NTS 92 K/1 E, 92F/16 E
BCGS 092K.010, 092F.100
LAT. 50 01' N
LONG. 124 05' W

**GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on**
**ROX 1 & 20 (& unnamed) MINERAL CLAIMS,**
**MTO TENURES 567078, 1013277, & 1019230**
**WORK DONE ON 567078, 1013277**
**JERVIS INLET, BC**

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

For:

Fundamental Res Corp,
4-4522 Gordon Point Dr.,
Victoria, BC V8N 6L4

By:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA, P.Geo.,
406-4901 EAST SOOKE ROAD,
SOOKE, BC V9Z 1B6



October 3, 2013

BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BC Geological Survey



**Assessment Report**
**Title Page and Summary**

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, geochemistry of rock samples

TOTAL COST: $6,585.52

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): 5467293

PROPERTY NAME: Rox

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 567078, 1013277

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au-Ag (Cu-Zn)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

NTS/BCGS: 092K/1E 092K.010

LATITUDE: 50 ° 00 ' 50 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 05 ' 19 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) WE Pfaffenberger
president Fundamental Res Corp
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
4 - 4522 Gordon Point Dr.
Victoria BC V8N 6L4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) same
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Lower Jurassic Bowen Island Grp volcanics-sediments weakly metamorphosed by Jurassic-Cretaceous qtz. diorite. A NE trending fault dips sub-vertically and contains multiple qtz-sulphide fracture filling with AuAg bearing mineralization with pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite at 1100 m elev (upper qtz vn)

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 11641 13814 18207 21459 22397 23319

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 | 1:500 10 hectares | 567078, 1013277 | 2,190.12 |
| Photo interpretation | | | |
| **GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)** | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne | | | |
| **GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)** | | | |
| Soil | | | |
| Silt | | | |
| Rock | 10 Au-Ag assays | 567078, 1013277 | 4,395.40 |
| 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: | $6,585.52 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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# Mineral Titles Online

## Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: PFAFFENBERGER, WILLIAM ELMER (143363)
Submitter: PFAFFENBERGER, WILLIAM ELMER (143363)
Recorded: 2013/SEP/13
Effective: 2013/SEP/13
D/E Date: 2013/SEP/13

### Confirmation

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

**Event Number:** **5467293**

**Work Type:** Technical Work
**Technical Items:** Geochemical, Geological, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work performed)

**Work Start Date:** 2013/SEP/06
**Work Stop Date:** 2013/SEP/09
**Total Value of Work:** $ 6585.52
**Mine Permit No:**

### Summary of the work value:

| Tenure Number | Claim Name/Property | Issue Date | Good To Date | New Good To Date | # of Days For-ward | Area in Ha | Applied Work Value | Sub-mission Fee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 567078 | ROX1 | 2007/sep/29 | 2013/sep/27 | 2016/jan/30 | 855 | 311.46 | $ 4178.29 | $ 0.00 |
| 1013277 | | 2012/sep/27 | 2013/sep/27 | 2016/jan/30 | 855 | 166.11 | $ 3058.97 | $ 0.00 |
| 1019230 | ROX20 | 2013/may/04 | 2014/may/04 | 2016/jan/30 | 636 | 249.19 | $ 2168.52 | $ 0.00 |

### Financial Summary:

**Total applied work value:** $ 9405.78

**PAC name:** PFAFFENBERGER
**Debited PAC amount:** $ 2820.26
**Credited PAC amount:** $ 0.0

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

*Please print this page for your records.*

The event was successfully saved.

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## SUMMARY

The Rox Claim Group consists of 3 contiguous mineral tenures comprising 726.76 hectares (1,795.86 acres). The mineral tenures are located 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek. A logging road that branches off Third Lake Road follows Lois River and gives access to the south portion of the claims. The claims lie within the Vancouver Mining Division. The mineral tenures are held by Fundamental Resources Corp. An agreement has been made between Manto Gold Corp and Fundamental Resources Corp. Manto Gold Corp has agreed to develop mineral resources in compliance with BC Ministry of Mines regulations on the mineral tenures held by Fundamental Res for financial and technical obligations.

The Rox mineral tenures are underlain by mixed sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Lower Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group. This group is age equivalent to the Bonanza Group of Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group of the Central Coast Mountains. The Bowen Island Group forms an elongated 2 X 15 kilometre roof pendant within Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Lithologies within the roof pendant consist of tuffaceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, andesite to basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, pillowed andesite flows, chloritic schist, carbonate, and chert. This sequence forms a roof pendant, representing a steeply dipping remnant of pre-Cretaceous strata deformed during emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Intense deformation has produced isoclinal folding with penetrative to fracture axial plane cleavage and greenschist grade metamorphism throughout the roof pendant. A portion of this roof pendant located near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek has been intermittently explored for base and precious metals for the past 65 years. As a result of work by 12 separate episodes of mineral exploration, numerous base and precious metal targets have been identified.

Located on the west edge of mineral tenure 1013277 and east edge of Rox 1, mineral tenure 567078, at an elevation of 1,100 metres (3,608 ft), and located near UTM grid 422,000 E, 5540750 N (NAD 83), a gold bearing quartz vein (No Man's Creek Au) occurs in a shear zone that is exposed for a strike length of 500 metres. The No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein is exposed in five creek gullies. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest or northeast (near-vertical dip). Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, (trace arsenopyrite, and native gold) in a gangue of quartz and fault gouge clay. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.35 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples (sample # 9,54,55, 1991). Stream sediment samples from creeks that cut this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (Leriche, 1991).

Geochemical analysis (Me-Gra21 Au Ag 30 gram Fire Assay-GRAV finish of rock samples, Certificate VA13163406, 2013, Appendix A) is listed below:

| Sample ID | Vein Strike | Vein Dip | Width (cm) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 45 | 84 NW | 22 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| 23242 | 45 | 88 SE | 20 | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 |
| **23243** | **45** | **88 SE** | **25** | **2.39** | **<5** | **0.07** | **<0.0015** |
| **23244** | **45** | **88 SE** | **30** | **86.7** | **56** | **2.53** | **1.63** |
| **23245** | **45** | **90** | **26** | **33.5** | **21** | **0.977** | **0.61** |
| **23246** | **45** | **82 SE** | **55** | **89.9** | **33** | **2.622** | **0.96** |
| **23247** | **45** | **78 SE** | **35** | **33.4** | **52** | **0.974** | **1.52** |
| **23248** | **45** | **78 SE** | **30** | **121.5** | **85** | **3.54** | **2.48** |
| **23249** | **45** | **90** | **42** | **2.78** | **<5** | **0.081** | **<0.0015** |
| 23250 | 45 | 90 | 20 | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 |

Rock chip sampling done in September, 2013 identified a potential zone of Au bearing quartz-sulphide veining (sample 23249) located 50-110 meters southwest of the known Au bearing zones (samples 23243-23248 along 65 meter strike length, true width 20-55 cm).

Zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and/or arsenopyrite occur within the south-central portion Rox 1 mineral tenure (number 567078). Several adits and trenches trace shear and stratigraphic controlled pods and lenses of significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization. The Mt. Diadem Adit, the upper and lower adits, and trenches of the Lois River contain significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values. Several zones of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite also occur on the south portion of the claims.

The upper and lower adit showings consists of massive and semi-massive Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphides associated with a linear and penetrative shear zone and a volcanic/sedimentary geological contact. However, due the presence of gold, the main focus of interest is the No Man's Creek gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide Upper vein at 1,100 meter elevation (Minfile name Rox) and Lower veins at an elevation of 840 meters. A two phase program, including surface trenching, 80 meter length underground exploration adit leading to bulk sampling, and follow-up underground development work is warranted to determine the economic potential of precious/base metal bearing mineralization on the Rox mineral tenures.

A proposed budget of $600,000 is recommended to complete phase 1, including preliminary trenching, 80 meter length exploration adit, leading to bulk sampling of No Man's Creek Upper gold-bearing quattz-sulphide fissure vein. Contingent on results of phase 1, a second phase of underground exploration is recommended. The proposed adit is intended to cross-cut, drift and stope on the quartz vein where it was intersected by drill hole RX 96-2 (0.531 opt Au across 1.01 meters at a depth of 88.69-89.70 meters). DDH 96-2 is located at UTM grid co-ordinates 5540738 N, 421958 E, elev 1114. The cost for the proposed second phase of underground exploration is estimated at $1,500,000.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Fundamental Res Corp to describe and evaluate the results of geochemical analysis of rock chip sampling and geological mapping carried out on the No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein located on the subject property. The purpose of this technical report is to summarize geological and geochemical aspects of economic mineralization, in order to establish recommendations for future work leading to a positive feasibility study.

The author has bcen on the property. This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes.

## 2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rox mineral tenures are situated in the Vancouver Mining Division covering Mt. Diadem, which is located about 4 km west of Jervis Inlet near Brittain River. The Rox mineral tenures are situated approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on map sheet NTS 92 F/16 E and 92 K/1 E (BCGS 092K.010 and 092F.100) at latitude 50 01' N, longitude 124 01' W, and UTM 5,540,400 metres N, 423,000 metres E.

Road access is via the Lois Lake logging road, Lang Bay. Road access is restricted during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road. Alternate access is via helicopter from Powell River Airport (Oceanview Helicopters).

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from 700 metres (2,310 feet) to 1,675 metres (5,610 feet) above sea level. Mature fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are found below 1,100 metres (3,600 feet) elevation. Moss, lichen, and shrubs of the alpine tundra occur above this elevation.

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures.

Recommended work season is April-November. Work can be extended into winter months at lower elevations below 1,100 m.

## 3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 3 contiguous mineral tenures in the Vancouver Mining Division (Fig 2 & 3). Details of the tenures are as follows:

| Claim Name | Tenure Number | Owner | Area (Hectares) | Expiry Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rox 1 | 567078 | 143363 | 311.46 | 2016/JAN/30 |
| | 1013277 | 143363 | 166.11 | 2016/JAN/30 |
| Rox 20 | 1019230 | 143363 | 249.19 | 2016/JAN/30 |
| | | Total area= | 726.76 | |

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Rox 1, unnamed & Rox 20 mineral tenures.

The mineral tenures fall under the jurisdiction of Shishalh (Sechelt) First Nations, a part of the Coast Salish who inhabited the area about before the European's arrived 500 years ago. Permits, approvals, or decisions related to exploration and development work on mineral tenures will require the Province of British Columbia to meet applicable legal obligations to consult with and, if appropriate, accommodate affected First Nations source- MTO website, https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

## 4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mt.Diadem area of Jervis Inlet has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Brittain River Mining Co. excavated three short adits in 1927. These adits contain massive Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization and are located 1-2 kilometres northwest of Mt.Diadem. In 1947-50, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated mineralized bedrock in the headwaters of No Man's Creek, performed some sluicing, cut trails, and fabricated a cabin. A gold bearing quartz vein was traced along strike for 800 feet and returned assay values up to 5.77 oz/t Au. The vein occurs in a narrow shear striking northeast, dips near vertical. Mineralization is 1-3% pyrite, sparse chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, & native gold hosted by quartz, fractured wall rock, clay-rich fault gouge (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1950).

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting on 19 claims located in the Mt.Diadem area.

1957: W.R.Bacon of the B.C.Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area. This work is summarized in B.C.D.M. Bulletin No.39,"Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet".

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt.Diadem called the Linda

Group. In 1967 Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. In 1970 Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys.

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. sampled stream sediments in the Rox claims area revealing a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au geochemical high. Related pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo also showed elevated geochemical values. In 1983-84 Anaconda performed 10 kilometres of GENIE-EM, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling which concentrated on the base metal showings of the upper and lower adits and performed a regional stream sediment and prospecting survey which included the Mount Diadem area (A.R. # 11,641).

In 1983 Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims as well as acquiring additional claims to the north. A seven man crew worked for five months performing geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, line cutting, and diamond drilling. The focus of this program was the base metal showings near the adits. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods are localized along a sediment(siliceous black argillite)-volcanic (green chloritic andesite flow) contact. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact. The geophysical mag and EM survey focused on the Upper Trench, Upper Adit, and Lower Adit polymetallic mineralization (i.e. Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn) Data results indicates there are numerous weak to moderate strength conductor axes that correlate well with the near vertically dipping pyrrhotite-rich polymetallic mineral zones and parallel sulphide zones adjacent to the showings (Appendix C-2 Claim Geophysics, A.R. 11,641, 1983). The nature and extent of parallel sulphide zones are poorly documented, but numerous conductive zones located north, south and northwest of the Upper Adit should be trenched and core drilled to test for the presence of massive/semi-massive sulphide mineral zones. The weak to moderate strength (200-500 nT) positive magnetometer anomalies, located mainly in the southeast portion of the surveyed grid, correlate with a magnetite/pyrrhotite bearing hornfels diorite/basalt contact zone that has zones of Cu- Zn-Ag bearing sulphide mineralization.

Rock chip samples taken by Anaconda personnel (1983) from several different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned the following values:

| Location | Assay | Width |
|---|---|---|
| No Man's Ck.(el.1,100 m.) | 24.3 g/t Au | 16 cm. |
| " | 27.0 g/t Au | 8 cm. |
| " | 30.4 g/t Au | 7 cm. |
| " | 9.4 g/t Au | 30 cm. |

Several occurrences of gold bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with assay values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 metres northwest of No Man's Creek vein. The 1984 Anaconda report recommended follow up drilling in the area of the upper and lower adit. 1984: Anaconda drilled 9 holes through the upper adit zone (select intersects as follows):

| HOLE | FROM | TO(m | WIDTH | % Cu | % Pb | % Zn | g/t Ag | g/t Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | 93 | 94 | 1.0m | **2.02** | 0.01 | 0.06 | **47.1** | 0.07 |
| #1 | 96.5 | 98 | 1.5m | 0.27 | **1.5** | **1.22** | **44.1** | 0.07 |
| #1 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 0.5m | **2.32** | 0.02 | 0.16 | **46.6** | 0.01 |
| #1 | 102.9 | 103.9 | 1.0m | 0.06 | **1.19** | **3.76** | 17.8 | **0.12** |
| #1 | 93 | 103.9 | 10.9m | 0.33 | 0.4 | 0.53 | 14.2 | 0.03 |
| #3 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 0.5m | 0.05 | 0.04 | **6** | **24** | 0.01 |
| #3 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 1.5m | 0.34 | **0.51** | **2.1** | **76.1** | **0.11** |
| #3 | 27.2 | 31.2 | 4.0m | **2.14** | **7.92** | **2.45** | **359.4** | 0.05 |
| #4 | 23.7 | 24.7 | 1.0m | 0.05 | 0.03 | **7.47** | 13 | 0.01 |
| #4 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 1.5m | 0.05 | **0.84** | **3.72** | **41.7** | 0.07 |
| #4 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 1.0m | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.39 | **33.6** | 0.05 |
| #4 | 44.8 | 47.3 | 2.5m | 0.34 | 0.48 | **1.48** | **49.3** | 0.07 |
| #6 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 1.0m | **7.15** | 0.01 | 0.49 | **319.2** | 0.8 |
| #6 | 62.4 | 65.4 | 3.0m | **1.2** | 0.31 | 0.41 | **123.9** | 0.01 |
| #6 | 86.4 | 86.9 | 0.5m | 0.06 | **1.24** | **8.4** | **93.9** | **0.12** |
| #6 | 103.4 | 107.9 | 4.0m | 0.57 | 0.04 | 0.63 | **51.9** | 0.03 |
| #8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.2m | **3.25** | 0.01 | 0.18 | **86.7** | 0.02 |
| #8 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 1.0m | **1.62** | 0.28 | 1.2 | **175.2** | 0.04 |
| #9 | 72.7 | 74.7 | 2.0m | 0.04 | 1.08 | 2.78 | 19.1 | 0.02 |

GENIE-EM geophysics over the upper adit and upper trench zones outlined several weak and moderate conductors over the upper trench zone and immediately north of the upper adit and lower adit which have not been drill tested (Scott,83). Drill indicated continuity of polymetallic mineralization along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact combined with several well defined weak and moderate strength EM responses suggest the upper trench and upper/lower adit zones may host zones of massive sulphide to depth.
Isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) combined with fossil correlations performed by the G.S.C. in 1989 has given the Mt. Diadem roof pendant a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date which is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains. (Freidman, 1990)

1991: White Channel Resources Inc. performed hand trenching along the No Man's Creek quartz vein. The Au assay values obtained from trench sampling are compiled as weighted averages from vein and wallrock sampling listed as follows;

| Sample No. | Location | Au assay | Width |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trench 1<br>" 52 | 0 + 38 N | 0.344 oz/t | 0.95m. |
| Trench 5 | 0 + 60 N | 0.526 oz/t | 0.35 m. |
| Trench 6<br>" 53 | 1 + 10 N | 1.013 oz/t | 0.97 m. |
| Trench 8<br>" 54<br>" 55 | 1 + 57 N | 2.770 oz/t | 2.18 m. |
| Trench 10 | 4+75 N | 0.280 oz/t | 0.3 m. |
| Trench 57 | 2+50 N<br>2+25 W | 0.277 oz/t | 0.4 m. |

Values of 0.9-133.0 ppm Au and relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As were obtained from stream sediment samples of drainages which cut trenches that contain significant Au values. The high values obtained by sample ST-5 1.01% Cu, 1.49% Zn, 185.8 ppm Ag, 133.0 ppm Au, 6968 ppm As confirms the presence of high grade mineralization encountered in trench 8 (which averaged 2.770 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres).

In 1993, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and performed rock sampling and geological mapping. The following results were obtained from the upper trenches and upper adit:

| SAMPLE # | WIDTH (m.) | % Cu | % Pb | % Zn | g/t Ag | g/t Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 427-P | 1.0 | 0.02 | 0.82 | 1.34 | 23.2 | 0.31 |
| 427-Q | 1.0 | 0.02 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 11.2 | 0.04 |
| 427-R | 4.0 | 0.11 | 1.70 | 3.10 | 64.0 | 0.44 |
| 428-G | 1.5 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.80 | 10.0 | 0.01 |
| 428-H | 0.4 | 1.62 | 11.20 | 30.50 | 496.0 | 0.31 |
| 428-I | 1.3 | 2.15 | 1.38 | 4.05 | 256.0 | 0.83 |
| 428-J | 1.0 | 0.46 | 0.08 | 15.20 | 140.0 | 1.40 |

1996: Navarre Resource Corp drilled 8 holes totalling 1,200 ft of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein.

ROX CLAIMS- NO MAN'S CK Au CORE DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS
Core logging and drill core sampling for Navarre Resources Corp., July, 1996

| Drill Hole Number | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Au ppb | Au opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RX 96-2 | 70.41 | 70.87 | 0.46 | 420 | 0.012 |
| RX 96-2 | 71.93 | 73.61 | 1.68 | 449 | 0.013 |
| **RX 96-2** | **88.69** | **89.70** | **1.01** | **18,200** | **0.531** |
| RX 96-3 | 25.51 | 27.97 | 0.46 | 1,850 | 0.054 |
| RX 96-4 | 30.93 | 31.24 | 0.31 | 1,980 | 0.058 |
| RX 96-4 | 78.39 | 78.85 | 0.46 | 705 | 0.021 |
| RX 96-5 | 64.31 | 64.92 | 0.61 | 910 | 0.027 |
| **RX 96-8** | **28.16** | **28.32** | **0.16** | **25,300** | **0.739** |
| RX 96-8 | 37.18 | 37.49 | 0.31 | 330 | 0.010 |

Reference- Pioneer Labs Report No. 9681687, 9681671

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc optioned the property from Navarre Res Corp. and carried out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Results from the geophysical program on the upper and lower adit zones are summarized as follows: VLF-EM results show good continuity of a weak conductive zone located immediately west of north trending fault zone in the upper adit grid (L 7+00 N to L 10+00 N). This weak VLF-EM response does not exhibit an associated magnetic anomaly which suggests that the pyrrhotite associated with the upper adit and trench showings is not massive. The upper adit conductive zone coincides with the trench trend of sulphide mineralization and previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Scott, 84). The lower adit grid (L 0+00 N to L 4+00 N) demonstrates moderate strength conductive zones at the lower adit and 100 metres NNW of the lower adit. This zone in the vicinity of the lower adit has never been drilled and is considered a high priority target based on the combination of VLF-EM in phase and quadrature response. Surface trenches and adits in this area coincide with EM conductor axes and total field mag highs at the lower adit.

A compilation of the present data combined with previous EM data generated by Anaconda in 1984 suggests that a program of core drilling focus on extending the upper adit zone to a depth of 150 metres, intersect the lower adit zone at depths ranging from 50-150 metres, and drill several holes in the intervening ground to establish continuity.

2001- Fundamental Resources Corp carries out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Upper and Lower Adit zones and takes 6 rock chip samples which are submitted to Acme Labs for assays and geochemical analysis (Appendix I-2, I-3, Upper and Lower Adit Rock Samples, A.R. 26,631). Also, 5 rock samples are submitted to Vancouver Petrographics for descriptions (Appendix I-4, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 26,631). The presence of garnet, tremolite and diopside suggests there are skarn mineral assemblages present in the Upper and Lower Adit mineral zones.

2002- Fundamental Resources Corp obtains petrographic descriptions of drill core from Anaconda's 1984 drill core that was stored on site (Appendix J-1, J-2, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 27,274).

2009- In 2009, rock chip sampling of No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein was carried out by Sunshine Global Mining Ltd, in order to evaluate the samples for geochemistry, petrology and gold recovery tests. A summary of results are listed in the following tables:
(Note: rock chip sample true widths range from 0.25-0.35 m, average width of 0.31 m)

ALS Chemex certificate VA09111065 (ME-ICP 61, 30 element ICP)

| SAMPLE NO. | Ag ppm | As ppm | Bi ppm | Cd ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1+00N AR-1 | 82.6 | 826 | 248 | 733 | 7700 | 111 | 3.57 |
| 1+00N AR-2 | 29.5 | 199 | 80 | 265 | 2370 | 35 | 1.375 |
| 1+00N AR-3 | 14.9 | 4610 | 70 | 50.3 | 814 | 44 | 0.23 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1+50N-AR-1 | 80.6 | 7710 | 483 | 865 | 5470 | 99 | 4.41 |
| 1+50N-AR-2 | 142 | 2360 | 545 | 818 | 7170 | 102 | 5.19 |
| 1+50N-AR-3 | 67.7 | 2190 | 198 | 353 | 2840 | 106 | 1.745 |
| 1+50N-AR-4 | 34.3 | 1115 | 126 | 370 | 1970 | 81 | 1.86 |
| 1+50N-AR-5 | 38.1 | 1520 | 153 | 261 | 2080 | 116 | 1.305 |
| 1+50N-AR-6 | 122 | 266 | 257 | 363 | 1170 | 123 | 1.895 |
| 1+50N-AR-7 | 80 | 1555 | 370 | 533 | 3910 | 145 | 2.81 |

ALS Chemex certificate VA09114599 (Au screen assay, Au-SCR24, 50 gm nominal sample, see Appendix A, E)

| | Au-SCR24 | Au-SCR24 | Au-SCR24 | Au-SCR24 | Au-SCR24 | Au-SCR24 | Au-AA26 | Au-AA26D | Au-GRA22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAMPLE | Au Total (+)(-) | Au (+) | Au (-) | Au (+) mg | WT. + Frac | WT. - Frac | Au | Au | Au |
| NO. | ppm | ppm | ppm | mg | g | g | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| 1+00N AR-1 | 124.5 | 243 | 96.5 | 15.078 | 61.95 | 259.8 | 99.1 | 93.8 | |
| 1+00N AR-2 | 50.7 | 120.5 | 39.2 | 5.264 | 43.67 | 262.9 | 40.4 | 37.9 | |
| 1+00N AR-3 | 40.5 | 66.3 | 36.4 | 3.918 | 59.11 | 371.6 | 36.7 | 36 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1+50N-AR-1 | 63 | 41.3 | 65.8 | 2.446 | 59.27 | 460.7 | 64.7 | 66.9 | |
| 1+50N-AR-2 | 92.9 | 178.5 | 83 | 8.886 | 49.77 | 429.7 | 82.9 | 83 | |
| 1+50N-AR-3 | 48.1 | 78.7 | 42.9 | 2.519 | 32.01 | 186.3 | 43.1 | 42.7 | |
| 1+50N-AR-4 | 17.8 | 19.65 | 17.5 | 0.693 | 35.23 | 219 | 17.25 | 17.7 | |
| 1+50N-AR-5 | 25 | 79.2 | 20.6 | 2.005 | 25.31 | 315.3 | 20.4 | 20.8 | |
| 1+50N-AR-6 | 615 | 7070 | 307 | 105.42 | 14.91 | 312.1 | >100 | >100 | 307 |
| 1+50N-AR-7 | 87.3 | 674 | 67.1 | 3.712 | 5.51 | 159.7 | 64.6 | 69.5 | |

In addition to 33 element ICP and Au screen fire assay, a 35.2 kilogram composite sample combining 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 and a 5.6 kilogram composite sample combining 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 was sent to TN Gold Inc for a gold recovery test. The two samples were ground to 20 mesh minus, wet gravity concentrated, subjected to many chemical scrubs and magnetic separation, and mercury amalgamation with nitric acid reduction, dried fluxed and fired finish. The results of the test are summarized as follows:

| Sample No | Sample weight | Gold recovered | Ratio of gold recovered per metric tonne | Extrapolated value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 | 35.2 kilograms | 1.9 grams | 54 grams/ 1000 kilograms | 1.73 opt Au |
| 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 | 5.6 kilograms | 0.5 grams | 89 grams/ 1000 kilograms | 2.85 opt Au |

## 5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of 2-15 kilometre long, elongated northwest trending roof pendants within the Cretaceous Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These pendants occur in the south end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group is coeval in part with the rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains 75 kilometres to the east.

Roof pendants occur throughout the Cordillera and have been referred to "inclusions", "screens", "septa", "great xenoliths", and "leaves between batholith walls". The Bowen Island Group probably covered a larger area prior to deformation that occurred during Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. This deformation resulted in aligning the pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants.

The Bowen Island Group is volcanic rich in southwestern exposures and principally sedimentary to the northwest. This southeast to northwest change probably reflects age as well as facies variation. On Bowen Island, dark green, fine grained andesite is locally interbedded with thinly laminated to massive fine grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite. In part this lamination is bedding, but elsewhere it is a tectonic fabric. On Mount Elphihstone, strongly foliated amplübolites are interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. On the summit ridges of the Sechelt Peninsula, massive andesite is interlayered with cherty tuff and foliated rusty pyritic argillites and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head, on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from a rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the seetion is a thin conglomerate horizon, with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles. In the area of the Rox 1-5 claims, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, the Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

The most prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pendant in the area of the Rox 1-2 claims is the near vertical attitude of bedding and cleavage. W.R.Bacon (1957) suggests that the term pendant is misleading. He states that "these belts are not wedge shaped, but are more likely to be steeply-dipping leaves between batholith walls". This suggests a deep down dip vertieal extension of strata in the Mt.Diadem area in contrast to smaller, patchy remnants of strata in the Sechelt Peninsula. Another feature is the thickening of mafic flows, pillow lavas and tuffs in a 3 X 2 km area elongated northwest of Mt. Diadem. The thickening of the mafic volcanics also coincides with most of the base metal showings.

## 6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rox claims are undorlain by Lower/Middle Bowen Island Group. The Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rieh), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. The east portion of the claims are intruded by Cretaceous Coast Range Complex diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite. The detailed description of the Lithologies are summarized as follows:

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, & laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.
  2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.
  2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.
  2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic sehist.
1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist.
1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

Rusty weathering argillaceous siltstone of unit 3 is characterized by a thin bedded and laminated appearance with minor graphite coated slickensides. Unit 4 is a well banded siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and carbonate sequence.

Unit 5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex exhibits a fine grained to porphyritic texture near the contact with the pendant to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification, and clay minerals developed in shear zones. Widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling occurs throughout felsic rocks within the roof pendant. Zones up to 20 metres in width contain 10-15% magnetite-pyrrhotite with 0.1-0.3% Chalcopyrite occur immediately west of Mt. Diadem in a 210 degree azimuth creek bed.

Shear zones in the area of the upper and lower adit and No Man's Creek vein are believed to be continuous for a vertical and horizontal extent of several hundred metres. The strike length of the upper adit and lower adit combined form a 1.0 kilometre long zone. Shearing generally trends 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip) in the upper and lower adit zones, and 100 degrees (with a steep north dip) in the Mt.Diadem adit zone.

The area of the upper and lower adits contain base metal mineralization with minor amounts of precious metals. These showings consist of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphically controlled mineralized lenses appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

There is a correlation between increased sulphide mineralization and thickening of unit 2 (chloritic tuff-flow, & diorite) within the central part of the Upper Adit Zone. Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near and adjacent to the contact with unit 2 plunge and converge north at moderate to low angles, suggesting that the thickening of the sulphide zone may follow a thickening of unit 2 in a north direction. To date, there has not been any drilling north of the Upper Adit Zone sulphide mineralization. The parasitic fold axes (found on the fold-limbs, and around the hinge-zone of major fold) which occur in the meta-sediments suggests some drilling 200-1,000 meters north of the Upper Adit Zone is warranted.

The Upper Adit Zone also contains numerous EM conductive zones in the area between 1,200-1,300 meters elevation which were outlined in work done by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. These EM conductive zones are located approximately 200-1,000 meters north-northwest of the Upper Adit (roughly following a 340 degree trend) and are shown and discussed in assessment report 11,641 (Riccio, et.al., 1983).

There is also a possible south extension of the Upper Adit sulphide zone based on the identification of magnetite bearing diorite intrusive at the base of the cliff 100 meters south of DDH 84-2 (in the southeast portion of the Upper Adit Zone. Another total field magnetometer positive anomaly occurs approximately 250-450 m southeast of the Lower Adit, and this zone is known to have massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as fracture fillings and late-stage cross-cutting veins and veinlets, associated with epidote-chlorite-iron-carbonate-silica alteration. In May, 2005, Fundamental Resources personnel established a 250 X 250 m area of detailed mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer geophysics on the "Southeast Zone". The objective of this fieldwork was to identify and describe potential for southeast extension of mineralization from the "Lower Adit Zone" (located 250-450 meters northwest of the "Southeast Zone"). A rock chip sample (05-ROX-1) taken across a width of 0.3 meters from an outcrop located 95 meters southeast of the Lower Adit was geochemically analysed and returned values of 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag. No rock chip samples were taken in the area of the "Southeast Zone" due to cliff access problems and poor bedrock exposure.

## 7.0 2013 FIELDWORK

## 7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

No Man's Creek upper gold-bearing quartz vein system is well exposed in 5 creek gullies at 1,100 meters elevation. Bedrock surface exposure of the upper quartz vein is located adjacent to gully 1+00 N and 1+50 N which are located 100 and 150 meters northeast of the main creek gully (Fig. 4, 4B, & 5). A sledge hammer and chisel were used to channel sample across 0.2 to 0.55 meters true width of the quartz vein along the surface trace of the exposed quartz-sulphide vein shear zone structure.

Rock samples, ranging from 0.62-2.26 kilograms in weight, of acorn sized rock chips were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to ALS Chemex Labs Ltd, North Vancouver, BC for ME-GRA21 Au & Ag analysis by 30 gram fire assay, gravity finish (Appendix A).

Geological mapping was carried out at 1:500 scale and covered an area of 10 hectares between 900-1100 m elevation in No Man's Ck drainage (Fig 5).

## 7.2 ROCK Au-Ag GEOCHEMISTRY

The following table lists significant results from ALS Chemex Labs Ltd (see Appendix B):

| Sample ID | Tenure No | Easting NAD 83 | Northing NAD 83 | Elev (m) | Sample Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 567078 | 421917 | 5540653 | 1108 | Rock chip channel |
| 23242 | 567078 | 421928 | 5540666 | 1097 | Rock chip channel |
| 23243 | 567078 | 421932 | 5540673 | 1095 | Rock chip channel |
| 23244 | 567078 | 421937 | 5540677 | 1091 | Rock chip channel |
| 23245 | 567078 | 421944 | 5540681 | 1088 | Rock chip channel |
| 23246 | 567078 | 421979 | 5540721 | 1105 | Rock chip channel |
| 23247 | 567078 | 421975 | 5540718 | 1101 | Rock chip channel |
| 23248 | 567078 | 421973 | 5540716 | 1102 | Rock chip channel |
| 23249 | 567078 | 421902 | 5540635 | 1097 | Rock chip channel |
| 23250 | 567078 | 421887 | 5540608 | 1096 | Rock chip channel |

10 rock chip channel samples listed were taken along a strike length of 160 meters from the upper quartz vein (Fig 4 & 4B). The width of quartz vein sampled was 0.2-0.55 meters, however the vein system varies in width from 0.2 to 2.0 meters, with 20-40% quartz as banded and massive, glassy and granular textures, with variable clay alteration (increased kaolinite-montmorillinite). The upper quartz vein occurs along a NE trending, steeply dipping linear fault approximately 500 meters in strike length.

| Sample ID | Lith Alteration | Sulphides |
|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 12% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.1% chl, 0.4% kaolinite | trace cpy, 0.3% py, 0.2% sphal |
| 23242 | 20% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.3% chl, 0.9% kaolinite | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 0.2% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23243 | 20% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.3% chl, 0.9% kaolinite | 0.3% cpy, 2% py, 0.3% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23244 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 0.3% cpy, 1% py, 0.5% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23245 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 1% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23246 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 1% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23247 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 0.9% cpy, 7% py, 3% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23248 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 0.8% cpy, 10% py, 3% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23249 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | tr cpy, 2% py, 0.1% sphal, trace arspy |
| 23250 | 40% qtz, 0.1% calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaolinite | 1% py, tr sphal |

Gangue mineralogy of the upper quartz-sulphide vein system consists of quartz, chlorite, clay and calcite. Mineralization of this vein consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, minor arsenopyrite and rare native gold.

| Sample ID | Vein Strike | Vein Dip | Width (cm) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 45 | 84 NW | 22 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| 23242 | 45 | 88 SE | 20 | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 |
| 23243 | 45 | 88 SE | 25 | 2.39 | <5 | 0.07 | <0.0015 |
| **23244** | **45** | **88 SE** | **30** | **86.7** | **56** | **2.53** | **1.63** |
| **23245** | **45** | **90** | **26** | **33.5** | **21** | **0.977** | **0.61** |
| **23246** | **45** | **82 SE** | **55** | **89.9** | **33** | **2.622** | **0.96** |
| **23247** | **45** | **78 SE** | **35** | **33.4** | **52** | **0.974** | **1.52** |
| **23248** | **45** | **78 SE** | **30** | **121.5** | **85** | **3.54** | **2.48** |
| 23249 | 45 | 90 | 42 | 2.78 | <5 | 0.081 | <0.0015 |
| 23250 | 45 | 90 | 20 | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 |

Rock chip sampling identified a potential zone of Au bearing quartz-sulphide veining (sample 23249) located 50-110 meters southwest of the known Au bearing zones (samples 23243-23248 along 60 meter strike length, true width 20-55 cm).

### 7.3 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING (UPPER QUARTZ VEIN)

The Upper Quartz Vein trends northeast and roughly traces the 1,100 meter elevation contour which also trends northeast (locally). The upper gold-bearing quartz fissure vein dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the SE in the area of samples 23246, 23247, & 23248, and dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the NW south of this area (Fig 5). The Upper Quartz Vein with variable clay alteration (increased kaolinite-montmorillinite) along a northeast trending, steeply dipping linear fault about 500 meters in strike length. The southern portion of the Upper Quartz Vein is hosted in andesite-diorite flows, pillows pillows and/or intrusives, felsic lapilli tuff, chloritic schist, & tuffaceous sandstone. The northernmost portion of the upper quartz fissure vein is hosted in the quartz diorite, intrusive batholith.

The Lower Quartz Vein is parallel to the Upper Quartz Vein. The Lower Quartz Vein is located at approximately 840 meters elevation, and is about 400 meters horizontal distance SE of the Upper Quartz Vein (Fig 4). This vein was investigated in 1990's and returned a geochemical analysis result of 0.018 opt Au (0.62 g/t Au), across 0.2 m.

## 8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Rox Claim Group has numerous significant polymetallic prospects and an area of gold bearing quartz veins that warrant detailed exploration. Located in the northeast portion of the Rox Claim, at an elevation of 1,100 metres, a gold bearing quartz vein occurs in a shear zone that is exposed in five creek beds at the headwaters of No Man's Creek. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. The zone can be traced for a strike length of 475 metres. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.5 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 7.268 oz/t Au across 0.2 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples of the No Man's Creek quartz-gold vein.

Geochemical and geological data gathered from the No Man's Creek upper gold bearing quartz vein (persistent structure over 500 meters strike length and presence of parallel structure (lower quartz vein) suggests potential for a significant gold resource. Bulk sample testing of surface exposures of the vein system to a depth of 2 meters as well as an 80 meter length exploration adit is recommended.

Base metals and silver-gold showings (upper & lower adits, and upper trenches) are considered to be the primary exploration targets because of tonnage potential. Previous drilling by Anaconda in 1984 suggest that this target contains economically significant grade (>.3 opt Au equivalent) and width (2-5 metres) to a depth of over 50 metres, strike length of over 100 metres, and is worthy of a systematic program of core drilling. Mineralization consists of massive and semi-massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphic controlled mineralized lenses are spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

The Rox claim group has potential to host an economic mineral deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc based on the following facts:
1) No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein system was drilled in 1996 and DDH RX 96-2 intersected 0.531 opt Au across 1.01 m, and DDH RX 96-8 intersected 0.739 opt Au across 0.16 m. Surface sampling of the quartz vein returned assay values up to 33.50 opt Au across 0.18 m

2) Drill hole 84-3 (Anaconda Can Expl Ltd, 1984) intercepted 2.14% Cu, 2.45% Pb, 7.92% Zn, 359.4 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au across 4 meters on the Upper Adit polymetallic mineral zone.

3) Well defined volcanic-sediment contact zone mineralization is traceable for 1,600 metres (from lower and upper adit to upper trench). Deposit type is listed as polymetallic veins and Kuroko/Noranda type massive sulphide. Geological mapping indicates tabular and stratiform morphology and nature of precious and base metal bearing sulphides with extensive down dip extension of the mineralized zones.

4) Mineral zones are oriented vertically which is well suited to shrinkage stope mining methods.

5) Access to the property has been enhanced by logging roads up the Lois and Brittain River which approach the base of Mt. Diadem.

## 10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Trenching of approximately 65 meters of strike length along the Upper Quartz Vein to a depth of 2 meters in the area of samples 23244-23248 rock chip channel sample width range 0.3-0.5 m, average of 5 samples= 73 g/t Au (2.129 opt Au), 49.4 g/t Ag (1.44 opt Ag), is recommended in order to obtain approximately 50 cubic meters of quartz-sulphide vein material for metallurgical & testing purposes. It is also recommended to collar an 80 meter long exploration adit targeting the diamond drill hole 96-2 intercept of 1.01 m intercept width at 18.2 g/t Au (0.531 opt Au) at 88.69-89.7 m depth (Fig 4, 4B, 5 & 6).

Proposed fieldwork includes:
1) geological mapping to assist drilling.
2) drilling with portable gas powered pluggers to a depth of 6.6 feet.
3) blasting with forcite, beeline and safety fuse or boulder blaster with blasting mats.
4) hand mucking/sorting broken material and packing for heli-lift shipment
5) ship broken ore to facility, crush and use centrifugal concentrator
6) collar adit at 1025 m elevation and complete 80 m long, 2 X 2.5 m crosscut targeting gold bearing quartz vein intercepted in diamond drill hole 96-2 at 88.69-89.7 m.

The completion of this proposal to extract and ship off site for processing with centrifugal concentrator used to recover gold (e.g. Nelson, Falcon), would require an approximate budget of $600,000. This includes mob, assays, food, accommodation, helicopter charters, explosives, ore processing and concentration, technical reports, and bond.

Contingent on the results of trenching, exploration adit & bulk sampling, a program of underground development is recommended. The underground development work would explore the area between the adit level (1025 m elev) and surface trace of upper gold-bearing quartz fissure vein (1,100 m elev).. In order to complete several hundred feet of underground cross-cut, drifting, stoping and bulk sampling for processing, an approximate budget of $1,500,000 is required.

The writer perceives that this proposed program of exploration and development work would lead to a decision of whether or not commercial production of gold-bearing mineralization on the No Man's Creek occurrence is economically feasible.

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## 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 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.. I am responsible for preparing the technical report on Rox Mineral Claims, MTO Tenures 567078, 1013277, & 1019230, Jervis Inlet, BC..
**5.** The information, opinions, and recommendations in the Technical Report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005, & 2009 during which time a technical evaluation consisting of systematic geological mapping, geochemical rock chip and soil sampling and diamond drilling were carried out by the writer as well as reports on mineralization.
**6.** I am presently employed as a geological consultant.
**7.** I consent to the use of this report for electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public of the Technical Report.
**8.** As at the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
**9.** I own 7.6% of the outstanding shares of Fundamental Resources Corp and I am not independent of the issuer.
**10.** The Technical Report is a summary of work history on the Rox mineral claims and recommendations and proposed budgets within this report are not intended for the purposes of public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Andris Kikauka

Oct 3, 2013

## ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

ROX PROJECT-
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK
Dates worked: Sept 6-9, 2013
BCGS 092K.010, NTS 092 K/1 E, VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
Work carried out on MTO tenure number: 567078, 1013277

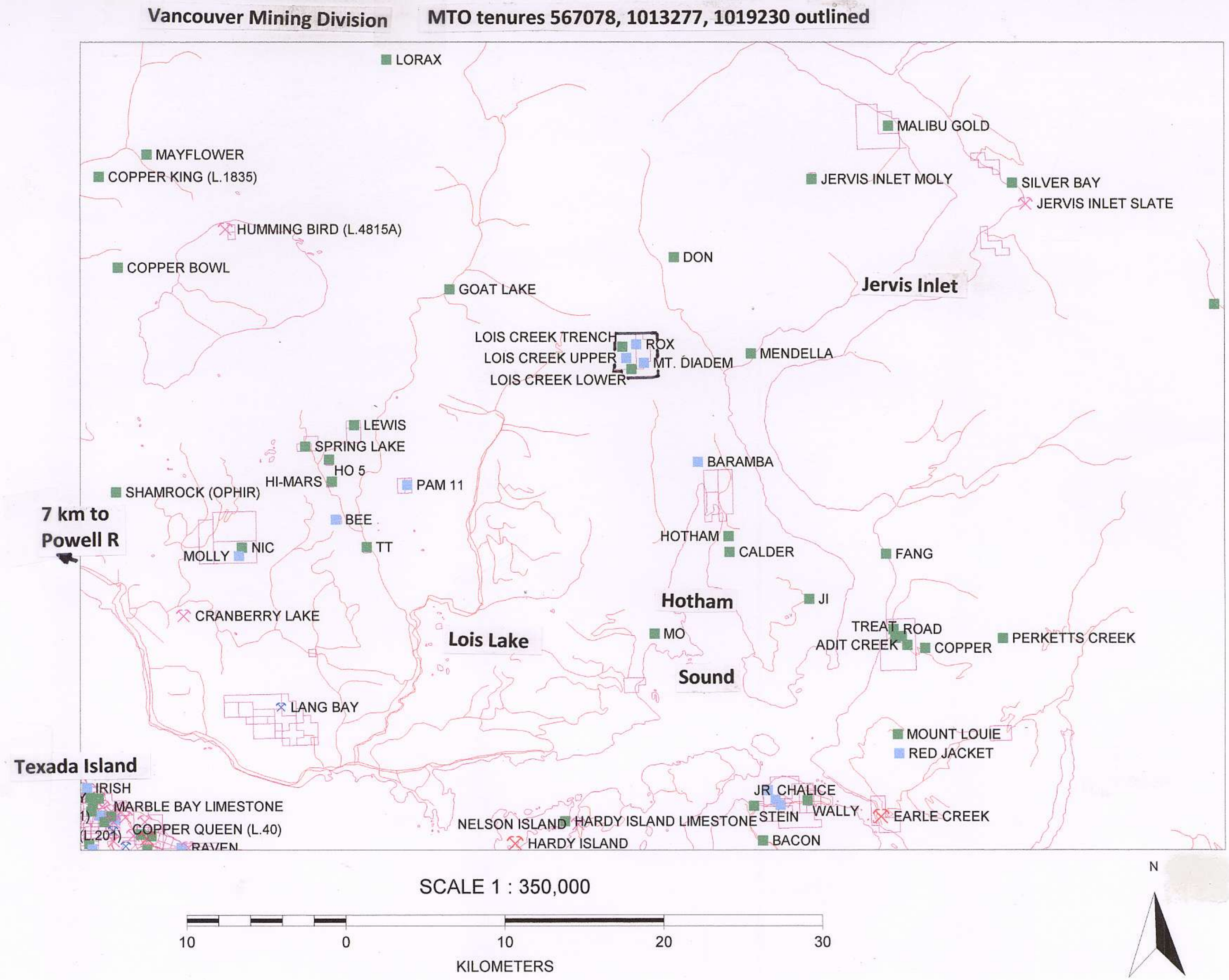
FIELD CREW:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Kikauka (Geologist) 4 days | $ 1,470.00 |
| J. Lazerson (Geotechnician) 4 days | 1,050.00 |

FIELD COST:

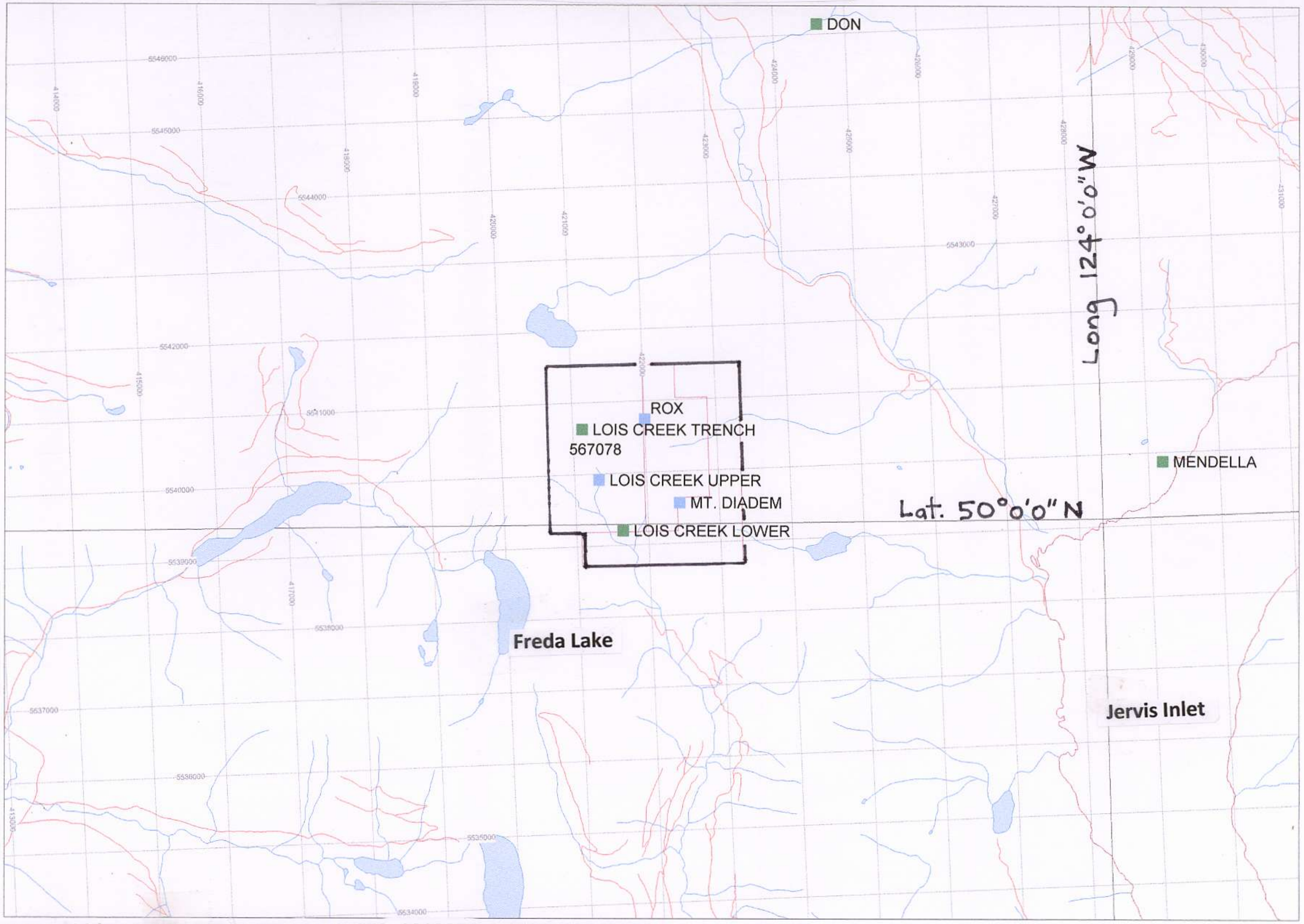
| | |
|---|---|
| Mob and Demob | $ 189.97 |
| Equipment and Supplies | 93.00 |
| Geochemical analysis 10 rock chip samples (ALS Chemex Laboratories) | |
| ME-GRA21 Au & Ag 30 gram FA-GRAV finish | 440.97 |
| Helicopter charter Oceanview Helicopters (1.5 hours total) | 2,200.58 |
| Food | 229.00 |
| Fuel | 150.00 |
| Communication | 12.00 |
| Report | 750.00 |
| Total amount= | $6,585.52 |

# Figure 1 Regional Location of Rox MTO Tenures



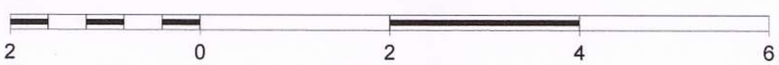
# Figure 2 General Location of Rox MTO Tenures

Vancouver Mining Division Showing Location (MINFILE)

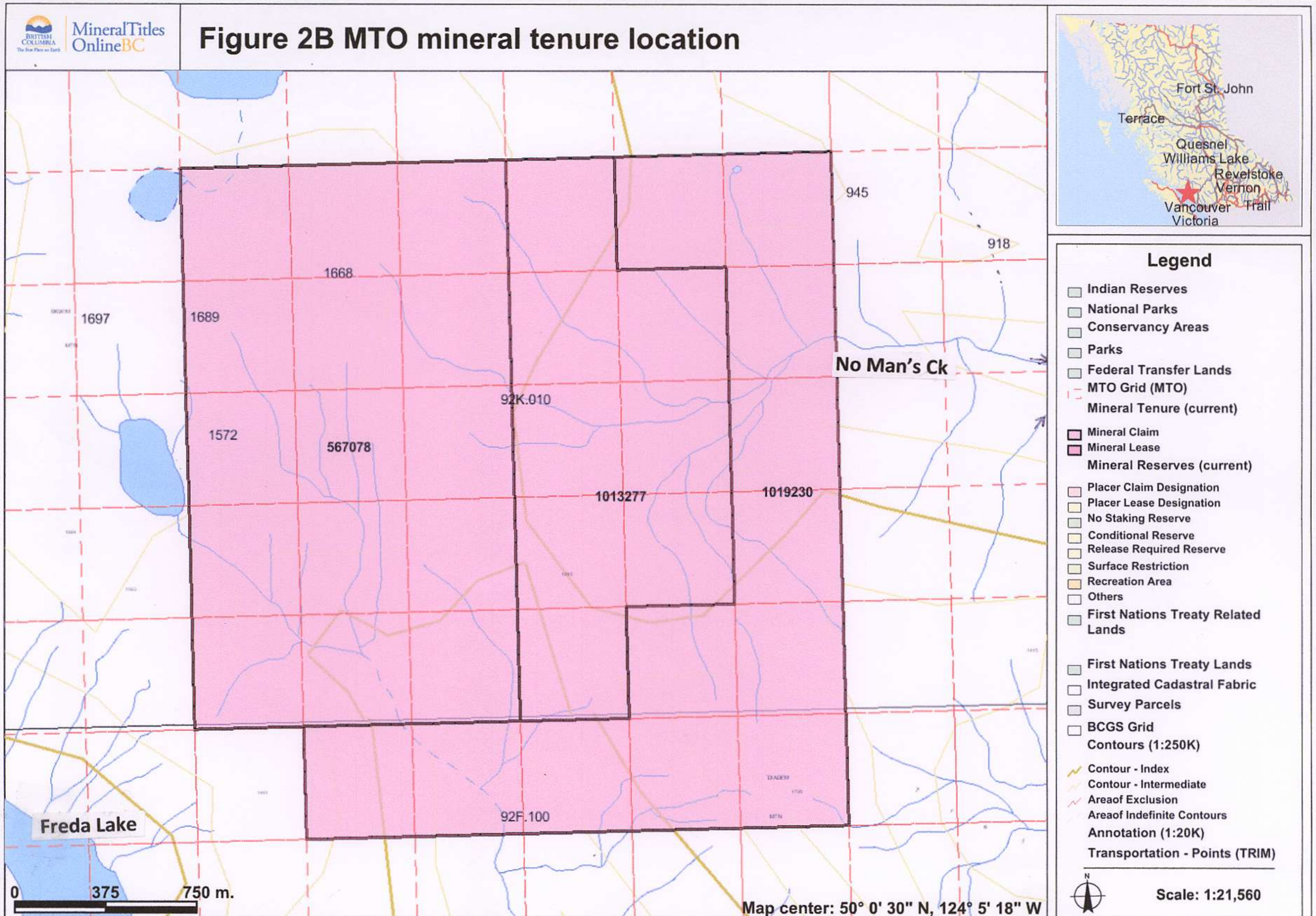



UTM grid (NAD 83) MTO tenures 567078, 1013277, 1019230 outlined

SCALE 1 : 80,000




# Figure 2B MTO mineral tenure location

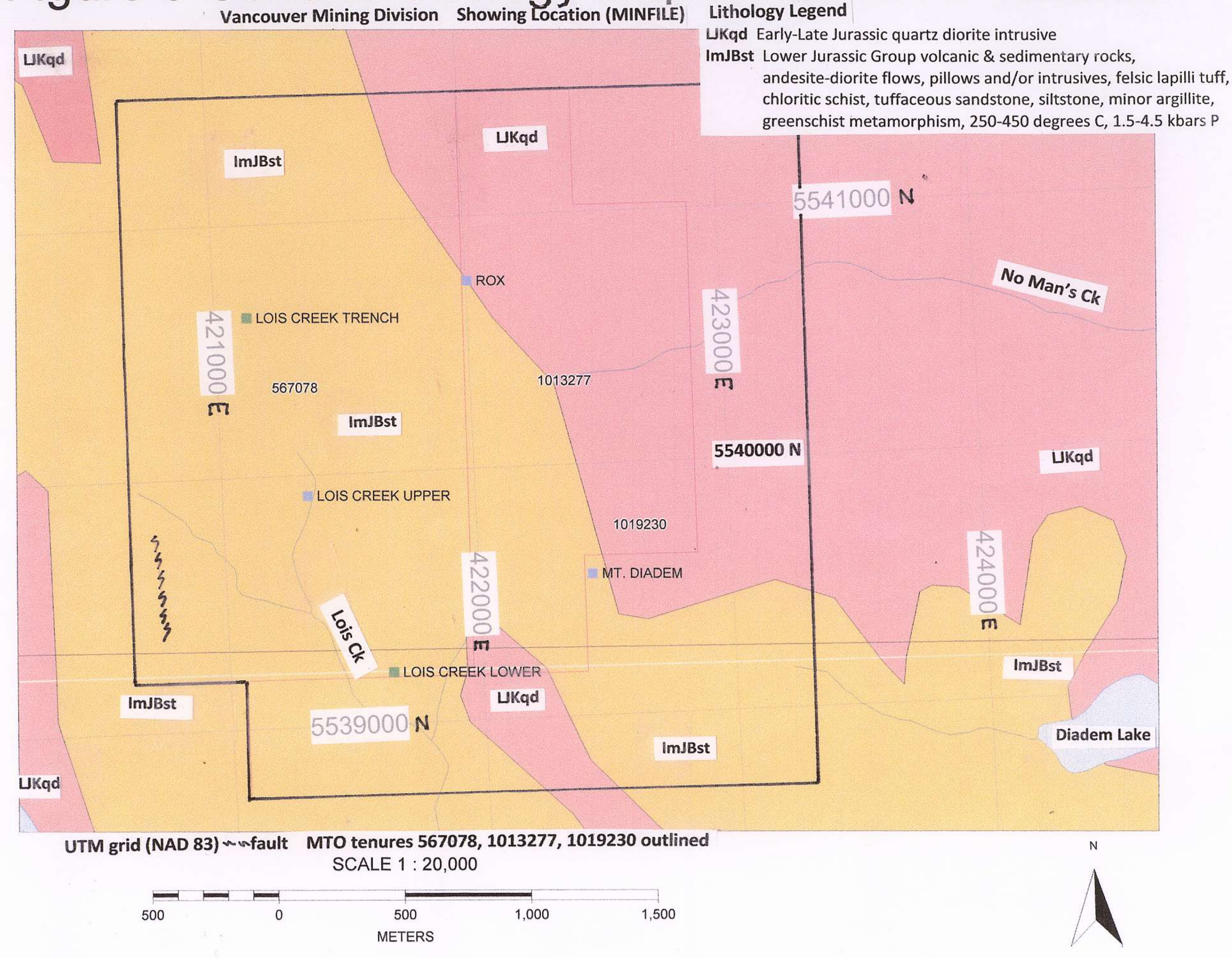





Vancouver Mining Division NTS 92K 1/E BCGS 92K.010

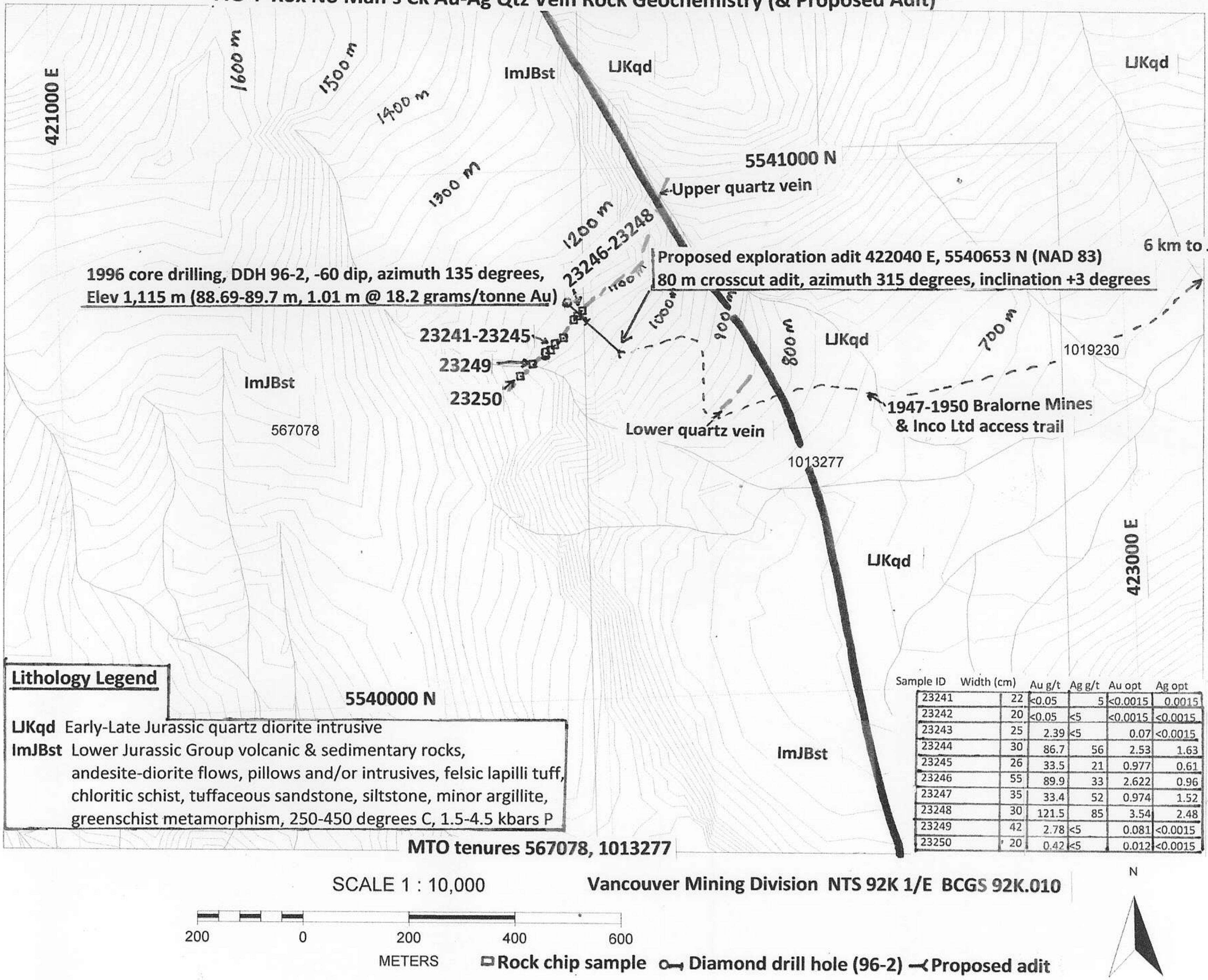
MTO tenures 567078, 1013277, 1019230 outlined

# Figure 3 General Geology Map of Rox MTO Tenures



# Rox No Man's Ck

**FIG 4 Rox No Man's Ck Au-Ag Qtz Vein Rock Geochemistry (& Proposed Adit)**




| Sample ID | Width (cm) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 22 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| 23242 | 20 | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 |
| 23243 | 25 | 2.39 | <5 | 0.07 | <0.0015 |
| 23244 | 30 | 86.7 | 56 | 2.53 | 1.63 |
| 23245 | 26 | 33.5 | 21 | 0.977 | 0.61 |
| 23246 | 55 | 89.9 | 33 | 2.622 | 0.96 |
| 23247 | 35 | 33.4 | 52 | 0.974 | 1.52 |
| 23248 | 30 | 121.5 | 85 | 3.54 | 2.48 |
| 23249 | 42 | 2.78 | <5 | 0.081 | <0.0015 |
| 23250 | 20 | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 |

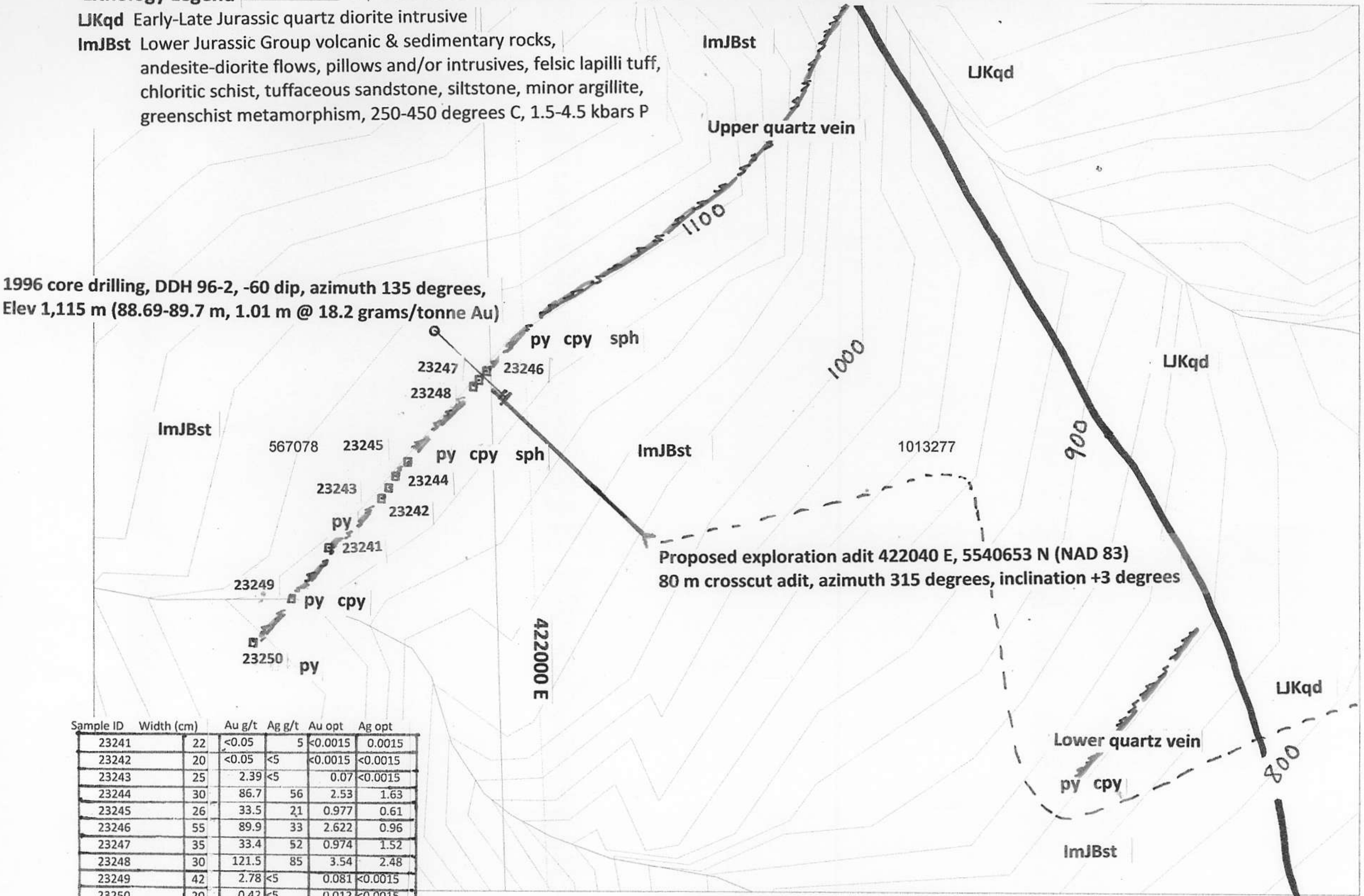
# Rox No Man's Ck

## FIG 4B Rox No Man's Ck Au-Ag Qtz Vein Rock Geochemistry (& Proposed Adit)

**Lithology Legend**

**LJKqd** Early-Late Jurassic quartz diorite intrusive

**lmJBst** Lower Jurassic Group volcanic & sedimentary rocks, andesite-diorite flows, pillows and/or intrusives, felsic lapilli tuff, chloritic schist, tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite, greenschist metamorphism, 250-450 degrees C, 1.5-4.5 kbars P




| Sample ID | Width (cm) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 22 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| 23242 | 20 | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 |
| 23243 | 25 | 2.39 | <5 | 0.07 | <0.0015 |
| 23244 | 30 | 86.7 | 56 | 2.53 | 1.63 |
| 23245 | 26 | 33.5 | 21 | 0.977 | 0.61 |
| 23246 | 55 | 89.9 | 33 | 2.622 | 0.96 |
| 23247 | 35 | 33.4 | 52 | 0.974 | 1.52 |
| 23248 | 30 | 121.5 | 85 | 3.54 | 2.48 |
| 23249 | 42 | 2.78 | <5 | 0.081 | <0.0015 |
| 23250 | 20 | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 |

SCALE 1 : 2,500

50 0 50 100 150

METERS

Vancouver Mining Division NTS 92K 1/E BCGS 92K.010

N

fault

py- pyrite cpy- chalcopyrite sph- sphalerite

Rock chip sample Diamond drill hole (96-2) Proposed adit

MTO tenures 567078 1013277

Vancouver Mining Division NTS 92K 1/E BCGS 92K.010

FIG 5 Rox No Man's Ck Au-Ag Qtz Vein Geology, Rock Geochemistry (& Proposed Adit)

Lithology Legend

LJKqd Early-Late Jurassic quartz diorite intrusive
lmJBst Lower Jurassic Group volcanic & sedimentary rocks, andesite-diorite flows, pillows and/or intrusives, felsic lapilli tuff, chloritic schist, tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite, greenschist metamorphism, 250-450 degrees C, 1.5-4.5 kbars P

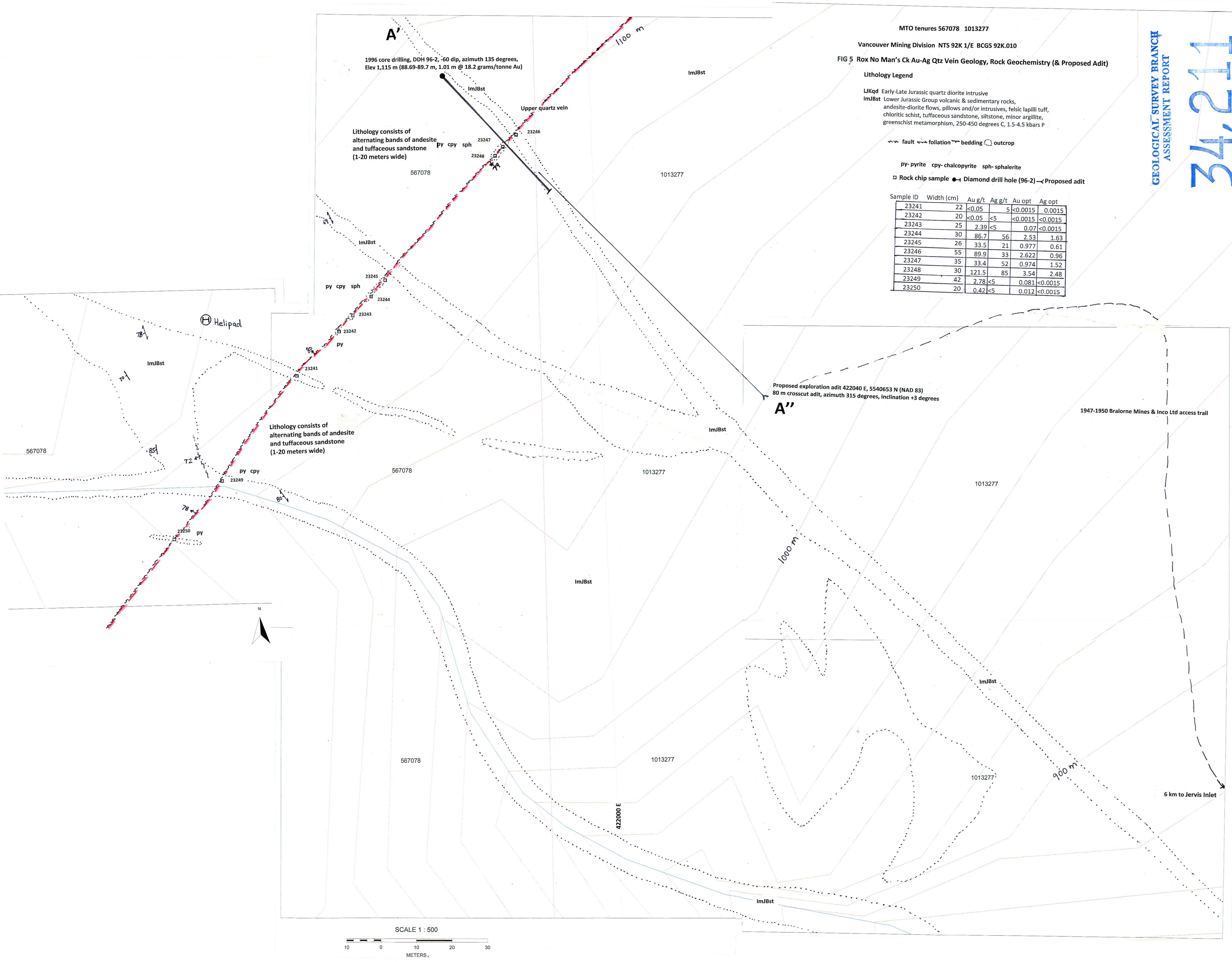
fault foliation bedding outcrop

py- pyrite cpy- chalcopyrite sph- sphalerite

Rock chip sample Diamond drill hole (96-2) Proposed adit

| Sample ID | Width (cm) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 22 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| 23242 | 20 | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 |
| 23243 | 25 | 2.39 | <5 | 0.07 | <0.0015 |
| 23244 | 30 | 86.7 | 56 | 2.53 | 1.63 |
| 23245 | 26 | 33.5 | 21 | 0.977 | 0.61 |
| 23246 | 55 | 89.9 | 33 | 2.622 | 0.96 |
| 23247 | 35 | 33.4 | 52 | 0.974 | 1.52 |
| 23248 | 30 | 121.5 | 85 | 3.54 | 2.48 |
| 23249 | 42 | 2.78 | <5 | 0.081 | <0.0015 |
| 23250 | 20 | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 |





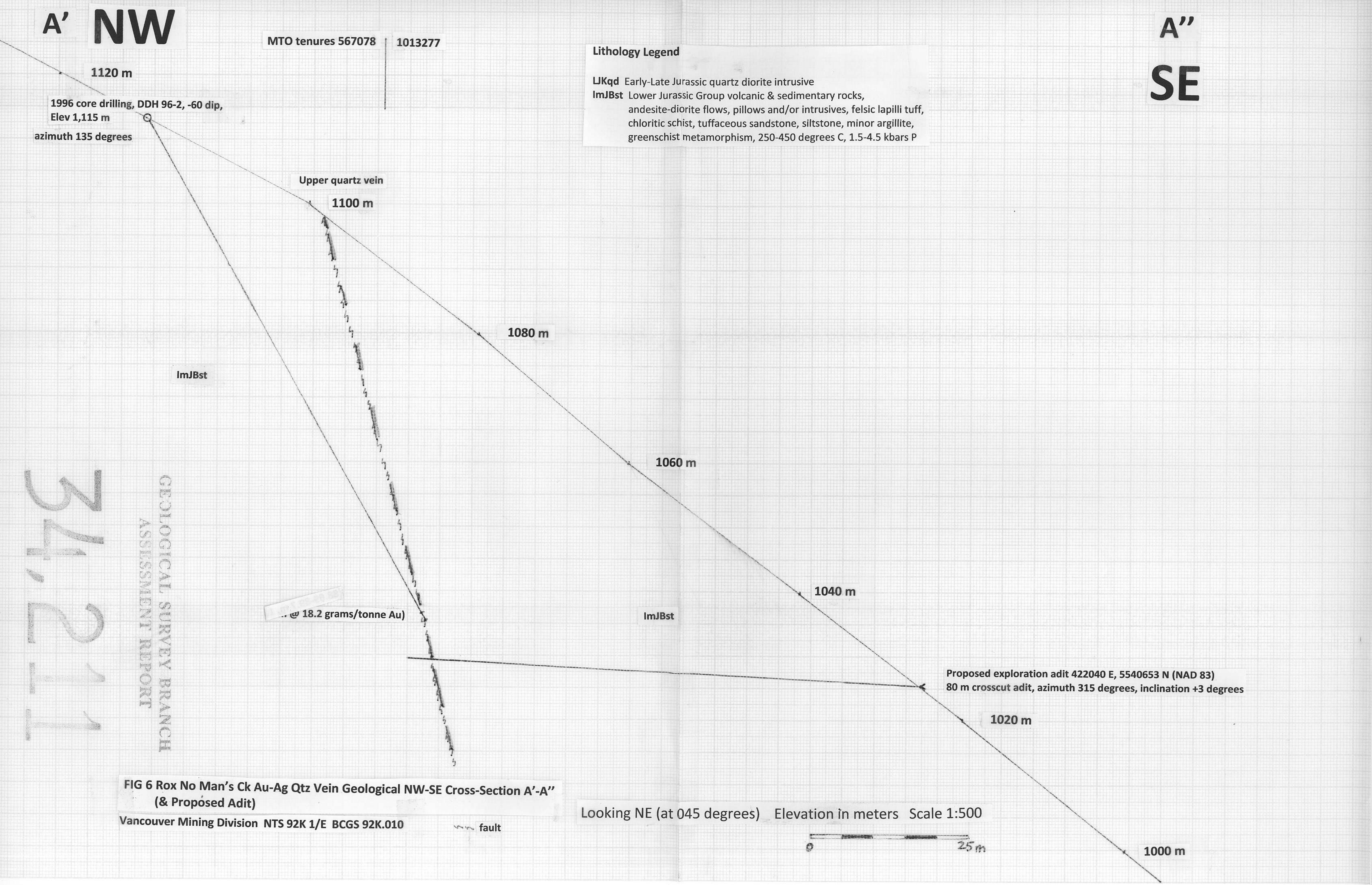



FIG 6 Rox No Man's Ck Au-Ag Qtz Vein Geological NW-SE Cross-Section A'-A'' (& Proposed Adit)

Vancouver Mining Division NTS 92K 1/E BCGS 92K.010

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6


Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2013
This copy reported on 16-SEP-2013
Account: KIKAND

# Appendix A Rock chip sample assays for Au-Au

## CERTIFICATE VA13163406

Project: ROX
P.O. No.:
This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9-SEP-2013.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
ANDRIS KIKAUKA

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| WEI-21 | Received Sample Weight |
| PUL-QC | Pulverizing QC Test |
| LOG-22 | Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode |
| CRU-32 | Fine Crushing 90% <2mm |
| SPL-21 | Split sample - riffle splitter |
| PUL-35a | Pulv 1 kg split to 95%<106 um |
| BAG-01 | Bulk Master for Storage |
| CRU-QC | Crushing QC Test |

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION | INSTRUMENT |
|---|---|---|
| ME-GRA21 | Au Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish | WST-SIM |

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

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 Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6


Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2013
Account: KIKAND

Project: ROX

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13163406

| Sample Description | Method / Analyte / Units / LOR | WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02 | ME-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05 | ME-GRA21 Ag ppm 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | | 0.62 | <0.05 | 5 |
| 23242 | | 0.96 | <0.05 | <5 |
| 23243 | | 1.12 | 2.39 | <5 |
| 23244 | | 0.92 | 86.7 | 56 |
| 23245 | | 2.26 | 33.5 | 21 |
| 23246 | | 1.26 | 89.9 | 33 |
| 23247 | | 2.10 | 33.4 | 52 |
| 23248 | | 1.80 | 121.5 | 85 |
| 23249 | | 1.56 | 2.78 | <5 |
| 23250 | | 1.22 | 0.42 | <5 |

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

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6


Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2013
Account: KIKAND

Project: ROX

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA13163406**

## CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

### LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

| Applies to Method: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BAG-01 | CRU-32 | CRU-QC | LOG-22 |
| | ME-GRA21 | PUL-35a | PUL-QC | SPL-21 |
| | WEI-21 | | | |

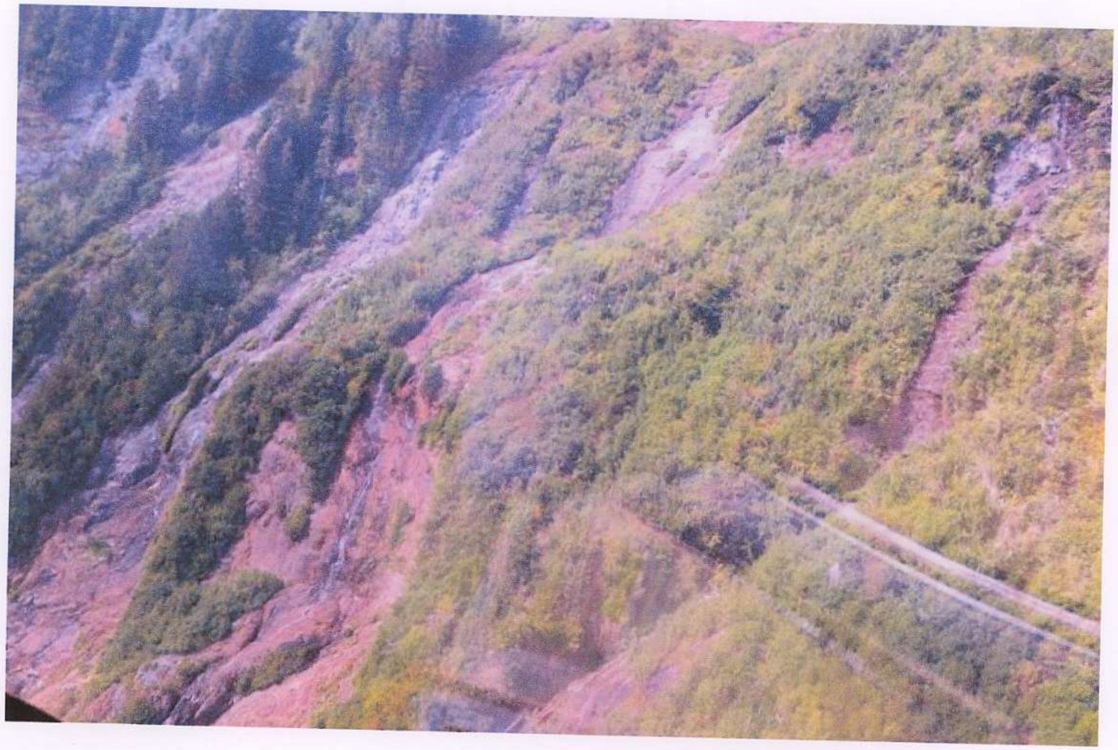
| Sample ID | Tenure No | Easting NAD 83 | Northing NAD 83 | Elev (m) | Sample Type | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 567078 | 421917 | 5540653 | 1108 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23242 | 567078 | 421928 | 5540666 | 1097 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23243 | 567078 | 421932 | 5540673 | 1095 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23244 | 567078 | 421937 | 5540677 | 1091 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23245 | 567078 | 421944 | 5540681 | 1088 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23246 | 567078 | 421979 | 5540721 | 1105 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23247 | 567078 | 421975 | 5540718 | 1101 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23248 | 567078 | 421973 | 5540716 | 1102 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23249 | 567078 | 421902 | 5540635 | 1097 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |
| 23250 | 567078 | 421887 | 5540608 | 1096 | Rock chip channel | tuffaceous sst, & andesite |

**Appendix B Rock chip sample**

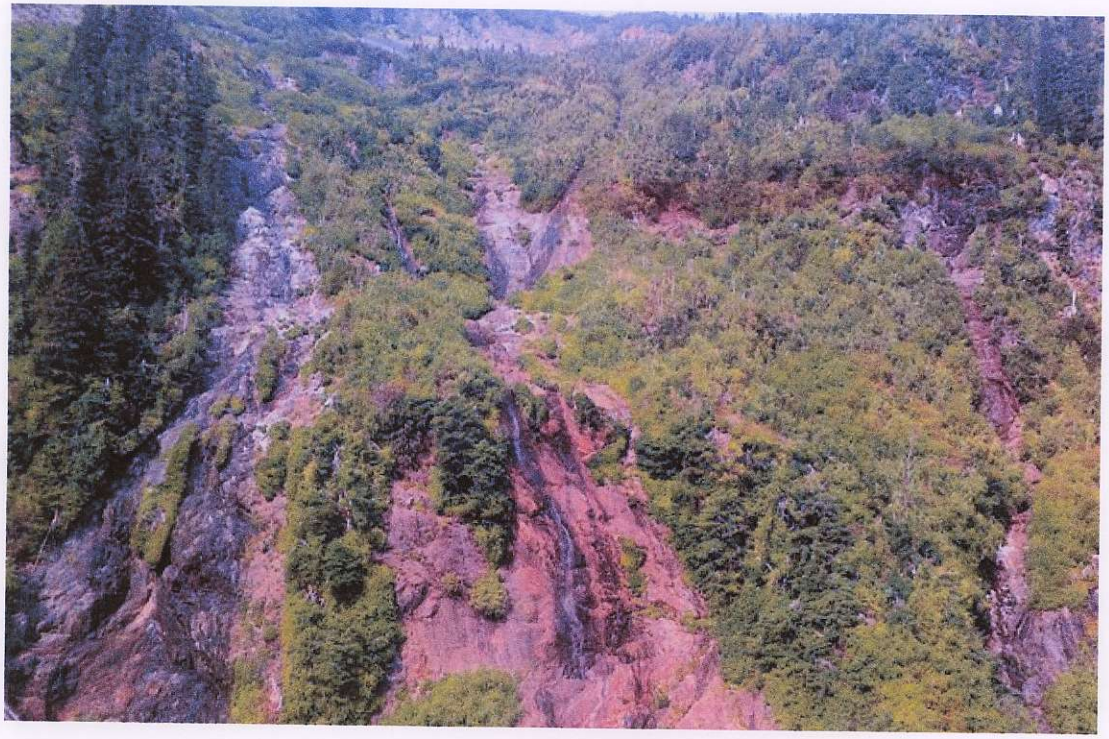
| Sample ID | Lith | Alteration | Sulphides | Vein Strike | Vein Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | | 12% qtz, trace calcite, 0.1% chl, 0.4% kaol-mont | trace cpy, 0.3% py, 0.2% sphal | 45 | 84 NW |
| 23242 | | 20% qtz, trace calcite, 0.3% chl, 0.9% kaol-mont | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 0.2% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 88 SE |
| 23243 | | 20% qtz, trace calcite, 0.3% chl, 0.9% kaol-mont | 0.3% cpy, 2% py, 0.3% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 88 SE |
| 23244 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 0.3% cpy, 1% py, 0.5% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 88 SE |
| 23245 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 1% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 90 |
| 23246 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 0.3% cpy, 3% py, 1% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 82 SE |
| 23247 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 0.9% cpy, 7% py, 3% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 78 SE |
| 23248 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 0.8% cpy, 10% py, 3% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 78 SE |
| 23249 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | tr cpy, 2% py, 0.1% sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 90 |
| 23250 | | 40% qtz, trace calcite, 0.5% chl, 0.2% kaol-mont | 1% py, tr sphal, trace arsenopy | 45 | 90 |

| Sample ID | Width (cm) | Comments | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Au opt | Ag opt | weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23241 | 22 | 0+40N ck | <0.05 | 5 | <0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.62 |
| 23242 | 20 | south of 1+00N ck | <0.05 | <5 | <0.0015 | <0.0015 | 0.96 |
| 23243 | 25 | 1+00N ck | 2.39 | <5 | 0.07 | <0.0015 | 1.12 |
| 23244 | 30 | 1+00N ck | 86.7 | 56 | 2.53 | 1.63 | 0.92 |
| 23245 | 26 | 1+00N ck | 33.5 | 21 | 0.977 | 0.61 | 2.26 |
| 23246 | 55 | 1+50N ck | 89.9 | 33 | 2.622 | 0.96 | 1.26 |
| 23247 | 35 | 1+50N ck | 33.4 | 52 | 0.974 | 1.52 | 2.1 |
| 23248 | 30 | 1+50N ck | 121.5 | 85 | 3.54 | 2.48 | 1.8 |
| 23249 | 42 | 0+00N ck | 2.78 | <5 | 0.081 | <0.0015 | 1.56 |
| 23250 | 20 | 50 m S of 0+00N ck | 0.42 | <5 | 0.012 | <0.0015 | 1.22 |

## Appendix C Photos



No Man's Creek Upper Quartz Vein (900-1,000 m elevation). Looking SW



No Man's Creek Upper Quartz Vein
(900-1,000 m elevation). Looking WNW

McCall's Landing & mouth of Brittain R
Looking NW

## MINFILE Record Summary

## MINFILE No 092K 083



File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 14-Apr-08 by Mandy N. Desautels(MND)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

### SUMMARY



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Name** | ROX, NO MAN'S CREEK, SKWIM LAKE, LINDA, DIADEM, FOX, MT. DIADEM | **NMI** | |
| | | **Mining Division** | Vancouver |
| | | **BCGS Map** | 092K010 |
| **Status** | Prospect | **NTS Map** | 092K01E |
| **Latitude** | 50º 00' 50" N | **UTM** | 10 (NAD 83) |
| **Longitude** | 124º 05' 19" W | **Northing** | 5540743 |
| | | **Easting** | 422006 |
| **Commodities** | Gold, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Cadmium, Lead | **Deposit Types** | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au<br>G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn |
| **Tectonic Belt** | Coast Crystalline | **Terrane** | Gambier |

**Capsule Geology**

The Rox prospect is located at the headwaters of Lois River near Mount Diadem, 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River.

The Mount Diadem area has received intermittent exploration since the 1920s. In 1927, Brittan R. Mining Co. drove two small adits 1.5 kilometres northwest and 2.0 kilometres north-northwest of Mount Diadem, respectively. Between 1947 and 1950, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines excavated several opencuts and a short adit in the area of the headwaters of No Man's Creek. In 1954, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Ltd. held 19 claims in the area. In 1965, Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mount Diadem, called the Linda Group. Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group in 1967. Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group in 1970, and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1971, Brittan R. syndicate optioned the 23 claims and performed geophysical and geochemical surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and R. Schmidt (Fox claim). In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the property for volcanogenic massive sulphide-type mineralization.

The prospect lies within the Juro-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15 kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The west portion of the pendant contains well bedded clastic sediments, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and in ascending order are: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

Volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

Property exploration between 1947 and 1950 led to the discovery of a narrow shear containing a gold-bearing quartz vein. The shear hostrocks are silicified and argillic (clay) altered. The vein has a vertical dip and can be traced along a strike of 040 degrees for over 244 metres. For the greater part of this distance the vein traverses various members of the volcanic assemblage, but at its northeastern end it persists into the plutonic rocks for over 30 metres. Mineralization is sparse, consisting of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, minor galena and a few rare specks of native gold. The vein averages 20 centimetres width but does not exceed 23 centimetres. Samples taken at that time are reported to have yielded up to 1141.47 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 21459).

In 1982, exploration by Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. led to the discovery of two 0.8-metre wide quartz veins exposed in three separate creek gullies and separated by 2 metres of altered rock. Three chip samples yielded 24.3 grams per tonne over 16 centimetres, 30.4 grams per tonne gold over 7 centimetres and 27.0 grams per tonne gold over 30 centimetres width, respectively (Assessment Report 11641). Drilling in 1984 return on 12-metre intersection of 0.79 per cent copper, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc, 135.0 grams per tonne silver and 3.94 grams per tonne gold (GCNL #27 (February 9), 1998).

A 1983 chip sample across a width of 0.16 metre assayed 24.3 grams per tonne gold, 1.0 per cent zinc, 0.068 per cent copper and 23 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11641). A sample in 1950, over a width of 2.54 centimetres, assayed as much as 179.79 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1950, page 177). Twenty trenches were excavated in 1992. Ten of these trenches were excavated along the No Man's Creek quartz-sulphide vein. The best results from these trenches were from Sample 8, which yielded a weighted average of 94.97 grams per tonne gold over 2.18 metres (Assessment Report 22397). The sample also yielded 3.16 per cent zinc and 0.18 per cent copper over 18 centimetres. The lowest values, from Sample 1, yielded a weighted average of 11.79 grams per tonne gold over 0.95 metre (Assessment Report 22397).

The Rox claims also hosts vein/replacement mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and greenockite in quartz veins and clay fault gouge, and traced along a shear contact between sediments and volcanics for 475 metres. The veins vary from 0.1 to 0.3 metre width. Silicified and clay gouge wallrocks with fracture-filled mineralization ranges from 0.5 to 2.0 metres width. For further information on this style of mineralization refer to the Mt. Diadem occurrence (092K 084).

Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property from Navarre Resources Corp. in 1998.

**Bibliography**

EM EXPL 1996-F12-F13
EMPR AR *1950, pp. 172-177
EMPR ASS RPT *11641, 13814, 18207, *21459, 22397, *23319
EMPR BULL *39, pp. 38,39
EMPR PF (Stirrup Creek Gold Limited Website (Nov. 1999): Rox Claims, 1 p.; Photos, 1996)
GSC MAP 1386A
GSC OF 480
GCNL #27 (Feb.9), #111(June 10), 1998
PR REL Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd., Feb.4, 1998
WWW http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/ROX_CLAIMS.html