

**PLACER CLAIM 1012631
Atlin Mining Division, BC**

2013 EXPLORATION REPORT

Mineral Claim

Tenure Number: 1012631

NTS Sheets

104N12

(approximate centre of claims: 59° 34' 51"N / 133° 36' 29" W)

Work completed on September 20th, 2013

Work completed by:
Barry Hanslit
(Owner/Operator)
Whistler, BC

Report Prepared by:
Janet Miller
Barry Hanslit

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Claim 1012631 was acquired by Barry Hanslit in September 2012. The claim is 32.78 ha and lies within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheet 104N/12 in the Atlin Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 5.5 km east of Atlin along Spruce Creek (Figure 1 and 2).

Regional geology in the area is primarily Cache Creek Complex cherts, siliciclastics and basalts. Gold exploration in the area has been active since 1898 with the main continuous focus being placer exploration. The Spruce Creek area has been intensively explored for gold by both above and below ground techniques.

In the fall of 2013, prospecting was performed on claim by Barry Hanslit. This report documents that work, and also provides a description of claims, location, access, physiography and other relevant information. A discussion of the deposit mineralogy follows a description of regional and property scale geology.

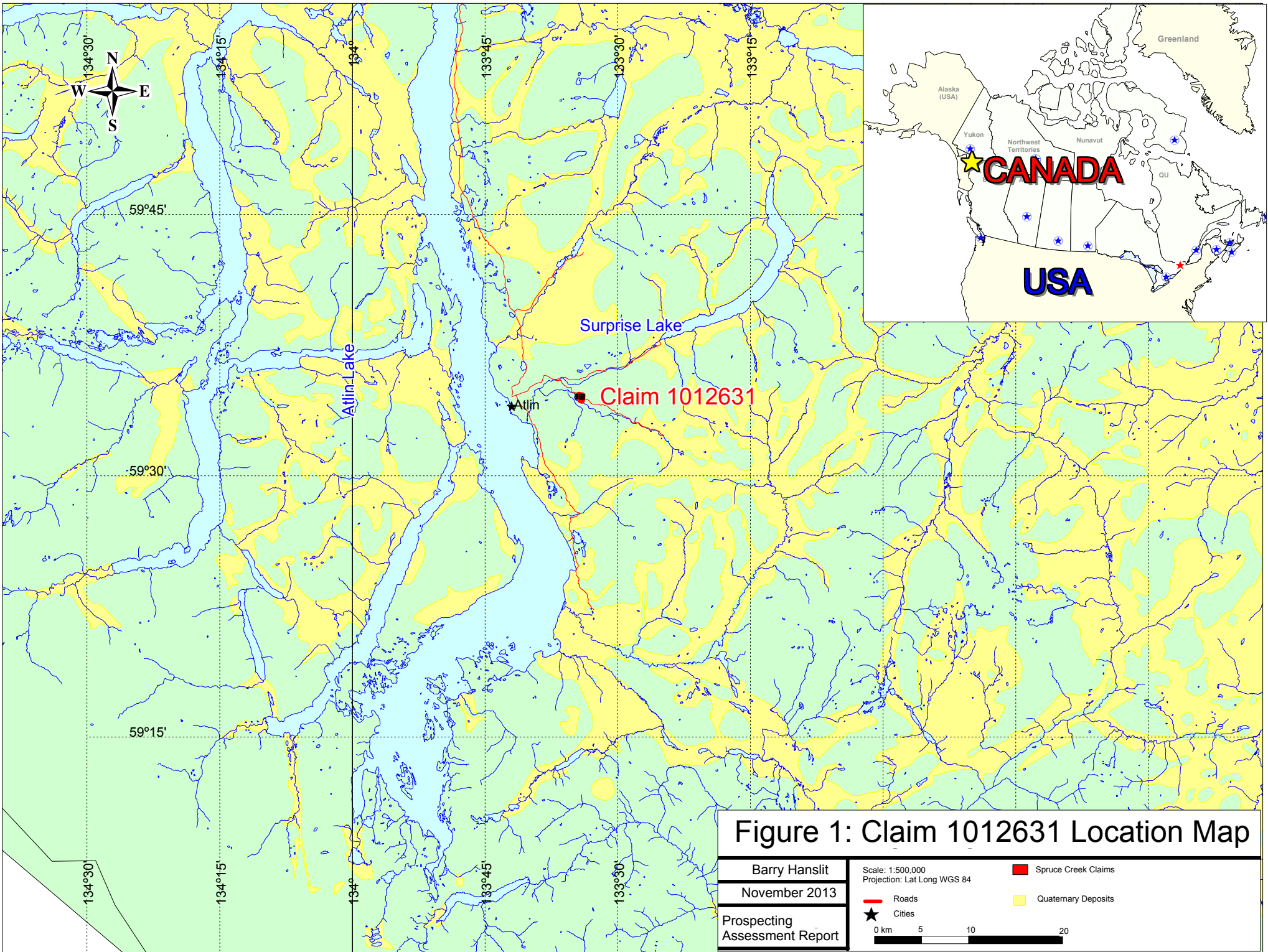
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF LANDHOLDINGS

2.1 Location and Mineral Claims

The Spruce Creek claim is 32.78 ha that lie along Spruce Creek within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheet 104N/12 in the Atlin Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 5.5 km east of Atlin, BC.

2.2 Access

Situated east of the coastal range, Atlin is the northern most community in BC and is located 98 km from Jake's Corner in the Yukon via the Atlin Highway. Most services and supplies can be purchased in Whitehorse roughly 200km to the north. These services include an international airport with regular service to southern Canada. The long history of exploration in Atlin has resulted in an extensive network of roads and trails that can be easily navigated by ATV or vehicles equipped with 4WD. The claim is accessible from Spruce Creek road.



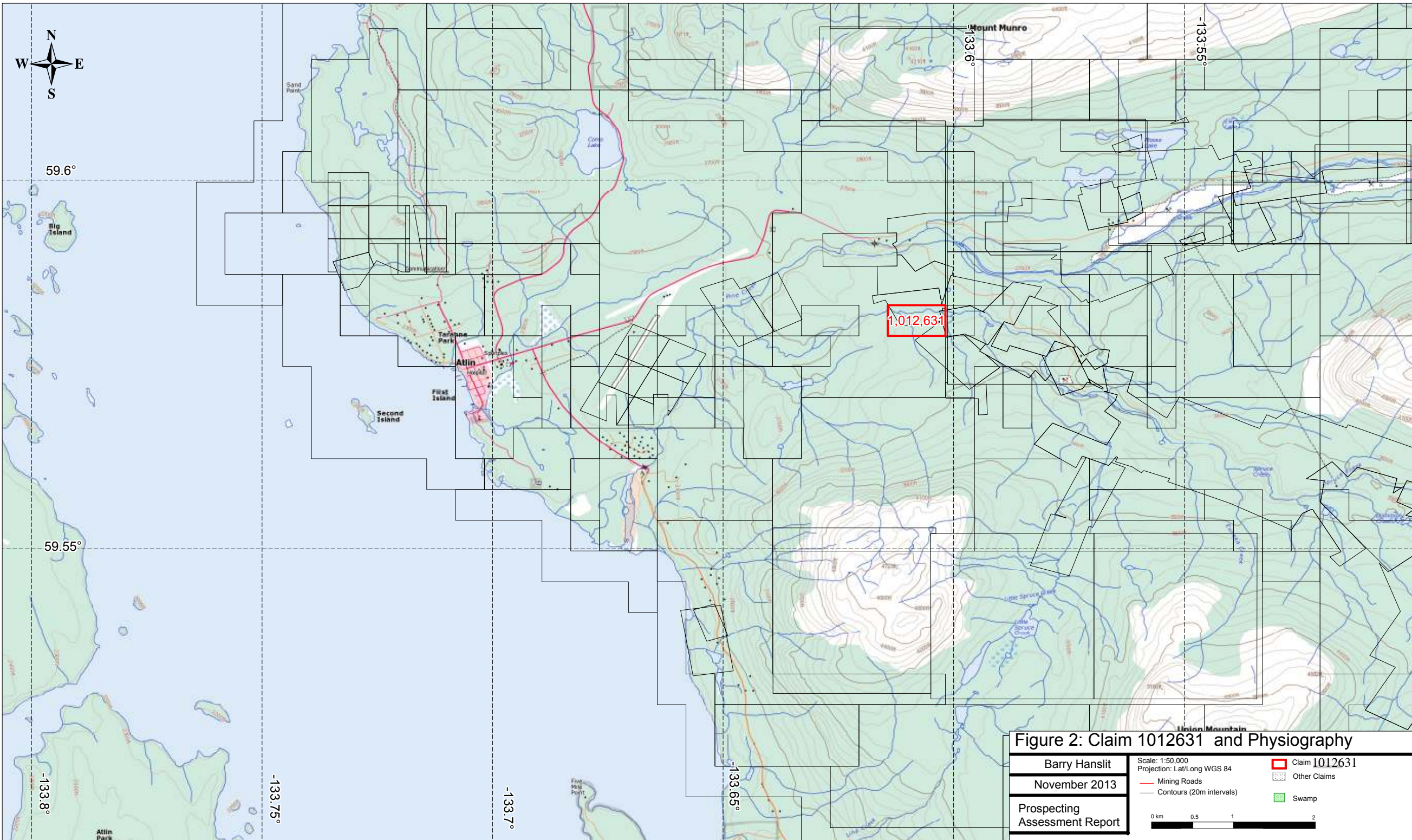


Figure 2: Claim 1012631 and Physiography

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:50,000	Claim 1012631
November 2013	Projection: Lat/Long WGS 84	Other Claims
Prospecting Assessment Report	— Mining Roads	Swamp
	— Contours (20m intervals)	

0 km 0.5 1 2

2.3 *Physiography, Flora and Fauna*

Spruce Creek runs through the claim from east to west. The claim is mostly flat with topography sloping from just above 2,800ft asl down to the creek just below 2,800 ft asl. Atlin's climate is relatively dry with winter temperatures averaging -15°C and winter snow anywhere from one to two meters. Summer high temperatures can typically fluctuate from 15 – 20°C with overnight lows closer to 0°C. Summer precipitation is highly variable, but often less than 20cm (Environment Canada, 2012).

The property has been the site of active mining and the majority of the claim is lightly vegetated tailings. Ungulates such as caribou and moose are common in the area. Other wildlife in the region includes black and grizzly bears. In addition, trout and grayling occupy some of the lakes and rivers.

2.4 *Property History*

Atlin village was founded after Fritz Miller and Kenneth MacLaren discovered gold on Pine Creek in 1898. This started a gold rush that swelled the population of Atlin up to 10,000 inhabitants. Placer mining still goes on beside Pine Creek with significant amounts of gold and the occasional sizable nugget still to be found (Atlin Center, 2012).

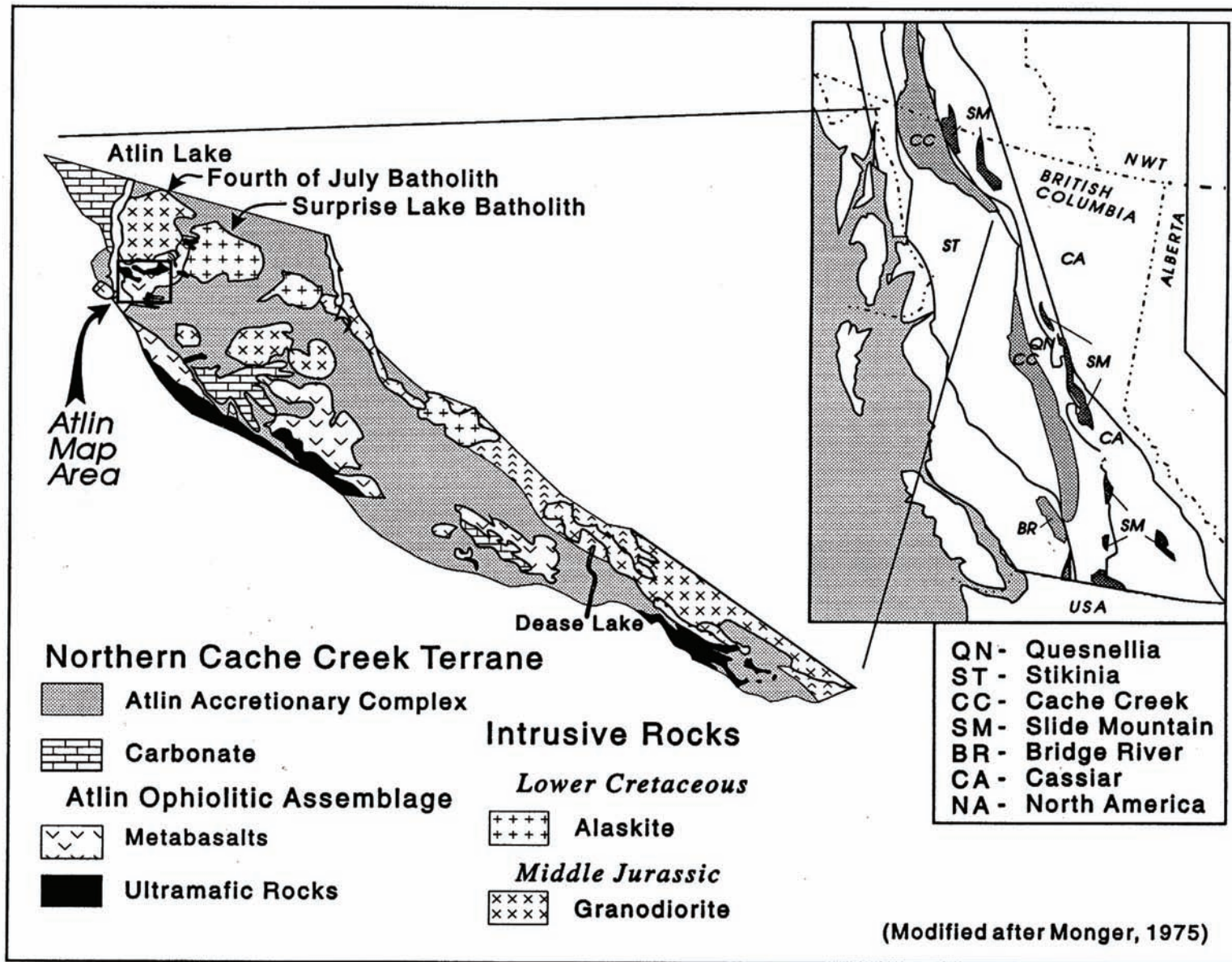
Since the initial discovery in Pine Creek, the majority of the drainages in the Atlin area have become areas of exploration for placer deposits, notably Spruce, McKee, Ruby, Boulder, Birch and Otter Creek. Spruce Creek has been the focus of both above ground and below ground mining operations. The general area has been drilled, tested by seismic geophysical surveys and had numerous test pits. Information on this exploration is publicly available through the Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS; <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/aris/pages/default.aspx>).

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 *Regional Geology*

Regional geology is excerpt from Ash, 2001. The Atlin region lies within the north-western corner of the Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 3). In this area of the terrane is a fault-bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic oceanic lithospheres, which are intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks.

Figure 3: Atlin Regional Geology
 (Northern Cache Creek Terrane map after Monger, 1977A)



The Cache Creek terrane is comprised predominately of graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks, which also contain minor amounts of metabasalt and limestone occurrences in the form of pods and slivers. Oceanic crust and upper mantle lithological remnants are concentrated along the western margin of the terrane.

From north to south, the Atlin, Nahlin and King Mountain assemblages have been described as dismembered ophiolitic packages. Each package contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates, gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks. The western part of the terrane is dominated by thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone that are associated with alkali basalts. The limestone is interpreted as carbonate accumulations that formed ancient marine islands within the former Cache Creek oceanic basin. A combination of plutonic and stratigraphic evidence shows that the Northern Cache Creek Terrane was positioned over the Nahlin Fault-bounded Whitehorse Trough sediments (late Triassic to lower Jurassic) during the middle Triassic. The youngest sediments deformed by the King Salmon Fault are Bajocian rocks that are underlain by organic-rich sediments of Aalenian age. The deformed sediments are interpreted to reflect loading along the western margin of Stikinia by the Cache Creek Terrane during its initial emplacement.

The oldest post-collisional plutons that intrude the Cache Creek Terrane to the west of Dease Lake are dated at 173 ± 4 Ma by K-Ar methods and in the Atlin area they are dated at 172 ± 3 Ma by U-Pb zircon analyses. Considering the age of these plutons and its relationship with the orogenic event, the descriptive term late syn-collisional is preferable.

The eastern portion of the Northern Cache Creek Terrane is bordered mainly by the Thibert Fault that trends northward along the Teslin lineament. Discontinuous exposures of altered ultramafite along the fault suggest that it has previously undergone significant reverse motion and may be a reactivated thrust or transpressional fault zone. The latest movement along this fault during the pre-late Cretaceous is believed to be dextral strike-slip.

The Northern Cache Creek Terrane is mainly made up of sub-greenschist, prehnite-pumpellyite facies rocks. Local greenschist and blueschist metamorphism are recorded. The terrane is characterized by a northwesterly-trending structural grain fabric. In the Atlin-Sentinel Mountain area there is a marked deviation from this regional orientation with a dominant northeasterly trend. Reasons for the difference in structural grain fabric are poorly understood.

3.2 Property Geology

The property geology map provided in Figure 4 is based on the compilation created by Massey et al in 2005. The claim is underlain by rocks of the Mesozoic to Paleozoic Cache Creek Complex Nikina Formation (Massey et al, 2005). A description of the Nakina formation follows as per Mihalynuk, 1999.

Basalt of probable Mississippian to Pennsylvanian age that form parts of the western and northern Atlin Complex are dominant constituents of the Nakina Formation (Monger, 1975). Nakina lithologies include fine-grained, massive black basaltic flows and tuff, mint green basaltic tuff and tuffaceous sediments, and possible flows. Rare primary textures are preserved: these show the local brecciated, pillowed, or amygdaloidal nature of the formation. Peculiar gabbroic patches, which may represent the interiors of flows or large pillows, and widespread networks of feldspar veinlets, are more characteristic. Pervasive, randomly oriented black shears and sheared layers containing cataclasts 0.1 to 1 centimeter in size are also distinctive, and may be in part a primary slump or autoclastic feature (as is commonly recognized in core recovered from the Ocean Drilling Program). Weathered outcrops are generally massive, black, green to grey-green and heavily lichen covered. Feldspar and pyroxene phenocrysts are uncommon, but can comprise up to a few percent of the outcrop. It has been suggested that the Nakina Formation rocks form the base of the Cache Creek stratigraphic succession (Monger, 1975).

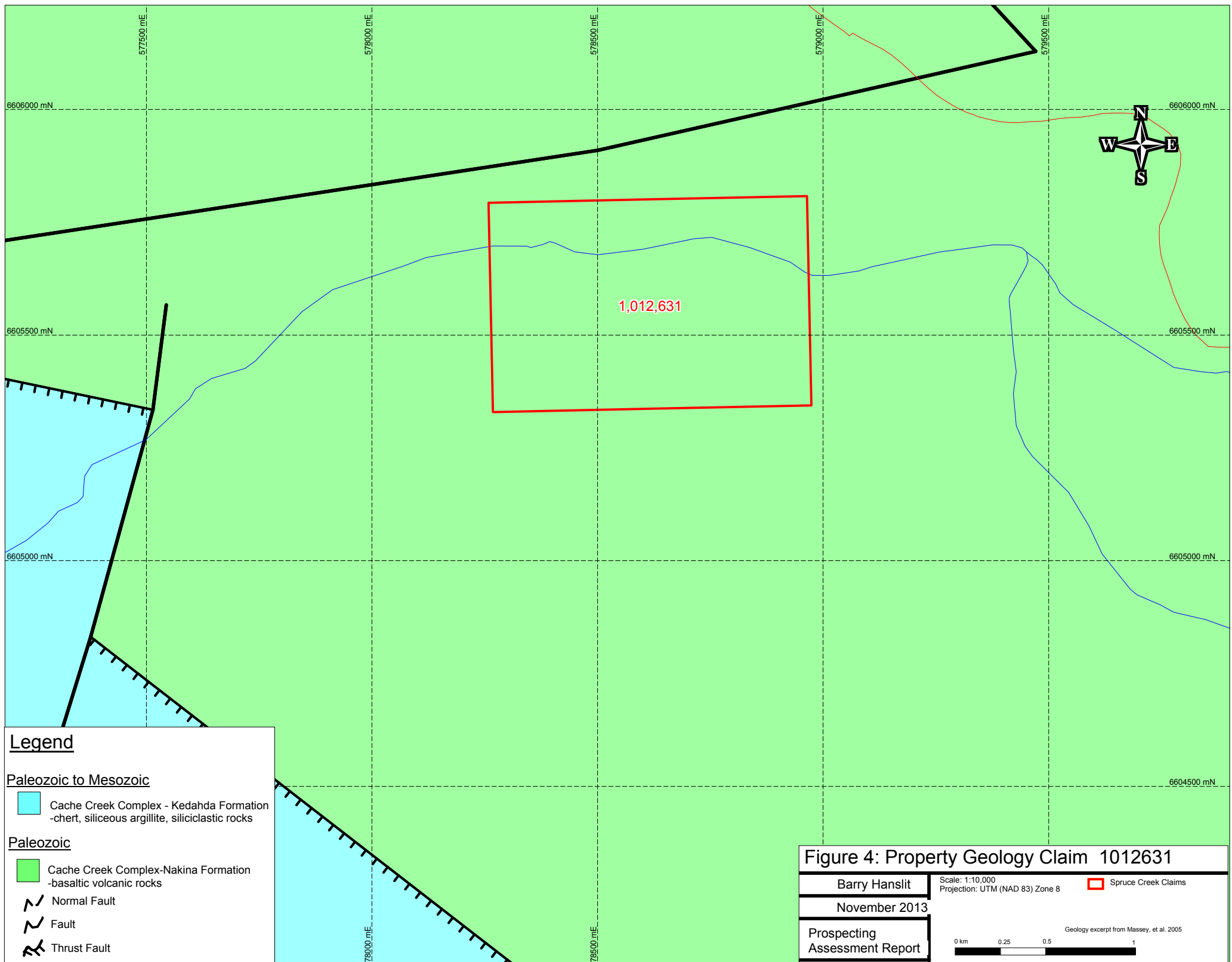
3.2 Deposit Mineralogy

The claim is a simple placer gold deposit type. Native gold likely sourced from quartz stringers in the surrounding host rocks is concentrated by alluvial action in the creek. Gold being dense is found amongst the magnetite rich black sands, and within cracks in the bedrock beneath the current and historical creek channels.

4.0 2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

4.1 Introduction

A large test pit was dug on the claim to determine depth to bedrock and presence of pay dirt. Costs associated with the program and personnel are listed in Appendix I. The details and results of the program will be discussed in the subsequent section.



Legend

Paleozoic to Mesozoic

- Cache Creek Complex - Kedahda Formation
-chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks

Paleozoic

- Cache Creek Complex-Nakina Formation
-basaltic volcanic rocks

- Normal Fault
- Fault
- Thrust Fault

Figure 4: Property Geology Claim 1012631

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:10,000 Projection: UTM (NAD 83) Zone 8	Spruce Creek Claims
November 2013	Geology excerpt from Massey, et al. 2005	
Prospecting Assessment Report	0 km 0.25 0.5 1	



-133.613°

-133.61°

-133.608°

-133.605°

-133.603°

-133.6°

59.5875°

59.585°

59.5825°

59.58°

59.5775°

59.575°

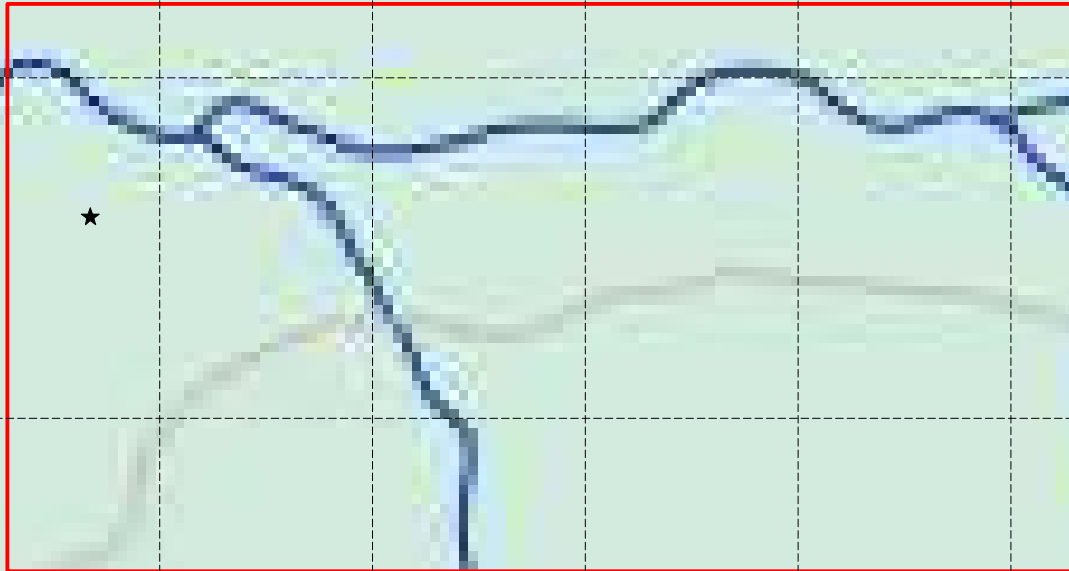









Figure 5: Claim 1012631 Test Pit Locations

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:5,000	 Claim 1012631
November 2013	Projection: Lat/Long WGS 84	 Other Claims
Prospecting Assessment Report	 Mining Roads	 Test Pit Location
	 Contours (20m intervals)	 Swamp
		

4.2 2013 Prospecting Results

The test pit was dug (-113.613W, 59.5815N Lat/Long NAD83) on September 20th, 2013 using an excavator to determine depth to bedrock. Bedrock was encountered shallowly at only 6 feet. The materials encountered were unconsolidated glacial tills/esker material, but not the typically orange coloured pay dirt. Sediments were predominately sandy (boulders 5%, gravels 30%, sands 60%, clays <5%).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The shallow depth to bedrock in this location is encouraging, but the lack of typical pay dirt implies that this area was scoured clean by glaciers and will not have the higher grade gold values. Testing of the excavated material will reveal if it is a valid secondary target, however it is likely not promising as the shallow depth, if uniform, would mean very little yardage for the time spend excavating.

Exploration on this claim continues to show that the Spruce Creek area is a great placer gold prospect, with gold in the majority of sediments. Further excavations could reveal both the pockets of deeper bedrock that may retain higher grade material and also the slope of the underlying bedrock.

REFERENCES CITED

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Appendix I

Mineral Claims and Expenditure Schedule

The expenditures on the Spruce Creek claim (\$700.00) as per event 5466044 were generated during the exploration program on September 20th, 2013. All personnel can be contacted through Zinex Mining Corp.

Claim Information:

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area(ha)
1012631	Placer	141689 (100%)	104N	2014/Sept/06	GOOD	32.78

Claim 1012631, 2013 Project Cost Schedule

Activity	Person	Day Rate	Days	Total
Equipment Rental				
	Excavator (\$400/hour)	\$3,200.00	0.0625 (0.5 hour)	\$200.00
In the Field				
	Barry Hanslit	\$400.00	0.5	\$200.00
Data Interpretation and Report				
	Janet Miller	\$300.00	1	\$300.00
Grand Total				\$700.00

**Appendix II
Certificate of Authors**

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

I, Janet L. P. Miller, of Whistler, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I was an employee of Strongbow Exploration Inc. formerly Navigator Exploration Corp., 800-625 Howe St., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada from 2000 to 2005.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia (2004) with a BSc in Honours Geology with a minor in Biology.
3. I have been employed continuously in geology during the summer terms of my education with a focus in diamond exploration.
4. I have been active in the field aspects of diamond and base metal exploration for four years (2002-2005) in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, including project management, planning and implementation, as well as detailed mapping of surficial deposits, sampling, prospecting, and ground truthing geophysical anomalies on various properties.
5. I have been involved in data compilation, and analysis for diamond and base/precious metal exploration since 2000 under the supervision of a registered professional geologist, and have been involved in a number of aspects of projects in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Nunavut.

Janet L.P. Miller

Whistler, BC, Canada
November 29, 2013

I, Barry Hanslit, of 1120 Maughan Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia do hereby declare the following:

1. I have completed a "Prospecting Course" in 1991 given by a representative of Manitoba Natural Resources at Falcon Lake, Manitoba.
2. I have been prospecting for the last 12 years in both Manitoba, and more recently British Columbia.
3. I have worked on several prospects and developed prospects in Manitoba during the years 1990 to 1994
4. Held the position of Project Operations Manager with Stornoway Diamonds from 2004 to 2005.
5. Currently president of Zinex Mining Corp.

Barry A. Hanslit

Nanaimo, BC, Canada
November 29, 2013