

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical Sampling

TOTAL COST: \$13,960.00

AUTHOR(S): Craig A. Lynes

SIGNATURE(S): 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5534107

PROPERTY NAME: Standfast-Wigwam

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 543572, 543574, 521708, 565078

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Zn-Pb-Ag and Flagstone

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082KNW068 / NMI 082K13 Zn1

MINING DIVISION: Revelstoke

NTS/BCGS: 082K13W / 082K081

LATITUDE: 50 ° 52 ' 48 " LONGITUDE: 117 ° 58 ' 04 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Craig A. Lynes 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO Box 131

Grindrod BC, V0E-1Y0

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

1) Rich River Exploration Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

same as owner

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Hadrian Hamill Group quartzite, limestone. Mochican Formation Phyllite and limestone.

Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation marble, limestone and argillite; and Index Formation phyllite.

Zn-Pb-Ag Galena, Sphalerite, mineralisation occurs in Lower Cambrian Badshot formation marble, silicified limestone

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 35159, 33973

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	9		\$7,230.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			\$220.20
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) 2m x 20m road cut trench		565078	\$5,319.80
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other labour handling rock			\$1,190.00
TOTAL COST:			13,960.00

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35159

Geochemical Sampling Report

On The
STANDFAST –WIGWAM
Project

AKOLKOLEX RIVER AREA
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

084K.081, 084K.091

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Zone 11 (NAD 83)

Northing: 5636927 – Easting: 0431917



For: Rich River Exploration Ltd.

PO Box 131 Grindrod British Columbia Canada V0E-1Y0

By

Craig A. Lynes

Prospector

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INTRODUCTION

The content of this report describes the 2014 sampling program completed on certain portions of the Standfast Wigwam project held by Craig A. Lynes

Work was completed by crews employed by Rich River Exploration Ltd. Donald Penner an independent P. Geo also visited the property and consulted on the Flagstone Potential of the property.

A total of 25 person days were spent examining road cuts, logging blocks and hillside outcrops for visible mineralization and alteration associated with several mineral deposit models. IE Sed-Ex, Manto, Carbonate Replacement, MVT, Vein and Flagstone deposit types are known to be present within a favourable package of strata of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and Lower Cambrian and younger Lardeau Groups. Part of the 2014 work was also completed in the flagstone area on the Rocky Road claims.

Past historical exploration in the Wigwam project area has resulted in the discovery of numerous documented mineral showings. There are 13 adits and at least 34 showings that expose base metal mineralisation along a strike length of over 2.5 Km. The zone has been traced for over 4.5 Km onto the Ghost claims now owned by a subsidiary of Imperial Metals Corporation.

Revelstoke is historically a logging, mining and rail town, so the development of an economic mineral deposit should be welcomed by the local residence.

This plus the high ranking for discovery potential, makes the area very attractive for further modern exploration. Recent logging has also exposed new areas of the property for further exploration.

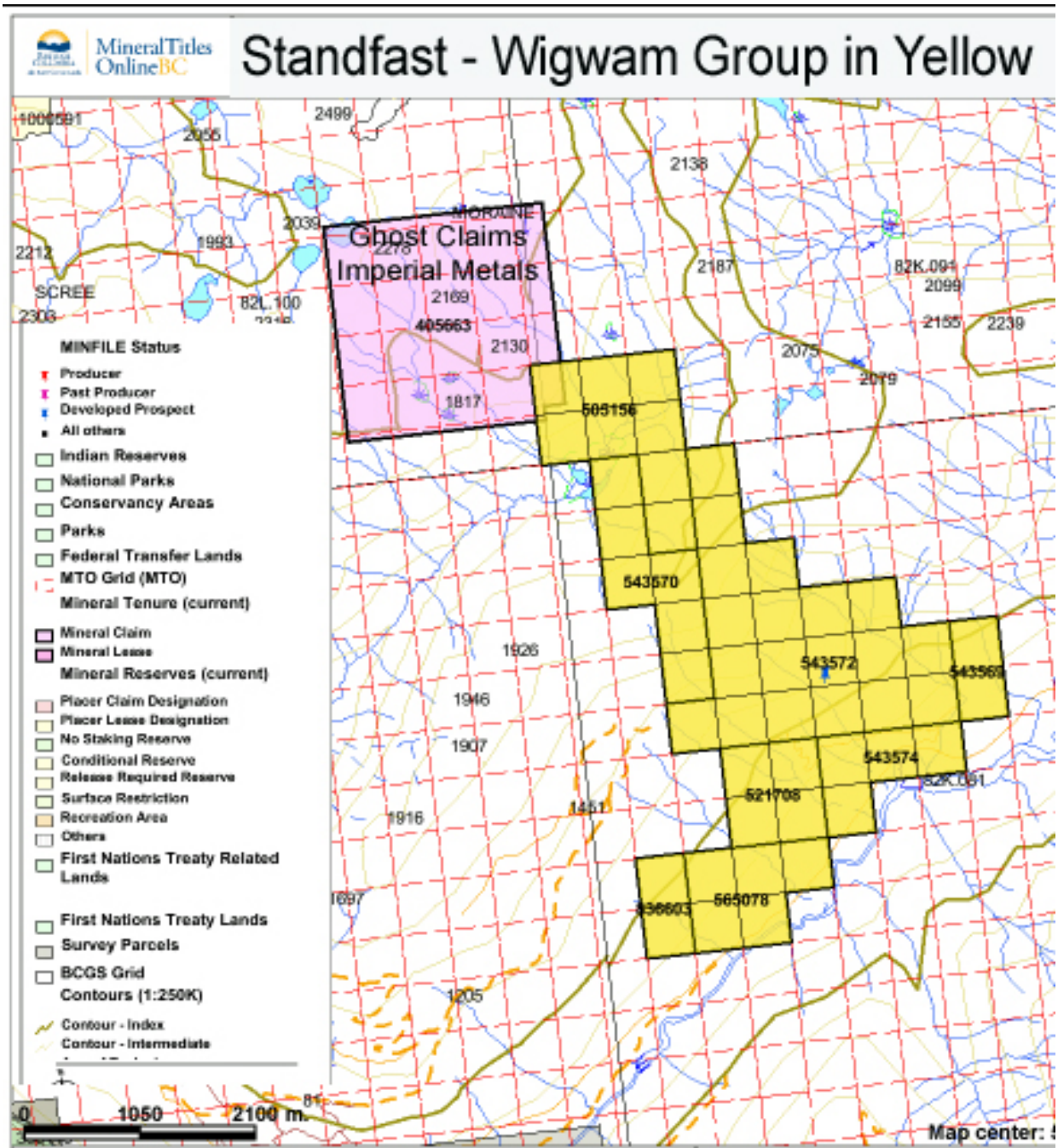
These new logging roads climb high on the slopes adjacent to the mineralised zone. These roads should be very useful for further exploration and development.

CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

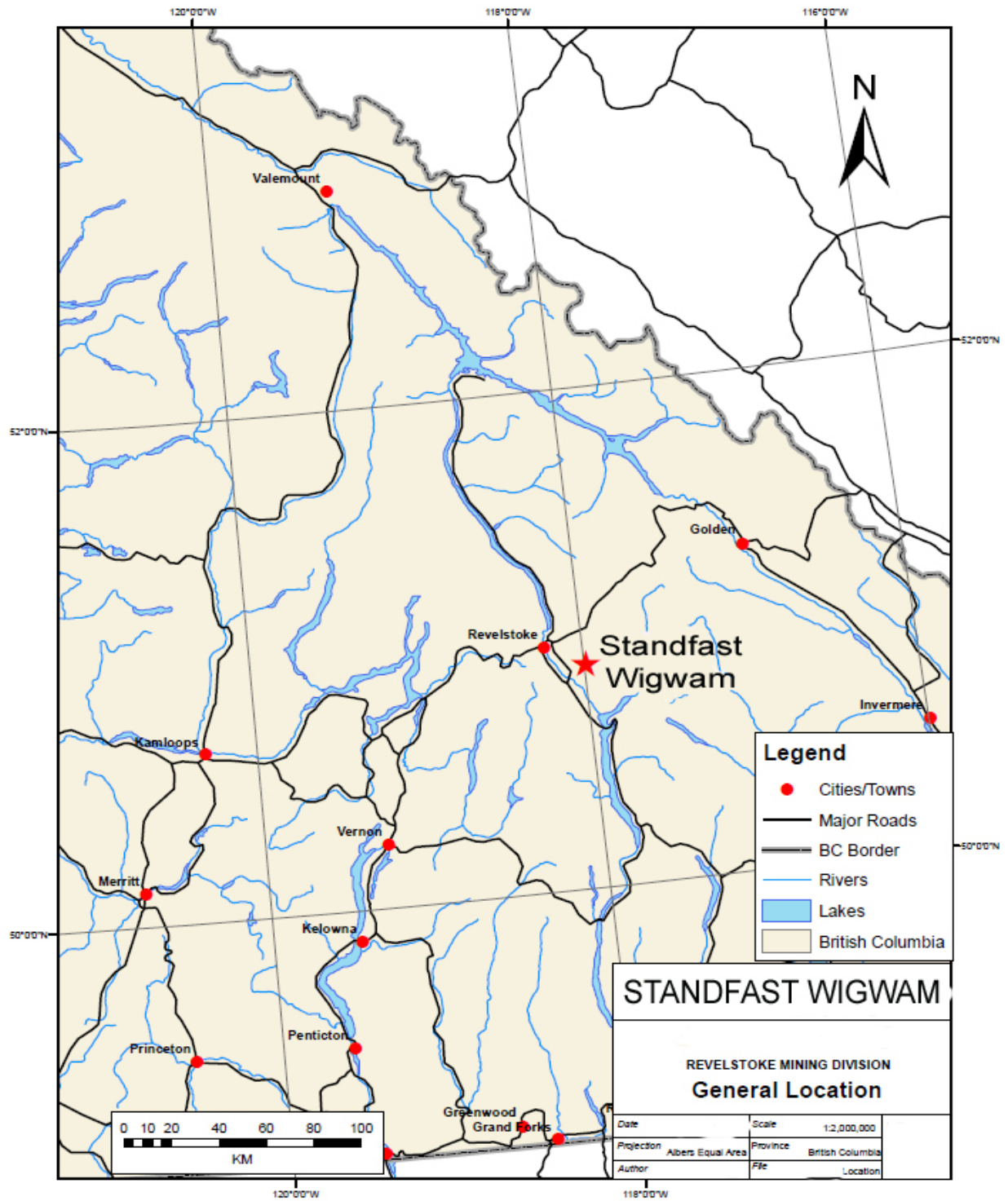
*The good to date of Nov. 30, 2016 is pending acceptance of this report

Tenure	Claim Name	Owner	Type	Map	*Good to	Size Ha
521708		116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 81.57
543569	STANDFAST - BADSHOT	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 40.78
543570	UPPER STANDFAST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 122.31
543572		116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 387.38
543574	STANDFAST- ZINC	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 81.57
565078	ROCKY ROAD	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 101.98
836603	ROCKY ROAD WEST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2016/nov/30 GOOD 40.79

THE STANDFAST – WIGWAM CLAIM GROUP



The claims are located on
Map sheets 082L090, 082K091, 082K081



General Location Map

LOCATION – ACCESS – PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is by an all-weather road leading south from Revelstoke on the east side of the Columbia River for 19.2 kilometers then east along the Akolkolex River logging road for 15.7 kilometers to a bridge crossing a tributary of the Akolkolex River. At this point an old overgrown four wheel drive tote road leads north for some 1000 meters into the south-east portions of the property. A marked foot trail branches off of the old tote road and leads to the numerous workings. A newer logging road accesses the south western portion of the property at the 14.5Km mark.

The Standfast Group is located in the Selkirk Mountain Ranges and are located south-east of Revelstoke about 16Km up the Akolkolex River valley. The claims occupy an area that varies from moderate slopes to steep walled valleys with a number of shear faced limestone cliffs. The lower levels of the property are heavily timbered with mature stands of cedar, spruce, balsam and hemlock; where not logged off, and thickly matted with underbrush. Alder, wolf-willow and devil's club are particularly troublesome in avalanche and snow slide areas. Traverse and line cutting in these areas is difficult and arduous. However, the prevailing terrain in the upper reaches consists of open highland meadows with alpine and sub-alpine conditions and a limited amount of scrub vegetation.

The climate is consistent with the interior British Columbia rain belt with temperatures ranging between -20°C to + 30°C. Annual precipitation averages 1.15 M. Up to 2-5 M. of snow is not uncommon in the winter months. Elevations on the property range from 900 metres at Akolkolex Creek to 2290 metres at the ridge line north of the property. Slopes frequently average 40 degrees, and low cliffs are fairly common. The slopes are well forested with cedar, hemlock, and spruce to an elevation of about 1600 metres. Slopes other than south facing slopes have dense underbrush. Areas of dense slide alder occur, especially near creeks at lower elevations which are subject to snow and mud slides. At higher elevations timber becomes scrubby and open grassy areas are common. Heavy rainfalls and thunderstorms are frequent in late summer. The winter snow pack usually stays between September and May with occasionally snow patches remaining on north slopes year round and temperatures range from -25 to 30°C.



Typical Physiography of the Standfast Wigwam area.

Limestone bluffs near the middle of the picture are host to the Base Metal Mineralisation on the Wigwam deposit.

Photo taken from a newer logging road looking east



Regional Location Map



PREVIOUS EXPLORATION HISTORY

References to the Wigwam Property are made in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1915, 1921, 1923, to 1931, 1960 and 1961.

The Wigwam occurrence has been known since 1915, owned by A. Kittan and J. Lewis. In 1921, the property was owned by J. Kirkpatrick and R. Armstrong. Wigwam Mining Co. explored the property in 1925, conducting 1778 metres of diamond drilling in 39 holes, 598 metres of underground development and open cutting.

The Schlumberger Electrical Prospecting Co. surveyed the property in 1928. Northwestern Explorations Ltd. (Kennco) optioned the property in 1953, conducting mapping and sampling. Cominco Explorations Ltd. mapped, sampled and trenched in 1960-61. In 1968, Parmac Mines Ltd. built 700 metres of road, drilled 381 metres in 5 holes and mapped and sampled.

Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. (Placer Dome) optioned the property in 1969 and conducted geological mapping, sampling, road building and diamond drilling. In 1977, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. conducted topographic mapping and road building on the Parmac claim for Parmac Mines Ltd. In the same year, Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd. performed a geological study of 1.6 square kilometres north of the Akolkolex River. In 1981 Parmac drilled 684 metres in 15 diamond drill holes and in 1984 Parmac conducted a magnetometer survey.

A total of 4100 metres of drilling in 56 holes has been completed on the property. Resources are indicated at **632,814 tonnes grading 2.14 per cent lead and 3.54 per cent zinc** (Assessment Report 10354). A total of **7,694,028 tonnes of inferred ore grading about the same grade as the indicated ore is estimated** (Assessment Report 10354). This resource is also reported (about 1969) in a Parmac Mine Ltd., Prospectus, June 1972 (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223, B.C. 62). Drill intercepts average about 2 grams per tonne silver, with values up to 111.4 grams per tonne silver over 13 metres. In a report by T.T. Tough (1970), resources were indicated at **2,944,383 tonnes grading 2.33 per cent lead and 3.93 per cent zinc, with additional inferred at 5,081,091 tonnes grading the same** (Assessment Report 14070).

In 1924 the property was acquired by the Wigwam Mining Company of Tacoma, Washington. Over a six-year period, work included diamond drilling, trenching, and open-cutting and thirteen adits along 4,500 feet of outcrops.

Twenty-eight diamond drill holes were drilled along the mineralized zone. The total footage drilled was 5,877 feet. Except for a few poor sections showing the relative location of the drill holes, their lengths, limits of mineralized zones intersected, and a few assays for drill hole 20, the information compiled during these years has been lost.

Trenching, open-cutting, and the driving of thirteen adits along 4,500 feet of outcrops have been carried out. The underground development totaled 1,963 feet of drifts, raises and crosscuts. A geophysical survey was carried out in 1928.

Detailed mapping and sampling was done in 1960 and 1961 by Cominco Ltd. and complex folding appears to control the localization of replacement sulphides in limestone.

In 1968 a total of 1,269 feet of diamond drilling was completed and some sampling was done on several of the surface and underground exposures, but much of the mineralized zone remains to be sampled.

During the summer of 1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. optioned the property from Parmac Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) and undertook a program of geological mapping, sampling, road building and diamond drilling. During the 1981 field season, Parmac Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) completed a total of 684 meters (2,244 feet) of underground diamond drilling in 15 drill holes.

From data compiled to date **697, 558 tons grading 2.14% lead and 3.54% zinc have been estimated.**

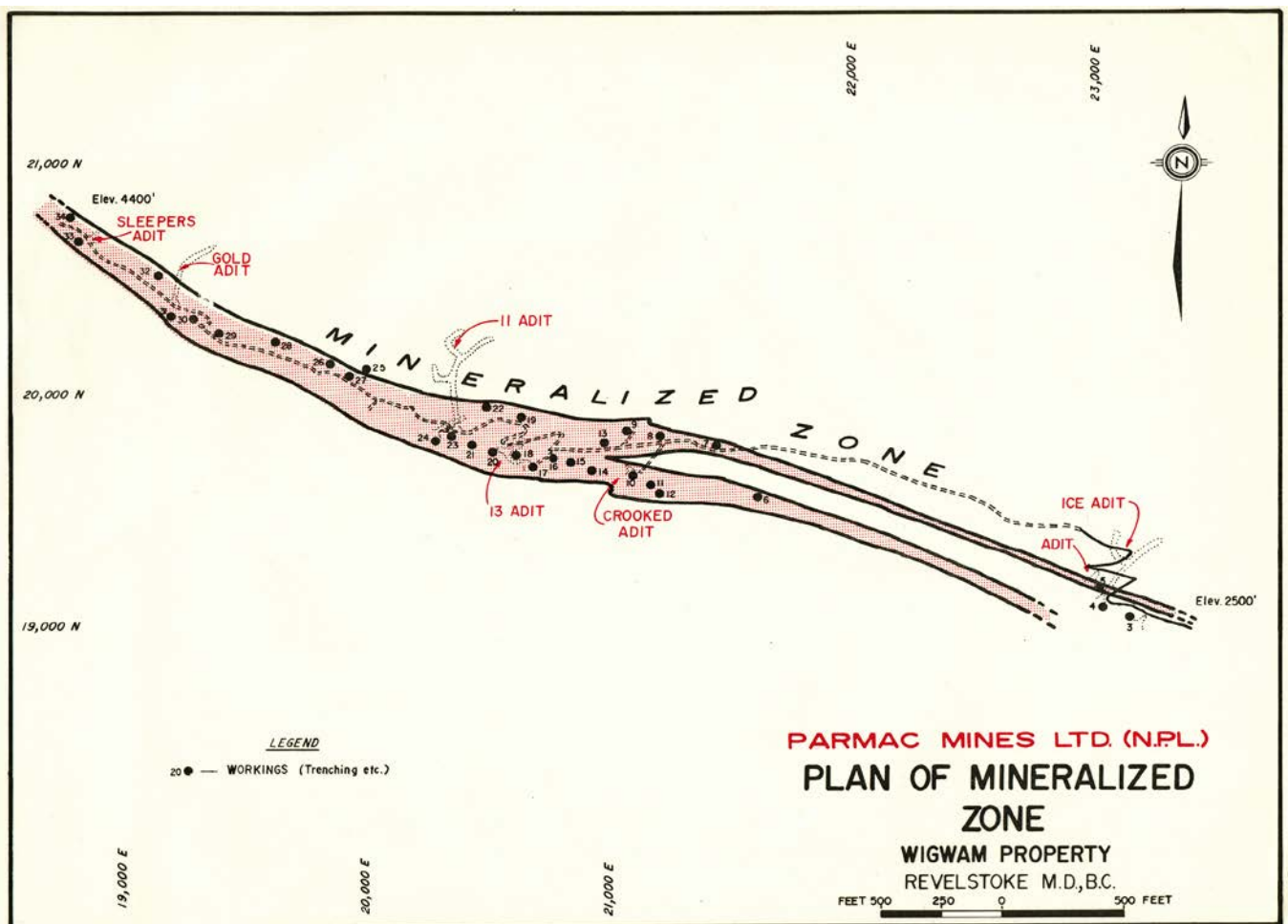
A total of 8,481, 212 tons of inferred ore grading approximately the same grade as the indicated ore have also been estimated.

Most of the original data has been lost, and the only one for which assays have been recorded, **is a section across 52 feet with a weighted average grade of 9.87% lead and 15.20% zinc.**

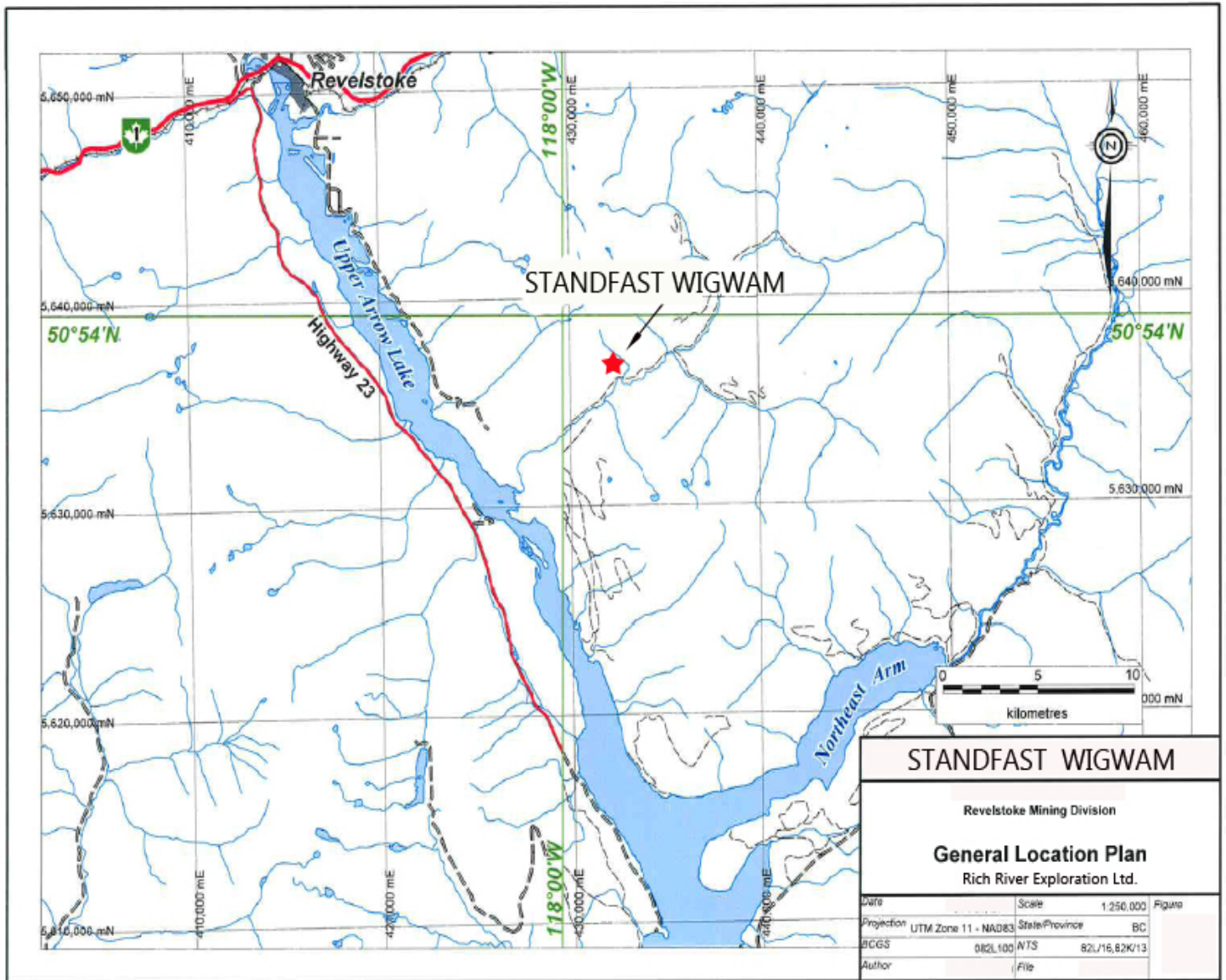
The tonnages appear to represent only a small portion of the mineralized zone. Great potential may be expected along the strike length. The zone is open in three directions. A total of 34 showings are exposed along a dip length of 4,800 feet between the elevations of 2,400 and 4,400 feet.

The zone varies in thickness from 6 to 150 feet, and is exposed along a steep mountainside. According to Mr. B. Mawer, a geologist for Cominco Ltd. who worked on the property during 1960 and 1961, the mineralized zone was traced by him for a strike length of two miles along strike to the north.

It is concluded from the results of sampling surface and underground workings and diamond drill core that one, and possible two, lime- stone horizons of the Badshot Formation carry sulphide mineralization in sufficient concentrations to be of economic significance.



LOCAL LOCATION MAP





The above photo was taken at the portal of the Ice Adit on the Wigwam property. The photo was taken looking north-west along the general trend of the mineral zone. Numerous trenches and open cuts expose mineralisation for over 3000 metres long this trend. Mineralisation has been traced for over 5Km.

Regional Geology and other Carbonate hosted mineral occurrences

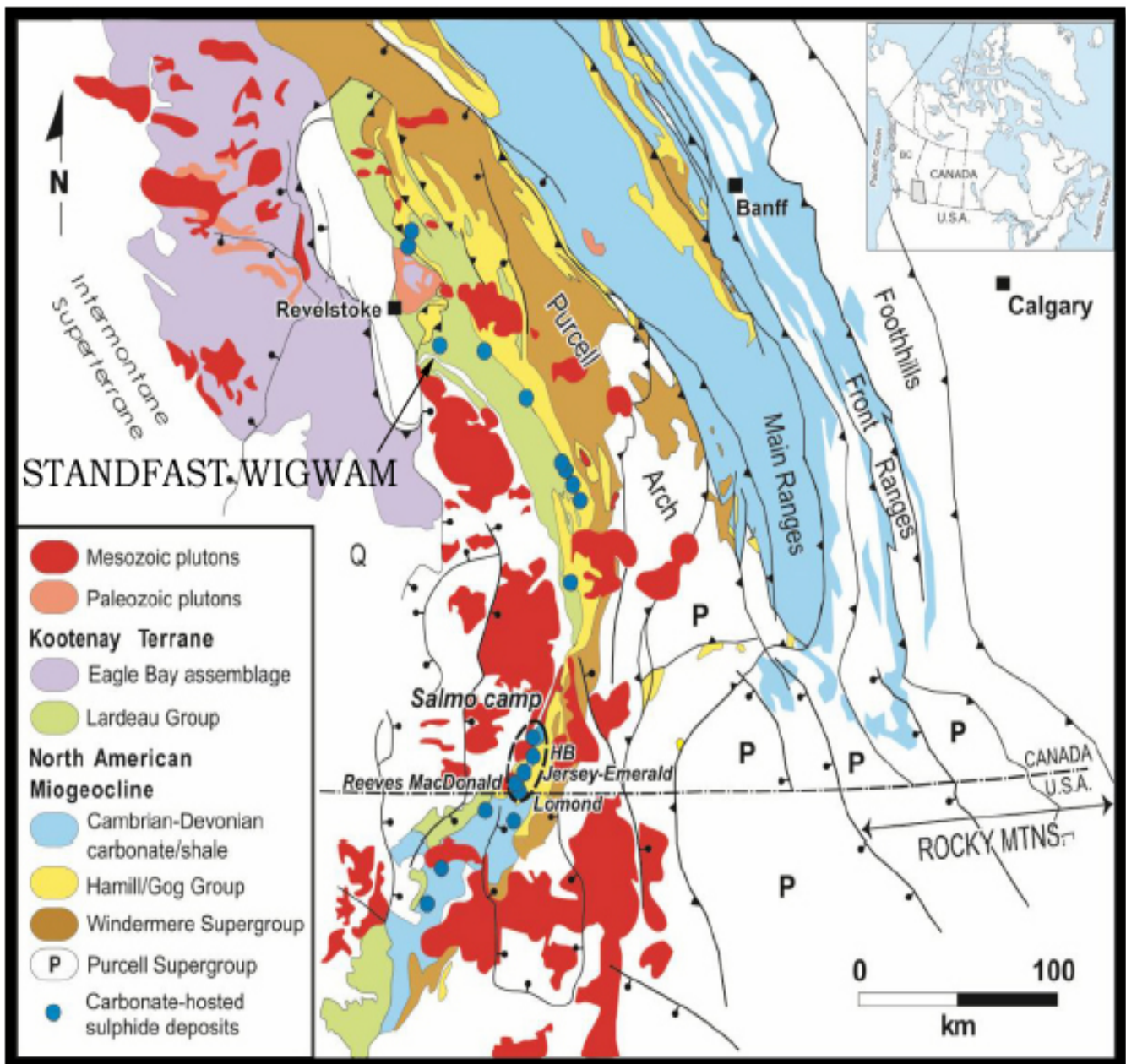


Figure 3. Major geologic features of southeastern BC, showing the location and geology of the Kootenay terrane, as well as the location of significant carbonate-hosted sulphide deposits. Properties of study are labelled, and select cities are shown. Q = Quesnel terrane. Modified from Paradis (2007).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The overall structure of the Selkirk Mountain Range is essentially geo-synclinal with a northwesterly trend. To the east lies the metamorphosed Lardeau series of the Windermere system of Upper Proterozoic age according to Messrs. J. Fyles and J. O. Wheeler of the Geological Society of Canada. The series is composed of schists, phyllites, slates, quartzite and limestone.

Conformably underlying the Lardeau series is the Badshot Formation of Upper Precambrian age. The Badshot is a grey, siliceous, crystalline limestone which forms the western limb of the synclinal structure and is overturned to the northeast.

The Hamill series of quartzite, schist and limestone is west of, and conformably underlying, the Badshot Formation.

The gneissic granite of the Nelson Batholith which forms the Monashee Range lies west of the Columbia River. The batholith, of Precambrian age, follows the Illecillewaet River Valley to the north.

Post-Triassic granites of the Kuskanax Batholith lie approximately eight miles to the south.

A major N-S fault in the area lies along the Columbia River Valley between Revelstoke and Arrowhead. Three short splays occur to the west.

The Standfast Wigwam Property is located in the northern part of the Kootenay arc, a 10 to 50 km wide, and 400 km long arc-shaped belt of rocks that extends from 50 km south of the US border to 100 km north of Revelstoke. Several small to medium size Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, some of which have been mined, as well as numerous showings are scattered along the length of the arc. The Cambrian Badshot Formation, a 50 to 100m thick limestone-marble unit. This unit extends almost the entire length of the arc, and is host to most of the larger deposits. Throughout the arc, the Badshot Formation is repeated in several isoclinal folds, some of which are recumbent.

The Remac, Jersey and HB deposits near Salmo, B.C. are close to the US border, the Duncan, deposit is in the middle of the arc and the Standfast Wigwam, to the north, are all stratabound. Because of the association with major faults, several geologists support a synsedimentary or early, strata controlled, carbonate replacement (CRD) origin for these deposits.

GEOLOGY - DETAILED

The rock types identified on the property and in diamond drill core are listed and described in descending order of sequence.

Schist and Phyllite:

The unit occurs in the upper limits of the geologic sequence within the map area, and is grey, schistose, brown-weathering, and contains metacrysts of white-weathering feldspar.

Limestone:

White, massive, recrystallized, coarse-grained, with diopside; contains minor grey phyllite and zones of tremolitic limestone and dolomite.

Schist:

Black to dark grey, with brown weathering and calcareous in places.

Limestone: White, massive, recrystallized, coarse-grained, contains diopside; blue-grey weather.

Dolomite:

White to blue-grey, fine-grained, massive weathers to buff.

Quartzite:

Grey, thin-bedded, minor tremolitic limestone.

Limestone:

Grey, recrystallized, thin-bedded, fetid, contains varying amounts of diopside.

Quartzite:

White, grey to blue-grey, fine-grained thin-bedded, contains varying amounts of carbon and limestone, minor drag folds.

Schist and Phyllite:

Black to dark grey, carbonaceous and calcareous in places.

The presence of sericite, diopside and tremolite in the recrystallized limestone and mineralized zones was observed.

The limestone strikes N30°W and has an average dip of 25°NE, forming the western limb of a large syncline. Minor rolls and folds within the marble are very common. Small anticlinal structures and areas of flat-lying beds form the most prominent loci for emplacement of sulphide bodies.

These bodies are siliceous and ramify irregularly in all directions. The replacement by pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena occurs along bedding planes as narrow bands or wide irregular lenses. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are the most abundant sulphides with sphalerite predominating over subordinate amounts of galena.

The limestone has responded to deformation by flowage and shearing more or less parallel to formational boundaries. The physical properties of the carbonaceous rock controlled the deformation, and the deformation pattern probably controlled the migration and precipitation of the sulphide minerals.

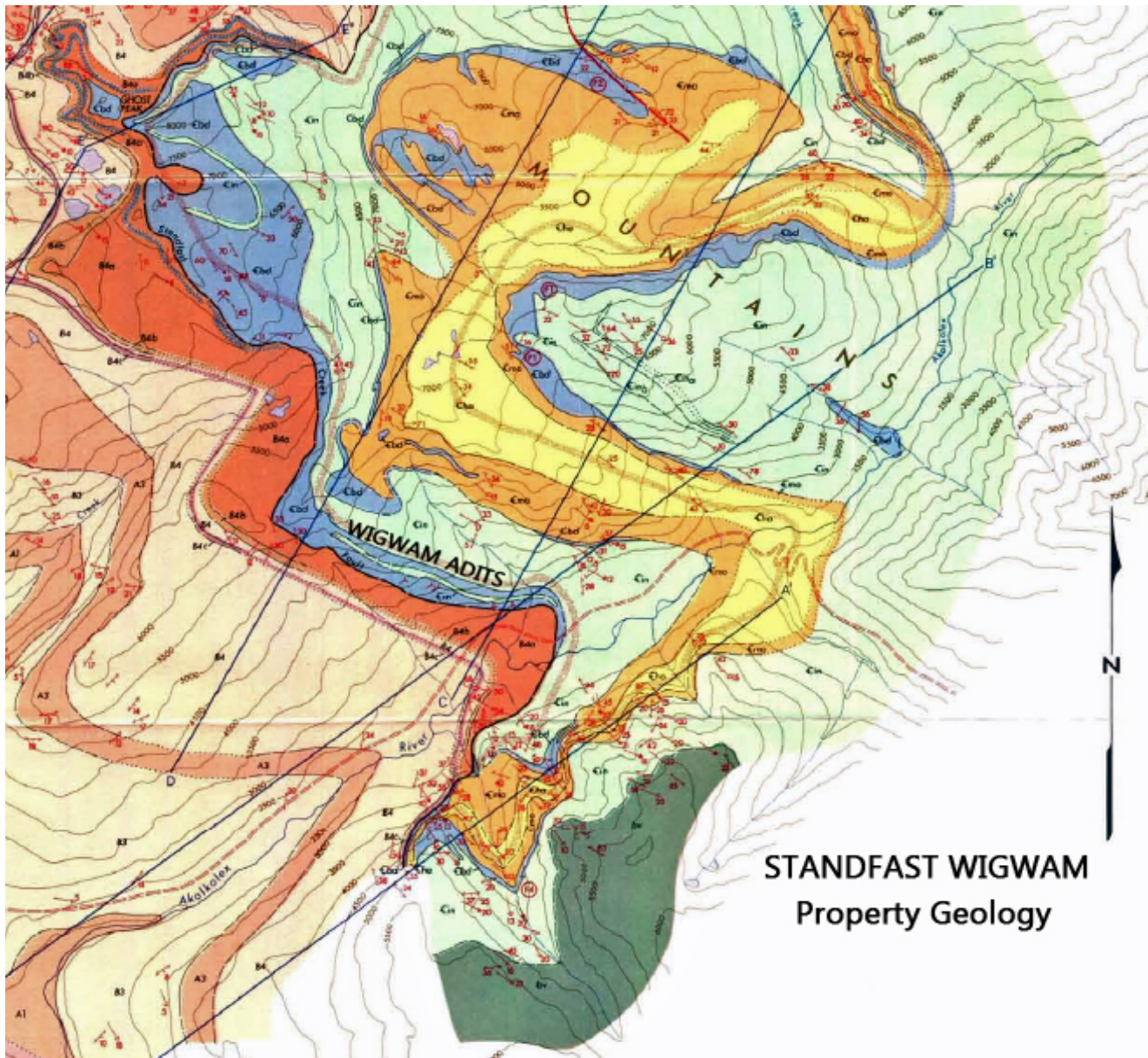
Evidence of faulting was noted in one place along the limestone unit. It is expressed topographically. NE-SW jointing is rather poorly developed. The limestone could possibly be 300 to 500 feet thick. Underlying the limestone is a series of biotite schists, argillaceous quartzites and limestones, as witnessed in the area of the lower workings.

Suggestions that the Standfast (formerly Wigwam) deposit is syngenetic (Sedex) have been made, but of a different style. Carbonate hosted, opposed to a cherty carbonaceous black shale hosted sedex.

REVERTED CROWN GRANTS ON THE STANDFAST PROJECT.

- WIGWAM NO. 2 (L.12281),
- LLOYD GEORGE (L.12282),
- MINTO (L.12280),
- WIGWAM NO. 5 (L.12279),
- SKOOKUM NO. 3 (L.12283),
- SKOOKUM NO. 4 (L.12284),
- SKOOKUM NO. 5 (L.12285)

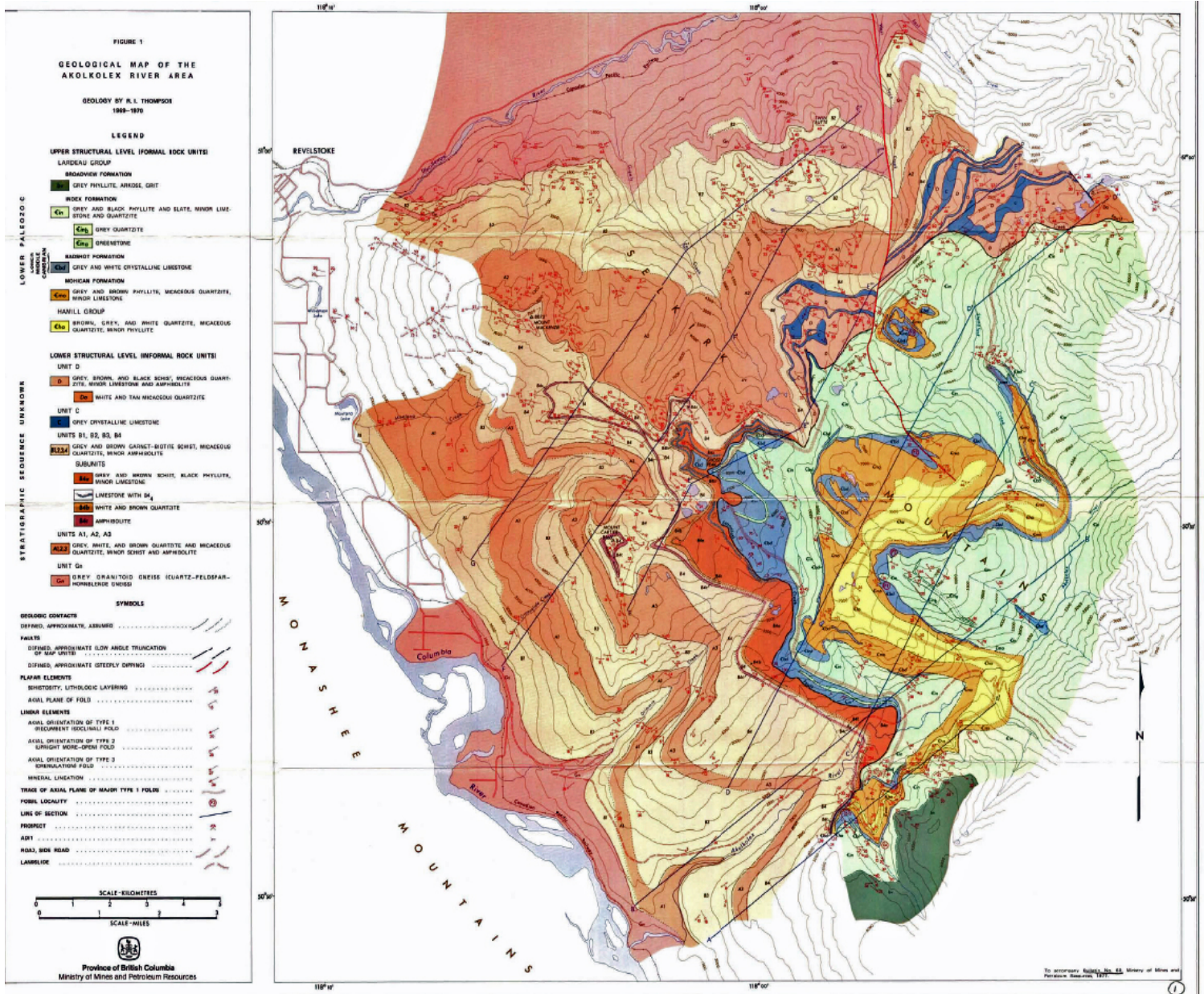
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP



GENERAL GEOLOGY AND LOCAL MINERAL OCCURENCES

MAIN MINERAL ZONES ARE LOCATED IN THE (BLUE) BADSHOT LIMESTONE-MARBLE UNITS

From: Bulletin 60: Geology of the Akolkolex River Area. by R.I. Thompson



GEOLOGY OF THE AKOLKOLEX RIVER AREA

From: Bulletin 60: Geology of the Akolkolex River Area. by R.I. Thompson

MINERAL SHOWINGS

In the following description of the various mineral occurrences, elevations were obtained with an altimeter using a base elevation of 1,500 feet at Revelstoke. Tabulation of the numerous workings and showings is used for clarification.

Showing # 1 - Elevation 2, 175 feet

Description: The lowest working is a drift about 75' above the Akolkolex River on the north side of the logging road. schist and argillaceous limestone. The adit is caved and the work could not be examined. Judging from material seen on the waste dump, the adit did not encounter the Badshot limestone.

Showing # 2 - Elevation 2,225 feet

Description: Drift collared in a twenty-foot boulder and the remainder is in partially consolidated gravel.

Showing # 3 - Elevation 2, 500 feet

Description: Drift collared in white marble. It was driven along a one foot wide band of oxidized sulphides. Scattered sulphides were noted in the limestone. Nine hundred feet along the trail is a short fifteen-foot drift

Showing #4 - Elevation 2, 575 feet (ice adit) Description:

Two hundred feet farther along the outcrop is an adit with 386 feet of crosscut, 227 feet of drift and a fifty-foot raise Near the portal, white marble is crosscut which grades into a highly silicified zone near the collar of the drift, 151 feet from the portal

Showing # 5 - Elevation 2, 625 feet

Description: Near the portal a three-foot band of massive sulphides was noted. There is a sloughed-in trench 25 feet west of the portal. About 100 feet NW of the above adit is a fifty-foot adit

Showing 6 - Elevation 3,075 feet

Description: Trenching has exposed highly folded beds which are massively replaced by pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The actual thickness of the zone could not be determined. The trench is about 150 feet below the trail. The zone dips 30° ENE and strikes NNW.

Showing 7 - Elevation 3, 250 feet Description: Farther along the trail, there is an open cut exposing a light and dark banded, silicified limestone with sparse sulphides.

Showing 8 - Elevation 3, 275 feet Description: Two hundred and twenty-five feet farther along the hillside, the silicified limestone is flat-lying and mineralized with sphalerite and sparse galena along bedding planes. The zone appears to be mineralized over a thickness of more than 50 feet.

Showing 9 - Elevation 3, 425 feet (Galena Pit) Description: Two hundred feet north of the above showing, a fifty-foot drift was driven along a one to two foot-wide zone of coarse galena-sphalerite, galena predominating, in silicified limestone. Sparse amber-coloured sphalerite and galena occur in the marble along the outcrop for some 200 feet.

Showing 10 - Elevation 3, 275 feet (Crooked Adit) Description: Two hundred feet from the 3, 275 foot elevation showing there is a short thirty-five foot drift, driven into a small anticline in silicified limestone. A ten-foot crosscut was driven in the left wall and a fifteen-foot vertical raise at the face. Bands of replacement sulphides were noted in most of the drift.

Showing 11 Elevation 3, 250 feet Description: Two trenches were cut 100 feet east of the above adit. The trenches were partially sloughed-in.

Showing 12 - Elevation 3, 195 feet Description: Sixty feet below the portal of the Crooked Adit is a 30 foot trench

Showing 13 - Elevation 3, 350 feet Description: One hundred and fifty feet NW of the above drift, a trench exposes banded replacement sulphides in limestone.

Showing 14 - Elevation 3, 350 feet (Trench # 6) Description One hundred feet SW a seventy-five foot long trench reveals a wide zone of mineralized siliceous limestone. More intense mineralization occurs in the upper six feet of the trench with weaker occurrences in the lower beds. Mineralized beds approximately 50 feet thick were exposed.

Showing 15 - Elevation 3, 400 feet (Trench #7) Description: The trench cuts bands of oxidized sulphides

Showing 16 -Elevation 3, 475 feet (Trench #5) Description: One hundred and seventy-five feet farther west is an open cut which exposes a massive sulphide zone. In the upper portion of the cut is a highly folded zone of pyrrhotite. Below the massive Pyrrhotite-sphalerite zone, banded Pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena occur in siliceous limestone. The cut has bared the mineralized beds for a true thickness of 25 feet.

Showing 17 Elevation 3, 475 feet (No. 13 Adit) Description: One hundred and twenty-five feet farther west, an adit has been driven for 110 feet in silicified limestone and has a 15-foot vertical raise at the face on the right side. The siliceous limestone forms a slight anticline. On the east side of the portal an open-cut has exposed banded sulphides over a length of 75 feet.

Showing #18 - Elevation 3, 525 feet Description: Fifty feet above the 3, 475 foot level portal a fifteen-foot zone of banded sphalerite and subordinate galena is exposed.

Showing # 19 - Elevation 3, 575 feet (Trench # 8) Description: Bands of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena are exposed in the trench.

Showing # 20 - Elevation 3, 550 feet (Trench # 3) Description: The trench is located 100 feet west of Trench # 4 and cuts high-grade zones of oxidized sulphides. Crystalline limestone occurs at the top of the trench.

Showing 21 - Elevation 3,600 feet (Trench # 2) Description: The trench is 100 feet west of Trench # 3 and has two mineralized zones separated by 10 feet of limestone.

Showing 22 - Elevation 3,700 feet Description: Two hundred feet north of Trench # 2 is an adit which was driven for 40 feet. Immediately above the portal is a ten-foot wide, highly folded zone of massive pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The zone strikes NNW and dips 55° NE.

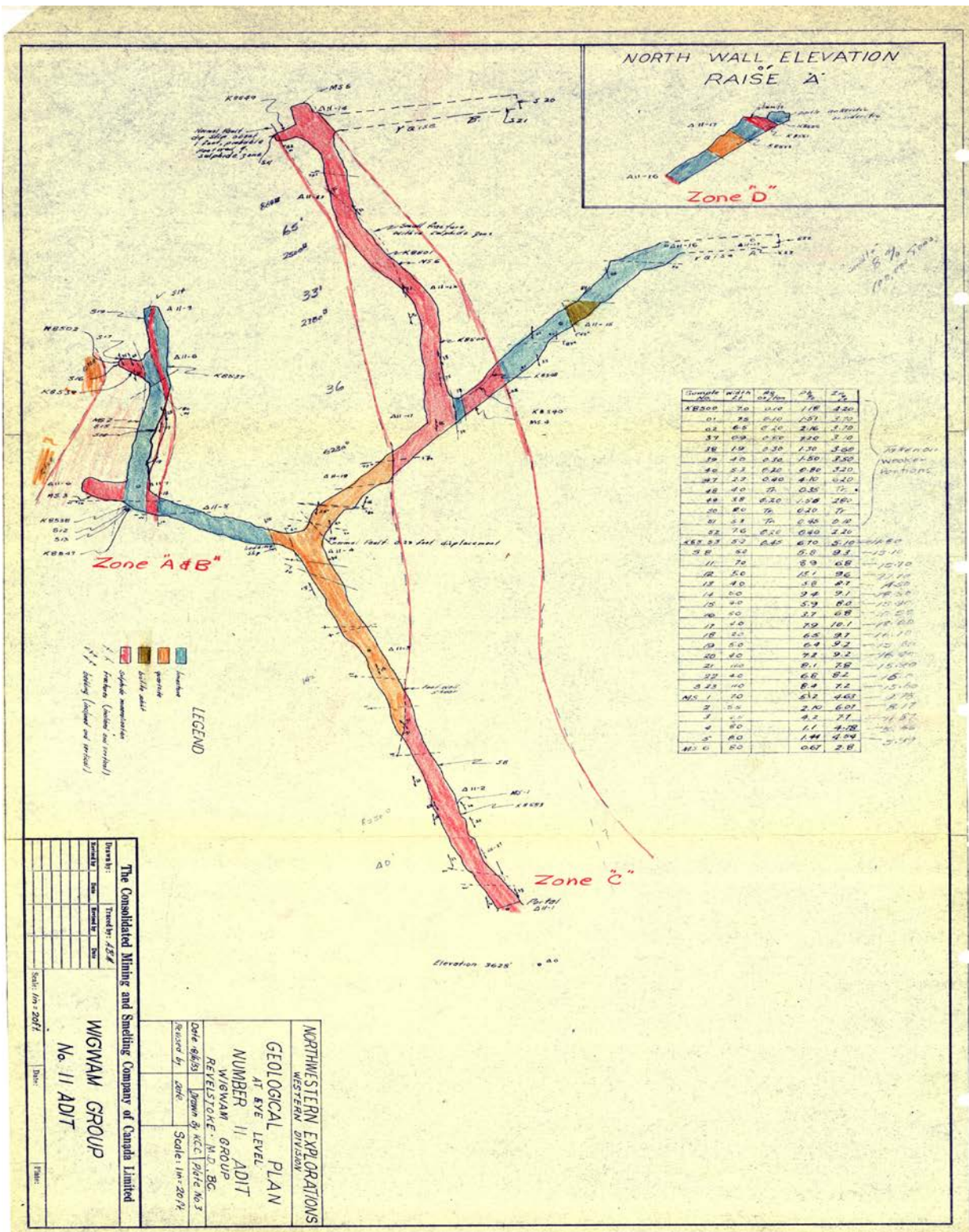
Showing 23 Elevation 3, 625 feet (No. 11 Adit) Description: The adit is located 100 feet west of Trench No. 2. Over 600 feet of crosscuts, drifts and raises were driven developing three separate mineralized zones. At the portal the silicified beds strike N 30 W and dip 20 degrees NE. Above the portal the beds are oxidized over a width of 20 feet.



HIGHLY MINERALISED ZONE AT THE PORTAL OF THE NUMBER 11 ADIT

(STANDFAST WIGWAM)

This area is host to a large volume of massive base metal sulphides



Showing 24 - Elevation 3, 610 feet Description: Fifty feet southwest of the number 11 adit is another adit which is caved at the portal, and apparently crosscuts the B zone just below the portal of the No. 11 adit.

Showing 25 - Elevation 3, 850 feet (Trench #1) Description: The trench is 100 feet long and exposes three well- mineralized zones.

Showing 26 - Elevation 3, 900 feet Description: One hundred feet along the trail from Trench #1 is a twenty-foot wide zone of highly oxidized sulphides.

Showing 27 - Elevation 3, 875 feet (galena showing) Description: Fifty feet east of the trail is the Galena Trench, a zone channel sampled by Kennecott over a length of 60 feet. A total of eight samples averaged 8.25% Pb and 6.65% Zn across a width of 3.5 feet.

Showing 28 - Elevation 4, 075 feet Description: Fifty feet above the trail, trenching has revealed a zone of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena.

Showing 29 - Elevation 4, 150 feet Description: Along the trail highly oxidized material was noted under light overburden.

Showing 30 - Elevation 4, 200 feet Description: A trench which has partially sloughed-in exposes massive sulphides.

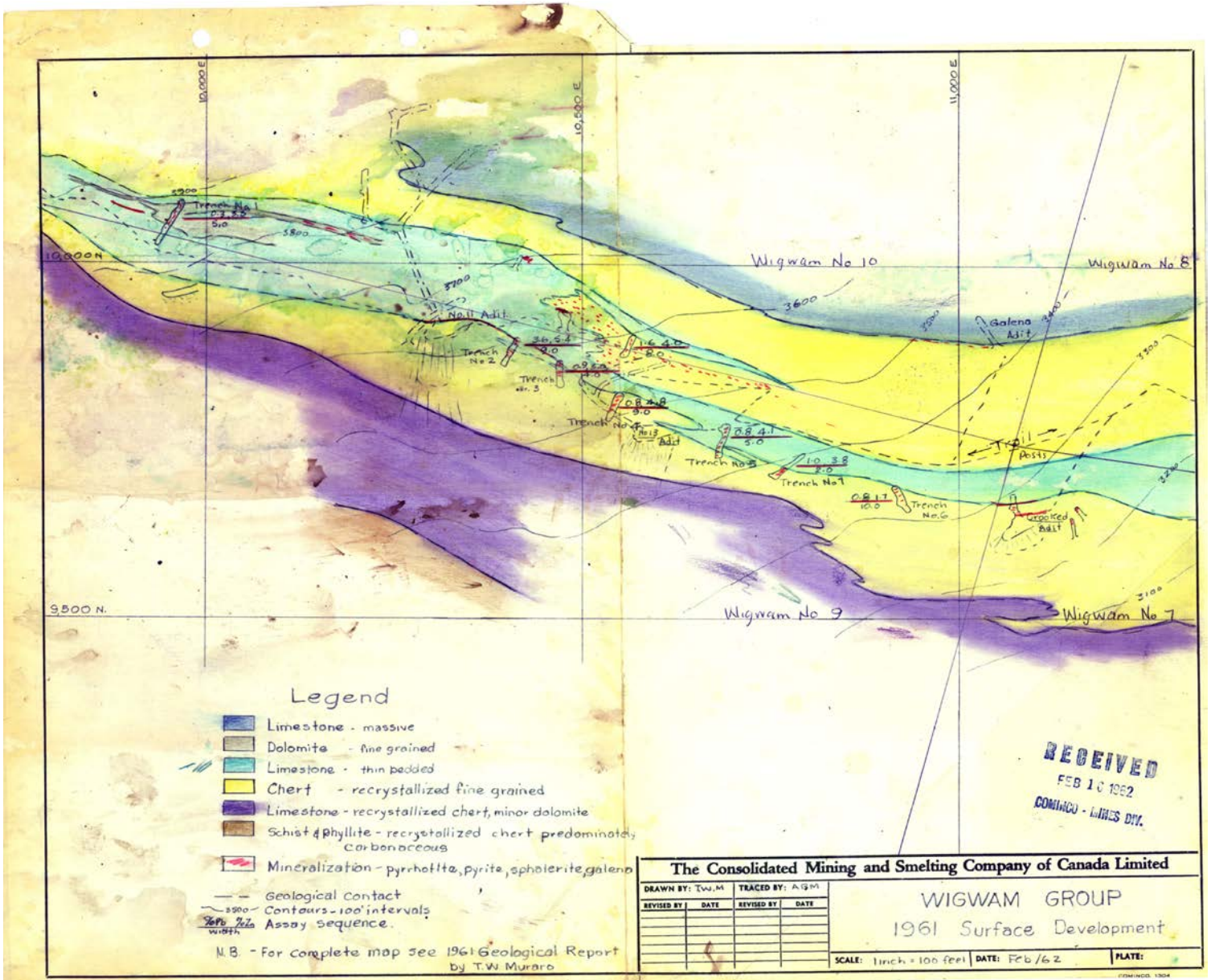
Showing 31 - Elevation 4, 230 feet (Gold Adit) Description: The drift was driven for approximately 225 feet between two mineralized zones. The lower zone is highly folded and mineralized with pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena.

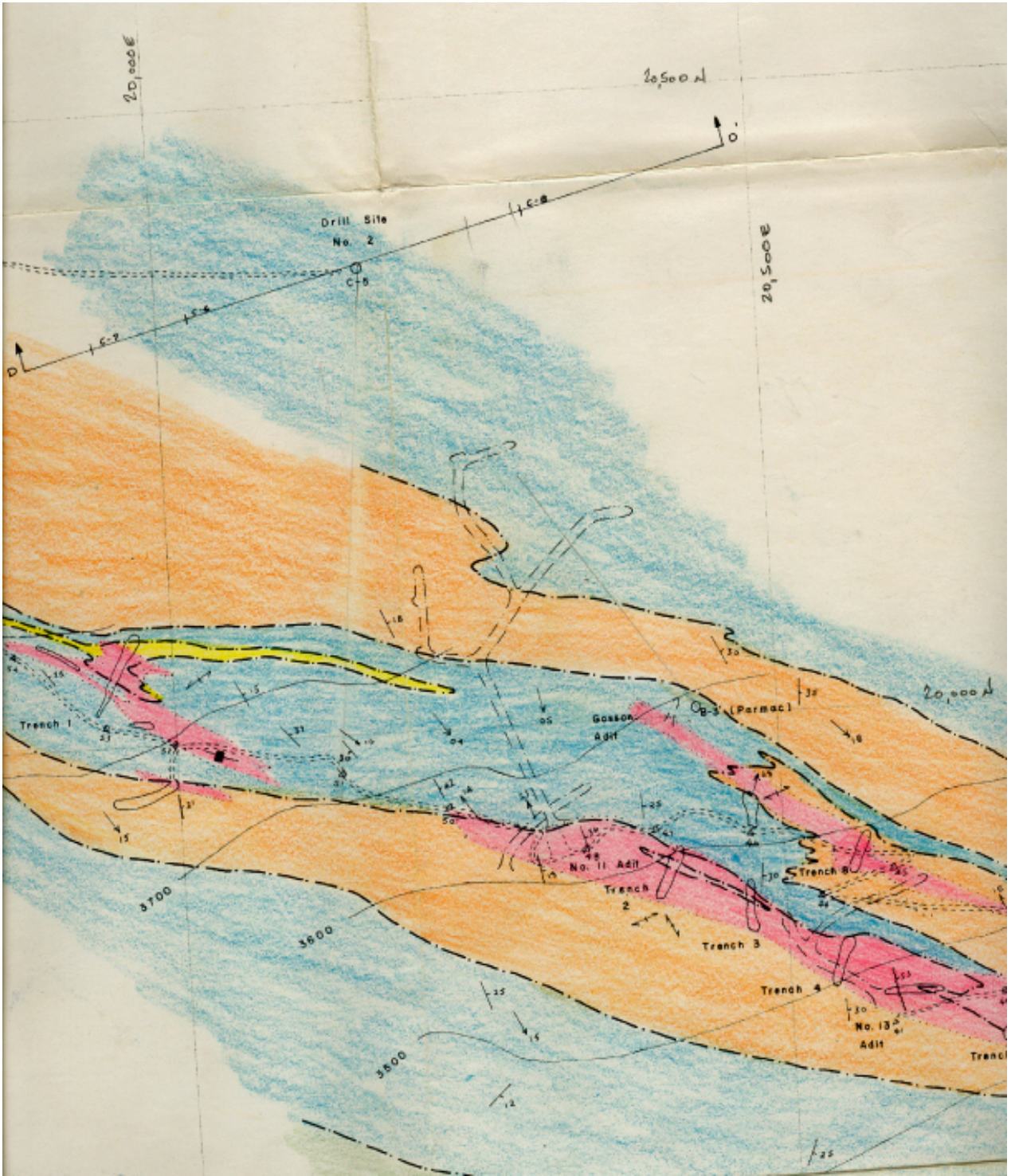
Showing 32 - Elevation 4, 300 feet Description: Immediately above the Gold Adit a trench reveals massive sulphides.

Showing 33 - Elevation 4, 380 feet (Sleepers Adit) Description: Five hundred and fifty feet further along the trail from the Gold Adit lies the Sleepers Adit which was driven for 25 feet in sparsely mineralized rock.

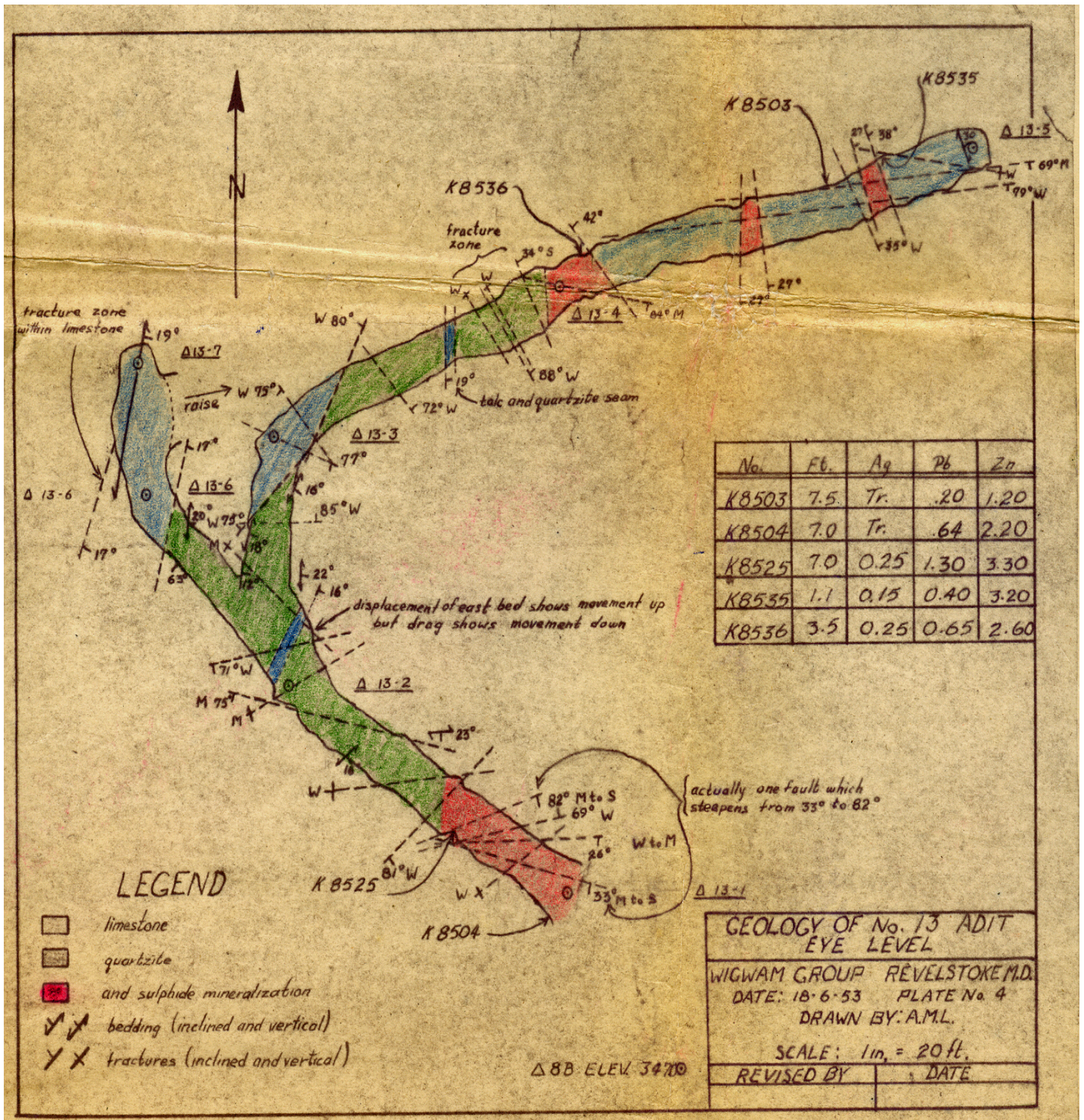
Showing 34 - Elevation 4, 400 feet Description: Immediately above the Sleepers Adit is another similar mineralized zone.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL SHOWINGS





SKETCH OF WORKINGS NEAR THE NUMBER 11 ADIT



GEOLOGY OF THE NUMBER 13 ADIT – STANDFAST WIGWAM

EXPLORATION

The area near Revelstoke has seen resurgence in exploration activity due the success of the Ruddock Creek deposit by Imperial Metals. The Revelstoke area is also very highly ranked for its discovery potential by the BCGS. During the period of late June through the middle of October 2014, 25 person days were spent prospecting new logging road exposures and fairly new logging blocks up the Akolkolex River Valley. Other work consisted of taking a 4 pick-up truckloads of flat quartz mica schist from road cuts and ditches, to evaluate for flagstone purposes. The rock was quarried by hand from outcrop using pry bars and chisels.

This year of prospecting was partially directed at the examination of two new logging roads up a branch road starting at about 14.5 Km on the Akolkolex River FSR. Numerous semi angular highly mineralised float boulders being previously discovered, as well as outcrops of massive iron sulphide mineralisation hosted by quartz veins. The area of the Ice Adit, crooked adit and various showings were also examined along the main mineral trend. An effort was made to find evidence of the zones in the valley floor, to no avail.

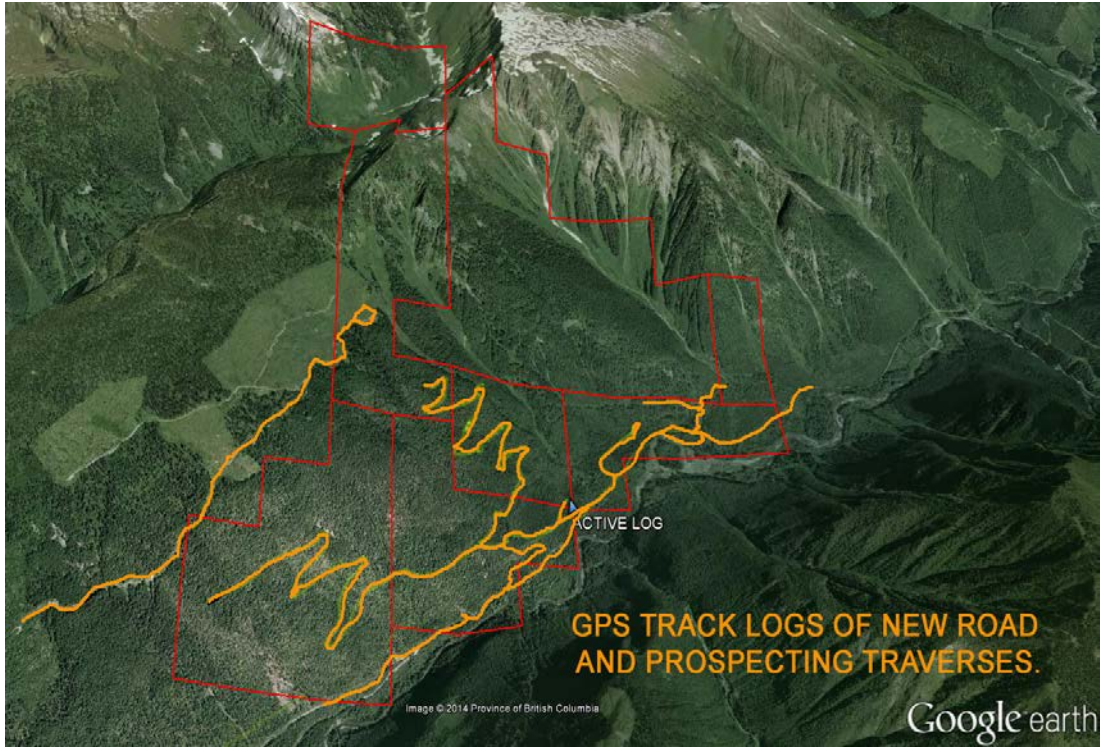
These prospective areas were walked by crews consisting of a prospector and 2 field technicians. Mineralisation was flagged and a GPS reading was taken at each sample location. Prospecting upslope in search of the source of the mineralised float outside of the logged areas was hampered by very steep topography large talus blocks and very dense underbrush and slide alder.

Numerous mineralised quartz veins were previously discovered in outcrop along road cuts during cursory prospecting. These veins in outcrop have similar mineralogy as the widespread float. As the mineralised outcrops and float material occurs over a large area it can be assumed that a large mineralizing vein system exists in the area. So far, only anomalous grade mineralisation has been found in the veins.

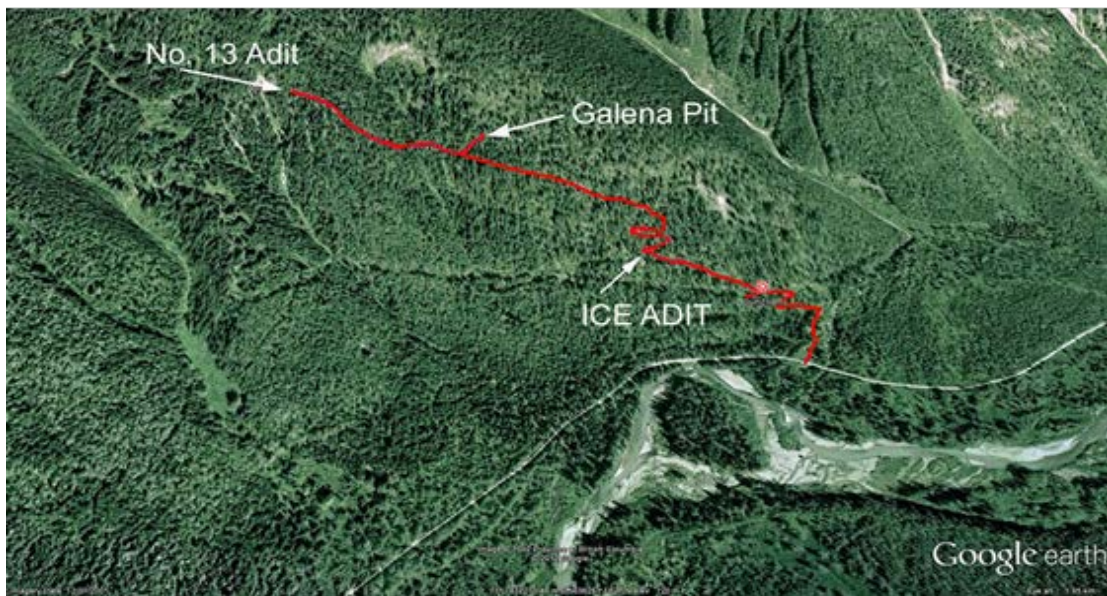
The locally occurring Standfast slide (fault) which is a large regional structure is probably responsible for contributing to this veining.

The possibility of further outcrop exposures of mineralised quartz veins along strike to the North West is considered good. This is evidenced by further angular mineralised float along this trend. The trend to the south east would be obscured by the extensive overburden cover in the valley bottom.

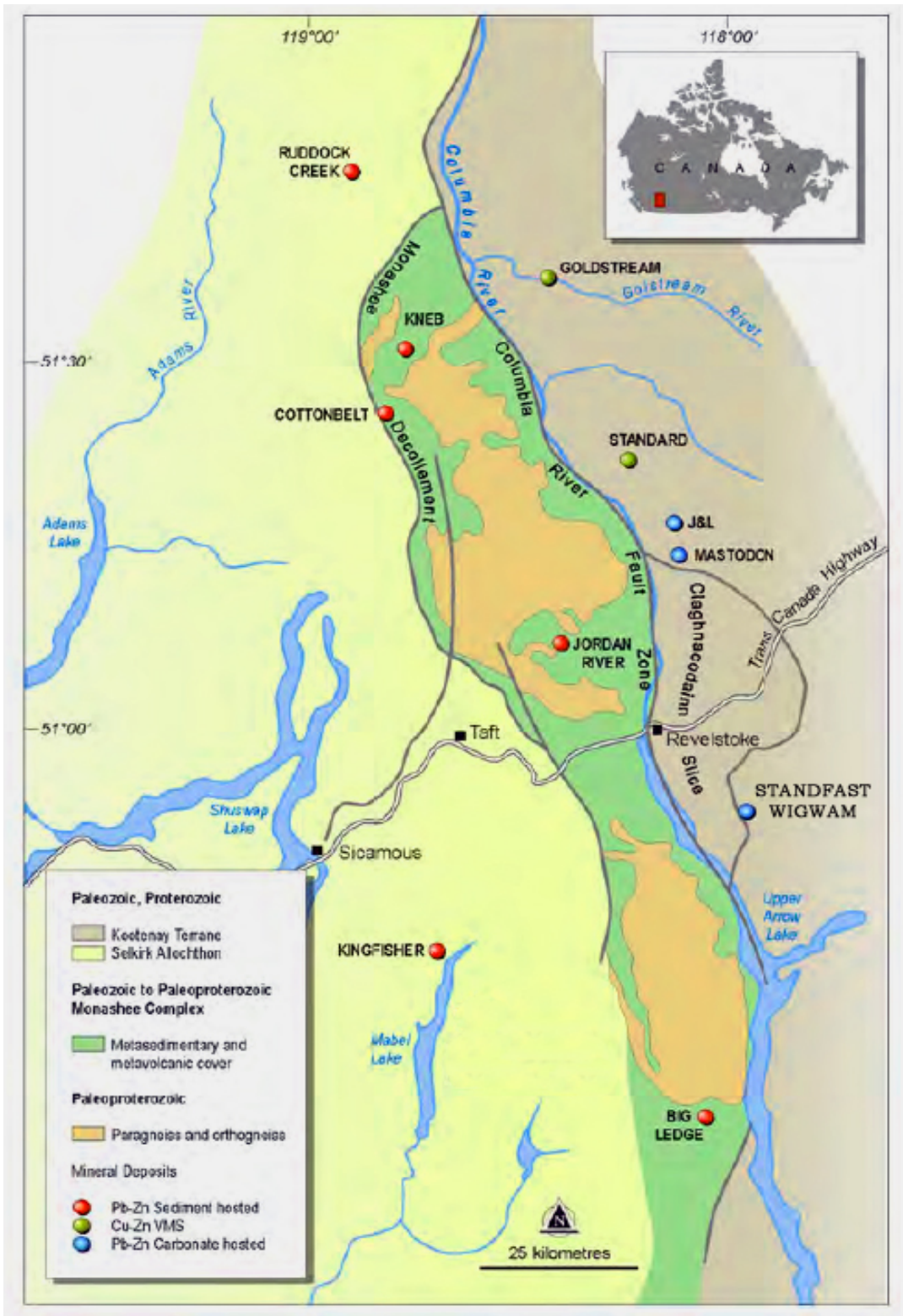
MAPS SHOWING POSITION OF GPS TRAVERSES IN CLAIMS



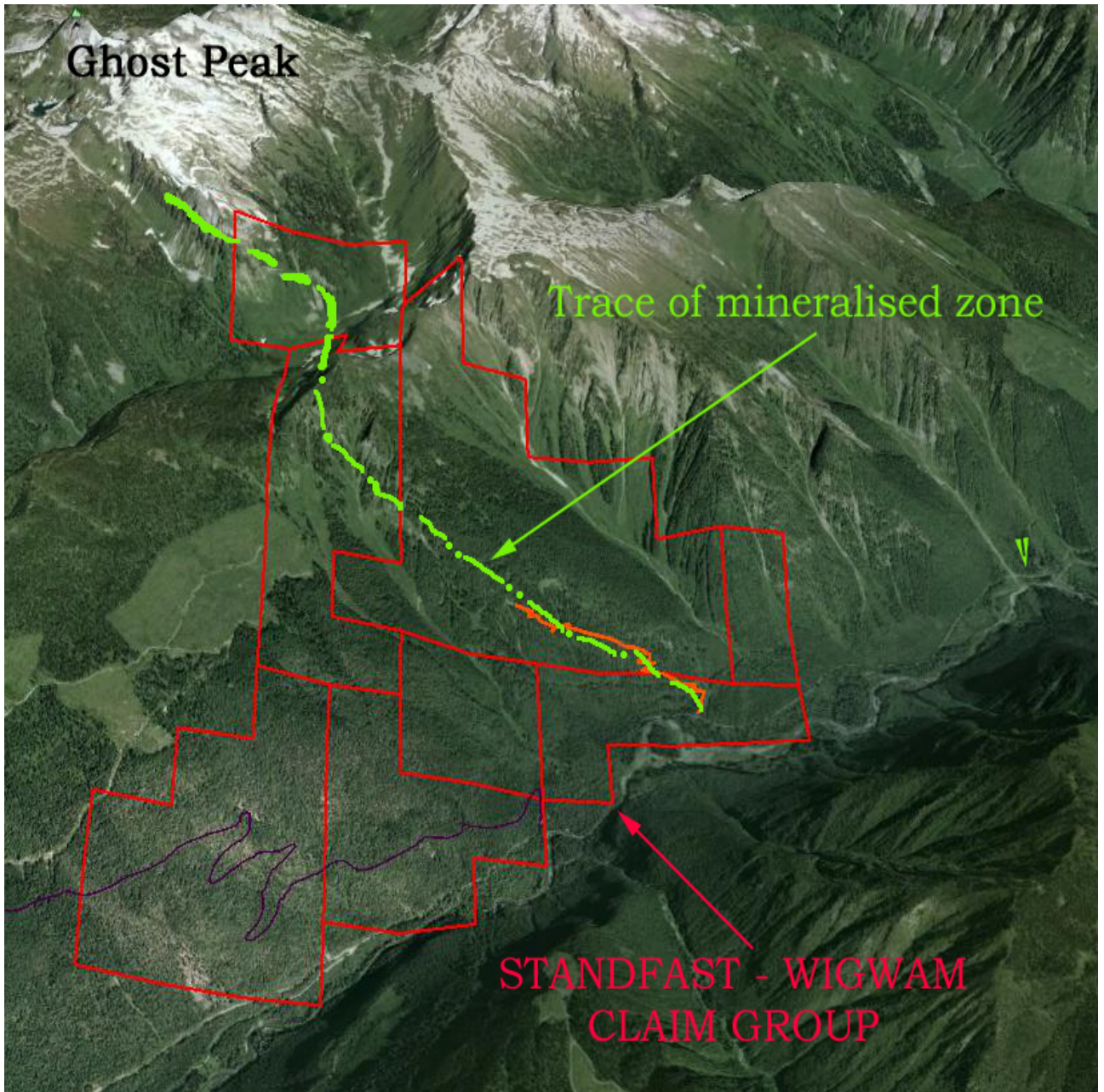
GPS TRACK LOCATION OF NEW ROADS AND TRAVERSES ON SAT PHOTO INSIDE OF CLAIMS (RED LINES)



GPS TRACK LOG OF MINE TRAIL ON SAT PHOTO



REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND OTHER TYPES OF LOCAL MINERAL OCCURENCES



Trace of known Base Metal Mineralisation

2014 SAMPLING CAMPAIGNS

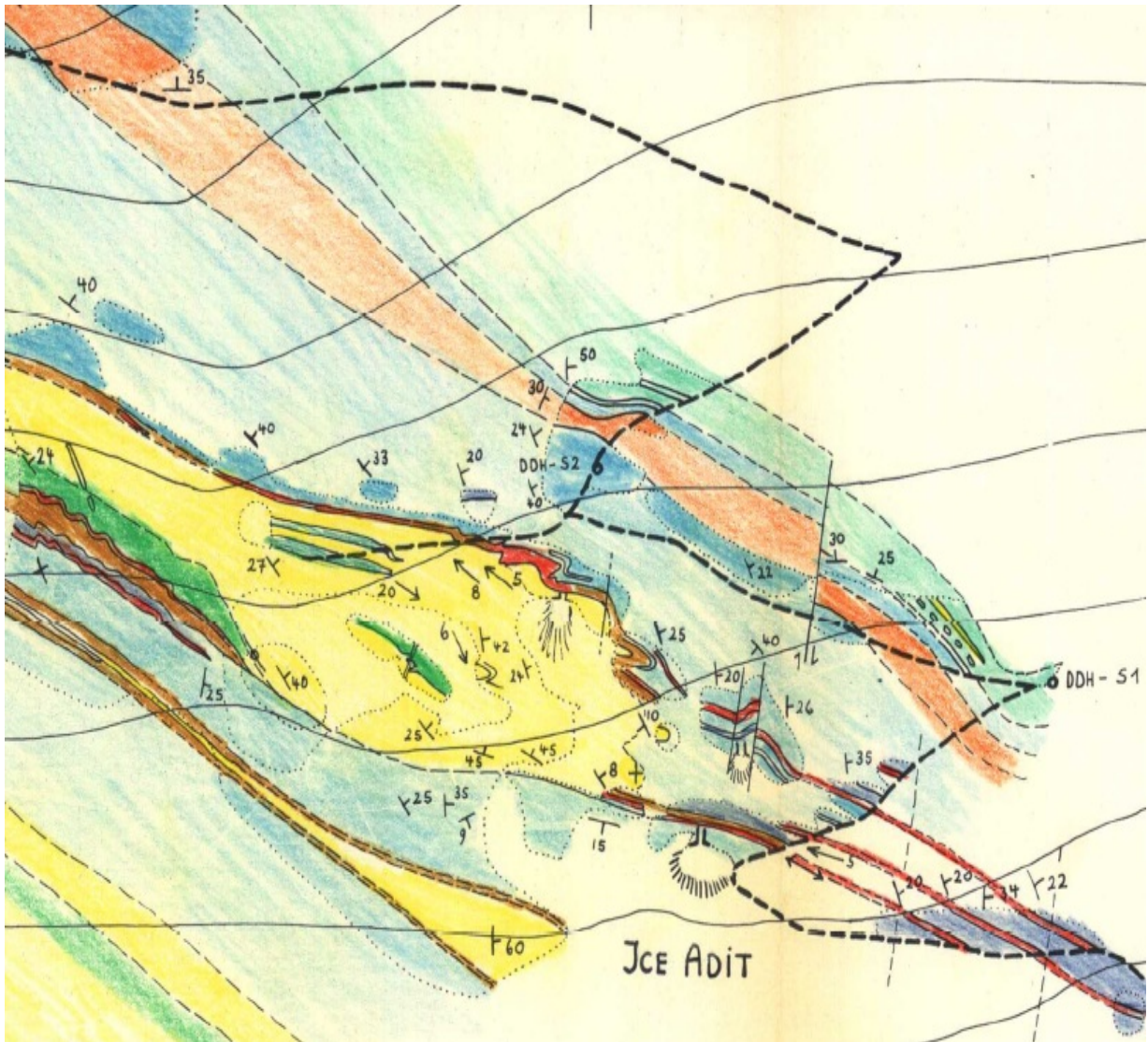
2014 sampling on the Standfast Wigwam project was conducted in two separate campaigns. The first was to scout and prospect newly constructed logging roads on the property, plus sample and evaluate the flagstone area.

The second effort was intended to re-evaluate some of the historical work and confirm on the ground, the locations of some of the showings near the No. 11 and Crooked Adits and also the eastern most workings (the Ice Adit)

An additional effort was made to examine the lower slopes of the property (east of the ice adit) in hope of re-discovering some known zones closer to the road. These efforts were hampered by thick vegetation and large talus blocks and wind fallen trees.

The lower banks of the Akolkolex River were traversed in the area of the projected strike extension of the mineralised units. This was done in hope of discovering outcrop to sample at low water. This effort was not successful in finding outcrop related to the strike extensions of the host marble units. However some interesting float was observed.

There are lots of trenches to clean and sample, however only a few were examined in this year's effort. This year was dedicated to looking for new zones and also confirming the tenure of the mineralisation in some of the known showings.

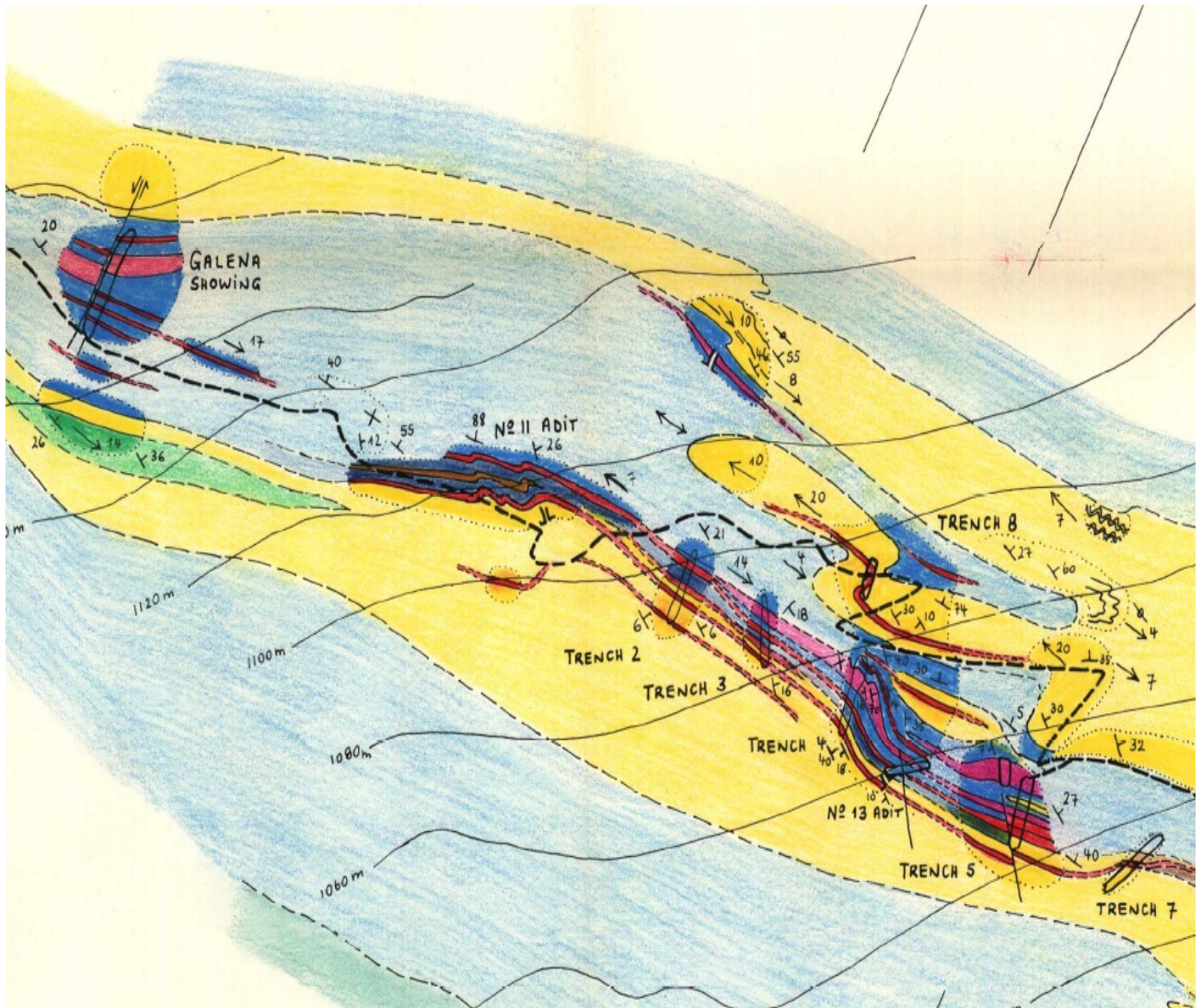


GEOLOGICAL SCETCH MAP OF THE ICE ADIT AREA

Red indicates mineralised zones, blue is marble and dark blue indicates silicified limestone units. Black dashed line is the mine access trail.

Some of the 2014 prospecting was centered on the Ice Adit area in an effort to re-discover some known mineralised zones east of the Ice Adit.

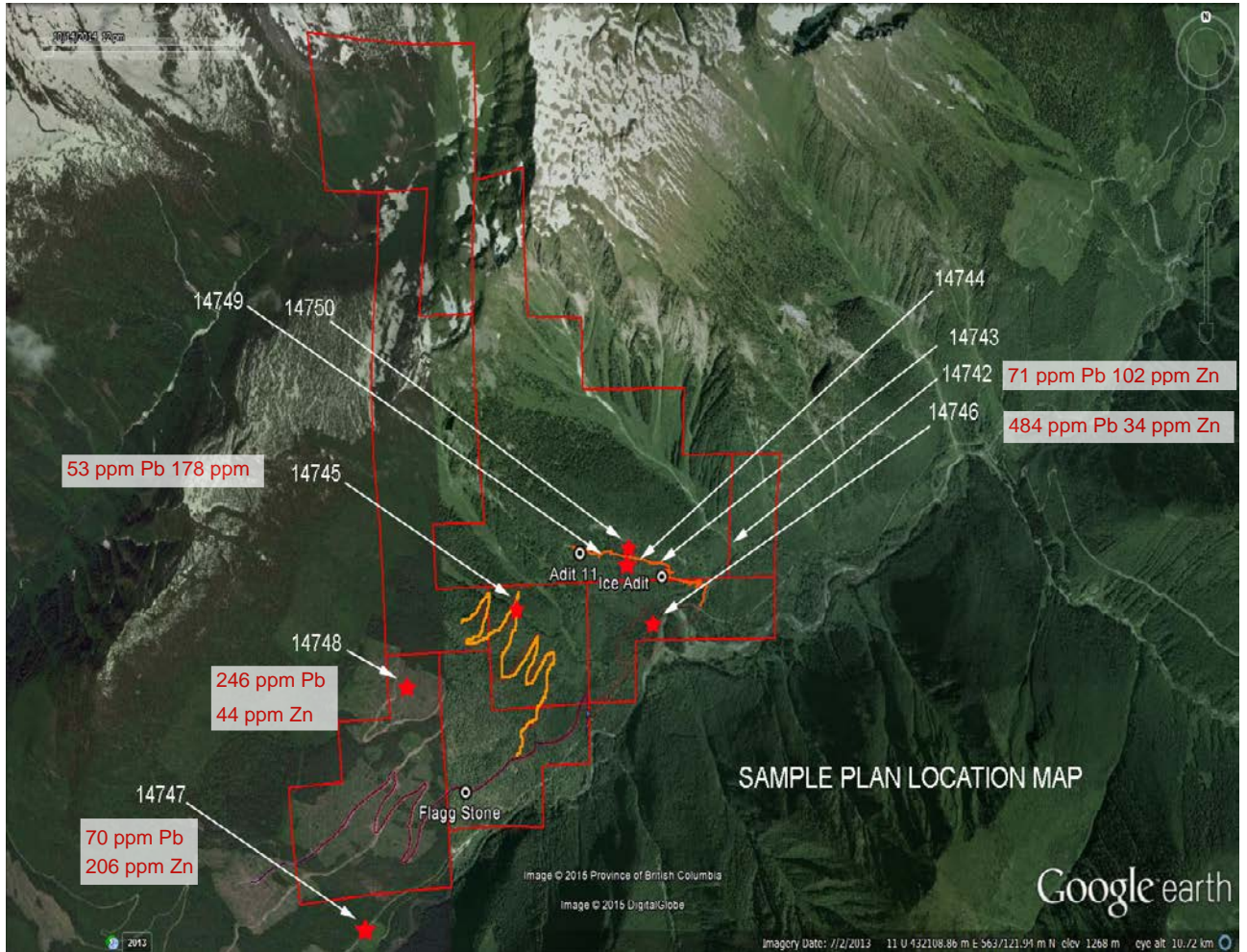
Geochemistry and geophysics previously completed by the Author has indicated further undiscovered zones. Abundant scree is covering most of the areas of interest; however ground magnetometer surveys indicate a zone continuation.



GEOLOGICAL SCETCH MAP OF THE # 11 ADIT AREAS

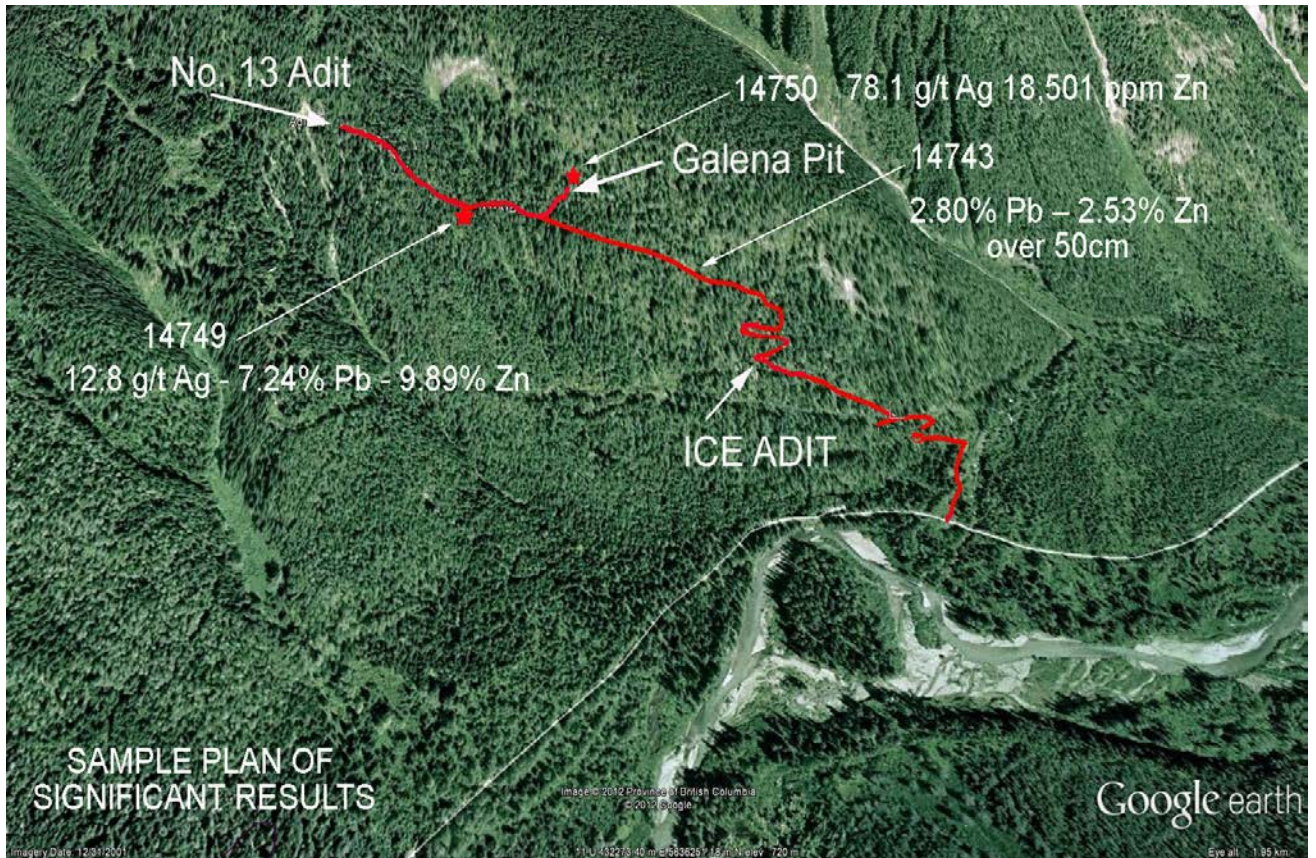
Red indicates mineralised zones, blue is marble and dark blue indicates silicified limestone units. Black dashed line is the mine access trail.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS



Location Table of samples with significant results

Easting	Northing	SAMPLE No.	Ag g/mt	Pb %	Zn %
431980	5636607	14743	-	2.80	2.53
431751	5636596	14744	-	1.08	8.01
431824	5636571	14749	12.8	7.24	9.89
430177	5634888	14750	78.1	-	-



Sample location Map 2

The Standfast Wigwam property has undergone multiple stages of exploration since its discovery in the early 1920's. Although some good historical work has been done, further modern exploration is greatly needed.

The program in 2014 was directed at prospecting newly constructed logging roads built within the existing claim group and evaluating some known mineral zones near the Ice, Crooked and No 11 Adits in an effort to verify the tenure of some of the known mineralisation.

A total of 9 rock samples were taken from selected mineralised material. The main focus of this sampling was to evaluate the contained metal content as it relates to the mineralogy of some of the known zones.

Most of these zones have never been sampled with modern multi-element ICP methods.

UTM - 431203E – 5635318N

Sample number 14745 (New Logging Road)

Is a 1 m chip sample across a large rusty black carbonaceous shear zone? Minor rust and quartz fragments mixed with clay gouge in a dark banded crushed phyllite with L-S fragments.

This could be related to the Standfast Creek fault, a large regional structure.



Large Shear Zone exposed in new logging road sample 14745 was taken across one meter.

UTM - 432613 E – 5636155 N

Sample Number – 14746

Grab of Ferrecrete float in till and scree in road bank near the main FSR. This float is likely derived from an obscured eastern zone below (east) of the Ice Adit.

Logging road repair has recently exposed this area which was previously obscured by overburden and forest cover.



Rusty Phyllite with Pyrrhotite and Pyrite in outcrop on the side of the main Akokolex River Logging Road.

This area is just stratigraphically below the projected position of the footwall to the mineralised zone.

UTM 426425E – 5633196N

Sample Number – 14747

Grab of massive Pyrrhotite with disseminated minor to trace Cu-Py this sample was taken slightly off property at a location that was reported to carry gold. Host rocks are discordant quartz veins cutting a Quartz Biotite Schist.

The veins in this area are very similar to the previously discovered massive veins exposed on the new logging roads on the property.

Sampling of this massive Pyrrhotite veins only yielded weak results



Picture of Massive Pyrrhotite and Pyrite in outcrop near old caved adit.

Although these rocks are derived from an old adit dump, to date, no public records of any showing or workings in this area can be found.

UTM 430116 - 5636711

Sample Number – 14748

Grab of angular (sub crop?) rusty meta-volcanic float in a mixture of till and scree, semi massive banded Po with minor Cu-Py and possibly Sphalerite?... Old logging block.



UTM 431824 - 5636571

Sample Number – 14749

Grab of massive sulphides with banded Pyrrhotite - Galena and Sphalerite with minor to trace Cu-Py from Crooked adit area. Silicified limestone – marble host rock. Extensive zones of massive sulphides are indicated by numerous open cuts and trenches in the area. Clasts of wall rock are caught up in some of the massive sulphides... durchbewegung-textured

This sample ran... 12.8 g/t Ag - 7.24% Pb - 9.89% Zn



Massive Sulphide Zone near Crooked Adit - Trench #4

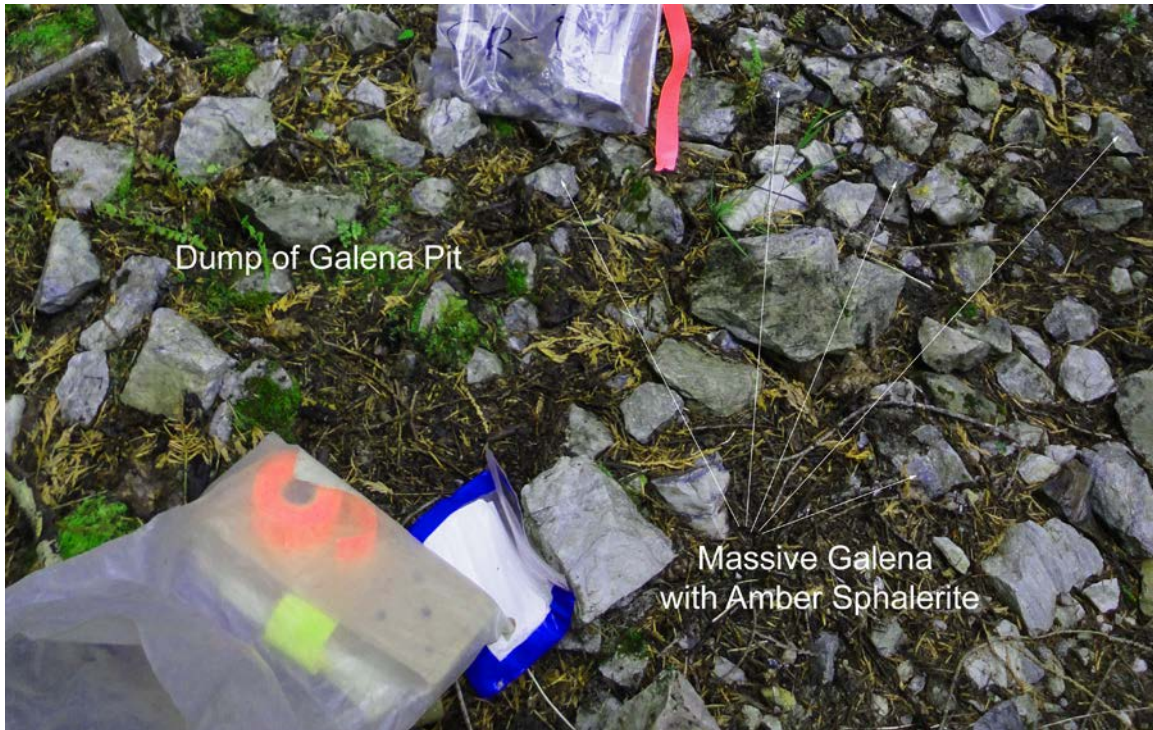


Mineralised zone near the Crooked Adit Portal.

This Zone is a mixture of sulphides consisting of massive Pyrrhotite-Galena-and Sphalerite in a silicified limestone.



Folded Quartzite with bands of Sulphides, exposed on trail near Crooked Adit



Sample **15750** was gathered from the dump of the Galena pit. There is very little rust on the Adit dump. Alteration is mostly white Cerrusite (lead carbonate) from the galena. This mineralised area is interestingly devoid of Fe alteration.

UTM 430177 - 5634888

Sample Number – 14750

Grab of massive Galena with amber Sphalerite, this is different sphalerite with no iron. Most of the Sphalerite encountered so far has been in the form of Blackjack. This Galena has a trace of Pyrite but no Pyrrhotite.

This sample ran... 78.1 g/t Ag with highly anomalous Pb-Zn



Massive Galena from the Galena Pit

UTM 431751 – 5636596

Sample Number 14744

Grab of Massive sulphide from Trench 4 area. This is the same zone that is exposed in the Crooked Adit and Adit #11. This seems to be a main centre of strong mineralisation.

This sample ran... 1.8% Pb – 8.01% Zn



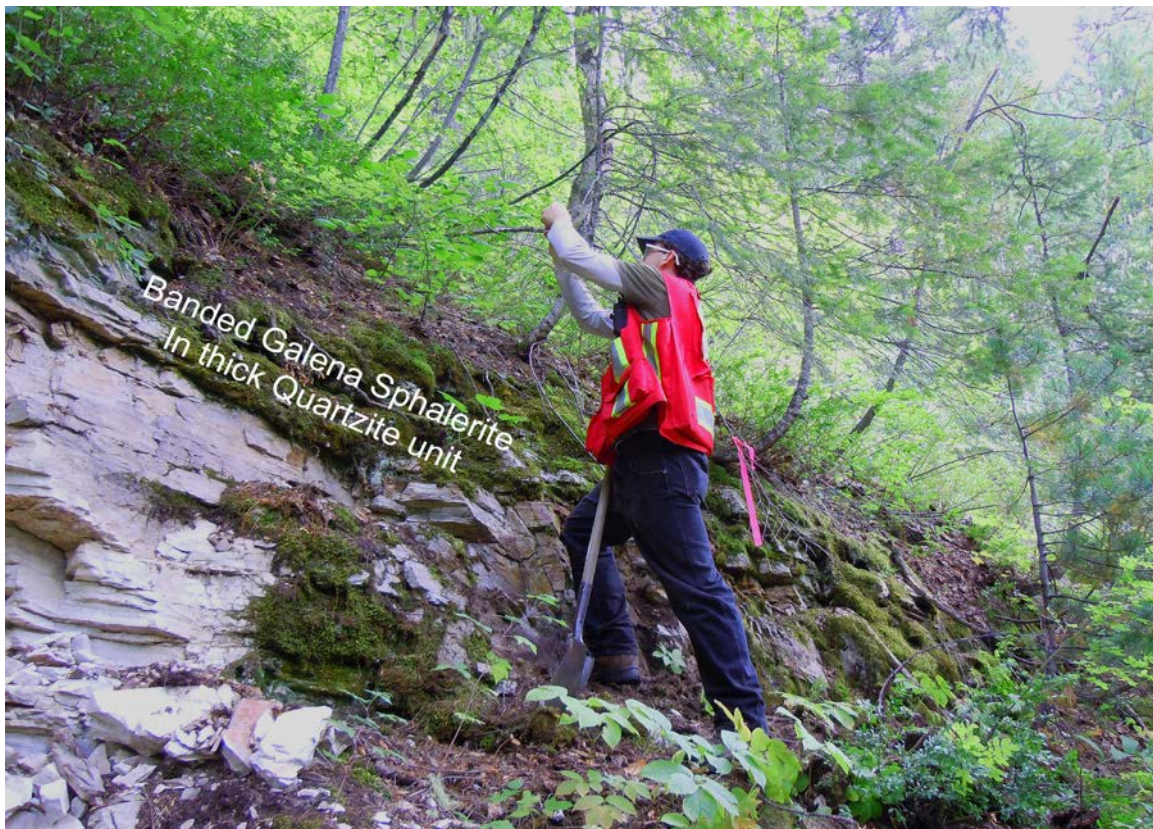
Massive Sulphide – Trench # 4 – Sample # 14744

UTM 431980 - 5636607

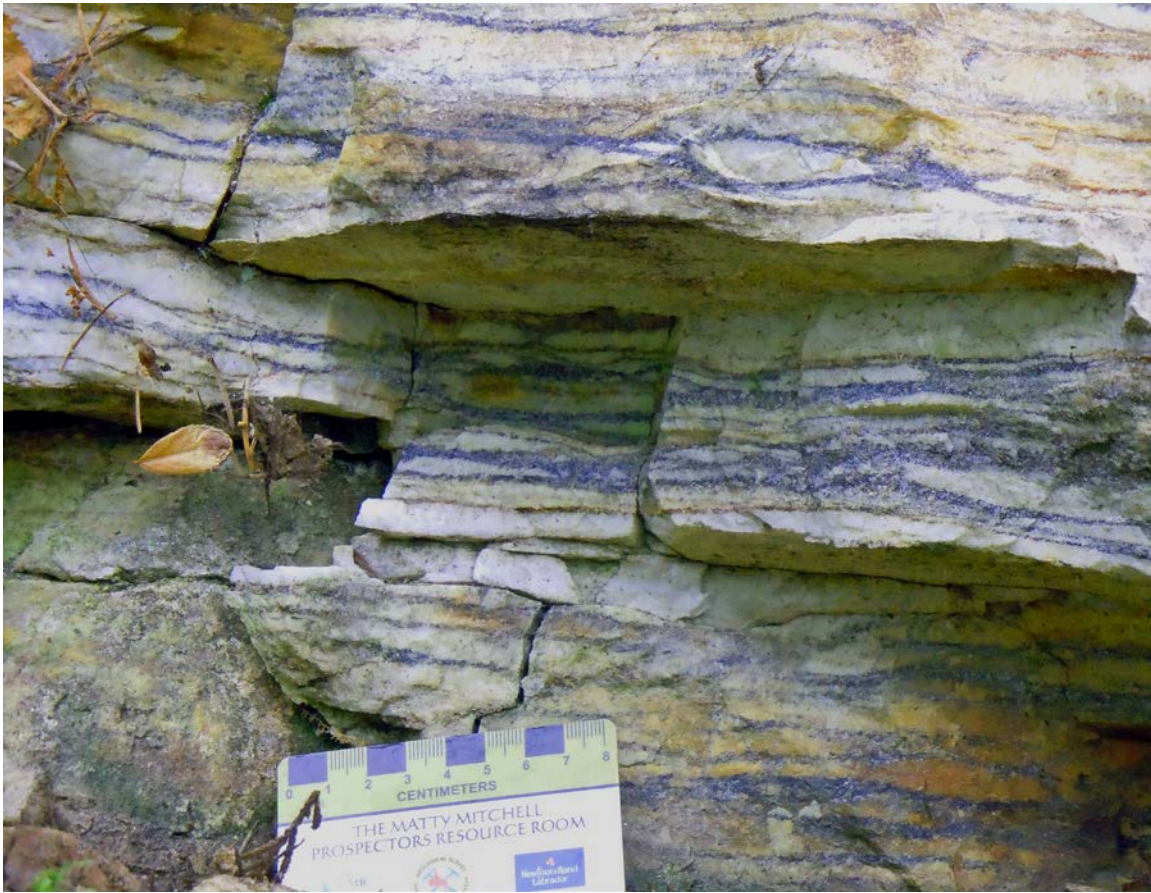
Sample Number 14743

50 cm chip across quartzite outcrop with banded galena and sphalerite. This unit is at least 3m thick and the base is covered so quite possibly the unit is much thicker. Some of the textures are indicative of a sed-ex type of deposit, albeit carbonate hosted as opposed to the black carbonaceous shale hosted type.

This sample ran... 2.80% Pb – 2.53% Zn over 50cm of a mineralised unit which is over 3m thick where exposed.



Quartzite unit in outcrop with banded base metal mineralisation.



Close-up of mineralised quartzite horizon with banded galena and sphalerite at **14743** sample site.

Sample # **14743** ran... 2.80% Pb – 2.53% Zn over a 50cm section of a mineralised unit which is over 3m thick where exposed.



Sample Number 14742

Grab of Rusty Limestone or possible Tufa formation in creek float. This looks like a possible early Carbonate-hosted non sulphide base metal (CHNSBM) deposit type rock. Further exploration is warranted. However the area it may be coming from is in an extremely steep inaccessible canyon.



Rusty Tufa or cold spring rock... Possible early Carbonate-hosted non sulphide base metal (CHNSBM) deposit type?

FLAGSTONE POTENTIAL – Rocky Road claims

Further property work consisted of four days prospecting and evaluating outcrops of quartz mica schist that is exposed in a logging road cuts about 1-2 Km up a newly built logging road on the Standfast Wigwam property.

Abundant flaggy and easily cleaved chunks occur in this area. The color of the micas varies from blue to purples and from rusty reds to browns and grey green.

Four pick-up truck loads were taken of the loose blasted material from the ditches in this area. Some of this material is stored at the author's residence for further evaluation and test marketing.



Outcrop of flaggy quartz mica schists in a cut bank of newer logging road on the Standfast Wigwam property.

The material can be cleaved into between 3-6cm thick slabs of various colours.



This picture shows another outcrop of potential flagstone. The layers can be pried apart with a large pry bar and cleaved into thinner sections with a hammer and flat chisel.

If the material proves good enough, a quarry can be easily established at this location.



Don Penner Geologist consulting on Flagstone Potential.

The picture shows the trench and work location on tenure 565078

DISCUSSIONS

The Badshot Formation on the Standfast Wigwam Property contains significant zinc-lead-silver mineralization consisting primarily of sphalerite and galena hosted in Badshot carbonate rocks. The property also hosts potential Flagstone and Marble quarry situations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The property should be geologically mapped and thoroughly rock sampled. Emphasis should be focused on detailed structural analysis and interpretation of the complex fold structures that host the larger sections of mineralisation.

The next phase of exploration should include the establishment of a control grid centered on the showings and extending several hundred metres along strike in each direction. Soils as well as a MAG-VLF survey should be conducted over the entire grid where possible due to topography. The association of Pyrrhotite with the base metals should allow the mineralisation to respond well to geophysics.

Prospecting and hand trenching should be focused on the strike extension of the known mineral zones. A regional program of high energy silt sampling would be useful in delineating further targets in the same stratigraphic package of rocks. New and existing logging roads and new logging blocks should be systematically prospected for signs of visible mineralisation and alteration.

The mineral zones are open in all directions, so further exploration should focus on delineating targets for modern deep drilling, as the historical drilling was only completed with AQ core to a shallow depth.

CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded from the results of sampling surface and underground workings and previously drilled diamond drill core that one, and possible two, lime- stone horizons of the Badshot Formation carry base metal sulphide mineralization in sufficient concentrations to be of economic significance.

Further work on this property is planned and definitely warranted!

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- EMPR ASS RPT [6240](#), *[6462](#), *[10354](#), *[14070](#), [17099](#)
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- EMR MIN BULL MR 223 (Parmac Mining Ltd., Prospectus, June 1972) B.C. 62
- EMR MP CORPFILE (Parmac Mines Ltd.)
- GSC MAP 1929-85, 235A
- GSC MEM 161, pp. 25, 101
- CIM Special Volume 8, p. 243
- CMH 1972-73
- GCNL July 28, 1972; #205(Oct.27), #238(Dec.14), 1981; #195(Oct.9), 1997
- N MINER Sept.17, 1981
- Thompson (1972): PhD Thesis, Queens University

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

RICH RIVER EXPLORATION

Project: STANDFAST - WIGWAM
 Sample Type: Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na and K. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst _____
 Report No. 2141425
 Date: January 16, 2015

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	*Au ppb
14742	.2	.02	7	<5	53	<10	>10	1	2	3	4	.35	.01	.35	93	1	.02	4	.01	71	.10	<2	<2	405	4	.02	<5	6	102	2
14743	1.8	.03	8	<5	53	<10	.54	62	3	90	10	1.28	.01	.16	70	5	.02	4	.05	23795	2.11	<2	<2	6	19	.01	<5	7	20710	3
14744	3.4	.11	107	<5	8	33	9.84	101	2	15	33	18.44	.04	.35	124	23	.02	9	.12	9426	10.95	<2	<2	124	72	.01	<5	6	38717	2
14745	.2	1.50	25	<5	41	<10	.09	1	25	52	38	2.42	.18	.69	174	2	.02	66	.06	53	.80	<2	<2	7	4	.02	<5	12	178	4
14746	2.9	.33	151	<5	159	47	.03	9	3	9	20	38.90	.08	.02	59	1	.02	1	.07	484	.32	<2	<2	3	68	.01	<5	7	34	10
14747	1.3	1.52	40	<5	14	36	.12	5	321	68	597	17.56	1.23	1.20	283	3	.05	547	.05	70	12.16	<2	<2	5	32	.23	<5	45	208	15
14748	1.4	3.22	7	<5	20	<10	2.34	3	234	39	501	18.62	.09	.16	100	3	.25	401	.14	246	10.78	<2	<2	167	29	.04	<5	6	44	5
14749	10.7	.02	49	<5	6	28	9.00	149	2	18	26	8.34	.01	4.83	230	5	.02	19	.05	28768	9.50	<2	<2	19	57	.01	<5	7	31040	3
14750	61.5	.01	6	<5	7	<10	.53	88	3	13	8	.59	.01	.05	15	2	.02	4	.03	4530	6.60	337	<2	3	6	.02	<5	8	18501	24

Assay digestion recommended.

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E

Ag, Pb, Zn Analysis - 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by AA.

RICH RIVER EXPLORATION

Project: STANDFAST - WIGWAM
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst _____
Report No. 2141425A
Date: Jan 16, 2015

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag g/mt	Pb %	Zn %
14743	-	2.80	2.53
14744	-	1.08	8.01
14749	12.8	7.24	9.89
14750	78.1	-	-

SUMMARY OF EXPENCES AND COST STATEMENT

LABOUR

Personnel / Position	Field Days	Days	Rate	Sub Total	Total
Craig Lynes / Prospector	June 25-28	4 days	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	
Teresa Lynes / Field Tech	June 25-28	4 days	\$450.00	\$1,800.00	
Don Penner / Geologist	Oct. 18th	1 day	\$600.00	\$600.00	
Sean Valair /Labourer	Oct 18-21	4 days	\$450.00	\$1,800.00	
Craig Lynes / Prospector	Oct 18-21	4 days	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	
					\$8,200.00

EXPENCES

Meals /Travel Accommodation	June 24-27	8 person Days	\$90.00	\$720.00	
17 person days	Oct 18-21	9 person days	\$90.00	\$810.00	
					\$1,530.00
Truck Rental		8 + 1 9 DAYS	\$200.00		\$1,800.00
Fuel					\$243.80
Assay Costs					
Pioneer Labs					\$220.20
Equipment rental					
Chainsaws, Radios etc.		9 days	\$75.00		\$675.00
Consumables					
Bags, Tags Batteries etc.					\$41.00
Data Compilation and reporting					\$1,250.00
PROGRAM TOTAL					\$13,960.00

QUALIFICATIONS

I Craig Lynes am the author of this report and have completed college courses in mineral exploration, mineralogy and earth sciences at Selkirk College in Castlegar BC.

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry as an independent prospector and exploration contractor since 1975. I retain an excellent working relationship with many professional mining engineers, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, geological technicians, prospectors, drillers and miners.

I have gained a great deal of my exploration knowledge from working very closely with many professional geologists over the 30 plus years in the industry.

I also continually study the geology and genesis of numerous mineral deposit types.

I have conducted exploration programs and prospected in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah USA, as well as in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Yukon Territories Canada.

I'm the president and head prospector for Rich River Exploration Ltd., a contract mineral exploration service company that has been in continual successful operation since 1999...

Web-site: www.richriver.bc.ca

Respectfully Submitted by

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Craig Lynes', written in a cursive style.

Prospector

SELKIRK COLLEGE



CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

CRAIG LYNES

HAS PARTICIPATED IN

"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

120 Hour Course

Sponsored by: Ministry of Mines & Petroleum
Resources & Ministry of Education

May 2 - May 13, 1977



[Signature]

INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN OF CONTINUING EDUCATION



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No. 11 Adit portal – Standfast Wigwam