ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: 2013 Assessment Report on the Dome North (Ascot) Property

TOTAL COST: $24,922.89

AUTHOR(S): R. A. (Bob) Lane
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5478361 / 2013/NOV/25

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

PROPERTY NAME: Dome North (Ascot)

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 525557 and 525558

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Ag, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 093L 024

MINING DIVISION: Omineca
NTS / BCGS: 093L.077, 093L.078
LATITUDE: 54° 46' 9"
LONGITUDE: 126° 42' 58" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: EASTING: NORTHING:

OWNER(S): Guardsmen Resources Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: 307 – 1497 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, BC V7T 1B8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Guardsmen Resources Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: 307 – 1497 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, BC V7T 1B8

REPORT KEYWORDS: Jurassic, Hazelton Group, Nilkitkwa Formation, Andesite, Dacite, Wacke, Limestone, Argillite, Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide, Sphalerite, Galena, Barite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 01702, 02139, 02140, 02141, 10076, 14307, 14616, 16696, 16928, 19588, 24007, 24957

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			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	14	525557, 525558	24,922.89
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$24,922.89

2013

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

DOME NORTH (ASCOT) PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BCGS MAPS 093L.077 AND 093L.078

LATITUDE 54° 46′ 9″ N AND LONGITUDE 126° 42′ 58″ W

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT: 5478361

Prepared for: Guardsmen Resources Inc.
307 – 1497 Marine Drive
West Vancouver, BC V7T 1B8

Prepared by: R. A. (Bob) Lane, P.Geo.
Plateau Minerals Corp.

Date: March 14, 2014

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dome North property is situated in the Babine Range approximately 38 kilometres east of the town of Smithers. The property is situated close to major infrastructure including power transmission lines, railway and major highways and is readily accessible by all-weather gravel roads.

The Dome North property consists of 8 claims that cover 2,912.61 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division. The property is 'L-shaped' and adjoins the former producing Dome Mountain gold mine, currently under development for re-opening by Metal Mountain Resources Inc.

The Dome North property is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The basal Telkwa Formation is the thickest and most extensive component of the Hazelton Group. The Nilkitkwa Formation conformably to disconformably overlies the Telkwa Formation and is an important host for mineral occurrences in the area. The Smithers Formation disconformably overlies the Telkwa Formation and Nilkitkwa Formation.

The principal zone of mineralization on the Dome North property is the Ascot volcanogenic massive sulphide prospect. It is located 400 metres up Canyon Creek from an old Texas Gulf exploration camp. The area of the Ascot prospect is underlain by a complex stratigraphic sequence dominated by intermediate to felsic flows and fragmentals, argillaceous and tuffaceous sediments and impure limestone. These rocks form part of the Nilkitkwa Formation and have been isoclinally folded about southeasterly-trending fold axes.

Most of the zinc-lead-barite occurrences that comprise the Ascot prospect lie within two distinct belts of syngenetic mineralization. Fine-grained sphalerite, barite and galena form lamina and occur as disseminations in tuffaceous limestone that is exposed along a 1,000 m length of Canyon Creek. The effects of isoclinal folding suggests that the actual strike length of prospective stratigraphy may be several thousand metres in an area of poor exposure. Twenty-one mineral occurrences have been previously reported in the vicinity of the Ascot prospect.

In 2013, a two-day exploration program consisted of locating, examining and sampling six known mineral occurrences within a 775 m section of Canyon Creek. A total of 12 rock samples were collected and submitted for multi-element analysis. Results, particularly at Occurrences 5 and 8, were very encouraging and included values of up to 39.6 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm Pb and >10,000 ppm Zn.

Despite its short duration, the 2013 program served to successfully verify the location, style and tenor of mineralization of the main Ascot prospect. It is recommended that additional work be completed on the property to further asses its potential to host economic concentrations of VMS mineralization. Future work on the property should include: 1) re-establishment of a grid over the prospective area of Canyon Creek (from Occurrence 3 northward to Occurrence 8) to provide control mapping and detailed soil sampling, 2) trenching of select multi-element soil anomalies, and 3) diamond drilling of mineralization exposed in trench AT87-14, and of select targets including the sediment/volcanic contact and the hinge areas of the folds for the possibility of structurally-thickened sulphide layers.

The Dome North property, and specifically the Ascot prospect, is a project of merit.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the exploration history, geology, mineralization and potential of the Dome North property of Guardsmen Resources Inc. (Guardsmen), and provides results from a modest geochemical sampling program conducted in mid-October, 2013. Guardsmen is a private mineral exploration company based in West Vancouver, BC.

The author managed and participated in the 2013 exploration program at the request of Guardsmen, but has no ownership in the mineral tenures that comprise the Dome North property nor any direct or indirect interest in Guardsmen.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dome North property is located in the Babine Range approximately 38 kilometres east of the town of Smithers. The property is 'L-shaped' and adjoins the former producing Dome Mountain gold mine, currently under development for re-opening by Metal Mountain Resources Inc. (Figure 1). The property is situated on BCGS mapsheets 093L.077 and 093L.078. The 2013 work program was centred at approximately Latitude 54˚ 46' 8.7" N and Longitude 126˚ 42' 58.4" W.

Access to the property from Smithers is provided by a 64 km, all-weather gravel road which leaves Highway 16 about 4 km south of Smithers and travels northeast along the Babine Lake road for approximately 40km. A further 16 km south along the Chapman Lake, the road reaches the base of the slope on the east side of Dome Mountain. From this point a gated, private 4 km road winds up the side of the mountain to the Dome Mountain mine area. A series of rough dirt roads and a rugged, seasonal quad trail provides access to the northern part of the Dome North claims and the Ascot prospect.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Dome North property is situated in the Babine Range at the southern extension of the Skeena Mountains. Elevations vary between about 1070 m near Guess Creek to more than 1730 m at the peak of Dome Mountain. The area is crossed by numerous creeks. Lower elevations are described as Sub-Boreal Spruce and are covered by stands of spruce, fir and balsam. Alpine Tundra marked by sedges, grasses and stunted juniper occur at higher elevations.

Colluvium and till deposits are 1 to 5 metres thick on mid to upper slopes, but have formed thicker accumulations at lower elevations. Bedrock exposure is good at higher elevations, but sparse at lower elevations and in valley bottoms. During the last glaciation, the Coast Mountains to the west were the primary influence in directing ice flow to the southeast.

Winters are moderate to cold with typical snow accumulations of approximately one to two metres. The area is generally free from snow between May and October. Summers are moderate to warm.

2.3 PROPERTY STATUS AND OWNERSHIP

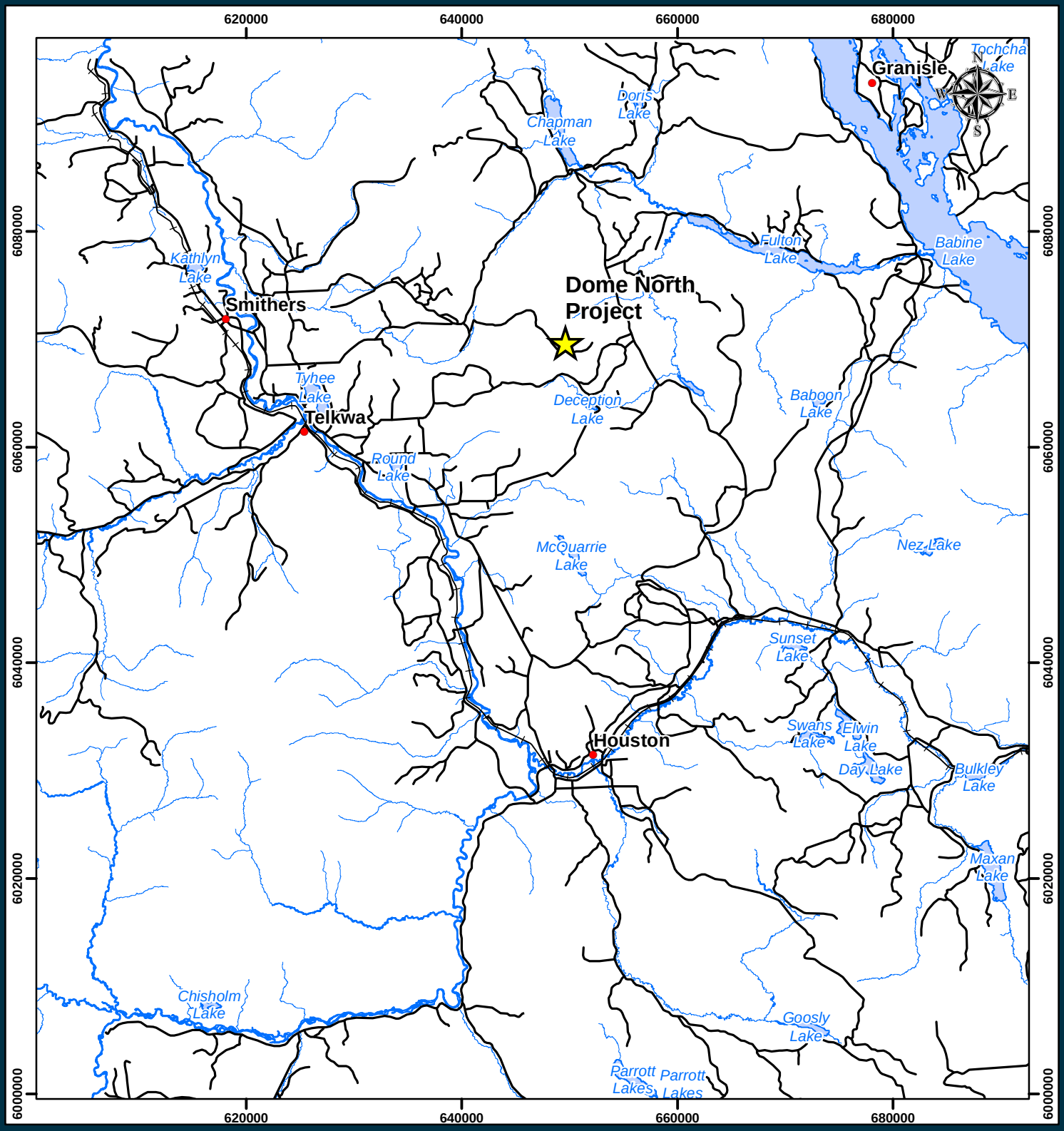
The Dome North property presently consists of eight mineral claims covering approximately 2,912.61 hectares of land in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 2). Seven of the claims are contiguous and one is isolated, but lies within about 1 km of the others. Guardsmen acquired two of the claims by ground staking in January, 2000, and the remainder of the claims by online staking in January, 2006, and in March, 2011. All of the claims that comprise the Dome North property are currently 100%-owned by, and registered in the name of, Guardsmen Resources Inc. (Free Miners Certificate: 131812). The individual claims and their respective anniversary dates are listed in Table 1.

2.4 LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Town of Smithers, with a regional population of approximately 15,000, is a major centre for resource industries operating in northwest British Columbia. It is located approximately 400 kilometres from deep water ocean ports in Prince Rupert, Kitimat and Stewart, has an airport with daily service to Vancouver, and has access to the CN rail-line. Several exploration companies and diamond drill contractors have bases in the town. Smithers has readily available, skilled mine and construction work force as well as connections to electric power and natural gas.

Table 1: Dome North Property - Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
524830	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	634.93
524849	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	579.15
525392	Mineral	PT FRACTION	131812 (100%)	093L	2014/nov/26	GOOD	18.66
525393	Mineral	PT FRACTION2	131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	18.66
525557	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	466.38
525558	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	466.49
525559	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	410.97
850108	Mineral		131812 (100%)	093L	2015/aug/26	GOOD	317.37
						Total	
Total Tenures: 8						**Hectares:**	**2,912.61**



GRI
Guardsmen Resources Inc.

DOME NORTH PROJECT
Location
Figure 1

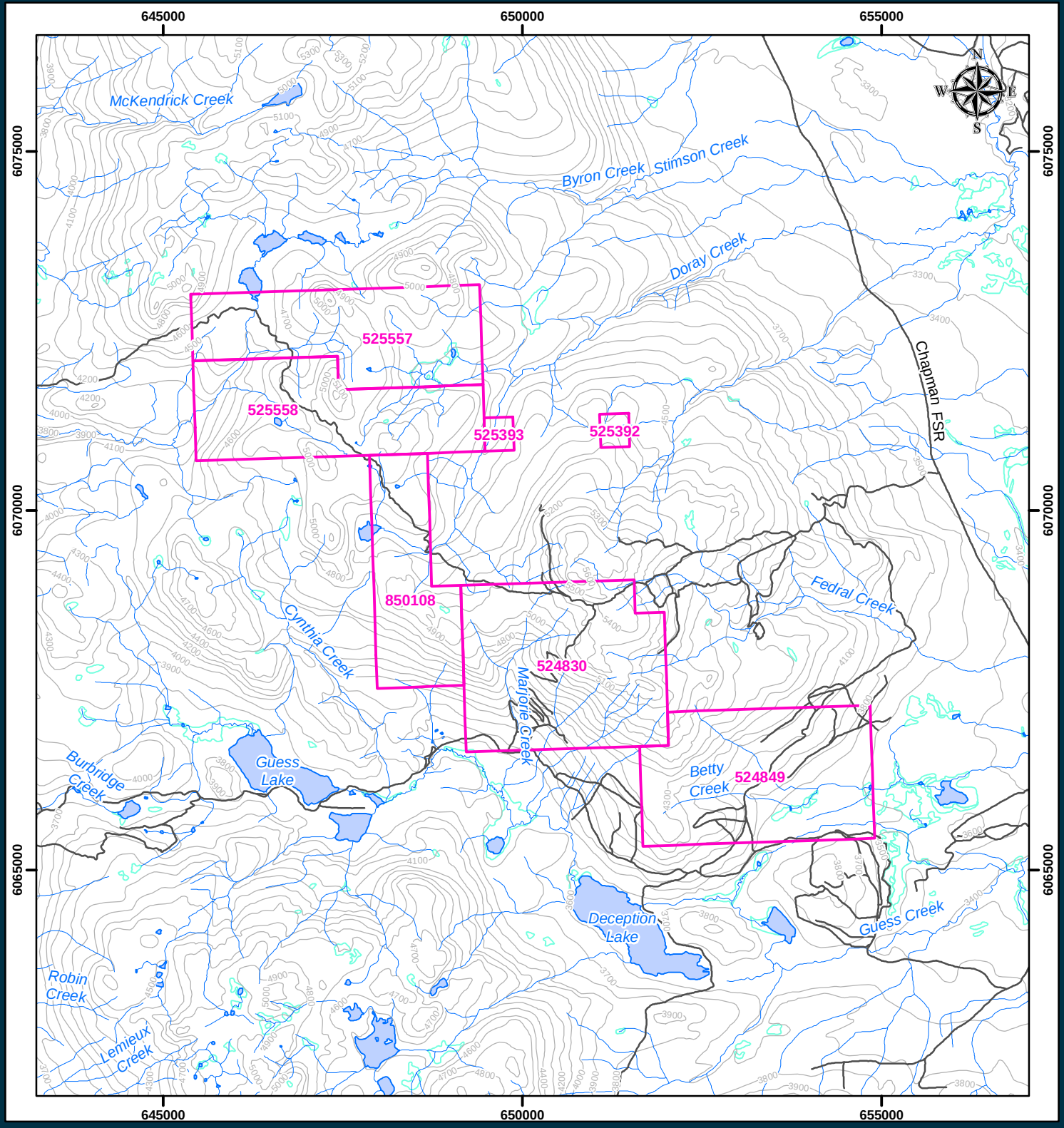
20k Mapsheets: 93L077,78
Date: 2/21/2014
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
Scale:1:500,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0 2.5 5 10 15
Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- City
- Road
- Railway
- Stream
- Lake

Allnorth

Path: C:\13PG0008 Plateau Minerals (Bob Lane)\24 GIS Dome North\24.20 MXD\DomeNorth_Location_A.mxd



GRI
Guardsmen Resources Inc.

DOME NORTH PROJECT
Mineral Tenure
Figure 2

20k Mapsheets: 93L077,78
Date: 2/21/2014
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
Scale:1:75,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0 500 1,000 2,000
Metres

Legend

- Existing Road
- Stream
- Contour (100ft)
- Lake
- Wetland
- Guardsmen Tenure

Allnorth

Path: C:\13PG0008 Plateau Minerals (Bob Lane)\24 GIS Dome North\24.20 MXD\DomeNorth_MineralTenure_A.mxd

2.5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Dome Mountain area has a long history of exploration that culminated in the commencement of underground mining in 1991. A capsule description of the exploration, development and production history of the Dome Mountain gold mine, taken from Hanson (2008), is updated below. This history is relevant because the Dome North property adjoins the Dome Mountain gold mine on two sides, and may have potential to host mineralized veins similar to those that host reserves at the mine.

The exploration history of the Ascot prospect on the Dome North property was compiled in detail by previous workers, including Peatfield and Loudon (1968) and Awmack (1995), and is summarized below.

2.5.1 Dome Mountain

The first mineral claims to be staked on Dome Mountain were recorded in 1898 by W.B. Forrest. Considerable surface and underground work was conducted from 1923 to 1924 by the Dome Mountain Mining Company Ltd. (DMM), a subsidiary of American Smelting and Refining Company of New York City. Exploration conducted on the property from the 1940s to the 1970s was very limited.

Modern exploration and development began in 1980. Through the 1980s, significant exploration programs were conducted by Noranda Exploration Company Limited, Canadian-United Minerals Inc, Teeshin Resources Inc, Total Erickson/Erickson Gold Mining Corp. In 1990, Teeshin purchased Canadian-United's interest in the property and intersected several zones of "hanging wall" mineralization in a ten hole (2,376 m) diamond drilling program. In 1991, a joint venture agreement between Teeshin and Timmins Nickel Incorporated (TNI) was formed, with TNI as the operator. Teeshin then changed its name to Habsburg Resources Inc. (Habsburg) and commenced mining. Underground mining began in August 1991 and ceased in May 1993. During this period 43,900 tonnes at an average grade of 12.0 grams per tonne gold were reportedly mined from shrinkage stopes accessed from trackless development on the 1290 and 1370 levels. The ore was shipped off-site to either the Equity Silver mill near Houston, BC or to the Westmin Premier mill near Stewart, BC for toll milling. A total of 373,478 grams (or 12,008 ounces) of gold and 157,607 grams (or 5,067 ounces) of silver were reportedly produced (Schroeter and Pardy, 2004).

Habsburg later changed its name to Dome Mountain Resources Ltd. and then to DMR Resources Ltd. (DMR). DMR was delisted in 2001 and in 2005 transferred ownership of the Mining Lease and their remaining claims to Angel Jade Mines Ltd., K. Coswan, A. L'Orsa and J. L'Orsa (Hanson, 2013).

Little additional significant exploration was conducted on Dome Mountain until Eagle Peak Resources Inc. (Eagle Peak) optioned many of the core claims and began a re-assessment of the property. In 2008, Eagle Peak conducted soil geochemistry, 3D induced polarization and magnetic surveys over the Boulder Vein system and its projected extension to the east. In 2009, the company completed 46 HQ drillholes totaling 5,705 metres, most of which targeted the Boulder Vein system, and conducted considerable underground sampling on the 1290 level. In October, 2009, Metal Mountain Resources Inc. (Metal Mountain), a company associated with Eagle Peak, acquired the Dome Mountain project. Early in 2010, Metal Mountain conducted a small exploration and condemnation drilling program (10 holes, 1680 m). Gavin

Mines Inc. (Gavin), a subsidiary of Metal Mountain, later became the operator of Dome Mountain and completed underground rehabilitation and development work in 2011 and 2012 producing 5000 tonnes of ore and 17,000 tonnes of waste.

Historical "in-situ reserves" for the Boulder and Argillite veins total 200,768 tonnes grading 14.9 g/tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter, No. 68, April 11, 1994). A NI 43-101 compliant resource has not been released publically by the company.

2.5.2 Ascot Prospect, Dome North Property

Galena-sphalerite-barite showings were first staked on Canyon Creek in 1951 by W. Silta, on ground now covered by tenure 525558, but no exploration results from that period are known (Christopher, 1986).

In 1967 and 1968, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company (Texas Gulf) completed a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program and staked the 160-claim Ascot Group to cover silt anomalies in the headwaters of Canyon Creek, Byron Creek and Stimson Creek. In 1968, Texas Gulf carried out property-wide geological mapping (Peatfield and Loudon, 1968), a reconnaissance ground electromagnetic survey (Watson and Loudon, 1968) and analyzed 368 soil samples for cold-extractable zinc (McLeod and Loudon, 1968).

Peatfield and Loudon (1968) identified and mapped several mineral occurrences, including: five sphalerite-galena±barite occurrences within impure limestones along Canyon Creek, a small massive pyrite lens at the contact between rhyolite and graphitic argillite in Canyon Creek; and copper showings within rhyolite on Byron Creek and south of Canyon Creek.

In June 1969, Texas Gulf flew an electromagnetic-magnetic airborne survey over 39 square kilometres of the Ascot property (Crosby and Hillman, 1969). Selected airborne anomalies were ground-truthed later that year using McPhar IREM and Crone JEM electromagnetic survey equipment and a fluxgate magnetometer. The ground-based geophysical grid, which totaled 43 line-kilometres, was soil sampled at 61 metre (200') intervals on lines 122 metres (400') apart. Soil samples were analyzed for total copper and cold-extractable zinc (Schmidt, 1969). Three diamond drill sites were selected on the basis of the ground-based geophysical surveys, in areas of limited mapping and no known mineralization. Texas Gulf did not report any results for these short holes, but Barry Price (1978a) re-logged and re-sampled drillhole DDH-1. The top 14.6 metres of this hole assayed 0.67% zinc and 0.12% lead within altered dacitic tuff. Drillholes DDH-2 and DDH-3 were cored through a diorite/argillite contact, apparently without intersecting significant mineralization. Texas Gulf allowed their claims to lapse in 1977.

The main showings were re-staked several times over the next decade, and several modest mapping, prospecting and geophysical programs were conducted. Price (1978a) completed detailed geological mapping and a magnetometer survey in the area of Texas Gulf's drillhole DDH-1 and reported three horizons of low-grade, stratiform sphalerite-galena mineralization nearby. He also prospected in the vicinity of Texas Gulf's sphalerite-galena-barite showings in Canyon Creek, discovering several new showings and identifying a felsic breccia with pyrite and sphalerite in the matrix (Price, 1978b). One of the limestone-hosted sphalerite occurrences in Canyon Creek was tested by the drilling of three 'packsack' holes totalling just 7.0 m; the best drill intersection graded 1.6% Zn over 3.5 m (Price, 1978b).

In 1981, two days of prospecting were also directed at the Canyon Creek showings (Price, 1981). In 1984, claims covering the main Texas Gulf showings were acquired by Geostar Mining Corporation (Geostar).

Limited magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out in October 1984 on reconnaissance lines crossing areas of known mineralization (Price, 1984). The following year, Geostar collected 172 soil samples from two small grids near the headwaters of Byron Creek, north and east of Texas Gulf's drillhole DDH-1. One of the grids was also covered by a reconnaissance VLF-EM survey (Christopher, 1986). In 1985, Noranda Exploration Company staked the Byron 1 and 2 claims, north and east of Geostar's claims at the east end of Texas Gulf's former Ascot claim group. Noranda collected 313 soil samples at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 500 m apart. The work outlined a cluster of zinc-lead-arsenic anomalies approximately 700 m east of Texas Gulf's drillhole DDH-1 (Myers and Seel, 1985). Noranda also carried out reconnaissance mapping and collected 28 silt samples.

In 1986, Canadian United Minerals Ltd. (Canadian United) acquired the Byron 1 and 2 claims and the Tony, Harold and Emily claims. Canadian United established an 8200 m baseline trending 320° with perpendicular cross-lines at 250 m intervals and collected 1449 soil samples. Maximum values were 4209 ppm Zn, 566 ppm As, 1188 ppm Cu and 290 ppm Pb (Holland, 1986).

In 1987, Geostar carried out a comprehensive exploration program on the Ascot property, consisting of mapping, soil geochemistry, VLF-EM surveying and backhoe trenching. They extended Canadian United's 1986 grid to the southwest, using the same numbering system and line orientation. Baselines were cut 1000 m apart with cross-lines spaced at 100 m intervals. A total of 5473 soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along the grid lines. VLF-EM surveying was carried out over 137 line-kilometres of the grid. Fifteen backhoe trenches were excavated in geochemically anomalous areas, revealing several new sphalerite-galena showings (Helgason, 1988).

Canadian United and Teeshin Resources Ltd. acquired the Ascot property from Geostar in 1989. Geological mapping was concentrated on Ascot Creek, one of the tributaries of Canyon Creek, where a sphalerite and galena-bearing horizon was traced for 250 m. A further 377 soil samples were collected southeast of the existing grid coverage, but did not identify any new anomalies (Holland, 1989). No further work was reported and all claims were subsequently allowed to lapse.

In 1994, the Ascot 1-22 claims were staked by Equity Engineering Ltd. (Equity) to cover the previously reported zinc-lead-arsenic soil geochemical anomalies and several sphalerite-galena-barite occurrences. One day of prospecting and geological mapping was carried out and ten samples of mineralized float and outcrop were collected for analysis and limited thin and polished thin section analysis (Awmack, 1995).

In 1996, Alliance Mining Inc. staked the Bow 1 and Bolo 1-4 claims to encompass the Ascot 1-22 two-post claims and conducted bedrock mapping, prospecting and sampling. A single horizon, at the contact of a sedimentary rock package with an overlying felsic fragmental unit, was identified as being the most prospective for hosting massive sulphide mineralization (Lehtinen, 1997). Magnetic, very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and gravity surveys were also completed in an effort to trace the prospective horizon.

3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dome North property is located in the Babine Range of west central British Columbia within the Intermontane Belt, a morpho-geological region composed of the Stikine, Quesnel and Cache Creek terranes.

The Babine Range is a northwest-trending horst of folded and faulted Jurassic and Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks bounded to the west and east by grabens containing Late Cretaceous and younger rocks (Figure 3). The regional stratigraphy has been described by Tipper and Richards (1976) and refined by MacIntyre et al. (1987a and 1987b). The Babine Range is underlain primarily by Early to Middle Jurassic calc-alkalic island arc rocks of the Stikine Terrane.

The property is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The basal Telkwa Formation is the thickest and most extensive component of the Hazelton Group. The Nilkitkwa Formation conformably to disconformably overlies the Telkwa Formation and is an important host for mineral occurrences. The Smithers Formation disconformably overlies the Telkwa Formation and Nilkitkwa Formation.

The Telkwa Formation (lJHT) has been subdivided into four mappable units, which are from oldest to youngest: (1) polymictic conglomerate; (2) porphyritic andesite); (3) fragmental volcanic rocks; and (4) phyllitic maroon tuff. Units 2 and 3 are considered to be proximal vent facies rocks.

The Nilkitkwa Formation (lJHNk) is composed of transgressive marine sediments that overlie rhyolite, basalt and red epiclastic rocks. The formation has been subdivided into four mappable units. In ascending stratigraphic order they are: (1) interbedded red epiclastics and amygdaloidal flows; (2) rhyolitic volcanic rocks; (3) tuffaceous conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone; and (4) thin-bedded argillite, chert and limestone.

The Smithers Formation (mJHSms) comprises fossiliferous sandstone and siltstone, with intercalated felsic tuff that was deposited during a marine regression. It disconformably overlies the Nilkitkwa and Telkwa Formations. Typically, it is comprised of medium to thick-bedded, dark grey limy siltstone and mudstone and weathers orange to brown.

Stratigraphically higher in the section, but occurring in structural contact with the older rocks are intermediate to felsic volcanics and sediments of the Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group (uKK). Rocks of the Bowser Lake Group (Ashman Formation) do not occur on the property, but outcrop to the north where they conformably overlie the Smithers Formation. Eocene lapilli tuffs and porphyritic andesite flows (EEvl) outcrop near the southern edge of the property.

Mapped intrusive rocks in the vicinity of the property are rare. Those that have been mapped are foliated diorites that are considered to be coeval with the Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks.

The structural setting is analogous to the Basin and Range province of the US Southwest and structural development is probably related to Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary extensional tectonics. This tectonic

regime is characterized by northeast-trending shearing, which offsets the horst and graben boundaries on major north-trending transcurrent faults.

4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ascot prospect area is underlain by a complex stratigraphic sequence dominated by intermediate to felsic flows and fragmentals, argillaceous and tuffaceous sediments and impure limestone. These rocks form part of the Nilkitkwa Formation and have been isoclinally folded about southeasterly-trending fold axes. Structural measurements indicate that the fold axes generally plunge 25° towards 120°, but have been slightly warped by subsequent folding (Peatfield and Loudon, 1968).

The most extensive mapping of the Ascot area was carried out by Peatfield and Loudon (1968). It combined careful outcrop mapping and structural measurements with an ambitious structural interpretation. Figure 4 has been taken from their outcrop mapping, as modified by later mapping of Price (1978a), Helgason (1988), Awmack (1995), Lehtinen (1997), and the author's limited observations. Considerable ambiguity exists between rock unit nomenclature for the different generations of mapping. Peatfield and Loudon (1968) differentiated 14 rock units in the vicinity of the Ascot claims. All of these, with the possible exception of units 13 and 14, correspond to the Early Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group. At Ascot, the Nilkitkwa Formation forms a complex stratigraphy dominated by intermediate to felsic flows and fragmentals, argillaceous and tuffaceous sediments and impure limestone. However, because of strong structural deformation and limited outcrop, the stratigraphic relationships between rock units are not well known. Table 2 summarizes the characteristics of the rock units, largely based on descriptions by Peatfield and Louden (1968).

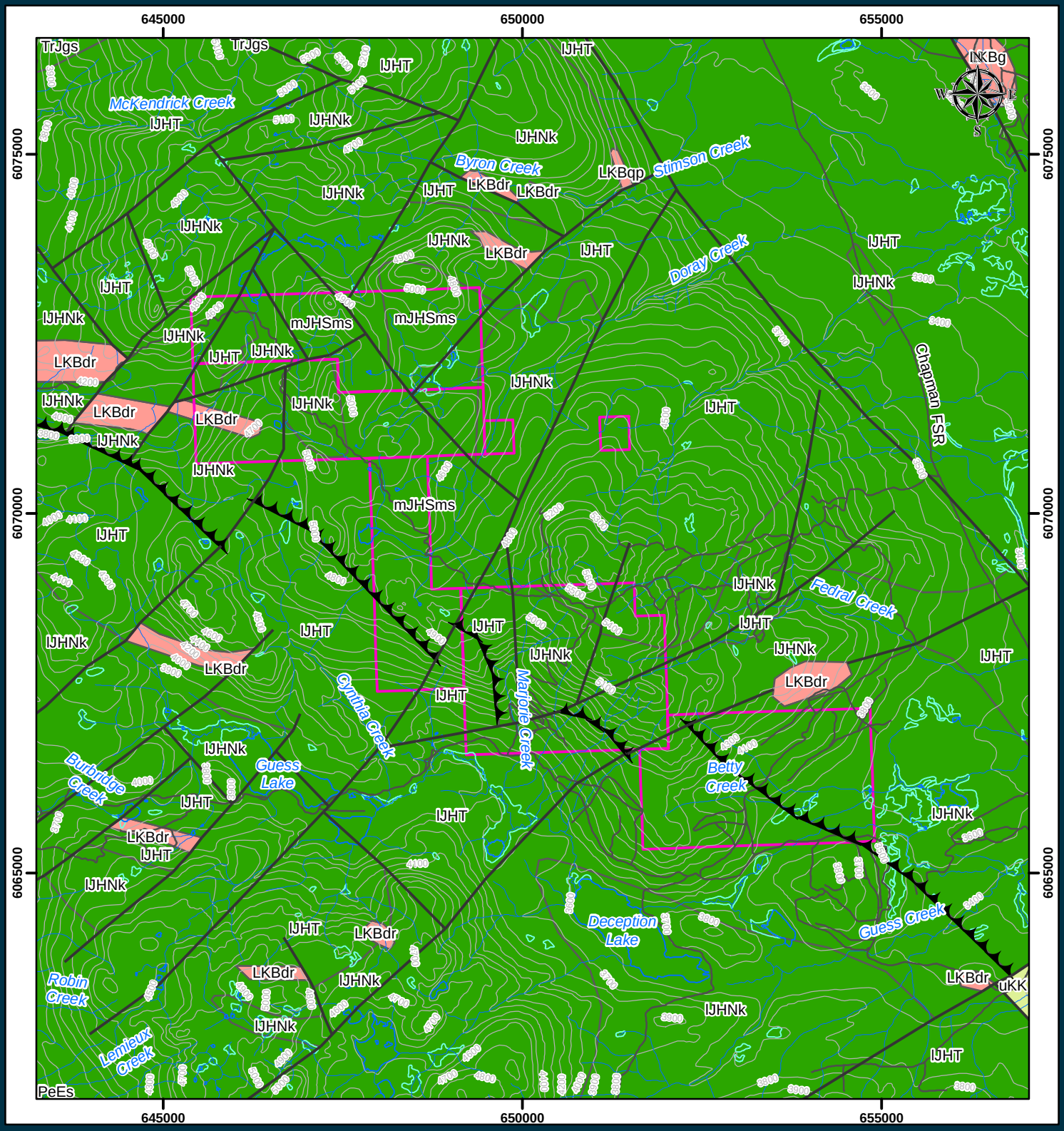
5 MINERALIZATION AND GEOLOGICAL MODEL

5.1 ASCOT PROSPECT

The principal zone of mineralization on the Dome North property is the Ascot prospect. The main Ascot prospect is located 400 metres up Canyon Creek from the old Texas Gulf exploration camp.

Most of the zinc-lead-barite occurrences that comprise the Ascot prospect lie within two distinct belts of syngenetic mineralization. Fine-grained sphalerite, barite and galena form lamina and occur as disseminations in tuffaceous limestone that is exposured along a 1,000 m length of Canyon Creek (Awmack, 1995; Lehtinen, 1997). The effects of isoclinal folding suggests that the actual strike length of prospective stratigraphy may be several thousand metres in an area of poor exposure (Awmack, 1995).

Twenty-one mineral occurrences have been previously reported in the vicinity of the Ascot prospect. They have been grouped by Awmack (1995) into seven categories based on their host lithology and mineralogy. The groupings are listed below and the location of each occurrence is shown on Figure 5. However, note that occurrences 1, 2, and 14-19 and 21 are located off of the present Dome North property, but their descriptions and locations are shown for the sake of completeness.



GRI Guardsmen Resources Inc.

DOME NORTH PROJECT
Regional Geology
Figure 3

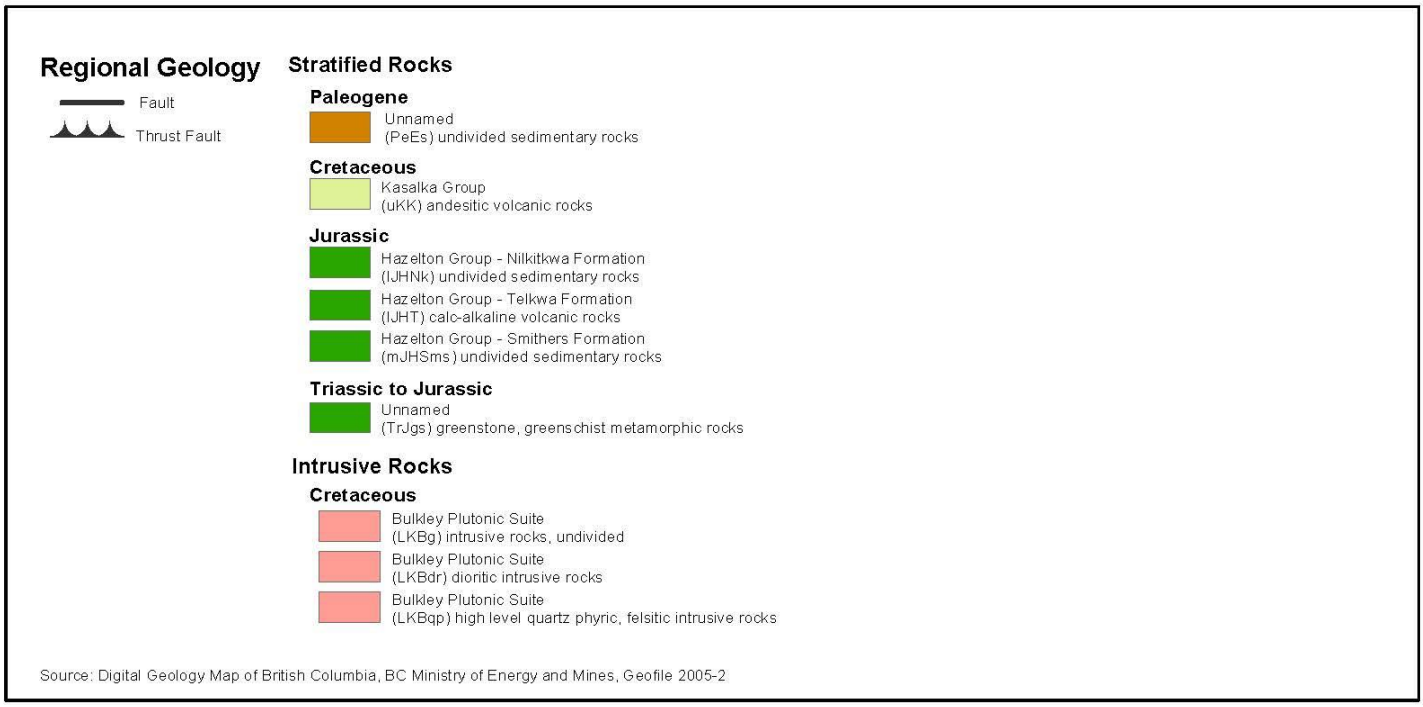
20k Mapsheets: 93L077,78
Date: 2/21/2014
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
Scale:1:75,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0 500 1,000 2,000
Metres

Legend

- Fault
- Thrust fault
- Existing Road
- Stream
- Contour (100ft)
- Lake
- Wetland
- Guardsmen Tenure

Allnorth

Path: C:\13PG0008 Plateau Minerals (Bob Lane)\24 GIS Dome North\24.20 MXD\DomeNorth_Regional Geology_A.mxd



Ascot Prospect - Mineral Occurrence Categories:

a) disseminated sphalerite-galena in dacitic or andesitic tuff and breccia (occurrences 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18);

b) sphalerite-galena-barite in impure limestone and calcareous volcanics (occurrences 3, 4, 5, 8);

c) pyrite-sphalerite in felsic breccia near contact with calcareous volcanics (occurrence 6);

d) massive pyrite lenses (occurrence 2);

e) copper mineralization in rhyolite (occurrence 19);

f) chalcopyrite in diorite (occurrence 11), and;

g) sphalerite and galena in carbonate-quartz veins (occurrences 1, 15, 17, 20) or in sheared diorite (occurrence 18).

Descriptions for the 21 known occurrences, modified after Awmack (1995), are included here because they provide important detailed accounts of mineralized showings, most of which were not examined in 2013:

a) Disseminated sphalerite-galena in dacitic or andesitic tuff and breccia

Occurrence 16: Texas Gulf diamond drillhole DDH-1 (333° azimuth; -60' inclination; 88.1 m total depth) intersected “greenish-grey altered dacite tuff” with "scattered fine brown sphalerite and specks of galena disseminated in matrix" from surface to 14.6 m (Price, 1978a). Texas Gulf's

original sampling data are unavailable, but Price (1978a) collected a sample from the upper 14.6 m, taking a 1" piece of core from each foot interval. This sample assayed 0.67% zinc and 0.11% lead. Helgason (1988) reported that "just west of the drill hole, a dark, graphitic, weakly silicified argillite outcrop with disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite was found. His grab sample returned 13,989 ppm Zn and 3553 ppm Pb.

Occurrences 13 and 14: Price (1978a) reported mineralization similar to Occurrence 16 in two separate bands of lapilli tuff located 210 and 480 m west of drillhole DDH-1. "Grade at these two latter occurrences will be low, probably less than 1% Pb and Zn yet it is significant that 3 mineralized bands with identical mineralization are present over a possible strike length of 1600 feet, with possible 40 ft. width in each band".

Occurrence 15: Helgason (1988) mapped several outcrops of hornfelsed greywacke, containing minor sphalerite and galena, from 120 to 160 m west of drillhole DDH-1. He took two grab samples; the best result was 2355 ppm Zn and 872 ppm Pb. The "hornfelsed greywacke" is probably equivalent to Price's middle band of dacitic lapilli tuff, which hosts Occurrence 14 further west.

Occurrence 17: Geostar excavated trench AT87-8 to investigate anomalous zinc-arsenic soil geochemistry. Helgason (1988) reported four grab samples from narrow zones of remobilized carbonate, grading up to 16,417 ppm Zn. In 1994, a rounded float boulder was found within this trench, assaying 4.85% Zn and 4.38% Pb (sample 10275). This boulder contained alternating 2-70 mm beds of black argillite and coarser, light grey tuff. The tuff contains unaltered plagioclase crystals and glassy volcanic fragments, with abundant intergrown sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite occurring between grains and finely disseminated within the glassy fragments. No "vein" minerals occur with the sulphides and there is no obvious structural control to mineralization. The trench exposed similar, but not obviously mineralized, thin-bedded sediments; mineralized float sample 10275 is thought to be derived upslope from the trench.

Occurrence 18: Traces of galena (sample 626976; 504 ppm Pb) and chalcopyrite (sample 10272; 296 ppm Cu) were noted within matrix and clasts of andesitic lapilli tuff, 400 m southeast of Occurrence 17 (Awmack, 1995). Helgason (1988) reported several patches of discontinuous mineralization in this area, grading up to 11,561 ppm Zn and 1118 ppm Pb over 1.0 m, but considered them to be "small zones of enrichment hosted in shales and siltstones adjacent to diorite dykes". A sheared diorite dyke nearby graded 12,464 ppm Zn and 1468 ppm Pb over 1.9 m.

b) Sphalerite-galena-barite in impure limestone and calcareous volcanics

Occurrence 3: Pale sphalerite and galena occur in clots, lamina and fine specks in impure limestone exposed for 60 m along Canyon Creek. The impure limestone contains fragments of "amygdaloidal andesite and wisps of buff to greenish volcanic ash". Price (1978b) carried out 7.0 m of packsack drilling in three short holes, reporting 3.5 m grading 1.6% Zn and 0.3 m grading 1.46% Zn, with low lead and silver values.

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC
HAZELTON GROUP

Nilkitkwa Formation

14 Diorite and feldspar porphyry
12 Purple volcanic conglomerate
11 Grey volcanic conglomerate
10 Felsic volcanic breccia
9 Greywacke
8 Impure greywacke
7 Graphitic argillite
6 Argillaceous sediments
5 Limestone
4 Impure limestone
3 Rhyolite and dacite
2 Dull purple andesite
1 Grey-green andesite

SYMBOLS

Bedding (with dip)
Fault (inferred)
Lithological contact (inferred)
Anticline axial trace (inferred)
Syncline axial trace (inferred)

Geology modified from Peatfield and Louden (1968), Price (1978a) and Helgason (1988).

525557
525558
525393
850108

644000 645000 646000 647000 648000 649000 650000
6075000 6074000 6073000 6072000 6071000 6070000

METRES 0 200 400 800

GRI Guardsmen Resources Inc.

DOME NORTH PROJECT
Local Geology of the Ascot Prospect Area
Figure 4

Legend

- Mineral Occurrences (after Awmack, 1995)
- Guardsmen Tenure

20k Mapsheets: 93L077,78
Date: 3/7/2014
Projection: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 9N
Scale:1:15,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 100 200 400 600 800
Metres

Allnorth

Path: C:\13PG0008 Plateau Minerals (Bob Lane)\24 GIS Dome North\24.20 MXD\DomeNorth_LocalGeologyAscotProspectArea_C.mxd

Table 2: Geological Units of the Ascot Prospect (after Peatfield and Louden, 1968)

Unit ID	Lithology: Description
14	Hornblende Diorite: fine-grained, equigranular, dark grey-green
13	Feldspar Porphyry: weakly porphyritic phase of diorite. Pale buff to pinkish.
12	Purple Volcanic Conglomerate: poorly sorted, with rounded, hematitic volcanic pebbles, cobbles and boulders. Thin, discontinuous beds of purple tuff are common.
11	Grey Volcanic Conglomerate: poorly sorted aggregate of sub-rounded pebbles of all other rock types. The matrix is typically calcareous; the unit contains thin beds of tuffaceous or silty limestone.
10	Felsic Volcanic Breccia: large angular fragments of felsic volcanics and lesser sedimentary rocks, set in a light, fine-grained, pyritic matrix with local sphalerite. ”Fragments are dacitic or rhyolitic with quartz eyes and veinlets” (Price, 1978b).
9	Greywacke and Arkose: light grey, clean, well-sorted, with abundant quartz.
8	Impure Greywacke: poorly sorted sediments, commonly calcareous or argillaceous, composed mainly of angular quartz, feldspar and volcanic grains. Colours vary from light grey through light brown, with some green and purple hues as rocks become more tuffaceous.
7	Graphitic Argillite: very fine-grained, intensely deformed, commonly pyritic.
6	Argillaceous Sediments: black, fissile argillite, limy argillite and argillaceous greywacke. Generally fine-bedded, schistose and highly pyritic.
5	Limestone: pure white, massive, bedded.
4	Impure Limestone: grey to green, thin argillaceous, tuffaceous or sandy limestone beds within the greywacke and argillite sequences, grading vertically and laterally into argillite and arenite. Shows marked flowage and thickening on the crests of folds. Galena, sphalerite and barite noted along bedding planes and foliations.
3	Rhyolite and Dacite: buff to pink, mainly fine-grained to aphanitic, but with local glassy shards and rare quartz-eyes. Both tuffaceous and flow textures were recognized by Peatfield and Loudon (1968). Rhyolitic tuffs are predominantly schistose; local quartz-sericite schists are developed. Pyrite and quartz-siderite veins are common.
2	Purple Andesite: flows are fine-grained to aphanitic. Tuffs are almost invariably schistose, consisting of 3mm hematite-stained lithic fragments. Calcite is common on planes of schistosity.
1	Grey-Green Andesite: flows are massive, dark green and medium-grained, with abundant epidote, chlorite and local calcite amygdules. Crystal tuffs and fine-grained volcanic conglomerates are widespread.

Occurrence 4: Approximately 200 m up Canyon Creek from Occurrence 3, "light green limy volcanic rocks....now predominantly chlorite and carbonate, contain greenish disseminated sphalerite, and are cut by a fault zone containing barite and sphalerite" (Price, 197813). Holland (1989) described this rock unit as a trachyandesite flow, characterized by "the presence of K-feldspar, the absence of mafics and its weak sericite-moderate carbonate alteration", with "large, flow-elongated, grey carbonate-filled amygdules". He reported a 1.2 m chip sample grading 20,334 ppm Zn.

Occurrence 5: Several Zn±Pb±Ba occurrences were mapped by Holland (1989) from 150 to 240 m northeast along strike from Occurrence 4 in the same "trachyandesite flow" unit. He noted that mineralization is found primarily in the vicinity of the contacts between chloritic andesite and non-chloritic trachyandesite. Significant amounts of smithsonite, hydrozincite, and lead, probably as carbonates, occur in fracture fillings and carbonate-(barite?)-rich streaks and stringers. The mineralized zone is poorly defined, but widths up to several metres were observed. Local remobilized barite veins and stringers were also noted". Holland (1989) reported a 2.0 m chip sample with 12,432 ppm Zn from this type of mineralization. At the northeastern end of Occurrence 5, "pyrite, sphalerite, galena and lesser smithsonite-hydrozincite occur as streaks, irregular blebs and disseminations in small, erratic, lensoidal carbonate-barite cemented breccia zones within carbonatized amygdaloidal trachyandesites. Sulphides occur both in the matrix and within altered breccia fragments" (Holland, 1989). Holland's grab samples from the breccia assayed up to 4.72% Zn, 1.53% Pb and 15.8 ppm Ag.

Occurrence 8: Geostar excavated two trenches on highly anomalous zinc-lead-silver-arsenic soil geochemistry in an area now covered by claim 525557. Helgason (1988) reported 6.5% Zn and 51 g/tonne Ag across a true width of 8 m (apparent width of 18 m) from Geostar's trench AT87-14. Helgason did not recognize any barite, apparently misidentifying it as hydrozincite. Although partially slumped, this trench was examined and resampled by Awmack (1995); his sample 626979 assayed 7.65% Zn and 10.69% Ba, 1865 ppm Pb and 39.4 ppm Ag across a true width of 2.8 m (apparent width of 4.0 m) confirming Geostar's results. Thin section analysis shows this sample to be a fine-grained, micritic, possibly exhalative, limestone containing 5% plagioclase crystals and sparse andesitic lithic clasts (Awmack, 1995). Barite forms 1-10mm seams and lamina, generally parallel to foliation but locally cross-cutting it, and comprising approximately 15% of the rock. In outcrop, fine-grained galena was noted flanking a barite seam and petrographic examination revealed fine-grained sphalerite in a similar position. Sphalerite and an unidentified opaque mineral also occur as closely associated networks, sinuous wisps and small disseminated clumps. Aqua regia digestion does not dissolve barite and the original geochemical analyses of the three 1994 samples from trench AT87-14 returned only 10-920 ppm Ba. Subsequent assaying returned up to 39.9% Ba for these samples.

c) Pyrite-sphalerite in felsic breccia near contact with calcareous volcanics

Occurrence 6: Between Occurrences 5 and 8, felsic breccia (Unit 10) is in contact with Price's "limy volcanics" (Peatfield and Loudon's "impure limestone". "The breccia has a fine matrix which contains pyrite and occasionally sphalerite" (Price, 1978b).

d) Massive pyrite lenses

Occurrence 2: A 30 cm thick "lens of massive pyrite has been partially exposed, near the contact of a graphitic argillite and a massive rhyolite .... It consists of coarse-grained, euhedral to subhedral pyrite, often in a porous aggregate. Thin folded "wisps" of chlorite-sericite schist occur within the pyrite body" (Peatfield and Loudon, 1968). "Only [weakly?] anomalous values of lead, zinc, silver and gold are reported rom samples taken" (Helgason, 1988).

e) Copper mineralization in rhyolite

Occurrence 19: "On the lower reaches of Newel (now Byron) Creek, to the east of the map area, a small copper showing occurs in rhyolitic rocks. A weak shear zone contains discontinuous lenses of massive chalcocite up to three inches in width (Peatfield and Loudon, 1968).

f) Chalcopyrite in diorite

Occurrence 11: The feldspar porphyry phase of the diorite contains a "few small, discontinuous basic pegmatites of larger plagioclase' crystals, containing minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite" (Peatfield and Loudon, 1968).

g) Sphalerite and galena in carbonate-quartz veins or in sheared diorite

Occurrence 1: "A few small quartz veins, containing a little pale sphalerite and, rarely, galena" were described by Peatfield and Loudon (1968) near the massive pyrite lens of Occurrence 2.

Occurrence 15: Price (1978a) found a "large piece of rhyolite float" in this vicinity, containing coarse grains of sphalerite and galena in quartz veinlets.

Occurrences 17 and 18: Described above in category a).

Occurrence 20: Limited stripping by Geostar of a zinc soil anomaly on the Ascot 4 claim exposed a 7 m band of limy/dolomitic sandstone with strong carbonate alteration and minor sphalerite, galena and pyrite. A grab sample of discontinuous, remobilized, carbonate-altered stringer zone" returned values of 10,000 ppm Zn, 3900 ppm Pb and 24.6 ppm Ag (Helgason, 1988).

Other Occurrences

Occurrence 7: Helgason (1988) mapped zinc-lead mineralization 110 m southeast of Occurrence 8, but provided no description.

Occurrence 9: Peatfield and Loudon (1968) mapped a copper showing within grey volcanic conglomerate.

Occurrence 10: Peatfield and Loudon (1968) mapped a barite showing 300 m east of Occurrence 9.

Occurrence 12: Peatfield and Loudon (1968) mapped copper mineralization within impure greywacke.

Occurrence 21: Peatfield and Loudon (1968) noted copper mineralization within impure greywacke.

5.2 POLYMETALLIC QUARTZ-CARBONATE-SULPHIDE VEINS

The polymetallic quartz-carbonate veins at the Dome Mountain mine occur within a 12 km, roughly northwest-southeast band that extends from southeast of Dome Mountain to Mt. McKendrick. At least 14 polymetallic quartz-carbonate veins have been identified (Hanson, 2013). The veins are characterized by white to clear quartz with lesser ankerite and calcite and a suite of sulphide minerals (primarily pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with minor galena, tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite) that comprise up to 10% of the veins (Hanson, 2009).

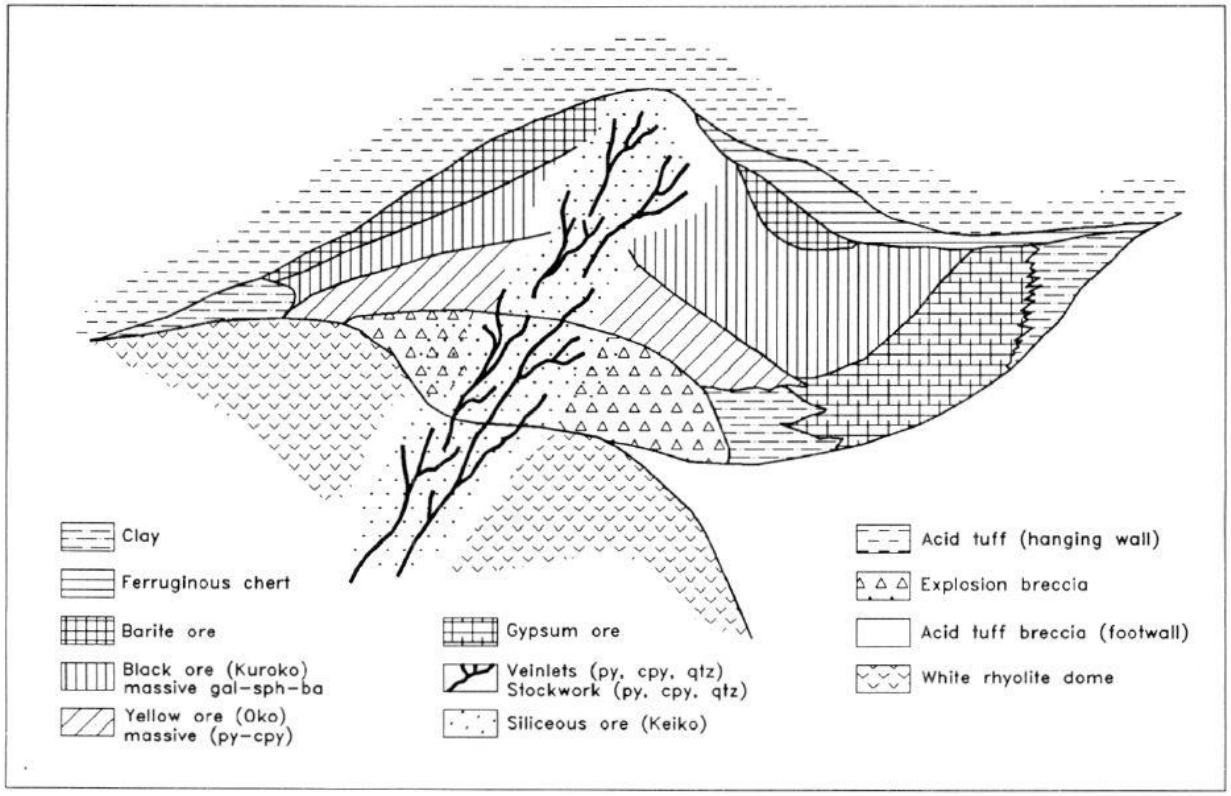
The veins both parallel and cross-cut foliation and some have been folded and brecciated and were emplaced during the early stages of folding (MacIntyre et al., 1987). The controlling structures for the veins are faults that strike east to southeast with moderate to steep dips. Importantly, there is potential for these structures to extend westward onto the Dome North property.

5.3 VOLCANOGENIC MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSIT MODEL

In British Columbia, Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits are either copper-zinc rich or zinc-lead-copper rich. Deposits of the zinc-lead-copper class, or Kuroko-type, typically occur in bimodal, calc-alkaline volcanic rocks that have a felsic volcanic component and typically formed during rifting and construction of an island arc complex (Hoy, 1991). A cross-section of an idealized Kuroko deposit is shown in Figure 5.

In the area of the Ascot prospect on the Dome North property, zinc-lead±copper occurrences dominate. They commonly occur with barite as bedded sulphides within, or at the top of, a sedimentary sequence consisting of both clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks that are directly overlain by felsic fragmental rocks. The iron-poor lead-zinc-barium assemblage suggests deposition distal from a hydrothermal vent (Wojdak, 1999).

Figure 5: Cross-section of an ideal Kuroko deposit (after Sato, 1974 and Franklin et al., 1981).



6 2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2013 exploration program was completed by a team of four workers under the direction of geologist R. A. (Bob) Lane. The three additional workers, prospectors Scott Gifford and Bruce Johnson, and field technician Benno Durfeld, were provided by Mountainside Exploration Management Inc.

The program consisted of erecting a temporary base camp on level ground near Metal Mountain's access road into the Dome Mountain minesite, utilizing ATVs on a series of trails to gain access to areas of previous exploration at the Ascot prospect, and locating and sampling altered and mineralized rock exposures.

The field component of the program required 2 full days; an additional 4 full days for mobe and demobe from Vancouver were also required. The areas investigated during the program are shown in Figure 6.

The 2013 prospecting and sampling effort was focused on examining a 775 m section of Canyon Creek extending from an area south of tributary Ascot Creek, to an area north of tributary Bolo Creek. A total of 12 rock samples were collected from this stretch of Canyon Creek and coincided with Occurrences 3 to 8 of Awmack (1995). Samples ranged from selective grab samples to chip and panel samples.

The 2013 program was the first work conducted on the Ascot prospect since 1996.

6.1 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Samples PT-419, PT-420 and PT-423 were taken from the Occurrence 5 area that is underlain by dacitic to andesitic volcanic rocks. Mineralization consists of galena-sphalerite-pyrite+/-barite in veinlets and in breccias. Sphalerite is pale coloured and was difficult to distinguish resulting in it being underestimated visually. Two of the three samples graded >10,000 ppm Pb and all three graded >10,000 ppm Zn. Silver values ranged up to 9 ppm Ag.

Sample PT-421 was taken from the Occurrence 3 area which is underlain foliated chloritic andesite. Mineralization consists of narrow, fabric-parallel bands of fine-grained pyrite. Sample PT-422 was collected from the Occurrence 4 area which is underlain by intermediate volcanic tuff. Mineralization consists of sheeted quartz and iron-carbonate veinlets. Results from these two samples showed elevated lead and zinc values, and PT-422 had the highest gold value (84 ppb Au) of the 2013 samples.

Samples PT-430 and PT-431 were collected from the Occurrence 6 area. Mineralization consisted of disseminated and laminated galena and pale-coloured sphalerite in thin-bedded tuffaceous intermediate volcanic rock. Results were only weakly elevated in lead, but PT-431 grade >10,000 ppm Zn.

Sample PT-432 was collected from an area between Occurrences 6 and 7 that is underlain by grey limestone with traces of very fine-grained pyrite. The sample collected graded more than 0.5% Zn.

Sample PT-433 was taken from the Occurrence 7 area. The sample consisted of micaceous sandstone or wacke cut by barite stringers and was not anomalous in lead or zinc.

Samples PT-430BL, PT-431BL and PT-432BL were collected from trench AT87-14 at the Occurrence 8. The first two samples (one a 0.7 m x 0.5 m panel sample, and the other a select grab sample) were collected from a section of the trench that had produced significant results in the past (see the description for Occurrence 8 in Section 5.1). Mineralization consists of laminated pale-coloured sphalerite and lesser galena within thin bedded grey limestone. Results for both samples showed anomalous levels of lead, >10,000 ppm Zn, and up to 39.6 ppm Ag. The third sample collected from this occurrence was a select grab of limonitic argillite breccia with quartz-carbonate-barite matrix. Results were anomalous in barium.

Analytical results for rock samples analyzed, along with their UTM coordinates, and a brief description are provided in Table 3. Full analytical results for rock samples are provided by the laboratory certificates presented in Appendix A.

6.2 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The purpose of the exploration program was to locate, review and re-sample polymetallic occurrences that are described in the literature.

6.3 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND QUALITY CONTROL

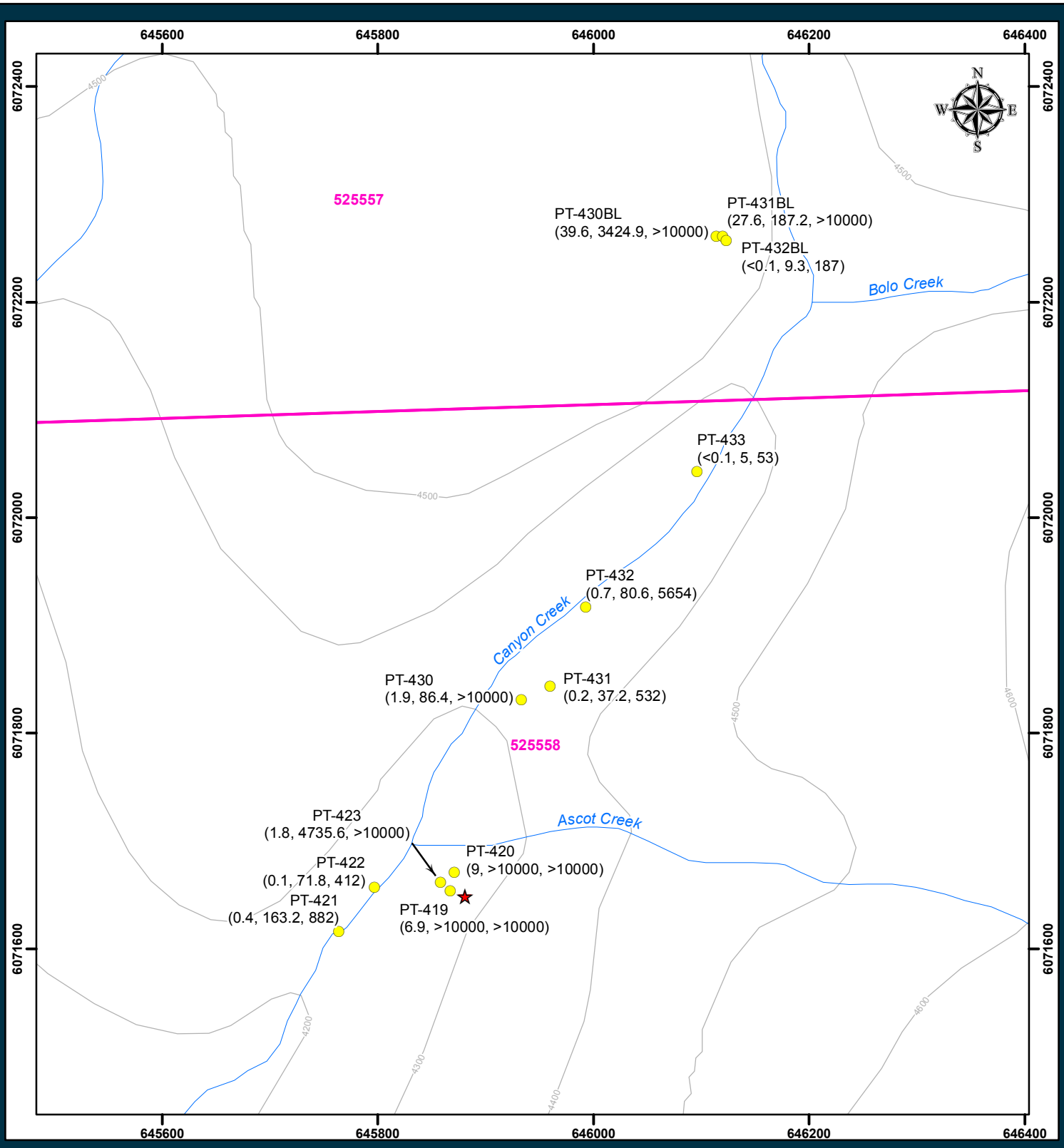
Each rock sample received by the lab was individually crushed and pulverized following Acme's R200-250 procedure: samples were jaw crushed until 80% passed through a 10 mesh screen. From this material a

250 g riffle split sample was collected and then pulverized in a mildsteel ring-and-puck mill until 85% passed through a 200 mesh screen. A 15 g split of the milled sample was evaluated for 34 elements, including gold and silver, by being leached in hot (95 °C) aqua regia followed by ICP-MS analysis (method 1DX). Samples returning more than 1000 ppb Au and/or more than 50 ppm Ag were re-analyzed utilizing standard Fire Assay methods with a gravimetric finish (method G6Gr) on a 30 g sample.

In addition to the blanks and standards inserted into the sample stream by the lab, a quality control (QC) sample pair, consisting of one polymetallic standard (CDN-ME-1206) followed by one blank (CDN-BL-10), was inserted by the author at the beginning of the sample run. A review of the values returned for the blank showed no contamination in sample preparation. A review of the values returned for the standard showed an acceptable range of results. An assessment of Acme's duplicate analysis was not performed.

Table 3: Dome North - 2013 Rock Sample Results

ROCK SAMPLES		LOCATION-NAD 83		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ba	
Lab ID	Field ID	Easting	Northing	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	Descriptive Field Notes; Occurrence ID
827653	PT-419	645867	6071654	14	6.9	79.0	>10000	>10000	27	o/c: 1.0 m vertical channel sample across iron-carbonate altered intermediate volcanic cut by chlorite-pyrite-galena veinlets (at old sample flag "DRH89-33"); Occurrence 5
827654	PT-420	645871	6071671	<2	9.0	58.6	>10000	>10000	32	o/c: 0.6 m sub-vertical chip sample across brecciated pyritic & chloritic andesite tuff; Occurrence 5
827655	PT-421	645764	6071616	<2	0.4	44.4	163.2	882	256	o/c: 0.75 m vertical chip sample across foliated (fol: 064/15SE) chloritic andesite with sparse seams of fabric-parallel, very fine-grained wispy pyrite; Occurrence 3
827656	PT-422	645797	6071657	84	0.1	12.6	71.8	412	164	o/c: composite grab of sheeted quartz & iron-carbonate veinlets cutting iron-carbonate-altered intermediate volcanic tuff; Occurrence 4
827657	PT-423	645858	6071662	9	1.8	48.6	4735.6	>10000	46	o/c: 2.0 m channel sample across iron-carbonate altered dacitic flow with 1% disseminated galena & lesser sphalerite, and cut by barite veinlets carrying galena & sphalerite; Occurrence 5
827658	PT-430	645933	6071831	8	1.9	71.7	86.4	>10000	30	o/c: grab of pale green intermediate tuff with laminated, fine-grained sphalerite & galena; Occurrence 6
827659	PT-431	645960	6071844	<2	0.2	85.8	37.2	532	427	o/c; grab of pale green andesite crystal tuff with traces of disseminated sphalerite & galena; Occurrence 6
827660	PT-432	645993	6071917	<2	0.7	9.6	80.6	5654	49	o/c: grab of pale grey bedded limestone with traces of very fine-grained pyrite; Occurrence 6
827661	PT-433	646096	6072043	3	<0.1	35.8	5.0	53	522	o/c: grab of tan, fine-grained micaceous sandstone/wacke with occasional barite stringers; Occurrence 7
827662	PT-430BL	646114	6072261	<2	39.6	14.2	3424.9	>10000	31	bedrock in trench AT87-14: 0.7 x 0.5 m panel sample of pale grey tuffaceous limestone with bedding parallel laminations of very fine-grained pyrite & pale sphalerite; barite veinlets; Occurrence 8
827663	PT-431BL	646120	6072261	<2	27.6	59.7	187.2	>10000	23	bedrock in trench AT87-14: grab of pale grey, thinly bedded to laminated, tuffaceous limestone with traces of pale sphalerite; Occurrence 8
827664	PT-432BL	646123	6072257	<2	<0.1	34.4	9.3	187	478	bedrock in trench AT87-14: composite grab of argillite breccia; angular clasts of dark grey argillite with matrix of quartz, iron-carbonate, limonite (after oxidized sulphides), and minor barite; Occurrence 8



GRI
Guardsmen Resources Inc.

DOME NORTH PROJECT
Ascot Prospect
2013 Rock Sample Locations
Figure 5

20k Mapsheets: 93L077,78
Date: 3/12/2014
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
Scale:1:5,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:
0 25 50 100 150
Metres

Legend

- Ascot 2013 Rock Sample
  Ag(ppm), Pb(ppm), Zn(ppm)
- Minefile Occurrence
- Stream
- Contour (100ft)
- Guardsmen Tenure

Allnorth

Path: C:\13PG0008 Plateau Minerals (Bob Lane)\24 GIS Dome North\24.20 MXD\DomeNorth_Ascot Prospect, 2013 Rock Sample Locations_A.mxd

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ascot property covers a known volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospect that was discovered in 1951 and later trenched (and drilled) through the 1960s to 1980s. The property has been inactive since the last phase of exploration in 1996.

Earlier workers identified a total of 21 mineral occurrences in the vicinity of the main Ascot prospect. Importantly, a significant number of the occurrences are regarded to have developed along a single stratigraphic horizon. This horizon, located at the contact of a sedimentary sequence with the overlying felsic fragmental unit, was identified as having the most potential for hosting massive sulphide mineralization (Lehtinen, 1997). Isoclinal folding of the host stratigraphy has created may be responsible for the formation of structurally thickened sulphide layers in the hinges of folds. Fold hinges, in particular, may offer the best opportunity for exploration success on the property. Occurrences that are structurally-controlled are regarded to have been remobilized from their primary depositional setting.

Despite its short duration, the 2013 program served to verify the location, style and tenor of mineralization of the main Ascot prospect (the Trench AT87-14 area) and a selected number of subsidiary mineralized showings that are recorded in the provincial assessment report index system (ARIS).

The Dome North property, and specifically the Ascot prospect, is a project of merit. It is recommended that additional work be completed on the property to further asses its potential to host economic concentrations of VMS mineralization. In addition, the property's potential to host polymetallic vein mineralization, similar to that being developed on the adjacent Dome Mountain property, should not be discounted.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional work is recommended for the Dome North property.

A grid should be re-established over the prospective area of Canyon Creek (from Occurrence 3 northward to Occurrence 8) to provide control for detailed mapping of outcrop and bedrock exposed in trenches, and for a detailed soil sampling program. All previously completed geophysical and geochemical survey data should be compiled and overlain on a modern, ArcGIS base map.

Trenches from the 1987 program should be cleared of slumped bank material and debris, and remapped and resampled in detail. Additional trenching of new significant multi-element soil anomalies should be completed.

Mineralization exposed in trench AT87-14 should be tested by diamond drilling to determine the stratigraphic sequence hosting mineralization and to determine the extent of the mineralization. Diamond drilling should also test the sediment/volcanic contact as well as investigate the hinge areas of the folds for the possibility of structurally-thickened sulphide layers.

9 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Schedule A - Crew Personnel		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	TOTALS
Name	**Position**					
Gifford, Scott	Project Manager	Oct 15 - 22/13	8	650.00	5,200.00	**5,200.00**

Schedule B - Room & Board		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	
Mountainside Expl. Mgmt Inc.	Crew, Consultants, & PGEO's	Oct 17-19/13 11 Man Days @ $150/day	11	172.50	1,897.50	**1,897.50**

Schedule C - Transportation & Rentals		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	
Fuel						
Chevron	Propane	Oct 15 & 22/13	2	189.71	379.41	
Rentals - Equipment						
Mountainside Exploration	ATV, Channel Saw and VHF Radios	Oct 16-22/13	7	258.75	1811.25	
Rentals - Trucks/Vehicles						
Cdn Car & Truck Rental	1-Ton 4x4 Crew Cab Truck Rental	Oct 14 - 23/13	10	198.84	1,988.40	
Travel - Airfare						
Air Canada	Crew travel Mob/Demob	Oct 10/13	1	563.79	563.79	
Travel - Hotel Accomodations						
Sandman Inn & Aspen Inn	Crew accomodations (Mob/Demob)	Oct 17 & Oct 20/13	2	240.35	480.70	
Travel - Meals & Entertainment						
Earls, Safeway, Boston Pizza etc	Crew Meals	Oct 16 - 21/13	4	166.18	664.70	
Travel - Fuel/Oil						
Chevron	Mob/Demob Fuel for truck for crew	Oct 14 - 23/13	10	102.80	1,028.03	
Travel - Transportation Costs						
Truck KM	Consultants travel costs	Oct 16-20/13	4	226.05	904.18	**7,820.46**

Schedule D - Surveys & Contracting/Consulting		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	
Contracting - Reclamation						
Steelhead Excavating Ltd.	Lowbed Volvo 210 Hoe	Oct 18/13	1	3,450.00	3,450.00	
Contracting - Expediting						
Skeena Expediting Services	Expediting - crew meals	Oct 18/13	1	161.00	161.00	
Consulting - Mapping/Plotting						
Allnorth Consultants Ltd.	GIS Mapping Services	Oct 1-31/13	2	104.60	209.20	
Consulting - Geologists						
Plateau Minerals Corp.	PGEO Geological Consultation	Oct 1-31/13	2	985.41	1,970.81	
Forestgem Consutling	Geological Services	Oct 16 - 20/13	4	718.75	2,875.00	
				1,704.16	4,845.81	**8,666.01**

Schedule E - Reasonable Costs		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	
Plateau Minerals Corp.	Report Writing		1	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Economou Bookkeeping Services	Cost Statement		1	300.00	300.00	
				1,300.00	1,300.00	**1,300.00**

Schedule F - Other Costs		Dates Worked	# Days	Rate/Day	Amount	
Communications	Iridium Phone Useage	Oct 15-19/13	5	3.70	18.52	**18.52**
Field Supplies	Canadian Tire	Oct 16/13	1	20.40	20.40	**20.40**

Total Cost Statement	**Dome Mountain (Ascot) Project 2013**	**24,922.89**

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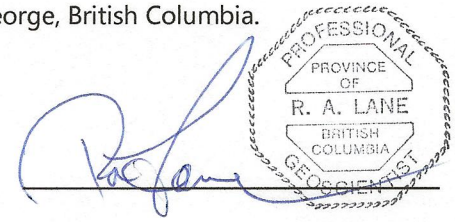
11 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert A. Lane, PGeo, residing in Prince George, B.C., do hereby certify that:

- I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by Plateau Minerals Corp, located at #7 – 1750 Quinn Street S., Prince George, British Columbia, Canada.
- I obtained a Master of Science degree in Geology in 1990 from the University of British Columbia.
- I have worked as a geologist for 23 years since my graduation from university.
- I am a Professional Geoscientist (PGeo) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license #18993, and have been a member in good standing since 1992.
- I planned the 2013 exploration program and visited the Ascot property on October 18-19, 2013.
- I am the author of this report entitled: "2013 Assessment Report on the Dome North (Ascot) property" dated March 14, 2014.

Dated this 14 day of March, 2014, at Prince George, British Columbia.



R. A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX A
LABORATORY CERTIFICATES FOR ROCK SAMPLES

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Guardsmen Resources**
307 - 1497 Marine Dr
West Vancouver BC V7T 1B8 CANADA

Submitted By: Scott Gifford
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: February 24, 2014
Report Date: March 12, 2014
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14000620.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: ASCOT
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 14

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	14	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX1	14	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
3B01	14	Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Guardsmen Resources
307 - 1497 Marine Dr
West Vancouver BC V7T 1B8
CANADA

CC: Bob Lane

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: **Guardsmen Resources**
307 - 1497 Marine Dr
West Vancouver BC V7T 1B8 CANADA

Project: ASCOT
Report Date: March 12, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14000620.1

Method		WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
827651	Rock Pulp	0.21	71.0	7343.9	7469.6	>10000	>100	42.0	60.5	2391	9.11	2694.2	1946.7	90.5	454	139.2	295.4	17.7	16	3.41	0.285
827652	Rock Pulp	0.16	2.4	24.3	5.1	44	0.2	19.5	8.1	366	2.11	4.5	1.4	0.9	41	0.2	0.3	<0.1	50	0.79	0.052
827653	Rock	3.39	1.1	79.0	>10000	>10000	6.9	25.5	28.0	3013	3.86	47.2	12.5	0.1	210	178.4	9.3	<0.1	13	13.74	0.066
827654	Rock	2.15	0.3	58.6	>10000	>10000	9.0	2.5	4.1	1307	0.29	6.5	1.1	<0.1	136	212.1	28.1	<0.1	<2	8.20	0.003
827655	Rock	2.80	0.4	44.4	163.2	882	0.4	61.0	30.2	3719	5.08	25.7	1.5	0.2	214	2.3	3.1	<0.1	114	14.62	0.087
827656	Rock	2.14	0.3	12.6	71.8	412	0.1	23.0	10.5	1563	2.90	67.4	13.8	<0.1	148	2.0	11.1	<0.1	17	4.91	0.005
827657	Rock	5.25	0.5	48.6	4735.6	>10000	1.8	20.3	25.0	2886	4.16	32.7	6.4	0.1	143	51.2	11.5	<0.1	18	13.12	0.075
827658	Rock	1.01	0.7	71.7	86.4	>10000	1.9	26.4	27.1	2082	2.19	41.0	6.5	0.1	152	293.4	2.5	<0.1	60	7.38	0.058
827659	Rock	1.69	0.4	85.8	37.2	532	0.2	70.8	35.0	2209	7.44	11.4	<0.5	0.2	49	1.8	1.1	<0.1	182	2.72	0.110
827660	Rock	1.77	1.0	9.6	80.6	5654	0.7	2.2	4.1	1979	1.12	26.8	<0.5	0.2	279	28.2	2.4	<0.1	<2	17.00	0.042
827661	Rock	1.50	0.5	35.8	5.0	53	<0.1	16.8	15.8	663	3.62	18.8	1.9	1.8	152	0.1	1.0	<0.1	18	3.43	0.113
827662	Rock	5.31	33.4	14.2	3424.9	>10000	39.6	12.8	10.4	3372	1.57	333.5	<0.5	0.3	323	309.6	64.4	<0.1	30	15.77	0.061
827663	Rock	1.97	4.3	59.7	187.2	>10000	27.6	17.5	16.2	1955	1.06	247.3	<0.5	0.2	344	519.4	46.0	<0.1	30	11.92	0.058
827664	Rock	3.47	0.4	34.4	9.3	187	<0.1	5.7	9.3	2686	5.90	17.2	<0.5	0.2	67	0.8	0.8	<0.1	20	6.44	0.075

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Guardsmen Resources**
307 - 1497 Marine Dr
West Vancouver BC V7T 1B8 CANADA

Project: ASCOT
Report Date: March 12, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14000620.1

Method		AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	FA330
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	2
827651	Rock Pulp	343	30	1.31	23	0.022	<20	0.85	0.053	0.19	8.0	3.48	3.5	6.1	5.23	15	4.8	0.4	2523
827652	Rock Pulp	4	27	0.70	88	0.117	<20	1.51	0.080	0.13	7.6	0.02	4.1	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2	4
827653	Rock	5	6	0.25	27	0.004	<20	0.32	0.060	0.16	<0.1	7.17	7.2	15.6	4.13	<1	2.9	<0.2	14
827654	Rock	2	<1	0.03	32	<0.001	<20	0.02	0.046	<0.01	<0.1	4.07	2.0	0.6	2.42	<1	2.0	<0.2	<2
827655	Rock	4	81	2.61	256	0.015	<20	2.68	0.025	0.07	<0.1	0.20	15.2	14.0	0.79	9	<0.5	<0.2	<2
827656	Rock	2	13	1.17	164	0.002	<20	0.45	0.006	0.06	<0.1	0.06	7.9	0.2	0.17	1	<0.5	<0.2	84
827657	Rock	3	7	0.59	46	0.001	<20	0.36	0.027	0.20	<0.1	1.69	11.1	3.9	1.66	<1	1.1	<0.2	9
827658	Rock	3	30	0.58	30	0.002	<20	0.74	0.042	0.13	<0.1	6.34	8.9	0.5	1.92	8	2.9	<0.2	8
827659	Rock	4	101	3.48	427	0.007	<20	3.64	0.007	0.17	<0.1	0.05	18.6	0.1	0.10	11	<0.5	<0.2	<2
827660	Rock	4	<1	0.09	49	<0.001	<20	0.14	0.009	0.04	<0.1	1.87	2.9	2.1	1.13	1	0.9	<0.2	<2
827661	Rock	12	8	1.34	522	0.002	<20	0.36	0.059	0.18	<0.1	0.01	7.7	0.1	0.12	1	<0.5	<0.2	3
827662	Rock	4	3	0.05	31	<0.001	<20	0.11	0.064	0.03	<0.1	8.76	8.4	1.5	3.20	1	3.9	<0.2	<2
827663	Rock	2	4	0.04	23	0.003	<20	1.07	0.271	0.75	<0.1	3.49	10.1	3.2	2.49	2	3.3	<0.2	<2
827664	Rock	2	2	0.58	478	0.001	<20	0.25	0.038	0.14	<0.1	0.04	13.6	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	<2

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Report Date: March 12, 2014

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14000620.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
827659	Rock	1.69	0.4	85.8	37.2	532	0.2	70.8	35.0	2209	7.44	11.4	<0.5	0.2	49	1.8	1.1	<0.1	182	2.72	0.110
REP 827659	QC		0.3	83.1	37.7	541	0.2	68.0	33.4	2221	7.39	11.4	1.8	0.3	51	2.1	1.0	<0.1	182	2.75	0.114
827664	Rock	3.47	0.4	34.4	9.3	187	<0.1	5.7	9.3	2686	5.90	17.2	<0.5	0.2	67	0.8	0.8	<0.1	20	6.44	0.075
REP 827664	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		14.1	151.6	165.7	350	1.7	72.9	12.5	875	2.63	44.9	57.6	8.3	71	2.4	8.7	12.0	37	1.04	0.072
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		1.6	644.8	16.6	29	0.3	377.2	49.8	411	20.98	9.5	52.2	11.7	4	<0.1	0.2	0.5	273	0.04	0.030
STD OXC109	Standard																				
STD OXC109 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected			14.69	154.61	150.55	352.9	1.96	74.6	12.9	861	2.7188	43.7	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.48	7.8	11.65	43	1.0355	0.073
STD OREAS45EA Expected			1.39	709	14.3	28.9	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	9.1	53	10.7	3.5	0.02	0.2	0.26	303	0.036	0.029
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		<0.1	2.5	3.7	47	<0.1	6.2	4.3	567	1.98	<0.5	<0.5	5.6	74	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	34	0.48	0.074
G1	Prep Blank		<0.1	2.1	3.3	46	<0.1	6.2	4.6	575	1.95	<0.5	0.8	5.6	77	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	34	0.51	0.072

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Report Date: March 12, 2014

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14000620.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	FA330
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	2
Pulp Duplicates																			
827659	Rock	4	101	3.48	427	0.007	<20	3.64	0.007	0.17	<0.1	0.05	18.6	0.1	0.10	11	<0.5	<0.2	<2
REP 827659	QC	4	105	3.46	420	0.007	<20	3.68	0.007	0.17	<0.1	0.03	18.7	0.1	0.09	12	<0.5	<0.2	
827664	Rock	2	2	0.58	478	0.001	<20	0.25	0.038	0.14	<0.1	0.04	13.6	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	<2
REP 827664	QC																		<2
Reference Materials																			
STD DS10	Standard	18	53	0.75	342	0.075	<20	0.98	0.062	0.33	2.9	0.29	2.4	4.8	0.27	4	2.8	5.1	
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	7	776	0.11	139	0.098	<20	2.98	0.019	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	78.6	<0.1	<0.05	13	0.8	<0.2	
STD OXC109	Standard																		199
STD OXC109 Expected																			201
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.7651	349	0.0817		1.0259	0.0638	0.3245	3.34	0.289	2.8	4.79	0.2743	4.3	2.3	4.89	
STD OREAS45EA Expected		6.57	849	0.095	148	0.0875		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	11.7	0.6	0.07	
BLK	Blank																		<2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
Prep Wash																			
G1	Prep Blank	11	9	0.60	214	0.138	<20	1.11	0.117	0.52	<0.1	<0.01	1.9	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2	<2
G1	Prep Blank	12	10	0.61	230	0.136	<20	1.12	0.124	0.53	<0.1	<0.01	2.2	0.3	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2	<2