2013 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SAMPLING OF THE SK, ASHLEY, PEGGY, TOPS AND RILEYJACK PROPERTIES

Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia

NTS 104B

56°27′59" N/130°31′ 13" W

Event #: 5467614

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 34675

Tenure #'s:

834216, 834215, 834209, 834207, 901729 and 1018782

Event #: 5467612

Tenure #'s:

848972, 849207, 849206, 899800 and 849205

Event #: 5467615

Tenure #'s:

856061

Event #: 5456192

Tenure #'s

939449, 939439 and 939433

Event #: 5467871

Tenure #'s:

899116

Prepared for:

Green Swan Capital Burlington, Ontario

Prepared by:

Richard Beck, President and Director of Exploration

August 2013

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1.SUMMARY

In June of 2013, Green Swan Capital of Burlington, Ontario contracted UTM Exploration Services Ltd of Smithers, BC to conduct a rock sampling program and reconnaissance sampling program on the SK, Snip, Ashley, Tops, Rileyjack and Peggy claims, northwest of the Grand Duc Mine in North-western British Columbia. The program targeted investigative exploration through sampling and visual reconnaissance within the property boundaries of all of the claim groups. As well, UTM Exploration Services personnel utilized the supplied helicopter to make several reconnaissance field stops on the property to note favourable outcroppings, alteration extension, future access points, and any historical findings.

Areas of historical interest (based upon previous assessment reports) and historical assay success were targeted in the hopes of finding future zones of interest; the rock sampling work targeted the entire property claims in efforts of locating areas of continued interest.

The properties are located approximately 50km southwest of Bob Quinn Airstrip, in northwestern as well as 70km south of the Bob Quinn Airstrip and consist of 5 groupings of mineral claims. SK claim group is made up of three (3) mineral tenures totalling 1334.81 hectares; Rileyjack is a single mineral tenure totalling 107.31 hectares; tops is a single mineral tenure totalling 17.9 hectares; Ashley is a grouping of six (6)mineral tenures totalling 1864.60 hectares and Peggy is a grouping five (5) mineral tenures totalling 1635.49 hectares. Exploration included rock sampling and brief regional geological mapping for the purpose of rock identification.

The properties were evaluated where visual potential for mineralization was observed through the course of flying over the claims in a helicopter. Access was limited to peaks and glacial debris field/outcrop locations where landing spots and walking safely was possible. Areas of additional sampling coverage were not possible in many locations due to glacial cover or snow cover.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report borrows/quotes from historical assessment reports of the surrounding area as noted in the References section.

It is understood that this report may be required for material disclosure. The author (Mr. Beck) visited the property in July of 2013.

3. Property Description and Location

3.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The property is accessed from the Bob Quinn airstrip, 48km north of Bell II Lodge along highway 37N in North-western B.C. where Terrace based helicopter companies have field operations. (Figure 1). From Smithers, UTM Exploration Services base of operations, you drive west along Highway 16 approximately 100km to the village of Kitwanga. From here you turn north onto Highway 37N and continue approximately 350km to the Bob Quinn airstrip; 48km north of the Bell II Lodge. The properties are then accessed via helicopter to the southwest with a central distance reference of approximately 70km.

Helicopter access is available via numerous charter companies based in Terrace or Smithers. Most services and supplies are available in these resource-based communities.

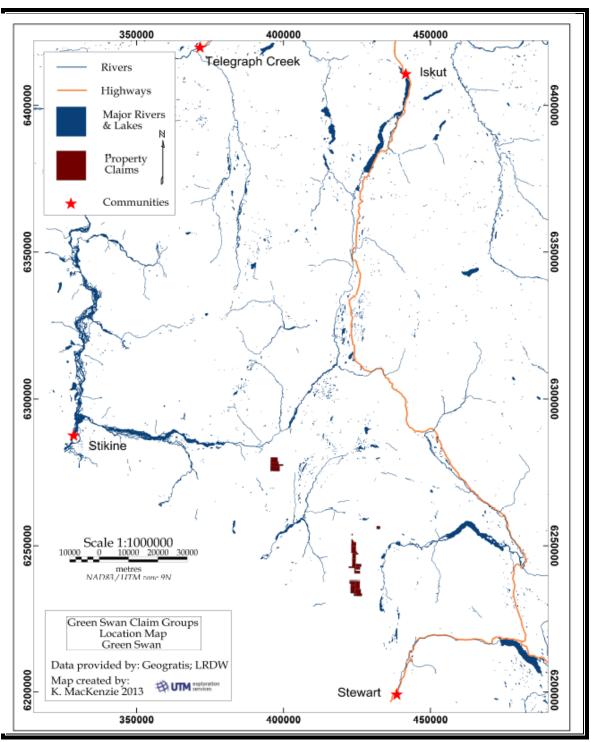


Figure 1. Property Location Map.

3.2 MINERAL TENURE INFORMATION

The Green Swan properties consist of a combined total of 16 mineral claims, totalling 4960.11 (Figure 2). The properties are located on NTS map sheet 104B in the Skeena Mining Division and approximately 70km southwest of the Bob Quinn Airstrip. The geographic coordinates of the approximate centre of the property group are $56^{\circ}27'N$ Latitude and $130^{\circ}31'W$ Longitude (Table 1).

Table 1. Mineral Tenure Information.

| Tenure # | Claim Name | Owner | Tenure Type | NTS | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-------------|--------------|--------|------------|
| Tellule # | Ciaiiii Naiile | 263248 | Tenure Type | 1 | issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Alea (IIa) |
| 834207 | GOLD TOP | (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2010/sep/24 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 430.4778 |
| 834209 | GOLD TOP 2 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2010/sep/24 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 250.9515 |
| 834215 | GT 3 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2010/sep/24 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 376.2561 |
| 834216 | GT 4 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2010/sep/24 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 268.6213 |
| 848972 | RILEY | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/mar/15 | 2014/sep/15 | GOOD | 431.2238 |
| 849205 | RILEY 2 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/mar/17 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 71.9282 |
| 849206 | RILEY3 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/mar/17 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 431.3694 |
| 849207 | RILEY4 | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/mar/17 | 2014/sep/17 | GOOD | 251.5035 |
| 856061 | воотјаск | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/jun/01 | 2015/jan/01 | GOOD | 107.3072 |
| 899116 | TOPS | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/sep/21 | 2014/sep/21 | GOOD | 17.8953 |
| 899800 | | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/sep/23 | 2014/sep/23 | GOOD | 449.4725 |
| 901729 | GOLD EXTENSION | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2011/sep/27 | 2014/sep/27 | GOOD | 179.3846 |
| 939433 | | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2012/jan/01 | 2014/jul/18 | GOOD | 444.7763 |
| 939439 | | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2012/jan/01 | 2014/jul/18 | GOOD | 444.9435 |
| 939449 | | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2012/jan/01 | 2014/jul/18 | GOOD | 445.0856 |
| 1018782 | BOOTJACK ADD | 263248 (100%) | Mineral | 104B | 2013/apr/23 | 2015/apr/23 | GOOD | 358.9091 |

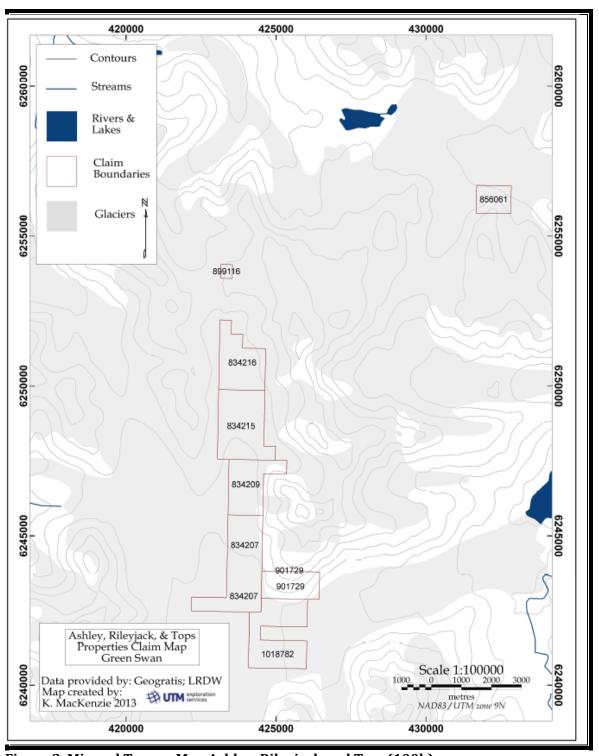


Figure 2. Mineral Tenure Map Ashley, Rileyjack and Tops(100k).

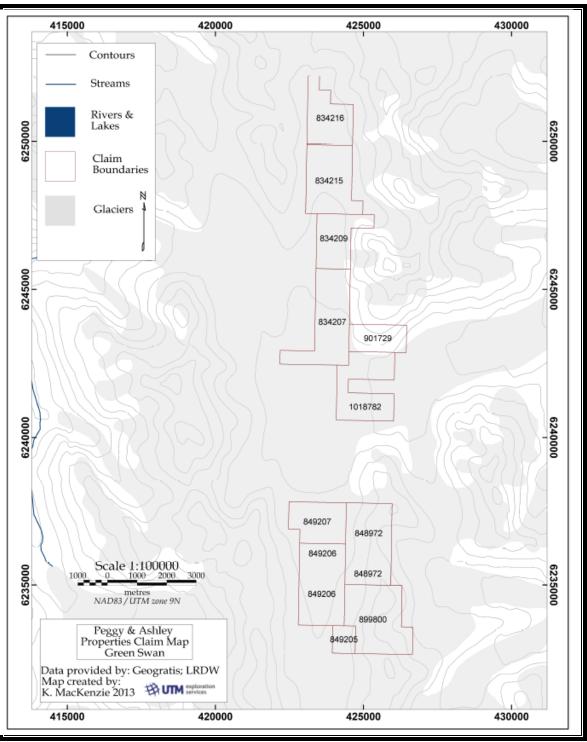


Figure 3. Mineral Tenure Map Peggy and Ashley (100k).

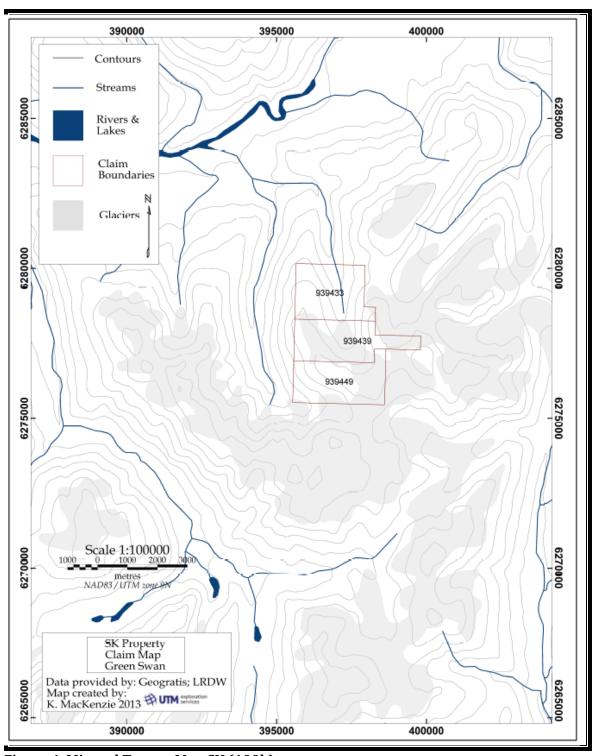


Figure 4. Mineral Tenure Map SK (100k).

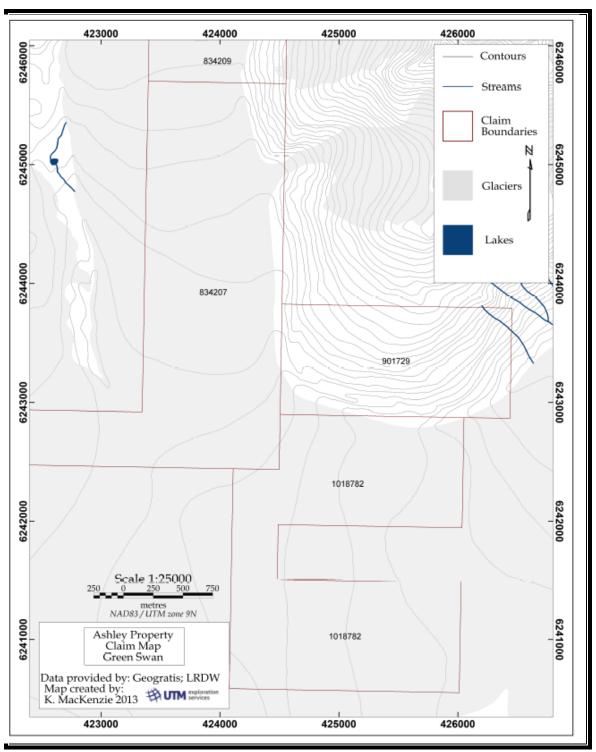


Figure 5.Mineral Tenure Map Ashley (25k).

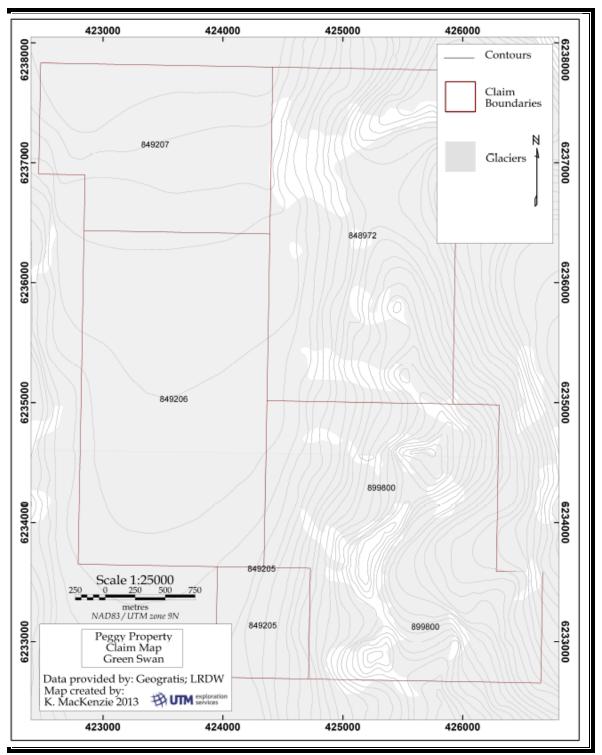


Figure 6.Mineral Tenure Map Peggy (25k).

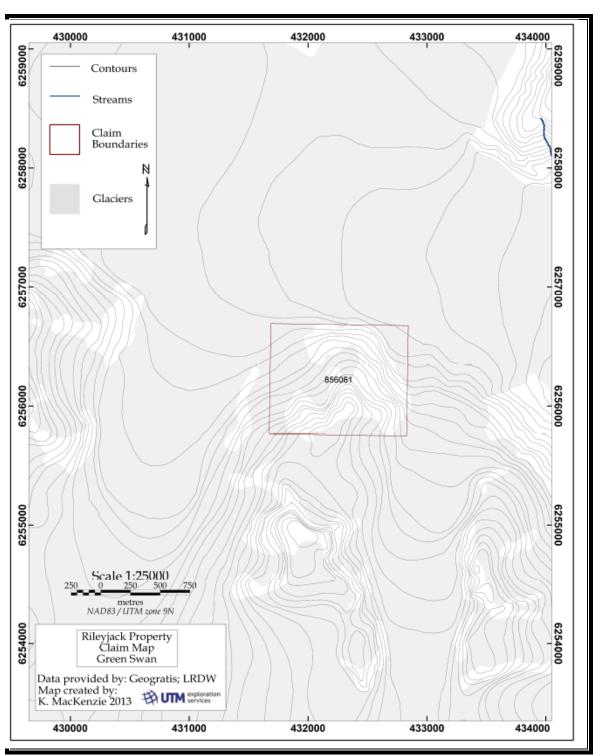


Figure 7.Mineral Tenure Map Rileyjack (25k).

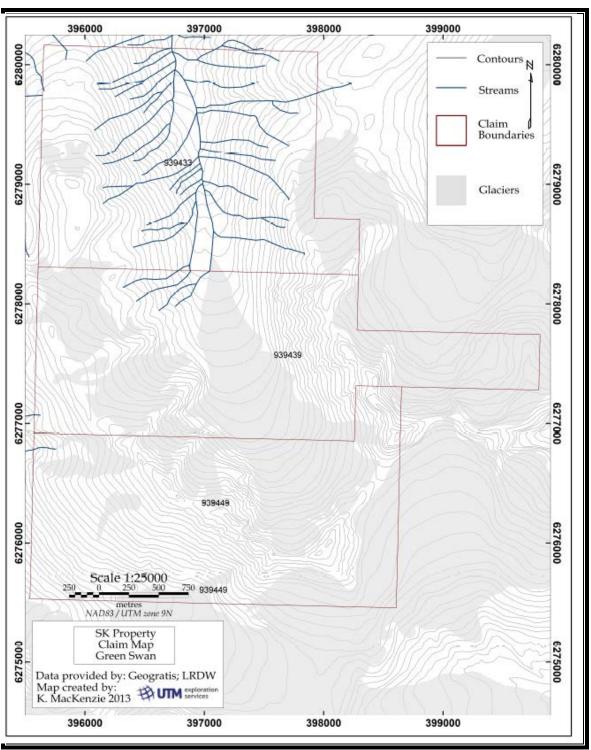


Figure 8.Mineral Tenure Map SK (25k).

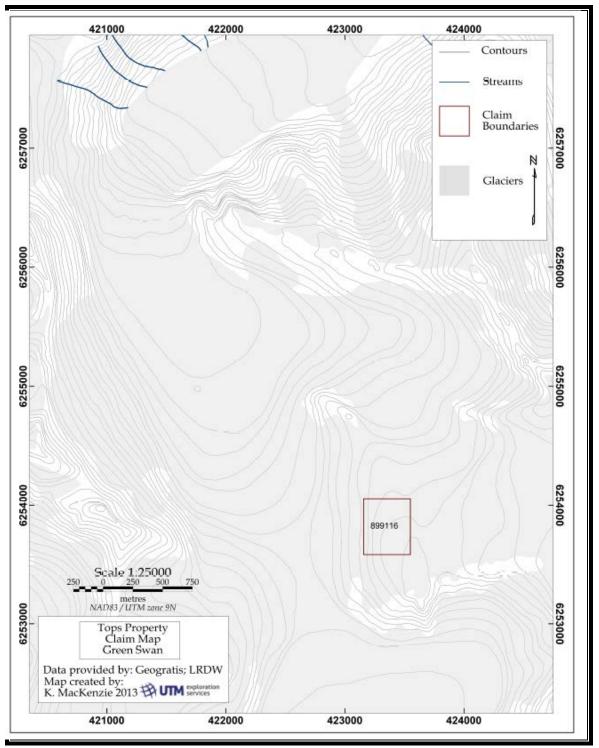


Figure 9:.Mineral Tenure Map Tops (25k).

3.3 Physiography and Climate

(Walker, 1990)

The Properties are situated in the Boundary Ranges of the Coastal Mountains. The properties elevations vary from 1175m along the Ashley claim group at the boundary of the Frank Mackie Glacier to 1900m at the peaks of the SK claim group. Greater than 20% of the properties are inaccessible as the claim boundaries overlay numerous glaciers in the area. All valleys within the individual claim groups are either covered in unconsolidated glacial debris or have smoothed scoured surfaces where the glaciers have receded.

The entire area is mountainous and therefore devoid of any tree cover. Along lower elevations there are grassy and mossy mats within the outcrop and rock faces and small bushes.

Climatically the property is under the influence of coastal weather patterns. The summer varies from warm days to cool, wet conditions. Normally, the property area is workable from July to Late September.

4. HISTORY

(Walker, 1990)

The Iskut River area has, for the most part, seen sporadic mineral exploration activity. The first documented mineral discoveries occurred around the turn of the century. Mineralization was noted along the Iskut and Unuk Rivers and in close proximity to the town of Stewart. Prior to World War II, small precious metal mines operated intermittently. The largest producer was the Silbak Premier Mine which produced 41 million ounces silver and 1.8 million ounces gold between 1920 and 1985. After World War II, exploration was concentrated on large tonnage base metal deposits. Although several deposits were defined, only Granduc Mine attained commercial production with published reserves of 10.9 million tons grading 1.79% copper.

Exploration in the 1970's shifted to precious metals and several deposits have since been defined, including the Reg deposit (Skyline Gold Corp.) with 740,000 tons grading 0.52 ounces/ton gold, 0.67 ounces/ton silver; the Snip deposit (Cominco/Prime) with 1.032.000 tons grading 0.875 ounces/ton gold; the Eskay Creek deposit (Calpine/Stikine) with probable reserves of 4.36 million tons grading 0.77 ounces gold, 29.12 ounces silver at a cutoff grade of 0.10 oz. gold (Northern Miner, 6 Oct. 1990). Numerous companies are exploring for precious and base metal deposits in the area and some are at the feasibility and prefeasibility stages of production, i.e., the Sulphurets deposits (Newhawk/Granduc) with 715,400 tons of 0.431 ounces/ton gold and 19.7 ounces/ton silver; and the S8 deposit (Tenajon) with 308,LlUO tons grading 0.51 ounces/ton gold.

The MacGold South area has received very little mineral exploration. No record of work is reported in Government publications prior to Grove's (1971) report. Previous to 1971, the

only report of any work comes from local prospector John Lehto who reportedly found pieces of copper stained float at the toe of the Copper King Glacier. Work likely occurred at some point in recent history on the southwest portion of the property where old wooden pickets were found. These pickets were probably a carryover from the 1960's work on old land holdings surrounding Consolidated Silver Standard's E and L Deposit. More recently, work was carried out in 1988 when E.M.P.R. field crews mapped the property on a regional basis and reported mineralization at the Colagh Showing. These initial results were published in the 1988 Geological Fieldwork (Paper 1989 - 1, pp. 241-250) and led to the ground being acquired by Chris Graf. Additional field work by B.C.M.E.M.P.R. in 1989 in the vicinity of the Colagh Showing resulted in several smaller showings being found. An exploration program by Nicholson and Associates in 1989 led to the discovery of several massive sulphide showings and precious metal occurrences within a volcanogenic setting, The exploration work included soil sampling, mapping, blast trenching and 15 line kilometres of 1-P. surveying. The 1990 program included 1:10000 geological mapping of the property, 1:2500 grid mapping of the southern glacial bowl (containing the High Grade and Ice Showings), a DTEM geophysical survey 11.375 km in length and a legal land survey.

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Walker, 1990)

The group of 5 claim groups, Ashley, SK, Peggy, Tops and Rileyjack are all located near the boundary between the Intermontane Belt and the Coastal Plutonic Complex. The area is underlain by the Stikine Terrane (Figures 10 - 14), a mid-Paleozoic to Mesozoic island arc succession. Mesozoic is represented by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the volcanic and subordinate sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. This dominantly volcanic package is intercalated with, and overlain by, Middle to Late Jurassic successor basin sediments of the Bowser Basin.

Two facies have been identified in the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990): an eastern facies and a western facies. The western facies can be traced from the Stikine River eastward to at least Snippaker Mountain. It is characterized by coralline limestone and polymict cobble conglomerate overlain by breccia, felsic tuff, shale and micrite. Laminated mafic and felsic tuff with coarse pyroxene phenocrysts are present near the top.

The eastern facies lacks the thick limestone and the felsic tuff units. Orange and black weathering, thin bedded siltstone and fine grained feldspathic. locally calcareous greywacke distinguish this facies. Polymict pebble to boulder conglomerate and shale are subordinate. Intermediate to mafic volcanics, conglomerate and breccia are typical.

A gradational contact between the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group has been mapped near the headwaters of Unuk River (Alldrick and Britton, 1988). Siltstone above the orange and black weathering siltstone and shale becomes more siliceous with increasingly abundant greywacke and conglomerate. The conglomerate is present as discontinuous lenses and consists of clast supported porphyritic andesite and dacite clasts. The uppermost strata in this transitional zone consists of laminated siliceous siltstone, fine grained greywacke, minor coarser grained greywacke and matrix to clast supported conglomerate. Elsewhere, the Hazelton Group lies above an angular unconformity at the top of the Stuhini Group.

Mineralization at the Snip deposit is hosted within the Stuhini Group and is believed to have occurred during the Upper Triassic. Several other deposits have been recognized in the Stuhini Group; including the Kerr, the Dot, the Inel and the Stonehouse.

The Hazelton Group has been divided into three heterogeneous formations: the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation and Betty Creek formation and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990). In addition, a regional marker unit, the Mt. Dilworth formation, has been identified between the Betty Creek Formation and the Salmon River Formation. Some workers (Grove, 1986) identify a fourth unit, the Nass Formation, overlying the Salmon River Formation. However, this package of rocks includes Bowser Basin sediments and should not be included in the Hazelton Group which is dominated by volcanic lithologies (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990).

The volcanic sequences of the Unuk River Formation are characterized by basal pyroclastic flows that are progressively overlain by tuffs, argillites, local andesitic breccia and finally conglomerates with interbedded tuffs, wackes and siltstones. The Betty Creek Formation unconformably overlies the Unuk River Formation and is comprised of maroon to green volcanic siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate, breccia, basaltic pillow lavas~ and andesitic flows. The conglomerate/breccia units consist of matrix-supported, pebble to boulder size clasts of aphanitic to porphyritic andesite fragments. This is overlain by the Mt. Dilworth formation (Alldrick and Britton, 1989; Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990) a regional marker unit consisting of tuff breccia, felsic tuff and dust tuff. These tuffs are welded to unwelded and aphyric to sparsely phyric.

The lower member of the Salmon River Formation ranges along strike from a limy argillite to limy greywacke to a sandy limestone. In most localities it is too thin to map, but it thickens toward the north and northwest to at least 1500 m of siltstones, greywacke and rare fossiliferous limestones south of Telegraph Creek.

The upper member of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation displays three distinct facies from east to west; the Snippaker Mountain facies, the Eskay Creek facies, and the Troy Ridge facies. The gold deposit presently being defined at Eskay Creek is apparently stratabound in the Eskay Creek facies. This medial facies extends 45-60 kilometres north and south along strike from the deposit. The Eskay Creek facies is composed of aphyric to

augite phyric (pillow) basalt with inter-fingered siltstone, tuffaceous wacke and conglomerate. To the west, the Snippaker Mountain facies consists mainly of volcanic breccia. The eastern Troy Ridge facies comprises shales with interbedded tuffs and breccias (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990).

At the end of the Middle Jurassic the volcanic complex was uplifted to produce the Stikine Arch. Detritus shed from the exposed Stikine Arch was deposited in the adjacent Bowser Basin, resulting in the Middle and Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group sedimentary sequences.

These volcanic and sedimentary sequences were subsequently intruded by granitoid intrusions associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex. Intrusive activity is interpreted to have taken place from the Middle Cretaceous to the Early Tertiary. Late stage (Quaternary) basaltic volcanism resulted in widespread deposits of columnar basalt flows, ash layers and scattered cinder cones. Much of these rocks were buried and/or eroded through glacial activity in the Pleistocene.

5.2 Local Geology

A short summary of the local rocks encountered for each claim grouping follows:

SK claims:

Sediments

- Layered, altered fine grained sediment package of rock that is observed intercalated with bluish grey coloured limestone. Limestone reacts strongly to HCl. Sediments layers range from 5cm 30cm in thickness. All observed sediments host a moderate to strong iron rich orange brown alteration that is pervasive throughout rock. Rock hosts 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
- Limestone is intercalated with fine grained sediment package of rocks. Limestone is moderately altered, friable and reacts strongly to acid. Limestone is a bluish grey colour. Reddish garnets are rare but observed within matrix of limestone.

Volcanics

- Pinkish hornblende rich intrusive dyke with moderate Fe stained rind
- Quartz veins varying in thickness from 2cm 30cm; observed veins are subparallel with layered sediments
- Porphyry intrusive strongly altered, orange red brown in colour as a rind to the rock; inside rock has a lighter grey appearance and is typically medium grained with quartz eyes throughout and 1-3% disseminated pyrite

<u>Ashlev claims:</u>

Volcanics

- Quartzite strongly altered, abundant stockwork veining throughout, fine grained, dense and difficult to break open; rock hosts 1-2% disseminated pyrite throughout groundmass
- Argillic altered quartz rich rock, extensively deformed and sheared leaving rough hard mottled appearance to rock; rock is orange brown in colour; 1-3% disseminated pyrite throughout
- Pillow Basalts moderately deformed pillow basalts are observed and identified through selvages that are more resistant to weathering

Rileviack claim:

Conglomerates

• 2 similar but different conglomerates are observed on the Rileyjack claim, both of which are made up of angular to subangular volcanic clasts of varying sizes set in a deep purple hematite rich groundmass. The difference in the two conglomerates is simply the density of clasts compared to groundmass. Rock clasts in both varieties appear to be of the same origin and the density may simply be a function of where the units lie within the entire package; i.e. the more clast rich conglomerate being at the bottom.

Peggy claims:

Volcanics

- Porphyritic Andesite this unit is weathered throughout with whitish "coat"; does
 not react to acid, no visible sulphides within, matrix of rock appears "cooked" and
 the rock splinters into chards when hammered small clast size throughout rock
- Volcanic porphyry different than above porphyry in that the clast are of cm scale, greyish colour and green grey inside, Abundant oxidized depressions within rock of "relic" sulphide presence; rock exhibits moderate foliation throughout and is abundant with the presence of muscovite
- Gabbro the southern samples in the claim are clearly gabbroic in origin and exhibit medium sized bunched crystals within a dark green groundmass; mildly magnetic unit
- Quartzite? the main portion of the samples that were taken in the northern claim
 all exhibited what appears to be a possible volcanic porphyry protolith, however,
 the alteration throughout the rock has masked the original rock extensively; the
 rock is quite hard, homogenous, contains quartz eyes, possible clasts that have been
 altered and the rock is a deep purple, red orange brown gossanous massive hillside

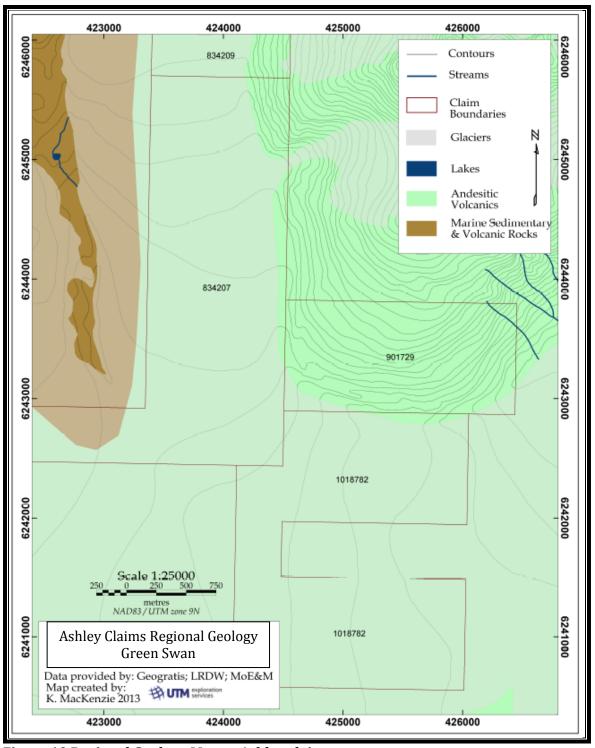


Figure 10.Regional Geology Maps - Ashley claims.

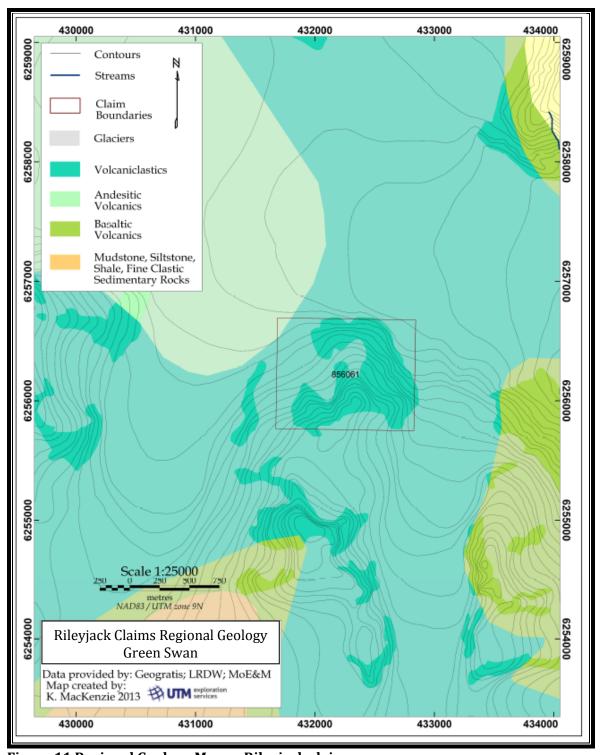


Figure 11.Regional Geology Maps - Rileyjack claim.

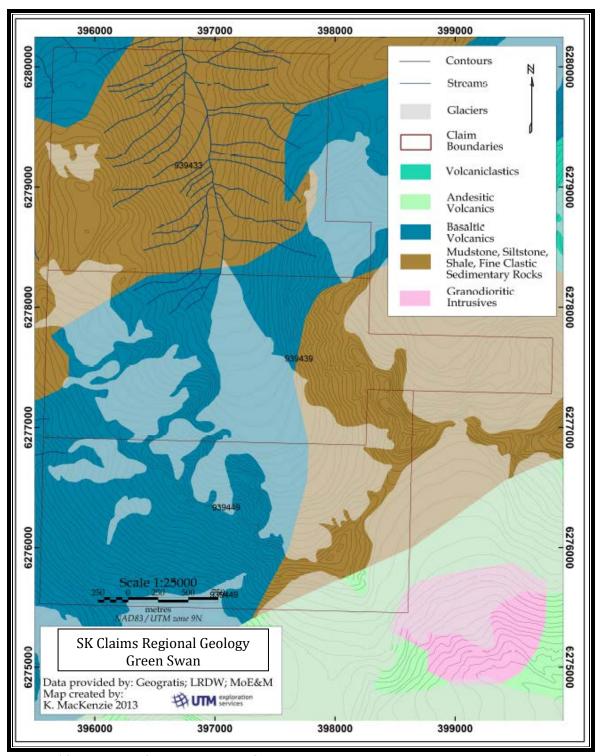


FIGURE 12. REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAPS - SK CLAIMS.

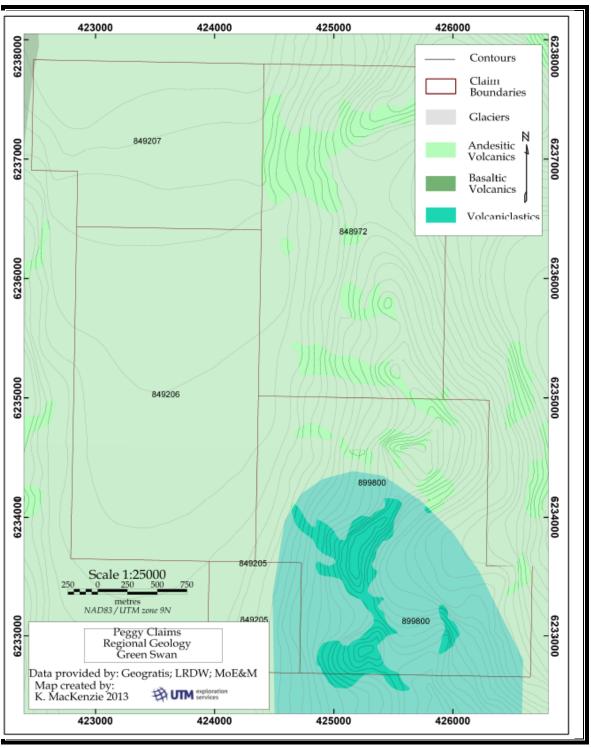


FIGURE 13. REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAPS - PEGGY CLAIMS.

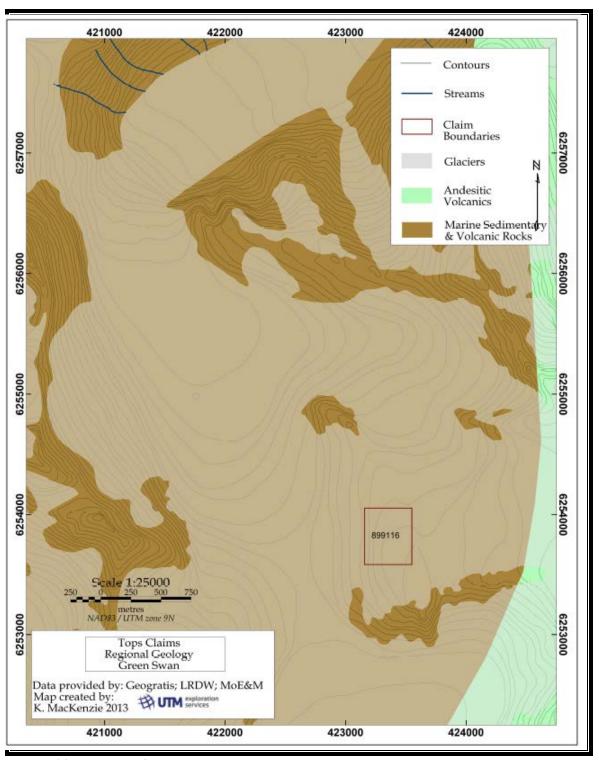


FIGURE 13. REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAPS - TOPS CLAIMS.

6. EXPLORATION

6.1 Methodology and Procedure

Between June 20th and June 25th, 2013, Richard Beck and Chris King of UTM Exploration Services Ltd. conducted a brief exploration program that included rock sampling on the Ashley, Peggy, SK, Tops and Rileyjack claims.

During the time of the field visits Richard Beck compiled a geological approach to best accommodate the best possible findings in areas not heavily explored in the past.

The SK claims are situated immediately north of the Mac Gold historical Minfile and thee E&L Minfile locations, both properties having found moderate to excellent findings during the existing exploration conducted over the years.

The Ashley and Peggy claims both lie immediately northwest of the Tennyson Minfile; the Ashley on the north of the Frank Mackie glacier and the Peggy on the south of the Frank Mackie glacier.

Tops is located in the center of a glacier and has no rock outcrop whatsoever. The Tops claim lies to the southwest of the Brucejack deposit.

Rileyjack is situated atop a small conglomerate hill immediately south of hte Brucejack deposit; the deposit being visible from the Rileyjack claim.

The daily approach to the work conducted was based on working the furtherest most claim group from base camp first when weather was favourable and then working the claims accordingly where visual observations warranted and helicopter landing areas warranted.

All claim groups were first examined using any available historical data, then the claims were observed on Google Earth to search any possible alteration patterns that may be fairly apparent and stand out and then finally, the claims were analyzed using mapplace.ca so to extrapolate as much available data as possible, in particular, lithologies and structure, prior to entering the field.

Day to day visits to the various claim groups involved daily helicopter flights from the Bob Quinn Airstrip to the selected claim area. Each claim group was first surveyed visually by flying the claim group to best ascertain where to sample, where to find a landing area and where the pre-field data analysis suggested was best to lend ones geological focus.

Upon deciding where best to sample, based upon a number parameters, rock samples were taken where possible. The rock outcrops were first scoped out, examined for mineralization, veining and alteration and structural features where visible. Samples were then selected, photographed and placed into a 12x20 6mm poly sample bag with sample tag and sample number on the outside of the bag matching the designated sample tag within. Each sample bag was then sealed with a tie strap and placed into a larger rice bag for transport back to base camp.

6.2 ROCK SAMPLING

Thirty seven (37) rock samples in total were taken over the Green Swan claim groups; Thirteen samples (13) across the SK claims; Three (3) samples across the Ashley claims; Seventeen (17) samples across the Peggy claims and Four (4) samples across Rileyjack. Tops, as observed in attached photos, is a 17.9 ha single claim that is situated in the middle of a glacier with no visible outcrop anywhere within the claim. The areas were first flown over via helicopter, then, once a site was selected, walked across until a suitable location and rock type was located. The author, Richard Beck, visually assessed the outcrops where available prior to initiating any sampling. This approach was used to get a better understanding of the local geology and its potential for favourable mineralization and alteration and any veining prior to committing to a sampled area. Each sample taken was to best represent a unique zone or mineralized corridor.

The outcrop exposure varied from claim group to claim group. SK outcrop that was readily accessible and safe to traverse was atop the mountain peaks or along glaciers; Ashley, Rileyjack and Peggy had readily accessible outcrop on the portions of the claims that were not covered in glaciers.

Before each sample was bagged, the rock sample itself was photographed but in some instances the outcrop from which the sample was taken was photographed in lieu of the actual piece sampled. Samples were placed into a 12x20 6mm poly ore bag with a sample tag (see Appendix III for sample photos). The sample bag was sealed using a tie strap and the sample number was then written on the outside of each sample bag to correspond with the sample tag inside the bag.

Table 2. Field Notes and Sample Locations.

| Sample # | Claim | Easting | Northing | Comments |
|-------------|--------|---------|----------|---|
| 55001 | SK | 396543 | 6276596 | quartz vein grab sample within layered sediments; white tannish coloured; fine grained with ~1% diss pyrite trace magnetite |
| 55002 | SK | 396543 | 6276596 | medium grey, fine grained carbonate rich limestone; reddish orange garnet observed within matrix; ~1% diss pyrite t/o trace cpy |
| 55003 | SK | 396575 | 6276563 | feldspar porphyry intrusive; medium grained; trace pyrite t/o; smallish porphyritic clasts and quartz eyes |
| 55004 | SK | 396575 | 6276563 | massive quartz vein from within feldspar porphyry |
| 55005 | ASHLEY | 425376 | 6243707 | quartz rich, strongly altered, argillic, fine grained quartzite? |
| 55006 | ASHLEY | 425449 | 6243629 | quartzite? Strongly altered, abundant stockwork veining qtz/carb; fine grained, hard, dense, difficult to break open; ~1% pyrite t/o |
| 55007 | ASHLEY | 425506 | 6243568 | pillow basalt; qtz rich; dense qtz eyes, resitive selvages with oval shaped cm scale olivine t/o; weathered rind is orange brown |
| 55008 | SK | 396198 | 6275630 | |
| 55009 | SK | 396622 | 6275679 | |
| 55010 | PEGGY | 425608 | 6237481 | orange stained; very strongly strained, tight foliation t/o o/c on hilltop; 1% diss pyrite t/o; feldspar porphyry protolith?; muscovite t/o |
| 55011 | PEGGY | 425614 | 6237482 | strongly strained; greyish green coloured rock appears to be porphyritic with numerous porphyry clasts within; heterolithic; rock has schistose appearance and abundant "rotted" "pitted" relic sulphide |

| 55012 | PEGGY | 425505 | 6237435 | massive volcanic porphyry with cm scale porphyry clasts t/o; trace pyrite; moderate strain; relic pitted sulphides; |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|--|
| 55013 | PEGGY | 425454 | 6237441 | porphyritic andesite; smaller clast size than other porphyry; weathered rind is whitish but does not react to acid; matrix appears cooked; |
| 55014 | PEGGY | 425400 | 6237444 | Gabbro; massive dark green homogenous |
| 55015 | PEGGY | 425318 | 6237308 | massive dark green homogenous altered gabbro |
| 55016 | PEGGY | 425259 | 6237306 | strongly altered gossanous volcanic; 1-2% pyrite with possible bornite; protolith volcanic porphyry? |
| 55017 | PEGGY | 425203 | 6237261 | strongly altered Fe stained volcanic - volcanic porphyry?; qtz rich with 1-2% diss pyrite |
| 55018 | PEGGY | 425159 | 6237205 | 3-5% diss pyrite; gossanous t/o looks like quartzite but protolith is difficult to ascertain; has extensive width and length to its presence in the area |
| 55019 | PEGGY | 424769 | 6237113 | strongly gossanous hillside; qtz rich 1-4% diss pyrite t/o; hard grey rock inside altered rind; weathered surface resembles purple Fe staining and goethite alteration |
| 55020 | PEGGY | 424830 | 6237159 | same as sample 55019 |
| 55021 | PEGGY | 424829 | 6237112 | same as sample 55019; foliation observed in this sample |
| 55022 | PEGGY | 424721 | 6237232 | same as sample 55019 |
| 55023 | PEGGY | 424554 | 6237273 | same as sample 55019 |
| 55024 | PEGGY | 424554 | 6237273 | same as sample 55019 |
| 55025 | PEGGY | 425489 | 6235704 | Gabbro; massive dark green homogenous |
| 55026 | PEGGY | 425228 | 6233363 | qtz vein with fine grained porphyritic texture; trace pyrite; greenish hue to matrix of rock - epidote? Outcrop has abundant qtz/carb veining; magnetite in rock |
| 55027 | RILEY | 432154 | 6255795 | conglomerate; large clast meter scale set in hematitic fine grained groundmass |
| 55028 | RILEY | 432163 | 6255770 | conglomerate; smaller clast 20-40cm set in hematitic fine grained groundmass |

| 55029 | RILEY | 431842 | 6255834 | quartzite like rock similar to that found at Peggy claims; moderately altered and iron stained and sits conformably with conglomerate to the south |
|-------|-------|--------|--|--|
| 55030 | RILEY | 431938 | 6255804 | quartzite like rock similar to that found at Peggy claims; moderately altered and iron stained and sits conformably with conglomerate to the south |
| 55031 | SK | 399745 | 6277694 | gossanous volcanic outcrop atop mountain peak; minor diss pyrite |
| 55032 | SK | 399745 | 6277694 | ~1% diss pyrite t/o volcanic rock; volcanic contain moderate qtz/carb veining t/o |
| 55033 | SK | 398424 | very red gossanous mountain peak; strongly siliceou 6277388 quartz-sericite-pyrite; 1-2% diss pyrite; mafic miner speckled t/o | |
| 55034 | SK | 398391 | 6277417 | same as sample 55033 |
| 55035 | SK | 398380 | 6277427 | same as sample 55033 |
| 55036 | SK | 398364 | 6277433 | same as sample 55033 |
| 55037 | SK | 398351 | 6277445 | same as sample 55033 |

6.3 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS See below for maps of sample locations.

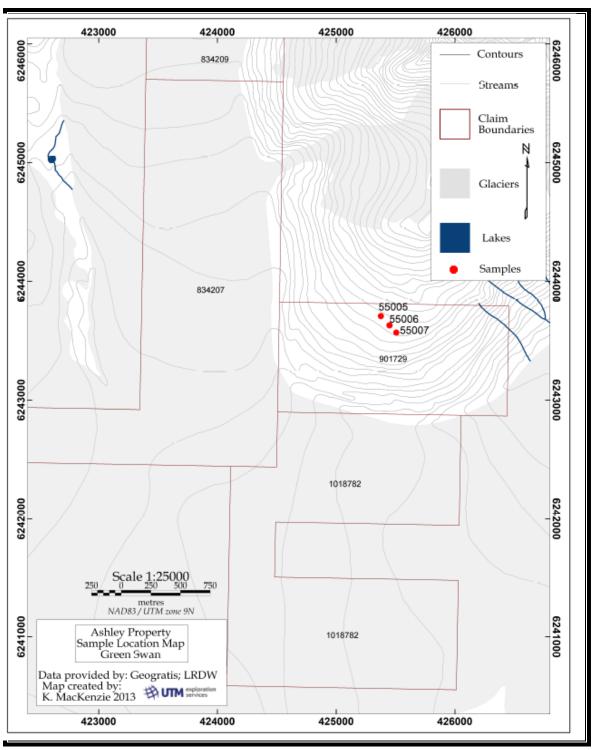


Figure 15: Sample location map Ashley claims

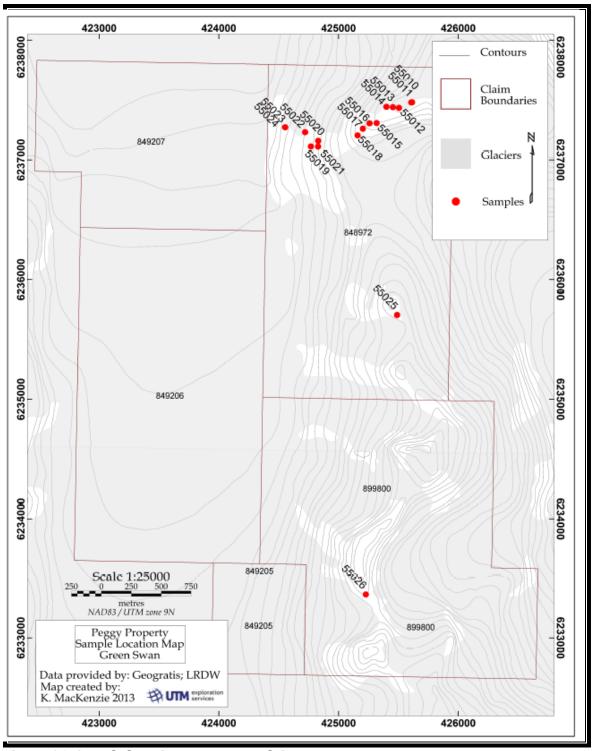


Figure 16: Sample location map Peggy claims

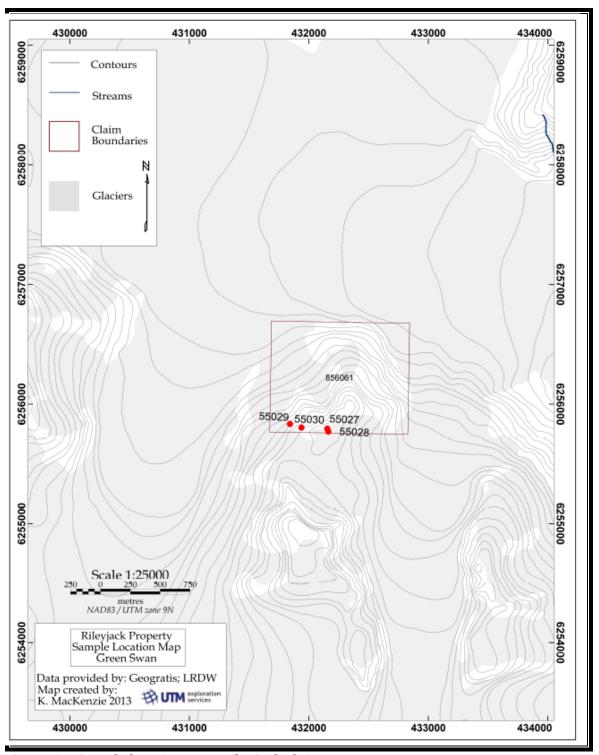


Figure 17: Sample location map Rileyjack claim

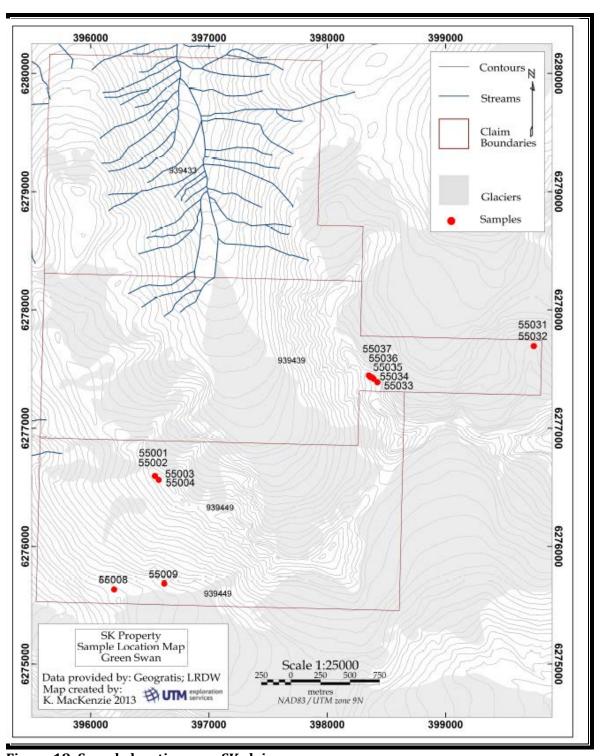


Figure 18: Sample location map SK claims

6.4 Rock Geochemistry

See maps below for Geochemistry maps of Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn

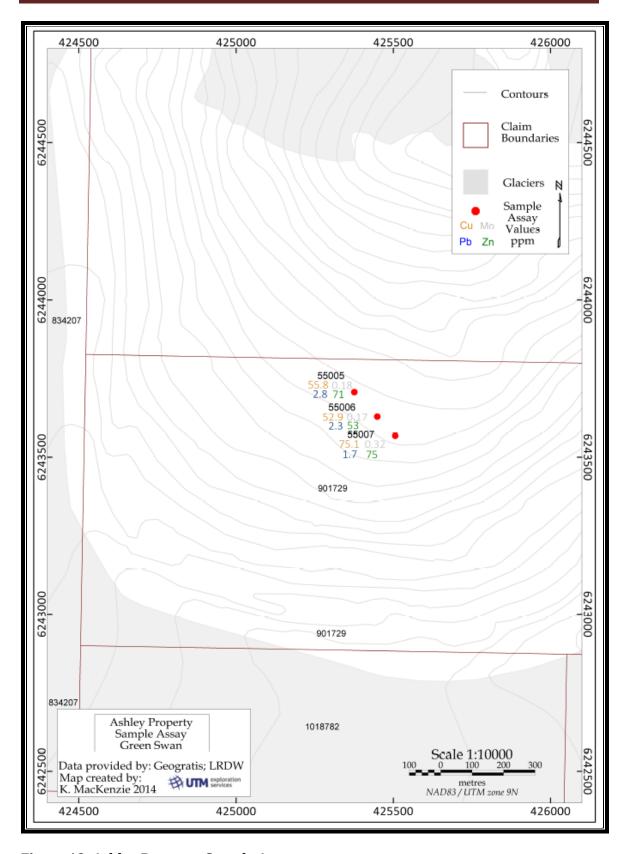


Figure 19: Ashley Property Sample Assays

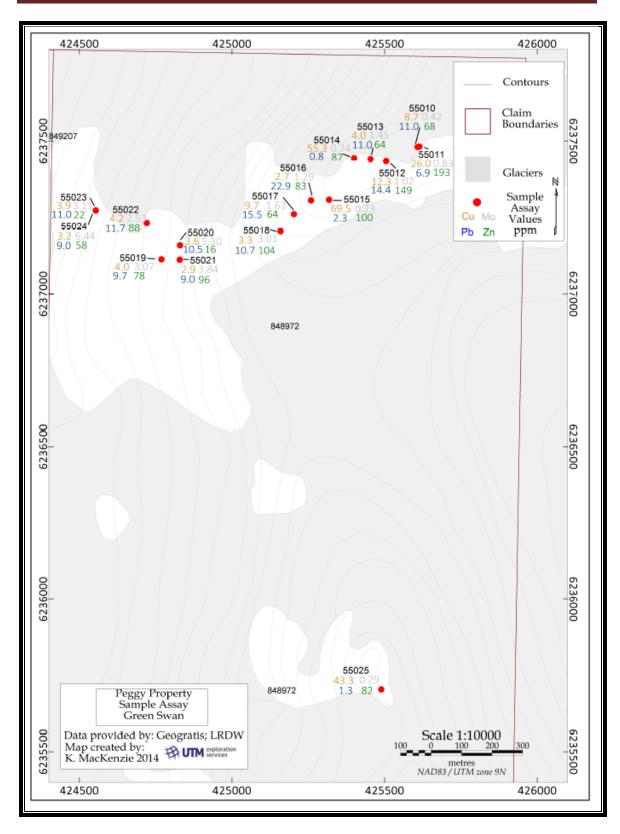


Figure 20: Peggy Property North Sample Assays

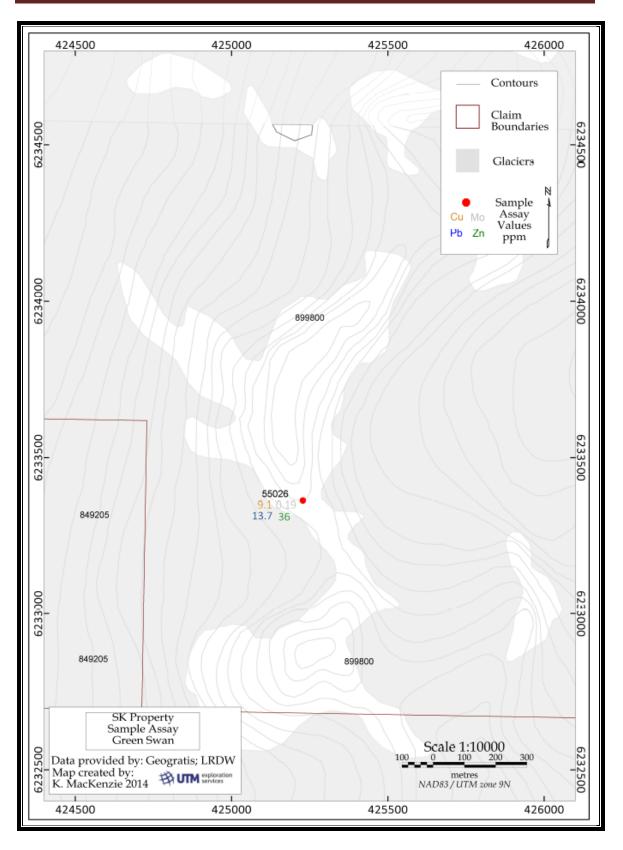


Figure 21: Peggy Property South Sample Assays

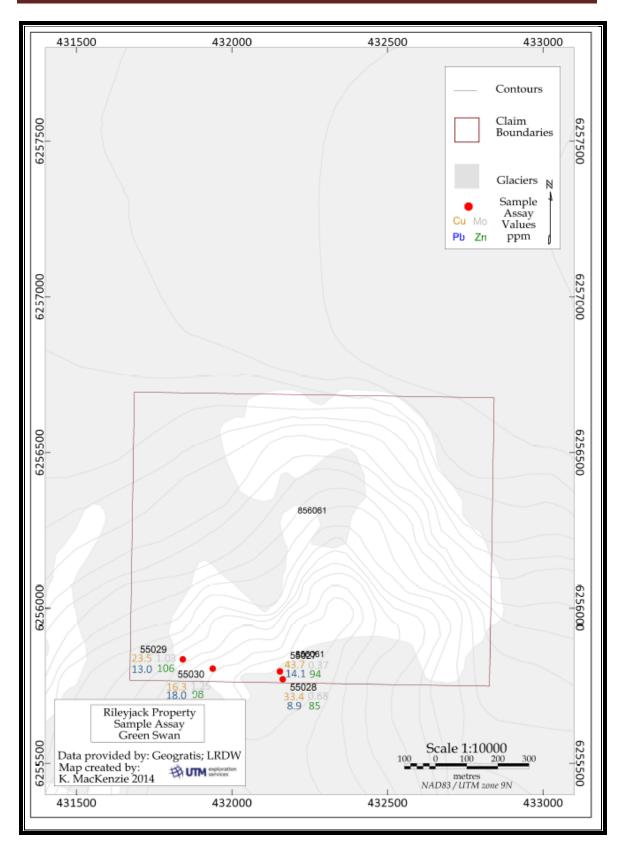


Figure 22: Rileyjack Property Sample Assays

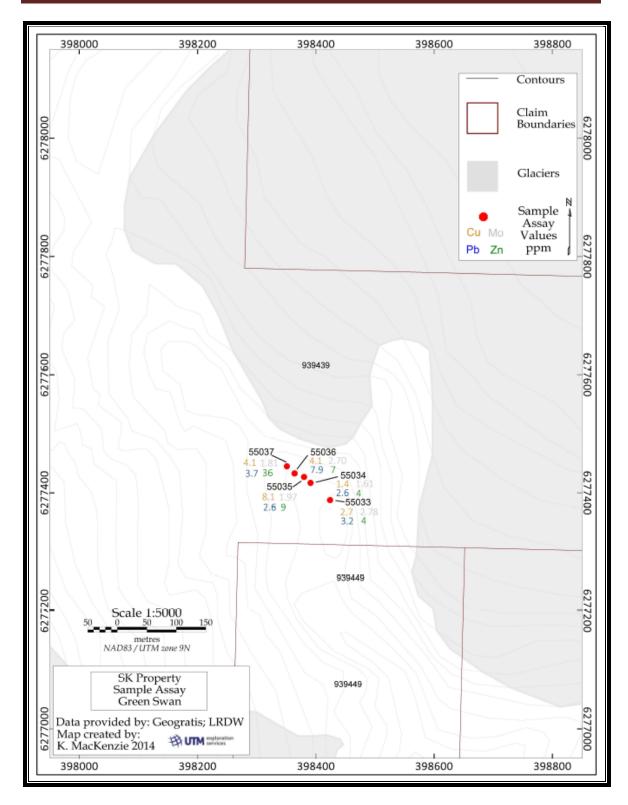


Figure 23: SK Property Northwest Sample Assays

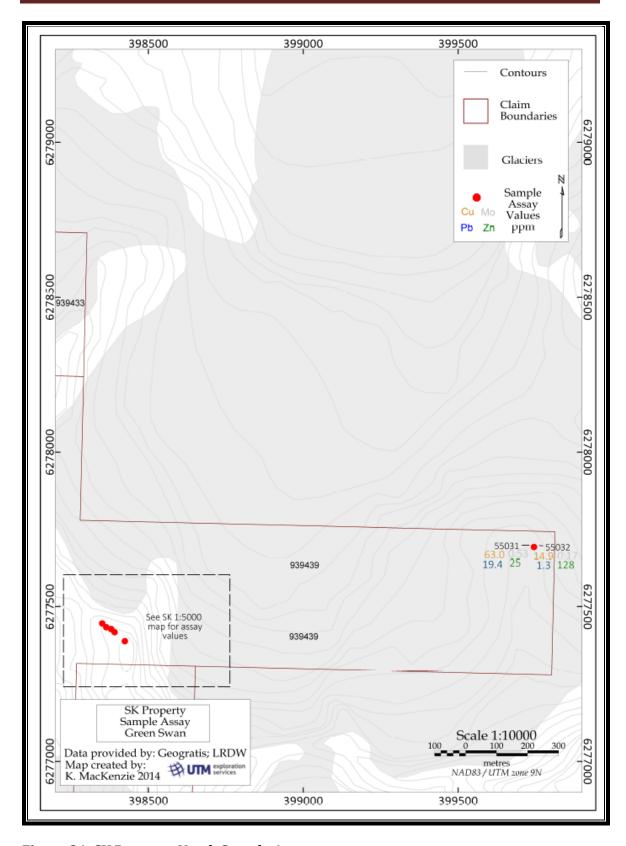


Figure 24: SK Property North Sample Assays

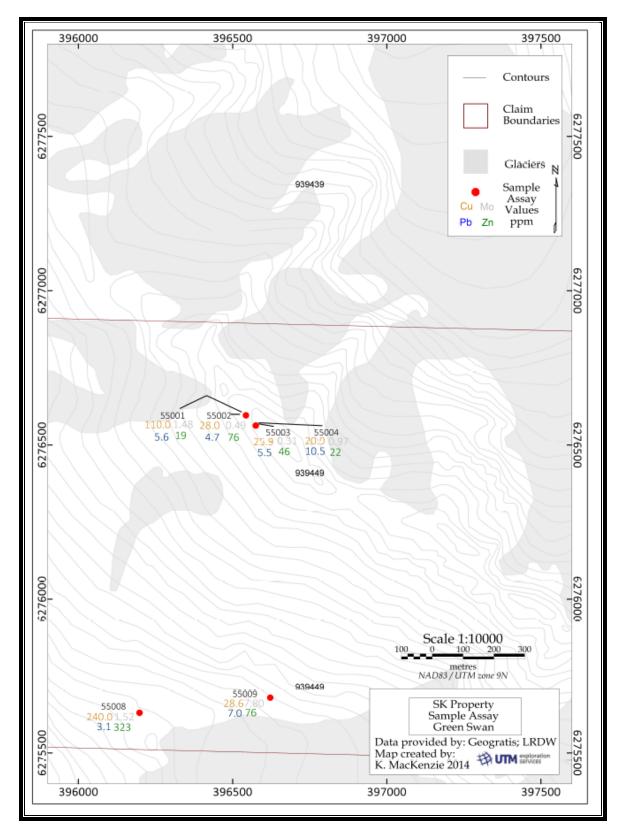


Figure 25: SK Property South Sample Assays

7. SAMPLING

7.1 Sampling Method and Approach

See Sections 6.1 and 6.2 for details of on-site sampling method. After sample collection, sample bags were stored at the base camp at Bob Quinn airstrip in the accommodation of Richard Beck. All rice bags containing samples were then transported by Richard Beck back to Smithers at the end of the program and delivered to the ALS Prep Lab in Terrace, BC. Via Bandstra trucking of Smithers, B.C. Richard Beck filled out all the appropriate paperwork.

7.2 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

ALS dried all of the samples at 60C and then dry seived 100g of each sample to -80 mesh. Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis was requested, along with appropriate tests for overlimits.

Lab methodology is described in Appendix II.

7.3 Data Verification

No standards or blanks were submitted although the labs run their own tests regularly.

7.4 RESULTS

All assay certificates and results may be found in Appendix I.

8. Interpretation and Conclusions

8.1 Green Swan Rock Samples

Historically the MacGold property to the immediate south of the SK claims has produced significant gold numbers; gold that has been identified in similar rock packages that were identified during the June 2013 exploration program; The Peggy claims yielded and extensive +1km x +1km gossanous hillside that appears solely to be made up of volcanic porphyry, gabbroic dykes and possible quartzite. The Peggy claims, in particular this massive gossanous hillside, is immediately adjacent to the Tennyson prospect, a gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper deposit with its own massive (750mx500m) gossanous outcrop that bounds the Berendon glacier to the north; The Ashley claims are situated only a short distance to the immediate north of the Peggy claims and boast a strongly foliated, altered lens like package of moderately mineralized volcanics with lesser strained pillow basalts; and finally the Rileyjack claim sits atop a small protuberance of a hillside that is dominantly covered in hematitic groundmass/volcanic clast conglomerate.

The entire program lasted a total of 6 days inclusive; helicopter was utilized to access the properties and weather and budget constraints kept the program limited in its true potential scope. For these reasons, I believe the assay results represented in this report would be better over a longer, more focused and pinpointed exploration program. SK and

Peggy claims were the most exciting rocks to be found on the 5 properties visited during this short program. SK, being situated directly and contiguously north of the MacGold claims holds still greater potential and given the few locations that were explored during the June 2013 program, there remains a tonne of land to explore. Peggy, being situated immediately west of the Tennyson deposit and boasting a similar gossanous hillside warrants a greater look over the entire gossanous hillside.

The program budget was very limited, the time frame to work was short and the claim groupings are extensive, so it begs the question, is there more to be found? I believe there is and now that a first pass over the claims has been conducted a 2^{nd} phase of more focused field exploration is warranted.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 2013 program warrant additional programs on select properties and the following work is suggested:

SK Claims:

- Geological mapping throughout entire claims with focus on claims adjoining the MacGold Minfile to the immediate south.
- Rock sampling to accompany mapping program

An estimated \$20,000-\$35,000 exploration program is recommended for the SK

Rileviack Claim:

No additional work is warranted here

Tops Claim:

No additional work is warranted here

Ashley Claims:

 Geological mapping and rock sampling is recommended on the southern claims of the Ashley group with additional focus on the higher peaks along the western flanked glacier

An estimated \$10,000 - \$15,000 exploration program is recommended for the Ashley

Peggy Claims:

- Detailed geological mapping and sampling of the northern claims of the Peggy group
 as this area remains to hold potential despite the lower assay results of the 2013
 program. Alteration and mineralization appears to extend across numerous
 lithologies masking the rock beneath with the same appearance throughout.
 Mapping will potentially allow for greater success in sampling as well as locating
 similarities to the neighbouring Tennyson Deposit.
- Small airborne survey targeting the northern claims only and designed to target deep seated porphyries; magnetics, IP recommended within this survey

An estimated \$80,000-\$120,000 exploration program is recommended for the Peggy group

10. REFERENCES

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Walker, R. (1990): International Kodiak Resources Inc: Geological and Geochemical Summary on the MacGold South claim group, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia; Assessment Report – AR #20736.

11. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard Beck, residing at 4901 Slack Road, Smithers, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am part owner of and currently employed as President and Director of Exploration by:
 - o UTM Exploration Services ltd.
 - o PO BOX 5037
 - o Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0
- I attended Dalhousie University from 1985 to 1989, specializing in geology;
- Between 1987 and 1990, and 1996 to present I have been continuously employed as a junior geologist/project manager/senior exploration geologist in the mineral exploration sector;
- I did visit these properties and supervised the data herein collected

Dated at Smithers, British Columbia, this 16th day of Ocotber, 2014.

S, All

Richard Beck President and Director of Exploration UTM Exploration Services Ltd

12. Cost Statement

| Green Swan Capital | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Sampling Program | | | | | |
| Various Properties | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Personnel (Name)* / Position | Field Days | Days | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Richard Beck - project manager | June 20-25th | 5 | \$450.00 | \$2,250.00 | |
| Chris King - field assistant | June 20-25th | 5 | \$350.00 | \$1,750.00 | |
| | | | | \$4,000.00 | \$4,000.00 |
| Office Studies | List Personnel | Hours | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Report preparation | R.Beck | 16.0 | \$55.00 | \$880.00 | |
| Report preparation | GIS | 6.0 | \$70.00 | \$420.00 | |
| | | | | \$1,300.00 | \$1,300.00 |
| Geochemical Surveying | Number of Samples | No. | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Drill (cuttings, core, etc.) | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Stream sediment | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Soil | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Rock | | 37.0 | \$38.16 | \$1,411.92 | |
| Water | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Biogeochemistry | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Whole rock | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Petrology | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| | | | | \$1,411.92 | \$1,411.92 |
| Transportation | | No. | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Airfare | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Taxi | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| truck rental | | 6.00 | \$100.00 | \$600.00 | |
| kilometers | | 1238.00 | \$0.45 | \$557.10 | |
| ATV | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| fuel | | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Helicopter (hours) | | 14.70 | \$937.24 | \$13,777.43 | |
| Fuel (litres/hour) | | 14.70 | \$179.06 | \$2,632.18 | |
| | | | | \$17,566.71 | \$17,566.71 |
| Accommodation & Food | Rates per day | No. | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Camp | | 4.00 | \$100.00 | \$400.00 | |
| Meals | | 4.00 | \$100.00 | \$400.00 | |
| | | | | \$800.00 | \$800.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Propane | | | | \$0.00 | |
| gasoline | | | | \$0.00 | |
| Field supplies | | | | \$0.00 | |
| pre-field organizing | | 1.00 | \$55.00 | \$55.00 | |
| | | | | \$55.00 | \$55.00 |
| TOTAL Expenditures | w/o taxes | | | | \$25,133.63 |
| | | | | | |

| i | Green Swan Capital | _ |
|---|--------------------------------|----|
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| | APPENDIX I: ASSAY CERTIFICATES | |
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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: UTM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD. 3176 TATLOW ROAD BOX 5037 SMITHERS BC VOJ 2NO Page: 1 Finalized Date: 19-JUL-2013 Account: UTEX

CERTIFICATE TR13122118

Project:

P.O. No.: 54

This report is for 37 GRAB samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

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

| | ANALYTICAL PROCEDUI | RES |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION | INSTRUMENT |
| Au-ICP21 | Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish | ICP-AES |
| ME-MS61 | 48 element four acid ICP-MS | |

To: UTM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD. ATTN: RICHARD BECK 3176 TATLOW ROAD BOX 5037 SMITHERS BC VOJ 2NO

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Sample Description | Method Analyte Units LOR | WEI-21 Recyd Wt. kg 0.02 | ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01 | ME-MS61 Al % 0.01 | ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2 | ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10 | ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05 | ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01 | ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01 | ME-M\$61 Cd ppm 0.02 | ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01 | ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1 | ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1 | ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05 | ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2 | ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01 |
| E055001 E055002 E055003 E055004 E055005 E055005 E055007 E055008 E055008 E055008 E055010 | | 1.97 2.82 2.03 2.11 2.30 2.60 2.41 1.55 1.81 2.47 | 0.20 0.03 0.12 0.14 0.13 0.08 0.07 0.43 0.15 0.11 | 4.79 5.53 7.86 6.52 5.74 5.59 7.16 7.32 7.41 3.13 | 5.7 <5 1.0 0.8 36.7 119.0 4.7 0.2 2.7 <5 | 290 210 2060 430 620 830 750 5130 1370 300 | 0.77 0.57 2.24 0.91 0.55 0.66 0.67 0.93 0.89 0.68 | 6.11 0.10 0.07 0.07 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.43 0.02 0.02 | 2.03 18.55 3.25 3.03 7.39 7.94 7.65 2.44 2.83 14.75 | 0.12 0.28 0.10 0.06 0.13 0.08 0.11 2.21 0.16 0.20 | 17.80 19.65 29.8 21.5 12.70 12.65 17.60 39.5 34.1 52.3 | 5.8 11.6 7.1 0.9 14.2 22.2 35.6 8.8 10.9 7.9 | 14 13 58 15 31 148 160 13 15 3 | 0.96 1.16 0.30 0.65 1.68 4.15 2.16 1.80 0.55 1.95 | 110.0 28.0 25.9 20.9 55.8 52.9 75.1 240 28.6 8.7 | 1.33 5.16 2.99 1.30 5.81 5.45 6.35 4.78 4.90 8.23 7.87 |
| E055011 E055012 E055013 E055014 E055015 E055016 E055017 E055018 E055019 E055019 | | 2.44 1.82 1.84 2.53 2.37 2.15 2.12 2.53 2.21 3.39 | 0.16 0.36 0.13 0.05 0.08 0.19 0.32 0.29 0.27 | 5.79 6.25 5.79 6.25 5.00 7.54 | 8.1 1.8 1.2 6.1 2.0 23.7 114.5 12.0 7.2 21.3 | 1120 1290 300 380 1850 2170 1870 2180 2620 | 1.02 2.43 2.23 0.37 0.32 1.54 1.85 1.77 2.38 1.96 | 0.09 0.31 0.10 0.02 0.02 0.10 0.06 0.03 0.01 0.19 | 1.81 0.44 0.16 6.14 3.39 0.03 0.03 0.16 0.02 0.01 | 0.75 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.20 0.23 0.04 0.18 0.11 | 49.8 90.0 69.7 7.25 4.58 48.6 61.8 45.4 74.4 57.1 | 18.6 1.0 1.2 41.7 46.8 0.7 0.2 0.4 0.3 | 16 1 3 86 365 14 8 7 19 | 1.56 9.43 6.55 1.07 3.68 2.48 1.64 2.13 4.64 3.02 | 26.0 12.3 4.0 55.3 69.5 2.7 9.7 3.3 4.0 3.6 | 7.87 3.26 2.21 7.13 5.77 1.90 3.63 2.09 1.88 1.64 |
| E055021 E055022 E055023 E055024 E055025 E055026 E055026 E055028 E055028 | | 2.34 2.32 3.53 1.68 2.09 2.64 2.55 3.15 2.40 | 0.23 0.24 0.27 0.22 0.03 0.02 0.10 0.07 0.18 | 6.44 5.90 5.60 4.49 7.67 6.87 8.87 8.85 8.21 | 17.2 13.9 18.9 118.5 1.2 4.1 2.2 5.5 9.0 | 2990 1260 2490 1280 80 360 1250 1310 760 | 1.75 1.84 1.51 0.78 0.21 2.26 2.43 1.09 | 0.02 0.04 0.01 0.03 0.02 0.07 0.07 0.07 | 0.05 1.39 0.28 0.01 6.10 5.22 1.32 4.62 0.94 | 0.10 0.21 0.02 0.05 0.16 0.07 0.08 0.36 0.10 | 51.7 49.0 42.0 41.7 4.03 15.00 44.5 35.6 54.3 | 0.2 0.8 1.2 1.1 44.8 6.5 11.6 20.5 | 5 1 4 6 134 23 3 19 12 | 2.54 5.61 2.13 1.36 0.62 0.50 6.86 4.06 1.13 | 2.9 4.2 3.9 3.2 43.3 9.1 43.7 33.4 23.5 | 1.64 2.23 1.61 3.12 7.27 4.03 4.13 7.55 7.37 |
| E055030 E055031 E055032 E055033 E055034 E056035 | | 3.00 2.39 3.16 1.83 2.18 2.04 | 0.13 0.78 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.05 | 8.05 6.14 5.01 6.82 6.68 6.13 | 15.5 24.0 <5 4.0 18.4 11.8 33.1 | 660 1230 310 610 580 330 | 1.54 1.06 1.13 0.84 0.92 0.63 | 0.02 0.07 0.01 0.63 0.07 0.44 | 0.90 0.40 11.20 0.08 0.06 0.07 | 0.12 0.03 0.12 <0.02 <0.02 <0.02 | 55.0 37.3 59.6 38.6 40.3 30.4 | 9.1 7.2 45.5 0.4 0.1 0.5 | 27 16 216 <1 <1 6 | 1.15 1.85 3.94 0.32 0.46 0.21 | 16.3 63.0 14.9 2.7 1.4 8.1 | 6.21 5.08 6.58 1.98 1.37 2.21 1.78 2.13 |
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^{*****} See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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| Minera | 115 | | | | | | | | C | ERTIFIC | CATE O | F ANAL | YSIS | TR131 | 22118 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Sample Description | Method Analyte Units LOR | ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1 | ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002 | ME-MS61 S % 0.01 | ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05 | ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1 | ME-MS61 Se ppm 1 | ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2 | ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2 | ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05 | ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05 | ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.2 | ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005 | ME-MS61 TI ppm 0.02 | ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1 | ME-MS61 V ppm 1 |
| E055001 E055002 E055003 E055004 E055005 E055006 E055006 E055008 E055009 E055011 E055011 | | 71.9 35.6 47.0 73.0 32.6 56.7 34.8 86.4 44.4 20.4 33.2 | <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 | 0.01 0.13 0.11 0.05 0.02 0.09 0.05 0.43 0.81 0.12 | 0.42 1.04 0.21 0.32 46.6 24.3 2.03 1.22 0.74 11.85 | 2.7 13.6 13.7 3.3 32.5 29.8 39.0 12.4 20.8 14.9 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0.2 0.4 0.9 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 0.7 0.6 | 101.0 904 1120 115.0 367 470 538 357 493 250 51.6 48.7 | 0.20 0.06 1.81 0.84 0.19 0.27 0.38 0.36 0.26 | 3.80 0.07 0.20 0.14 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 0.07 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 | 9.0 0.9 2.7 7.8 0.8 0.8 1.1 5.4 4.7 2.2 | 0.063 0.298 0.455 0.201 0.368 0.396 0.508 0.333 0.411 0.379 0.709 | 0.32 0.16 0.31 0.45 0.22 0.30 0.75 0.28 0.23 | 3.2 0.4 2.8 2.7 0.3 0.6 0.6 2.2 2.2 1.3 | 30 167 161 54 204 172 246 108 205 94 |
| E055012 E055013 E055014 E055016 E055016 E055017 E055018 E055019 E055020 | | 97.5 4.4 15.1 101.0 77.6 78.5 83.3 90.3 | <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 | 0.02 0.01 0.04 0.01 0.03 0.34 0.40 0.86 0.36 | 4.33 5.04 0.96 0.58 20.6 47.0 35.3 11.50 19.00 | 7.0 8.5 41.2 25.8 2.6 6.0 4.5 8.4 3.9 | 1 1 1 1 4 41 41 41 1 | 3.8 0.4 0.4 3.4 2.6 1.9 3.8 2.5 | 48.7 41.6 143.5 76.5 69.6 68.3 32.9 114.0 54.4 | 0.89 0.12 0.07 0.81 0.80 0.57 0.97 0.73 | <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 | 7.4 6.3 0.5 0.4 11.8 6.4 4.7 7.1 6.2 | 0.167 0.480 0.403 0.086 0.232 0.183 0.276 0.193 | 0.53 0.60 0.06 0.10 1.86 0.67 0.73 1.38 2.56 | 2.8 0.3 0.2 5.6 2.1 1.5 2.6 2.8 | 1 9 258 180 12 3 3 4 4 |
| E055021 E055022 E055023 E055024 E055026 E055026 E055027 E055027 E055028 E055029 | | 81.4 78.1 82.4 80.6 2.0 14.7 47.3 23.5 22.5 | <0.002 0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 | 0.74 0.77 0.67 0.08 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 2.38 2.14 | 7.98 6.87 5.79 20.6 0.58 3.64 0.81 0.61 1.44 | 5.4 5.2 4.5 4.8 35.2 9.8 10.6 31.0 22.0 | 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 | 2.0 2.5 1.8 1.3 0.3 0.7 1.2 1.2 2.3 | 104.5 79.4 92.0 33.7 217 2120 528 985 251 333 | 0.74 0.68 0.64 0.58 0.05 0.23 0.56 0.38 0.67 | <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 | 5.3 5.7 4.9 4.8 0.3 2.5 7.5 3.6 5.8 4.6 | 0.227 0.194 0.258 0.177 0.348 0.164 0.305 0.568 0.737 0.787 | 1.78 1.19 1.64 1.48 0.03 0.11 0.29 0.19 0.31 0.24 | 2.0 4.9 4.1 3.5 0.2 2.0 2.5 1.3 1.4 | 5 22 10 11 249 176 87 316 139 |
| E055030 E055031 E055032 E055033 E055034 E055035 E055036 E055037 | | 26.9 17.9 35.3 44.4 17.1 62.1 10.9 | 0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 <0.002 | 1.56 0.17 0.19 0.16 0.16 0.54 0.06 | 1.22 3.07 0.39 0.54 0.66 0.70 25.4 1.01 | 24.0 19.1 14.6 13.3 13.5 10.6 15.1 11.0 | 2 5 1 2 1 1 | 2.2 1.2 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.4 2.3 | 279 328 40.8 60.1 55.2 57.7 77.5 | 0.74 1.02 2.55 0.31 0.27 0.25 0.33 0.29 | 0.06 <0.05 0.47 0.14 0.05 0.34 0.06 | 2.0 2.1 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.2 | 0.612 1.240 0.158 0.161 0.149 0.173 0.157 | 0.16 0.08 0.17 0.19 0.10 0.58 0.07 | 1.4 0.5 1.0 0.9 1.0 | 143 133 1 1 1 1 |

^{*****} See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: UTM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD. 3176 TATLOW ROAD BOX 5037 SMITHERS BC VOJ 2NO Page: 2 - D Total # Pages: 2 (A - D) Plus Appendix Pages Finalized Date: 19-JUL-2013 Account: UTEX

| Minerals | | | | | | | CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR13122118 |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TRIST22118 |
| | Method | ME-MS61 W | ME-MS61 Y | ME-MS61 | ME-MS61 | Au-ICP21 | |
| | Analyte Units | ppm | ppm | Zn | Zr ppm | Au ppm | |
| Sample Description | LOR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.001 | |
| E055001 | | 0.5 | 4.5 | 19 | 50.3 | 0.001 | |
| E055002 | | 0.7 | 16.7 | 76 | 29.3 | 0.001 | |
| E055003 E055004 | | 0.8 | 8.5 | 46 | 39.5 50.7 | <0.001 | |
| E055004 E055005 | | 1.0 1.4 | 6.4 11.3 | 22 71 | 25.1 | 0.004 <0.001 | |
| E055006 | | 2.1 | 12.0 | 53 | 73.4 | 0.001 | |
| E055007 | | 0.3 | 17.6 | 75 | 63.2 | 0.002 | |
| E055008 | | 1.3 | 17.7 | 323 | 66.9 | <0.001 | |
| E055009 E055010 | | 0.7 0.9 | 17.1 58.6 | 76 68 | 85.2 69.3 | <0.001 0.001 | |
| E055011 | | 0.9 | 23.4 | 193 | 113.0 | 0.002 | |
| E055012 | | 2.0 | 53.8 | 149 | 215 | 0.002 | |
| E055013 | | 2.2 | 33.6 | 64 | 166.0 | < 0.001 | |
| E055014 | | 0.1 | 19.3 | 87 | 29.7 | <0.001 | |
| E055015 | | 0.1 | 17.1 | 100 | 33.1 | <0.001 | |
| E055016 | | 2.0 | 33.4 | 83 | 181.5 | <0.001 | |
| E055017 | | 2.7 | 20.0 | 64 | 138.0 | 0.003 | |
| E055018 E055019 | | 4.0 1.7 | 14.8 26.7 | 104 78 | 94.9 150.5 | 0.002 0.002 | |
| E055020 | | 2.3 | 24.3 | 16 | 129.5 | 0.002 | |
| E055021 | | 1.4 | 21.9 | 96 | 145.5 | 0.001 | |
| E055022 | | 1.0 | 45.3 | 88 | 213 | < 0.001 | |
| E055023 | | 1.6 | 23.4 | 22 | 158.0 | 0.001 | |
| E055024 | | 3.8 | 22.1 | 58 | 177.0 | 0.014 | |
| E055025 | | 0.1 | 12.9 | 82 | 22.8 | <0.001 | |
| E055026 E055027 | | 0.3 1.2 | 9.2 18.2 | 36 94 | 33.4 109.5 | 0.001 <0.001 | |
| E055027 E055028 | | 0.5 | 25.1 | . 85 | 43.8 | <0.001 | |
| E055029 | | 0.7 | 41.5 | 106 | 145.0 | 0.005 | |
| E055030 | | 0.8 | 36.2 | 98 | 129.0 | 0.004 | |
| E055031 | | 0.7 | 26.1 | 25 | 100.0 | 0.017 | |
| E055032 | | 0.8 | 18.8 | 128 | 93.7 | 0.001 | |
| E055033 | | 0.9 | 14.4 | 4 | 79.6 | 0.001 | |
| E055034 | | 0.5 | 12.4 | 4 | 74.5 | <0.001 | |
| E055035 | | 0.4 | 10.9 | 9 | 60.4 | 0.001 | |
| E055036 | | 0.6 | 16.8 | 7 | 71.3 | 0.001 | |
| E055037 | | 0.5 | 13.9 | 36 | 62.2 | <0.001 | |
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^{*****} 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: UTM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD. 3176 TATLOW ROAD BOX 5037 SMITHERS BC VOJ 2NO

Page: Appendix 1 Total # Appendix Pages: 1 Finalized Date: 19-JUL-2013 Account: UTEX

| CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS | TR13122118 |
|-------------------------|------------|
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| | CERTIFICATE COMMENTS |
|--------------------|--|
| | ANALYTICAL COMMENTS |
| Applies to Method: | REE's may not be totally soluble in this method. ME-MS61 |
| Applies to Method: | Interference: Samples with Ca>10% on ICP-MS As. ICP-AES As results reported (5 ppm DL) ME-MS61 |
| | LABORATORY ADDRESSES |
| Applies to Method: | Processed at ALS Terrace located at 2912 Molitor Street, Terrace, BC, Canada. CRU-31 CRU-QC LOG-22 PUL-31 PUL-QC SPL-21 WEI-21 |
| Applies to Method: | Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. Au-ICP21 ME-MS61 |
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| APPENDIX II: LAB METHODOLOGIES | |
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FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Au-ICP21 and Au-ICP22

FIRE ASSAY FUSION ICP-AES FINISH

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSPG1 & FA-FUSPG2)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

| METHOD CODE | ELEMENT | SYMBOL | HIMITE | SAMPLE WEIGHT (G) | | UPPER LIMIT | DEFAULT OVERLIMIT METHOD |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Au-ICP21 | Gold | Au | ppm | 30 | 0.001 | 10 | Au-AA25 |
| Au-ICP22 | Gold | Au | ppm | 50 | 0.001 | 10 | Au-AA26 |

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GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

ME-ICP61

TRACE LEVEL METHODS USING CONVENTIONAL ICP- AES ANALYSIS

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

HNO, -HClO, -HF-HCl digestion, HCl Leach (GEO-4ACID)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

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

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "near- total" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

| ELEMENT | SYMBOL | UNITS | LOWER LIMIT | UPPER LIMIT | DEFAULT OVER- LIMIT METHOD |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Silver | Ag | ppm | 0.5 | 100 | Ag-0G62 |
| Aluminum | Al | 96 | 0.01 | 50 | |
| Arsenic | As | ppm | 5 | 10,000 | |
| Barium | Ва | ppm | 10 | 10,000 | |
| Beryllium | Ве | ppm | 0.5 | 1,000 | |
| Bismuth | Ві | ppm | 2 | 10,000 | |
| Calcium | Ca | 96 | 0.01 | 50 | |
| Cadmium | Cd | ppm | 0.5 | 500 | |
| Cobalt | Со | ppm | 1 | 10,000 | Co-0G62 |
| Chromium | Cr | ppm | 1 | 10,000 | |
| Copper | Cu | ppm | 1 | 10,000 | Cu-OG62 |
| Iron | Fe | % | 0.01 | 50 | |
| Gallium | Ga | ppm | 10 | 10,000 | |
| Potassium | K | 96 | 0.01 | 10 | |
| Lanthanum | La | ppm | 10 | 10,000 | |
| Magnesium | Mg | % | 0.01 | 50 | |
| Manganese | Mn | ppm | 5 | 10,0000 | |

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| | APPENDIX III: ROCK SAMPLE PHOTOS | |
| | AI I ENDIA III. NOCK SAMI LE I 110103 | |
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