



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: 2015 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kirkham Property

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AUTHOR(S): Margot McKeown

SIGNATURE(S):

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

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YEAR OF WORK: 2014/2015

PROPERTY NAME: Kirkham Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): See the attached Statement of Work document

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Zn, Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Liard and Skeena Mining Divisions

NTS / BCGS: 104B/7

LATITUDE: 56° 29'

LONGITUDE: 130° 40'

UTM Zone:9 (NAD 83) EASTING: 399,000 NORTHING: 6,261,400

OWNER(S): Metallis Resources Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS:

515-850 West Hastings Street

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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Metallis Resources Inc.

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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Kirkham Property, King EM Anomaly, Hazleton Group – Betty Creek Formation

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		501297	\$36,781.60
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	81 samples	501297	\$38,854.21
Silt	22 samples	501297	
Rock	40 samples	501297	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	\$75,635.81

Metallis Resources Inc.

**2015 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT ON THE KIRKHAM PROPERTY**

Located in the Unuk River Area

Liard and Skeena Mining Divisions
NTS 104B/7
56°29' N Latitude; 130° 40' W Longitude

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Metallis Resources Inc.
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January 14, 2015

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1.0 SUMMARY

The central portion of the Kirkham property of Metallis Resources Inc. ("Metallis") was the focus of an eight day mapping, soil, silt and rock sampling program in August 2014, conducted by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity"). The objective of the work was to follow up on a coincident conductive and magnetic anomaly (referred to hereafter as the King Anomaly) identified by an airborne geophysical survey completed in 2013.

The Kirkham property consists of 40 contiguous mineral claims covering 125 km² of mountainous terrain in northwestern British Columbia. The property is currently accessible only by helicopter, but the past-producing Eskay Creek mine, which is connected by road to the provincial highway system, is located just 20 km up the Unuk River. The nearest community is the port of Stewart, located approximately 75 km to the southeast, which has a deep-water concentrate-loading facility. The recorded owner of the Kirkham property is Metallis Resources Inc.

The Stewart-Unuk-Iskut River area hosts significant Au-Cu±Mo porphyry deposits, intrusion-related Au±Ag vein deposits and the high-grade Eskay Creek Au-Ag volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The Kirkham property lies within the Stikine Terrane, near the boundary between the Intermontane and Coast Tectonic Belts of the Canadian Cordillera. It is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Several intrusions believed to belong to the Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite or the slightly younger Eskay Porphyry have been mapped across the property. The Stikine Terrane has a mineral endowment exceeding 100 million ounces of gold in N.I. 43-101 compliant resources and historical production within 50 km of the Kirkham property. Most of these deposits have close spatial, and probably genetic, links with Early Jurassic magmatism.

Most of the Kirkham property has received only first-pass reconnaissance exploration for gold, carried out in the late 1980s and early 1990s at the time that the Snip and Eskay Creek mines were being discovered and put into production. Very little follow-up work was completed due to the area's remoteness and the poor political/investment climate in British Columbia through the 1990s.

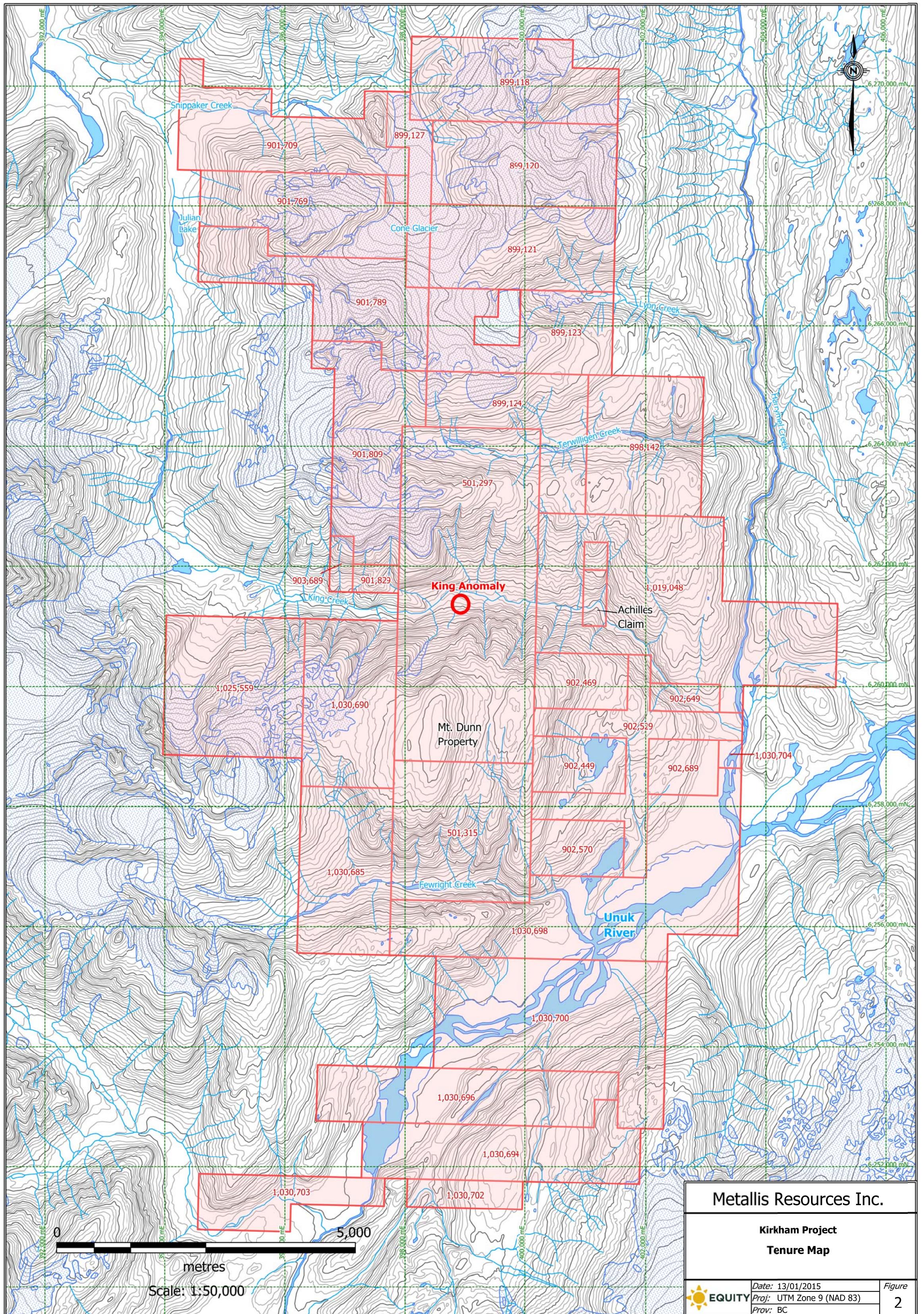
The August 2014 exploration program consisted of soil, silt and rock sampling along with limited mapping by a three person crew over eight days. The objectives were to ground truth the King Anomaly and test it using surface geochemical sampling. The bedrock geology in the vicinity of the King Anomaly is very poorly exposed due to overburden and thick vegetation. Surface geochemical results directly over the King Anomaly were not anomalous in pathfinder elements of interest, however, silt, soil and rock samples taken from an area ~300 m east of the King Anomaly revealed anomalous results for multiple elements (Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb, Mo) adjacent to and within Nettle Creek, a north-south oriented drainage that flanks the King Anomaly.

The source of the King Anomaly could not be determined due to lack of outcrop. The absence of anomalous soil geochemistry results over the King Anomaly does not rule out the presence of mineralization. The area is steep and dynamic with abundant slides and as such the sampled material is not likely representative of local bedrock. Drilling will be required to test the King Anomaly.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Metallis, to document and interpret the results of the 2014 exploration program on the Kirkham property and to fulfill assessment report requirements. Information in this report was derived from publicly-available assessment reports (Westcott, 1988; Awmack, 2013), government publications, as well as mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling conducted in August 2014. All aspects of this field program were supervised by the author.





3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Kirkham property consists of 40 contiguous mineral claims which cover 12,469 hectares (125 km²) of northwestern British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2). It is centred at 56°29' N latitude and 130°40' W longitude, within the Liard and Skeena Mining Divisions.

Claim data is summarized in Table 1, with expiry dates assuming acceptance of assessment work covered by this report. Claims were acquired through Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") and are composed of cells defined by latitudes and longitudes, forming a seamless grid. Claims are registered in the name of Metallis Resources Inc.

Table 1: Tenure Data

Tenure Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
501297	2005/jan/12	2015/sep/30	1,286.292
501315	2005/jan/12	2015/sep/30	536.447
898142	2011/sep/20	2015/sep/20	446.367
899118	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	445.739
899120	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	428.046
899121	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	428.187
899123	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	374.788
899124	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	357.066
899127	2011/sep/21	2015/sep/21	142.695
901709	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	445.844
901769	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	410.301
901789	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	428.273
901809	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	446.379
901829	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	35.728
901849	2011/sep/27	2015/sep/27	17.837
902449	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	143.014
902469	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	142.967
902529	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	357.523
902570	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	143.060
902649	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	53.616
902689	2011/sep/28	2015/sep/28	107.260
903689	2011/sep/29	2015/sep/29	35.726
1016837	2013/feb/12	2015/aug/12	35.730
1016838	2013/feb/12	2015/aug/12	17.862
1019048	2013/may/01	2016/may/01	1,000.472
1025559	2014/jan/29	2015/jan/29	536.156
1030685	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	429.228
1030690	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	428.947
1030694	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	447.594
1030696	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	447.499
1030698	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	876.409
1030700	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	787.369
1030702	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	89.534
1030703	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	214.887
1030704	2014/sep/04	2015/sep/04	17.876
			12,542.717

The claims confer title to hard-rock mineral tenure only. Surface rights are held by the Crown, as administered by the Province of British Columbia. There are no placer rights within the Kirkham property. The ownership of other rights (timber, water, grazing, etc.) over the Kirkham property has not been investigated by the author.

British Columbia law requires property expenditures to maintain tenure ownership past the current expiry dates. Expenditures vary by anniversary year:

- \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- \$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

All claims are currently in good standing until at least September, 2015. There are no fees for filing assessment work in British Columbia. Permits are required for any mechanized exploration in British Columbia, including trenching and drilling.

The Kirkham property lies within the asserted traditional territories of the Tahltan and Tlingit First Nations. Land claims have not been entirely settled in this part of British Columbia and their future impact on the property's access, title or the right and ability to perform work remain unknown.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Accessibility

The Kirkham property is located approximately 75 km northwest of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia. The closest road access is at the past-producing Eskay Creek gold-silver mine located 20 km northeast of the property up the Unuk River. Eskay Creek is connected by 60 km of controlled-access gravel road to Highway 37 a few kilometres south of the Bob Quinn Lake airstrip which can accommodate fixed-wing aircraft up to a Hercules in size and is serviced by NT Air with three flights per week during the summer from Smithers.

Currently, the property is accessible only by helicopter. The nearest helicopter base is at Stewart, although helicopters are commonly stationed from Bob Quinn, Bell II Lodge or nearby exploration projects during the summer field season and may be available for casual use. Due to narrow incised valleys and steep terrain, small helicopters (such as a Hughes 500) are most appropriate for accessing the Kirkham property.

4.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Stewart is the nearest community to the Kirkham property (Figure 1). It is a town of approximately 700 people, with a bulk fuel facility, airport and helicopter base; it can provide basic supplies and some heavy equipment. Stewart is also a deep-water, ice-free port with a bulk-loading facility used for mineral concentrates. Smithers and Terrace, about a three hour drive south of Stewart, have a wide range of suppliers and contractors necessary for mineral exploration and mining and have daily jet service to Vancouver.

Recently BC Hydro constructed a 287,000 volt electrical transmission line along Highway 37 from Terrace to Bob Quinn Lake which is located 50 km northeast of the Kirkham property.

4.3 Physiography and Climate

The Kirkham property straddles the Unuk River within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Terrain is rugged and mountainous, with elevations ranging from 150 m on the Unuk River to almost 2,000 m in the northwestern part of the property. The property is dissected by several deeply-incised drainages flowing to the east or south. Below tree-line, slopes are predominantly covered with large spruce and fir timber with patches of devils club and slide alder.

Climate in the Kirkham area is characterized by cool, snowy winters and warm, moist summers. Heavy seasonal snowfall creates a deep snowpack limiting normal surface exploration work at higher elevations to July, August and September.

The 2014 field program was conducted in an area just south of King Creek that is flanked by two north flowing drainages (Figure 6 and Plate 1) referred to as Nettle Creek (westerly) and Devils Creek (easterly).

King Creek flows within a steep sided, V-shaped, east-west trending valley. This section of King Creek features steep valley walls to the north of the creek and moderate to steep slopes to the south.



Plate 1: Looking west along King Creek. The 2014 field work was conducted in the area shown on the left side of the photo. The base of a retreating glacier can be seen in the distance.

The precipitous slopes of the King Creek valley are covered with a thick growth of slide alders, devils club, stinging nettle and locally mature conifers on ridges.

Outcrop in the area is limited to incised drainages and sheer cliffs. The environment is high energy as the steep slopes are prone to slides. Overburden in the 2014 field area is dominated by colluvium that consists of pebble to fist sized angular polyolithic rocks with a well developed organic rich A soil horizon and a less well developed B and C soil horizon (Plate 2). Where the slope angle is gentle overburden is dominated by soil however as slope angle increases overburden is dominated by rocks that increase in size and angularity. Where the slope angle is greater than ~35° the overburden is dominated by angular boulders that are up to fist size with very little organic rich soil. The volcanic and sedimentary rocks found in overburden are consistent with those mapped to the south indicating downslope transport.

There is a glacier located ~10 km to the west that likely deposited glacial till as it retreated however it appears to have been covered by colluvium (Plate 1). Exposures in several drainages suggest that overburden is thin (2-10 m).



Plate 2: Typical overburden found on the Kirkham property. The photo to the left shows the overburden found on relatively flat ground whereas the photo to the left shows the increase in abundance of rocks as slope angle increases.

5.0 HISTORY

The Unuk River area has attracted prospectors, geologists and entrepreneurs in search of mineral deposits since 1893 (Grove, 1986). The earliest reported work in the immediate vicinity of the Kirkham property (Figure 2) was in 1929, when “two claims [were] located, carrying free gold on the surface to the amount of \$10 to the ton” (17 g/tonne) on Glacier (Fewright) Creek (BCDM Annual Report, 1929, p. C112). Exploration of the area has been concentrated in a few waves: (1) initial exploration of readily accessible areas in the 1920s and 1930s, on foot or using float planes out of Stewart; (2) helicopter gossan reconnaissance in the 1950s and 1960s; (3) porphyry copper exploration in the 1970s; (4) intense exploration for gold starting in the early 1980s and culminating in the opening of the Snip and Eskay Creek mines in the early 1990s.

5.1 Southern Portion of the Kirkham Property

Immediately east of the southeastern corner of the Kirkham property, an airborne magnetic survey in 1959 led to delineation of the Max iron (-copper-cobalt) deposit with an historic, non-compliant resource of 11.2 million tonnes grading 45% Fe (Minfile, 2013) within a magnetite skarn adjacent to a diorite stock. Exploration for skarn and gold mineralization extended westward onto the current Kirkham property with extensive geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne geophysical surveys between 1987 and 1990 (Aussant and Dupre, 1989c, d, f; Cremonese, 1992; Cremonese, 1995; Dvorak, 1989b; Hawkins et al., 1987; Howson, 1991b; Wesa, 1990b, 1991). This work revealed sporadic gold-bearing silt and soil samples south of the Unuk River but no significant bedrock mineralization. Minimal work has been reported in this area since then (Harris, 2009; Kruchkowski, 1997).

5.2 Mt. Dunn Property

Northerly-elongated claims in the central part of the property (Figure 2) comprise the Mt. Dunn property. In the late 1960's, prospectors optioned the Mt. Dunn prospect to Skyline Resources Ltd. but no physical work was recorded for assessment and the claims lapsed in 1973. In 1974, Great Plains Development Company staked the Mt. Dunn prospect to the south of King Creek and in 1975 and 1976, collected soil samples on a 120 x 120 metre grid over the broad ridge-top between King and Fewright Creeks. The sampling defined a semi-continuous 200-300 m wide Cu-Mo soil geochemical anomaly (>180 ppm Cu, >7 ppm Mo), overlying a north-trending monzonite dyke ("Evan Dyke"), that is at least 2 km long and remains open to the south (Winter and McInnes, 1975). In 1976, Great Plains carried out mapping and several geophysical surveys (induced polarization, gamma ray spectrometry and magnetics). The IP survey indicated "an encouraging trend towards higher total sulphide, greater width and greater depth of mineralization in the southern part" of the grid (Mawer et al., 1977; Walcott, 1976). Great Plains chip sampled two outcrops and reported 0.60% Cu and 1.28 g/t Au across 18.9 m from one. Great Plains also staked the Cole prospect, (north of King Creek on the current Mt. Dunn property), and carried out a single day of work on it; highlighted by a soil sample that returned 2120 ppm Cu. Great Plains recorded no further work and allowed their claims over Mt. Dunn to lapse in early 1980.

In 1980, Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited staked the Cole prospect on the basis of anomalous heavy mineral results from a regional stream sediment survey. The following year, they collected reconnaissance silt and soil samples and followed up with a soil/VLF/magnetics grid over the Cole prospect on the ridge-top between King and Terwilligen Creeks. Du Pont's geochemical sampling showed a 100 x 600 m north-south Cu-Au soil anomaly (>250 ppm Cu, >100 ppb Au) over the ridge-top. A line of soil samples beside Gossan Creek extended this anomaly a further 700 m to the south but the anomaly remained open to the north and south. Du Pont discovered a massive pyrite boulder in Gossan Creek that returned 7.1 g/t Au, but did not find significant mineralization in outcrop (Korenic, 1982).

Placer Development Limited and Skyline Exploration Limited optioned Du Pont's Cole claim in 1983 and carried out limited geochemical sampling that summer. Placer/Skyline's work fleshed out Du Pont's Cu-Au soil anomaly on the Cole prospect and revealed elevated Au, Ag, As, Zn in isolated soils 500 m west of Cole Lake (Gareau, 1983). In 1986 and 1987, Crest Resources Ltd. re-staked the Mt. Dunn (King claims) and Cole (Consoat claim) prospects and carried out limited prospecting and geochemical sampling of the lower Gossan Creek area from a camp on King Creek (Adamson, 1987).

In 1988, Cominco carried out 35 man days of mapping and geochemical sampling on the King and Consoat claims, focusing at lower elevations in the King Creek valley. Their mapping showed a major north-south fault referred to as Gossan Creek Fault. Soil samples taken within 50 m of the fault were usually anomalous in all elements analyzed for (Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As) and those taken greater than 200 m from the fault consistently yield values below the threshold of detection or have background to marginally anomalous values. Cominco reported massive pyrite lenses that returned up to 9.5 g/t Au and veinlets within argillaceous siltstone in the vicinity of the fault (Westcott, 1988).

In December 1988, Winslow Gold Corp., who had staked their Priam claims southwest of Crest's King claims, commissioned an airborne geophysical survey which extended north as far as King Creek and covered the Mt. Dunn prospect (Dvorak, 1989b). In 1989, Winslow conducted prospecting and geochemical sampling over their claims, with the most promising results from the Priam Creek area. They identified altered and mineralized "quartz diorite" (monzonite) south almost to Fewright Creek, extending the probable extent of the Evan Dyke and prospect 1,000 m to the south (Aussant and Dupre, 1989c).

In 1989, Corptech Industries Inc. optioned the King and Consoat claims from Crest Resources and carried out a helicopter-borne VLF/magnetic survey over them. They established a new soil grid over the Mt. Dunn prospect, which confirmed Great Plains' Cu-Mo soil geochemical anomaly and revealed a coincident, but slightly narrower, >100 ppb Au soil anomaly. They surveyed three reconnaissance IP lines across the Evan prospect and another over the Cole prospect. Although ground contact was difficult in the Evan zone due to sandy talus, the survey indicated two zones of high chargeability (>20 ms) near the eastern and western limits of the lines. Corptech drilled three holes (364 m) to test the western contact of the monzonite in an area of gold-bearing rock and soil samples and the western IP anomaly. The three holes cut pyritic,

silicified monzonite with the best reported intersection averaging 604 ppb Au over 14.5 m (Chapman and Dewonck, 1989; Chapman et al., 1989; Chapman et al., 1990).

Rimfire Minerals re-staked the Mt. Dunn property in 2002 and carried out limited fieldwork on the Mt. Dunn and Cole prospects that summer (Awmack, 2003). Paget Minerals Corporation purchased the Mt. Dunn property from Rimfire, carried out a rock sampling program in 2007 (Marsden, 2007) and drilled five holes (1,587 m) on the Mt. Dunn prospect in 2009, with their best intersection grading 0.13% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au over 332 m (Bradford, 2009). In November, 2013 Metallis Resources purchased the Mr. Dunn claims from Paget.

5.3 Achilles area

The Achilles prospect lies on two small claims (tenures 101637 and 101638) forming part of the Kirkham property east of the Mt. Dunn property. In 1989, this area was covered by an extensive airborne geophysical survey (Dvorak, 1989b). Between 1990 and 1991, Canadian Industrial Minerals Corp. completed geological mapping, trenching, rock and soil sampling in the area, concentrating on evaluating previously identified anomalies on both sides of King Creek. Four gold-in-soil anomalies (up to 3.3 g/t Au) were identified in 1990 (Wesa, 1990a). Samples from hand trenches returned 0.40 m @ 17.1 g/t Au and 6.0 m @ 2.0 g/t Au in two of these anomalies. Soil sampling south of King Creek identified a new 5.9 g/t Au soil anomaly but trenching did not uncover its source (Howson, 1991a).

Prime Resources Group Inc. optioned the Achilles prospect in June, 1995 and carried out fieldwork that summer designed to evaluate the anomalies and mineralization found by Canadian Industrial. They confirmed the anomalies but believed that they were adequately explained by a small, weakly mineralized intrusion and let the option lapse (Kaip et al., 1995).

5.4 Eastern and Western Parts of Kirkham Property

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, several reconnaissance mineral exploration programs were carried out east of the Achilles prospect (Aussant and Dupre, 1989b, e; Dvorak, 1989b; Hawkins et al., 1987) and west of the Mt. Dunn property (Aussant and Dupre, 1989a; Nelles, 1990) with little success.

Aerodat Limited carried out an airborne geophysical survey for Prime Explorations Limited in 1989 over much of the western part of the Kirkham property (Minfile, 2013). This survey comprised a four-frequency AM system, a cesium vapor magnetometer and a two frequency VLF-EM survey. A total of 1,348 line kilometers were flown on east-west oriented lines at 100 m intervals (D. Dupré, pers comm, 2013).

5.5 Northern Part of Kirkham Property

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, reconnaissance mineral exploration programs were carried out over much of the northern part of the current Kirkham property (Brown and Collins, 1990; Dvorak, 1989a; Hawkins et al., 1987; Raven, 1990; Salat, 1989; Ven Huizen, 1991) with little success. It should be noted however, that none of these programs or those in the eastern and western parts of the Kirkham property were at all comprehensive or exhaustive.

5.6 2014 Exploration Program

The 2014 field program was conducted on the Mt. Dunn claims over eight days between August 14th and 21st by a three person field crew. The crew accessed the property by helicopter from the Eskay Mine site and fly-camped just South of King Creek. The program involved prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling and geological mapping centered on the EM anomaly ("Kings Anomaly") identified by the 2013 airborne survey (Figures 6-8). The fly camp was set up within the geophysics anomaly in order to conduct all field work by foot. A half day of prospecting and rock geochemical sampling along slopes and ridges immediately north and south of King Creek was completed with helicopter support on the final day of work.

Rock sample sites were marked with orange and blue flagging and a tyvek tag with the sample number, type, date and samplers initials written on the tag. GPS coordinates and descriptive data were also recorded. Rocks were placed in a plastic sample bag with a corresponding sample number tag and a portion

of the rock was retained as a hand specimen. The samples were delivered by the author to ALS Minerals Limited's preparation lab in Terrace at the conclusion of the program. Samples were analyzed for 35 elements plus gold, using ICP-AES following aqua regia digestion. Gold analyses utilized a 30 g fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrophotometry finish.

Soil samples were collected following contours at ~25 m spacing. A total of 81 soil samples were collected including three duplicates. Samples could not always be collected at regular intervals due to thickly vegetated, steep slopes. Thick vegetation did not allow for the use of a hip-chain for sample spacing in most areas. Soil line spacing was designed to cover the EM anomaly. Sample sites were marked with orange flagging and a tyvek tag noting the sample number, date, and sampler's initials. Soil samples were placed in standard kraft paper soil sample bags that were labelled with the sample numbers. Silt samples were taken where appropriate, fine material, was present in drainages. A total of 22 silt samples were collected. The soil and silt samples were dried, split and crushed at the ALS Minerals preparation facility in Terrace, BC, and analyzed in Vancouver, B.C. Samples were analyzed for 41 elements plus gold using ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion.

A magnetic declination of 19°43' east was used for all compass measurements. All maps and UTM coordinates reference the 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83) in zone 9.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Unuk River region of northwestern British Columbia straddles the boundary between the Intermontane and Coast Tectonic Belts (Anderson, 1989; Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990; Grove, 1986). Rocks of the Stikine Terrane underlie the area and are the result of mid Paleozoic to mid Mesozoic multistage arc magmatism and sedimentation. The Stikine assemblage is unconformably overlain by Triassic arc and marine sedimentary strata of the Stuhini Group (Nelson and Kyba, 2013). The Hazelton Group unconformably overlies the Stuhini group and its intrusive sources represent the final stage of island arc magmatism. The Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous northeasterly sourced, southwesterly younging clastic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group lie unconformably above the Hazelton Group (Figure 3). Strata have been variably intruded by several generations of plutonic rocks. The area has also undergone several periods of folding and regional faulting .

6.2 Regional Mineralization

The Stewart-Unuk-Iskut area hosts a wide variety of precious and base metal deposits, most of which have close spatial, and probably genetic, links with Early Jurassic subvolcanic magmatism (Figure 3). Within 50 km of the Kirkham property, the Stikine Terrane has a mineral endowment exceeding 100 million ounces of gold in N.I. 43-101 compliant resources and historical production, as summarized in Table 2. Deposit styles are diverse but the most significant include Au-Cu±Mo±Re porphyry, precious metal-rich polymetallic veins and precious metal-rich volcanogenic massive sulphides.

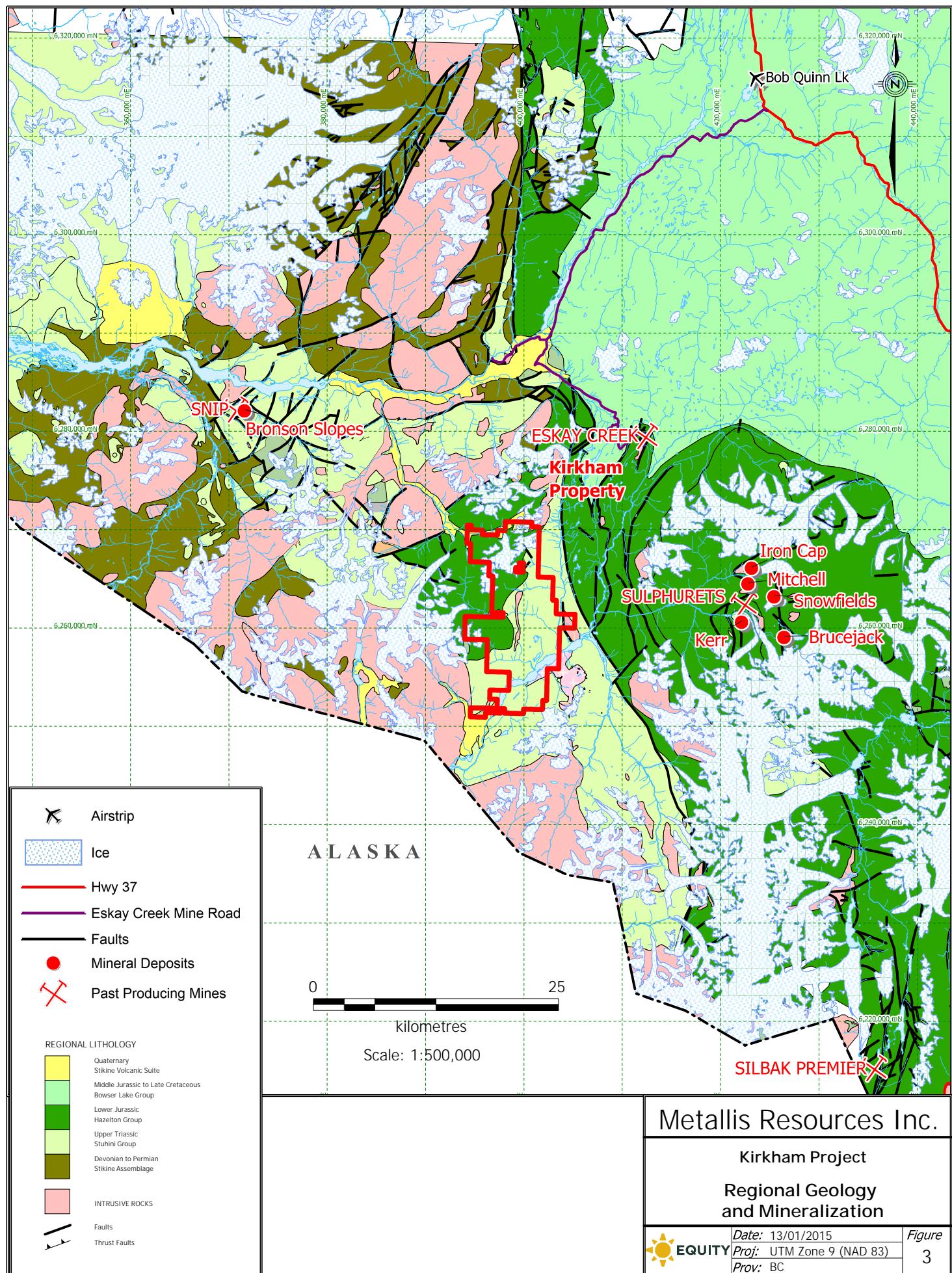


Table 2: Regional Mineral Deposits

Deposit	Resource	Million Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Million Ounces Au	Reference
Porphyry								
Bronson Slopes	M&I ¹	225	0.36	2.2	0.14	0.008	2.6	(Burgoyne and Giroux, 2008)
Bronson Slopes	Inferred	91	0.27	1.8	0.13	0.008	0.8	(Burgoyne and Giroux, 2008)
KSM ²	M&I ¹	2549	0.55	3.1	0.21	0.006	45.1	(Lechner and Huang, 2011)
KSM ²	Inferred	1100	0.41	2.8	0.17	0.005	14.5	(Lechner and Huang, 2011)
Snowfield	M&I ^{1,4}	1370	0.59	1.7	0.10	0.009	26.0	(Armstrong et al., 2011)
Snowfield	Inferred ⁵	833	0.34	1.9	0.06	0.007	9.1	(Armstrong et al., 2011)
Intrusion-related vein								
Brucejack (VOK)	Indicated	16.1	16.40	14.1	N/A	N/A	8.5	(Jones, 2012)
Brucejack (VOK)	Inferred	5.4	17.00	15.7	N/A	N/A	2.9	(Jones, 2012)
Brucejack (West)	M&I ¹	4.9	5.85	267.0	N/A	N/A	0.9	(Jones, 2012)
Brucejack (West)	Inferred	4.0	6.44	82.0	N/A	N/A	0.8	(Jones, 2012)
Silbak Premier	Production	5.9	10.60 ³	227.0 ³	N/A		2.0	(Minfile, 2013)
Snip	Production	1.3	27.00 ³	9.3 ³	N/A		1.0	(Minfile, 2013)
Volcanogenic massive sulphide								
Eskay Creek	Production	2.2	51.4 ³	2267 ³	N/A		3.3	(Minfile, 2013)
Total							117.5	

¹Measured and Indicated²Mitchell, Kerr, Sulphurets and Iron Cap deposits³Recovered grade⁴Plus 0.51 ppm Re⁵Plus 0.43 ppm Re

6.3 Property Geology

Regional 1:50,000 scale mapping was carried out over the entire Kirkham property by the BCGS (Britton, 1989; Massey et al., 2005) prior to the discovery of the Eskay Creek deposit in 1989 (Figure 4). After its discovery, the MDRU carried out extensive 1:20,000 scale stratigraphic and structural mapping within a framework of new age dating (Lewis, 2001; Lewis, 2013), which resulted in considerable re-thinking of stratigraphic correlations; the MDRU mapping covered only the northern part of the Kirkham property (Figure 5).

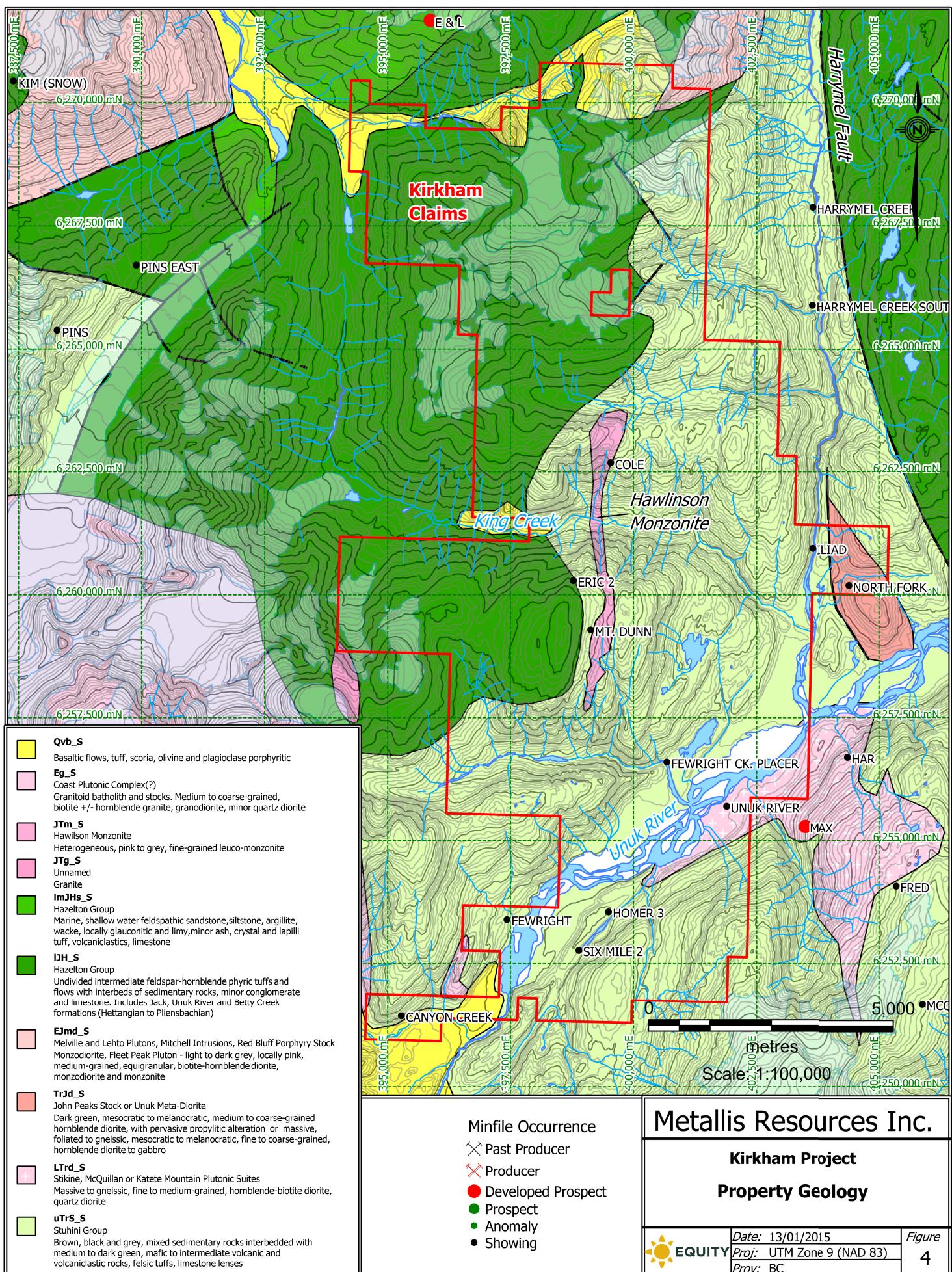
The Unuk River area is underlain by more than 5,000 m of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcano-sedimentary arc-complex rocks and their coeval plutons. In the Kirkham area, the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group consists largely of thin-bedded siltstone, wacke, impure limestone and andesitic tuff and coherent volcanic rock. It has been mapped immediately west of the Harrymel Fault and at lower elevations around the Unuk River.

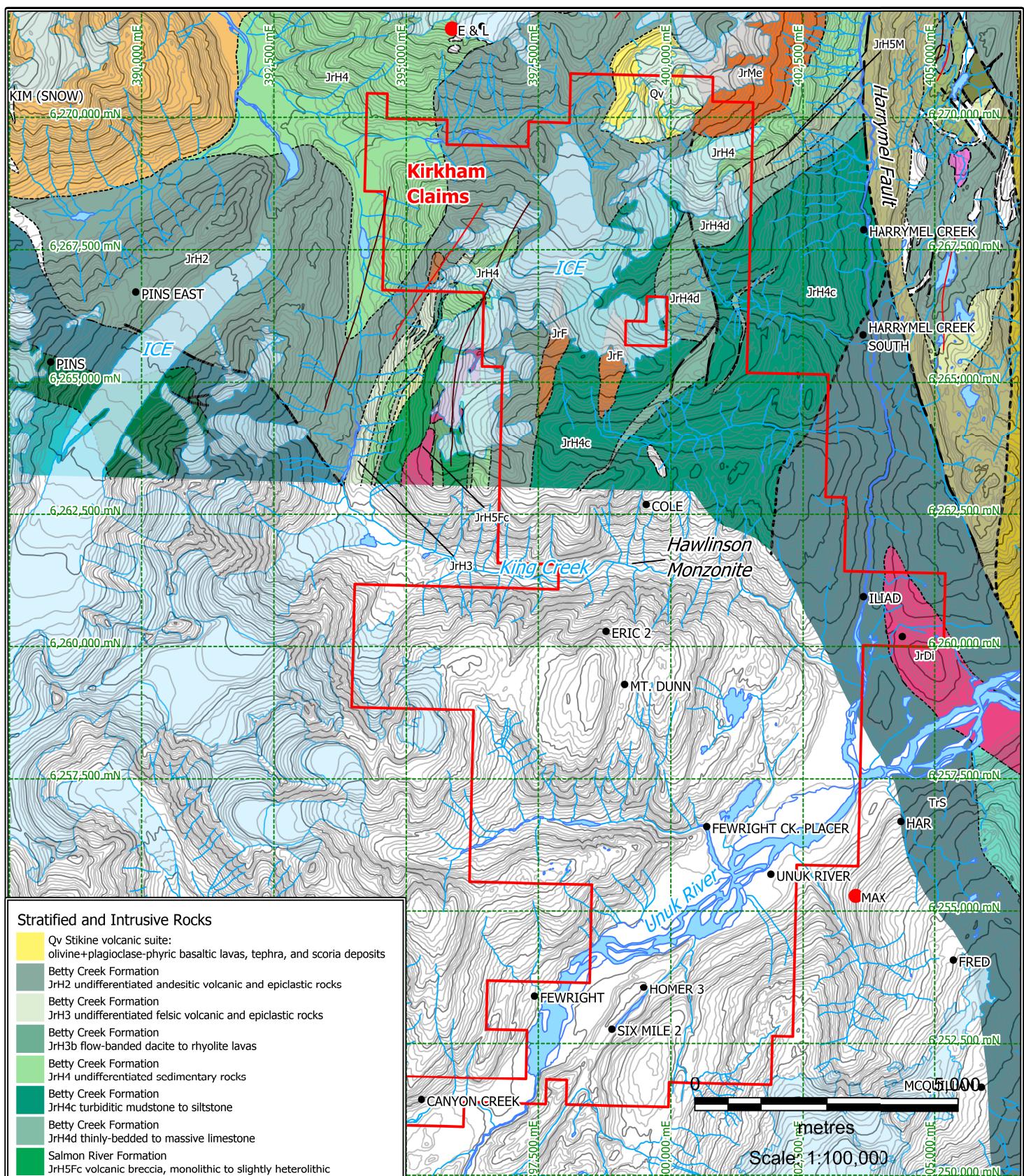
Based on U-Pb dating, Lewis (2001) re-defined the Hazelton Group as three major stratigraphic divisions. From lowest to highest, these are: (i) the **Jack Formation** (~198-195 Ma), basal, coarse- to fine-grained, locally siliciclastic rocks; (ii) the **Betty Creek Formation** (~195-175 Ma), porphyritic andesitic flows, breccias and related epiclastics; dacitic to rhyolitic flows and tuffs; and locally fossiliferous marine sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate; and (iii) the **Salmon River Formation** (~175-170 Ma), bimodal subaerial to submarine volcanic rocks and intercalated mudstone. Without the benefit of age-dating, previously defined formations, including Unuk River, Betty Creek, Dilworth and Salmon River, correlated similar lithologies from a variety of ages and stratigraphic positions and artificially divided units of common lithology and stratigraphic position.

The Jack Formation has not been mapped west of Harrymel Creek in the Kirkham area. The Betty Creek Formation consists of three members (Lewis, 2001). The **Unuk River Member** comprises andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic strata, which further south had been divided into two separate formations (Unuk River and Betty Creek). The Unuk River Member has been mapped in the western and northeastern parts of the Kirkham property. The **Brucejack Lake Member**, dated at 185-194 Ma, comprises dacitic to rhyolitic pyroclastics, flows and epiclastics which stratigraphically succeed and may in part be laterally equivalent to parts of the Unuk River Member. These are overlain by marine sedimentary rocks of the **Treaty Ridge Member**; fossil assemblages indicate a long period of volcanic quiescence from ~185-175 Ma. The east-central part of the Kirkham property along Lyon Creek and Terwilligen Creek is underlain by Treaty Ridge Member rocks which had been previously mapped as belonging to the Stuhini Group. Treaty Ridge Member rocks also underlie the northwestern corner of the Kirkham property.

The Salmon River Formation comprises dacitic to rhyolitic flows and tuffs, basaltic flows and intercalated volcaniclastic intervals. Although these can be separated easily on a property scale, Lewis (2001) included them in a single formation because of their lack of continuity and interfingering nature. Locally, more than one felsic horizon exists and mafic volcanic rocks both overlie and underlie the felsic intervals. The **Bruce Glacier Member**, dated at 172-178 Ma, comprises dacite to rhyolite flows, tuffs and epiclastics with extrusive centres marked by flow-domes and proximal volcanic facies at Brucejack Lake, Bruce Glacier and the west-central part of the Kirkham property. The ~170 Ma **Eskay Rhyolite Member** is lithologically similar to the Bruce Glacier Member but distinguished by an Al:Ti ratio greater than 100. The Eskay Rhyolite Member forms a distinct mappable unit only at Eskay Creek, where it overlies the Bruce Glacier Member. The **John Peaks Member** comprises mafic volcanic rocks, including massive flows, pillow flows, broken pillow breccias and volcanic breccias. The John Peaks Member generally overlies the felsic members, as at Eskay Creek, but at Treaty Creek thick sections of mafic flows and breccias lie below the Bruce Glacier Member. The **Troy Ridge Member** includes sedimentary and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks accumulated during breaks in Salmon River volcanism.

The Upper Triassic and Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks are accompanied by coeval intrusions throughout the area. Most important economically is the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite, which comprises a group of Early Jurassic granodioritic stocks, dykes and sills in the Stewart-Unuk-Iskut area. Alldrick (1993) believes this suite was emplaced in a shallow volcanic setting below and within coeval andesitic stratovolcanos. Compositionally the intrusions range from granodiorite to monzonite to quartz diorite; porphyritic phases commonly contain potassium feldspar megacrysts. Isotopic ages for the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite range from 211 to 186 Ma (Alldrick, 1993), but most important porphyry and vein mineralization in the Stewart-Unuk-Iskut region is confined to Texas Creek intrusions dated between 193 and 200 Ma. The Melville hornblende-biotite diorite pluton intrudes the northeastern part of the Kirkham property and has been assigned to the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite.





Minfile Occurrence

✗ Past Producer

✗ Producer

● Developed Prospect

● Prospect

● Anomaly

● Showing

Metallis Resources Inc.

Kirkham Project

**Property Geology
(MDRU)**



Date: 13/01/2015
Proj: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
Prov: BC

Figure
5

Britton (1989) mapped the Hawilson monzonite, which lies in the Mt. Dunn property as a 200-400 m wide by 6,300 m long leuco-monzonite dyke ("Evan Dyke"), assigning it a Tertiary age for its perceived "post-tectonic" nature. MDRU mapping extended over the northern end of the Hawilson monzonite, grouping it with their suite of Jurassic "alkali feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyries". The best-studied member of this suite is the Eskay Porphyry, whose lithogeochemistry indicates that it may be comagmatic with dacites of the Bruce Glacier Member (~172-178 Ma). As the Hawilson monzonite has not been dated, its age is a matter of conjecture, but compositional similarities would suggest that it be grouped with the 172-178 Ma Eskay Porphyry or the 193-200 Ma Texas Creek Plutonic Suite.

The southeastern corner of the Kirkham property covers the northwestern end of the Jurassic Max diorite to quartz diorite pluton, which is the causative intrusion for the Max magnetite skarn deposit. Smaller intrusions, presumed to be Jurassic in age, have been mapped east of Harrymel Creek near its junction with the Unuk River and in the headwaters of King Creek.

The King Creek dyke swarm is a north-trending belt of rhyodacitic to andesitic feldspar-phyric dykes which lies two kilometres west of the Hawilson monzonite. The belt, defined by dykes constituting >50% of the rock volume, is about a kilometre wide. Britton et al (1989) considered them to be age-equivalent to the Early Eocene Portland Canal dyke swarm 70 km to the southeast. The King Creek dyke swarm coincides with a belt of Pleistocene to Recent basalt cinder cones and flows, suggesting that they may be feeders to them.

The Hazelton Group has been folded into north to northeast trending upright syncline/anticline pairs with steeply dipping axial planes. Lewis (2001) mapped a northerly-trending syncline in the west-central part of the Kirkham property, with Hazelton Group stratigraphy cored by Bruce Glacier and John Peaks members and extending down through Treaty Ridge sediments to Brucejack Lake and Unuk River members. A number of thrust faults have been mapped east of the Harrymel Fault, notably the west-dipping, southeast verging Sulphurets thrust fault and the west-verging Unuk River and Coulter Creek thrusts (Lewis, 1992). As well, steeply-dipping north, northwest and northeast striking dip-slip faults are common east of the Harrymel Fault, generally cross-cutting folds and thrust faults. The Harrymel Fault forms the northern end of a north to northwest trending regional fault system which can be traced for at least 45 km. This fault, which passes a kilometre east of the Kirkham property, forms a narrow, subvertical, brittle fracture zone flanked by chlorite schists; further south, as the South Unuk Fault, it forms a kilometre-scale band of foliated rocks. Sense of movement is contentious for the Harrymel-South Unuk fault system, but cross-cutting relationships indicate that it post-dates folding and thrust-faulting, bracketed between Early Jurassic and Tertiary (Lewis, 1992).

6.4 Mt. Dunn Claims Geology

Geological mapping directly within the King Anomaly in 2014 was minimal due to lack of outcrop. Minimal exposure occurs in Devils Creek and along King Creek near the base of Nettle Creek. Significant exposure is found along Nettle Creek though the upper and lower reaches of the creek are too steep to be accessed. The lithology along Nettle Creek is dominated by a NNW striking, steeply east dipping, marine sedimentary sequence cut by intermediate dykes as well and a fine grained andesite. The lithology includes black argillite, black to dark grey carbonaceous mudstone and a light green to grey laminated siltstone as well as grey-green plagioclase-phyric andesite tuffs and flows with lesser diorite intrusive east of the creek. The sedimentary rocks are commonly cut by fine-grained, dykes that are likely feeders to the andesite. Upstream float includes large boulders of finely laminated siltstone interbedded with 1-4 cm porphyritic volcanic clasts within a mudstone matrix.

Devils Creek cuts north-south through the King Anomaly and exposes minor outcrop within the anomaly. The exposures are dominated by andesitic volcanoclastic rocks, some with 0.5% pyrite and weak to moderate silica +/- sericite alteration. No significant mineralization was observed in float or outcrop along this creek. Float is angular and a mix of intermediate volcanoclastic rocks (some with trace pyrite), limestone and lesser basalt. Upstream float is dominated by limestone and brecciated limestone that is likely part of the Stuhini Group (Figure 4). The increased abundance of limestone in float and the size and angular nature of the rocks indicate that the contact between the volcanoclastic and limestone unit is near the most southerly outcrop mapped in 2014 (Figure 6) but could not be reached by foot due to the steep terrain. The notably

fresh, unaltered basalt present in float is probably derived from the sequence of Pleistocene to Holocene basalt flows, tuff and scoria that crops out west of Devils Creek as shown by the BCGS mapping (Figure 4).

Fine disseminated pyrite is present within the sedimentary package and andesite along Nettle Creek. There is commonly trace to 1% pyrite with localized zones of up to 5%. It appears that much of the increased pyrite occurs near contacts with the dykes. The carbonaceous mudstone, argillite and laminated siltstone in Nettle Creek are commonly cut by millimetre scale, sporadically oriented calcite ± pyrite veinlets.

Cominco reports outcrops of black siltstone with up to 20% pyrite occurring as lenses and significantly, samples of this material returned up to 5.0 g/t Au (Westcott, 1988). Although the pyrite was confirmed as auriferous, the distribution and density of the patches was discouraging (Westcott, 1988). The reported pyrite lenses were not located in 2014 possibly because they are rare and they may have been thoroughly sampled. It is also possible that slides have caused changes in topography since the discovery of the pyrite lenses in 1988. There is more outcrop in the area that should be followed up, however, access is difficult due to the extremely high angle of the slopes and abundance of slide shoots.

Several rock samples were collected from the ridge north of King Creek along the north-south oriented Gossan Creek fault. The area is underlain by silicified quartz monzonite with up to 8% pyrite and 3% galena. This unit is highly gossanous with abundant fault breccias and has been mapped by the BCGS as the Hawlison monzonite although it has not been dated and may be part of the 193-200 Ma Texas Creek Plutonic Suite or the 172-178 Ma Eskay Porphyry.

Compilation maps created by the BCGS indicate that the Mt. Dunn claims (including the King Anomaly) are underlain by the Stuhini Group rocks, however, more recent, detailed mapping completed by MDRU within 1.5 km of the 2014 work area, indicates that the area is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Betty Creek Formation of the Hazelton Group. This is a significant revision given the economic potential of the volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Hazelton Group. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks mapped in 2014 are consistent with the Hazelton Group.

7.0 ROCK, SOIL AND SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 40 rock samples were collected mostly from the King Anomaly area between Nettle and Devils Creek (Figure 6). A total of 81 soil samples including three duplicates were collected over three lines at approximately 25 m spacing and a total of 22 silt samples were taken along Devils Creek, Nettle Creek and three along King Creek (Figure 7).

Interesting results occur west of Devils Creek, within and nearby Nettle Creek and north of King Creek along the Gossan Creek Fault, in an area of known mineralization. There is little geochemical response directly over the King Anomaly.

Soil geochemical results are weakly elevated relative to background in Cu, Sb and Zn to the west of Devils Creek, adjacent to the geophysical anomaly. However, rock samples collected from Devils Creek were not anomalous.

Neither soil or silt results were elevated directly over the King Anomaly, however, silt results along Nettle Creek ~300 m to the east of the anomaly have elevated values for multiple elements (Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb, Mo). Soil results directly to the east and west of Nettle Creek are also elevated in Au. This is consistent with the elevated Au in soils reported by Cominco in 1988. Rock samples collected from Nettle Creek outcrop are elevated in Pb, Ag, As and Sb (Table 3).

Immediately east of Nettle Creek, Cominco found pyrite lenses within black siltstone with up to 5.0 ppm Au. No evidence of the lenses was found and the most promising gold result from the area is 0.121 ppm Au. A nearby sample returned 111 ppm Zn which is relatively high for the area.

Rock samples collected from a ridge north of King Creek, adjacent to the Gossan Creek Fault noted by Cominco in the late 1980s returned the highest gold values for the 2014 program. A silicified quartz monzonite contains up to 8% disseminated and blebby pyrite. Samples R080573, R080574 and R080575 ran 0.092, 0.172 and 0.248 g/t Au respectively.

Table 3: Rock Geochemical Highlights

Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
R080560	0.041	0.4	120	13	1	40	-2	137
R080512	0.121	0.6	37	80	1	10	-2	117
R080510	<0.005	0.4	13	85	-1	30	-2	111
R080559	<0.005	0.3	26	61	-1	2	15	69
R080573	0.172	0.5	-2	540	46	3	-2	7
R080574	0.092	0.6	-2	321	39	5	-2	6
R080575	0.248	1.4	4	360	7	5	-2	20
R080518	<0.005	3.2	98	64	-1	50	13	1410

8.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Kirkham property covers 125 km² within the Unuk River area of northwestern British Columbia. Reconnaissance mineral exploration has identified a number of gold-bearing occurrences on the property and >100 million ounces of historical gold production and NI 43-101 compliant resources have been identified within 50 km of the Kirkham property.

The sedimentary and volcanic rocks and their coeval intrusives mapped in 2014 on the Kirkham property are interpreted as part of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite. This is supported by extrapolating stratigraphic and structural mapping and age dating (Lewis, 2001; Lewis, 2013) conducted ~1.5 km north of the King Anomaly that attributes the local volcanic and sedimentary sequences to the Lower to Mid Jurassic Hazelton Group (Betty Creek Formation) rather than being part of the Upper Triassic Stuhini group as previously mapped by the BCGS. This is a significant revision given the economic potential of the volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Hazelton Group for VMS mineralization or mesothermal Au-pyrrhotite veins.

Although anomalous geochemical results are lacking directly above the King Anomaly, elevated results occur for multiple elements (Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb, Mo) in silts and soils in and adjacent to Nettle Creek, ~300 m to the east. No bedrock samples could be collected directly over the EM anomaly due to overburden and thick vegetation. There is an element of downslope transport of rock and soil that may be masking the geochemical signature of the bedrock within the King Anomaly.

The coincident EM and magnetic King Anomaly is interpreted to be a dipping, tabular body that could represent a potential VMS target (Jules Lajoie, Personal communication, September 2014). Bedding in Nettle Creek indicates that the sedimentary sequence is locally NNW striking and steeply east dipping which is consistent with the interpreted orientation of King Anomaly. Given the lack of outcrop exposure within the King Anomaly, geological constraints on a possible mineral deposit model are minimal. Refining a mineral deposit model is difficult based on geophysical and geochemical data alone. Based on the 2014 results, a VMS model is plausible though a vein-hosted gold deposit such as those at Scottie Gold and Johnny Mountain (the Au-pyrrhotite vein model of Alldrick, (1993)) seems equally plausible given the indications of polymetallic enrichment in soils and the EM anomaly with coincident magnetic trough (a reported feature of this model).

Further mapping and rock geochemical sampling should be conducted where outcrop is abundant, near Nettle Creek. The terrain is very steep and somewhat inaccessible, however, if several strategic helicopter pads were cut, a small helicopter could be used to access some of the abundant outcrop both

south and east of Nettle Creek to assess its potential. However, much of the area would still be very difficult to access and may require fixed ropes.

Continuous overburden prevents mapping or rock geochemical sampling over the King Anomaly and the thick vegetation and steep slopes would result in any ground based geophysics surveys being slow and expensive. Drilling is required to properly test the King Anomaly.

Respectfully submitted,

"signed and sealed"



Margot McKeown, GIT

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

January 14, 2015

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Geologist Certificate

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

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I, Margot McKeown, am a Geologist employed by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., with offices at Suite 200–900 West Hastings Street in the City of Vancouver, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia.

I am a graduate of the University of Victoria (2008) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Science, and I have practiced my profession since 2006.

Since 2006, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Canada and the United States.

I am currently a Consulting Geologist and have been since 2008.

I carried out eight days of prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling on the Kirkham property in August 2014.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th day of January, 2015.



Margot McKeown, B.Sc., GIT

Appendix C: Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Kirkham Project

August to January 2015

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Darcy Baker, P. Geo.	0.69 days @ \$700/day	\$ 483.00
Daniel Guestrin, Senior Sampler	10.00 days @ \$325/day	3,250.00
Margot McKeown, Project Geologist	26.13 days @ \$700/day	18,291.00
Scott Parker, GIS / Logistics	15.50 hours @ \$75/hour	1,162.50
Colin Slauenwhite, Project Manager	13.25 days @ \$625/day	8,281.25
Dave DuPre, P.Geo.	6.00 days @ \$700/day	4,200.00
Agata Zurek, GIS	40.00 hours @ \$75/hour	<u>3,000.00</u> \$ 38,667.75

EQUIPMENT RENTALS:

Field Camp	24.00 days @ \$40/manday	\$ 960.00
Chainsaw	8.00 days @ \$30/day	240.00
Field Computers	8.00 days @ \$40/day	320.00
First Aid (Level III)	8.00 days @ \$30/day	240.00
Generator	3.20 days @ \$50/day	160.00
Satellite Phones (Iridium)	2 weeks @ \$75.00/week	150.00
	16 minutes @ \$1.89/min	<u>30.24</u> 2,100.24

EXPENSES:

Chemical Analyses	\$ 3,527.39
Field Consumables	427.57
Materials and Supplies	494.82
Plot Charges	111.63
Camp Food	591.24
Meals	535.68
Accommodation	659.41
Taxis and Airporters	163.95
Truck Rental (Non-Equity)	2,056.06
Automotive Fuel	428.04
Helicopter Charters	12,652.20
Airfare	2,955.60
Freight	1,496.00
Bulk Fuel	583.53
Radio Rental (Non-Equity)	328.86
Expediting	<u>202.00</u> 27,213.98

SUB-TOTAL:	\$ 67,981.97
PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:	7,653.84
TOTAL:	\$ 75,635.81

Appendix D: Geochemical Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.
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To: EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.
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Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE TR14128213

P.O. No.: MTS14-01

This report is for 44 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 22-AUG-2014.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MARGOT MCKEOWN

NEIL PERK

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.
ATTN: MARGOT MCKEOWN
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR14128213

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41						
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
R080551		<20	0.09	<10	<10	69	<10	82
R080552		<20	0.03	<10	<10	17	<10	16
R080553		<20	0.12	<10	<10	113	<10	26
R080554		<20	0.15	<10	<10	103	<10	68
R080555		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	21	<10	50
R080556		<20	0.20	<10	<10	113	<10	118
R080557		<20	0.21	<10	<10	165	<10	53
R080558		<20	0.03	<10	<10	40	<10	18
R080559		<20	0.31	<10	<10	202	<10	69
R080560		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	137
R080561		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	22
R080562		<20	0.15	<10	<10	96	<10	53
R080563		<20	0.18	<10	<10	105	<10	158
R080564		<20	0.26	<10	<10	95	<10	66
R080565		<20	0.33	<10	<10	147	<10	41
R080566		<20	0.33	<10	<10	144	<10	40
R080567		<20	0.16	<10	<10	133	<10	168
R080568		<20	0.24	<10	<10	237	<10	62
R080569		<20	0.14	<10	<10	162	<10	106
R080570		<20	0.16	<10	<10	83	<10	102
R080571		<20	0.15	<10	<10	129	<10	90
R080572		<20	0.38	<10	<10	213	<10	87
R080573		<20	0.17	<10	<10	76	10	7
R080574		<20	0.14	<10	<10	69	10	6
R080575		<20	0.14	<10	<10	98	<10	20
R080576		<20	0.33	<10	<10	162	20	6
R080501		<20	0.22	<10	<10	134	<10	96
R080502		<20	0.30	<10	<10	169	<10	125
R080503		<20	0.19	<10	<10	91	<10	92
R080504		<20	0.21	<10	<10	66	<10	59
R080505		<20	0.20	<10	<10	122	<10	28
R080506		<20	0.25	<10	<10	90	<10	42
R080507		<20	0.16	<10	<10	118	<10	59
R080509		<20	0.12	<10	<10	72	<10	77
R080510		<20	0.14	<10	<10	99	<10	111
R080511		<20	0.25	<10	<10	173	<10	62
R080512		<20	0.09	<10	<10	93	<10	117
R080513		<20	0.21	<10	<10	111	<10	69
R080514		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	86	<10	67
R080515		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	69



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Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR14128213

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41												
		Revd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
R080516		1.98	<0.005	5.9	0.51	29	<10	80	0.5	<2	5.44	<0.5	20	1	60	4.68
R080517		2.10	<0.005	0.7	2.12	21	<10	210	0.9	<2	0.38	<0.5	13	2	29	4.67
R080518		2.02	<0.005	3.2	1.80	98	<10	110	0.6	<2	4.95	14.0	40	71	64	5.61
R080519		3.35	<0.005	<0.2	3.14	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.45	<0.5	25	18	56	4.68



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Page: 3 - B
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR14128213

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41														
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
R080516		<10	<1	0.30	10	1.12	2050	<1	0.01	4	1570	10	0.58	29	7	109
R080517		10	<1	0.21	10	1.88	1020	<1	0.01	3	1430	5	0.06	2	6	19
R080518		<10	<1	0.29	<10	3.12	1545	<1	0.06	113	530	50	0.15	13	26	133
R080519		10	<1	0.07	10	1.94	954	<1	0.23	54	1080	<2	0.34	<2	4	71



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Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
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Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR14128213

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41						
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
R080516		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	47
R080517		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	47
R080518		<20	0.01	<10	<10	81	<10	1410
R080519		<20	0.31	<10	<10	121	<10	53



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 1-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR14128213

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS				
Applies to Method:	LABORATORY ADDRESSES Processed at ALS Terrace located at 2912 Molitor Street, Terrace, BC, Canada. CRU-31 CRU-QC LOG-22 PUL-31 PUL-QC SPL-21 WEI-21			
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. Au-AA23 ME-ICP41			



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Page: 1
Total # Pages: 4 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 11-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE VA14131013

P.O. No.: MTS14-01

This report is for 98 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 27-AUG-2014.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MARGOT MCKEOWN

NEIL PERK

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
EXTRA-01	Extra Sample received in Shipment
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ST43	Super Trace Au - 25g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.
ATTN: MARGOT MCKEOWN
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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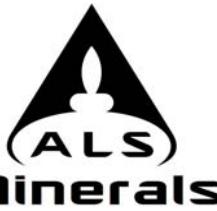
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ti %	ME-MS41 Ti ppm	ME-MS41 U ppm	ME-MS41 V ppm	ME-MS41 W ppm	ME-MS41 Y ppm	ME-MS41 Zn ppm	ME-MS41 Zr ppm
R080001		0.249	0.12	1.07	193	0.36	4.53	40	7.4
R080002		0.197	0.22	1.63	160	0.35	10.40	70	5.2
R080003		0.194	0.21	1.20	143	0.39	5.24	38	3.9
R080004		0.404	0.17	1.37	190	0.37	8.10	46	11.7
R080005		0.268	0.12	1.05	182	0.39	5.97	48	6.0
R080006		0.854	0.11	1.44	215	0.46	5.76	35	48.9
R080007		0.315	0.28	1.27	131	0.36	15.55	90	8.7
R080008		0.922	0.11	1.45	209	0.35	5.77	35	46.6
R080009		0.195	0.30	0.96	149	2.46	4.74	52	4.2
R080010		1.030	0.10	1.76	169	0.45	7.63	41	80.4
R080011		0.166	0.20	0.70	114	0.29	5.70	79	2.3
R080012		0.319	0.40	1.14	154	0.37	7.67	78	12.2
R080013		0.600	0.15	1.82	190	0.34	17.00	160	41.4
R080014		1.085	0.06	2.11	209	0.33	6.72	40	52.7
R080015		0.647	0.07	4.94	161	0.43	20.2	135	36.5
R080016		1.260	0.05	1.55	197	0.43	6.93	38	62.0
R080017		1.100	0.11	2.02	194	0.42	8.12	48	51.3
R080018		0.416	0.35	0.83	123	0.25	15.10	72	10.5
R080019		0.722	0.06	1.94	154	0.34	4.63	35	64.9
R080020		0.432	0.13	1.20	188	0.36	5.86	40	9.5
R080021		0.248	0.07	0.87	180	0.25	5.76	40	4.6
R080022		0.861	0.06	1.59	214	0.38	3.95	33	34.1
R080023		0.638	0.06	1.40	190	0.34	4.12	32	11.2
R080024		0.830	0.04	0.96	196	0.36	3.54	42	19.3
R080025		0.091	0.08	0.43	106	0.38	12.10	95	0.9
R080026		0.095	0.06	0.53	115	0.51	5.73	57	1.0
R080027		0.120	0.09	0.60	99	0.24	7.57	58	2.3
R080028		0.602	0.10	1.69	182	0.51	5.69	74	34.7
R080029		0.473	0.13	1.17	213	0.51	6.43	54	13.0
R080030		0.267	0.14	1.21	236	0.62	7.93	73	10.2
R080031		0.436	0.14	1.23	182	0.52	3.12	36	21.2
R080032		0.574	0.09	0.58	110	0.12	15.50	75	19.8
R080033		0.241	0.07	0.63	153	0.23	7.21	48	7.1
R080034		0.352	0.04	0.70	183	0.26	5.35	27	7.5
R080035		0.437	0.05	0.82	212	0.26	5.50	30	12.1
R080036		0.581	0.07	1.44	130	0.27	11.30	32	52.5
R080037		0.189	0.07	0.47	101	0.17	6.10	45	3.5
R080038		1.060	0.04	1.38	257	0.56	7.53	66	77.4
R080039		1.010	0.08	1.69	228	0.65	14.45	81	145.5
R080040		1.280	0.03	0.97	351	0.20	11.30	95	73.9

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41							
	Analyte Units LOR	Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
R080041		1.185	0.09	1.87	264	0.41	7.95	52	85.0
R080042		1.710	0.11	1.74	331	0.41	16.05	63	63.8
R080043		0.176	0.38	0.65	115	0.27	16.10	131	3.4
R080044		0.186	0.50	0.83	114	0.34	11.10	99	7.2
R080045		0.783	0.26	1.46	184	0.36	7.72	43	44.6
R080046		0.439	0.28	1.06	172	0.35	7.76	52	14.0
R080047		0.513	0.26	1.25	166	0.31	6.38	43	19.4
R080048		0.277	0.36	1.33	133	0.33	17.30	103	8.8
R080049		0.487	0.21	1.63	149	0.33	13.45	65	27.5
R080050		0.171	0.13	1.01	160	0.33	6.85	56	3.3
R080051		0.346	0.20	1.63	171	0.31	8.21	51	16.8
R080052		0.283	0.23	1.29	194	0.32	5.04	37	11.3
R080053		0.287	0.37	1.68	126	0.21	14.90	101	8.1
R080054		0.516	0.03	0.55	99	0.12	13.50	61	52.5
R080055		0.355	0.11	1.12	131	0.28	5.33	62	21.6
R080056		0.428	0.23	1.30	136	0.30	23.7	121	21.5
R080057		0.544	0.17	0.75	132	0.16	16.20	88	15.7
R080058		0.569	0.19	1.40	126	0.23	23.2	122	52.3
R080059		0.643	0.13	0.96	137	0.16	12.45	59	33.8
R080060		0.319	0.27	1.71	148	0.32	14.15	43	23.8
R080061		0.114	0.38	1.44	132	0.27	9.07	60	3.2
R080062		0.092	0.31	1.01	74	0.14	13.85	125	1.5
R080063		0.038	0.45	0.91	88	0.11	21.2	138	1.0
R080064		0.397	0.11	0.98	95	0.16	25.6	33	35.4
R080065		0.803	0.16	1.55	216	0.35	9.74	44	52.2
R080066		0.367	0.48	1.50	166	0.39	9.20	78	9.8
R080067		0.630	0.41	1.49	136	0.44	18.70	57	47.1
R080068		0.563	0.09	1.36	128	0.28	9.19	34	89.1
R080069		0.610	0.09	1.40	138	0.29	9.70	34	90.3
R080070		0.933	0.08	1.54	213	0.34	15.85	38	134.0
R080071		0.852	0.08	1.69	165	0.26	8.63	46	72.7
R080072		0.526	0.05	1.12	114	0.18	10.65	36	47.9
R080073		1.150	0.07	1.84	259	0.31	8.87	52	114.5
R080074		0.756	0.11	1.27	173	0.23	17.45	34	83.0
R080075		0.352	0.11	0.90	138	0.18	9.06	27	18.5
R080076		0.747	0.06	1.26	229	0.26	8.35	43	27.1
R080077		0.183	0.14	0.70	146	0.19	21.5	97	2.7
R080078		0.376	0.10	0.89	164	0.19	8.62	45	14.5
R080079		0.309	0.08	0.81	130	0.56	8.73	44	18.7
R080080		0.207	0.16	0.66	149	0.20	17.30	123	3.0



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Page: 4 - A
Total # Pages: 4 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 11-SEP-2014
Account: EIAAEM

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-ST43	ME-MS41												
		Revd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm										
R080451		0.24	0.0024	0.07	2.75	3.9	<0.2	<10	70	0.48	0.05	1.23	0.11	20.3	24.4	24
R080452		0.24	0.0012	0.11	0.97	3.1	<0.2	<10	40	0.15	0.04	0.35	0.05	9.47	5.5	7
R080453		0.34	0.0028	0.34	2.26	30.8	<0.2	<10	70	0.91	0.13	1.88	0.41	23.9	22.1	29
R080454		0.82	0.0226	0.12	1.73	3.8	<0.2	<10	250	0.34	0.19	0.78	0.32	14.35	14.6	24
R080455		0.60	0.0025	0.11	1.72	3.8	<0.2	<10	240	0.36	0.16	0.78	0.35	13.90	14.6	25
R080456		0.70	0.0038	0.16	1.97	6.5	<0.2	<10	260	0.43	0.21	0.79	0.40	17.40	18.3	32
R080472		0.58	0.0449	3.48	1.88	382	<0.2	<10	200	0.89	1.36	1.47	4.54	34.3	29.2	17
R080081		0.38	0.0075	1.16	2.71	56.1	<0.2	<10	40	0.60	0.34	0.24	0.15	31.3	28.1	52
R080082		0.76	0.0539	1.78	4.64	42.7	<0.2	<10	30	0.50	0.38	0.16	0.58	29.3	22.6	38
R080083		0.78	0.0483	9.53	1.79	312	<0.2	<10	170	0.74	1.05	1.64	3.39	27.1	22.0	16
R080084		1.10	0.0548	2.72	1.84	330	<0.2	<10	160	0.81	1.14	1.71	3.48	29.4	25.6	17
R080085		0.68	0.0443	3.30	1.86	379	0.2	<10	190	0.81	1.39	1.79	4.80	29.3	26.9	16
R080086		0.68	0.0607	4.61	1.88	330	<0.2	<10	240	0.87	1.39	1.59	4.61	32.3	28.3	17
R080580		0.42	0.0078	0.48	4.92	42.7	<0.2	<10	80	1.06	0.30	0.32	0.24	39.9	37.6	68
R080581		0.32	0.0046	0.23	2.96	45.7	<0.2	<10	100	1.05	0.17	0.73	0.34	34.2	28.0	43
R080582		0.28	0.0062	0.24	3.01	48.9	<0.2	<10	110	1.05	0.20	0.77	0.39	34.8	28.3	44
R080583		0.44	0.0039	0.27	3.55	48.3	<0.2	<10	120	1.31	0.19	0.85	0.39	38.1	31.7	49
R080584		0.26	0.0033	0.29	3.01	38.4	<0.2	<10	110	1.01	0.17	0.98	0.28	32.5	26.9	50



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
R080451		6.91	24.6	1240	5.7	3.7	<0.001	0.13	0.29	8.0	0.6	1.0	118.0	0.12	0.02	0.7
R080452		3.68	7.7	960	3.1	0.9	<0.001	0.20	0.26	2.3	0.3	0.4	31.1	0.04	0.01	0.2
R080453		3.09	20.0	1470	13.6	3.7	0.007	0.21	1.72	6.2	4.9	0.5	103.5	0.02	0.09	0.4
R080454		0.49	18.5	1180	8.0	12.2	<0.001	0.36	0.32	4.6	0.9	0.4	39.4	0.01	0.04	1.7
R080455		0.44	17.9	1200	7.0	11.8	<0.001	0.41	0.32	4.6	0.8	0.4	39.1	0.01	0.06	1.6
R080456		0.49	25.2	1350	11.7	11.5	<0.001	0.27	0.46	5.5	0.6	0.4	44.9	0.01	0.05	2.1
R080472		0.38	42.8	1590	144.0	4.9	0.007	0.42	10.65	4.5	7.9	0.2	55.1	0.01	0.21	2.1
R080081		3.78	15.8	2150	34.8	7.1	<0.001	0.10	2.63	7.0	4.0	0.9	19.0	0.02	0.13	0.6
R080082		6.01	20.2	1530	29.5	3.7	0.001	0.12	1.62	6.2	5.9	0.8	11.1	0.14	0.21	0.7
R080083		0.23	31.9	1580	110.5	4.2	0.008	0.36	10.85	4.1	6.1	0.2	51.2	<0.01	0.18	2.0
R080084		0.27	38.7	1610	111.5	4.4	0.008	0.43	9.24	4.5	7.5	0.2	54.2	<0.01	0.22	2.1
R080085		0.34	40.0	1570	132.0	4.6	0.009	0.54	9.90	4.5	7.9	0.2	57.0	<0.01	0.20	2.0
R080086		0.35	41.3	1570	173.0	5.1	0.008	0.42	11.15	5.0	8.4	0.2	59.1	<0.01	0.26	2.2
R080580		4.15	41.2	2540	27.0	8.4	<0.001	0.07	2.34	12.6	2.7	1.0	24.0	0.11	0.12	1.7
R080581		3.84	31.4	1460	18.9	6.9	<0.001	0.08	2.81	8.2	1.6	0.8	57.0	0.06	0.06	1.5
R080582		3.82	31.6	1520	19.1	7.3	0.001	0.10	2.76	8.4	1.8	0.8	59.8	0.05	0.08	1.5
R080583		4.24	34.8	1550	18.9	7.6	0.001	0.08	2.82	9.6	1.4	0.9	68.9	0.07	0.07	1.8
R080584		2.81	34.8	1310	13.7	7.0	0.002	0.06	3.00	10.2	1.6	0.8	83.9	0.05	0.06	1.7



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41							
	Analyte	Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm						
	LOR	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
R080451		0.684	0.04	0.39	126	0.11	8.71	52	37.6
R080452		0.233	0.04	0.18	40	0.09	4.12	31	12.1
R080453		0.236	0.12	1.27	91	0.21	13.00	106	6.2
R080454		0.163	0.11	0.31	78	0.22	9.70	94	4.5
R080455		0.160	0.09	0.29	79	0.18	9.87	111	3.9
R080456		0.181	0.09	0.45	87	0.19	11.20	117	4.7
R080472		0.039	0.20	1.03	72	0.49	16.55	534	1.4
R080081		0.213	0.25	2.01	154	0.33	10.70	88	4.5
R080082		0.291	0.13	0.99	128	0.54	12.25	70	11.8
R080083		0.035	0.15	0.86	72	0.20	13.35	440	2.1
R080084		0.037	0.18	0.87	74	0.27	14.55	450	1.8
R080085		0.037	0.19	0.91	73	0.29	15.40	561	1.6
R080086		0.044	0.21	0.96	77	0.33	16.70	507	2.0
R080580		0.378	0.48	1.15	142	0.36	12.85	121	7.8
R080581		0.267	0.20	1.00	110	0.24	14.55	110	8.8
R080582		0.261	0.21	1.06	114	0.26	15.00	112	7.9
R080583		0.346	0.22	1.11	125	0.27	16.20	124	13.4
R080584		0.319	0.16	0.86	114	0.23	15.00	106	16.6



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14131013

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
Applies to Method:	<p>ANALYTICAL COMMENTS</p> <p>Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g). ME-MS41</p>								
Applies to Method:	<p>LABORATORY ADDRESSES</p> <p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>Au-ST43</td><td>EXTRA-01</td><td>LOG-22</td><td>ME-MS41</td></tr><tr><td>SCR-41</td><td>WEI-21</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Au-ST43	EXTRA-01	LOG-22	ME-MS41	SCR-41	WEI-21		
Au-ST43	EXTRA-01	LOG-22	ME-MS41						
SCR-41	WEI-21								

Appendix E: Compact Disc

Report text and photographs

Appendix F: Maps

