

Lat. 59 20' 22" N
Long. 129 52' 46" W
NTS 104 P/5 W
BCGS 104P.031
UTM 449973 E, 6578181 N (NAD 83)

**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT ON KUHN & DEAD GOAT
MINERAL ZONES,
KUHN LAKE, CASSIAR, B.C.
LIARD MINING DIVISION**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34025**

Written for:

**Fundamental Resources Corp
4-4522 Gordon Point Dr,
Victoria, B.C. V8N 6L4**

Submitted by:
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July 10, 2013 **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

34,025



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]:

Geological, geochemical

TOTAL COST:

\$10,038.27

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka

SIGNATURE(S): A. Kikauka

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5457062

PROPERTY NAME: Kuhn

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 568238

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: W-Mo-Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 104P071, 104P079

MINING DIVISION: Liard

NTS/BCGS: 104 P/5 W 104 P.031

LATITUDE: 59° 21' 03" LONGITUDE: 129° 51' 54" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) William E. Pfaffenberger 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

4-4522 Gordon Point Dr
Victoria BC V8N 6L4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Fundamental Res Corp 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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Victoria BC V8N 6L4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Hadrynian Ingenika Grp & Lower Cambrian Atan Grp clastic & carbonate metasediments intruded by Late Cretaceous gtz monzonite. skarn minerals (garnet, diopside, actinolite, fluorite) occur at lower contacts of marble, scheelite, powellite, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite occurs as replacement layers and disseminations, retrograde pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite is localized

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 10512, 9406, 8265, 8077,

7520

Next Page

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	1:5000 10 hectares	568238	1908.52
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	107 33 element 4 acid ICP-AES	568238	5,270.35
Silt			
Rock	12 33 element 4 acid ICP-AES	568238	2,859.40
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:	\$10,038.27

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1.0 SUMMARY: KUHN TUNGSTEN PROPERTY, CASSIAR, B.C

Fundamental Resources Corp is 100% owner of MTO BC mineral tenure 568238. The mineral claim (name 'Kuhn') is located in the Cassiar mining district within the Liard Mining Division of northwest British Columbia. This report covers geochemical and geological surveys carried out on the following mineral zones during June 14-21, 2013.

Details of fieldwork performed are listed below:

Zone name	Survey type	Sample type	# of samples	MTO tenure #
Kuhn	geochemical	Rock	8	568238
Kuhn	geochemical	Soil	86	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Rock	4	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Soil	21	568238
Kuhn	geological	Mapping	6 hectares	568238
Dead Goat	geological	Mapping	4 hectares	568238

Within the boundary of the Kuhn mineral claims, there are several developed tungsten-molybdenum-copper metasomatic skarn lenses. In the area of the Kuhn minfile occurrence a garnet-diopside-actinolite metasomatic skarn containing scheelite-molybdenite has been traced for a strike length of 215 m in length and 3-22 m in width. On Dead Goat a garnet-diopside-actinolite metasomatic skarn containing scheelite-chalcopyrite has been traced for a strike length of 116 m, averaging 6 m in width. Five diamond drill holes by Shell Canada, totalling 343.5 m., tested the north portion of the Dead Goat skarn over a strike length of 380 m. Drill indicated resources are estimated at 100,900 tonnes grading 0.49% WO₃ contained in a block 116 m long X 45 m wide (down dip), X 6 m average thickness. A deeper skarn pod parallel to and 20 m below Dead Goat Main Zone contains an additional 27,600 tonnes grading 0.39% WO₃, and 0.16% Cu (Moffat, 1982). The following drill indicated tonnage estimates done by Shell Canada Res. Ltd in 1982 are

Skarn deposits are currently the most important source of tungsten, e.g. Cantung 1,200,000 tonnes 1.64% WO₃ and 0.1% Cu, Mactung 32,000,000 tonnes 0.92% WO₃. Both the Cantung and Mactung have recently been re-activated (due to the increased demand for tungsten). Both Cantung and Mactung are hosted by folded and up-thrust Cambrian age carbonate and clastic sediments which are intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite/granitic intrusive rocks.

The geological setting of the Kuhn claim is similar to Cantung and Mactung. The Kuhn claim contains two parallel mineralized skarn zones which are traced on surface over 2 km. The drilling performed by Shell Canada tested areas of several hundred meters strike length. There is potential for additional W-Mo-Cu skarn mineralization, with the possibility of several million tonnes of reserves down dip and along strike. There is also a quartz molybdenite-scheelite stockwork which may be the upper edge a more deeply buried W-Mo porphyry system, similar to the Logtung deposit.

There are also possibilities for the discovery of deposits of ornamental dimension stone (zebra marble, rhodocrosite, rhodonite), industrial grade garnet (sunhedral-euhedral andradite & grossular garnet for abrasives), wollastonite (for ceramics and paints), talc (steatite for high temperature heat resistance uses), and nephrite (carving & jewelry) from the area within the Kuhn property.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Fundamental Resources Corp. to describe and evaluate the results of geochemical rock chip, soil sampling, and geological mapping surveys carried out on the Kuhn mineral tenures located 5 km north-northwest of Cassiar, B.C., within the Liard Mining Division.

Field work was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating economic mineral potential of W-Mo-Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn bearing sulphide and oxide zones (and industrial mineral potential) that occurs within the Kuhn property. Field work was carried out June 14-21, 2013, and supervised by the writer.

This report is based on published and unpublished information and maps, reports and field notes.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kuhn claim is located 150 km south of Watson Lake, Y.T. where the airport has jet service to Whitehorse, Y.T., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. The Kuhn claim is 5 km north-northwest of Cassiar, B.C. Access to the Kuhn claims is via the locked gate through the Cassiar town site, located in the Troutline Creek valley about 9 km west of Highway 37. From the Cassiar town site, proceed by 4-trax, motorcycle or mountain bike along the de-commissioned mine access road which follows the south draining creek valley immediately west of Mt McDame to the open pit Cassiar Chrysotile deposit. The mine access road can be followed to Kuhn and Dead Goat skarn mineralization zones. Where the chrysotile mine road starts heading east up to the north ridge of Mt McDame (at 1,490 m, or 4,888 ft elevation), there is a 4-WD cat road that proceeds north and follows a north draining creek valley for 3 km, then 2 km west along the 1,450 m (4,757 ft) contour and then proceeding 2 km south to the Kuhn Main Zone (at 1,600 m, or 5,250 ft

elevation) located near the centre of the Kuhn claim. The last 450 m of the 4-WD access road has the steepest grades and averages about 20 percent.

The terrain is best described as one of the complex mountainous topography, rugged mountainous dissected by incised U-shaped valleys ranging in elevation from 1,420-2,023 m (4,659-6,637 ft.). The higher peaks and ridges are sharp crested, especially in the southwest portion of the claim where the "Dead Goat Zone" is located. The property does not have cirque glaciers or permanent snowfields because of the cold/dry winter and mild/dry summers characteristic of the interior climate of Northern B.C. The high relief encompasses a wide range of climate depending on elevation. Climate in the Cassiar area is described as semi-arid.

Since there are snow accumulations in the order of several feet deep in winter, as well as early spring and late autumn, the recommended work season for high elevations is between July and September. The lower elevation zones could be explored from June-October. Year round access to the Kuhn Main Zone is possible with a program of snow clearing and avalanche control in some slide sensitive zones on the steep slopes adjacent to the road from December to April.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The mineral claims (collectively referred to as 'Kuhn tungsten') are located in the Cassiar mining district within the Liard Mining Division of northwest British Columbia and consist of MTO BC mineral tenures 562960, 565034, 565035, 568238, and 568239 (recently added 834323). The total area covered by the claim group is 1,370.38 hectares. Claim details are listed in the following table:

Tenure number	Name	Good to date	Area in hectares
568238	Kuhn	June 1, 2017	544.66

The Kuhn claim's registered owner is William E. Pfaffenberger, a director of Fundamental Resources Corp. The writer is not aware of any encumbrance or hindrance of development within the boundaries of the Kuhn claim.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The Cassiar Mining District features a wide assortment of mineral deposits which include: Cassiar Chrysotile (Asbestos) Mine (and semi-precious by-products such as nephrite and rhodonite), W-Mo skarn and cupriferous pyrrhotite replacement (e.g. Kuhn), Mo deposits (e.g. Cassiar Mo south of Lang Creek, and the Storie/New Jersey Zinc), massive sulphide (e.g. Lang Creek Cu), Ag-Pb-Zn bearing veins with manganiferous magnetite gangue (e.g. Lower Cambrian Atan Group hosted veins located 1-2 km south of and 3 km north-northwest of the Cassiar town site), auriferous quartz-sulphide vein/replacement deposits (e.g. Cusac, Erickson, Taurus, Table Mountain, Sky, Goldhill, Rocky Ridge, Nora, Reo, Wings Canyon, Klondike Fraction, Elan, Lyla, Boomerang, Bozo, Hopeful, Snow Creek, Vollaug, and Hunter).

A brief description of major mineral deposits in the Cassiar mining district are listed below:

The Cassiar Chrysotile (Asbestos) Mine was in production from 1952-1990. The property straddles a 6,300 ft (1,920 m) spur of the main ridge of 3.5 km northwest of Mount McDame. Mill and town site are located 3 km south of the open pit along the Troutline Creek valley at 3,640 ft (1,079 m) elevation. The ore body, containing chrysotile asbestos, is an elongated body of serpentine bounded by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks on the west and by inter-layered metamorphosed sediments and volcanic flows on the east. High grade chrysotile asbestos occurs as fracture filling/replacement in serpentine lenses and tabular dyke-like bodies oriented at a bearing of 345 degrees, dipping 45 degrees east. Production rates were variable over more than 30 years and averaged approximately 250,000 tons per year. In general, the ore circuit in the mill is

as follows: After crushing and drying, fibre is freed from the rock by impact methods, aspirated from screens by means of an exhaust fans, and collected and cleaned by cyclone collectors. The discharge of reject fines from the screens is by gravity through a number of ducts to conveyors with discharge to the tailings. The combination of fibrous structure, low heat conductivity, high electrical resistance, and chemical inertness are the main physical properties that give chrysotile a wide range of industrial applications. Nephrite and rhodonite also occur in the ultramafic belt north of Mt McDame, which are cut and polished as ornamental stone. Small lenses of chromite occur in dunite from the Mt McDame area. Samples of some of the dunite returned assay values of 0.1-0.3% nickel.

The gold bearing veins and gravels of the Cassiar district are located northeast of the ultramafic belt. Placer gold was discovered on McDame Creek in 1874 and following a stampede of placer mining activity which lasted several decades a significant amount of gold was separated from the gravel benches, including a 78 ounce nugget (the largest documented gold nugget in B.C.). The placer gold is believed to have originated from quartz veins hosted by volcanic rocks of the Sylvester Group, which carry free gold, pyrite and tetrahedrite. These veins are particularly abundant in the area between Pooley Creek and the mouth of Quartz Creek. The Erickson Gold Mine produced 103,179 ounces of gold and 91,400 ounces silver from 191,283 tonnes milled (1979-83). Erickson Gold lists reserves of 118,980 tonnes @ 18.2 g/t Au, 16 g/t Ag. Taurus produced 13,718 ounces of gold and 2,145 ounces silver from 85,275 tonnes milled (1981-83). Taurus lists reserves of 71,427 tonnes @ 7.03 g/t Au. Cusac (Cordoba) lists reserves at 45,360 tonnes @ 13.37 g/t Au and 7.5 g/t Ag.

Molybdenite is concentrated near Cretaceous quartz monzonite intrusive contacts in fractures, quartz veinlets, and disseminations with minor pyrite, and rare secondary K-feldspar and yellow to purple coloured fluorite. At Storie molybdenum deposit, molybdenite is present as disseminations throughout the youngest fine-granular porphyry dyke as well as in fractures and some quartz veins in the coarse grained quartz monzonite. Both the

Storie and Cassiar molybdenum deposits lack significant breccia zones and large scale quartz stock works or vein systems. Mineralization is associated with small dyke-like intrusions that are more high differentiated phases of relatively high-temperature and low overall water content quartz monzonite intrusions (Panteleyev, 1979). Cassiar Mo has an 885 meter long adit driven and 457 m of core drilling. The Storie Mo deposit has 7,796 m of core drilling.

Scheelite is common in the west portion of the Cassiar Mining District hosted in garnet-pyroxene skarns that contain accessory calcite, fluorite, chlorite, epidote, scapolite, apatite, magnetite, variably mineralized with pyrite-pyrrhotite-scheelite-molybdenite-scheelite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-stibnite-molybdenite. Mineralization is formed at or near the main contacts of the Cassiar Intrusive Complex, consisting of Cretaceous/Jurassic quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granite, pegmatite, and/or porphyritic granite. Higher concentrations of scheelite are hosted in Lower Cambrian Atan Fm marble, quartzitic hornfels, and calc-silicates as well as Proterozoic Good Hope Fm carbonates (deformed and re-crystallized to marble), quartzitic hornfels, and calc-silicates. Lamb Mountain, located approximately 8 km northwest of the Cassiar Chrysotile open pit, features a 4.5 m wide calc-silicate band that contains 0.13% WO_3 , and 0.02% Cu + Zn, with molybdenite present in greisen veins at the intrusive contact. A number of skarn bands up to 200 m from the intrusion also contain scheelite.

Another type of minor tungsten occurrence was discovered 1.5 km west of the Storie Mo deposit in which quartz veinlets in Atan hornfels contain scheelite near the intrusive contact with quartz monzonite. The quartz-veined hornfels is overlain by barren, thinly banded epidote-garnet skarn formed at the base of the Atan carbonate upper unit. Along strike to the north and east, the banded skarn contains lenses up to 8 m wide with massive magnetite, pyrrhotite, and minor quartz, wollastonite, and tremolite. The skarn bands contain approximately 0.03% WO_3 , and minor Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, Bi values. A magnetite-rich skarn lens located southwest of Needlepoint Mountain was found by J.J.

McDougall in 1954 to contain Be in helvite. Later, danalite was identified as the beryllium bearing mineral (Thompson, 1957).

Copper occurs as a conformable massive sulphide lens located in Lang Creek, which are up to 2 m thick, hosted in Devonian/Mississippian Sylvester Group argillite and greenstone. A sample across the exposed 1 m wide sulphide layer assayed 1.7 ppm Au, 36 ppm Ag, 1.84% Cu, 0.12% Pb, and 0.77% Zn.

A mineral zone that occurs in Lang Creek consists of a 4 m wide replacement zone with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. A sample across 3.3 m contains 2 ppm Au, 22 ppm Ag, 0.11% Cu, 0.03% Pb, 0.005% Zn, 0.04% Bi, 1.5% Sn.

Cantung and Mactung are located 200 km northeast of Ross River, Y.T. They are both world class tungsten deposits (Cantung 1,200,000 tonnes 1.64% WO₃ and 0.1% Cu, Mactung 32,000,000 tonnes 0.92% WO₃). Both the Cantung and Mactung have recently been re-activated (due to the increased demand for tungsten). The geological setting of Cantung and Mactung are similar to the Kuhn, i.e. hosted by folded and upthrusted Cambrian age deformed and re-crystallized carbonate and clastic sediments which are intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite/granitic intrusive. Structures such as fold hinges and limbs of attenuated folds are important ore controls at Cantung and Mactung, with several episodes of high angle, post-ore normal faults.

5.0 KUHN PROPERTY HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

The Kuhn property was originally staked by Bill Kuhn in 1978. Trenching of scheelite-molybdenite bearing garnet-diopside skarn in Lower Cambrian Atan Fm returned assays of 0.67% WO₃ across 5.5 m. In 1979, Shell Canada Resources Ltd optioned the property from prospector Bill Kuhn. Shell completed 337 m of trenching, and 17 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1,766 m (Moffat, 1982).

The Kuhn Zone (Main) Skarn, developed along the footwall contact of the Atan Fm carbonate sequence, has been drill tested over a strike length of 350 m and has potential for hosting an economic W-Mo deposit. The zone is composed of two parallel skarn bands referred to as the "Upper 3A" and "Lower 3A", which range from 3-22 m in width (Moffat, 1982). The 3A and 3B Zones are separated by approximately 12-25 m of barren dolomite and marble. Disseminated scheelite and molydenite occur in massive garnet-diopside-quartz-actinolite skarn which contains chlorite-magnetite-pyrrhotite and pyrrhotite-pyrite lenses.

The Upper 3A band contains drill indicated and inferred reserves totalling 78,700 tonnes grading 0.5% WO₃ within a 70 X 74 m block which is 5 m thick. The Lower 3A band contains 409,300 tonnes of drill indicated and inferred reserves grading 0.48% WO₃ and 0.134% MoS₂ within a block 215 m long and 130 m wide (down dip) X 6 m average width. Within the Lower 3A band is a higher grade block containing 232,790 tonnes grading 0.61% WO₃ and 0.24% MoS₂. Both the Upper and Lower 3A bands dip at 38 degrees to the east.

Quartz-molybdenite stock work veining was encountered in several holes testing the footwall biotite-cordierite-quartz hornfels beneath the Kuhn Zone (Main) Skarns. The stock work may be the leading edge of a buried porphyry Mo-W system similar to the Logtung deposit.

The Kuhn Zone (Main) Skarn extends 1 km north (to Kuhn Lake) and 1.3 km south (to the south boundary of the Kuhn claim). The overall strike length of the Kuhn Zone is approximately 2.5 km.

The Dead Goat Skarn is developed within Proterozoic Goodhope Group marbles along the eastern edge of the Cretaceous Cassiar Intrusive Complex, primarily composed of quartz monzonite. This marble-intrusive contact contact lies approximately 1,200 m west-southwest of the Kuhn Main Zone (approximately 800 m stratigraphically beneath it). A garnet-diopside-actinolite metasomatic skarn containing scheelite-chalcopyrite has been traced for a strike length of 600 m, averaging 1-6 m in width. Five diamond drill holes by Shell, totalling 343.5 m., tested the north portion of the skarn over a strike length of 380 m. Drill indicated reserves are calculated at 100,900 tonnes grading 0.49% WO₃, contained in a block 116 m long X 45 m wide (down dip), X 6 m average thickness. A deeper skarn pod parallel to and 20 m below Dead Goat Main Zone contains an additional 27,600 tonnes grading 0.39% WO₃, and 0.16% Cu (Moffat, 1982).

In 1984, UBC carried out isotope and mineral equilibria studies of the Kuhn W-Mo skarn and Dead Goat W-Cu skarn (Cooke, 1984). The detailed study showed 4 metasomatic facies at Kuhn are lithologically and structurally controlled: 1) Prograde massive calc-silicate W-Mo-Fe. 2) Layered calc-silicate Fe. 3) Banded oxide Fe-W-Mo. 4) Retrograde massive sulphide Fe-Zn-Cu-W. These skarn assemblages replace marble, hornfels, dolomite along contacts, fractures and faults. Only the massive calc-silicate attains ore thickness, but the banded calc-silicate and oxide facies are useful in mineral exploration because they suggest the presence of buried, mineral-bearing intrusions (Cooke, 1984). Calc-silicate mineral zoning resulted from dissolution, infiltration-diffusion and deposition of SiO₂, CaO, Al₂O₃, MgO, H₂O, and CO₂ in marble, dolomite and hornfels by magmatic fluids. Higher grade minerals such as garnet in quartz skarn and plagioclase in banded oxide facies skarn signal proximity to a felsic intrusion (within tens of meters). Metallic mineral zoning was formed by infiltration of relatively W-, Mo-, O₂-, and S₂-rich

magmatic fluids and mixing of relatively Fe-, Zn-, and Cu-rich, O₂-, and S₂-poor formational waters along permeable zones in skarn (Cooke, 1984). This zoning is useful in guiding mineral exploration from distal sphalerite & chalcopyrite-rich skarns to more proximal scheelite & molybdenite-rich skarns.

In 2002, Fundamental Resources Corp carried out geological and geochemical surveys on the Kuhn claim. A summary of these results are listed as follows:

An area of 0.5 X 1.6 km (80 hectares) was mapped in the Kuhn Main Zone and 0.5 X 0.8 km (40 hectares) was mapped in the Dead Goat Zone at a scale of 1:5,000. A total of 4.6 km of grid line running east-west in the north half and 1.5 km of grid line running east-west in the south half of Kuhn Main Zone. A total of 0.9 km of grid line running east-west was surveyed in the Dead Goat Zone. Lines were surveyed with hip chains and compass. Flagging, and aluminum tags were used to mark stations at 50 m intervals. Slope correction was maintained with clinometers.

A total of 139 soil samples were taken at 50 m intervals. Out of the total soil samples taken, 92 came from the north portion of the Kuhn Main Zone, 30 from the south portion of the Main and 17 from the Dead Goat Zone. Samples were taken with a grubhoe from a depth of 20-35 cm and consist of talus fines, the soil horizon is poor to moderately well developed in the grid area and the soil sample material is considered to be weathered 'C' horizon and modified and leached 'B' horizon.

In 2002, a total of 18 rock chip samples were taken from the Kuhn property. Rock chip sample descriptions are listed below

Sam -ple #	East -ing	Nor- thing	Descr iption	MgO %	CaO %	Fe %	K ₂ O %	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
102- 901	1+90 E	3+0 O N	18% pyo	0.74	2.31	25.0 6	0.40	223 6	85	1.0	4	20
102- 902	1+85 E	3+0 O N	red garne t- green diop.	9.55	21.0 8	1.95	0.52	26	79	0.3	2	16
102- 903	9+6 O W	2+0 O S	"	0.13	7.39	2.80	0.01	111	192	0.3	4	36
102- 904	10+0 O W	2+4 O S	20% pyo	0.47	5.85	34.4 1	0.01	729 5	225	2.2	24	1058
102- 905	13+1 O W	4+0 O S	qtz. monz - diss. py.cp.	0.34	0.58	1.49	0.04	32	63	0.3	12	11
102- 906	0+0 O E	6+0 O S	QFP- horn- fels	0.33	1.78	4.09	0.34	24	84	0.3	13	6
102- 907	0+0 O E	11+0 O S	mass. pyo. az06 5 creek	0.31	4.15	34.9 8	0.16	3198	1197	2.4	6	1302
102- 908	0+0 O E	11+5 O S	sph. qtz. x- tals,c p	0.03	0.18	36.6 7	0.08	528	309 5	1.5	3	17
102- 909	0+3 O W	11+8 O S	mass. sph. at QFP- lst.	0.01	0.05	16.4 8	0.02	1587	999 99	8.3	6	2

102-910	1+25 W	10+1 0 S	sph. pyo. game t - actin.	0.17	5.30	20.4 1	0.01	1719	999 99	0.3	14	609
102-911	1+35 W	8+8 0 S	sph. cp.py.	0.52	6.39	14.0 4	0.01	1063	7157 5	0.5	83	800
102-912	1+35 W	8+5 0 S	20% pyo.	0.26	7.39	29.3 4	0.02	1117	5215	0.8	1	1237
102-913	0+0 8 E	1+20 N	game t actin	2.80	7.78	8.63	0.13	203	885	0.4	22	305
102-914	0+0 6 E	1+20 N	same	1.17	11.3 7	7.37	0.01	443	214	0.5	107	425
102-915	0+2 5 E	1+80 N	game t actin.	0.07	3.97	4.32	0.02	114	23	0.3	6	69
102-916	1+30 W	8+5 0 S	same	0.49	3.46	18.8 6	0.01	228 0	999 99	0.6	104	641
102-917	1+33 W	9+3 0 S	same	0.31	3.10	4.14	0.01	307	480 6	0.3	1743	1436
102-918	1+30 W	9+7 0 S	same	0.34	6.27	20.6 1	0.01	322 4	999 99	1.1	8	259
Sam -ple #	East -ing	Nor- thing	Descr ption	MgO %	CaO %	Fe %	K ₂ O %	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm

KUHN MAIN ZONE (2002 FRC Fieldwork cont.):

Most of the rock chip samples were taken from the south (102906-12, 102916-18) portion of the main zone where there are high elevation (1,600-1,760 m) exposures of the 3A skarn bands (upper and lower), hosted along the unit 2 upper carbonate-lower hornfels contact. The continuation of the same skarn band (hosted in unit 2) in the north portion of the grid (north of L 3+00 N), contains no outcrop, and is covered by 4-20 m thickness of overburden. Diamond drilling by Shell Canada in 1981 encountered overburden problems with DDH 80-A-2, situated in the north part of the grid.

Lower 3A Band appears to have the best potential for the development of an economic W-Mo deposit, covering a strike length of 350 m (between L 0+50 S and 3+00 N), ranging in width between 3.5-22.0 m. In all drill sections, the Lower 3A skarn is composed primarily of massive garnet, and diopside (75%) with interstitial quartz, actinolite, calcite, and/or chlorite forming the remaining 25% (Moffat, 1982). There does not appear to be any variation in skarn composition from north to south along the contact. Garnets occur as 0.05-1.0 cm intergrown crystal aggregates, pink to olive in colour and often displaying zoned textures. Interstitial calcite is associated with magnetite. Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite is present in the skarn matrix, as well as rare fluorite. Scheelite in discrete disseminated grains is often rimmed in molybdenum-scheelite. Garnet or actinolite-diopside rich sections contain elevated quantities of scheelite. Molybdenite increases towards lower contact & lower half (west half) of the skarn band.

The upper 3A is 12-25 m above the lower band, and is 3-22 m in thickness. The upper 3A band is composed of an upper 3-5 m thick layer of diopside-pyrrhotite-garnet grading into massive garnet diopside skarn. The south portion of the Kuhn Main Zone (Lower and Upper 3A Band), has elevated Cu-Zn bearing sulphides (chalcocite-sphalerite) associated with massive pyrrhotite-actinolite-diopside. The skarn layer is between 1-3 m in thickness, dips 65 degrees easterly, and exposed for strike length of 400 m (between L 7+50 S to 11+50 S).

DEAD GOAT ZONE

The Dead Goat skarn is hosted in Good Hope Group carbonates along the eastern edge of the Cassiar Intrusive Complex. The tungsten mineralization consists primarily of scheelite in garnet-diopside-actinolite metasomatic skarn, with minor massive pyrrhotite-chalcocite which also contains scheelite. The skarn zone has been traced on surface for 600 m and ranges from 1.0-5.5 m in thickness. There are minor amounts of sphalerite occurring as streaks and blebs in the adjoining host rock, but Zn values are depleted in

the tungsten skarn. A considerable amount of disseminated and fracture filling chalcopyrite was observed in unit 5c (quartz monzonite) float boulders in the talus on L 5+00 S, stn 13+50 W. This was also the site of a multi-element anomalous soil sample. The source of this float train is probably in the cliff area to the south.

Variations in Mo, Cu, Zn, Bi and W values from soil samples are in part due to poorly developed soil profiles through most of the claim area as they contain relatively little humus. The soil is strongly leached and the geochemical analysis (multi-element ICP) is not considered a quantitative measure of the metal conteht, but rather a relative measure between other samples taken and measured in the same manner.

In the Kuhn Main Zone (Lower and Upper 3A Bands), elevated values of Zn and Bi are closely associated. In the central portion of the Kuhn Main Zone elevated Cu is noted at higher elevations and in the south half. The Kuhn Main North Zone has elevated Zn and W values in soil with W to the west of Kuhn Ck and Zn to the east of Kuhn Ck. The area of previous drilling by Shell Canada in 1980-81 (between L 1+00 S to 2+00 N) does not show elevated values in Mo-Cu-Zn-Bi-W, but between L 2+00 N to 6+00 N there is a widespread multi-element soil anomaly. As there was limited diamond drilling in this area (between L 2+00 N and 6+00 N), an effort to solve the source of the elevated Mo-Cu-Zn-Bi-W in soil by fence pattern drilling in this area should be carried out. Since the L 2+00 N to 600 N soil anomaly zone extends uphill to 1,700 rn elevation, there is a strong possibility for additional skarn and/or porphyry mineralization higher in section from the 3A (upper and lower) bands.

In the Dead Goat Zone, soil values show elevated Zn and W values. Within the Cassiar Intrusive Complex in the extreme southwest portion of the Kuhn claim (and 200-300 m west of the Dead Goat Skarn Zone), an elevated Mo-Zn-Bi-W soil sample was taken at L 5+00 S, stn 13+50 W. This sample is where several boulders of mineralized intrusive rocks were located, and is considered to be a possible intrusive hosted mineral zone which

has not been documented. The reason for this appears to be that the source of the boulders is from a cliff area. Further investigation of the cliff area is planned to understand the correlation between the mineralized intrusive and the adjoining Dead Goat Zone Skarn. This correlation of an adjacent porphyry (i.e low-grade, high tonnage W-Mo-[Cu] bearing intrusive) proximal to skarn mineralization may be relevant for the east (uphill) portion of the Kuhn Central Zone (L2+00 N to 6+00 N), as defined by a multi-element soil anomaly in the east portion of the grid.

In 2004, Fundamental Resources Corp carried out rock chip sampling and magnetometer surveys on the Kuhn W-Mo Main Zone. This work indicates that the 'Lower 3A Band' appears to have the best potential for the development of an economic W-Mo deposit, covering a strike length of 350 m (between L 0+50 S and 3+00 N), and ranging in width between 3-22 m. ICP-MS geochemical analysis of rock chip samples taken along the south portion of the 3A Lower Band, confirmed that significant tungsten and anomalous molybdenum and copper values are present:

Rock chip sample Geochemical Analysis:

Results from Acme Analytical Labs Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Group 1EX, analysis by ICP-MS:

Sample #	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	W %	Fe %	Mg %	Ca %
KU-04-AR-1	4.1	140.5	71	0.01	3.71	10.14	16.40
KU-04-AR-2	81.1	114.1	344	0.12	11.27	5.04	17.27
KU-04-AR-3	116.7	339.1	170	0.42	20.31	8.60	9.05

Rock chip specimens KU-04-AR-1,2, & 3 were subject to black light (ultraviolet spectrum) fluorescence. Scheelite fluoresces bright bluish white in short ultraviolet radiation and

appears in discrete 0.3-5.0 mm sized disseminated grains. There are no fracture filling or vein type occurrences of scheelite in specimens KU-04-AR-1,2, & 3.

The results from rock chip sampling of 3A Lower Band, south portion of Kuhn Main Zone, indicate that tungsten values increase relative to iron and decrease relative to carbonate.

In 2004, Fundamental Resources carried out a magnetometer survey over the Kuhn Main W-Mo Zone. Results from the magnetometer survey indicate there are several strongly anomalous zones that roughly correspond to the 3A Lower and Upper Band Zones . The magnetometer survey suggests that multiple zones of massive magnetite and/or pyrrhotite are located at the following grid co-ordinates :

Mineral Zone Name	Grid Northing (2004)	Grid Easting (2004)	Magnetometer Anomaly Strength
Kuhn Main- Lower Band	9+00 N	9+00 E	**
East Ridge	9+00 N	12+32.5 E	*
East Ridge	10+00 N	14+12.5 E	*
East Ridge	11+00 N	13+00 E	*
Kuhn Main-Upper Band and/or east of Upper Band?	12+00 N	11+87.5 E	**
Kuhn Main- Lower Band	13+00 N	11+00 E to 11+25 E	**
Kuhn Main- Lower and Upper Band	14+00 N	11+50 E to 12+12.5 E	**

The intensity and strength of the magnetometer anomalies on L 13+00 N and L 14+00 N suggest massive magnetite (and/or pyrrhotite) is the causative source

In 2005, Fundamental Resources Corp performed magnetometer geophysical surveys on the north extension of the Kuhn W-Mo Main Zone which was surveyed in 2004. Magnetic intensity readings outlined several strong anomalies. It is postulated that these anomalies reflect underlying deposits of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite which are present in sufficient quantity to create numerous zones of anomalous values. The magnetic total field reading outlined a zone of elevated readings that extends 500 meters north of the existing W-Mo deposit outline (indicated by Shell Canada drilling in 1980-81 to be 380 meters in strike length and located near trench A-1, 2, & 3). This suggests that the magnetic anomalies on L 1400 N to L 1900 N, outlined by Fundamental's 2005 survey, are north of the existing W-Mo skarn on L 900 N to L 1300 N. This area represents potential for additional W-Mo bearing skarn mineralization. The magnetometer survey also shows a well defined low in the south portion of the grid. This 'mag low' traces a sub-vertically dipping and 060 trending normal fault along L 11+00 N. Magnetometer readings along L 18+00 N indicate there is similar magnetic intensity low as compared to the 060 trending normal fault (L 11+00 N). Immediately south of the L 18+00 N mag low is an apparent 090 trending mag high which traces an 090 drainage.

A total of 4 core specimens from Shell Canada Res Ltd DDH 80A-1 core was located, and select pieces from 49.05 m to 55.25 m depth were submitted for petrographic descriptions (Vancouver Petrographics Ltd) . Results from this work indicate that typical skarn mineral assemblages (garnet-diopsid-tremolite-actinolite) exist in the zones associated with scheelite and molybdenite. The scheelite forms equant grains, commonly with rough borders against garnet and diopsid, and some euhedral grains with interstitial quartz.

The Dead Goat W (Cu-Zn) Zone occurs in an area of structural complexity.

Rock chip sample geochemical analysis in 2010 for Fundamental Res Corp by Pioneer Labs Ltd (report 2102679) results are listed in the following table:

sample no	width	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm	% W
KU10AR-1	30 cm	1	5	412	27	8	35	60	0.165
KU10AR-2	80 cm	7.1	9	7450	100	486	70	425	0.037
KU10AR-3	100 cm	2.8	5	2660	21	133	48	304	0.283
KU10AR-4	23 cm	80.7	960	540	54 >10000	>10000	>10000	n/a	
KU10AR-5	30 cm	1.5	5	2043	92	383	155	>10000	n/a
KU10AR-6	15 cm	0.1	5	163	16	61	34	153	0.379
KU10AR-7	15 cm	1	5	2633	22	20	15	372	0.603
KU10AR-8	20 cm	23	22	173	17	4948	260	1309	0.551

Rock chip sample KU10AR-4 is located in the south portion of the grid area and appears to have a different geochemical affinity (high Pb-Zn-Ag-Sb). The other rock chip samples located near Dead Goat Zone are primarily tungsten & copper bearing, with minor amounts of lead-zinc-silver, and very little arsenic-antimony.

Diamond drill hole testing of the Dead Goat mineral zone is recommended in the area located approximately 50-100 meters east of Shell Canada's DDH-80-B-1-5, to test down-dip & lateral extension of W (Cu-Zn) bearing skarn mineralization.

The magnetometer survey suggests that weak zones of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite are located at the following grid co-ordinates (Fig. 11, north grid Dead Goat Zone):

MAG HIGHS:

Location	Grid Northing (2010)	Grid Easting (2010)	Magnetometer Reading nT
Near DDH 80B-2	82+50 N	1+25 E to 1+37 E	58,138 & 58,014
Dead Goat Zone			

The magnetometer survey also crudely outlined weak zones of alteration, defined by zones of total field magnetic low readings located at the following grid co-ordinates (Fig. 11 and 12, north and south grid, Dead Goat Zone):

MAG LOWS:

Location	Grid Northing (2010)	Grid Easting (2010)	Magnetometer Reading nT
Near DDH 80B-1 Dead Goat Zone	83+00 N	1+50 E	56,948.8
Sphalerite-galena-stibnite showing in fold hinge axis, 300 m S of Dead Goat Zone	78+50 N	0+87 E, 1+00 E, 1+12 E	56,316.0, 54,484.8, 54,011.4

The magnetometer survey outlines a poorly defined low in the south portion of the grid (near the ridge crest at 1,800 meters elevation), located 300 meters south of Dead Goat Zone, and approximately 50 meters east of where sphalerite-galena-stibnite mineralization occurs (Fig 3). This area is geologically mapped as an anticline fold axis, and represents a buried target (possible altered rock and/or magnetite/pyrrhotite lens or multiple lenses).

Magnetometer readings along L 82+50 N and 83+00 N indicate there is a moderate strength anomalous (2 reading) high flanked to the north by a weak strength (1 reading) low. The interpretation of this anomaly is not clearly understood, but the location of the anomalies is on the east flank of the ridge crest and further hand trenching and drill testing in this area is warranted.

Diamond drill holes aligned in a fence pattern should be aimed westerly at moderate angles to intersect the depth extensions of these magnetometer anomalies.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Cassiar area is underlain by 3 major litho tectonic elements:

- 1) Cassiar Platform, a miogeoclinal continental terrace wedge along the west margin of the North American Craton that includes the Proterozoic Good Hope Group carbonate, shale, quartzite, siltstone, phyllite and schist, Lower Cambrian Atan Group carbonate, quartzite, shale, slate and argillite, Cambrian/Ordivician Kechika Group carbonate, phyllite, slate, conglomerate and greenstone, Ordivician-Devonian Sandpile Group carbonate and quartzite, Devonian McDame Grp carbonate, & Mississippian Nizi Fm carbonate, greywacke & conglomerate.
- 2) Sylvester Allochthon, is a Devonian and Mississippian oceanic basin assemblage obducted onto the continental margin and consists of greenstone, chert-quartz arenite, chert, argillite, slate, quartzite, greywacke, carbonate and conglomerate.
- 3) Jurassic and/or Cretaceous Cassiar Intrusive Complex, occurs immediately west of Mt McDame and Needlepoint Mountain. The composition of the intrusions range from gabbro to porphyritic granite, with minor aplitic and pegmatite phases.

The Cassiar Platform is comprised of older sediments and minor volcanics located west of Cassiar Asbestos and occurs as a 5 km wide belt that is elongated at a bearing of 340 degrees. The Cassiar Platform contains replacement, skarn and vein type mineralization.

The Sylvester Allochthon consists of volcanics, minor sediments & ultramafic rocks which hosts the Cassiar Asbestos (Chrysotile) Mine as well as gold bearing quartz & sulphide veins. The Sylvester Allochthon is situated in the east portion of the region.

The Cassiar Intrusive Complex is located in the west portion of the region and hosts disseminated & vein mineralization which is limited to W-Mo and minor Cu sulphides &

oxides. The Cassiar Intrusive Complex is a composite plutonic belt probably related to Late Mesozoic anatexis of continental crust.

7.0 2013 WORK PROGRAM

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This report covers geochemical and geological surveys carried out on the following mineral zones during June 14-21, 2013.

Zone name	Survey type	Sample type	# of samples	MTO tenure #
Kuhn	geochemical	Rock	8	568238
Kuhn	geochemical	Soil	86	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Rock	4	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Soil	21	568238
Kuhn	geological	Mapping	6 hectares	568238
Dead Goat	geological	Mapping	4 hectares	568238

A total of 5.35 km of grid tie lines (UTM east-west), covering the Kuhn Main Zone (4.04 km grid line total) and Dead Goat Zone (1.31 km grid line total) were surveyed using Garmin 60Cx GPS and Silva compass. Flagging, and aluminum tags were used to mark stations at 50 m intervals along east-west UTM grid lines. Slope correction was maintained with the use of GPS UTM co-ordinates.

A total of 12 rock chip sample were taken (8 rock chips from the Kuhn Main Zone, 4 from Dead Goat Zone). The rock samples were taken at right angles to the strike azimuth of mineral zone with hammer and moil across true width of 0.2-2.1 meters. The rock chip sample consisted of acorn to walnut sized chips with total weight averaging 1.5 kg per sample. Samples were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to ALS Chemex Minerals, N Vancouver, BC for ME-ICP61 (Appendix A).

A total of 107 soil samples were taken in a 0.5 X 1.3 km area covering the Kuhn Main (in the central portion of the mineral tenure at 1,420-1,700 m elevation), and in a 0.3 X 0.5 km area covering the Dead Goat Zone (located in the southwest portion of the mineral tenure area at 1,580-1,800 m elevation). Soil samples consist of talus fines, the soil horizon is poor to moderately well developed in the grid area and the soil sample material is considered to be weathered 'C' horizon and modified and leached 'B' horizon. Soil is poorly developed (above 1,700 meters elevation), where clay-silt size fines are abundant. Soil samples were dug from a depth of 25-50 cm with shovels, approximately 0.5 kilograms of 'B' and/or 'C' horizon soil was placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to ALS Minerals, N Vancouver, BC for ME-ICP61 (see Appendix A for sample preparation and analytical procedures).

Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000. The area of geological mapping covered 6 hectares on Kuhn and 4 hectares on Dead Goat (Fig 5 & 7).

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Fig 3 & 3B)

The Kuhn W-Mo skarn and Dead Goat W-Cu skarn deposits are hosted by a complex sequence of Proterozoic Good Hope Group (unit 1) carbonate and minor clastic sediments and Lower Cambrian Atan Group (unit 2) carbonate and minor clastic sediments, Middle Cambrian-Middle Ordovician Kechika Group (unit 3) carbonate and clastic sediments.

- 1 GOODHOPE GROUP (PROTEROZOIC-LOWER CAMBRIAN)
- 2 ATAN GROUP (LOWER CAMBRIAN)
- 3 KECHIKA GROUP (MIDDLE CAMBRIAN-MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

The carbonate rock types from units 1-3 are broken down as follows:

- a) Massive & weakly banded limestone/marble.

- b) Mottled and zebra textured limestone/marble.
- c) Graphitic banded limestone/marble.
- d) Granular recrystallized marble.
- e) Skarnified limestone (contains calc-silicate bands).
- f) Mottled and zebra textured dolomite.
- g) Massive to weakly banded dolomite.

Hornfels rock types from unit 1-3 are summarized as follows:

- h) Biotite (argillaceous), i) Cordierite
- j) Chlorite, k) Sericite
- m) Quartz (Quartzitic siltstone), n) Ferruginous

4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS, Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian mafic intrusive rocks occur as lenses and dykes within the Kuhn property, they contain mafic phenocrysts & occur near Kuhn Main Zone (near grid hub). 4a Andesite dykes & sills.

5 CASSIAR INTRUSIVE COMPLEX, Upper Cretaceous comprised of the following lithologies:

- a) Porphyritic quartz monzonite with mantled K-spar phenocrysts
- b) Porphyritic quartz monzonite with K-spar phenocrysts
- c) Equigranular quartz monzonite, d) Quartz feldspar porphyry, e)
Aplitic leuco-quartz monzonite dykes, f) Equigranular grandiorite

Unit 6 comprises the skarn minerals that have evolved from hydrothermal emanations from the Upper Cretaceous Cassiar Felsic Intrusive Complex, resulting in prograde massive calc-silicate W-Mo-Fe facies characterized by the following minerals:

- a) Banded garnet-diopside

- b) Massive garnet
- c) Massive pyroxene
- d) Iron sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite, minor pyrite)
- e) Gossan (limonite, goethite, jarosite)
- f) Talc, g) Tremolite
- h) Actinolite, i) Quartz
- j) Epidote, k) Wollastonite
- m) Calcite, n) Biotite
- o) Graphite, p) Fluorite

6 SKARN, minerals related to Upper Cretaceous Cassiar Felsic Intrusive Complex, resulting in prograde massive calc-silicate W-Mo-Fe facies:

Unit 6 skarn contains an assortment of minerals which include the following:

- 1) pyrite, 2) pyrrhotite
- 3) sphalerite, 4) chalcopyrite
- 5) scheelite, 6) powellite
- 7) stibnite, 8) molydo-scheelite
- 9) magnetite, 10) hematite

Lower 3A Band (Kuhn Main Zone), appears to have the best potential for the development of an economic W-Mo lens, covering a strike length of 350 m (between L 0+50 S and 3+00 N), and ranging in width between 3-22 m (Moffat, 1982), however the Dead Goat W (Cu-Zn) Zone occurs in an area of structural complexity, and mineralization may be folded, faulted and/or trapped below surface.

A total of 11 rock chip samples were taken from the Kuhn Main Zone, mostly from outcrop where previous trenching was done by Shell Canada Res in 1980, a total of 4 rock chip samples were taken from south extension of Kuhn Main Zone, and 3 rock chip samples were taken from the Contact Zone

Rock chip sample results are listed in the following table (geochemical analysis by ALS Chemex Minerals, report VA13114226):

sample no	width	easting	northing	elev (m)	lithology	alteration	minerals
KU13AR-801	205 cm	450842	6579012	1576	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, molybdenite, scheelite
KU13AR-802	35 cm	450820	6579041	1574	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, molybdenite
KU13AR-803	30 cm	450848	6579051	1571	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-804	135 cm	450862	6579061	1570	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-805	30 cm	450842	6579156	1568	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-806	sub-crop	450912	6579143	1594	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-807	float	450970	6579417	1646	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-808	20 cm	450940	6579075	1582	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite, sphalerite
KU13AR-809	200 cm	450122	6578279	1637	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-810	200 cm	450128	6578242	1639	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, cpy, scheelite
KU13AR-811	200 cm	450167	6578133	1698	marble	diop, act, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-812	110 cm	450083	6577809	1816	marble	garnet	py, pyo

sample no	strike	dip	comments	zone name	width	Fe %	Ca %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
KU13AR-801	142	NE	Lower Band	Main Kuhn	205 cm	9.42	20.4	13	60	0.16	88	127	2390
KU13AR-802			Lower Band	Main Kuhn	35 cm	8.28	21.3	3	97	0.31	73	80	190
KU13AR-803			Lower Band	Main Kuhn	30 cm	9.78	18	26	31	0.02	39	269	740
KU13AR-804	0	82 E	Lower Band	Main Kuhn	135 cm	8.88	18.5	191	3	0.08	301	473	1580
KU13AR-805			Lower Band	Main Kuhn	30 cm	7.3	14	278	11	0.01	52	172	3260
KU13AR-806			Band	Main Kuhn	sub-crop	10.5	17.5	21	33	0.11	56	141	10
KU13AR-807			Upper Band	Main Kuhn	float	2.92	7.89	18	1	0.06	42	150	10
KU13AR-808	170	70 E	Band	Main Dead	20 cm	6.61	15.4	203	1	0.22	35	7320	420
KU13AR-809	163	82 E	Main Zone N	Goat Dead	200 cm	14.5	22.4	50	1	0.01	8	155	10
KU13AR-810	165	80 E	Main Zone	Goat Dead	200 cm	12.5	17.2	204	4	0.01	10	148	1050
KU13AR-811	168	78 E	Main Zone S	Goat Dead	200 cm	12.25	23.9	11	8	0.01	31	253	1530
KU13AR-812			Upper Zone	Goat	110 cm	4.86	22.9	3	1	0.26	60	198	10

Rock chip samples KU13AR-808 (Upper Band Kuhn Main, Fig 5) appears to have a high zinc (increased sphalerite content) and low % Ca (decrease in carbonate) indicative of retrograde skarn mineralization within the Upper Band Kuhn), with sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, & sphalerite.

Kuhn Main Zone Lower Band, appears to have the best potential for the development of economic W-Mo lenses. The massive garnet-diopside and lack of coarse grain sulphide in this band suggests this is a prograde exoskarn. Diamond drill hole testing of the Kuhn Main Zone mineralization is recommended in the area located approximately 50-100 meters east of Shell Canada's drilling in order to test down-dip and lateral extension of W-Mo bearing skarn mineralization. A total of 7 diamond drill holes testing the Kuhn Main (total 1400 m) is recommended (Fig 8).

Kuhn Dead Goat, also has potential for the development of economic W-Mo lenses. The massive garnet-diopside and localized sulphide in this band suggests this is a complex prograde-retrograde close proximity to intrusive contact exoskarn. Diamond drill hole testing of the Dead Goat Zone mineralization is recommended in the area located approximately 50-100 meters east of Shell Canada's drilling in order to test down-dip and lateral extension of W-Mo bearing skarn mineralization. A total of 3 diamond drill holes testing the Kuhn Main (total 600 m) is recommended (Fig 9).

In total, 10 core drill holes with a total depth of 2,000 meters is recommended for the Kuhn and Dead Goat skarn mineralization zones (Fig 8 & 9).

7.3 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 86 soil samples taken on the Kuhn grid resulted in outlining a 600 meter long by 50-300 meter wide W-Cu-Zn-Mo-Fe-Ba-Bi anomaly in the east and central portion of L 6579400, 6579500, & 6579600 N and extends south through the centre of L 6579000, 6579100, 6579200, & 6579300 N. The multi-element soil anomalies that occur on L 6579000-6579600 N reflect the underlying skarn mineralization of the Kuhn Main Zone. Barium values in soil are much higher at Kuhn vs Dead Goat. This may be due to presence of barite in portions of the Atan Group carbonate sequende.

A total of 21 soil samples taken on the Dead Goat grid resulted in outlining a 200 meter long by 100-200 meter wide W-Cu-Zn-Bi anomaly along L 6578200, & 6578300 N and Cu-Zn in soil extends south and southeast through L 6577800, 6577900, 6578000, & 6578100 N. The W-Cu-Zn-Bi anomaly along L 6578200, & 6578300 N reflects the underlying Dead Goat Zone as defined by previous drill holes 80-B-1, 2, & 3 (Moffat, 1982). It is likely that the close proximity of the K-spar phenocryst porphyritic quartz monzonite to the Dead Goat skarn has created metal zoning and partly explains high Zn and elevated Cu values in the southern, higher elevation portion of the Dead Goat soil grid, and high W-Cu-Zn-Bi in soil in the 110 X 6 meter area defined as the Dead Goat drill indicated block (Moffat, 1982). Soil samples taken on L 6578200, & 6578300 N suggest that the zone of interest may be several lenses of skarn type ore and the recommendation for additional deeper drilling in this area is warranted (Fig 9).

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kuhn Main Zone Lower 3A Band appears to have the best potential for the development of an economic W-Mo lens. Previous work, including core drilling, covering a strike length of 350 m (between L 0+50 N and 4+00 N, equivalent to 6,579,050 N to 6,579,300 N), and ranging in width between 3-22 m (Moffat, 1982), Diamond drill hole testing of the

Kuhn Main Zone mineralization is recommended in the area located approximately 50-100 meters east of Shell Canada's drilling in order to test down-dip and lateral extension of W-Mo bearing skarn mineralization.

The Kuhn skarn mineral zone has a strike length of 2.5 km. Based on diamond drilling by Shell Canada in 1980-81 (Lower 3A Band @ 0.48% WO₃ and 0.134% MoS₂ in a block measuring 215 X 130 X 6 m and Upper 3A Band @ 0.5% WO₃ measuring 74 X 70 X 5 m). Kuhn Main Zone, Lower & Upper Bands grade estimates are of economic merit and further drilling and development work is warranted to increase reserve estimates

Diamond drilling 7 holes (200 m deep) at 50 m spacing and 50 meter step back from previous drill hole should be carried out between L 0+50 N to 4+00 N (Kuhn Main Zone) to assess the Lower 3A and Upper 3A bands. This drilling would effectively test for porphyry molybdenite stock work bulk tonnage potential as well. .

In addition, there are W-Cu bearing skarn deposits in the southwest portion of the Kuhn claim (Dead Goat Zone), as well as several quartz stockwork zones (bulk tonnage targets, e.g. ridge directly east of Kuhn Main Zone and depth extension of Kuhn Main Zone) should be evaluated for porphyry style Mo (Cu and/or W) bearing mineralization in quartz and K-feldspar altered Cretaceous quartz monzonite stocks and bosses.

Three drill holes should be collared 50 meters to the east of the Shell Canada Res Ltd 1980-B-1,2,&3 drill holes on the Dead Goat Zone (between L 1+00 S to L 5+00 N) to test the extent and grade of porphyry molybdenite stockwork. Concurrent with diamond drilling, a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock chip sampling is required to outline further extensions of Kuhn Main and Dead Goat Zones.

The Dead Goat Zone should be trenched, mapped and sampled in detail along the known zone of mineralization. Diamond drill hole testing of the Dead Goat mineral zone is

recommended in the area located approximately 50-100 meters east of Shell Canada's DDH-80-B-1 to 5, testing down-dip and lateral extension of W (Cu-Zn) bearing skarn mineralization. An effort to locate the source of the mineralized quartz monzonite (possible porphyry mineralization) located in the southwest corner of the Kuhn claim should be carried out as well.

The Kuhn property has numerous geological similarities to the world class tungsten skarns of Mactung and Cantung (north of Watson Lake, YT), and further drilling, trenching and geological mapping is recommended for Kuhn mineral tenure 568238. Mineralization largely consists of prograde with minor retrograde skarn assemblages, but exploration may lead to deeper prograde and/or retrograde skarn facies, e.g. Kuhn Main Zone is prograde skarn facies with sub-parallel retrograde skarn facies as well as adjacent and underlying porphyry type stockwork zones.

Budget for proposed exploration program is described as follows:

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR KUHN PROJECT:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 2 geotechnicians, 1 cook 90 days \$ 46,000.00

FIELD COSTS-

Core drilling 6,560 feet (2,000 metres)	355,000.00
Assays 700	14,000.00
Equipment and Supplies	4,000.00
Communication	3,000.00
Food	6,500.00
Transportation	3,000.00
REPORT	1,200.00

Total = \$ 432,700.00

9.0 REFERENCES

Allen, E.J., 1998: Geology and Resources of the Cassiar Project Areas, Eveready Resources Corp., LAS Energy Associates Ltd, unpublished company report.

Berry, L.G., and Mason, B., 1959: Mineralogy, W.H.Freeman and Co.

Cooke, B.J., Godwin, C.I., 1984: Geology, Mineral Equilibria and Isotopic Studies of the McDame Tungsten Skarn Prospect, Econ. Geol., Volume 79, 1984, p. 826-847.

Moffat, G.W., 1982: Summary Report McDame Project, Cassiar Area, Project Operator: Shell Canada Resources Ltd., B.C., Min of Energy & Mines Assessment Report #10,512.

Panteleyev A., 1979: Cassiar Map Area (104/P), B.C. Min. of Energy, Mines and Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork 1978, Paper 1979-1, p. 51-60.

Schroeter, T.G., 1986, Lode Gold-Silver Deposits in Northwest B.C., CIM Special Vol. 37, p. 178-190.

Sinclair, W.D., 1986, Molybdenum, Tungsten, and Tin Deposits and Associated Granitoid Intrusions in the Northern Canadian Cordillera and Adjacent Parts of Alaska., CIM Special Vol. 37, p. 216-233.

Thompson, R.M.,1957: Danalite from British Columbia, Cdn. Min.,Vol. 6, p.68-71

CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4901 East Sooke Rd., Sooke B.C. V9Z 1B6 am a self employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield..
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property June 14-21, 2013 during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geochemical sampling of rock and soil (12 rock chip samples, and 107 soil samples), and geological mapping were carried out on the Kuhn & Dead Goat Zones by the writer as well as reports on mineralization and related physical properties.
6. I am employed as an independent consultant..
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I have a direct interest in Fundamental Res Corp and recommendations in this report serve only as guidelines and are not valid for NI 43-101 public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

July 10, 2013



ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

KUHN PROJECT (KUHN & DEAD GOAT ZONES)-
FUNDAMENTAL RES CORPORATION,
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK

Dates worked: June 14-21, 2013

BCGS 104P.031, NTS 104P/5 W, LIARD MINING DIVISION

Work carried out;

Zone name	Survey type	Sample type	# of samples	MTO tenure #
Kuhn	geochemical	Rock	8	568238
Kuhn	geochemical	Soil	86	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Rock	4	568238
Dead Goat	geochemical	Soil	21	568238
Kuhn	geological	Mapping	6 hectares	568238
Dead Goat	geological	Mapping	4 hectares	568238

FIELD CREW:

Andris Kikauka (Geologist) 8 Days	\$ 2,835.00
Kenneth Neill (Geotechnician/First Aid) 8 Days	1,575.00

FIELD COST:

Mob and Demob	\$ 699.65
Equipment & supplies	520.25
Geochemical analysis ICP-MS61 element	
For : 107 soil	1,902.76
12 rock chip samples	323.13
Food	487.00
Accommodation	695.48
Report	1,000.00

Total amount= \$ 10,038.27

Fig 3B Mineral Tenure General Geology (Legend)

- 1 GOODHOPE GROUP (PROTEROZOIC-LOWER CAMBRIAN)
- 2 ATAN GROUP (LOWER CAMBRIAN)
- 3 KECHIKA GROUP (MIDDLE CAMBRIAN-MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

The carbonate rock types from units 1-3 are broken down as follows:

- a) Massive & weakly banded limestone/marble.
- b) Mottled and zebra textured limestone/marble.
- c) Graphitic banded limestone/marble.
- d) Granular recrystallized marble.
- e) Skarnified limestone (contains calc-silicate bands).
- f) Mottled and zebra textured dolomite.
- g) Massive to weakly banded dolomite.

Hornfels rock types from unit 1-3 are summarized as follows:

- h) Biotite (argillaceous), i) Cordillerite
- j) Chlorite, k) Sericite
- m) Quartz (Quartzitic siltstone), n) Ferruginous

4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS, Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian mafic intrusive rocks occur as lenses and dykes within the Kuhn property, they contain mafic phenocrysts & occur near Kuhn Main Zone (near grid hub). 4a Andesite dykes & sills.

5 CASSIAR INTRUSIVE COMPLEX, Upper Cretaceous comprised of the following lithologies:

- a) Porphyritic quartz monzonite with mantled K-spar phenocrysts
- b) Porphyritic quartz monzonite with K-spar phenocrysts
- c) Equigranular quartz monzonite, d) Quartz feldspar porphyry, e) Aplitic leuco-quartz monzonite dykes,
- f) Equigranular grandiorite

Unit 6 comprises the skarn minerals that have evolved from hydrothermal emanations from the Upper Cretaceous Cassiar Felsic Intrusive Complex, resulting in prograde massive calc-silicate W-Mo-Fe facies characterized by the following minerals:

- a) Banded garnet-diopside
- b) Massive garnet
- c) Massive pyroxene
- d) Iron sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite, minor pyrite)
- e) Gossan (limonite, goethite, jarosite)
- f) Talc, g) Tremolite
- h) Actinolite, i) Quartz
- j) Epidote, k) Wollastonite
- m) Calcite, n) Biotite
- o) Graphite, p) Fluorite

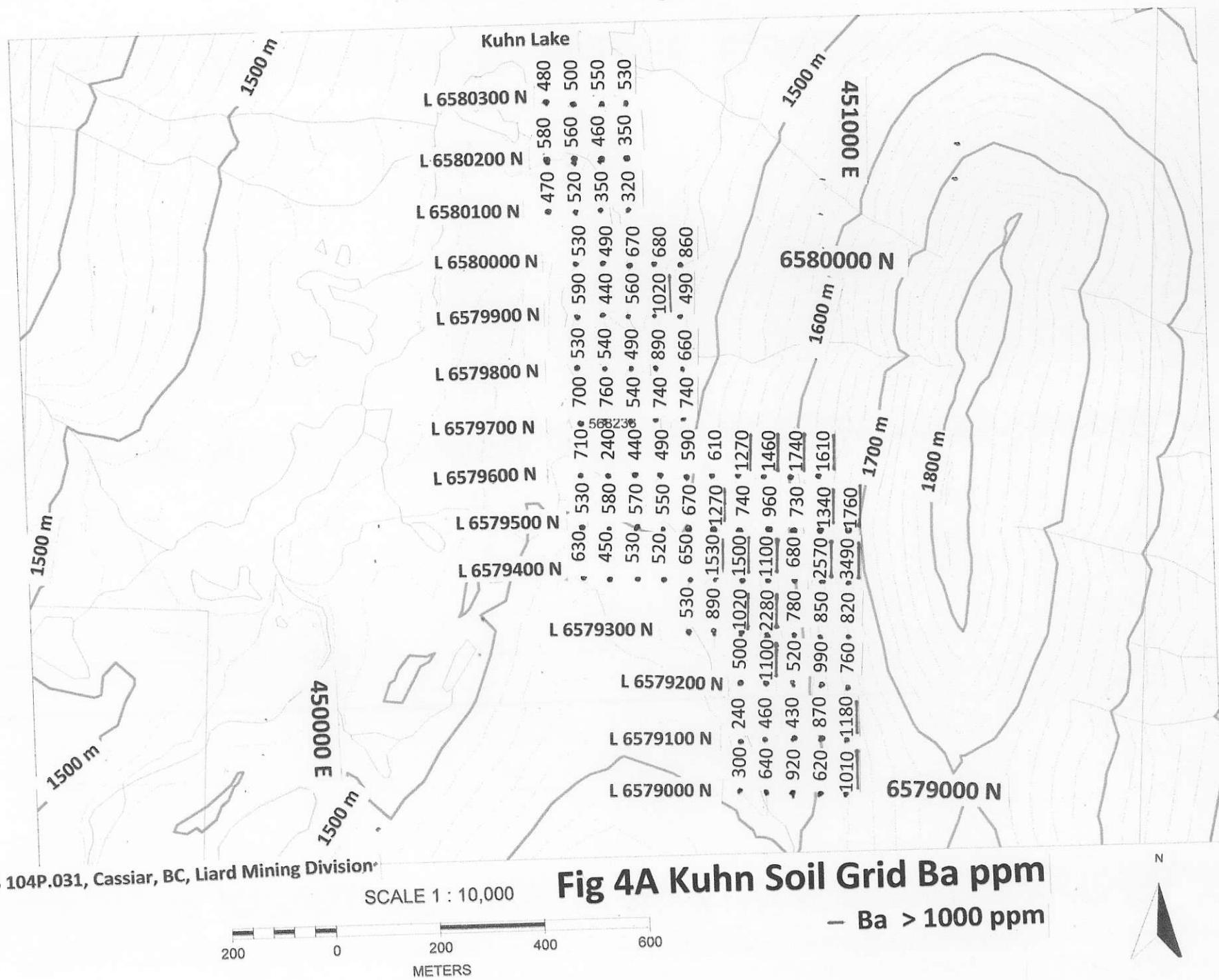
6 SKARN, minerals related to Upper Cretaceous Cassiar Felsic Intrusive Complex, resulting in prograde massive calc-silicate W-Mo-Fe facies:

Unit 6 skarn contains an assortment of minerals which include the following:

- 1) pyrite, 2) pyrrhotite
- 3) sphalerite, 4) chalcopyrite
- 5) scheelite, 6) powellite
- 7) stibnite, 8) molydo-scheelite
- 9) magnetite, 10) hematite

Source: Shell Canada Res Ltd (Moffat, 1982)

Kuhn Grid (2013)



Kuhn Grid (2013)

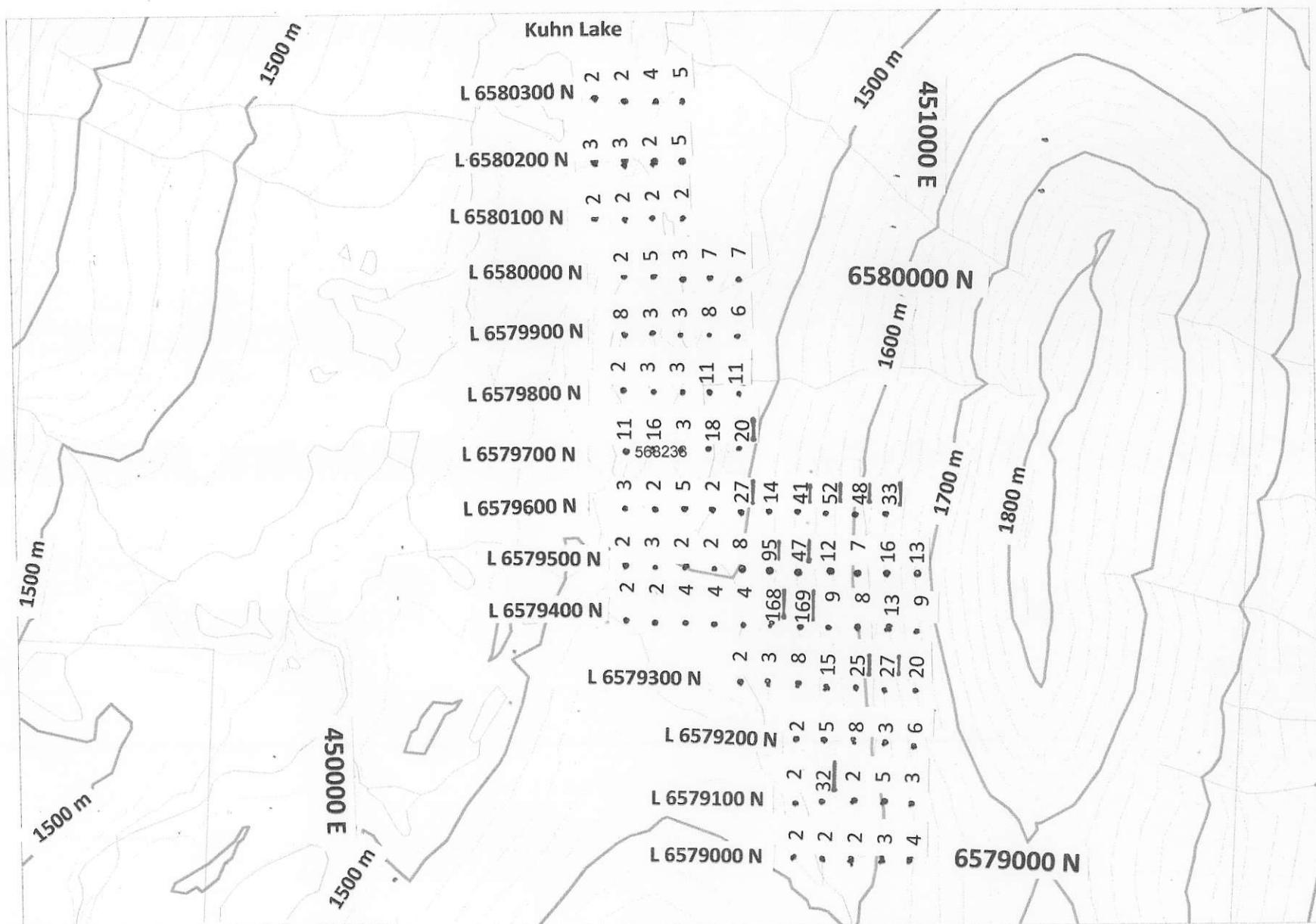
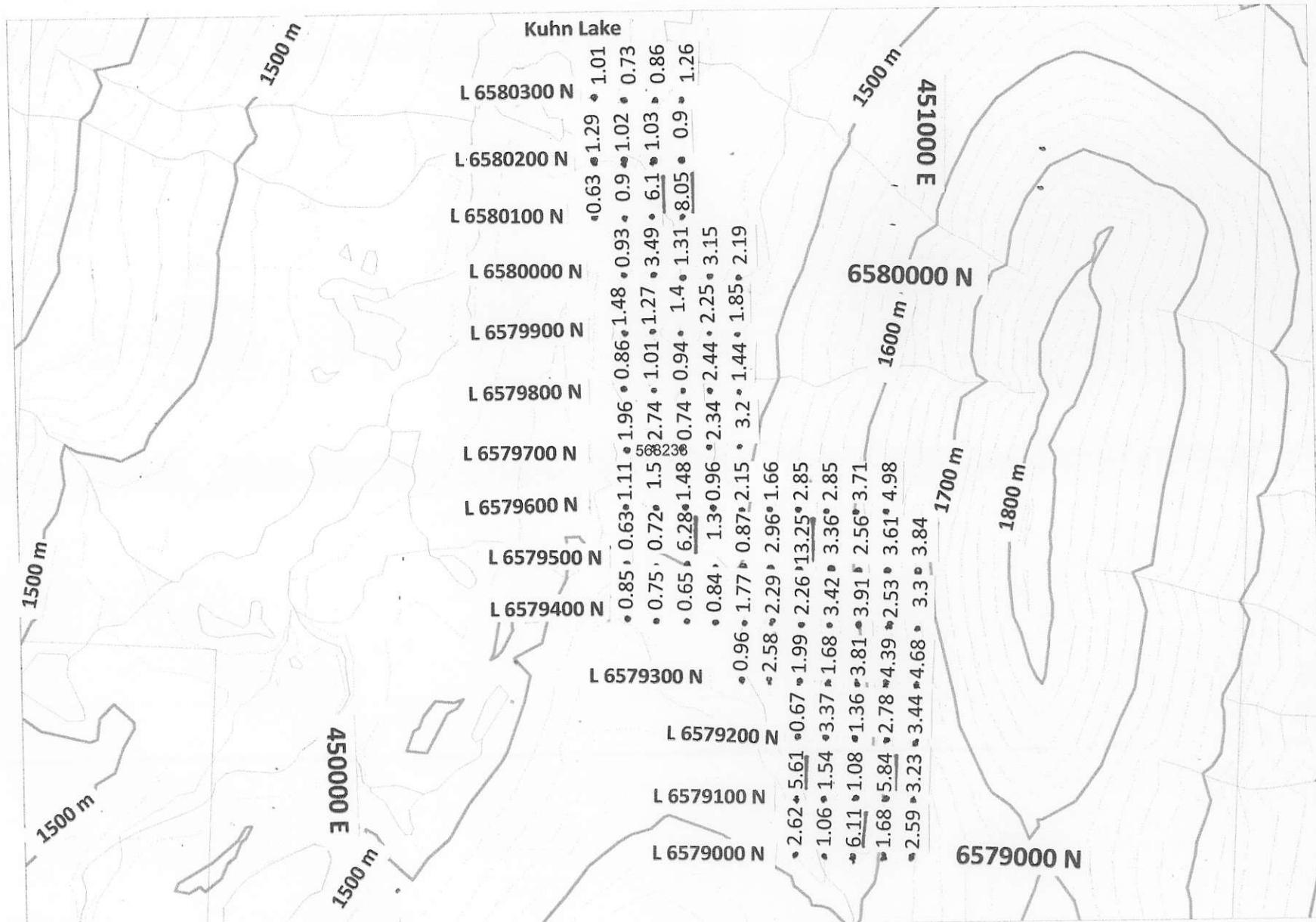


Fig 4B Kuhn Soil Grid Bi ppm

— Bi > 20 ppm

Kuhn Grid (2013)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division

SCALE 1 : 10,000

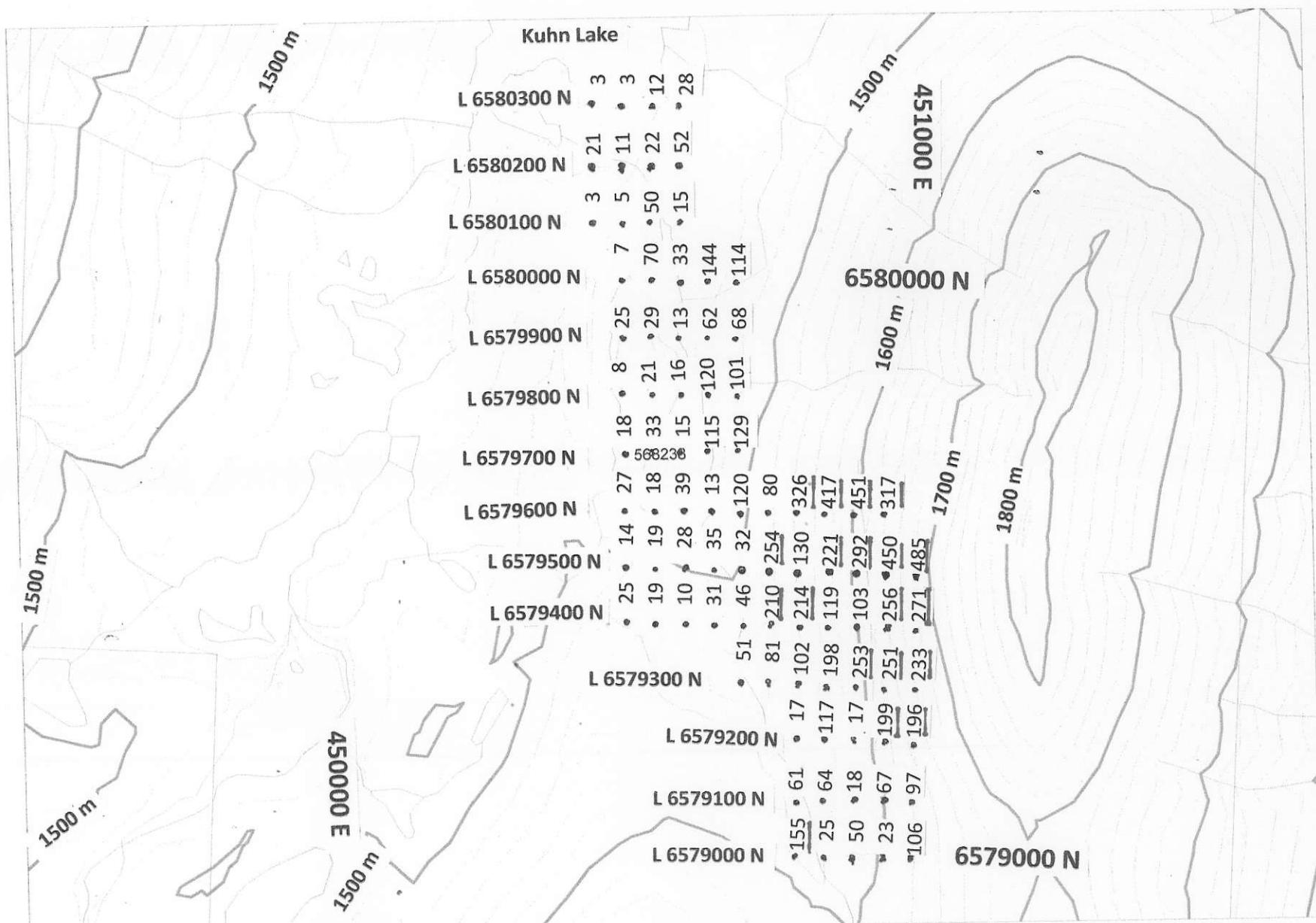
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METERS

Fig 4C Kuhn Soil Grid Ca %

— Ca > 5%

N

Kuhn Grid (2013)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division*

SCALE 1 : 10,000

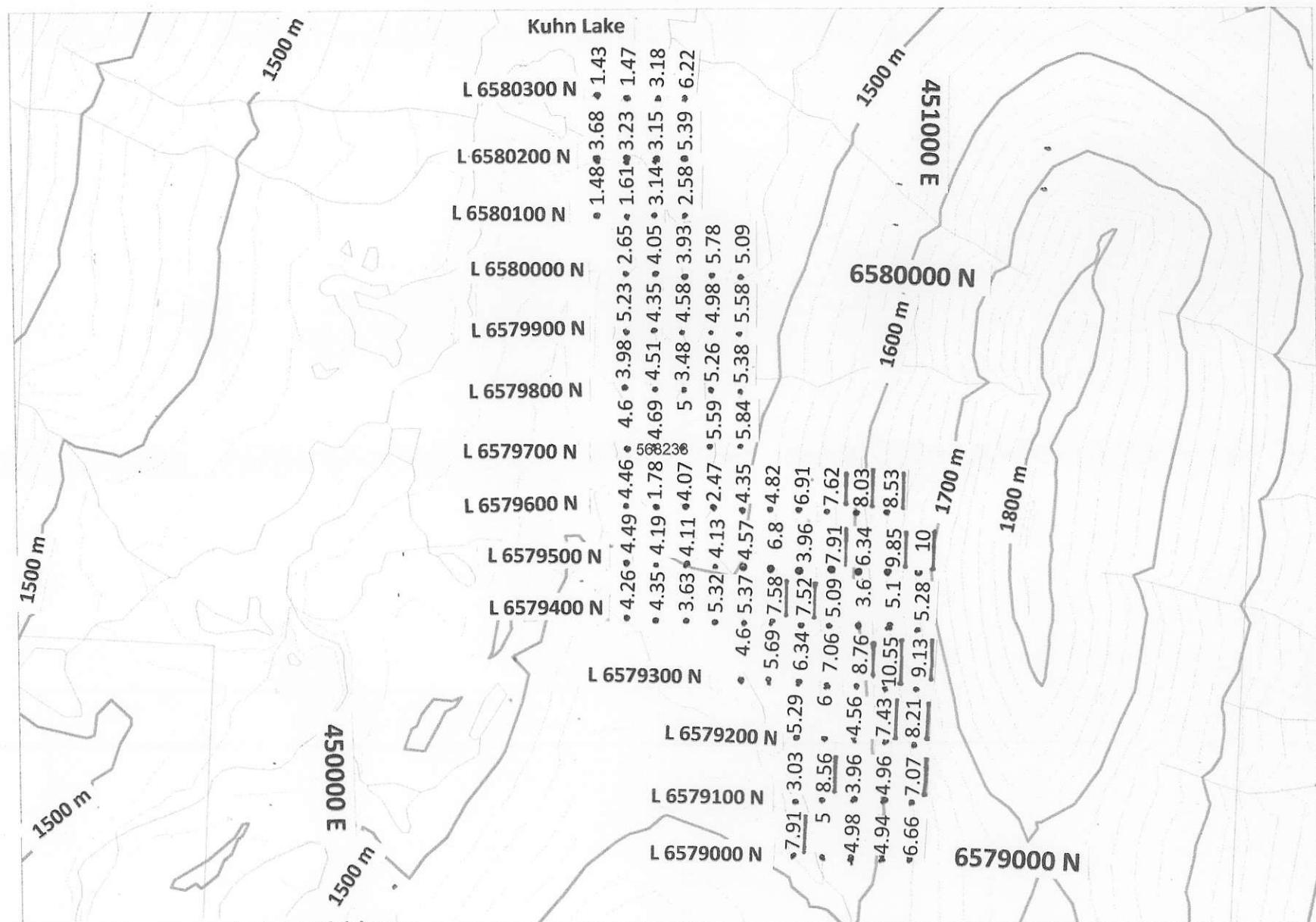
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METERS

Fig 4D Kuhn Soil Grid Cu ppm

— Cu > 150 ppm



Kuhn Grid (2013)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division

SCALE 1 : 10,000

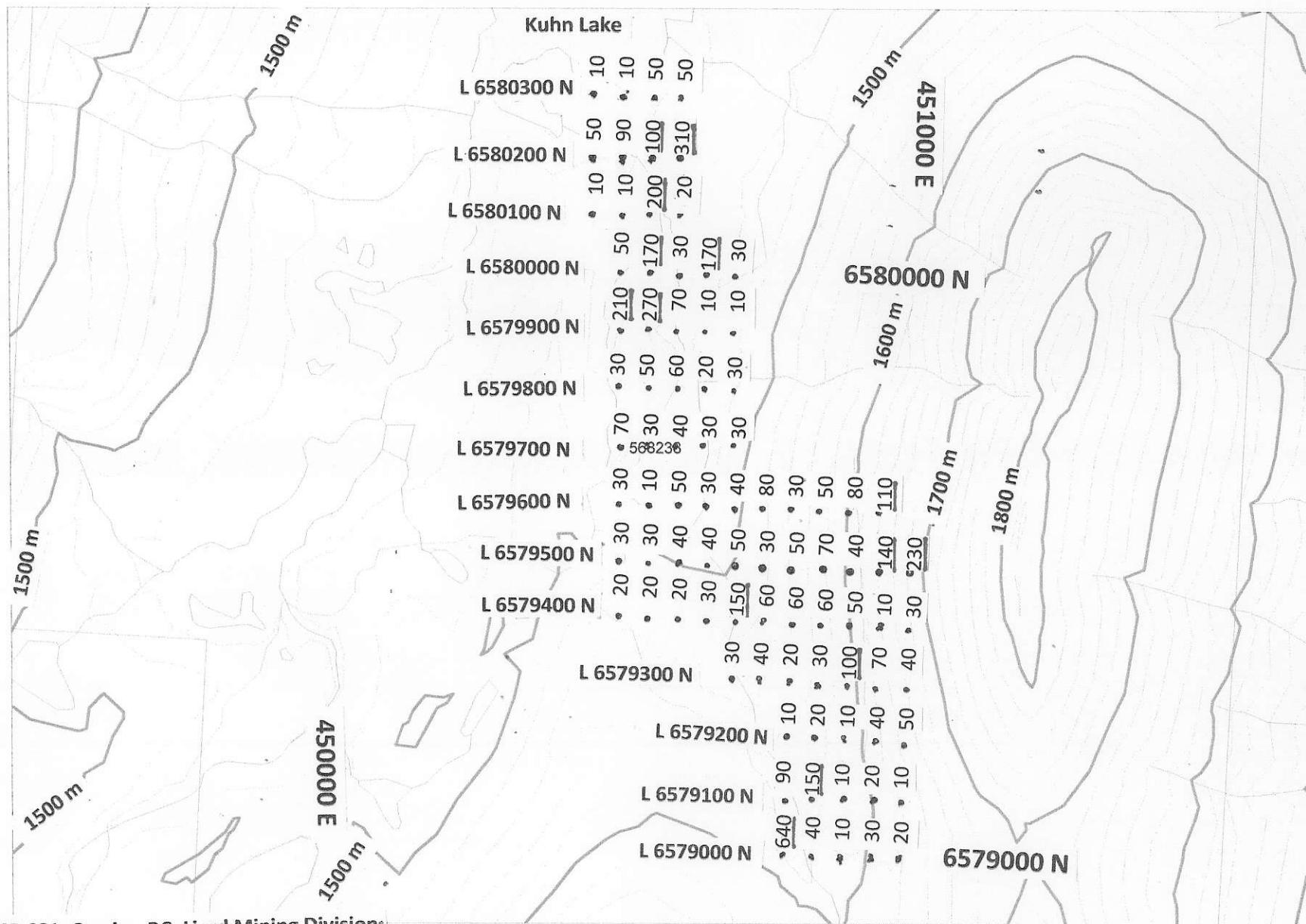
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METERS

Fig 4E Kuhn Soil Grid Fe %

— Fe > 7%

N

Kuhn Grid (2013)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division

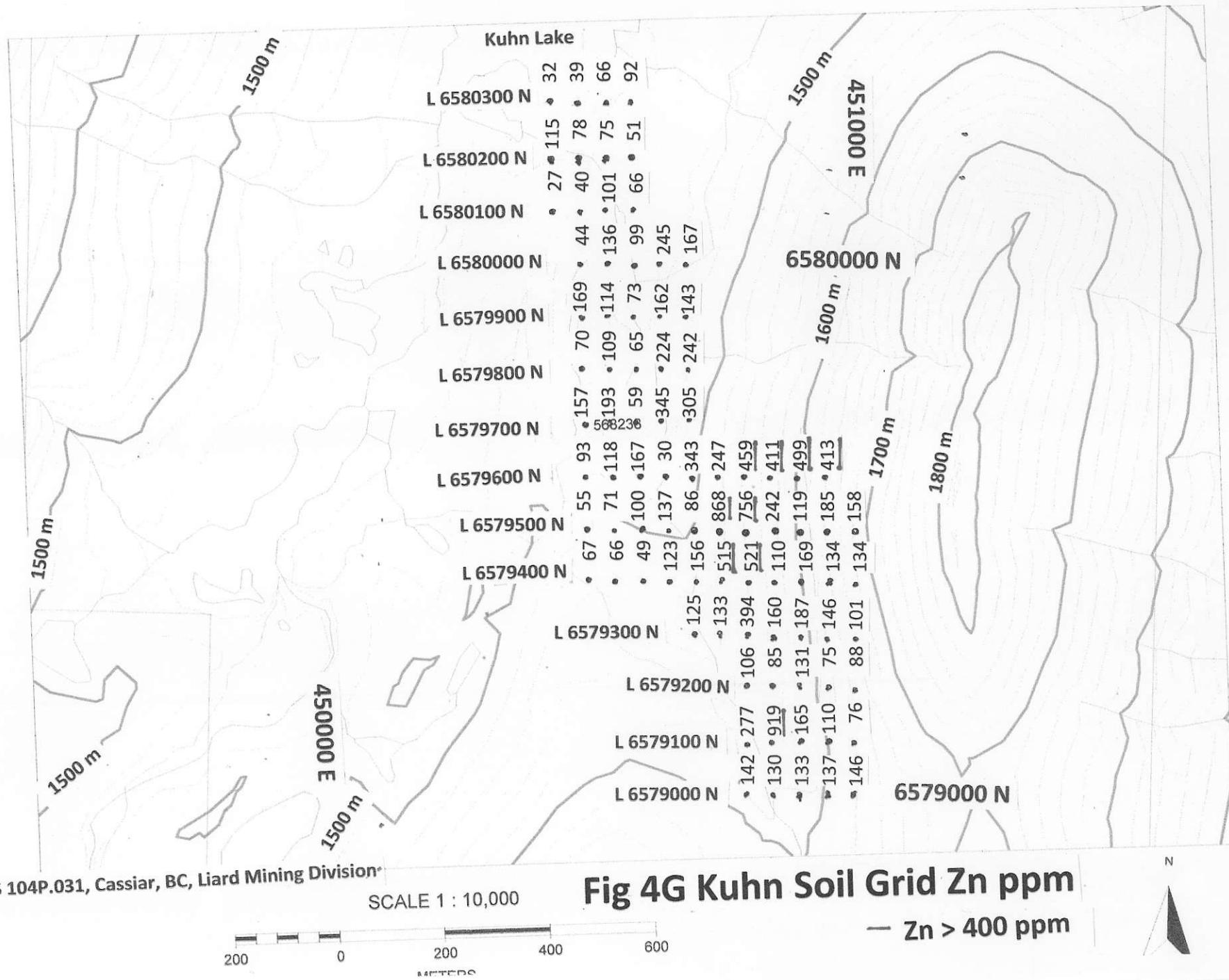
SCALE 1 : 10,000

200 0 200 400
METERS

Fig 4F Kuhn Soil Grid W ppm

— W > 100 ppm

Kuhn Grid (2013)



Dead Goat Grid (2013)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division, UTM- NAD 83, ZONE 9

SCALE 1 : 10,000

200 0 200 400 600
METERS

Fig 6A Dead Goat Soil Grid Ba ppm

— Ba > 1000 ppm



Dead Goat Grid (2013)

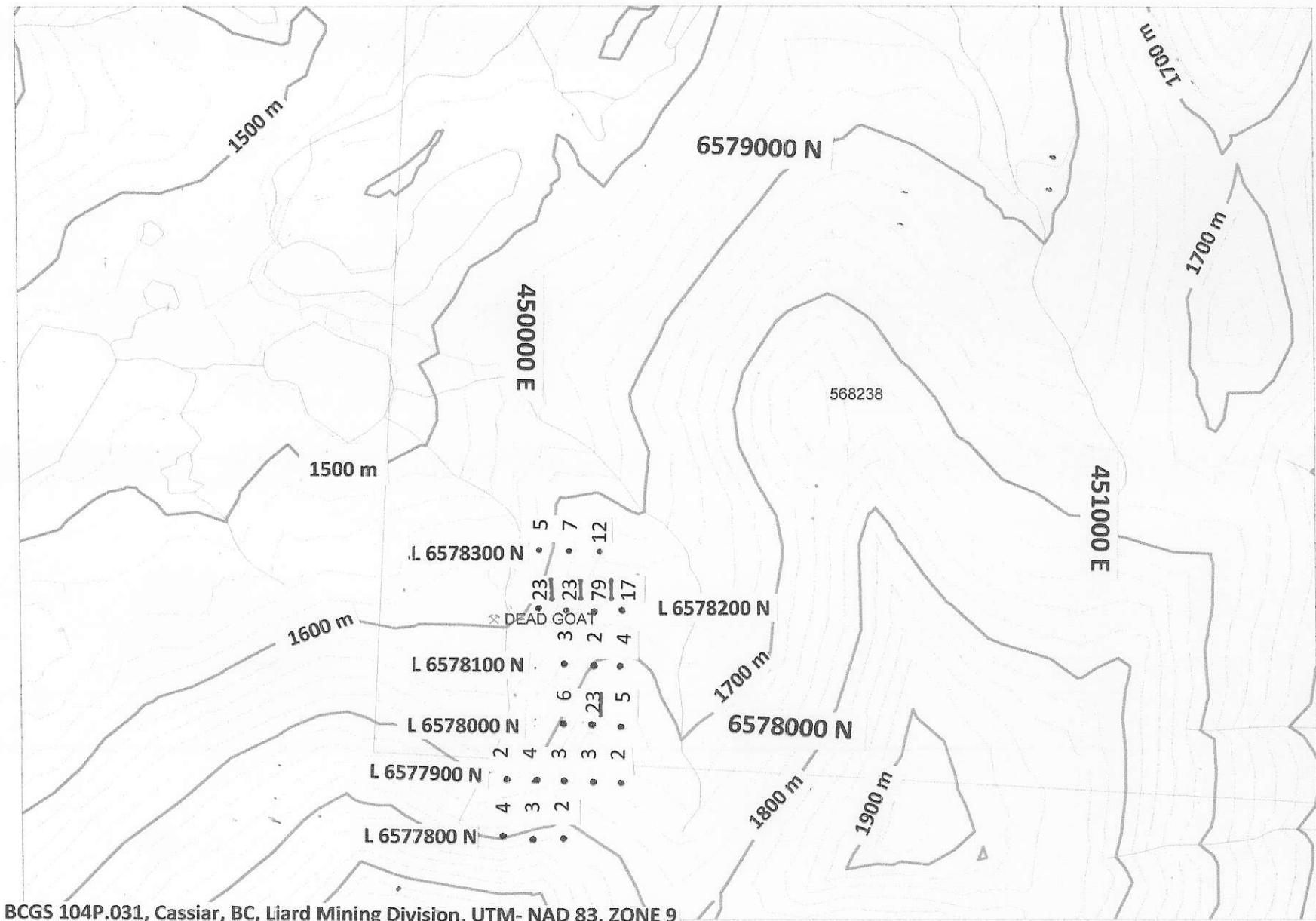
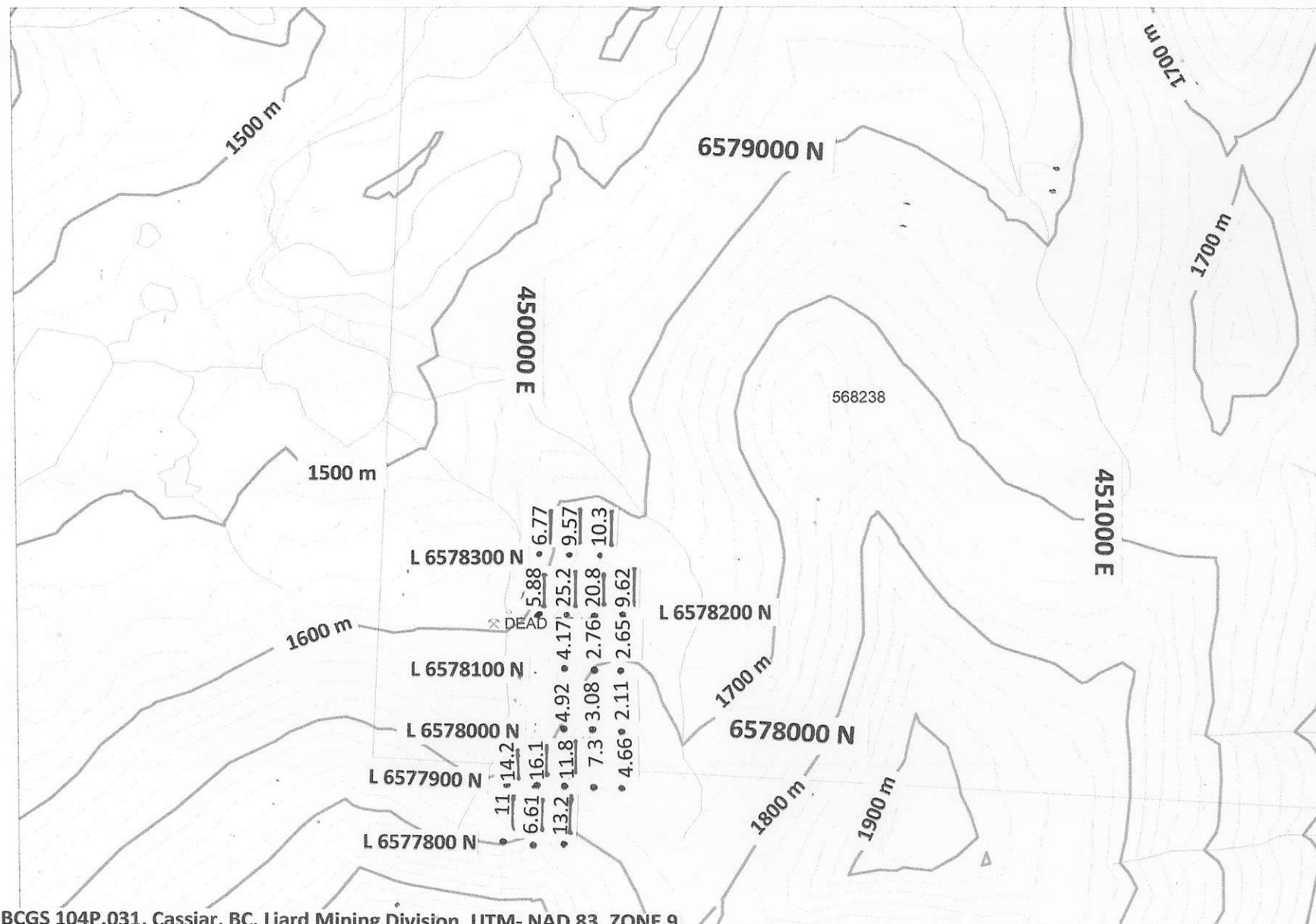


Fig 6B Dead Goat Soil Grid Bi ppm

SCALE 1 : 10,000
200 0 200 400 600
METERS

— Bi > 20 ppm

Dead Goat Grid (2013)



SCALE 1 : 10,000

200 0 200 400 600
METERS

Fig 6C Dead Goat Soil Grid Ca %

— Ca > 5%

Dead Goat Grid (2013)

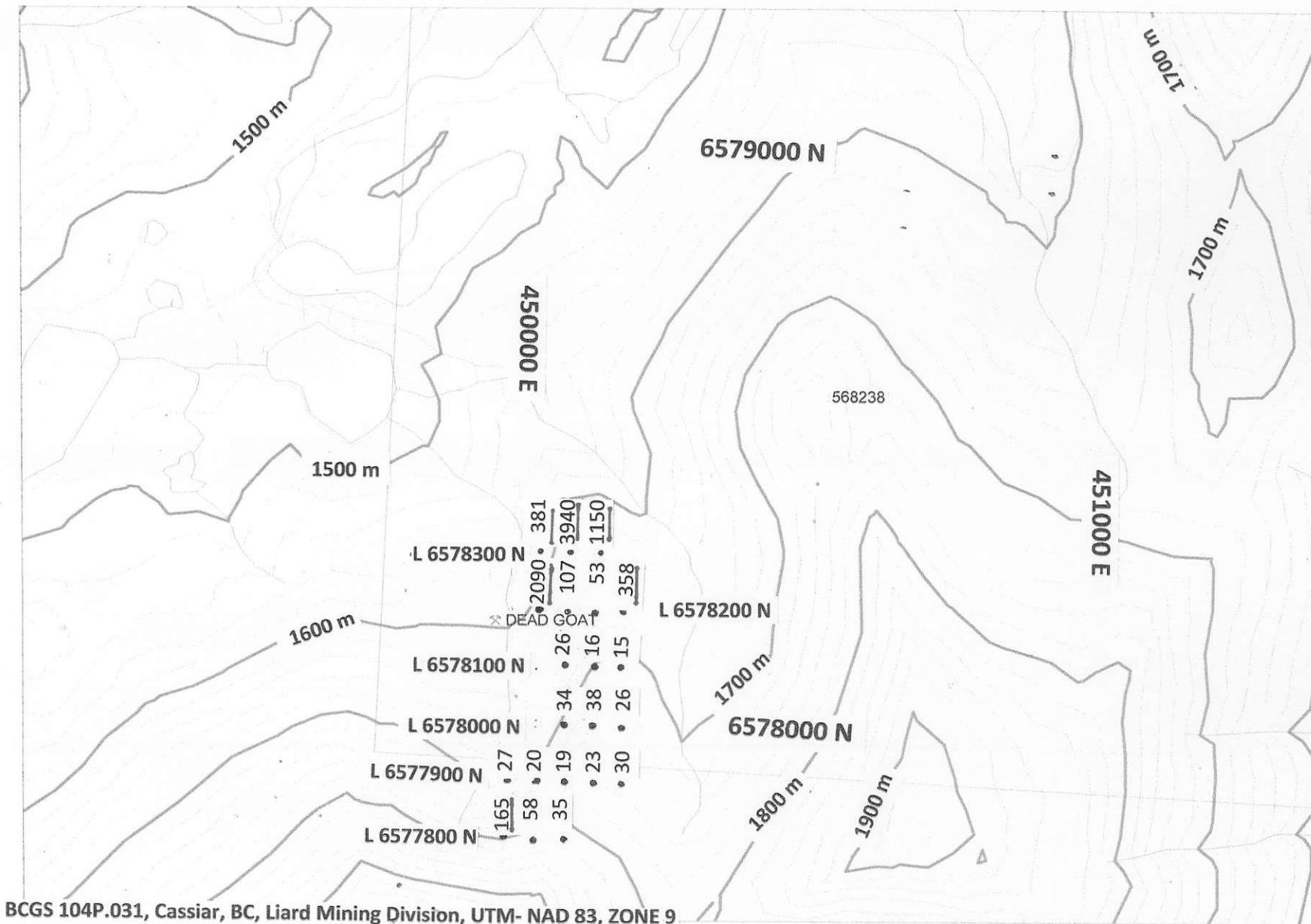


Fig 6D Dead Goat Soil Grid Cu ppm

SCALE 1 : 10,000
200 0 200 400 600
METERS

— Cu > 150 ppm



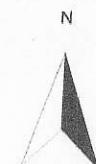
Dead Goat Grid (2013)



Fig 6E Dead Goat Soil Grid Fe %

SCALE 1 : 10,000
200 0 200 400 600
METERS

— Fe > 7%



Dead Goat Grid (2013)



Fig 6F Dead Goat Soil Grid W ppm

Dead Goat Grid (2013)



SCALE 1 : 10,000

200 0 200 400 600
METERS

Fig 6G Dead Goat Soil Grid Zn ppm

— Zn > 400 ppm



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Page: 1

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Account: KIKAND

APPENDIX A- GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE VA13114226

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

P.O. No.:

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 24-JUN-2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

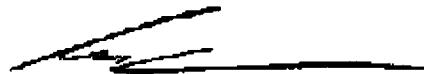
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager





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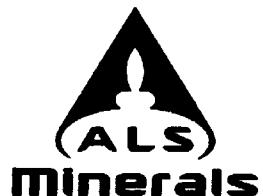
Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 26-JUN-2013
 Account: KIKAND

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13114226

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %
KU13AR-801		0.84	<0.5	5.43	<5	30	13.9	<2	20.4	0.7	9	23	13	9.42	30	0.02
KU13AR-802		0.70	<0.5	6.43	<5	10	10.5	3	21.3	0.7	3	42	3	8.28	30	0.01
KU13AR-803		0.60	<0.5	2.77	<5	<10	24.1	<2	18.0	0.9	16	2	26	9.78	20	0.01
KU13AR-804		0.72	<0.5	6.62	<5	10	14.0	9	18.5	1.4	15	7	191	8.88	40	0.01
KU13AR-805		0.68	<0.5	1.24	<5	<10	39.7	<2	14.0	0.5	19	3	278	7.30	10	0.01
KU13AR-806		0.94	<0.5	3.32	<5	10	1.8	3	17.5	1.0	6	7	21	10.50	30	0.01
KU13AR-807		0.70	<0.5	3.50	<5	10	0.7	3	7.89	0.5	6	14	18	2.92	20	0.03
KU13AR-808		0.94	<0.5	6.51	<5	50	6.8	97	15.4	19.7	51	33	203	6.61	20	0.27
KU13AR-809		0.76	<0.5	3.27	<5	<10	12.2	<2	22.4	0.9	6	3	50	14.50	50	0.01
KU13AR-810		0.80	<0.5	2.63	30	10	10.2	4	17.2	1.3	12	2	204	12.50	30	0.08
KU13AR-811		0.78	<0.5	3.97	<5	20	7.1	3	23.9	2.9	5	1	11	12.25	50	<0.01
KU13AR-812		0.74	<0.5	7.71	<5	120	1.6	3	22.9	1.0	12	55	3	4.86	20	0.19

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Account: KIKAND

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13114226

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61													
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
KU13AR-801		10	1.29	14800	60	0.02	12	3980	<2	<0.01	<5	5	5	<20	0.16
KU13AR-802		10	0.62	17450	97	0.02	5	1880	4	0.01	<5	9	4	<20	0.31
KU13AR-803		<10	3.15	16300	31	0.04	47	110	<2	0.07	<5	<1	9	<20	0.02
KU13AR-804		<10	0.54	34200	3	0.02	8	650	5	0.06	<5	1	9	<20	0.08
KU13AR-805		<10	1.08	13450	11	0.02	12	90	<2	0.90	<5	1	9	<20	0.01
KU13AR-806		<10	0.29	9910	33	0.02	<1	130	<2	0.04	<5	2	8	<20	0.11
KU13AR-807		10	0.42	12050	<1	0.02	4	90	<2	0.02	<5	3	29	<20	0.06
KU13AR-808		30	3.11	18300	1	0.12	15	580	4	1.50	<5	7	146	<20	0.22
KU13AR-809		<10	0.35	15650	1	0.01	2	120	<2	0.01	<5	<1	12	<20	0.01
KU13AR-810		<10	0.75	11750	4	0.03	24	300	<2	0.70	<5	<1	17	<20	0.01
KU13AR-811		<10	0.28	15550	8	<0.01	1	180	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	79	<20	0.01
KU13AR-812		30	1.38	1005	<1	0.03	28	330	<2	<0.01	<5	11	539	<20	0.26



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Account: KIKAND

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13114226

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
KU13AR-801		<10	88	2390	127
KU13AR-802		<10	73	190	80
KU13AR-803		<10	39	740	269
KU13AR-804		<10	301	1580	473
KU13AR-805		10	52	3260	172
KU13AR-806		<10	56	10	141
KU13AR-807		<10	42	10	150
KU13AR-808		<10	35	420	7320
KU13AR-809		<10	8	10	155
KU13AR-810		<10	10	1050	148
KU13AR-811		<10	31	1530	253
KU13AR-812		<10	60	10	198



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Page: Appendix 1
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Account: KIKAND

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13114226

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

CRU-31
PUL-31

CRU-QC
PUL-QC

LOG-22
SPL-21

ME-ICP61
WEI-21



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This copy reported on
2-JUL-2013
Account: KIKAND

CERTIFICATE VA13114227

Project: Kuhn Tungsten

P.O. No.:

This report is for 111 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 24-JUN-2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

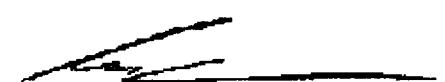
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



ALS Canada Ltd

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SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

**Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 29-JUN-2013
Account: KIKAND**

Project: Kuhn Tungster

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13114227

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
LOG-22 ME-ICP61 SCR-41

Appendix B- Rock Sample Descriptions (Kuhn & Dead Goat)

sample no	width	eastng NAD 83	northng NAD 83	elev (m)	lithology	alteration	minerals
KU13AR-801	205 cm	450842	6579012	1576	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, molybdenite, scheelite
KU13AR-802	35 cm	450820	6579041	1574	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, molybdenite
KU13AR-803	30 cm	450848	6579051	1571	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-804	135 cm	450862	6579061	1570	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-805	30 cm	450842	6579156	1568	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-806	sub-crop	450912	6579143	1594	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-807	float	450970	6579417	1646	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-808	20 cm	450940	6579075	1582	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite, sphalerite
KU13AR-809	200 cm	450122	6578279	1637	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo
KU13AR-810	200 cm	450128	6578242	1639	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, cpy, scheelite
KU13AR-811	200 cm	450167	6578133	1698	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo, scheelite
KU13AR-812	110 cm	450083	6577809	1816	marble	diop, act, trem, garnet	py, pyo

APPENDIX B- ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Appendix B (cont.)- Rock Sample Descriptions (Kuhn & Dead Goat)

sample no	strike	dip	comments	zone name	width	Fe %	Ca %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
KU13AR-801	142	80 NE	Lower Band	Kuhn Main	205 cm	9.42	20.4	13	60	0.16	88	127	2390
KU13AR-802			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	35 cm	8.28	21.3	3	97	0.31	73	80	190
KU13AR-803			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	30 cm	9.78	18	26	31	0.02	39	269	740
KU13AR-804	0	82 E	Lower Band	Kuhn Main	135 cm	8.88	18.5	191	3	0.08	301	473	1580
KU13AR-805			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	30 cm	7.3	14	278	11	0.01	52	172	3260
KU13AR-806			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	sub-crop	10.5	17.5	21	33	0.11	56	141	10
KU13AR-807			Upper Band	Kuhn Main	float	2.92	7.89	18	1	0.06	42	150	10
KU13AR-808	170	70 E	Upper Band	Kuhn Main	20 cm	6.61	15.4	203	1	0.22	35	7320	420
KU13AR-809	163	82 E	Main Zone N	Dead Goat	200 cm	14.5	22.4	50	1	0.01	8	155	10
KU13AR-810	165	80 E	Main Zone	Dead Goat	200 cm	12.5	17.2	204	4	0.01	10	148	1050
KU13AR-811	168	78 E	Main Zone S	Dead Goat	200 cm	12.25	23.9	11	8	0.01	31	253	1530
KU13AR-812			Upper Zone	Dead Goat	110 cm	4.86	22.9	3	1	0.26	60	198	10

Appendix C-(cont.) Soil Sample Geochemical Analysis (Dead Goat Grid)

SAMPLE	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	P	Ti	V	W	Zn
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
L6577800N 450000E	290	4	11	165	7.59	679	1	600	0.23	42	10	221
L6577800N 450050E	380	3	6.61	58	5.27	780	1	560	0.33	55	10	153
L6577800N 450100E	360	2	13.2	35	4.21	675	1	560	0.23	39	10	335
L6577900N 450000E	310	2	14.2	27	3.8	825	1	720	0.26	42	10	478
L6577900N 450050E	160	4	16.1	20	4.08	1240	1	740	0.2	34	10	143
L6577900N 450100E	300	3	11.8	19	2.95	1190	1	790	0.22	36	10	438
L6577900N 450150E	450	3	7.3	23	4	814	1	700	0.34	58	10	448
L6577900N 450200E	410	2	4.66	30	4.2	978	1	770	0.36	64	10	322
L6578000N 450100E	480	6	4.92	34	4.43	697	1	480	0.37	63	10	546
L6578000N 450150E	530	23	3.08	38	4.15	1100	1	460	0.38	74	10	2110
L6578000N 450200E	490	5	2.11	26	4.54	832	4	700	0.36	60	10	165
L6578100N 450100E	470	3	4.17	26	4.25	510	1	490	0.36	60	10	100
L6578100N 450150E	510	2	2.76	16	3.92	906	1	790	0.41	66	20	170
L6578100N 450200E	520	4	2.65	15	4.6	1170	1	1050	0.52	81	10	206
L6578200N 450050E	60	23	5.88	2090	32	5120	1	1030	0.04	8	220	569
L6578200N 450100E	80	23	25.2	107	4.9	4190	2	440	0.07	14	70	1250
L6578200N 450150E	100	79	20.8	53	6.74	7160	6	520	0.09	19	460	2580
L6578200N 450200E	260	17	9.62	358	6.71	4210	9	1140	0.27	47	290	1850
L6578300N 450050E	280	5	6.77	381	7.22	5290	3	920	0.22	40	160	321
L6578300N 450100E	140	7	9.57	3940	15.6	8110	17	620	0.11	24	1230	238
L6578300N 450150E	170	12	10.3	1150	11.55	5320	6	1080	0.16	29	730	645



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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 104P 071

 New Window

 File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
 Last Edit: 24-Sep-07 by Mandy N. Desautels(MND)
[XML Extract/Inventory Report](#)

SUMMARY

Summary Help ?

Name	KUHN, WINDY, BALSAM	NMI	104P5 W1
Status	Developed Prospect	Mining Division	Liard
Latitude	59° 21' 03" N	BCGS Map	104P031
Longitude	129° 51' 54" W	NTS Map	104P05W
Commodities	Tungsten, Molybdenum, Zinc, Antimony, Copper, Magnetite	UTM	09 (NAD 83)
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Northing	6579438
Capsule Geology	Approximately 4 kilometres northwest of the Cassiar Asbestos Mine, clastic and carbonate metasediments of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group and Hadrynia Ingenika Group, on the east-dipping western limb of the McDame synclinorium, are intruded by the Late Cretaceous Kuhn stocks. Massive calc-silicate skarn occurs as semi-continuous layers up to 10 metres thick along the western or lower contacts of marble layers and as smaller lenses and pods. The skarn layers dip 38 degrees east. Scheelite, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare magnetite form coarse disseminations interstitial to calc-silicates. Locally, quartz-molybdenite veins crosscut Atan calc-silicate horn-fels. Layered magnetite skarn, up to 1 metre wide, with finely disseminated molybdenite, occurs in zones bordering massive calc-silicate skarn. Retrograde massive pyrrhotite or pyrrhotite-sphalerite rich skarn occurs as pods and veins replacing other skarn facies. These contain disseminated scheelite and chalcopyrite. Locally stibnite and sphalerite veins crosscut Atan dolomite. The skarn mineral assemblage includes garnet, diopside, actinolite, powellite and fluorite.	Easting	450811
		Deposit Types	K05 : W skarn K07 : Mo skarn K02 : Pb-Zn skarn
		Terrane	Cassiar
Bibliography	Cooke, B.J., and Godwin, C.I., (1984): *Geology, Mineral Equilibria, and Isotopic Studies of the McDame Tungsten Skarn Prospect, North-Central B.C., EG, V. 80, 1985, pp. 826-847 Cooke, B.J., (1976): Geology, Mineral Equilibria, Sulphur, Rubidium-Strontrium and Lead Isotopes and Intrusion Chemistry of the McDame Tungsten Skarn Project, North Central British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, U.B.C. EMPR FIELDWORK *1979, pp. 84-85; *1981, pp. 259-269; 1988 pp.323-337 EMPR ASS RPT *7520, *8077, *8265, *9406, *10512 EMPR EXPL 1980-518 GSC MEM 319 GSC MAP 1110A EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 355 EMPR OF 1991-17 EMPR MAP 1992-13		

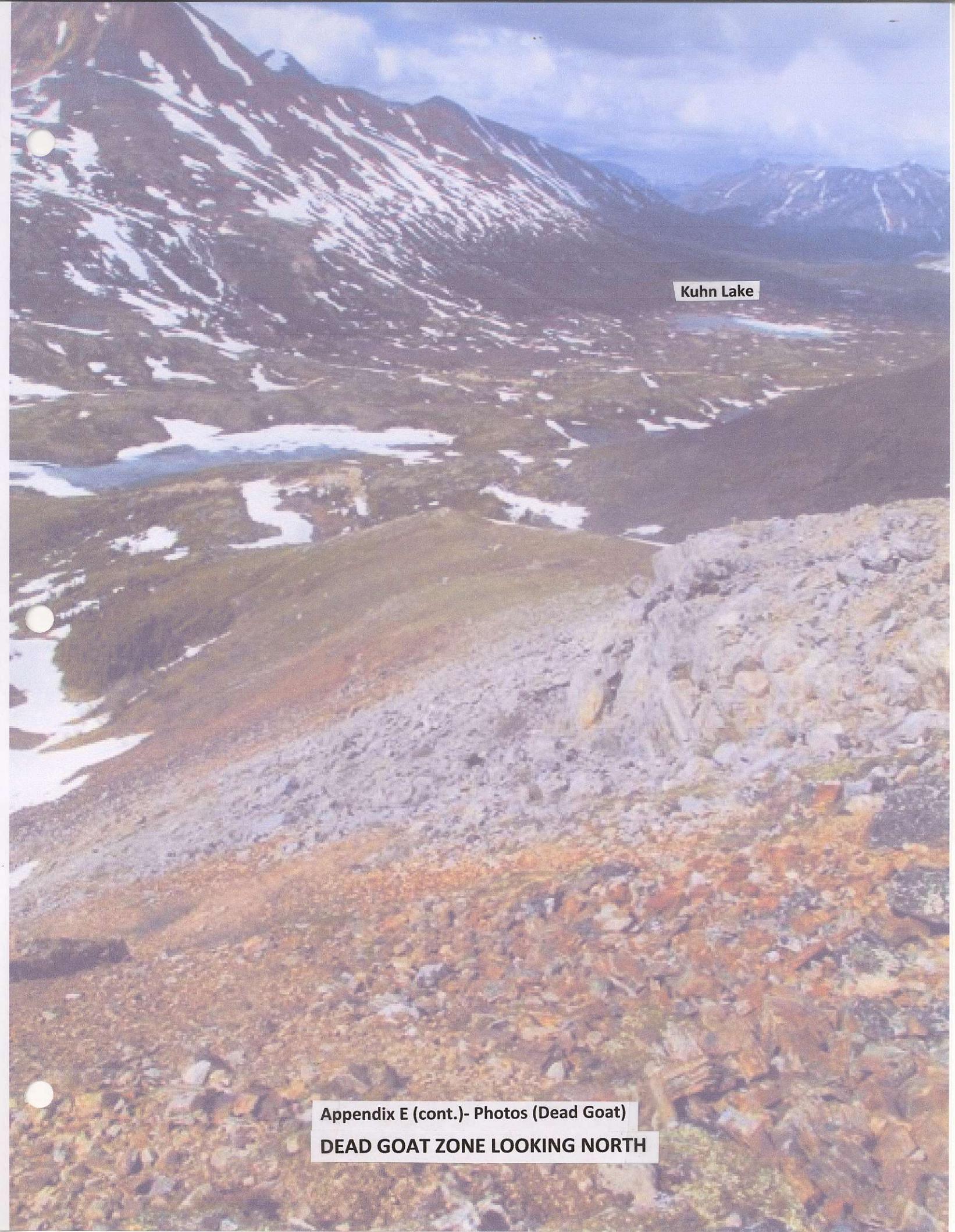
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Appendix D- Minfile Descriptions (Kuhn)

KUHN MAIN ZONE LOOKING NORTHEAST

Kuhn Lake

Appendix E- Photos (Kuhn)



Kuhn Lake

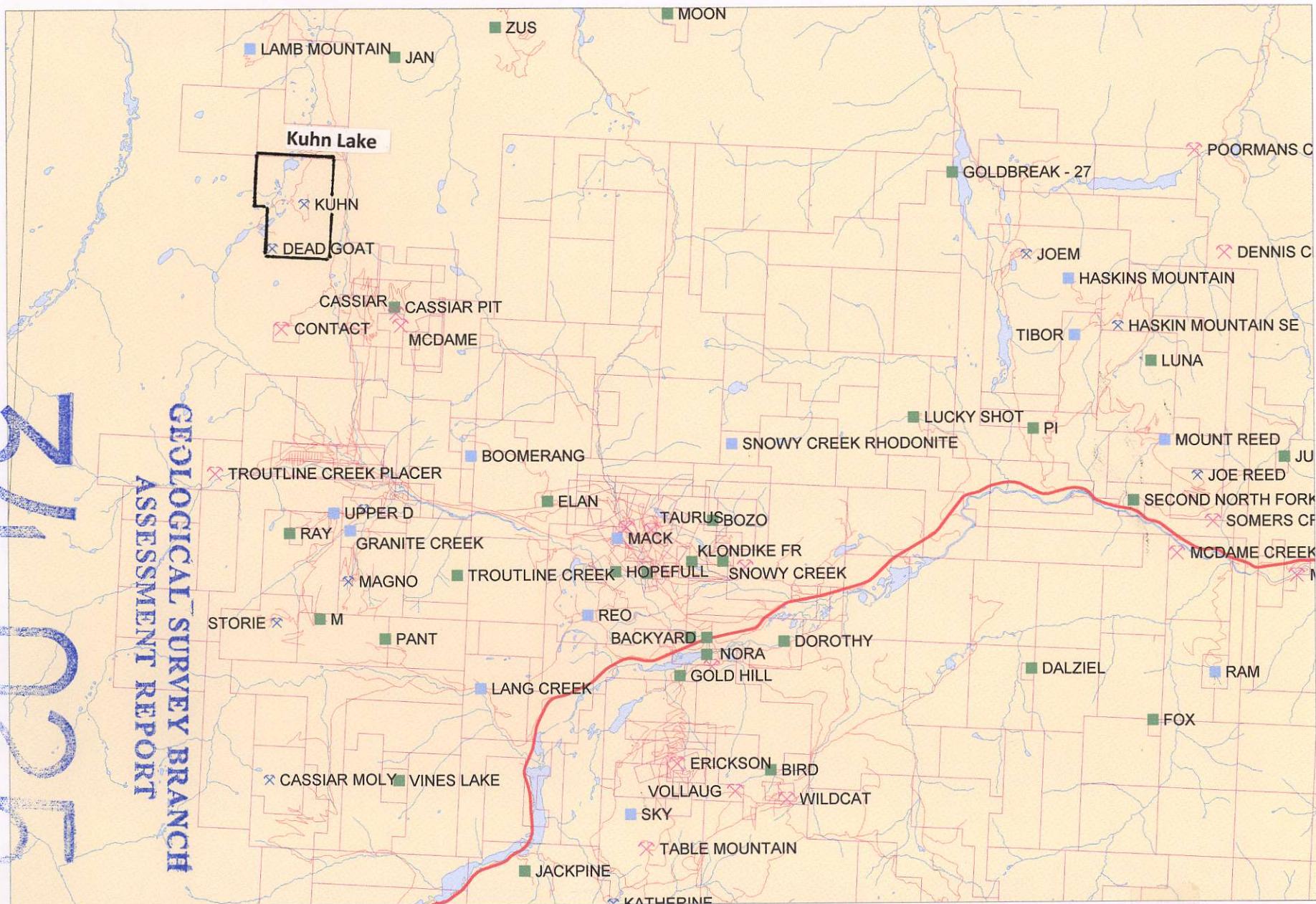
Appendix E (cont.)- Photos (Dead Goat)

DEAD GOAT ZONE LOOKING NORTH

Kuhn & Dead Goat MTO 568238 General Location

34025

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SCALE 1 : 150,000

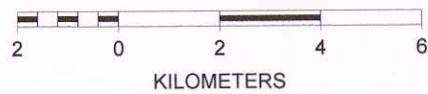


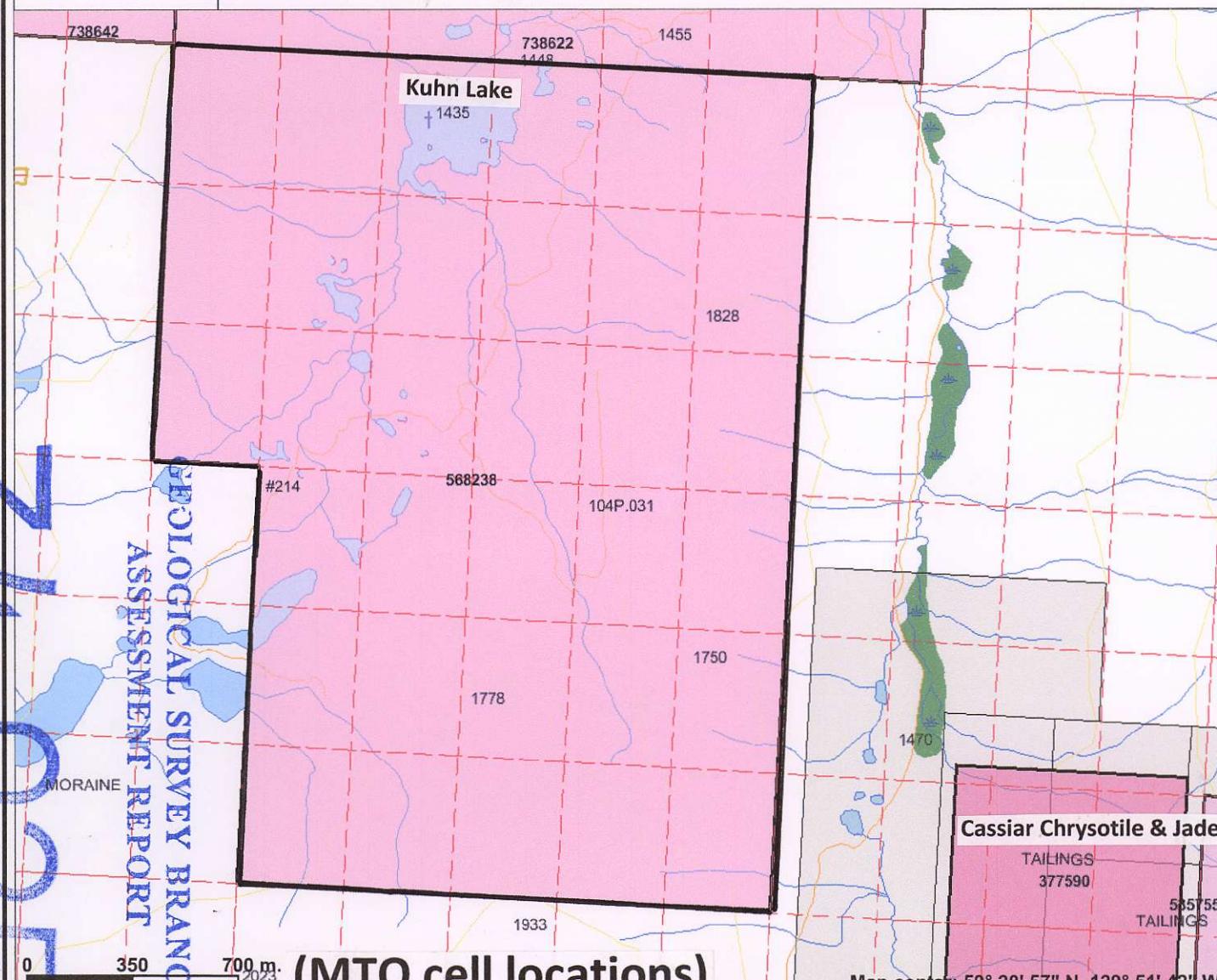
Fig 1 General Location

BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division



Kuhn 568238

Mineral Tenure Location (MTO)



BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division

Fig 2A

Kuhn Property Location

34
G2026

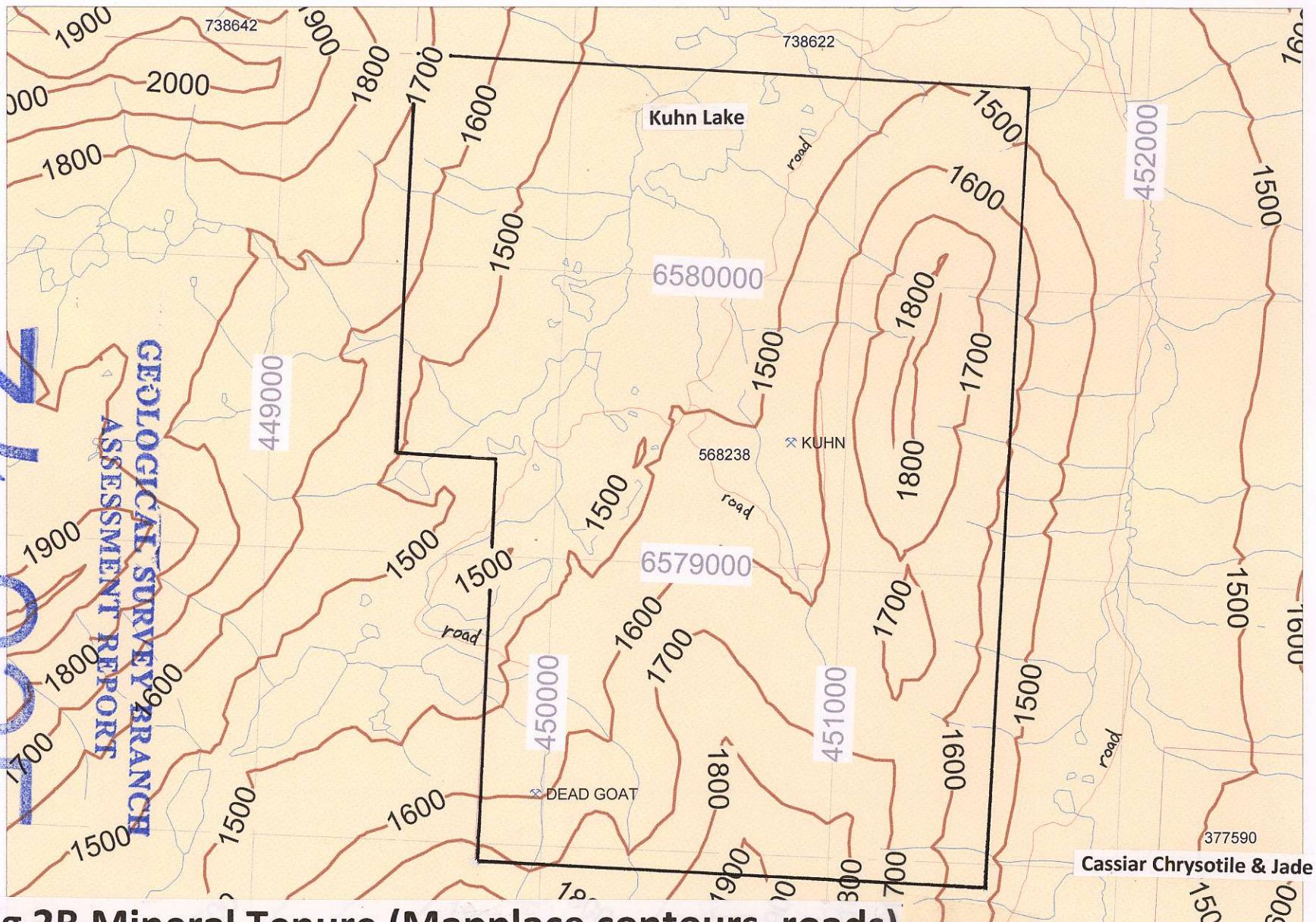
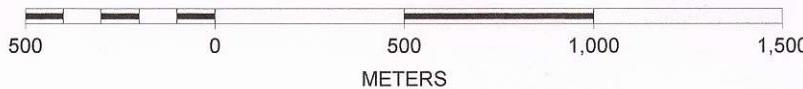


Fig 2B Mineral Tenure (Mapplace contours, roads)

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BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division



34, 025

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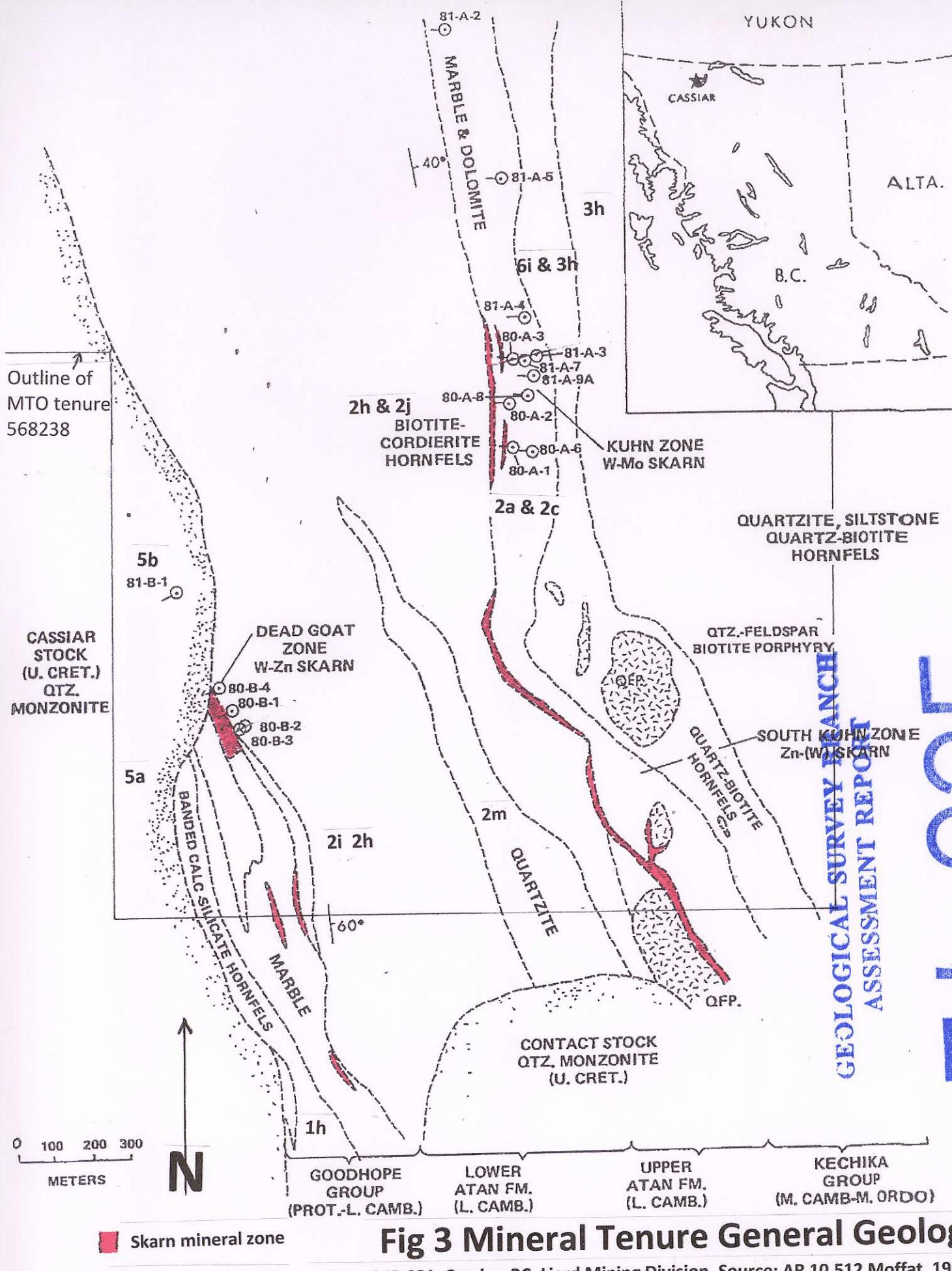


Fig 3 Mineral Tenure General Geology

For legend see Fig 3B

BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division, Source: AR 10,512 Moffat, 1982

Kuhn Rock Chip Samples (2013)

BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division, UTM- NAD 83, ZONE 9

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garn- garnet
diop- diopside
actin- actinolite
pyo- pyrrhotite
py- pyrite
talc- talc

sample no	strike	dip	comments	zone name	width'	Fe %	Ca %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
KU13AR-801	142	80 NE	Lower Band	Kuhn Main	205 cm	9.42	20.4	13	60	0.16	88	127	2390
KU13AR-802			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	35 cm	8.28	21.3	3	97	0.31	73	80	190
KU13AR-803			Lower Band	Kuhn Main	30 cm	9.78	18	26	31	0.02	39	269	740
KU13AR-804	0	82 E	Lower Band	Kuhn Main	135 cm	8.88	18.5	191	3	0.08	301	473	1580
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KU13AR-806			Lower Band	Kuhn Main sub-crop	10.5	17.5	21	33	0.11	56	141	10	
KU13AR-807			Upper Band	Kuhn Main float	2.92	7.89	18	1	0.06	42	150	10	
KU13AR-808	170	70 E	Upper Band	Kuhn Main	20 cm	6.61	15.4	203	1	0.22	35	7320	420

SCALE 1 : 5,000

METERS

100 0 100 200 300

Fracture/
Joint

Skarn mineral zone

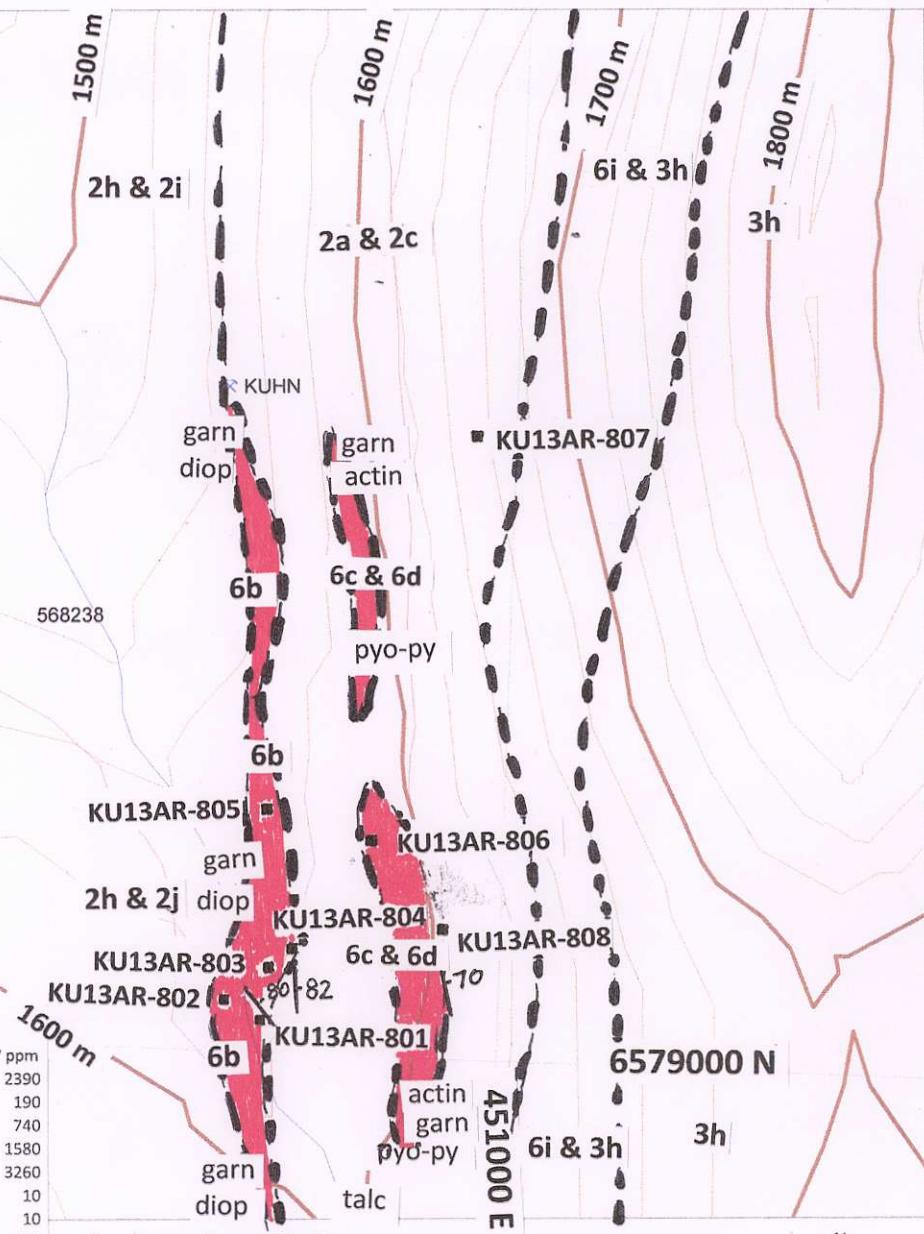
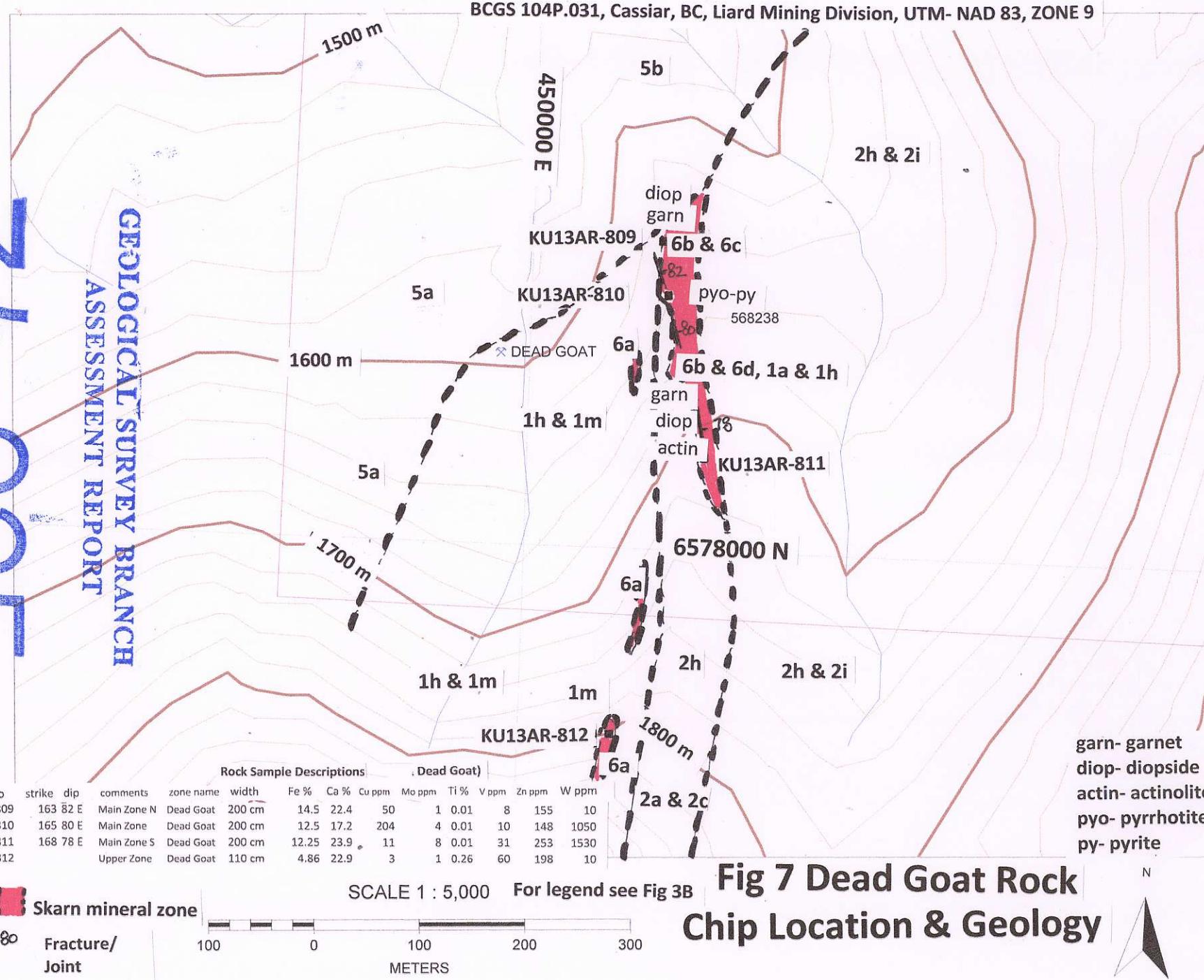


Fig 5 Kuhn Rock Chip Location & Geology

Dead Goat Rock Chip Samples (2013)

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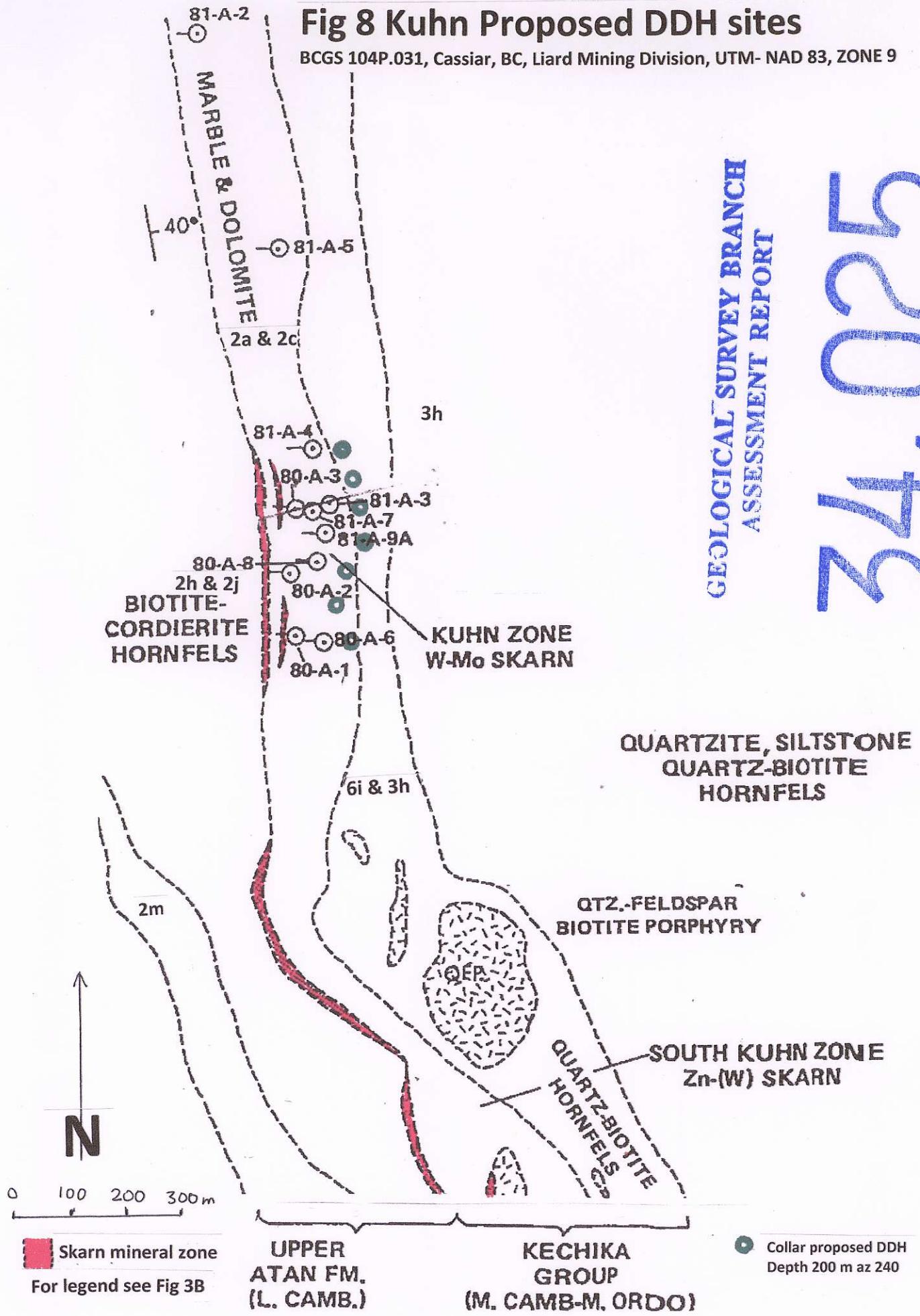


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Fig 8 Kuhn Proposed DDH sites

BCGS 104P.031, Cassiar, BC, Liard Mining Division, UTM- NAD 83, ZONE 9



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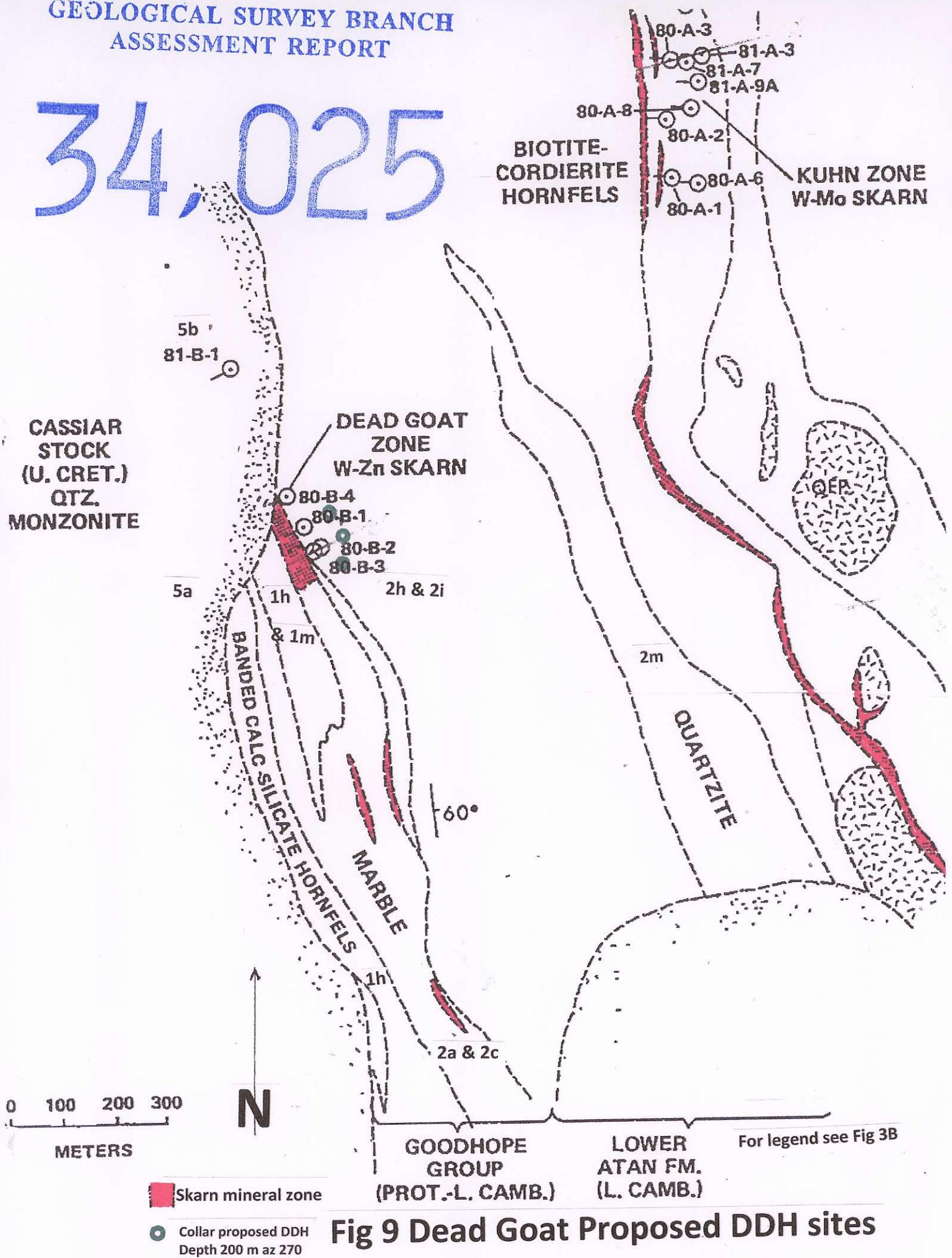


Fig 9 Dead Goat Proposed DDH sites