

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

*Report received Dec 8/2014
by Mineral Titles*

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] 2014 EXPLORATION REPORT [Bedrock depth drilling]	TOTAL COST \$19,500
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AUTHOR(S) Barry Hanslit, Janet Miller	SIGNATURE(S) <i>[Signatures]</i>
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NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) **P-1-618 issued: August 13, 2012** YEAR OF WORK **2014**

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) **5518735, August 20, 2014**

PROPERTY NAME **PLACER CLAIMS 1012631, 1029537 and 1029552, part of the larger Spruce Creek Claim**

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) **1012631, 1029537 and 1029552**

COMMODITIES SOUGHT **Placer Gold**

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN _____

MINING DIVISION **Atlin** NTS **104N12**

LATITUDE **59 ° 34 ' 36 "** LONGITUDE **133 ° 36 ' 5 "** (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) **Barry Hanslit** 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
8621 Forest Ridge Dr.
Whistler, BC V0N 1B8

OPERATOR(S) (who paid for the work)
1) **Barry Hanslit** 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
8621 Forest Ridge Dr.
Whistler, BC V0N 1B8

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Mesozoic to Paleozoic Cache Creek Complex Nikina Formation
basaltic flows and tuff

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS _____

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core _____	18.29 m, 4 holes, HQ	1612631	1612631 - \$5,124.88
Non-core _____	72.54 m, 4 holes, tri-core		1029537 - \$11,430.79
1029552 - \$2,286.59			
Cost apportioned evenly per km through property as shown in event			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			

TOTAL COST \$18,842.06 applied
\$19,500 project cost

**PLACER CLAIMS
1012631, 1029537 and 1029552
Atlin Mining Division, BC**

2014 EXPLORATION REPORT

Mineral Claims

Tenure Number: 1012631, 1029537, 1029552

NTS Sheets

104N12

(approximate centre of claims: 59° 34' 36"N / 133° 36' 5" W)

Work completed between August 12th-19th, 2014

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

Report Prepared by:
Janet Miller
Barry Hanslit

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Claim 1012631 was acquired by Barry Hanslit in September 2012. Claims 1029537 and 1029552 were acquired in July of 2014. In total the claims are 131.15 ha in size and they are located within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheet 104N/12 in the Atlin Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 5.3 km east of Atlin along Spruce Creek (Figure 1 and 2).

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

In the fall of 2014, exploration drilling was performed on claim by Barry Hanslit. This report documents that work, and also provides a description of claims, location, access, physiography and other relevant information. A discussion of the deposit mineralogy follows a description of regional and property scale geology.

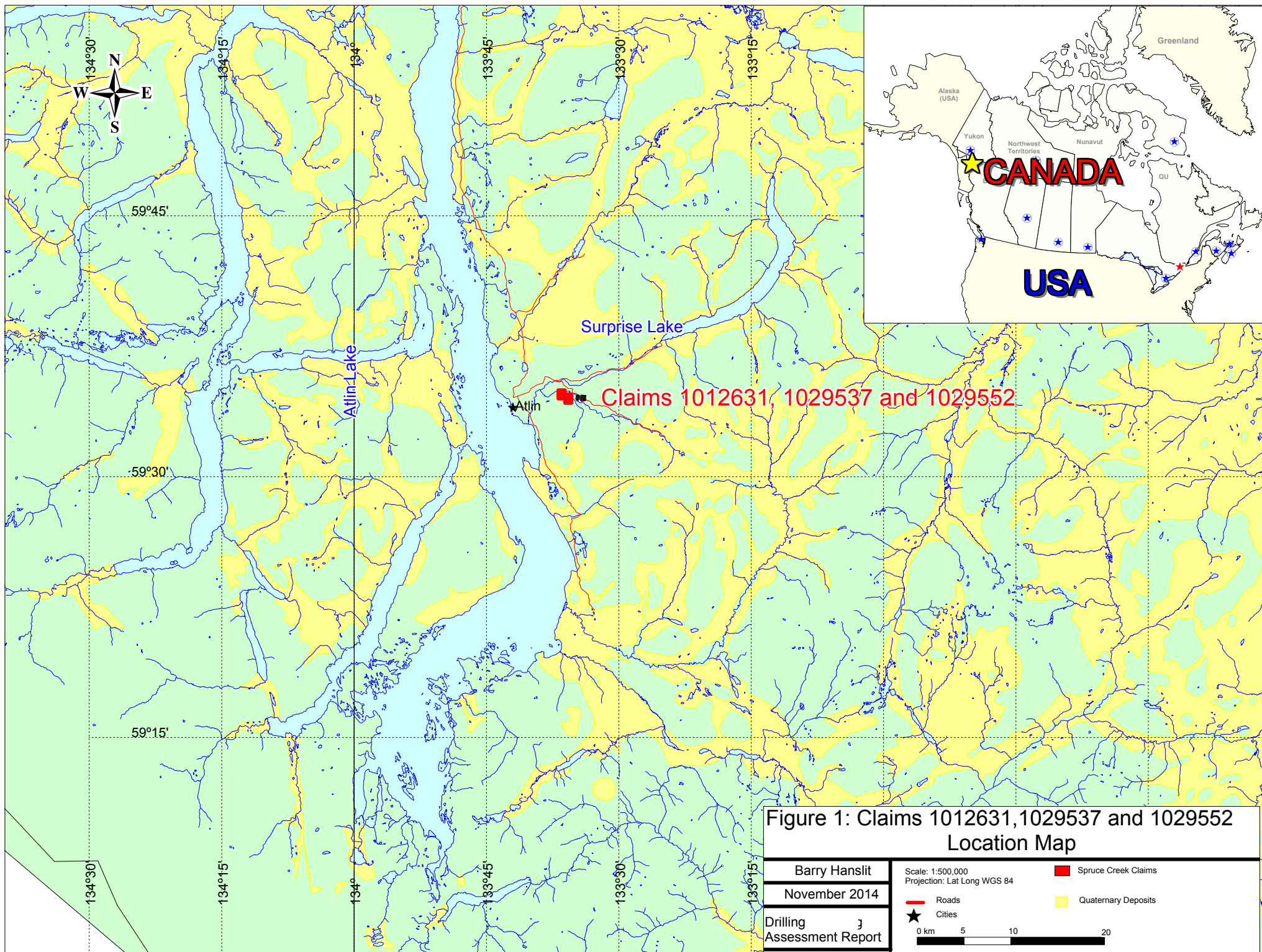
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF LANDHOLDINGS

2.1 Location and Mineral Claims

Claims 1012631, 1029537 and 1029552 are 131.15 ha in size and lie along Spruce Creek within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheet 104N/12 in the Atlin Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 5.3 km east of Atlin, BC.

2.2 Access

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



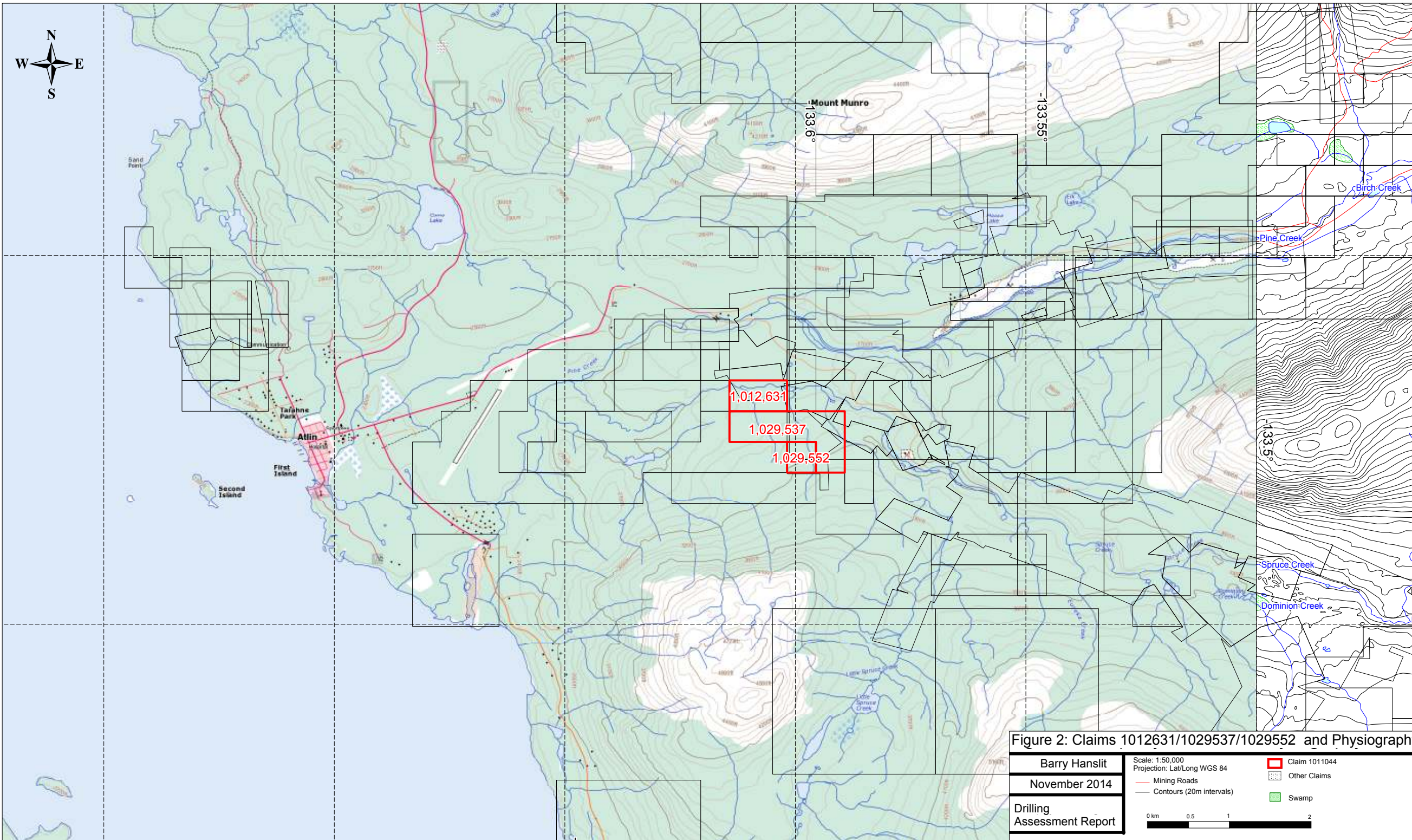






Figure 2: Claims 1012631/1029537/1029552 and Physiography

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:50,000	 Claim 1011044
November 2014	Projection: Lat/Long WGS 84	
Drilling Assessment Report	 Mining Roads	 Swamp
	 Contours (20m intervals)	
0 km 0.5 1 2		

2.3 *Physiography, Flora and Fauna*

Spruce Creek runs through claim 1012631 from east to west. All claims are moderately sloping from a high on the southeast corner of 1029537 at 3,100ft asl to a low in the river valley at the north in claim 1012631 of below 2,800ft asl. Atlin's climate is relatively dry with winter temperatures averaging -15°C and winter snow anywhere from one to two meters. Summer high temperatures can typically fluctuate from 15 – 20°C with overnight lows closer to 0°C. Summer precipitation is highly variable, but often less than 20cm (Environment Canada, 2012).

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

2.4 *Property History*

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

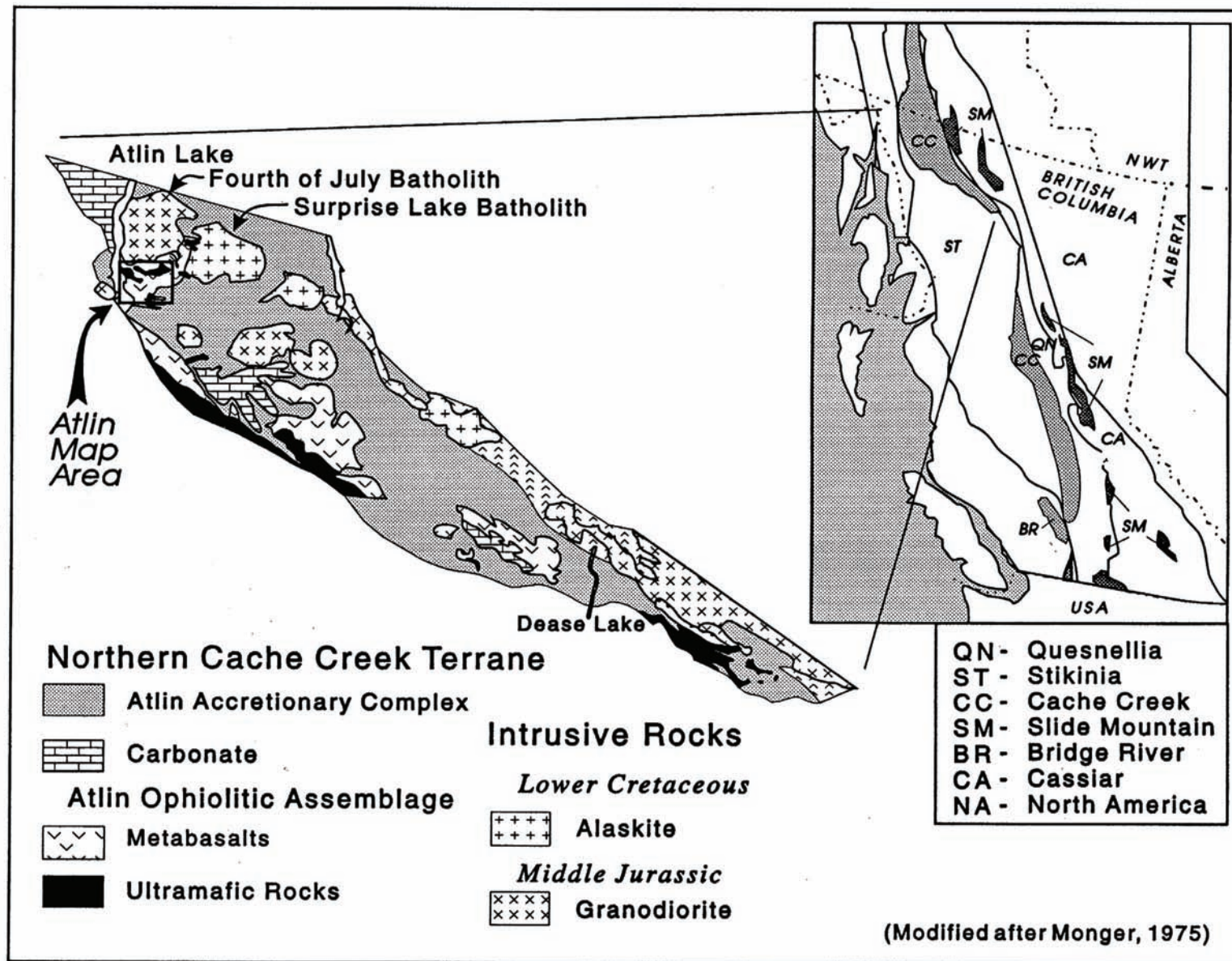
Since the initial discovery in Pine Creek, the majority of the drainages in the Atlin area have become areas of exploration for placer deposits, notably Spruce, McKee, Ruby, Boulder, Birch and Otter Creek. Spruce Creek has been the focus of both above ground and below ground mining operations. The general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

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 *Regional Geology*

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

3.2 *Property Geology*

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

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

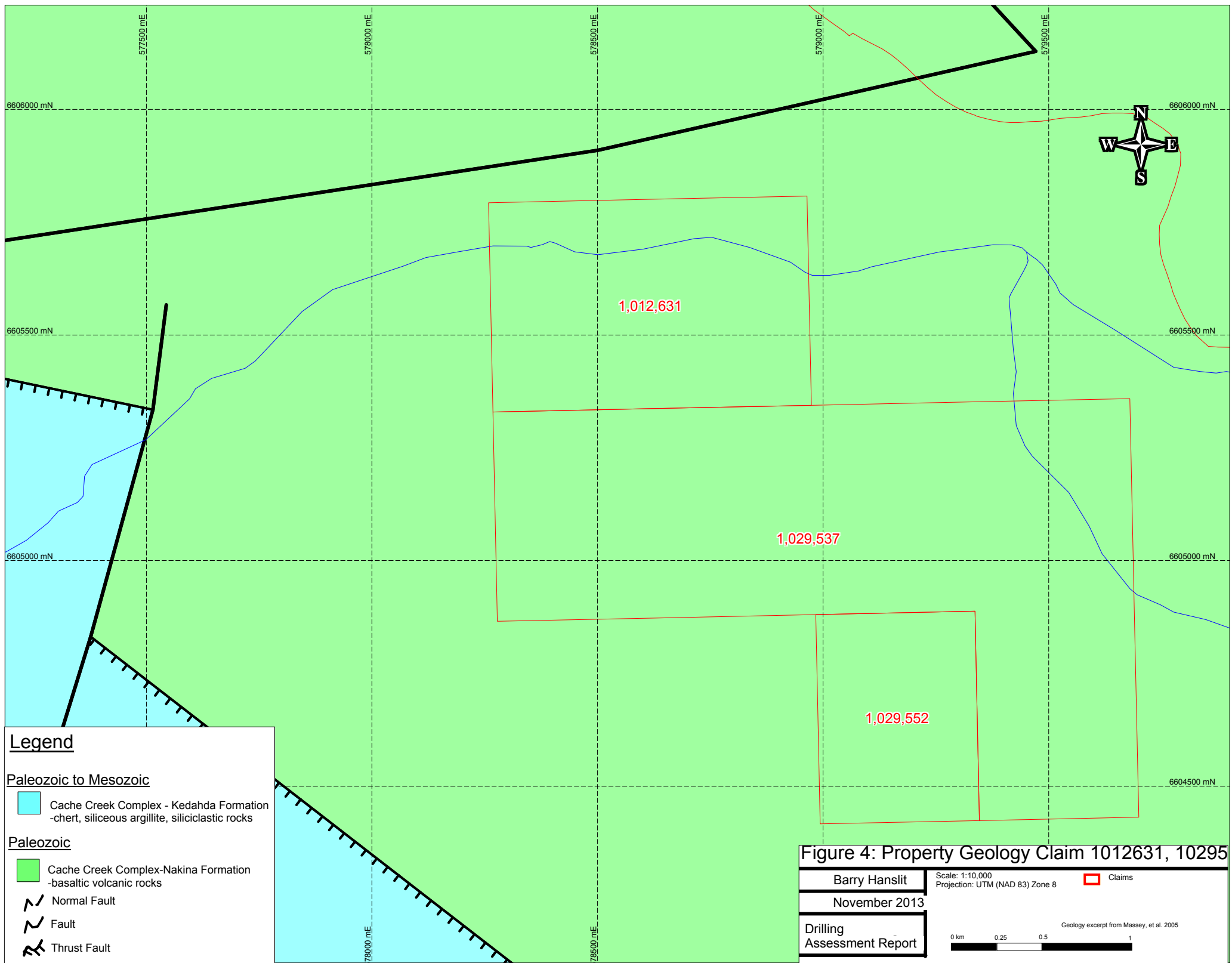
3.2 *Deposit Mineralogy*

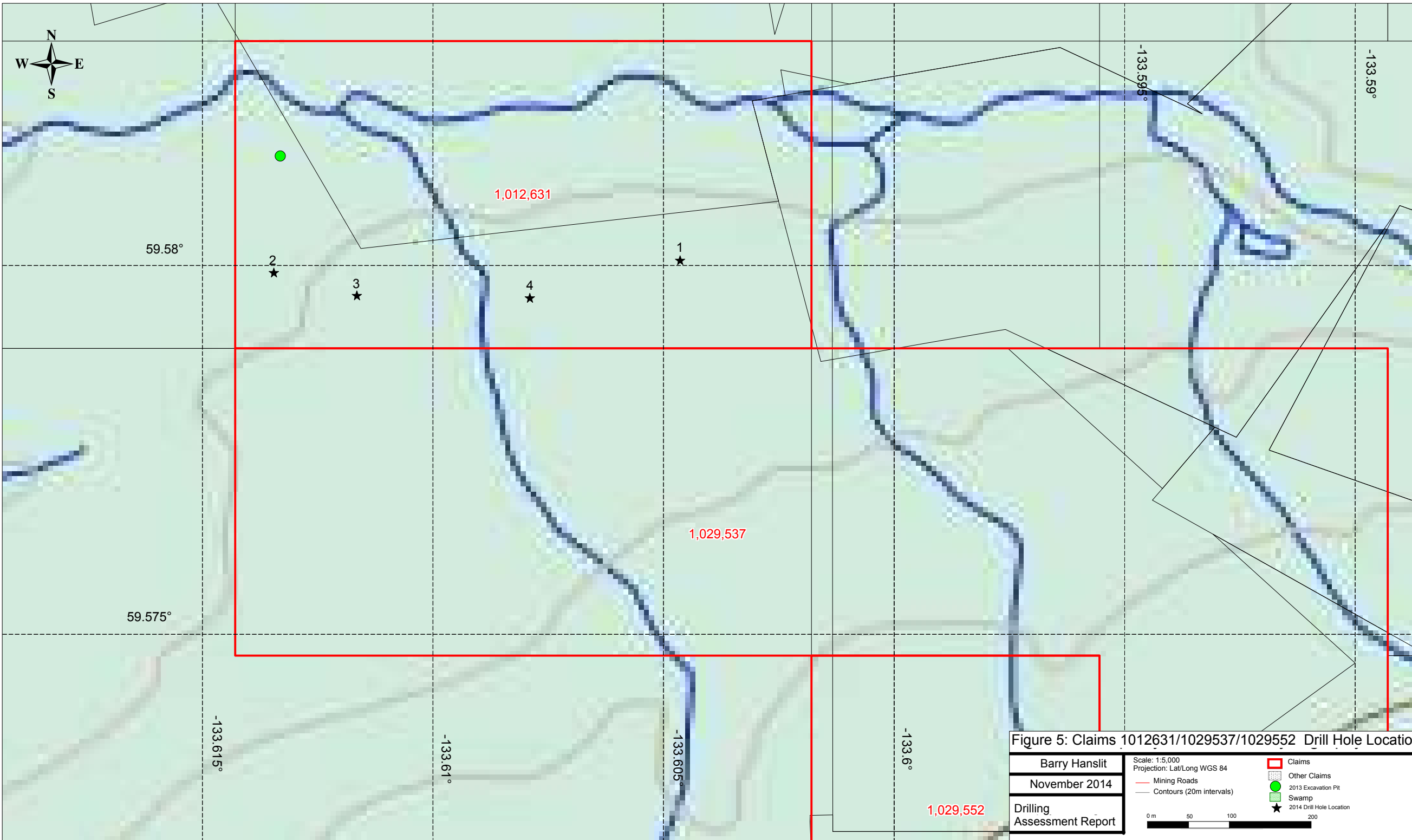
The claim is a simple placer gold deposit type. Native gold likely sourced from quartz stringers in the surrounding host rocks is concentrated by alluvial action in the creek. Gold being dense is found amongst the magnetite rich black sands, and within cracks in the bedrock beneath the current and historical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

4.0 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

4.1 *Introduction*

Between August 12th -19th, 2014 four holes were drilled along Spruce Creek on claim 1012631 to determine depth to bedrock. Costs associated with the program and personnel are listed in Appendix I. The details and results of the program will be discussed in the subsequent section.





4.2 2014 Drilling Results

Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 5 and in Appendix II, drill hole cross sections are included in Appendix II. A GPS was not available at the time of drilling, so coordinates have been extracted from the map. Drilling was conducted by Barry Hanslit with the new Zinex G5 track drill (shown below) by tri-coning until the driller believed he was in bedrock and then switching to drilling HQ core. All holes were drilled south of Spruce Creek in a roughly east-west line through claim 1012631. Core was discarded at the end of the program as the goal was to determine depth to bedrock on a placer claim. All holes were drilled at 90 degrees and bedrock was found in each hole. At each hole a full 15 feet (4.57m) was drilled into bedrock to ensure that what was encountered was not boulders. Bedrock was consistently fractured andesite with heavy chloritic alteration. Depth to bedrock varied from 40 to 70 ft (12.19m-21.34m).





5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drill testing confirms that this area has variable bedrock depths particularly compared to last years excavation results of only 6 feet to bedrock (north of this years drilling). This may indicate the presence of a bedrock ledge that would be of particular interest. Further drilling between the 2013 excavation pit and Drill holes 2 and 3 of 2014 should narrow down where the drop in bedrock is and where to concentrate future work.

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

REFERENCES CITED

- ASH, C.H., 2001; Ophiolite Related Gold Quartz Veins in the North American Cordillera: BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 108.
- Aspinall, N.C and Coster, I. 2010. Blind Creek Resources Ltd. Diamond Drilling Program (Part III) on the Atlin Project (Combined Como Lake Block and Main Block), Atlin, B.C. Centered at 590 31.629' N & 1330 23.055' W Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia ARIS Report 32003.
- Atlin Center. 2012. Atlin Center Website. <http://www.atlinart.com/sitemap.htm>
- Environment Canada. 2012. Historical Weather and Climate Data. http://www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/Welcome_e.html
- Massey, N.W.D., MacIntyre, D.G., Desjardins, P.J. and R.T. Cooney. 2005. Digital Geology Map of British Columbia: Tile NO8 Northwest B.C., B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile 2005-8, by. 104C, F, K, L, M, N; 114I, O, P NO8
- Mihalynuk, M.G. 1999, Bulletin 105: Geology and Mineral Resources of the Tagish Lake Area, (NTS 104M/8,9,10E, 15 and 104N/12W), Northwestern British Columbia. BC Geological Survey
- Monger, J.W.H. 1975. Upper Paleozoic Rocks of the Atlin Terrane. BC Geological Survey Open File 74-47.
- MONGER, J.W.H., 1977A; Ophiolitic Assemblages in the Canadian Cordillera; in North American Ophiolites, Coleman, R.G. and Irwin, W.P., Editors, State of Oregon, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Bulletin 95, pages 59-65.
- MTO. 2012. Mineral Titles Online. Historical Placer Tenure Search. <https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do>

Appendix I

Mineral Claims and Expenditure Schedule

The expenditures on claims 1012631, 1029537 and 1029553 (\$19,500.00) as per event 5518735 were generated during the exploration program between August 12th-19th, 2014.

Claim Information:						
Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area(ha)
1012631	Placer	141689 (100%)	104N	2022/July/01	GOOD	32.78
1029537	Placer	141689 (100%)	104N	2022/July/01	GOOD	81.97
1029552	Placer	141689 (100%)	104N	2022/July/01	GOOD	16.40

2014 Project Cost Schedule

Activity	Person	Day Rate	Days	Total
Drilling				
	Per Hole	\$4,000.00	4	\$16,000.00
In the Field				
	Barry Hanslit (included set-up and tear-down)	\$400.00	6	\$2,400.00
Drill Site Preparation				
	Barry Hanslit	\$400.00	1.5	\$600.00
Data Interpretation and Report				
	Janet Miller	\$300.00	1	\$300.00
	Barry Hanslit	\$400.00	0.5	\$200.00
Grand Total				\$19,500.00

Appendix II Drill Log

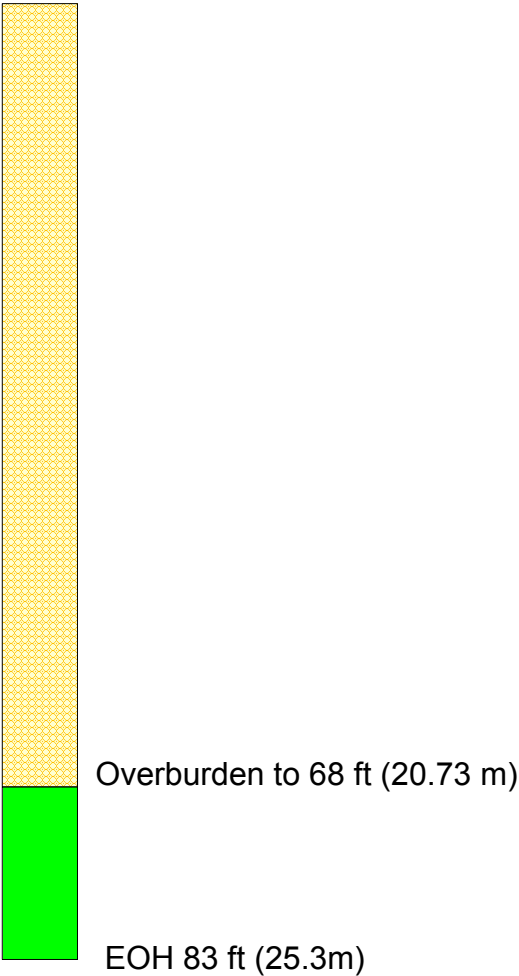
Drill Log for Bedrock Testing Claims 1012631, 1029537 and 1029552

Drill hole locations were extracted from a map as a GPS was not available.

Holes were tri-coned to bedrock and then switched to HQ coring.

Hole Number	NTS sheet	Latitude	Longitude	Collar Elevation	Hole Azimuth	Hole Dip	Logged By	Total Depth	Depth of Overburden	Bedrock Encountered	Bedrock Type
		WGS84		ft asl (m)				ft/ (m)	ft (m)		
1	104N/12	59.5801	-133.6046	2825 (861m)	0	90	Barry Hanslit	83 (25.3m)	68 (20.73m)	Yes	Fractured andesite with chlorite alteration
2	104N/12	59.5799	-133.6134	2780 (847m)	0	90	Barry Hanslit	55 (16.76m)	40 (12.19m)	Yes	Fractured andesite with chlorite alteration
3	104N/12	59.5796	-133.6117	2815 (858m)	0	90	Barry Hanslit	85 (25.9m)	70 (21.33m)	Yes	Fractured andesite with chlorite alteration
4	104N/12	59.5796	-133.6079	2830 (863m)	0	90	Barry Hanslit	75 (22.86m)	60 (18.29m)	Yes	Fractured andesite with chlorite alteration
Totals								298 (90.83m)	238 (72.54m)		



Drill Hole 1
Collar Elevation (2825 ft asl, 861 m asl)

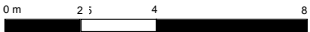


Claims 1012631/1029537/1029552 Drill Hole Cross Sections

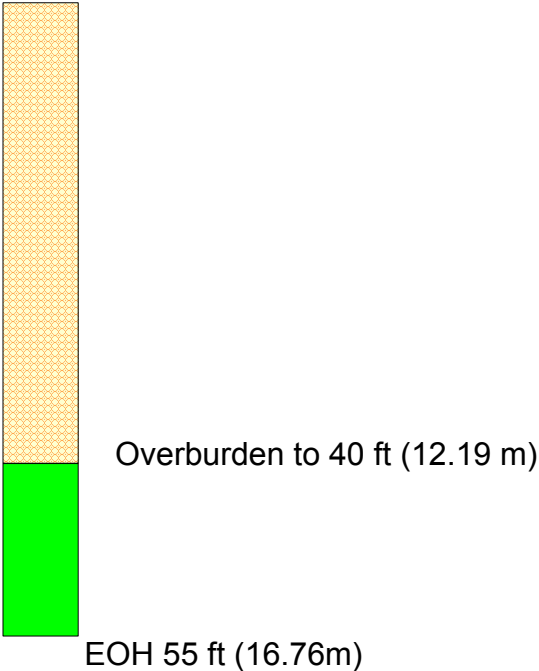
Barry Hanslit
November 2014
Drilling
Assessment Report

Scale: 1:200

 Overburden
 Fractured Andesite
with Chloritic Alteration





Drill Hole 2
Collar Elevation (2780 ft asl, 847 m asl)



Claims 1012631/1029537/1029552 Drill Hole Cross Sections

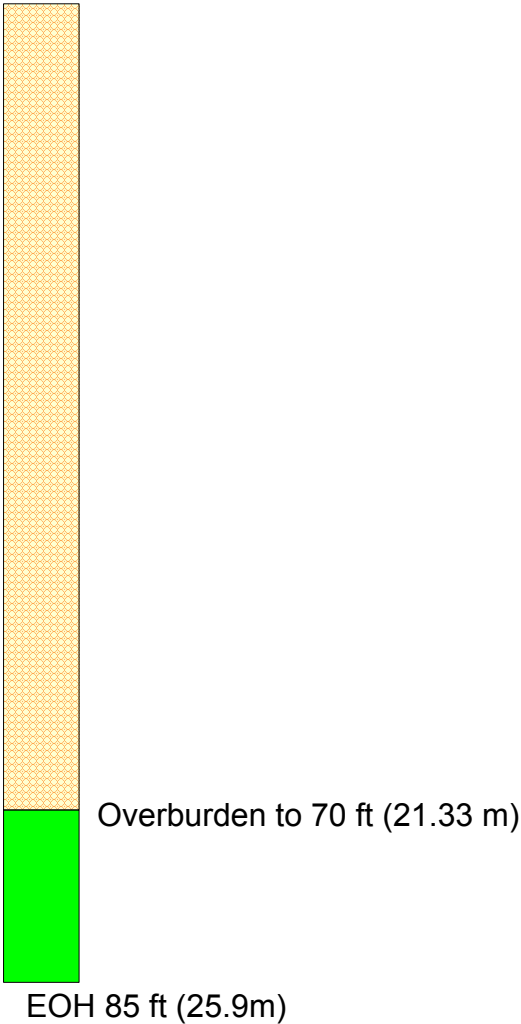
Barry Hanslit
November 2014
Drilling
Assessment Report

Scale: 1:200




 Overburden
 Fractured Andesite
with Chloritic Alteration



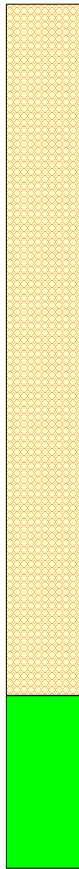
Drill Hole 3
Collar Elevation (2815 ft asl, 858 m asl)



Claims 1012631/1029537/1029552 Drill Hole Cross Sections

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:200	 Overburden  Fractured Andesite with Chloritic Alteration
November 2014		
Drilling Assessment Report		

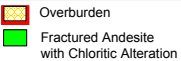
Drill Hole 4
Collar Elevation (2830 ft asl, 863 m asl)




Overburden to 60 ft (18.29 m)

EOH 75 ft (22.86m)

Claims 1012631/1029537/1029552 Drill Hole Cross Sections

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:200 
November 2014	
Drilling Assessment Report	



0 m 2 4 8

Appendix III
Certificate of Authors

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

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

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

Janet L.P. Miller

Whistler, BC, Canada
December 6, 2014

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

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

Barry A. Hanslit

Whistler, BC, Canada
December 6, 2014