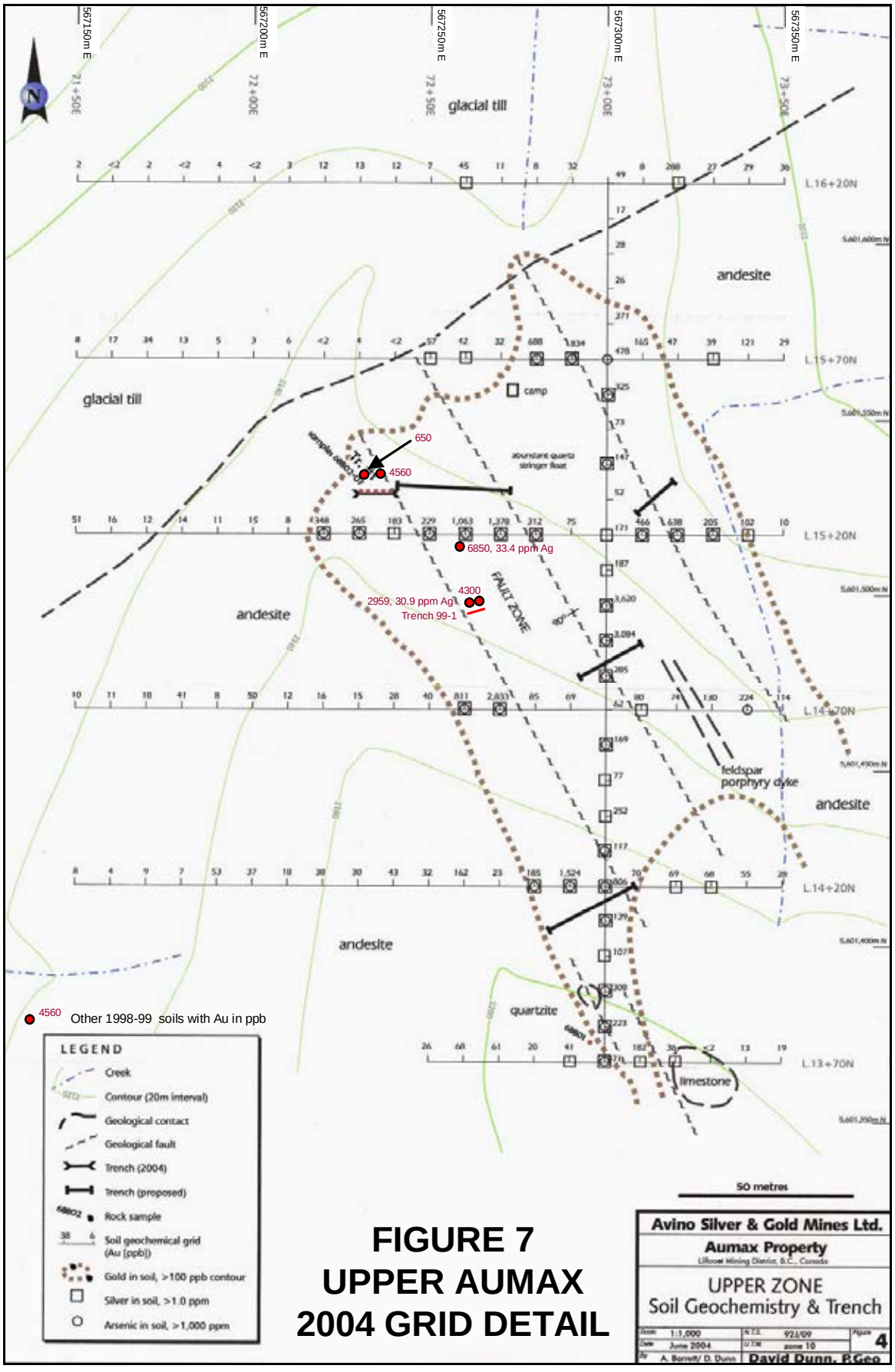


FIGURE 7
UPPER AUMAX
2004 GRID DETAIL

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original digital analytical certificates. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

11.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted within the 2012 Aumax property boundary.

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Aumax property is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

13.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Aumax Project to undertake a resource calculation.

14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2-4)

Three tenures adjoined the west-central portion of the Aumax Project in 2012, staked during the acquisition of the Aumax property by Cresval *(http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) (Figure 2)*. Tenure 981710, 61.58 ha in size, owned by S.J. Scott of Ontario, was situated within the central Aumax property, adjoining the Upper Aumax zone to the north. Tenure numbers 981711 and 981713, 84.188 ha in size, covered the Lower Aumax zone and were owned by S. J. Lawes of Princeton, British Columbia. The three tenures expired on April 23, 2013 and were acquired by Cresval on April 24, 2013.

A grab sample from the Lower Aumax zone in 1997 returned 6.17 g/t gold, 2610 g/t silver and 0.23% copper and many highly anomalous quartz-carbonate boulders were excavated on the zone in 1999, with maximum values of 2.2 g/t Au and 305 g/t Ag (Polischuk, 1999). Two trenches were excavated and 145.03m of NQ diamond drilling in three holes was drilled on the Lower Aumax in 2005 with poor recovery and did not reach target depth *(Dunn, 2006)*. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature.

Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings occur approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area *(Figures 3-4)*. Two of the showings, the Golden Cache and the Ample, are underground past producers as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey. There is some confusion between the two in the Minfile literature, so the following is primarily summarized from Kuran and McLeod (1997) and Pickett (2000).

Work on the Golden Cache (Minfile 092JNE094) commenced in 1887, producing spectacular native gold specimens, but only slightly over one thousand tons of ore was mined. The Ample Mine (Minfile 092JNE069), located 3 km to the east, was the most significant in the area, with at least eight adits and probably over 300m of underground workings. Production was likely only a few thousand tons based on the size of the tailings pile at the old mill site. Reported production of 2788 tonnes of ore averaging 8.12 grams of gold per tonne for a total recovery of 23 kilograms of gold between 1897 and 1901 is documented for the Golden Cache but may be for the Ample or both *(Tanguay, and Allen, 1983)*. The Bonanza prospect (Minfile 092JNE084) appears to cover the southern extension of the Golden Cache. The Bonanza and Ample were worked periodically from the 1900's to the 1930's.

The discovery of a new zone of quartz veins with native gold (Ample-Goldmax zone) by Mr. Gary Polischuk in 1994 prompted renewed interest in the property.

Homestake Canada Inc. optioned the Ample-Goldmax property from 1995 to 1998, completing VLF-EM, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys, hand and mechanized trenching and 4600m of diamond drilling in 28 holes. Intersections include 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m, including 1.2m of 66.34 g/t Au from DDH AG96-07, 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-I6 and 2.49 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-23 *(Kuran and McLeod, 1997)*. Gold-Ore Resources Limited optioned the property in 1998 and completed a 9-hole, 907m drill program in 1999, returning significant results including 5.46 g/t Au over 3.69m in AG-99-27, 9.53 g/t Au over 1.5 m in AG-99-30, and 0.80 g/t Au over 17.87m in AG-99-35 *(Pickett, 2000)*.

Supreme Resources Ltd. completed 438m of diamond drilling in seven holes on the Ample-Goldmax property in 2008. The program confirmed previous mineralization (6.6 g/t Au over 7.1m in hole AG-08-38 compared to 11.7 g/t Au over 8.2m in AG 96-07), extended another previously indicated zone of significant gold mineralization in drillhole AG-08-37 (4.2 g/t Au over 6.1m) and identified a new zone of near-surface gold mineralization in hole AG-08-39 (5.9 g/t Au over 8.5m) *(Stimson, 2008)*.

Mineralization at Ample-Goldmax, intermittently traced for 3 km along strike, is thought to be related to extension along the Cayoosh Fault, separating the hangingwall Bridge River Complex (argillite, phyllite and schist, and local greenstone) from the footwall Cayoosh assemblage. Narrow diorite and felsite dykes and sills intrude the stratigraphy. The mineralizing event is overprinted by an episode of irregular tight, commonly isoclinal folding. Quartz-carbonate veins are irregularly distributed within the zone and follow the local schistosity, generally trending northwest and dipping shallowly northeast. Minor arsenopyrite, pyrite and native gold occur in both quartz and wallrock,

with the best concentrations along graphitic ribbons within quartz veins and along quartz stringer margins. Veins are better developed within the more competent units (diorite).

The author has been unable to verify the above property information, except for the collection of visible gold in quartz from a vein along the main road on the Ample-Goldmax property during a brief visit in 1997. The information listed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Aumax Project which is the subject of this report.

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There is excellent potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au *(Ash and Alldrick ,1996)* based on the presence of a significant gold-silver-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly (open along strike to the north and south) evidence of gold-silver mineralization (0.98 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1), evidence of possible continuity to the north and south (unexplored rusty fracture zone and gossans), untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies in the northwest and southwest property areas, paucity of previous exploration across the property, and similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect) located 5 km to the north.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 metre by 200 metre greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic. Significant untested gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As from the northwest property area, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990 have not been followed up.

Previous exploration on the property was limited and concentrated on the Lower Aumax zone (not on current property) due to ease of access. Exploration on the Upper Aumax, undertaken between 1998 and 2004, has involved minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling.

The 2012 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) over the northwest property area and the Upper Aumax zone to evaluate the soil anomalies and to trace

the Upper Aumax zone along trend to the south. The program was successful in tracing the Upper Aumax zone 450m to the south, with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

There is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

An examination of the northwest reconnaissance soil anomaly in 2012 (690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As) indicated the presence of pyritic greenstone and possible shears, but no follow up samples were collected. The southwest reconnaissance soil anomaly (490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As) was not examined.

The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project and the gold mineralization may be related to the same structure, the Cayoosh Fault. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-I6 *(Kuran and McLeod, 1997)*.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Figure 7)

Extension of the soil grid on the Upper Aumax zone is recommended to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the zone along strike. Grid soils are also recommended in the northwest and southeast property areas to follow up the reconnaissance soils from 1990 returning 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As, respectively.

Property wide mapping, prospecting and sampling is recommended based on the lack of prior coverage of the entire property and the documentation of significant gossans and gold-arsenic reconnaissance soil anomalies within the property area outside of the Upper Aumax showing area. Priorities are the 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the Upper Aumax zone and gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest, and reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalous soils from 1990 in the northwest and southwest property areas. The vicinity of the Cayoosh Fault should also be investigated based on similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property.

Trenching, preferably with a small excavator, is recommended over the Upper Aumax zone. Targets have been delineated by Dunn (2004) and remain valid *(Figure 7)*.

The above program is expected to cost approximately $50,000.

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19.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Aumax Project”, dated April 25, 2013.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with more than 30 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia, managing the Anderson Lake gold project southeast of the Bralorne camp and conducting regional programs and property examinations throughout the regional area from 1989 to 1991, all for Teck Exploration Limited. The author worked on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2011 and also has experience in the Wells-Barkerville and Atlin gold quartz camps.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC Registration Number 19804).

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

5) I planned, directed and implemented the 2012 program on the Aumax Project which was conducted between September 1 and 3, 2012 and reviewed pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Cresval Capital Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Cresval Capital Corp. and my professional relationship with Cresval Capital Corp. is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 25th day of April, 2013.

“Signed and Sealed”

_____

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

20.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Statement of Claims

(http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca)

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
981706	AUMAX 1	205969 (100%)	092J	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	431.0341
981709	AUMAX 2	205969 (100%)	092J	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	287.3441
981712	AUMAX 3	205969 (100%)	092J	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	164.1569
981714	AUMAX 4	205969 (100%)	092J	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	164.2217
981715	AUMAX 5	205969 (100%)	092J	2012/apr/23	2013/apr/23	41.042
SUBTOTAL						**1087.7988**
1018809	AUMAX 6	205969 (100%)	092J	2013/apr/24	2014/apr/24	225.77
1018818	AUMAX 7	205969 (100%)	092J	2013/apr/24	2014/apr/24	164.25
TOTAL						**1477.8188**

Owner No. 205969: Cresval Capital Corp.

APPENDIX II: Sample Descriptions and Select Results

AUMAX PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

2012 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Au in red in g/t

SAMPLE No.	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 10 NORTHING	ELEV. (ft)	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
116290	567513	5601122	7365	rock	rusty quartz vein 55 cm wide, trend 170/60, some grey patches, banded	49	0.5	197	5
116291	567514	5601122	7375	rock	quartz vein with grey patches, rusty limonitic fractures, brecciated sections, trend 280/70N, 40 cm wide	151	0.7	1460	38
116292	567523	5601104	7336	rock	subcrop of quartz vein, trend 280 in subcrop, 40 cm wide, grey areas	5	<0.2	27	<2
116293	567650	5601032	7364	rock	50 cm quartz breccia vein trend 170/80E +/- limonite fractures and vugs, some drusy quartz, northerly trending feldspar porphyry dyke in area	78	0.2	234	2
116294	567591	5601021	7333	rock	yellow-orange-dark rusty silicified metasedimentary rock, limonite boxwork, boulders in talus slope	8	0.5	19	<2
116295	567585	5601023	7334	rock	quartz stockwork, limonite boxwork in silicified argillite talus boulders	23	<0.2	128	<2
116296	567532	5601084	7342	rock	calcareous greenstone with pyrite fracture fillings	<5	<0.2	6	<2
116297	567514	5601145	7389	rock	1.5m ?+ wide quartz vein with grey patches, pyrite, limonite fracture fillings	<5	<0.2	5	<2
116298	567426	5601309	7291	rock	bleached metasedimentary rock? with strong limonitic fracture fillings at all angles. 10m wide zone, easterly trend old sample flag C9903(6?)	7	<0.2	34	2
116299	567296	5601400	7168	rock	quartz stockwork through silicified argillaceous sedimentary rock, folded 50cm+ boulder	26	0.3	440	<2
116300	567257	5601495	7035	rock	strongly silicified, carbonate altered, limonitic, +/- brecciated, from old hand trench	151	3.6	2720	5
S1	567550	5601081		soil	rusty orange C talus fines 50 cm , lots quartz in area	45	0.2	711	11
S2	567514	5601119	7361	soil	rusty orange C talus fines, 15 cm, lots quartz in area	1.43	4.2	3890	36
S3	567653	5601021	7365	soil	rusty orange C talus fines, 15 cm	28	0.3	81	4
S4	567492	5601168	7406	soil	orange-brown, C horizon, fine, 10 cm	13	0.5	18	6
S5	567428	5601265	7362	soil	medium grained, C horizon, bi+ rusty 10cm	131	0.6	851	56
S6	567424	5601298	7321	soil	rusty orange talus fine C horizon, 10cm deep	357	0.7	1040	8
S7	567383	5601389		soil	rusty orange talus fine C horizon, 10cm deep	18	0.2	212	4
S8	567308	5601391	7173	soil	1.5m deep rusty crushed rock orange-brown C. from dug out grizzly den near 1390N	231	2.6	891	7
S9	567290	5601427	7120	soil	rusty soil C horizon, 15cm , quartz float in area	529	7.2	5910	18

APPENDIX III
Geochemical Procedure and Results

ALS MINERALS LABORATORY

Analytical Procedures

Soil Sample Preparation (PREP- 41)

Standard preparation: dry sample and dry-sieve to –180 micron

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached. Received sample weight is recorded. An entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight.

Rock Sample Preparation (PREP- 31)

Standard preparation: dry, crush, split and pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Geochemical Analysis (ME-ICP41)

Geochemical Procedure - 35 Element Trace Level Methods

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion

A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

NOTE: in the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

ICP-AES Package and Detection Limits:

Al* 0.01%	Ca* 0.01%	Ga 10ppm	Hg 1ppm	Sb 5ppm	Tl 10ppm
As 2ppm	Cd 0.5ppm	K 0.01%	Na* 0.01%	Sc 1ppm	Sn* 20ppm
B 10ppm	Co 1ppm	La 10ppm	Ni 1ppm	Ag 0.2ppm	U 10ppm
Ba* 10ppm	Cr* 1ppm	Mg* 0.01%	P 10ppm	Sr* 1ppm	V 1ppm
Be 0.5ppm	Cu 1ppm	Mn* 5ppm	Pb 2ppm	Th 20ppm	Zn 2ppm
Bi 2ppm	Fe* 0.01%	Mo 1ppm	S 0.01%	Ti* 0.01%	

Dissolution of elements marked with an asterisk may not be complete.

Gold Analysis (Au-AA23)

Fire Assay Procedure
Fire Assay Fusion, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

Sample weight 30g
Lower limit 0.005 ppm
Upper limit 10.0 ppm

Fire Assay Precious Metals Analysis (Au-GRA21 and Ag-GRA21)

Fire Assay Procedure
Precious Metals Gravimetric Analysis Method

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Au: Sample weight 30g, Lower limit 0.05 ppm, Upper limit 1,000 ppm
Ag: Sample weight 30g, Lower limit 5 ppm, Upper limit 10,000 ppm

VA12202906 - Finalized
CLIENT : "CRESCAP - Cresval Capital Corp"
# of SAMPLES : 11
DATE RECEIVED : 2012-09-05
DATE FINALIZED : 2012-09-17
PROJECT : "Aumax"

	WEI	AA23	ME-ICP41																																		
	Recv	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
sampno	kg	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
116290	1	49	0.5	0	197	<10	10	<0.5	2	<0.01	<0.5	1	15	9	1	<10	<1	0	<10	<0.01	56	1	0	3	30	<2	0.02	5	<1	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	100	4
116291	1.4	151	0.7	0.1	1460	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	15	12	343	6.3	<10	<1	0	<10	0	166	9	0	12	290	<2	0.03	38	1	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	30	22
116292	1.5	5	<0.2	0	27	<10	<10	<0.5	2	0.01	<0.5	1	19	13	0.7	<10	<1	0	<10	0	76	1	0	3	30	<2	0.01	<2	<1	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	1	10	3
116293	1.8	78	0.2	0.2	234	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.01	0.7	2	15	49	2.1	<10	<1	0.1	<10	0	622	4	0	8	140	2	0.02	2	2	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	75
116294	1.1	8	0.5	0.3	19	<10	30	<0.5	2	0.13	<0.5	<1	13	57	6.7	<10	<1	0.1	40	0.1	1370	<1	<0.01	5	1810	7	0.12	<2	2	22	<20	0.02	<10	<10	163	<10	25
116295	1.3	23	<0.2	0.2	128	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	15	19	1.3	<10	1	0.1	10	0	1475	3	<0.01	10	180	<2	<0.01	<2	1	6	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	26
116296	1.7	<5	<0.2	2.2	6	<10	90	<0.5	<2	2.88	<0.5	38	315	71	4.6	10	1	0.1	<10	1.9	1090	<1	0.1	142	920	2	0.52	<2	8	27	<20	0.37	<10	<10	115	<10	126
116297	2.5	<5	<0.2	0.1	5	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	23	10	0.8	<10	<1	0	<10	0	61	<1	<0.01	2	60	<2	0.01	<2	<1	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	6
116298	1.6	7	<0.2	1.5	34	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	2	72	59	10	<10	1	0.5	30	0.5	239	4	0.1	2	2450	5	0.72	2	5	82	<20	0.22	<10	<10	70	<10	67
116299	1.4	26	0.3	0.1	440	<10	10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	1	22	3	0.6	<10	1	0	<10	0	49	<1	<0.01	2	40	<2	0.01	<2	1	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	4
116300	1.9	151	3.6	0.2	2720	<10	30	<0.5	<2	3.98	<0.5	8	12	15	2.4	<10	1	0.1	<10	0.1	798	<1	<0.01	20	360	3	0.03	5	3	37	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	32
*STD CDN-GS-		1470																																			
*STD MRGeo08			4.4	2.7	32	<10	450	0.7	<2	1.1	2	19	92	662	3.7	10	1	1.3	30	1.2	430	14	0.4	713	1050	1105	0.32	4	7	83	20	0.39	<10	<10	102	<10	791
*STD OGGeo08			21	2.4	129	<10	60	0.7	24	1	19.2	103	92	9200	5.3	10	2	1.2	30	1	434	947	0.3	9270	850	7530	2.99	22	6	72	20	0.35	<10	<10	90	<10	7620
*STD GBM908-10			2.9	0.9	57	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.68	1.6	14	22	3820	2.6	<10	<1	0.4	40	0.5	307	64	0.1	2340	870	2070	0.38	3	2	34	20	0.31	<10	<10	48	<10	1040
*STD OxN92		7790																																			
*STD GBM908-5			61	1.2	8	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.75	<0.5	11	19	502	2.4	<10	1	0.9	100	0.8	363	54	0	438	1300	384	0.17	<2	1	59	40	0.18	<10	<10	28	<10	234
BLANK		<5																																			
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.0	<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	0	<1	<10	<2	0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.0	<10	1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2

VA12202907 - Finalized
CLIENT : "CRESCAP - Cresval Capital Corp"
# of SAMPLES : 9
DATE RECEIVED : 2012-09-05
DATE FINALIZED : 2012-09-15
PROJECT : "Aumax"

	WEI-2	Au-AA23		ME-ICP41																																		
	Recvd	Au	Au Che	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
sampno	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
AM-S1	0.68	0.045		0.2	1	711	<10	140	0.5	<2	0.2	0.6	25	27	104	5.15	<10	<1	0.16	10	0.3	1820	5	<0.01	48	1180	9	0.01	11	6	10	<20	0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	194
AM-S2	0.48	1.43	1.385	4.2	1.1	3890	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0	0.7	23	22	218	7.28	<10	<1	0.09	20	0.3	1015	9	0.01	61	900	15	0.08	36	7	25	<20	0.02	<10	<10	31	<10	211
AM-S3	0.44	0.028		0.3	1	81	<10	130	0.6	<2	0.1	3.1	21	25	163	5.38	<10	<1	0.12	10	0.2	2540	9	<0.01	64	1040	10	0.02	4	5	9	<20	0.01	<10	<10	47	<10	282
AM-S4	0.42	0.013		0.5	1.6	18	<10	140	1.2	3	0.7	<0.5	47	50	113	8.88	10	<1	0.22	20	0.3	2560	3	0.01	169	3620	7	0.08	6	11	37	<20	0.01	<10	<10	79	<10	288
AM-S5	0.62	0.131		0.6	1.5	851	<10	100	1	2	3.4	0.7	55	33	132	7.84	<10	1	0.21	20	0.6	2080	3	0.01	149	1680	11	0.03	56	12	88	<20	0.01	<10	<10	44	<10	239
AM-S6	0.56	0.357		0.7	1.4	1040	<10	100	1	3	4.6	0.5	64	29	118	8.7	<10	<1	0.21	30	0.5	2080	1	0.01	124	1690	12	0.01	8	16	35	<20	0.02	<10	<10	36	<10	195
AM-S7	0.46	0.018		0.2	4	212	<10	180	1.1	3	0.2	<0.5	42	97	104	7.19	10	<1	0.21	30	1.9	2660	3	0.01	106	1710	12	0.07	4	7	15	<20	0.1	<10	<10	119	<10	197
AM-S8	0.46	0.231		2.6	0.6	891	<10	120	1.3	2	0.2	<0.5	69	8	154	10.5	<10	<1	0.09	10	0.1	3870	2	0.01	58	1080	14	0.02	7	26	13	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	142
AM-S9	0.54	0.529		7.2	1.9	5910	<10	140	0.9	<2	0.3	0.5	51	28	128	7.29	10	<1	0.07	10	0.3	2720	3	0.01	123	1470	17	0.04	18	9	30	<20	0.01	<10	<10	38	<10	174
*STD CDN-GS-1		1.55																																				
*STD MG-12		0.876	0.876																																			
*STD MRGeo08				4.6	2.7	33	<10	460	0.8	2	1.1	2.1	19	93	668	3.83	10	<1	1.32	30	1.2	434	14	0.36	727	1040	1130	0.33	2	7	87	20	0.4	<10	<10	103	<10	800
*STD OGGeo08				20	2.2	120	<10	60	0.7	22	0.9	19	97	83	8580	4.94	10	<1	1.07	30	1	397	880	0.28	8580	800	7240	2.74	22	6	63	20	0.32	<10	<10	80	<10	7250
*STD GBM908-5				58	1.1	5	<10	190	<0.5	<2	0.7	<0.5	10	18	480	2.26	<10	<1	0.83	90	0.8	341	50	0.03	400	1250	373	0.16	<2	1	49	40	0.16	<10	<10	25	<10	225
*STD GBM908-10				3	1	58	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.8	1.7	14	24	3790	2.86	<10	1	0.45	40	0.6	310	63	0.14	2430	860	2180	0.4	2	2	39	20	0.34	<10	<10	49	<10	1045
*STD OxK95		3.47	3.47																																			
*STD OxN92		7.61																																				
BLANK		<0.005																																				
BLANK		<0.005	<0.005																																			
BLANK				<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
BLANK				<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2

Appendix IV
Statement of Expenditures

Wages:					
	J. Pautler	September 1-3	3 days @ 850.00/day	$2,550.00	
	Reid Goldie	September 2	1 day @ 400.00/day	400.00	
			Total:		**$2,950.00**
Mobilization/demobilization:					**367.90**
Geochemistry:	11 rocks	@ 40/ea.	Au, ICP	$440.00	
	9 soils	@ 30/ea.	Au, ICP	270.00	
	1		Au assay	30.00	
			Total:		**740.00**
Helicopter:		Blackcomb Aviation Lillooet, British Columbia 0.4 hours + fuel			**596.74**
Equipment Rental, Fuel:		Truck: 4 days @ 100/day		400.00	
		Fuel:		108.89	
		Sat phone: 4 days @ 20/day		80.00	
		Total:			**588.89**
Meals & Accommodation:		4 person days @ 100.00/pd			**400.00**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers, pickets) 3 person days @ 15.00/pd				**45.00**
Maps and Copies:					**50.00**
Preparation, Interpretation, Report & Drafting:					**3,500.00**
TOTAL:					**$9,238.53**