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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: MAGNETOMETER & VLF SURVEYS

TOTAL COST: 32,794.12

AUTHOR(S): Charlotte A. Thibaud

SIGNATURE(S): Thibaud

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

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

PROPERTY NAME: MELBA

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): CLAIMS 513923, 512061, 513944

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS

NTS/BCGS: 92I10 / 92I.058

LATITUDE: 50° 30' 46" LONGITUDE: 120° 30' 21" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) GRANT CROOKER
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 404
2552 Upper Bench Rd, Keremeos, B C V0X 1N0

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

MAILING ADDRESS:
3750 West 49th Ave
Vancouver, BC V6N 3T8

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Area is centered at the contact between Nicola Group volcanics and Nicola Horst w. Qtz stockwork and intrusions within the volcanics

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
6711, 7244, 21793, 22626, 26417

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	13.2 Kms	513923, 512061, 513944	
Electromagnetic	13.2 Kms	513923, 512061, 513944	
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
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)	10.0	513923, 512061, 513944	
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	32794.12

Assessment Report Prepared for Max Investments Inc.

Melba Property - Lac Le Jeune Project

Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada
Latitude: 50° 31' N Longitude: 120° 30' W

BCGS SHEET: 92I.058

NTS SHEET: 92I10

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

Survey conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd.
March 2014

Report prepared by
Charlotte Thibaud
April 2014

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Summary

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to carry out a ground magnetometer coupled with very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys on a portion of the Melba property (claims 513923, 512061 and 513944), in the vicinity of the Highland Valley and Iron Mask porphyry deposits. The area has been extensively explored for copper and gold mineralization, generally found in the alteration halo formed where the Quesnellia volcanic rock group, Nicola Group, is intruded by later-stage volcanics.

Several occurrences of intrusions are outcropping on the Melba property and a good correlation could be found between the general location of those showings and the geophysical responses exhibited by an airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys flown over the property in 2013. The ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys carried by SJ Geophysics Ltd. were expected to provide a more detailed geophysical signature associated with the known showings and potentially detect additional features of interest. The magnetometer survey is expected to help delineate possible lithological contacts while the VLF data will help detecting conductive structures.

Both ground surveys successfully outlined the trends detected by the airborne program yet offered a more detailed delineation of the features of interest. It is consequently recommended to extend both ground surveys so to get a full coverage of the magnetic highs shown by the airborne magnetometer data. Ultimately a 3D inversion of the magnetometer data, both airborne and ground, would provide a better picture of the magnetic anomalies geometry.

A 3DIP-Resistivity survey is also recommended to detect any disseminated sulphide associated with any potential porphyry copper deposit within the property.

Eventually the geophysical results combined with more detailed geological mapping will greatly help to find more zones of interest.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present a succinct interpretation of the data collected during the ground magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys carried out by SJ Geophysics Ltd. over a portion of the Melba property in March 2014. The survey grid covers an area of approximately 2.2 km by 400 m centred on mineralized showing areas mapped during previous geological work. Chapters 2 through 5 were borrowed from a technical report written by John R. Kerr, P.Eng, in March of 2013. Chapters 6 and 7 were borrowed from the logistics report produced by SJ Geophysics Ltd. in March 2014 after their ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.

Units of measure in this report are metric. Monetary amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Maps are presented in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83); the tenures lie in Zone 10.

2. Property Description and Location

The Melba property (Property) consists of eight contiguous mineral claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) of the Province of British Columbia, comprising 3,596.2 hectares (Figure 1).

All of the claims are recorded in the name of Grant F. Crooker, who is also the beneficial owner. Mr. Crooker has entered into an option agreement dated December 18, 2012 with Essex Minerals Inc., whereby Essex can earn a 100% unconditional interest in the property by paying $120,000 and issuing 100,000 shares to the vendor, and completing $350,000 of valid exploration expenditures over the option period.. The claims are subject to a 2%NSR interest, which can be purchased at any time by Essex for $2.0 million.

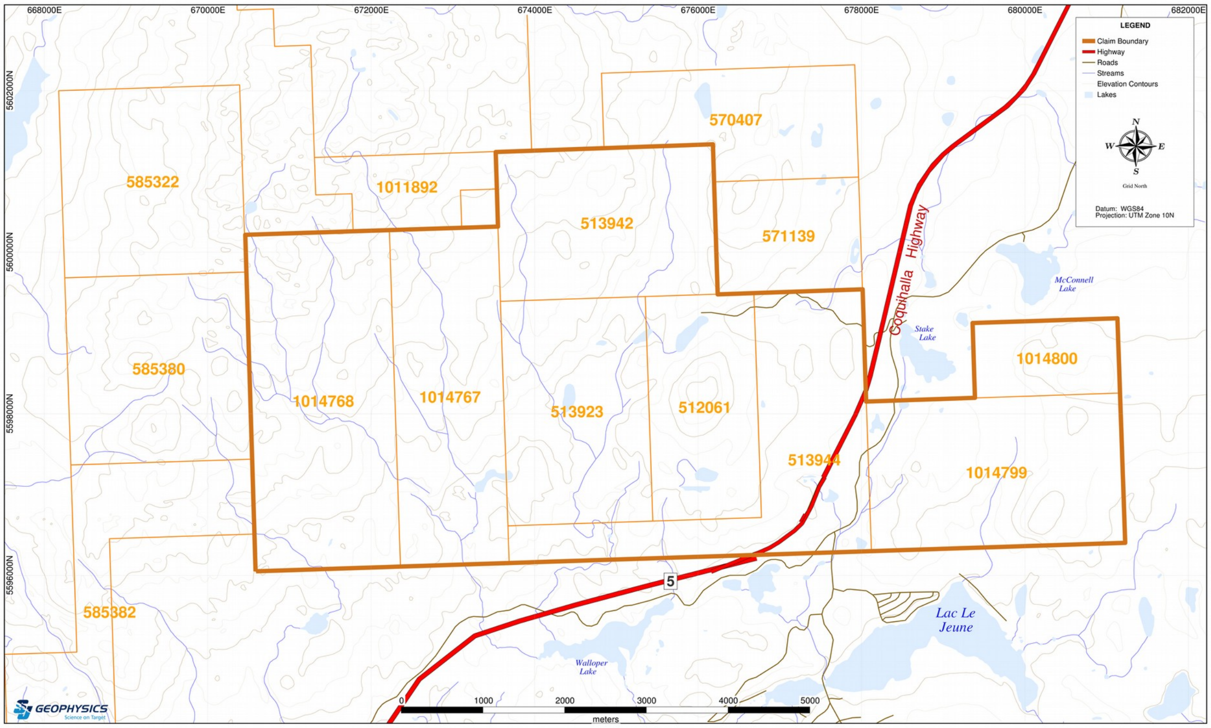


Figure 1: Claim map for the Melba Property.

The following table lists the eleven claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

Tenure No	No Cells	Area (h/a)	Expiry Date
512061	15	369.1	Nov 15, 2018
513923	20	493.2	Nov 15, 2018
513942	20	493.0	Nov 15, 2017
513944	23	575.5	Nov 15, 2017
1014767	22	554.8	Nov 25, 2017
1014768	30	739.8	Nov 25, 2017
1014799	23	575.5	Nov 26, 2017
1014800	8	164.4	Nov 26, 2017
Total	161	**3,596.2**	

Table 1: Claims description

Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on March 6, 2013

**All claims located under current Cell Grid System (CGS - online paper staking)*

Surface rights do affect the property. The Lac Le Jeune cross-country ski lodge is located 1.5 km south of the property, and several private lots exist on the lake shore. There are private lots on Walloper Lake, located 500 meters southwest of the property. Areas around Stake Lake and

McConnell Lake are designated as protected areas and are not available for claim location. Lands in the area of the property are under lease for cross-country ski trails, logging and cattle grazing. Arrangements with these leaseholders will have to be made to conduct exploration programs.

The Melba Property is located in the Interior Plateau area of south central British Columbia, 30 kilometers south of Kamloops, about 20 kilometers east of Logan Lake and 40 kilometers north of Merritt (see Figure 2). The property is located in NTS sheet 92I/7E, 9W and 10E, and has geographic coordinates 50 degrees 31.5 minutes north and 120 degrees and 32.2 minutes east. The property mineral claims are situated north of Lac Le Jeune Lake.

Figure 2: Overview map of the Melba Property located in Kamloops, BC, Canada

3. Accessibility, climate, infrastructure and physiography

The Coquihalla Highway #5 transects the eastern portion of the property in a north-south direction. Access to all areas of the property is possible by the Logan Lake Highway #97D and by well-maintained logging roads to all corners of the property (Figure 3).

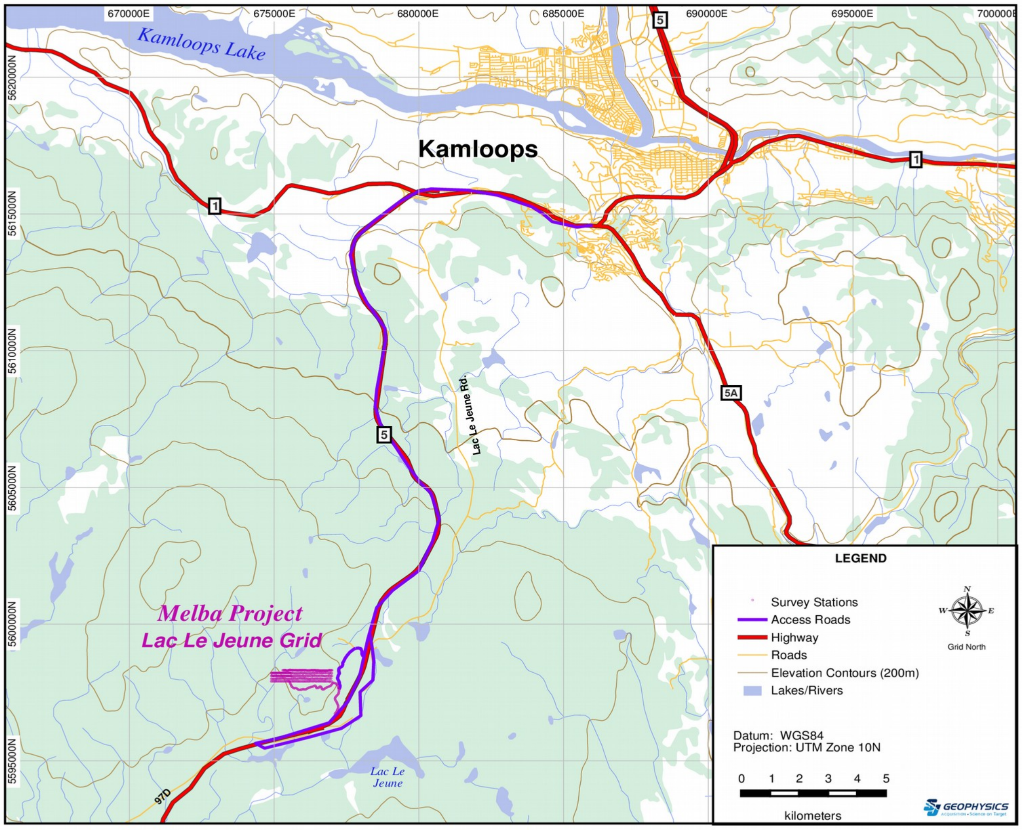


Figure 3: Location map for the Melba Property.

The Logan Lake Highway leaves the Coquihalla Highway at Lac Le Jeune, 20 kilometers south of Kamloops. The main mineral showing areas are accessed by forest access roads, leaving the old Lac Le Jeune highway 3 kilometers north of Lac Le Jeune at Stake Lake, and then west along the Lodgepole Lake road for 0.5 km and then south along the Walloper Creek road for 1.2 km. A 4x4dirt road heads west 2.5 – 3 kilometers to the Tent, Melba and Vein showings.

The terrain on the Melba Property is moderate, with gentle rolling topography, cut by a few steep sided gullies formed as melt-water channels in glacial overburden. Total property relief is about 450 meters, ranging from 1325 meters along the southern boundary of the property to 1775 meters in the two small knolls in the central and eastern portion of the property. Forest cover was originally nearly complete, made up almost exclusively of lodge-pole pine with local spruce, fir, balsam and willows, and a few scattered aspen groves. A large proportion of the claim area has been clear cut logged within the last several decades. There are several small streams, some of them ephemeral, and small lakes on the property.

Climatic conditions are typical of the southern plateau regions. Summers are warm and generally dry; winters are cold but snowfall is light to moderate. Most of the property is snow-free from April to November. Normal surface exploration and drilling programs should be completed during this period. Development drilling and mine development can be completed over a longer period of the year, and mining can be accomplished 12 months of the year.

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within a radius of 50 kilometers of the property in the small interior cities and towns. The nearest center with significant services is Kamloops, served by the main lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and has a well-facilitated airport, with regular airline service to Vancouver. Merritt and Logan Lake also provide services and labor common to the mining industry.

The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs. There are no apparent environmental concerns. Large-scale mining is common to the area, as the world class mines of the Highland Valley are situated 30 – 40 kilometers to the west and the Afton mine is located 20 kilometers to the north.

There are no permits required to complete the proposed program.

4. Exploration History

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Kamloops-Ashcroft-Merritt area over the past 100 years The mineral deposits and occurrences in the region surrounding the Melba Project property are the Highland Valley and Iron Mask porphyry deposits. The Highland Valley district is located 40 kilometres west of the Melba Project property and the Highland Valley Copper mine is a world class copper producer. The past and present producing deposits associated with the Highland Valley porphyries are the Valley, Lornex, Bethlehem and

Highmont. Other significant occurrences in the area are JA, Krain and South Seas. Exploration which developed the Highland Valley into the copper producing region it is today was initiated by ASARCO Inc. in 1956 at Bethlehem (mined out, 1982).

The Iron Mask district is located 15 kilometres north-east of the Melba Project property. Production from the district first occurred in 1904 to 1928 from underground operations at the Iron Mask and Erin deposits. The Iron Mask district was revived with the discovery of the Afton copper-gold porphyry deposit in the early 1970s. The Afton deposit produced 22 million tonnes grading 0.91% copper and 0.67 gram/tonne gold from 1977 to 1990. New Gold Inc. acquired the New Afton project in 1999 and conducted large scale drilling programs starting in 2000 to 2007. In 2007, New Gold Inc. announced that the Main Zone underground mineral reserves of 44,400,000 tonnes grading 0.98% copper, 0.72 gram/tonne gold and 2.27 grams/tonne silver.

The first recorded exploration on the Melba Project property was the early 1970's. However, several old hand dug pits have been found on the property indicating prospecting in earlier years.

4.1. Pre – 2010 Exploration Programs

Exploration programs were conducted on the property during the period 1971 – 2008 by several unrelated operators. In summary, 33 drill holes were completed totalling some 2,563 meters. Limited geochemistry, geophysical and geological mapping programs were also completed. Results of all programs are well documented as assessment reports. Most historical work of any significance (drilling and trenching) was completed on the Melba and Tent showings.

4.2. 2013 Airborne Geophysical Program

In January, 2013, Essex Minerals Inc. commissioned a 702 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Canadian Mine Geophysics (CMG) of Rockwood, Ontario. The survey covered all of the property area and was flown on lines spaced at 75 meter intervals. Collected data includes magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometrics (Uranium, Thorium and Potassium).

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential, unmapped intrusive bodies. The interpretation of radiometric data is useful in identifying areas of high secondary potassic alteration and supporting interpreted airborne magnetic lineaments. The VLF-EM survey assists in the interpretation of structures.

Lines were spaced at 75 meters intervals and oriented in an east/west direction. This direction crosses all of the major structures of the project area, and was considered the best optimum survey orientation for the property.

The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the property boundary. There is a reasonable correlation of the geophysical properties to the known mineral occurrences, and a good correlation of geophysical properties to geological features. Therefore this data provides a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential.

4.3. Drilling

There is recorded reference of historical diamond and percussion drilling having been completed on the Melba property. It is believed that 24 diamond drill holes (1,723 m) and nine percussion drill holes (840 m) have been drilled on the property totalling some 2563 meters. The nature and size of diamond drill cores obtained from these programs vary in size from NQ (4.5 com diameter) to HQ (6 cm diameter). The data is compiled in several referenced assessment reports. Fourteen of the diamond drill holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Melba showing, eight were drilled in the vicinity of the Tent showing and two were drilled in the extreme eastern portion of the property. The percussion drill holes tested geochemical targets in the northern and southern area of the claims, in areas of deep overburden.

The results have been reviewed and indications that intersected bodies of mineralization have not yielded economic contents of valuable minerals, therefore a resource in compliance with NI43-101 standards has not been discovered on the property to date.

The best intersections were located on the Tent showing reporting 0.171 g/tAu over 44 meters and 0.248 g/tAu over 18 meters. All the remaining core and reported cutting did not contain values of economic significance.

5. Geology

5.1. Regional Settings

The Melba Project property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera and is part of Quesnellia, consisting of volcanic and intrusive rocks that range in age from Triassic to Miocene. The main structural feature on the property is the Clapperton fault, which is a northeast trending structure that separates the Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks to the west and the Jurassic intrusive and metamorphic rocks to the east. The eastern portion is referred to as the Nicola Horst, a complex of metamorphic Nicola Group rocks and intrusions. The metamorphic rocks are amphibolites, foliated diorite, mylonite and chlorite schist. The intrusive rocks are granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, and ultramafic rocks (dunite, wehrlite, pyroxenite). The western portion is the Nicola Group of volcanic rocks, consisting of intermediate to mafic breccias and tuffs containing augite. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by gabbro and granodiorite. The overlapping rocks are Miocene basalts. Thick accumulations of unconsolidated overburden cover much of the Melba Project property area.

5.2. Property Geology

The Melba Project property surface and drill geology is displayed in more detail on Figure 4. Outcrop on the Melba Project property is generally sparse and exists along logging roads and in areas of higher relief. The property is mainly covered with accumulations (up to 40 meters) of overburden and glacial till.

The principal rock types underlying the property are the eastern facies volcanic and minor sediments of the Triassic Nicola Group. Rocks are mainly an irregular zoned schistose tuff unit, generally grey to green in color. Thin section studies indicate the rock to be made up of a very fine-grained, foliated mixture of biotite, quartz-carbonate, muscovite (sericite) and probably alkali feldspar. The foliation within the tuff unit is predominately north-south. A secondary rock of the Nicola Group is a grey to green, carbonate -silica altered sedimentary unit. It is an aphanitic, light grey-green to beige rock that occasionally has a breccia texture and shows variable alteration varying from strong silicification to strong carbonate alteration. A lapilli tuff unit and is a grey to grey-green weakly foliated tuff has been logged in drill core.

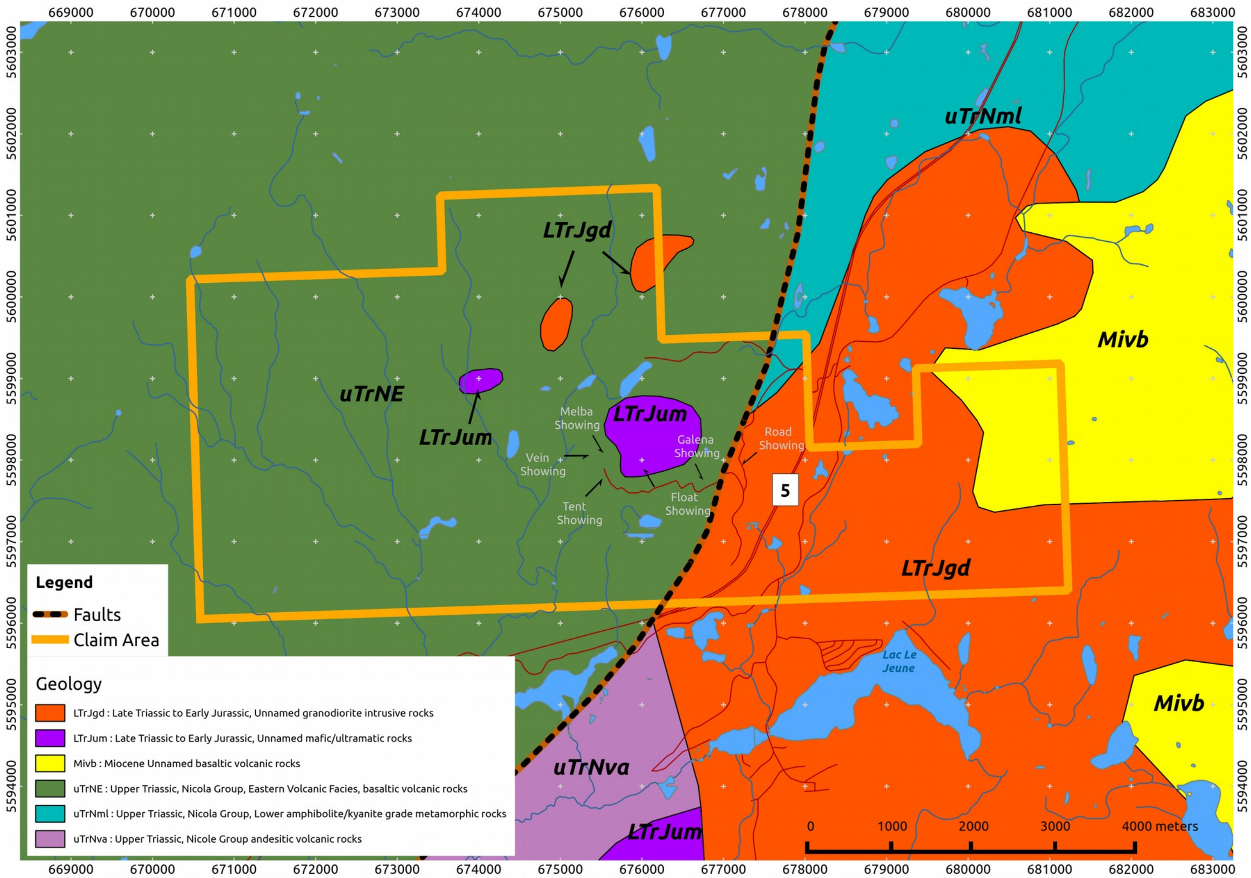


Figure 4: Regional geological map of the Melba Property.

The intrusive rocks on the Melba Project property range in age from the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. The late Triassic calc-alkalic quartz diorite intrusion is a coarse-grained, grey, metamorphosed intrusion and intrudes the Nicola Group rocks along the eastern boundary of the property, east of the Clapperton fault and within the Nicola Horst.

The smaller Late Triassic/Early Jurassic alkalic intrusions, located on the west side of the Clapperton fault, have a variable composition range from gabbro to diorite to monzonite to chalcedonic quartz breccia. From geological mapping, the main basic intrusion appears to be some 3 - 4 square kilometres in area and is located in the central portion of the property. Interpretation of the airborne magnetic data suggests this intrusion is much larger than mapped (extending mainly to the west) in areas of extensive overburden, having a surface area of 12 square kilometers. The intrusion appears as a fine to coarse grained, dark green gabbroic rock, with strongly saussuritized matrix of sericite and epidote. The finer grained gabbroic rock is a dark green gabbro with minor saussuritization of feldspar. Silicified gabbro is a hard, silicified, grey-green gabbro usually with 5 to 50% white quartz veinlets. Most of the gabbro is magnetic, containing varying concentrations of magnetite.

The diorite occurring as small stocks, is a grey-green homogenous fine – medium grained intrusive rock, containing weak propylitic alteration consisting of pyrite, epidote and chlorite. The plagioclase feldspars are commonly saussuritized. The monzonite is a medium grained leucocratic intrusive composed of alkali feldspar and minor mafic minerals. The monzonite occurs in outcrop on the west of the north grid and on the south grid. The unit has been found as float and outcrop on the south grid area.

The chalcedonic quartz breccia is an intrusive and/or a structural-related feature, consisting of fine-grained carbonate, intergrown with minor fine-grained (chalcedonic) quartz, chlorite, and scattered detrital grains of quartz. The breccia is cut by well-defined networks of fine-grained quartz and minor carbonate veinlets.

Overlying all rocks are Miocene basalts. The dominant areas of these are in the north-eastern corner of the claims covering the Triassic calc-alkalic granodiorite. Drilling through these volcanic rocks (1970) indicate thickness of 150 – 250 meters. They are exposed as a fine-grained basalt flow sequence, with some evidence of pillow lavas.

5.3. Structural Geology

The main structural feature transecting the Melba property is the N-S trending Clapperton fault in the eastern portion of the property. This fault covers the full width of the property just to the west of Stake and McConnell Lakes. It divides the property into two geological terranes: to the west the claims are underlain by eastern facies Nicola volcanics intruded by alkali intermediate to basic intrusions. To the east of the fault, the claims are underlain by middle facies Nicola volcanics intruded by large calc-alkalic intermediate batholiths. The age of the fault is uncertain, however is believed to be early Tertiary.

Several smaller N-S trending structures have been mapped on the property, including the structural zone hosting the quartz breccia zone, which is associated with mineralized structures of the Melba Showing. Interpretation of airborne magnetic data confirms the presence of the structure hosting the quartz breccia and has interpreted several other similar N-S trending lineaments, possibly being similar structures.

5.4. Mineralization

Five mineral showings are identified on the property, although several other potential zones have been identified by soil and silt geochemistry. It is understood that all trenches have are sloughed and the showings are not exposed. The following is a brief description and summary of sampling of each showing area (from W.G. Botel, 2009 and a compilation map produced in 2011 by Geotec Consultants Ltd.):

1) The Melba Showing: The Melba showing was exposed in a series of trenches in the chalcedonic breccia. Mineralization is described as epithermal gold in a silicified (chalcedony) north-south trending structure. One trench exposed 28 meters of the silicified breccia, which was subsequently sampled (2008). The structure ranges three to five meters, strikes northerly and dips 45° to 60° west. Fifteen channel cuts samples from this trench returned gold values averaging 53 ppb and ranging from 5 to >1000 ppb and silver averaged 0.6 ppm and ranged from 0.1 to 5.8 ppm. The showing is the most northern showing on the property, located at the northwestern end of the access road.

2) The Tent Showing: The Tent showing is located 350 meters south of the Melba Showing and is exposed in a 38.5 meter trench as carbonate altered, Nicola Group. The fracturing in the trench exposure of the east section contains strong chlorite alteration and weak chalcedonic brecciation within a quartz vein stock-work. Pyrite and fuchsite are present in minor concentrations. The Tent showing sampling of bedrock in trenches returned gold values that ranged from 4 to 335 ppb.

3) The Vein Showing: The Vein Showing is located 100 meters southwest of the Melba showing. A poorly exposed outcrop of quartz and a significant amount of quartz vein float was found at the Vein showing. One sample of the quartz float gave a gold value of 755 ppb. Scattered pieces of quartz vein float have been found over a north-south strike length of 150 meters. The outcrop of the Vein showing varies from 30 to 70 centimeters wide, strikes 207° and appears to be vertical.

4) The Galena Showing: The Galena showing is located approximately 700 meters east of the Melba Showing and chalcedonic breccia float-train and has a significant amount of galena bearing quartz vein float. Most of the float occurs in a 400 meter square area. The pieces of quartz contain up to 3% galena with traces of pyrite and sphalerite. One quartz vein sub-outcrop is poorly exposed but the vein appears to be 15 to 25 centimeters wide, strikes 006° and dips 78°east. Traces of pyrite and galena occur along rusty fractures. Selected float samples of the vein material gave assays up to 40 ppb gold, 94.2 ppm silver, 2 ppm arsenic, 30 ppm copper, >10000 ppm lead and 5901 ppm zinc.

5) The Road Showing: The Road showing is located 1.5 km east of the Melba showing. The only information available on this showing was provided by the map produced by Geotec Consultants Ltd. In 2011. The map indicates that the Road Showing samples returned gold values of 40 ppb and silver values of 3 ppm.

Several other areas of exploration interest have been found as mineralized float, however deep overburden has limited the success of historical exploration. Float samples located by Cominco in the late 1970s are described to be typical Iron Mask type of copper/gold porphyry style mineralization. These samples have not been located in recent programs.

5.5. Deposit Types

The geological environment is suited to host four potential deposit types:

1) Porphyry copper (Au) deposits associated with alkali stocks, similar to those found in the Iron Mask batholtith, 15 kilometers to the north. These deposits will likely occur west of the Clapperton fault associated with the intermediate to basic intrusions. Early programs conducted by Afton and Cominco were exploring for these types of deposits.

2) Porphyry copper (Mo) deposits associated with calc-alkalic stocks, similar to Highland Valley deposits, 40 kilometers to the west. These deposits will likely occur east of the Clapperton fault. Early programs by Canadian Johns-Manville were exploring for these types of deposits.

3) Skarn copper/magnetite deposits associated with the contact phase of the intrusive rocks, similar to the Craigmont deposit located 35 kilometers to the southwest. Skarn mineralization has yet to be identified on the property.

4) Low sulphidation epithermal gold veins and structures. The Melba and Tent showings have previously been described as this style of mineralization (Botel, 2009).

6. Geophysical Techniques

6.1. Magnetic Survey Method

Magnetic intensity measurements are conducted along survey lines (normally on a regular grid) and are used to identify metallic mineralization related to magnetic materials in the ground (e.g., magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types and to identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones. Line and station spacing are usually determined by the size and depth of the exploration targets.

The most common technique used in mineral exploration is to measure the amplitude of the magnetic field using an Overhauser magnetometer. The instrument digitally records the survey line, station, total magnetic field and time of day at each station. After each day of surveying, data are downloaded to a computer for archiving and further processing.

The earth's magnetic field is continually changing (diurnal variations) so field measurements are calibrated to these variations. The most accurate technique is to establish a stationary base station magnetometer to continually monitor and record the magnetic field over the course of a day. The base station and field magnetometers are synchronized on the basis of time and computer software is used to correct the field data for the diurnal variations.

6.2. VLF Method

The VLF method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communications. In radio communications terminology, VLF stands for very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kHz. This is actually very high relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration.

The signals from these powerful radio transmitters induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of miles away. Induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field.

Successful use of VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the VLF station so that the lines of magnetic field from the VLF signal cut the conductor at close to right angles. The secondary field (from the conductor) is added to the primary field (from the transmitter) so that the resultant field is tilted up on one side of the conductor and down on the other. A VLF receiver measures the tilt of the resultant field. Some receivers measure other parameters such as the relative amplitude of the total field (or any component) and the phase between any two components. The tilt angle is sometimes referred to as the in phase component. The phase difference is sometimes referred to as the out of phase or quadrature component.

Interpretation is quite simple and usually conducted on profile plots that compare the component data to the horizontal locations along the survey line. A conductor will be located at the inflection point marking the crossover from positive tilt to negative tile and the maximum in field strength. One cannot make reliable estimates of conductor quality. A rule of thumb depth estimate can be made from the distance between the positive and negative peaks in the tilt angle profile.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method is that the high frequencies results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic highs. It is sometimes impossible to get a powerful enough VLF station to be near the strike of the expected conductor. One way to compensate for this later problem is with the use of portable VLF transmitters. These units have limited power and therefore limited range, but can be positioned to provide optimum geometry for localized surveys.

The major advantages of the VLF method are that it is relatively inexpensive, fast and can be a useful prospecting tool. The tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors aids in the mapping of faults and rock contacts.

7. *Field Logistics and Instrumentation*

7.1. Survey Grid

The survey took place between March 7th and 11th 2014. During this time five east-west oriented lines, labelled 100S through 300N, as well as a portion of the road running south of the grid were surveyed (Figure 5). Lines were extended from stations 2000W to 100E except line 300N that was cut short to the west and ended at station 1600W. Stations were flagged every 50 m. The survey grid established totalled 10.0 line km. The road segments that were surveyed added another 3.2 line km. Magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was completed on 13.2 line km. The survey grid lies within claims 513923, 512061 and 513944.

Line and station labels for the grid were based on UTM coordinates, with the line labels being represented by the last four digits in the UTM northing and the station labels represented by the last four digits in the UTM easting in the NAD27 datum, relative to the previously established baseline which was put in place in this datum.

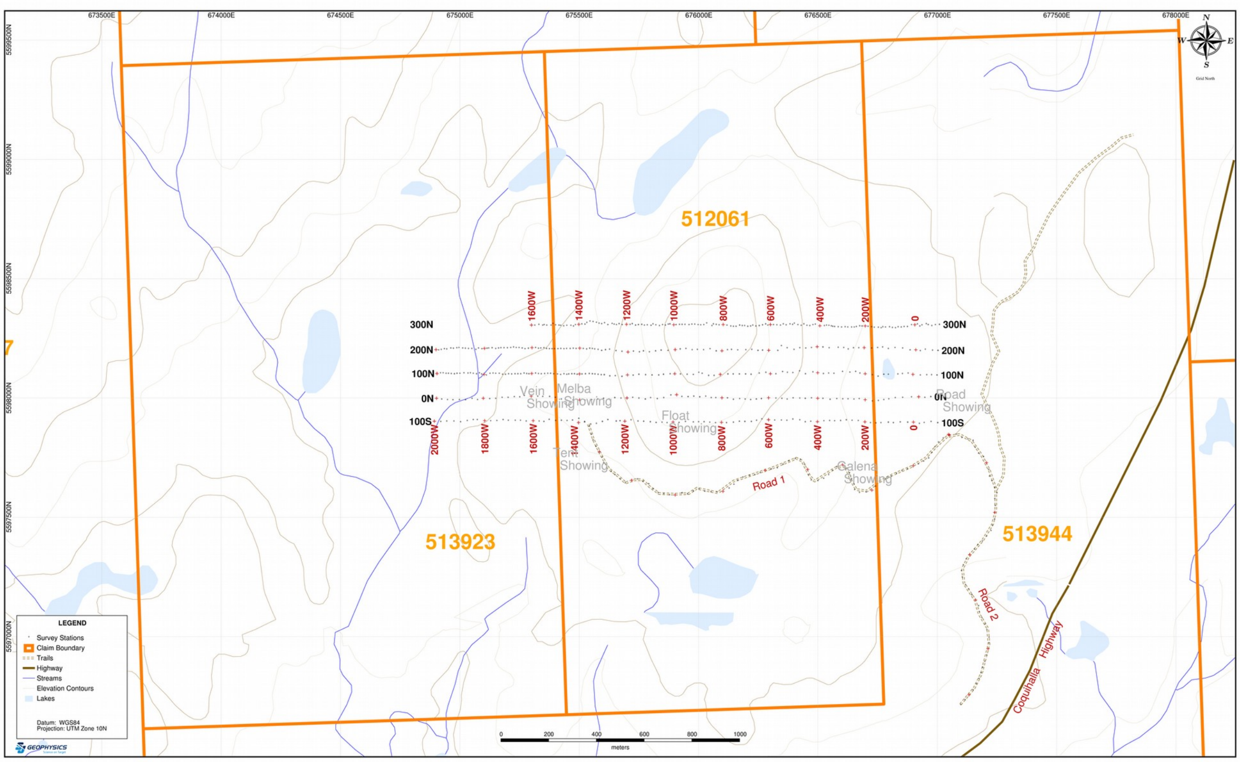


Figure 5: Survey grid showing the survey area for the Lac Le Jeune grid.

7.2. *Instrumentation and survey parameters*

a. Hand-held GPS

Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) enabled Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx units were used to put in the grid as well as acquire the location data for the survey stations. The grid was laid out using a UTM projection zone 10N, datum WGS 84/NAD83 except the base line which was laid out using the NAD27 datum.

b. Magnetometer and VLF-EM Surveys

During the magnetometer and VLF-EM survey, the crew used two GEM Magnetometer units, a proton precession unit used as base station and a Overhauser unit with a VLF antenna used as a rover. The specifications of these instruments are listed in Table 2 and Appendix B.

Instrumentation	Base Unit: GEM GSM-19T Portable Proton Magnetometer Rover Unit: GEM GSM-19V Overhauser Magnetometer with VLF sensor
Measured Properties	Magnetometer: Total magnetic field VLF: In-Phase (dip-angle) and Out-Phase (quadrature) components of electromagnetic field; Total Field Strength (pT).

Table 2: Magnetometer and VLF instrument parameters

For the magnetometer survey a stationary base unit was used to record the diurnal variations in the total magnetic field at 5 second intervals. Each field day calibration points were measured in the morning and in the afternoon using the rover unit. Table 3 shows the UTM locations of the magnetic base station and calibration point.

Name	UTM Northing 10 U NAD83	UTM Easting 10 U NAD83
Magnetic Base Station	5597821	677102
Magnetic Calibration Point	5597843	677111

Table 3: Locations of magnetic base station and magnetic calibration point

For the VLF survey measurements were taken at the same locations as the mag readings and each reading was at least 2 seconds long. A total of three frequencies were used over the course of the survey: **24 kHz** (Cutler, Maine, USA), **21.4 kHz** (Lualualei, Hawaii, USA) and **24.8 kHz** (Jim Creek, Washington, USA).

7.3. Field Logistics

The SJ Geophysics field crew consisted of Ryan Halton, field operator. His role was to carry out the day-to-day operations of the survey, oversee all operational aspects including field logistics, data acquisition and initial field data quality control.

He was assisted in the day-to-day operation of the survey by Essex Minerals Ltd. president Chris Dyakowski and two helpers provided by the client.

The crew's first day on site at the Lac Le Jeune grid was March 7^{th} and they remained on site through to March 11^{th}. Mobilization to the project occurred on March 6^{th} and demobilization from the project site to Vancouver was on March 12^{th}.

The crew was accommodated by the client at the Hampton Inn, in Kamloops. In addition to its convenient location beside the highway, the hotel provided a decent breakfast as well as an internet connection for data/communications with the office.

The client provided a Ford F-350 and two snowmobiles which were used to access the project site and grid.

During the course of the geophysical survey, the crew conducted daily tailgate meetings to address safe work practices and field operations as well as changing weather conditions, snowmobile operation, and other work-related questions or concerns.

Initially, the grid was to be put in with a tight chain and gps but logistical complications limited practicality and forward production. All remaining stations were then put in using a GPS and compass at 50 m intervals following the UTM coordinates.

All survey lines, oriented west-east, started from a baseline that had been cut earlier in the season and initially stopped around station 1300W. The lines were later extended to the west into 'background' to better illustrate and define the area of interest. Additionally, station spacing was reduced from 25 m to 12.5 m to assist in the definition of high gradient areas encountered within the grid.

Chris and the other two helpers worked ahead with a GPS and compass, cutting and flagging the lines before they were surveyed by Ryan. On two occurrences Ryan caught up to them and while the lines were being prepared the acquisition progressed along the road running south of the grid. Once access and several packed trails were established, the survey progressed fairly well given the snow conditions.

Logistically, there were very few setbacks and data acquisition progressed smoothly. There were a few minor equipment issues but they were easily resolved and their repair had little effect on the survey's progress. The largest challenge encountered was the varying snow conditions and the depth of snow. Trails had to be broken as the crew moved through the woods which is a slow and tiring process. Cool overnight temperatures hardened the snow surface making a crust which is difficult to punch through in the mornings. In addition to the snowshoeing, the snowmobiles also proved to be a challenge with the snow conditions. The snowmobiles provided weren't appropriate for the deep wet snow and, being so heavy, they easily became stuck. Significant time and energy was spent digging out the sleds and getting them back on trail. Once trails were broken and established however, accessing the grid went fairly smoothly and the snowmobiles were instrumental in the project's success and completion.

7.4. Field Data Processing and Quality Assurance Procedure

a. Locations

Good quality survey location data is crucial to successful analysis and interpretation of the collected geophysical data.

When using a GPS unit, a measurement is taken for every survey station where satellite reception is acceptable. The quality of the locations and proper labelling are quickly checked every night using a simple GPS management software such as BaseCamp™ or a GIS package such as QGIS. All inconsistent measurements are discarded and the remaining points, called control points, are then incorporated into a database.

All GPS measurements typically have lower accuracy in the vertical direction. If a NTS/ASTER DEM is available for the survey area, the GPS elevations will be compared and potentially substituted to the DEM's.

b. Magnetometer Data

All magnetometer data are run through an in-house quality control sequence to ensure the cleanest magnetic data possible. Space weather is monitored to recognize non-terrestrial influences on the data. A diurnal correction is also applied to all the survey data. Magnetic calibration points are measured at the beginning and the end of each survey day to ensure that no operator-related change in magnetism affected the data. Field crew members make note of metal cultural features (e.g. snowmobiles, fences) encountered during the survey that could cause spikes in the data. Prior to gridding, a stacked profile of the measured magnetic intensity is plotted. Non-natural, large-magnitude spikes in the magnetic data are then either removed by hand or filtered.

Following these quality control steps, magnetic data is prepared for gridding and mapping.

c. VLF Data

Similar to the magnetometer data, very low frequency data are run through an in house quality control sequence to ensure the cleanest VLF data possible. Here, suspect data and poor quality data are flagged for removal. On certain days, VLF signals may be transmitted using a lower signal strength. The dip-angle response is then plotted against the levelled total field response to identify any line segments where the VLF sign changed due to the sensor position relative to the signal quadrant. The sign of these data are then changed accordingly.

7.5. Data Quality

a. Locations

For the majority of the survey, the gps signal quality was fairly good. Only in places with thicker cover and on a few steep slopes did the signal suffer notably. Even in these cases errors of +/- 5m were observed. A few suspect points were collected again to compare their location and confirm their accuracy.

The GPS elevations were replaced with those extracted from a NTS DEM in order to obtain smoother-looking elevation profiles.

b. Magnetometer data

Solar/ionospheric activity was generally quiet throughout the duration of the survey and was reflected by observed diurnal drift in the base station data. A few earth-facing solar flares occurred on March 7th, arriving closer to the 9th, but earth's inclination prevented any significant interference, especially in the western sub-auroral hemisphere. Daily calibration readings were consistent and the operators magnetic signature was generally less than 5 nT while recording control points. Throughout the survey, care was taken to ensure the operator, sensor position, and recordings were consistent and repeatable. Several repeats were taken to verify any fluctuations in the data, especially in and around the areas with high gradients and large magnetic fluctuations.

c. VLF data

Three different antenna frequencies were used for the VLF survey. Throughout the acquisition period only the signal strength recorded for the Jim Creek, WA, antenna remained strong and constant while the other two, Cutler, ME and Lualualei, HI, were both very low and became inconsistent during the last two days of the survey. The variations in amplitude, most-likely originating from a change in transmitting amplitude, caused a level shift in the data collected for the corresponding frequencies.

The data from the Cutler antenna ended up being discarded because the direction of the transmitting station was semi-parallel to the survey lines thus preventing any meaningful coupling. The data from the Lualualei antenna were also discarded because the signal was too weak. Only the data from the Jim Creek antenna were interpreted.

8. Presentation of the Results

Both magnetometer and VLF-EM data were displayed as stacked profiles (total field for the magnetometer data and In-Phase and Out-Phase components of the electromagnetic field for the

VLF-EM data). This representation is best suited for mapping small, discrete magnetic responses that can be attributed to near surface source bodies. Linear features can often be traced between lines.

For the magnetometer data this type of display often reveals changes in the character of the magnetic response, such as the spatial frequency, that can be attributed to changes in underlying geology not readily apparent by amplitude alone. As for the VLF-EM the relative variations of the In-Phase and Out-Phase components allows to determine the quality and potentially geometry of the sub-surface conductors. A set of stacked profiles maps for the VLF-EM data also includes the topographic variations along the survey lines in order to help with the interpretation.

A 2D contour map was also produced for the magnetometer data. Contour maps are useful for displaying the spatial relationship of the magnetic responses outlining lithological variations and delineating structural trends. These contour maps are typically coloured on the basis of amplitude. One of the most useful techniques for viewing these responses is the application of shadow enhancements (sun illumination from different angles) which highlight linear trends that strike perpendicular to the illumination angle.

The initial step in this process is the application of a gridding algorithm to convert line/station oriented data onto a regular grid. The choice of gridding method is critical since this procedure normally acts as a low-pass filter, which can remove many of the high frequency variations seen on the profile displays. For this project an interpolation by regularized spline with tension technique with a tension of 40 and a smoothing factor of 1.5 was considered the most suitable. The maps produced for this survey are available in Appendix D of the printed version of this report or as attachment for the digital version.

9. Discussion of the Results

a. Magnetometer data

The ground magnetometer data successfully outlined a portion of the central magnetic intensity anomaly detected by the 2013 airborne survey[1] (Figures 6 and 7).

1 Please refer to"Technical Report on the Melba Property" by John R. Kerr, March 2013 for detailed interpretation.

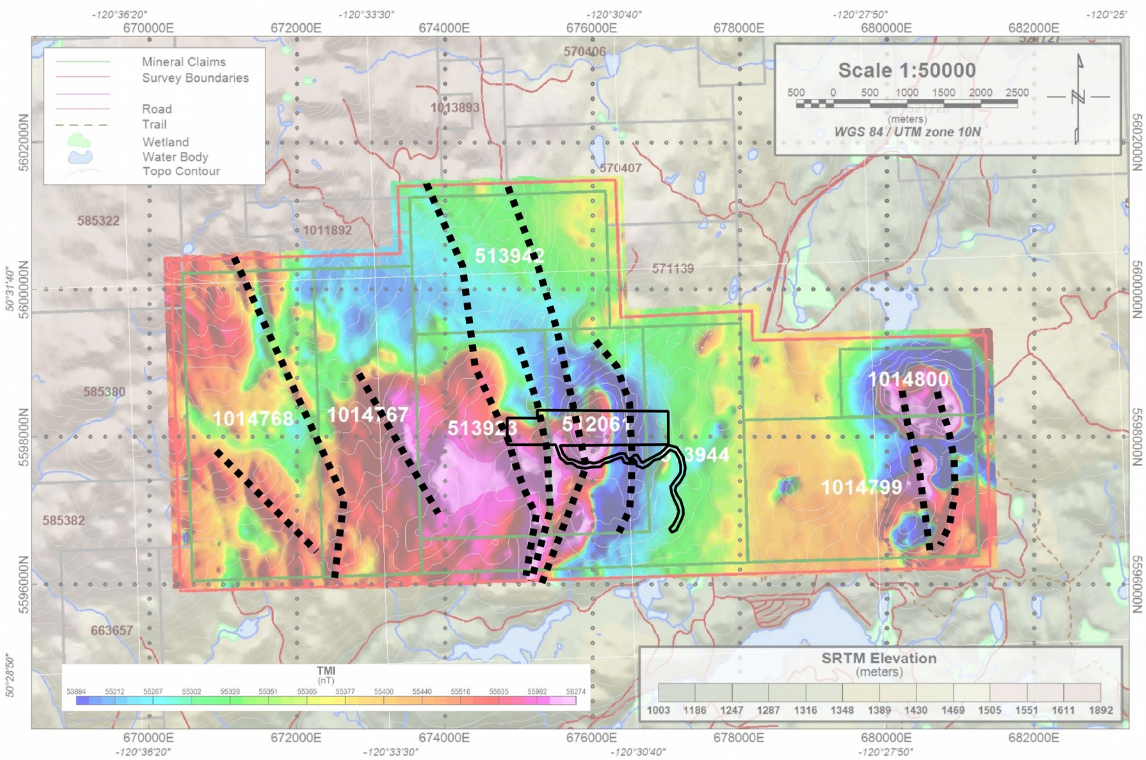


Figure 6: Outline of the 2014 ground magnetometer survey over the 2013 airborne TMI map. The black dashed lines represent the magnetometer lineaments previously interpreted.

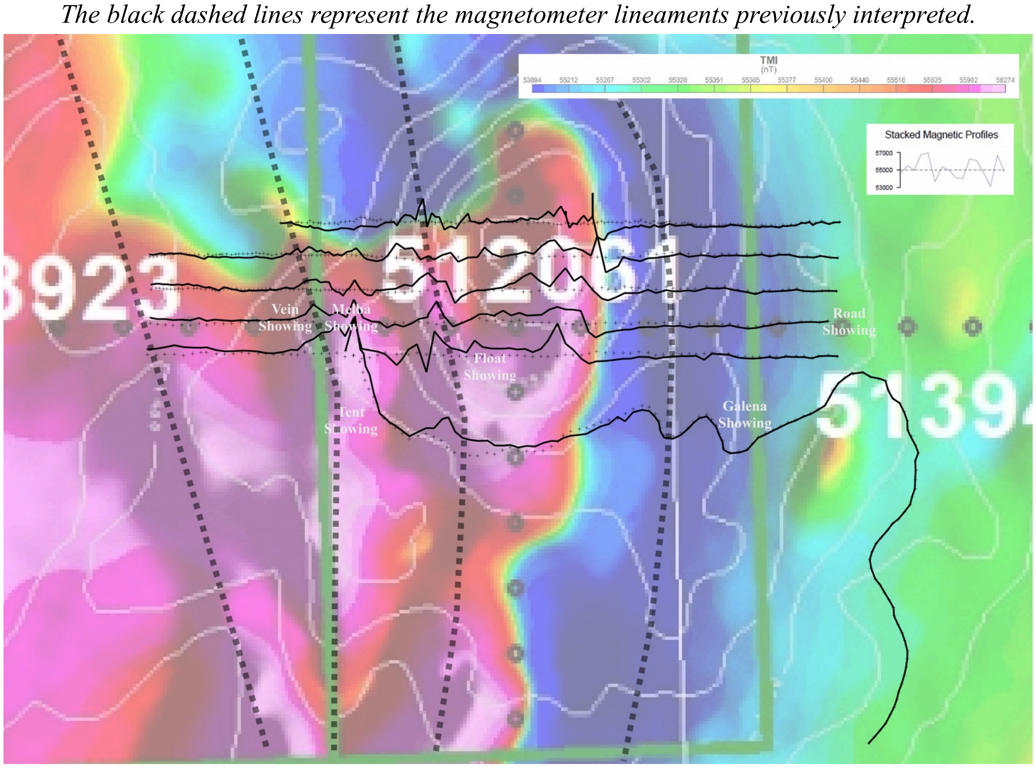


Figure 7: Ground magnetometer profiles over a portion of the 2013 airborne TMI map.

At the scale of the ground survey grid, the anomaly appears as four, roughly north-south magnetic high lineaments located west of station 600W (L1, L2, L3 and L4 on Figure 8).

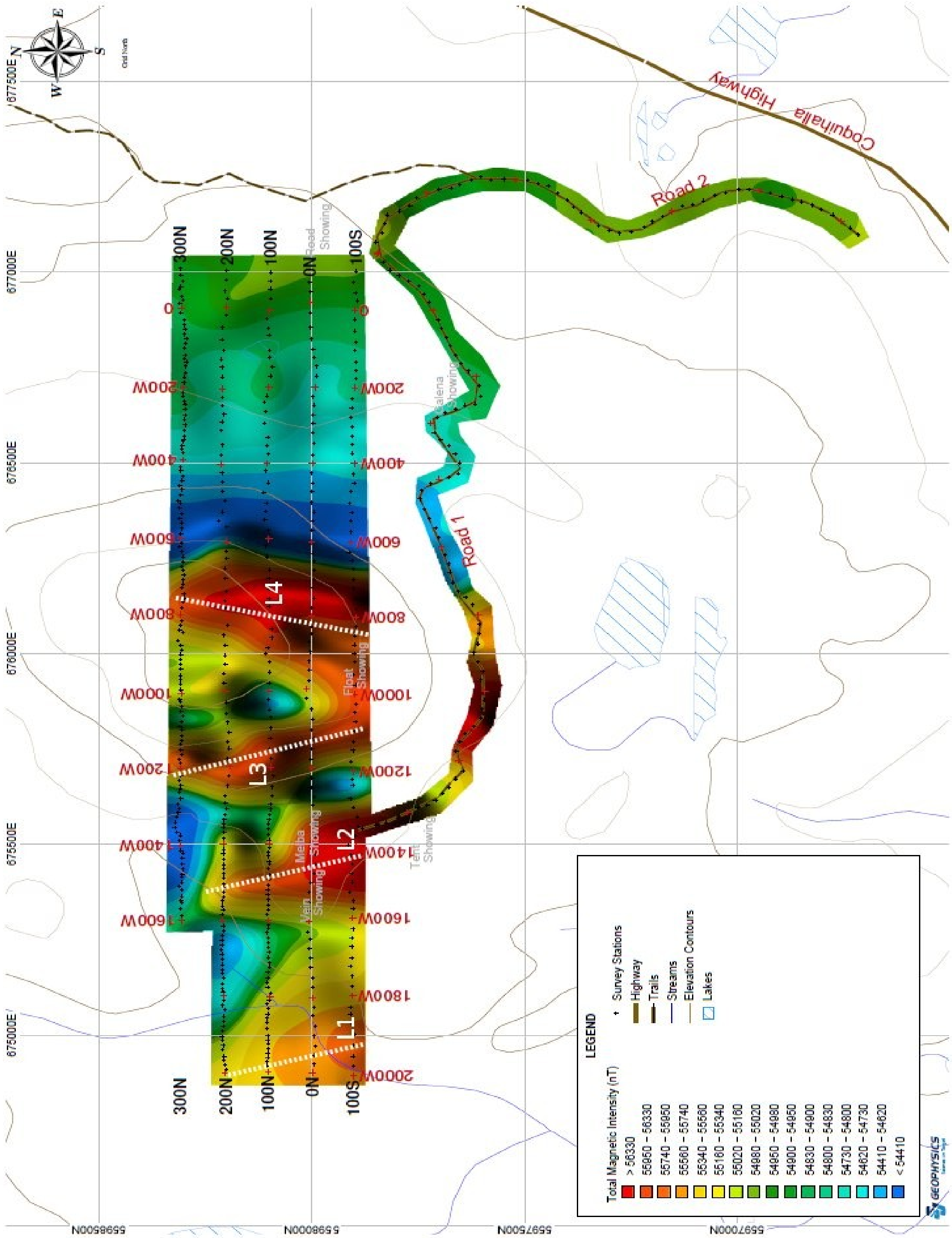


Figure 8: Map of the gridded total magnetic intensity data with interpreted lineaments.

L3 and L4 are open to the north and south while L2 is only open to the south and L1 is open to the south and west. Those magnetic highs coincide with the three mapped showing areas significantly covered by the ground survey (Melba, Float and Vein).

Those lineaments correspond to magnetite enrichment zones related to intrusive events happening at shallow depth. The schematic geology map available for the area suggests that some Late Triassic to Early Jurassic mafic/ultramafic rocks were found at the level of L3 and L4. More detailed geological mapping should be carried out in order to determine if a similar rock unit can be found at the level of L1 and L2 and further south along those magnetic high lineaments. In addition the ground magnetometer survey should be extended north, south and west in order to provide more details over the central magnetic high outlined by the airborne magnetometer data.

b. VLF-EM Data

The VLF-EM data collected for the Jim Creek Antenna (24.8kHz) outlined a series of conductors: C1, C2, C3 and C4 (Figures 9 and 10), oriented roughly north-south and open to the south and north. The only strong conductor, C2, coincides well with L4 and the Float showings area. It also corroborates the VLF lineament interpreted from the airborne data (Figures 10 and 11).

The three other conductors are much weaker and were not detected by the airborne survey:

- C1 runs west of C2 and it coincides relatively well with L2 and the Melba showing zone. At the level of C1 a reversal between the In-Phase and Off-Phase caused by the presence of overburden can be observed;
- C3 runs directly east of C2 and, similarly to C2, coincides with L4. No showing was mapped along this conductor;
- C4 is the eastern-most conductor. It does not coincide with any outstanding magnetic lineament but it does delineate the edge of a magnetic intensity gradient increasing towards the east of the grid.

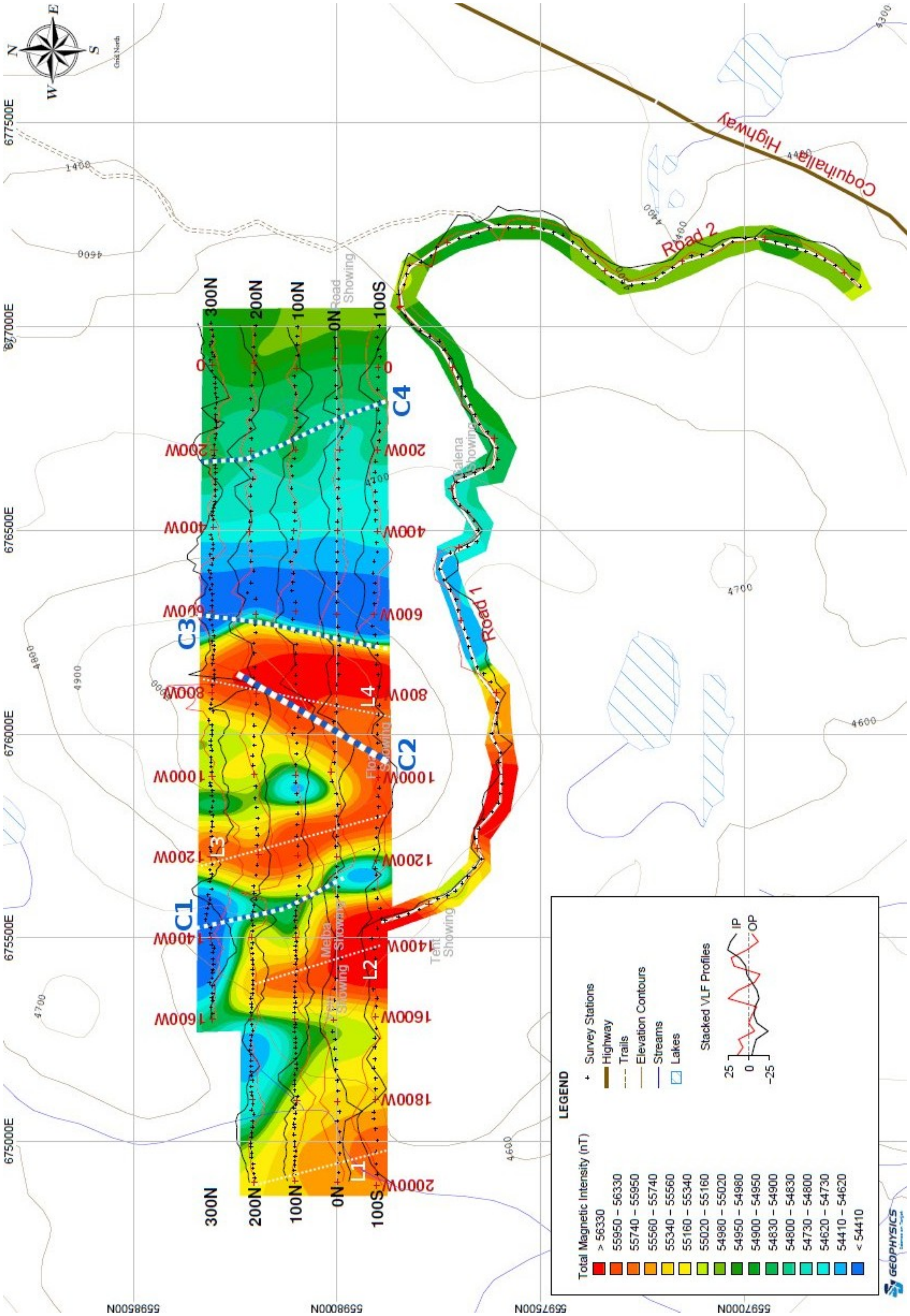


Figure 9: Map of the VLF and gridded TMI data with interpreted lineaments.

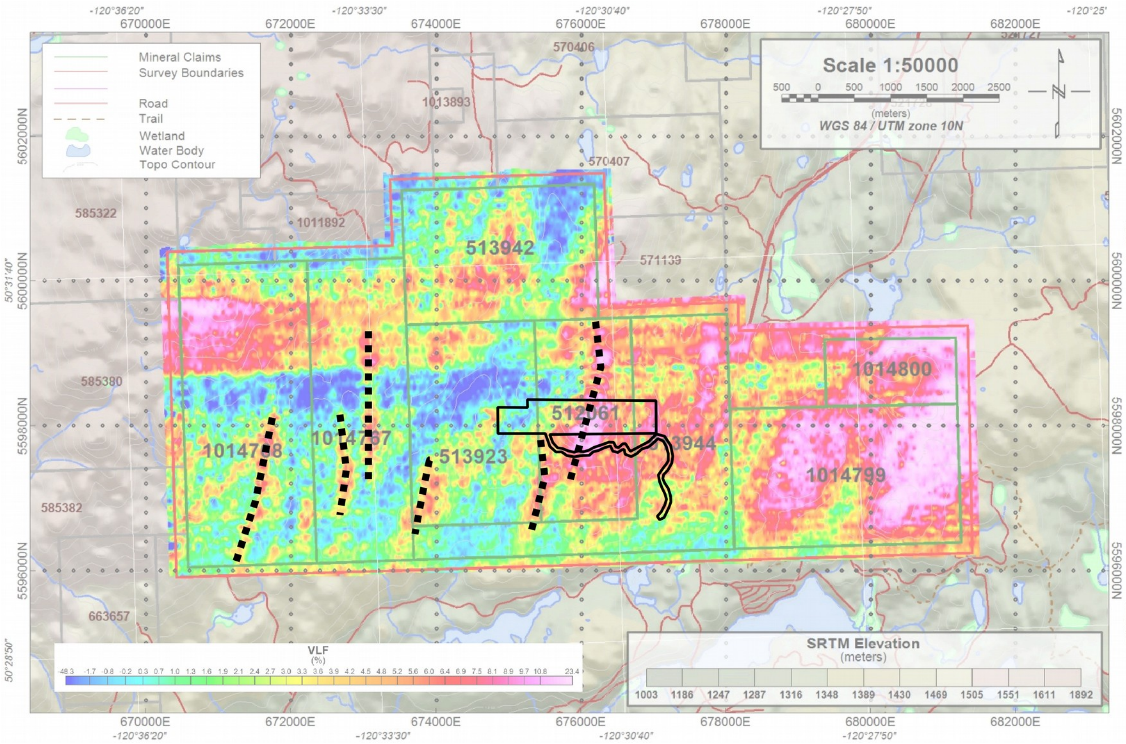


Figure 10: Outline of the 2014 ground VLF survey over the 2013 airborne VLF map.

The black dashed lines represent the VLF lineaments previously interpreted.

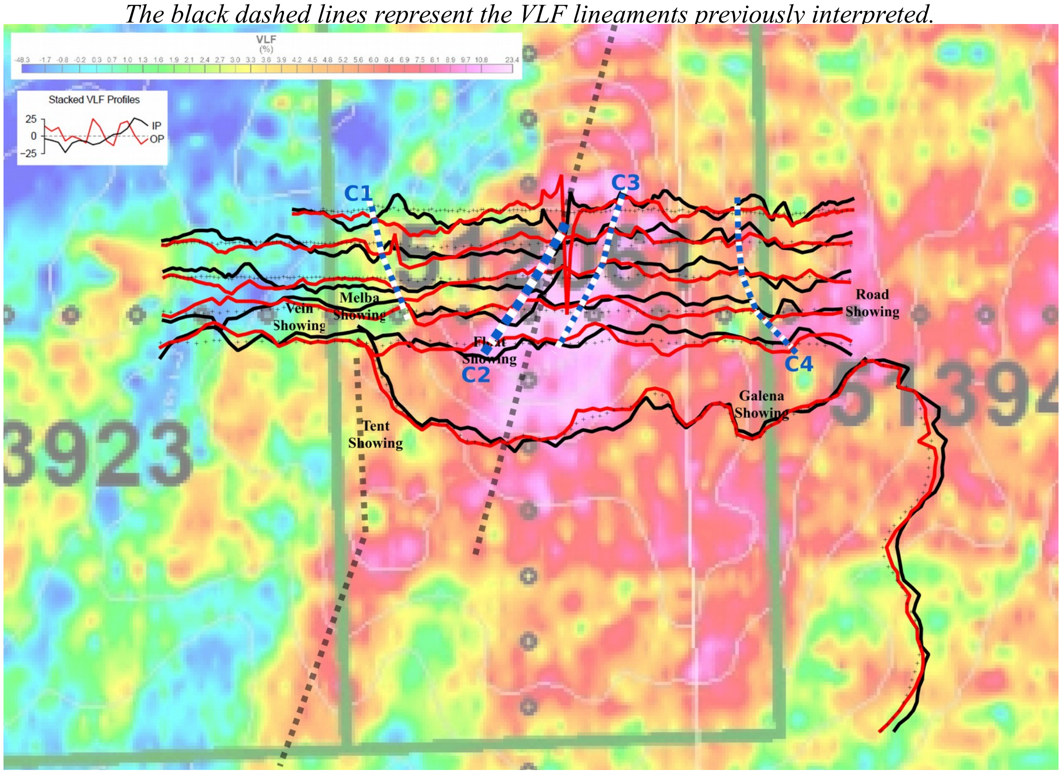


Figure 11: Ground VLF profiles over a portion of the 2013 airborne VLF map.

Similarly to the magnetic highs, the conductors detected over the survey area coincide to some extent with mapped intrusive rocks, urging further geological mapping. The survey should be extended to the north and south in order to follow the conductors.

10. Conclusion and recommendations

The ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys carried out by SJ Geophysics Ltd. was designed to cover most of the mapped mineralized showings present on the Melba Property, as well as a portion of the magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies detected during an airborne survey carried out in 2013.

Both ground surveys successfully recovered the anomalies detected by the larger scale airborne surveys with an enhanced resolution. The magnetometer survey in particular outlined a good correlation between highly magnetic lineaments and mineralized showings. On top of detecting the strong conductor already outlined by the airborne data, the ground VLF-EM survey delineated some weaker conductors, some of which show a good correlation with mapped showings.

Both magnetic highs and conductors, strong and weak, are thought to be related to mafic/ultramafic intrusions although the mapped extent of such rock unit appears limited on the available documents. Consequently more detailed geological mapping is required to illustrate the rock units more accurately.

Given the success of both ground surveys in outlining lineaments of interest, it is recommended to extend both magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys to the north, south and west in order to cover the extended magnetic high features outlined by the 2013 airborne survey.

Eventually, it was noted that so far only evidences of epithermal gold veins and structures were found on the property while the geological environment seems favourable to hosting porphyry copper deposits. In that regard a 3DIP-Resistivity survey is recommended in order to detect the presence of disseminated sulphides typical of this type of deposit.

Appendix A: Certification Qualifications

I, Charlotte A. Thibaud, living in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, hereby certify that:

I graduated from the École et Observatoire des Sciences de la Terre of Strasbourg, France, in September 2007 with a Master in Geophysics;

I have been engaged in mining exploration since 2007;

I am a Geoscientist In Training registered in British Columbia.

Signed by: ___________________________

Charlotte A. Thibaud, Msc., G.I.T.

Geophysicist

Date: ___________________________

Appendix B: Instrument Specifications

GEM GSM-19 Proton Magnetometer / Gradiometer

Resolution:	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 7000 nT/meter.
Operating Interval:	4 seconds minimum, faster optional.
Dynamic Range:	20000 to 120000 nT
Operating Modes:	Manual: coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at minimum 3 s intervals Base Station: time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 s intervals
Reading:	Initiated by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C.
Sampled at:	60+, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0.5 s
Storage:	32 mB
Input/Output:	6 Pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirements:	12v 300 mA peak(during polarization), 35 mA standby, 600 mA peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Internal 12v, 1.9Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional External 12v power source can be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220v AC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12v DC. Output: 12v dual level charging.
Operating Ranges Temperature:	-40 C to +50 C
Battery Voltage:	10v min. to 15v max.
Dimensions: Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm.
Sensor staff:	4 x 450 mm sections.
Sensor:	170 x 71 mm diameter.
Weights: Console:	2.1 kg
Staff + Staff:	2.2 kg.

GEM GSM-19 VLF

Frequency Range:	15 - 30 kHz in 0.1 kHz steps.
Parameters measured:	Vertical In-Phase and Out-of-Phase components as percentage of total field 2 components of horizontal field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with time, coordinates, magnetic field/gradient, slope,

	frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0 - 90 (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	14 x 15 x 9 cm(5.5 x 6 x 3").
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer / Gradiometer

Resolution:	0.022 nT, magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 7000 nT/meter.
Operating Interval:	4 seconds minimum, faster optional.
Dynamic Range:	20000 to 120000 nT
Operating Modes:	Manual: coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at minimum 3 s intervals
Reading:	Initiated by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C.
Sampled at:	Single Cable: 60+, 5 and 3 s Double Cable: 60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5 and 0.2 s
Storage:	32 mB
Input/Output:	6 Pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirements:	12v 300 mA peak(during polarization), 35 mA standby, 600 mA peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Internal 12v, 1.9Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional External 12v power source can be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220v AC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12v DC. Output: 12v dual level charging.
Operating Ranges Temperature:	-40 C to +50 C
Battery Voltage:	10v min. to 15v max.
Dimensions: Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm.
Sensor:	175 x 75 mm diameter.
Weights: Console:	2.1 kg
Staff + Staff:	1.0 kg.

Appendix C: Cost Breakdown

The total cost of the work on tenures 512061,513923 and 513944 amounts to CAN $32,794.12. The work includes the 2014 geological and geophysical field program (including field-related costs), data processing and mapping as well as the writing of the assessment report.

Contractor	DESCRIPTION	Dates (inclusive)	Unit	Qty	SubTotal
Geology					
C. Dyakowski, P.Geo	Project Manager	January 11-12, 2014 February 6-9, 2014 March 6-12, 2014	Days	13	6500.00
T. Dyakowski	Geologist	January 11-12, 2014 February 6-9, 2014 March 6-12, 2014	Days	13	3900.00
Line Cutter					
R. Smuland	Base line and grid preparation	February 6-9, 2014 March 6-12, 2014	Days	11	3300.00
Geophysics					
	Field Work, Processing and Deliverable	March 6-April 2, 2014			3987.50
	Assessment Report	March 24-April 2, 2014			1010.00
Transportation					
Ford F350			Days	13	1300.00
Ford F250			Days	4	200.00
Fuel					1702.00
Rental					
Polaris Ranger ATV on snow tracks		February 6-9, 2014		4	1236.00
2 Snowmobiles and trailer		March 6-12, 2014		7	1606.00
Chainsaw				7	350.00
Meals and Accommodation			Days	44	6018.00
Exploration Supplies					123.00
		SubTotal (CAN$)			31,232.50
		GST (CAN$)			1561.62
		Total (CAN$)			32794.12

Appendix D: Geophysical Maps

Total Magnetometer Intensity Maps

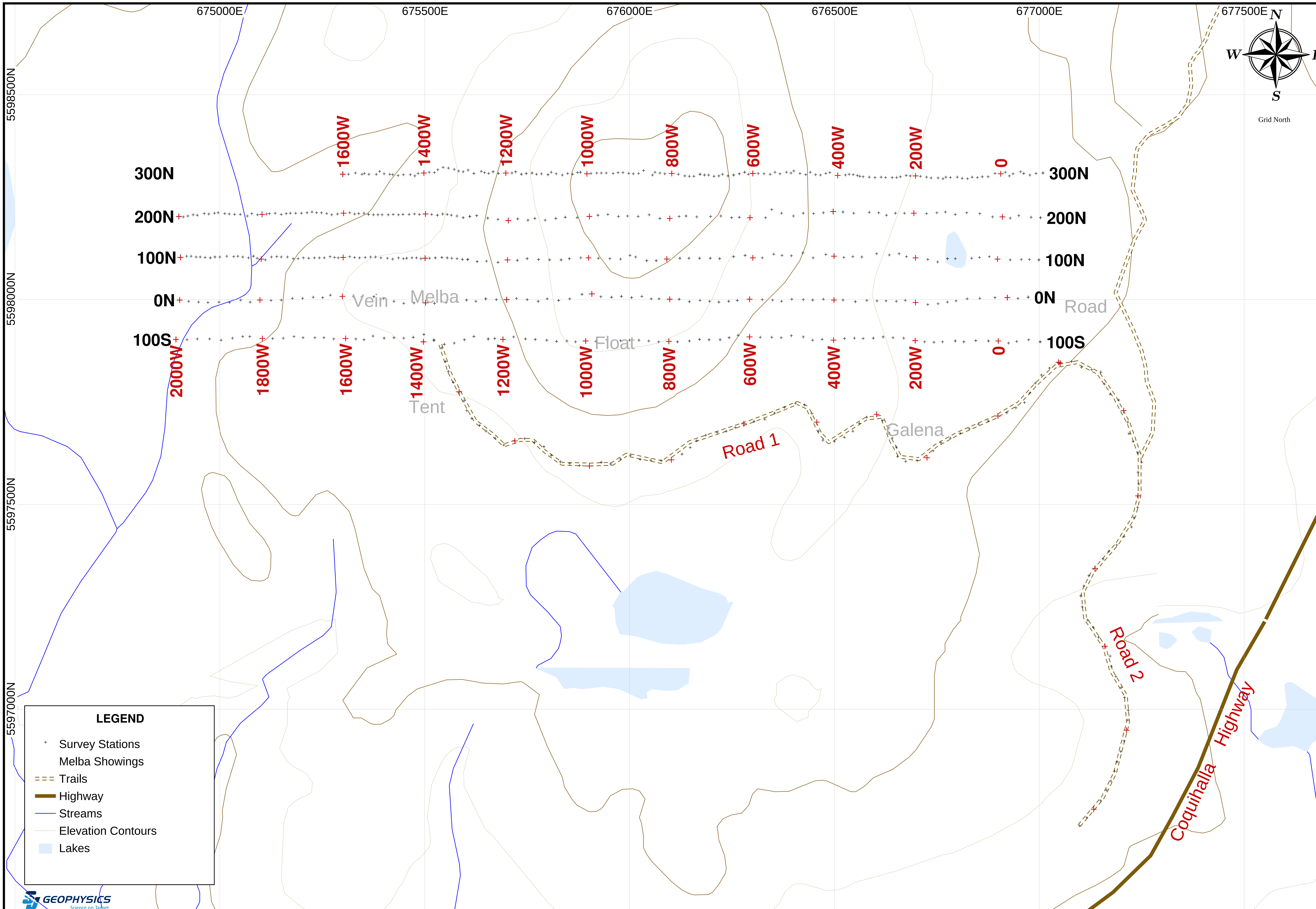
Plan maps showing the stacked profiles and gridded total magnetic intensity data are provided at a 1:5000 scale. These maps are provided in digital PDF format as file Mag_Maps.pdf. GeoTIFFs of the gridded data and ESRI Shape files of the profiles are also provided in the digital copy of the deliverable.

Plate Number	Title
Mag-1	Grid Map
Mag-2	Stacked Total Magnetic Intensity Profiles Map
Mag-3	Total Magnetic Intensity Map
Mag-4	Total Magnetic Intensity Map: Shadow Enhanced
Mag-5	Total Magnetic Intensity Mag with Stacked Profiles

VLF-EM Maps

Plan maps showing the stacked profiles of VLF-EM data for the Jim Creek Antenna (24.8 kHz) are provided at a 1:5000 scale. These maps are provided in digital PDF format as file VLF_24_8.pdf. ESRI Shape files of the profiles are also provided in the digital copy of the deliverable.

Plate Number	Title
VLF-1a	Stacked VLF and Elevation Profiles Map
VLF-2a	Stacked Fraser Filter and Elevation Profiles Map
VLF-1b	Stacked VLF, Total Magnetic and Elevation Profiles Map
VLF-2b	Stacked Fraser Filter, Total Magnetic and Elevation Profiles Map
VLF-1c	Total Magnetic Intensity with Stacked VLF Profiles Map
VLF-2c	Total Magnetic Intensity with Stacked Fraser Filter Map



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 04−Apr−2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Grid Map

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Max Investments Inc.

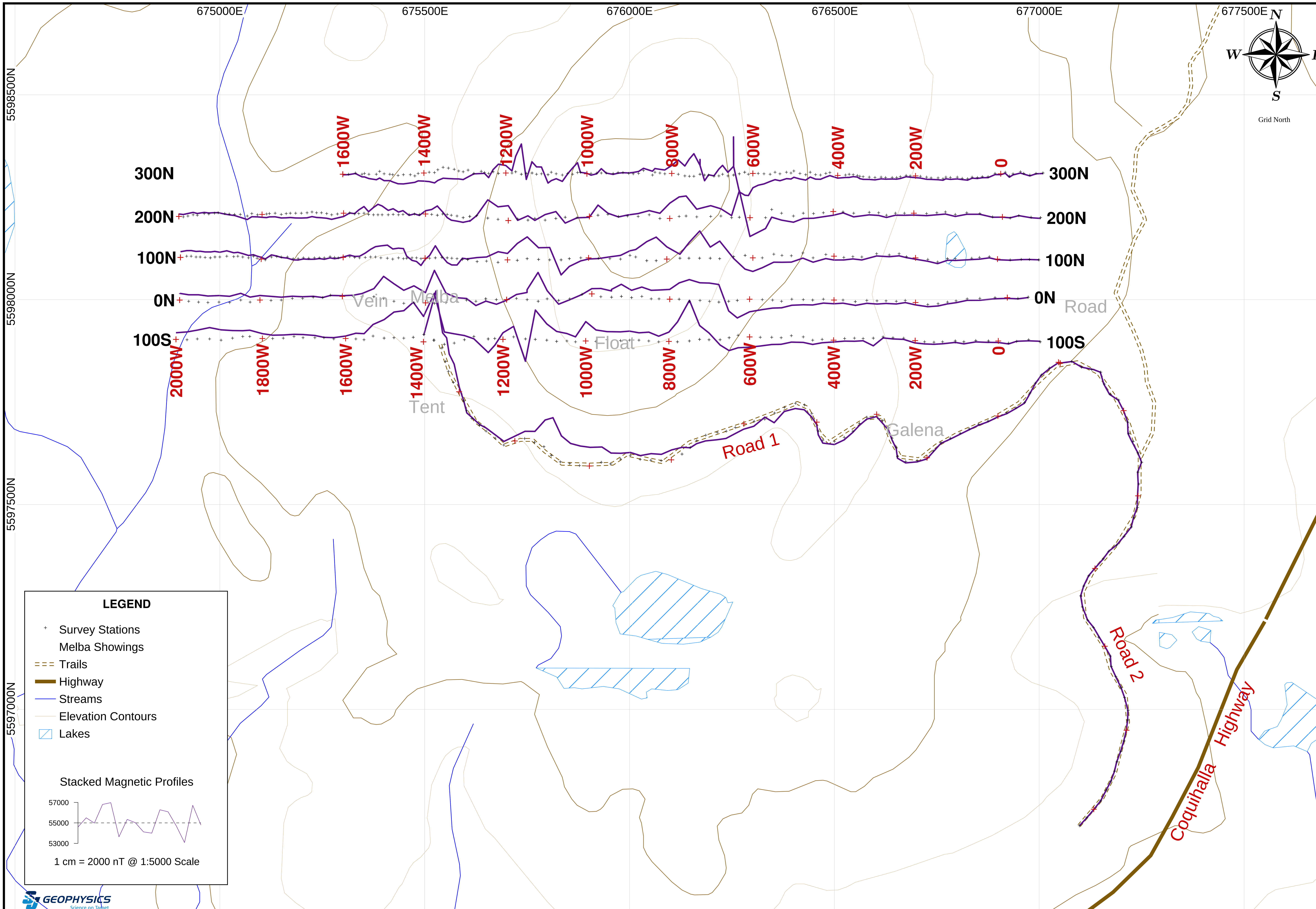
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: Mag−1

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 04−Apr−2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Stacked Total Magnetic Intensity Profiles Map

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

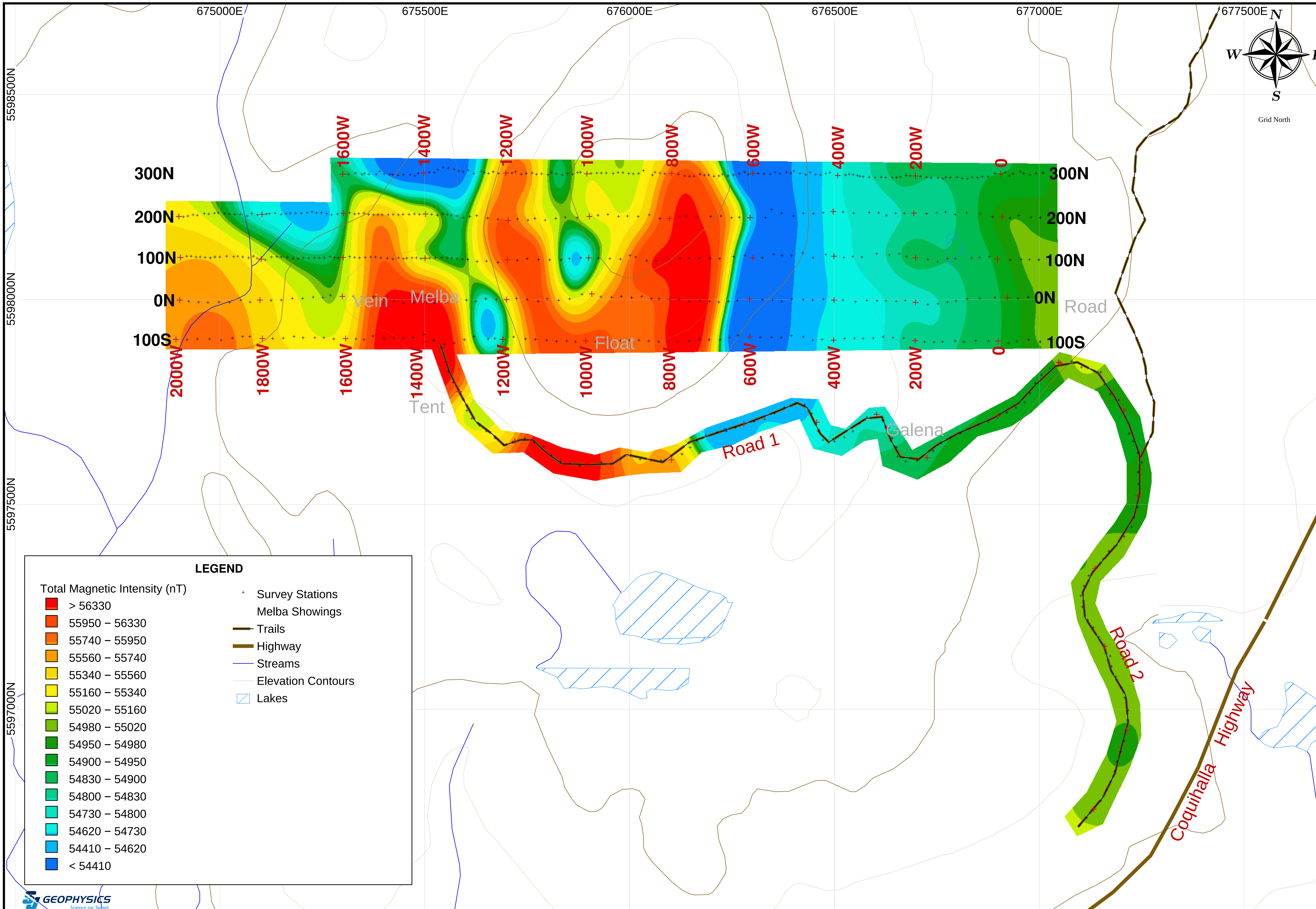
Max Investments Inc.

Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: Mag−2



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Modified Equal Area
Mapping Date: 04−Apr−2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity Map

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Max Investments Inc.

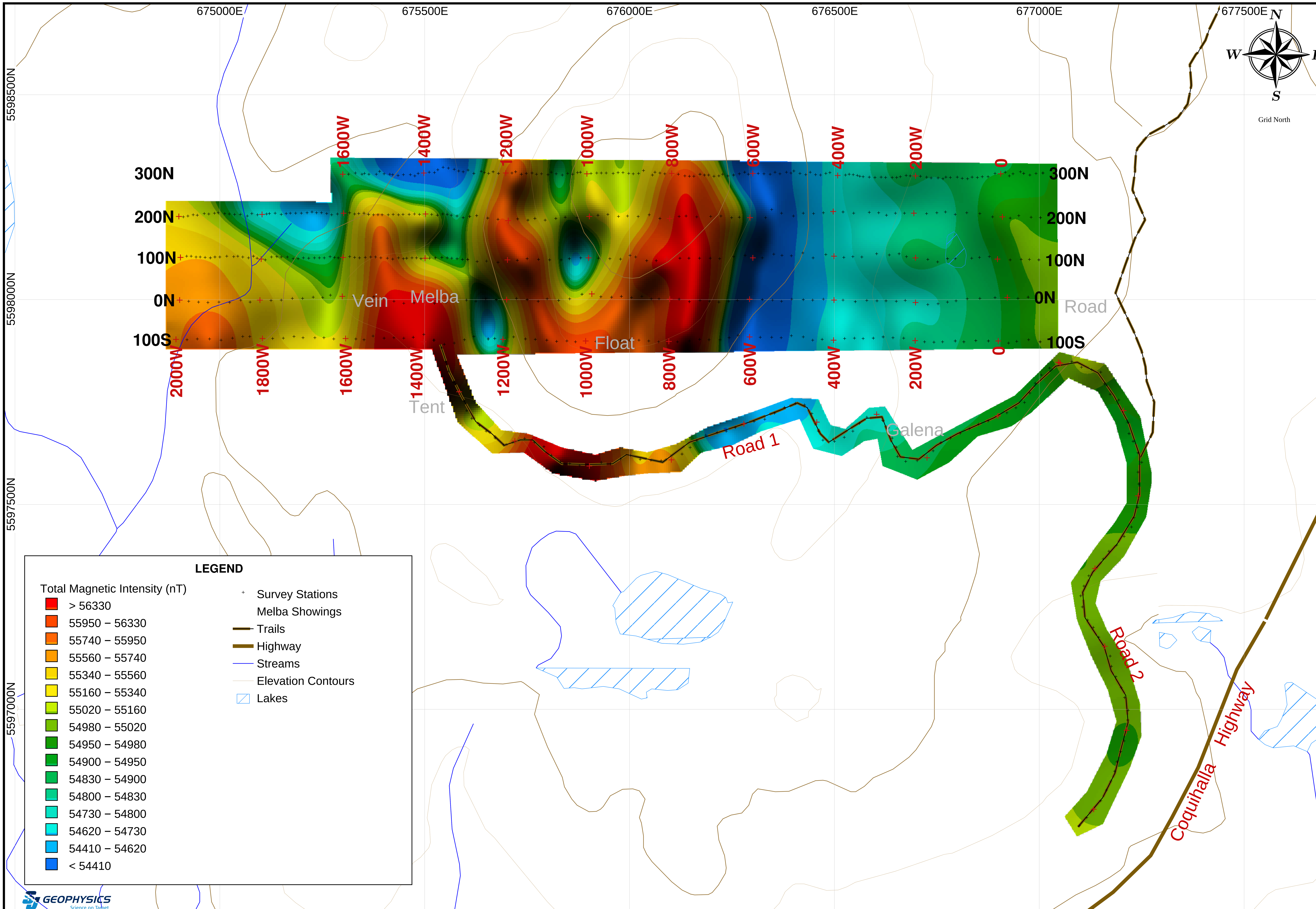
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: Mag−3

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Modified Equal Area
Mapping Date: 04−Apr−2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity Map: Shadow Enhanced

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Max Investments Inc.

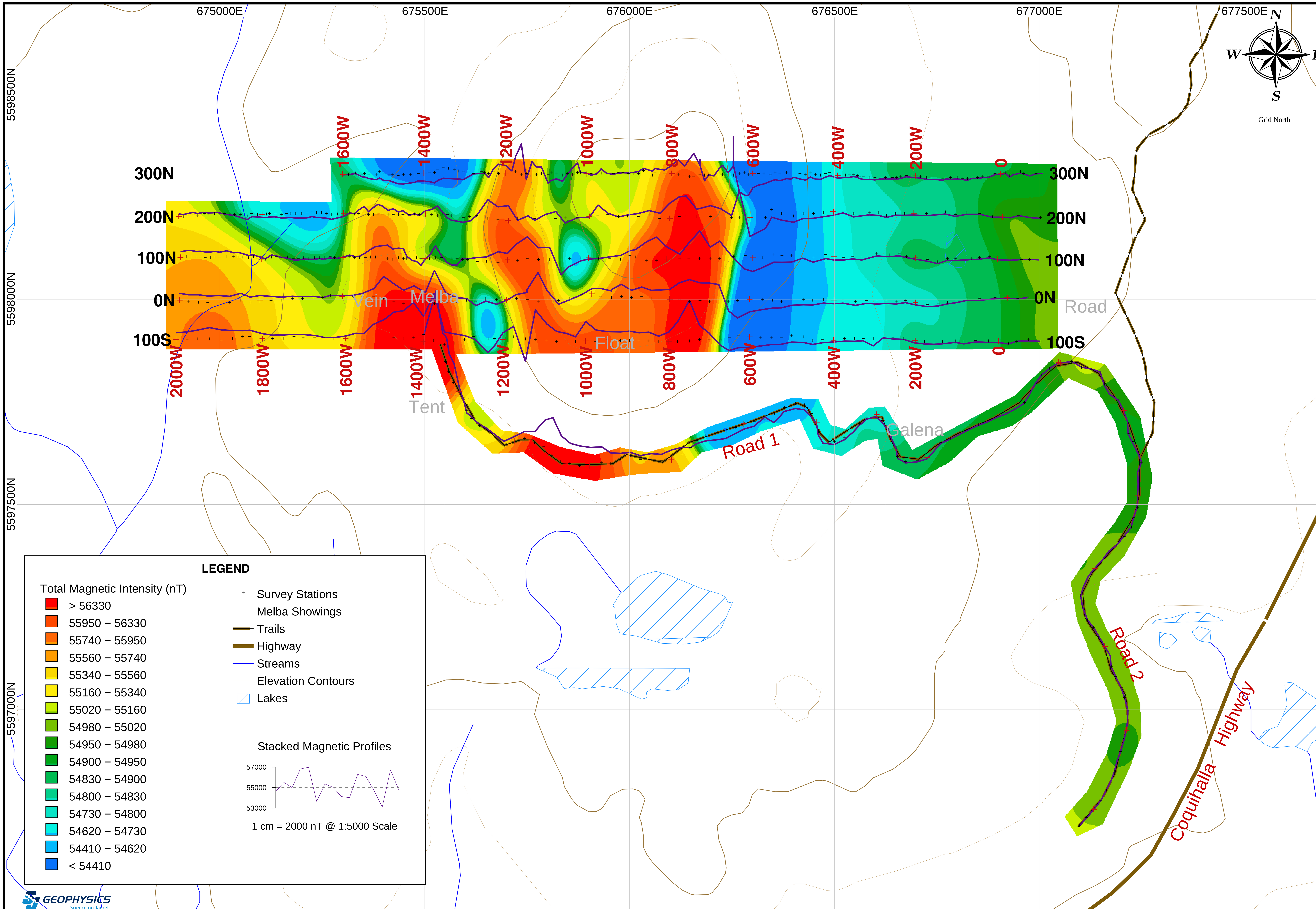
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: Mag−4

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Modified Equal Area
Mapping Date: 04−Apr−2014

Ground Magnetic Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity Map with Stacked Profiles

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Max Investments Inc.

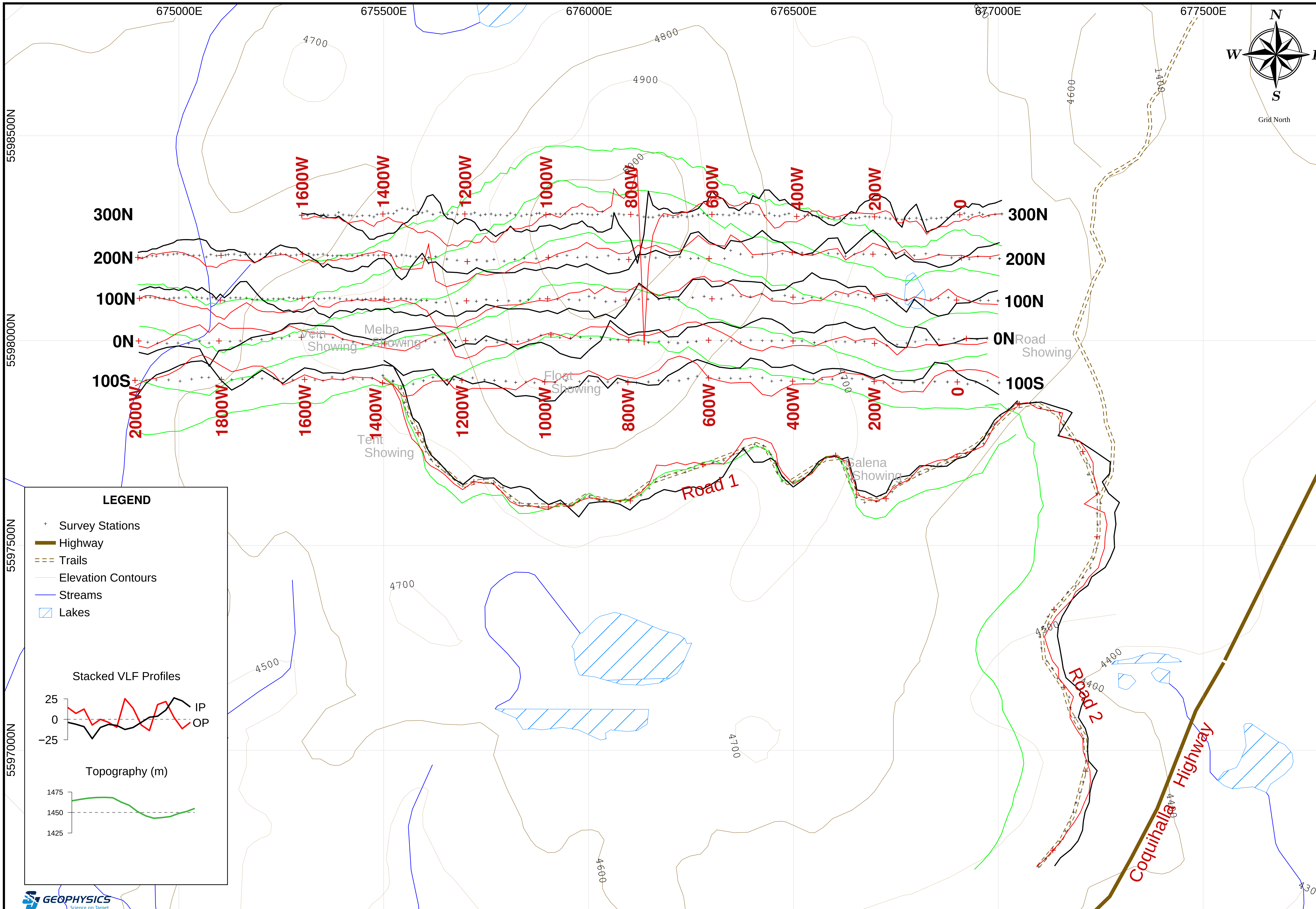
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: Mag−5

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey

Stacked VLF and Elevation Profiles Map

Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

Max Investments Inc.

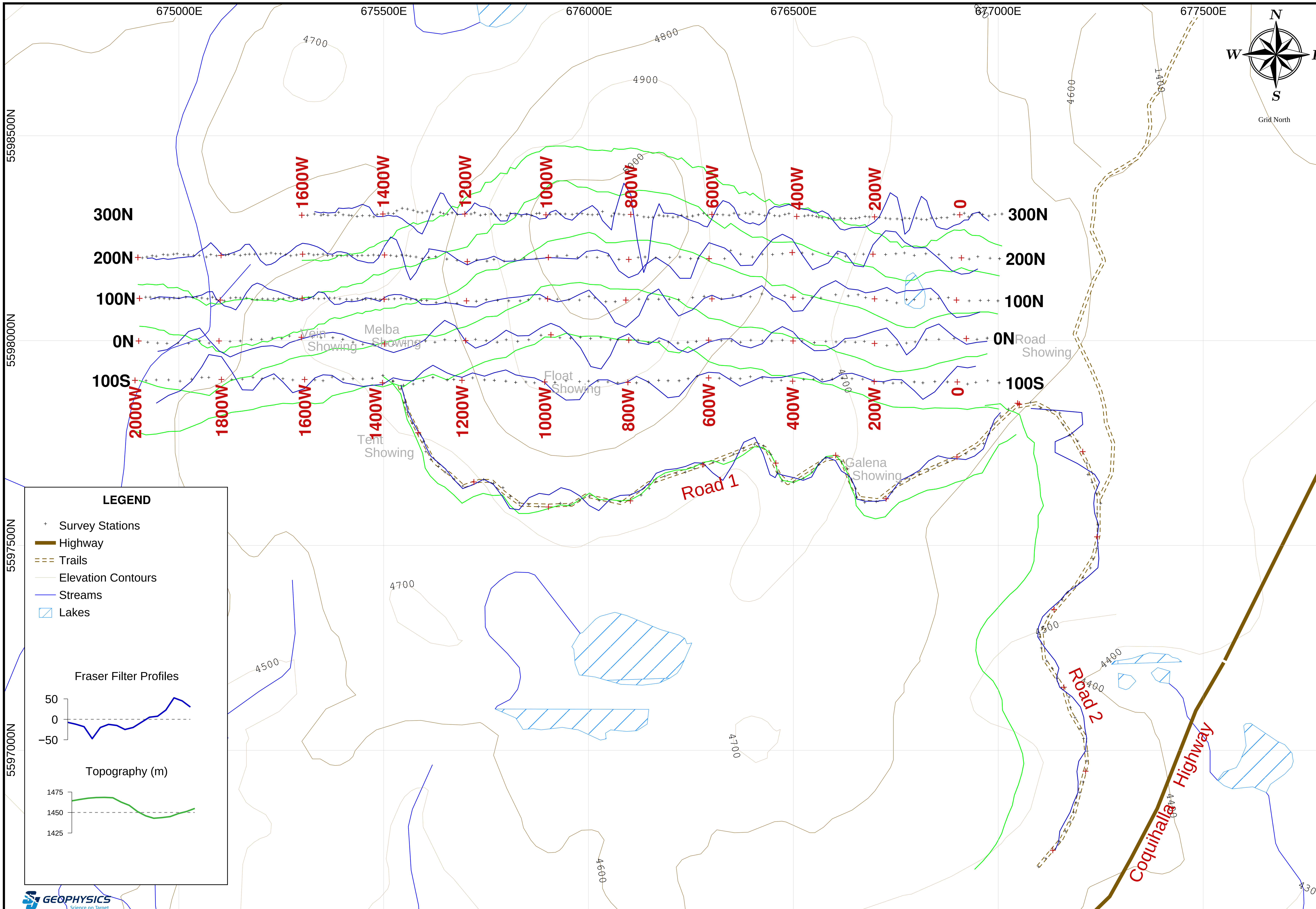
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−1a

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey

Stacked Fraser Filter and Elevation Profiles Map

Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

Max Investments Inc.

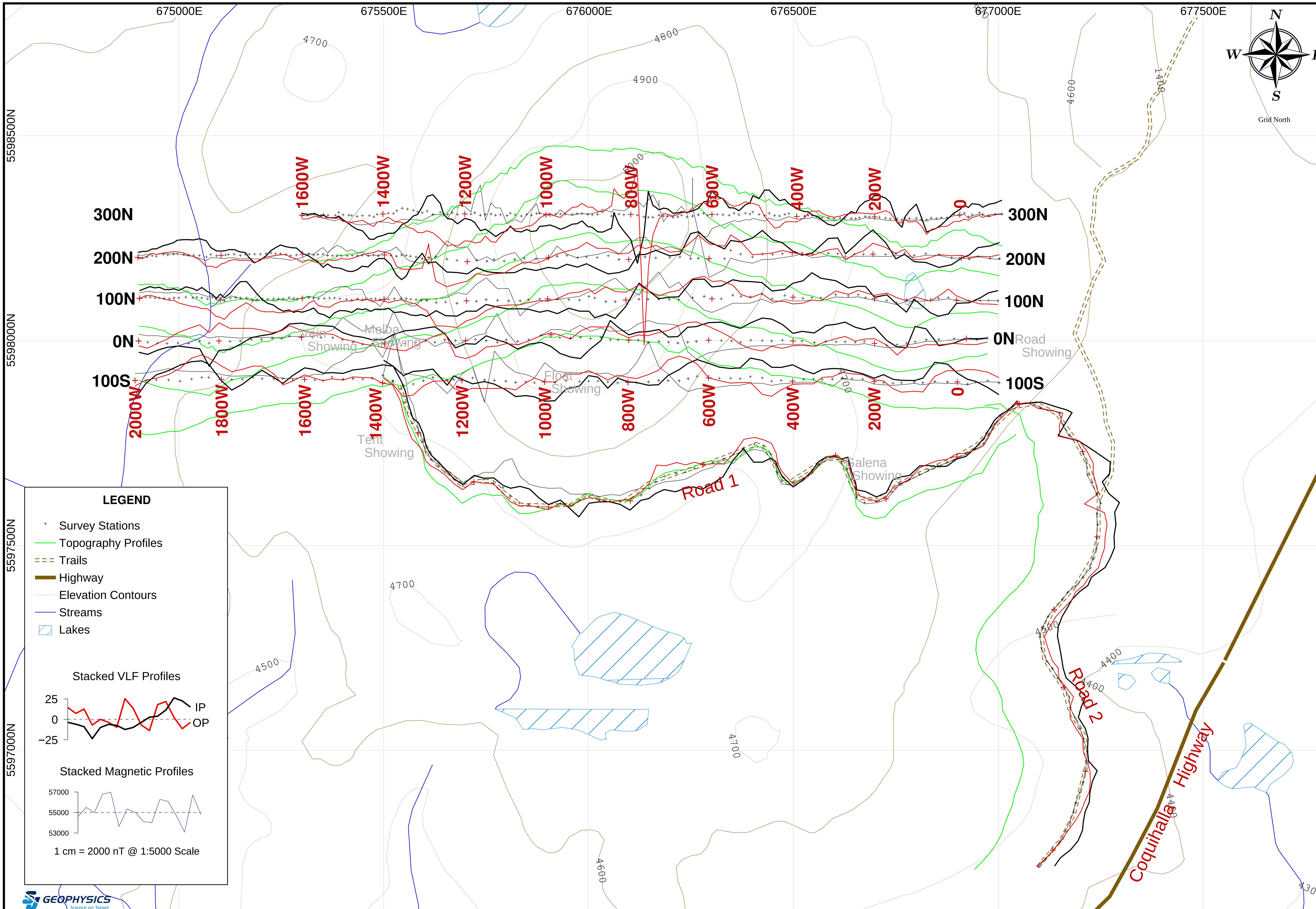
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−2a

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey

Stacked VLF, Total Magnetic and Elevation Profiles Map

Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

Max Investments Inc.

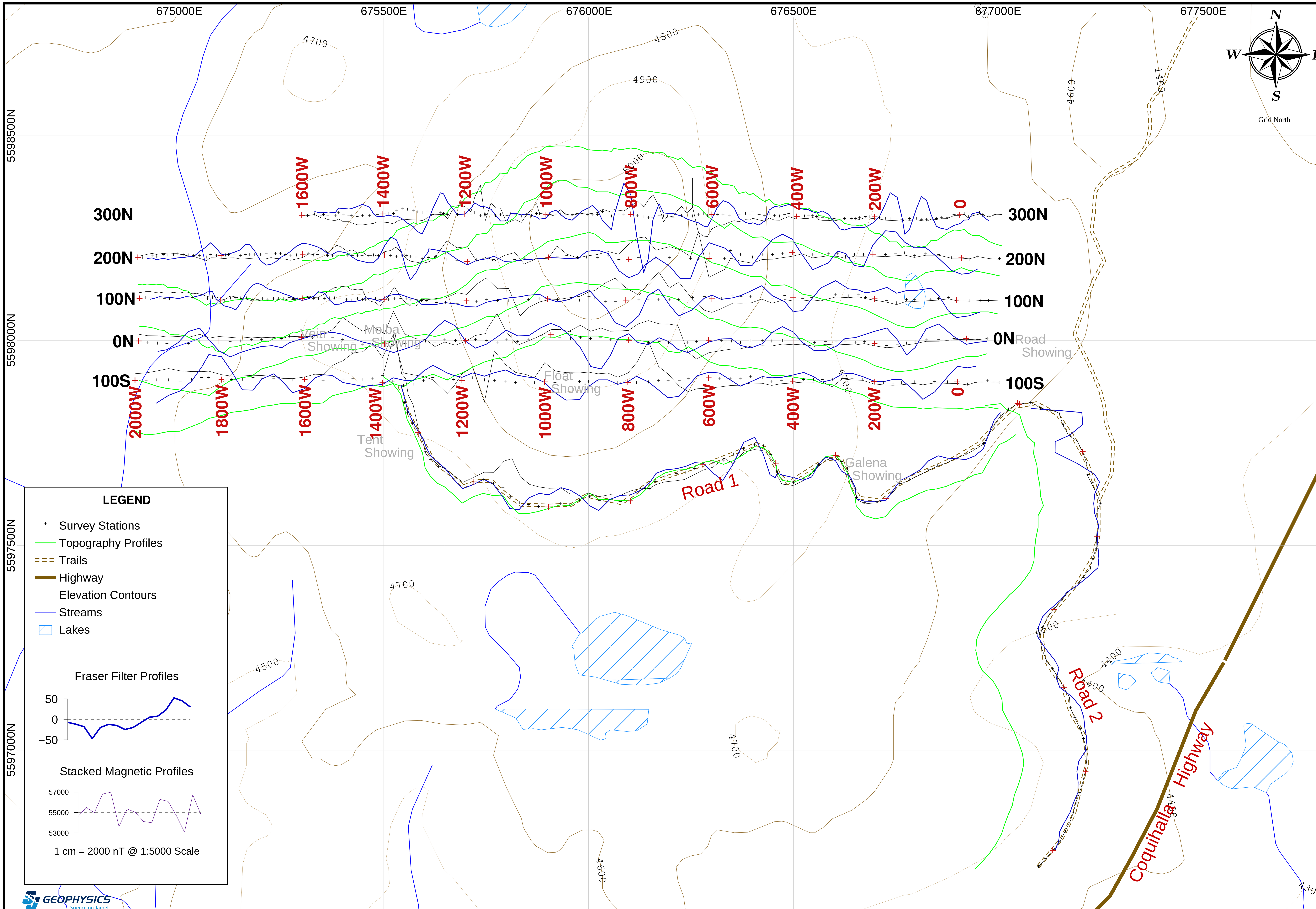
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−1b

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey

Stacked Fraser Filter , Total Magnetic and Elevation Profiles Map

Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

Max Investments Inc.

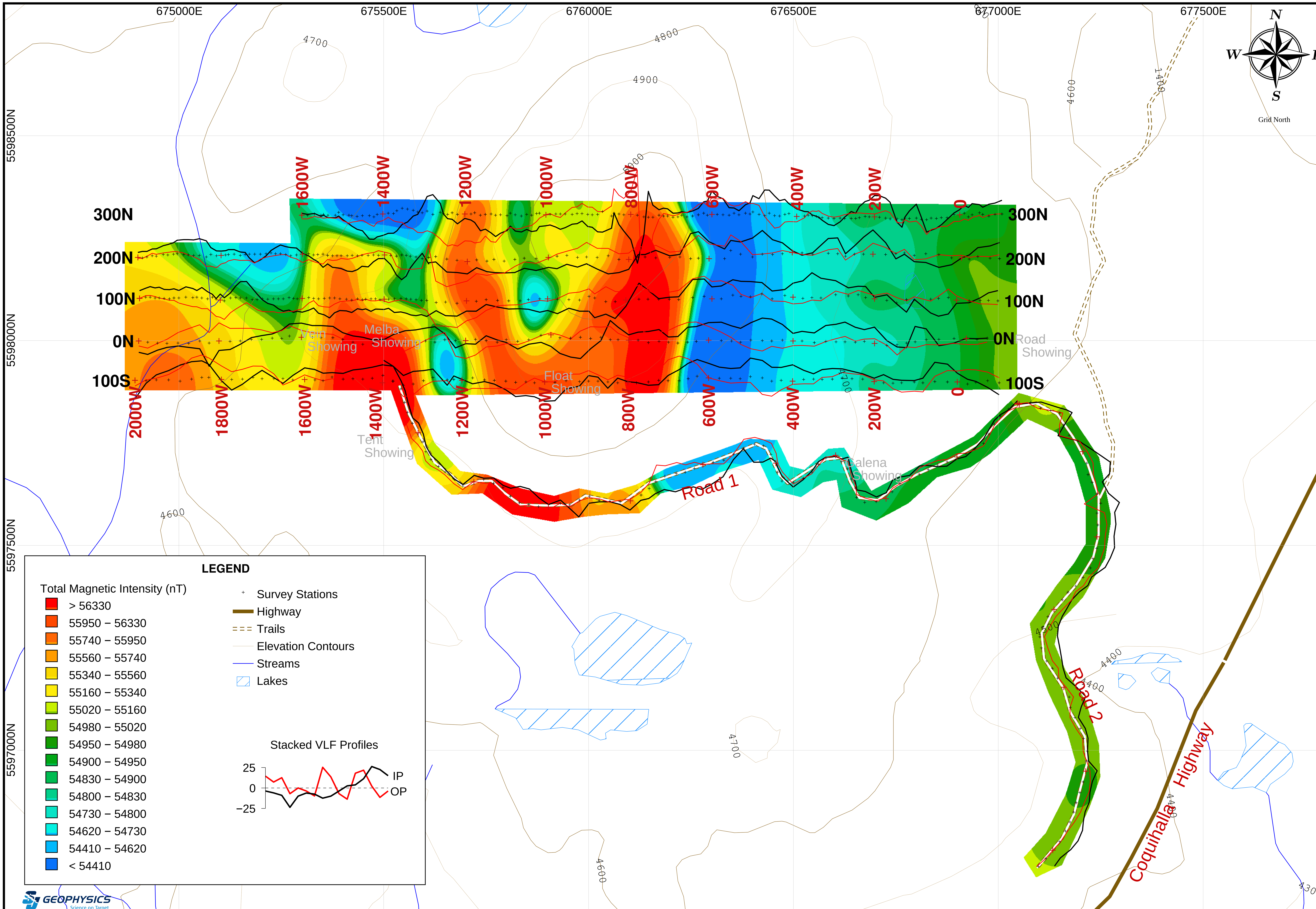
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−2b

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey
Total Magnetic Intensity with Stacked VLF Profiles Map
Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000
meters

Max Investments Inc.

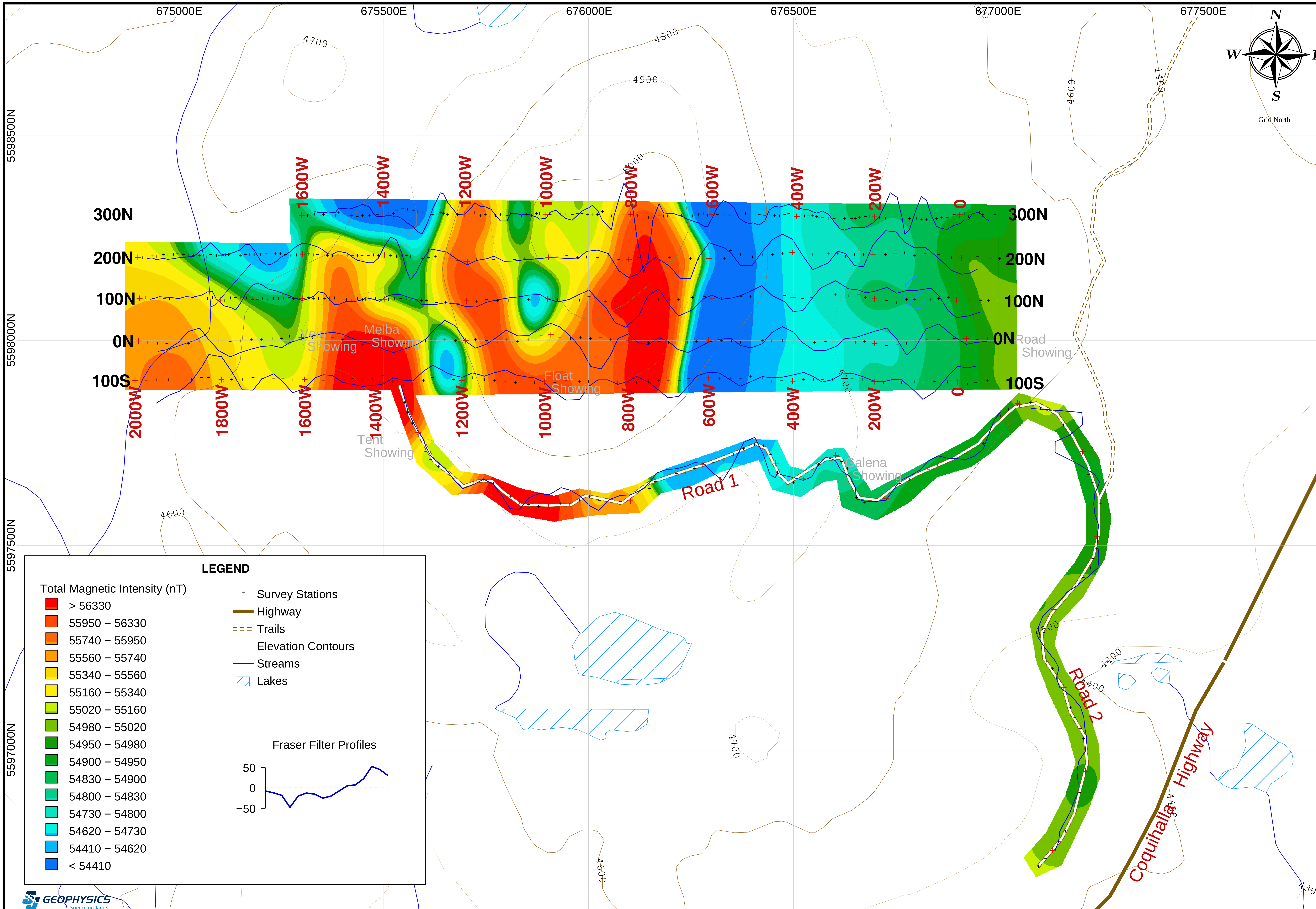
Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−1c

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Processing by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: March 2014

Instrumentation:
Magnetometer: GEM GSM−19 Portable Proton Magnetometer
GEM GSM−19 Overhauser Magnetometer and VLF Sensor

Mapping Information:
Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Colour Classification: Not Applicable
Mapping Date: 07−Apr−2014

Ground VLF Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity with Stacked Fraser Filter Map

Frequency : 24.8 kHz Jim Creek, Washington, U.S.A.

0 200 400 600 800 1000

meters

Max Investments Inc.

Melba Project

Lac Le Jeune Grid

Kamloops, B.C., Canada

Plate: VLF−2c

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966−95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582−1100 www.sjgeophysics.com