BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
35289

NTS 082J 13E, TRIM 082J.082
LAT. 50 49' 26" N
LONG. 115 38' 51" W

# GEOLOGICAL, & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON MINERAL TENURES 1028136 & 1030825 EON & EON NORTH MAGNESITE MINERAL OCCURRENCES RADIUM HOT SPRINGS, B.C.

Golden Mining Division

by

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

February 5, 2015

35,289

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**Assessment Report**
**Title Page and Summary**

**TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]:** Geological, Geochemical

**TOTAL COST:** $2,336.01

**AUTHOR(S):** Andris Kikauka  **SIGNATURE(S):** A. Kikauka

**NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):**  **YEAR OF WORK:** 2014

**STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):** 5538211

**PROPERTY NAME:** Eon magnesite

**CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done):** Eon 1028136, Eon North 1030825

**COMMODITIES SOUGHT:** $MgCO_3$ magnesite

**MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:** 082JNW014

**MINING DIVISION:** Golden  **NTS/BCGS:** 082J13E, 082J.082

**LATITUDE:** 50 ° 49 ' 26 "  **LONGITUDE:** 115 ° 38 ' 51 " (at centre of work)

**OWNER(S):**
1) MGX Minerals Inc
Jared Lazerson
2)

**MAILING ADDRESS:**
303-1080 Howe St
Vancouver BC V6C 2T1

**OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:**
1) same
2)

**MAILING ADDRESS:**
same

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):**
Irregular lenses of coarse crystalline magnesite occurs in a section of Mid Cambrian Cathedral Fm dolostone/carbonate that has apparent NE trending strike and shallow NW dip in a cirque located at 2300 m elevation and 1 Km SE of Eon Mtn. Other lenses of magnesite are found in the Cathedral Fm

**REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:** 18203, 19092

Next Page

| 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 | 1:10,000 3 hectares | 1030825 | 1,041.80 |
| Photo interpretation | | | |
| **GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)** | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne | | | |
| **GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)** | | | |
| Soil | | | |
| Silt | | | |
| Rock | 4 samples Li borate fusion ME-XRF06 | 1030825 | 1,294.21 |
| Other | | | |
| **DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)** | | | |
| Core | | | |
| Non-core | | | |
| **RELATED TECHNICAL** | | | |
| Sampling/assaying | | | |
| Petrographic | | | |
| Mineralographic | | | |
| Metallurgic | | | |
| **PROSPECTING (scale, area)** | | | |
| **PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL** | | | |
| Line/grid (kilometres) | | | |
| Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) | | | |
| Legal surveys (scale, area) | | | |
| Road, local access (kilometres)/trail | | | |
| Trench (metres) | | | |
| Underground dev. (metres) | | | |
| Other | | | |
| | | TOTAL COST: | $2,336.01 |

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## SUMMARY

The Eon magnesite property consists of 2 contiguous claims (1028136, 1030825) totalling approximately 306.24 hectares (756.7 acres) located approximately 40 km (24.1 miles) northeast of Radium Hot Springs, BC (Fig 1, 2). The mineral claims are located approximately 5 kilometers northeast of Mt Brussilof magnesite mine in the Mitchell River valley. MGX Minerals (CSE: XMG) has carried out geological mapping and geochemical rock chip sampling (September, 27-28, 2014 on the Eon North Magnesite Zone), located on the northeast portion of the mineral property.

Sparry magnesite is associated with 'reef-like' coarse crystalline dolomite, recognized by its hardness, coarse crystalline texture, massive appearance, high density, white colour and partial reaction with dilute HCl. Magnesite with minor dolomite, occurs as lenses in the upper portions of Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation. The Eon magnesite lenses appear to have shallow to moderate dip. Four rock chip samples taken on the Eon magnesite property were geochemically analyzed by Li Borate fusion, whole rock analysis ME-XRF-06 (XRF26), performed by ALS Minerals, North Vancouver, BC (Appendix A). Descriptions and whole rock analysis of four rock chip samples from Eon North claim (MTO ID # 1030825) are summarized as follows:

| ID # | Easting | Northing | Elev (m) | width (m) | lithology | bedding strike | bedding dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | 597755 | 5631753 | 2268 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 42 | 19 NW |
| 14EON-02 | 597758 | 5631792 | 2297 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 44 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-03 | 597766 | 5631777 | 2311 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 55 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-04 | 597783 | 5631793 | 2318 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | | |

| ID # | minerals | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | % SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | magnesite, dolomite | 22.5 | 29.5 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-02 | magnesite, dolomite | 30.8 | 19.45 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-03 | magnesite | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-04 | magnesite, dolomite | 21.7 | 30.5 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 |

Sample 14EON-03 has the highest proportion of magnesite vs dolomite, but all samples are considered to be MgO enriched dolomite, unlike the nearly pure 45-47% MgO that occurs in portions of the Mount Brussilof magnesite deposit.

Additional detailed geological mapping, and geochemical sampling of the Eon North claim are recommended to identify depth extension of magnesite mineralizationfound in rock sample 14EON-03 (at 2,311 m, 7,580.1 ft elevation) on MTO 1030825, Eon North. Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the Eon claim is recommended to identify extensions of magnesite (at 2,100 m, 6,888 ft elevation) on MTO 1028136, Eon. The Eon North magnesite appears to be cut by a north trending fault zone that affects the magnesite horizon. There may be

extensions that are down-dropped and/or thrust up and/or displaced horizontally by faults. Bedrock is well exposed near the center of a large bowl shaped cirque where rock sample 14EON-03 (at 2,311 m, 7,580.1 ft elevation) is located. Further detailed mapping along the fault zone may identify possible extensions of the smaller magnesite zone outlined in 2014 sampling.

## 1.0 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared on behalf of MGX Minerals Inc, and describes geological, and geochemical fieldwork on the Eon magnesite mineral occurrences carried out in September, 27-28, 2014.

## 2.0 Location, Access, Infrastructure, & Physiography

The Eon magnesite property consists of 2 contiguous claims (1028136, 1030825) totalling approximately 306.24 hectares (756.7 acres) located approximately 40 km (24.1 miles) northeast of Radium Hot Springs, BC (Fig 1, 2). The mineral claims are located approximately 5 kilometers northeast of Mt Brussilof magnesite mining lease in the Mitchell River valley. The Eon mineral property is located on NTS map sheet 082J/13E and on TRIM map sheet 082J 082. The center of the magnesite showings are located at Latitude 50°49' 26" N and Longitude 115°38' 51" W. The property covers a large exposure of the Cathedral Formation located between Aurora and Assiniboine Creeks in the Golden Mining Division of southern British Columbia, Canada. (Figure 2).

From Radium Hot Springs, the Eon magnesite property can be accessed by paved Interprovincial Highway 93 N, after 20 km turn right on Settler's Road, after 11 km turn left, cross Kootenay River and proceed 19 km up Mitchell River valley. There is good infrastructure in the form of paved highways and all weather forest/mine service roads.

Magnesite, dolomite and limestone of the Cathedral Formation weathers prominently and parts of the Eon coarse crystalline carbonate facies are exposed as cliff areas and isolated ridges within relatively steep mountain topography, at an elevation of 2,100 meters (6,888 feet), and along ridge in a cirque approximately 1 kilometer southeast of the summit of Eon, at an elevation of 2,300 meters (7,544 feet). Numerous cliff exposures are present, with some cliff walls greater than 15 meters (50 feet) high. Topography on the claim is moderate to steep and greatly influenced by Main Ranges thrust faults 1-6 kilometers east of Eon property. Slopes can be very steep where resistant crystalline dolomite, limestone, and/or magnesite locally forms steep cliffs more than 50m (164 ft) high. The Eon magnesite lenses appear to have shallow to moderate dip. Elevations on the claim block range from 1,560 to 2,800 meters (5,117 to 9,184 feet).

Vegetation on the property consists mainly of Lodgepole Pine with lesser Douglas Fir and Western Yellow Larch, with minor birch and aspen. The nearest towns are Radium Hot Springs, alternately Invermere, on Highway 93/95.

## 3.0 Property Status

The Eon magnesite claims consists of two (2) contiguous mineral tenures (listed below) that are located within the Golden Mining Division (Figure 2).

| Tenure number | Claim Name | Issue Date | Good To Date | Area in hectares |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1028136 | Eon | 2014/may/07 | 2017/aug/21 | 102.09 |
| 1030825 | Eon North | 2014/sep/07 | 2017/aug/21 | 204.15 |

The total area of the mineral tenures that comprise the property is 306.39 hectares (757.1 acres). Details of the status of tenure ownership for the Eon property were obtained from the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system managed by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia. This system is based on mineral tenures acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Tenure boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark claim boundaries on the ground as these can be determined with reasonable accuracy using a GPS.

The mineral tenures comprising the Eon magnesite property map shown in Figure 2 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC GeoBC website. These spatial layers are the same as those incorporated into the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia. Information posted on the MTO website indicates that mineral tenure 1028136 are owned 100% by Jared Lazerson, and mineral tenure 1030825 are owned 100% by Andris Arturs Kikauka. The mineral tenures are held on behalf of MGX Minerals Inc.

There has not been any mining or other exploration related physical disturbances on the Eon magnesite property that would be considered an environmental liability. The author is not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration or mining activities that would have an impact on future exploration of the property.

## 4.0 Geology and Mineralization of Mount Brussilof Magnesite Property

The Mount Brussilof deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Canada during regional mapping (Leech, 1965). Bayakal Minerals Ltd. and Brussilof Resources Ltd. staked and explored the deposit. In 1971, the two companies merged to form Baymag Mines Co. Ltd. Refratechnik GmbH. acquired Baymag Mines in 1979. In 1980, proven and probable geological reserves were 9.5 million tonnes grading over 95 per cent magnesia in the calcined product and 13.6 million tonnes of 93 to 95 percent magnesia in calcined product. Possible reserves were estimated at 17.6 million tonnes averaging 92.44 per cent magnesia in calcined product (Simandl, G., 1992). The Mount Brussilof deposit is hosted by rocks of the Foreland tectonostratigraphic belt and is within the "Kicking Horse Rim", and lies east of a Cambrian bathymetric feature commonly referred to as the Cathedral escarpment. Leech (1965) described the same feature in the Mount Brussilof mine area as a "faulted facies change". In any event, the carbonate rocks east of this feature, which host the magnesite mineralization, were deposited in a shallower marine environment than their stratigraphic equivalents to the west. The stratigraphic relationship between rocks east of the Cathedral escarpment, and their deeper water equivalents to the west, commonly referred to as the Chancellor Formation (Fig 3B). Known occurrences of sparry carbonate, other than veins of calcite or dolomite a few centimetres thick, are located east of the Cathedral paleo-escarpment. The formations described below are listed from oldest to youngest. The Gog Formation is a rusty, grey or buff, medium to coarse-grained, massive to thick-bedded Lower Cambrian sandstone more than 250 meters thick. The Naiset Formation comprises thinly bedded, brown and green Middle Cambrian shale overlying the Gog Formation. It is 65 to 170 metres thick, characterized by blue-green chlorite spots and by a well-developed cleavage oblique to bedding. Near the Cathedral escarpment this shale may become grey or partially converted to talc and serpentine. The Cathedra l Formation, which hosts the magnesitc deposits, is aiso Middle Cambrian in age. It is about 340 metres thick and consists of baff, white and grey limestones and dolomites. Laminations, ripplc marks, intraformational breccias, algal mats, ooliths, pisolites, fenestrae and borrows arc well preserved. Pyrite is common either as disseminations or pods and veins. (Simandl, G., 1992).

The Stephen Formation consists of tan to grey, thinly bedded to laminated shale about 16 metres thick, with a cleavage subparallel to bedding. It is of Middle Cambrian age and contains abundant fossil fragments and locally preserved trilobites and inarticulate brachiopods. The Eldon and Pika formations cannot be subdivided in the map area. The lowermost beds of the Eldon Formation, overlying the Stephen Formation, arc black limestones approximately 50 meters thick. This basal unit is very distinctive, containing millimetre to centimeter scale argillaceous layers that weather to a rusty red colour. Elsewhere these formations can't be readily distinguished from the Cathedral Formation, except by fossil evidence. The Arctomys Formation, also Middle Cambrian in age, is characterized by green and purple shale and siltstones interbedded with beige, fine to medium grained dolomites. Mud cracks and halite crystal prints are commonly preserved. The thickness of this formation was not determined, as the base marked the llmit of mapping. All the formations are well exposed over the area, except the recessive Stephen Formation, not observed in the southern part of the map area. It is not clear if this lack of exposure is due to lack of outcrops or non-deposition (Simandl, G., 1992).

Rocks west of the Cathedral escarpment arc strongly deformed. The deformation is charaeteriaed by numerous small-scale folds with sub-horizontal fold axes oriented 160°. Minor thrust faults, and a well-developed steeply dipping cleavage striking 160' are other typical features. Along the Cathedral escarpment, cleavage is sub-vertical, closely spaced and injected by dolomite, calcite and siderite(?) veins. East of the Cathedral escarpment, cleavage is generally absent in carbonates (Cathedral, Eldon and Pika formations), well developed in the Stephen Formation and strongly developed in the Naiset Formation (Simandl, G., 1992).

Faults near the Brussilof magnesite deposit have near vertical displacements of tens to hundreds of meters. In the northeastern comer of the study area, deformation in the Naiset Formation is similar to that of the Chancellor Formation, due to a thrust fault outcropping farther east. Sparry carbonate rocks occur within the Cathedral, Eldon and Pika Formations. They consist mainly of coarse dolomite and magnesite crystals in varying proportions. Magnesite-rich sparry carbonates are restricted to the Cathedral Formation, where they form lenses, pods and irregular masses. Barren Cathedral Formation consists mainly of fine to medium grained, massive or laminated dolomites interbedded with limestones. Parts of the Cathedral Formation are entirely altered to sparry magnesite, forming deposits of economic interest. Sparry carbonates are separated from limestone by envelopes of light grey, massive dolomite, which may contain needle-shaped quartz crystals. The contacts between sparry carbonate masses and the fine-grained dolomite are sharp and may be concord & or discordant. Magnesitic sparry carbonate is usually white or light grey in colour and buff when weathered. It consists of regularly spaced, alternating white and grey magnesite layers, randomly oriented centimetre-scale white magnesite crystals or a mixture of light grey and white magnesite crystals. Common impurities in magnesite ore are isolated rhombohedral dolomite crystals, calcite veins, pyrite veins, sub-vertical fractures filled by a mixture of beige anhydrite, calcite and chlorite, coarse radiating or single quartz crystals and coarse pyrite pyritohedrons and octahedrons disseminated within sparry magnesite. Chalcocite, fersmite, phlogopite, talc and coarse, white, acieular palygorskite were also observed in the Mount Brussilof mine. Boulangerite, huntite and brucite were reported from laboratory analysis. Where fine-grained dolomite is not entirely converted to magnesite, replacement features such as coarse, white carbonate crystals growing perpendlcular to fracture planes, or partings and lenses of fine-grained dolomite enclosed by sparry carbonates, are common. Bipolar growths of zoned magnesite crystals, magnesite pinolite, rosettes and coarse carbonate crystals having lozenge shaped cross-sections. All these features are interpreted as replacement textures. Sparry dolomite rock consists mainly of dolomite rhombs. It forms lenses, veins or irregular masses in fine-grained dolomite and occurs at same stratigraphic horizons. Dolomite veins cut magnesite ore at mine; however, magnesite veins were never observed to cut sparry dolomite (Simandl, G., 1992).

## 5.0 General Geology

Magnesite often occurs in the upper part of the Cathedral Formation. Lithological units in the area of Eon are described as follows (Fig 3B):

**LITHOLOGY LEGEND**

**Pika Fm** Middle Cambrian, limestone, dolomite, cliff forming, thin bedded, shale partings
**Eldon Fm** Middle Cambrian, buff/white dolomite, No fossils, cliff forming unit
**Stephen Fm** Middle Cambrian fine grained, crystalline Limestone, green/grey calcareous shale
**Cathedral Fm** Middle Cambrian bedded, coarse grained dolomite, thin limestone lenses, rapid & irregular facies changes, lenses of reef-like dolomite & magnesite
**Mt Whyte Fm** Middle Cambrian oolitic limestone, Green shale, impure limestone
**Gog Fm** Middle Cambrian quartzite

The area of the Eon magnesite deposits were first mapped by Leech (1965). This deposit type is characterized by stratabound and typieally stratiform, lens-shaped zones of coarse-grained magnesite mainly occurring in carbonates but also observed in sandstones or other clastic sediments. Magnesite exhibits characteristic sparry texture. The Eon magnesite occurrences are classified as sparry magnesite deposits (E09) by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines (Simandl and Hancock, 1998). Recrystallized magnesite mineralization (approximate strike lengths of 100-1,000 meters, and 10-100 m width) occurs as replacement of porous, carbonate reef mounds in the upper portions of Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation.

There are two preferred theories regarding the origin of sparry magnesite deposits:

1. Replacement of dolomitized, permeable carbonates by magnesite due to interaction with a metasomatic fluid.

2. Diagenetic recrystallization of a magnesia-rich protolith deposited as chemical sediments in marine or lacustrine settings. The sediments would have consisted of fine-grained magnesite, hydromagnesite, huntite or other low temperature magnesia-bearing minerals.

The main difference between these hypotheses is the source of magnesia; external for metasomatic replacement and in situ in the case of diagenetic recrystalization. Temperatures of homogenization of fluid inclusions constrain the temperature of magnesite formation or recrystalization to 110° to 240°C. In British Columbia the diagenetic recrystalization theory may best explain the stratigraphic association with gypsum and halite casts, correlation with paleotopographic highs and unconformities, and shallow marine depositional features of the deposits (Simandl and Hancock, 1998).

### 5.1 Geology and Mineralization of Sparry Magnesite Deposit Types

Capsule descriptions of geology and mineralization of sparry magnesite deposits are summarized as follows (source: Lefebure, 1996), Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Deposit Models.

SYNONYMS: Veitsch-type, carbonate-hosted magnesite, crystalline magnesite.

COMMODITY: Magnesite.

*EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE) -* Canada/International*): Mount Brussilof (082JNW001), Marysville (082GNW005), Brisco area and Driftwood Creek (082KNE068);* Veitsch, Entachen Alm, Hochfilzen, Radenthein and Breitenau (Austria), Eugui (Navarra Province, Spain), deposits of Ashan area, Liaoning Province (China), Satka deposit (Russia).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Stratabound and typically stratiform, lens-shaped zones of coarse-grained magnesite mainly occurring in carbonates but also observed in sandstones or other clastic sediments. Magnesite exhibits characteristic sparry texture.

TECTONIC SETTING: Typically continental margin or marine platform, possibly continental settings, occur in belts.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: The host sediments are deposited in a shallow marine environment adjacent to paleobathymetric highs or a lacustrine evaporitic environment.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Proterozoic or Paleozoic.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Magnesite rock, dolostone, limestones, shales, chert. Associated with sandstone, conglomerate and volcanics and their metamorphic equivalents.

DEPOSIT FORM: Commonly strata, lenses or rarely irregular masses, typically few hundred metres to several kilometres in strike length. Shortest dimension of the orebody (metres to tens of metres) is commonly normal to the bedding planes.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: The magnesite-bearing rocks exhibit sparry, pinolitic, zebra-like, or xenotopic (anhedral) textures on the fresh surface. Magnesite or dolomite pseudomorphs after sulphates. "Box-textures", rosettes, monopolar and antipolar growths are locally present.

ORE MINERALOGY: Magnesite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Dolomite ± quartz ± chert ± talc ± chlorite ± sulphides ± sulphosalts, ± calcite, ± mica, ± palygorskite, ± aragonite, ± clay (as veinlets), organic material. In highly metamorphosed terrains, metamorphic minerals derived from above precursors will be present.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Talc may form on quartz-magnesite boundaries due to low temperature metamorphism.

WEATHERING: Surface exposures are typically beige or pale brown and characterized by "granola-like" appearance. Most sulphides are altered into oxides in near surface environment.

ORE CONTROLS: Deposits are stratabound, commonly associated with unconformities. They are typically located in basins characterized by shallow marine depositional environments. Lenses may be located at various stratigraphic levels within magnesite-hosting formation.

GENETIC MODELS: There are two preferred theories regarding the origin of sparry magnesite deposits:

1) Replacement of dolomitized, permeable carbonates by magnesite due to interaction with a metasomatic fluid.

2) Diagenetic recrystallization of a magnesia-rich protolith deposited as chemical sediments in marine or lacustrine settings. The sediments would have consisted of fine-grained magnesite, hydromagnesite, huntite or other low temperature magnesia-bearing minerals.

The main difference between these hypotheses is the source of magnesia; external for metasomatic replacement and in situ in the case of diagenetic recrystalization. Temperatures of homogenization of fluid inclusions constrain the temperature of magnesite formation or recrystalization to 110 to 240°C. In British Columbia the diagenetic recrystalization theory may best explain the stratigraphic association with gypsum and halite casts, correlation with paleotopographic highs and unconformities, and shallow marine depositional features of the deposits. A number of recent cryptocrystalline sedlmentary magnesite deposits, such as Salda Lake in Turkey and the Kunwarara deposit in Queensland, Australia, huntite-magnesite-hydromagnesite deposits of Kozani Basin, Northern Greece, and the magnesite- or hydromagnesite- bearing evaporitic occurrences from Sebkha el Melah in Tunesia may be recent analogs to the pre-diagenetic protoliths for British Columbia sparry magnesite deposits.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Sediment-hosted talc deposits and Mississippi Valley-type deposits are geographically, but not genetically, associated with sparry magnesite in British Columbia. The magnesite appears older than cross-cutting sparry dolomite that is commonly associated with MVT deposits.

COMMENTS: Magnesite deposits can survive even in high grade metamorphic environments because of their nearly monomineralic nature.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Tracing of magnesite boulders and blocks with pinolitic texture. Magnesite grains in stream sediments.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: N/A.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Surface exposures are beige, pale brown or pale gray. White fine-grained marker horizons are useful in southwest British Columbia. "Granola-like" weathering texture is a useful prospecting indicator. Magnesite may be identified in the field using heavy-liquids. In British Columbia the deposits are often associated with unconformities, paleotopographic highs within particular stratigraphie horizons.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Grades range from 90 to 95% $MgCO_3$ with the resources ranging from several to hundreds of million tonnes. British Columbia deposits are charaeterized by lower iron content than most of the European deposits.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: There is large but very competitive market for magnesia-based products. China is the largest exporter of magnesite. Quality of primary raw materials, cost of energy, cost of transportation to markets, availability of existing infrastructure, and the quality of finished product are major factors achieving a successful operation.

END USES: Magnesite is used to produce magnesium metal and caustic, dead-burned and fused magnesia. Caustic magnesia, and derived tertiary products are used in chemical and industrial applications, construction, animal foodstuffs and environmental rehabilitation. Fused and dead-burned magnesia are used in high-performance refractories. Magnesium metal has wide range of end uses, mostly in the aerospace and automotive industries. The automotive market for magnesium metal is expected to expand rapidly with current efforts to reduce the weight of vehicles to improve fuel economy and reduce harmful emissions.

IMPORTANCE: Sparry magnesite deposits account for 80% of the world production. Significant quantities of magnesite are also produced from ultramafic-hosted deposits and fine grained or nodular deposits.

### 5.2 Property Geology

The Eon magnesite zones are hosted by Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation. The Cathedral Formation consists of about 300-600 meters (984-1,968 feet) thick succession of mainly carbonate (dolomite, limestone and minor magnesite lenses) forming steep topography. Much more recessive slate, siltstone, argillite units occur above and below carbonate cliff units. Tracing carbonate reef lithology units laterally, there is rapid and abrupt lithology changes between highly porous coral reef mounds and calcareous muds. Deposits of replacement texture magnesite in the Cathedral Formation are a result of either diagenetic recrystallization of sedimentary magnesite or hydrothermal origin (Simandl, 2004).

Sparry magnesite is associated with 'reef-like' mounds of coarse crystalline dolomite, recognized by its hardness, coarse crystalline texture, massive appearance, white colour, higher density and partial reaction with dilute HCl. The magnesite/dolomite occurs as lenses in the upper portions of Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation.

## 6.0 2014 Field Program

### 6.1 Scope & Purpose

The 2014 rock sampling was carried out in order to gather geological and geochemical data on the subject property. The results of 2014 mapping and sampling are used to make recommendations for advancing future exploration. Fieldwork was carried out on behalf of MGX Minerals Inc.

### 6.2 Methods and Procedures

The 2014 mapping and sampling program involved a total of 4 rock chip samples taken across 2 meter intervals along exposures of bedrock with magnesite present. Rock chip samples were taken with rock hammer and chisel and consist of acorn to walnut sized bedrock pieces for a total weight ranging from 1.1 to 1.38 kgs. Sample material was placed in marked poly ore bags and shipped to ALS Minerals Ltd, in North Vancouver, BC.

ALS Minerals Ltd crushed, split and pulverized samples using prep-31 code, crushing to better than 70% passing a 2 mm screen. A split of 250 grams is pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen. The sample pulp is analyzed using ME-XRF-06 (XRF-26) Li borate flux major oxide whole rock geochemical analytical methods (Appendix A).

### 6.3 Property Geology & Mineralization

Sparry magnesite is associated with 'reef-like' coarse crystalline dolomite, recognized by its hardness, coarse crystalline texture, massive appearance, white colour, higher density and partial reaction with dilute HCl. The magnesite/dolomite occurs as lenses in the upper portions of Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation. Descriptions and whole rock analysis of four rock chip samples from Eon North claim (MTO ID # 1030825) are summarized as follows:

| ID # | Easting | Northing | Elev (m) | width (m) | lithology | bedding strike | bedding dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | 597755 | 5631753 | 2268 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 42 | 19 NW |
| 14EON-02 | 597758 | 5631792 | 2297 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 44 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-03 | 597766 | 5631777 | 2311 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | 55 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-04 | 597783 | 5631793 | 2318 | 2 | Cathedral Fm | | |

| ID # | minerals | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | % SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | magnesite, dolomite | 22.5 | 29.5 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-02 | magnesite, dolomite | 30.8 | 19.45 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-03 | magnesite | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-04 | magnesite, dolomite | 21.7 | 30.5 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 |

Sample 14EON-03 has the highest proportion of magnesite (39.2% MgO) vs calcite/dolomite (9.04% CaO) , but all samples are considered to be "MgO enriched dolomite", unlike the nearly pure 45-47% MgO that occurs in portions of the Mount Brussilof "magnesite" deposit. Results indicate MgO content ranges from 21.7 to 39.2% MgO at Eon North showings (2,268-2,318 m elevation). The extent of Eon North magnesite horizon is unknown, and a north trending fault zone affects the continuity of strata of the Eon North showings.

### 7.0 Discussion of Results

A magnesium oxide content of 39.2% MgO suggests there is potential for development of magnesite resources on the subject property. MgO content approaches specifieations required for producing calcined or deadburned magnesite. Impurities such as SiO2, talc/serpentine and Fe bearing minerals (siderite, pyrite) are not present in any significant amount, however CaO impurities occur as isolated dolomite crystals, and dolostone/ limestone beds. The high content of CaO appears to be a limiting factor in the development of high grade magnesite from the property. The irregular nature of facies changes in reef mound environment of deposition make it hard to predict lateral continuity of magnesite mineralization, but the Eon and Eon North claims have good potential for the discovery an ore zone similar to the Mt Brussilof Magnesite deposit.

## 8.0 Conclusion

Reviewing available data, the writer offers the following interpretations & conclusions:

- High purity coarsely crystalline magnesite is the main exploration target on the Eon and Eon North claims. Mapping and sampling the extent of magnesite mineralization zones present on the property is recommended.
- Access to the property is relatively good with a reasonable access road connecting to Highway 93, Radium Hot Springs, BC.
- There is good infrastructure in the form of a forest/mine access roads, and paved highways.
- The Eon magnesite occurrences are classified as a sparry magnesite deposits that are most likely of an evaporitic origin, that are characterized by pure beds of magnesite with relatively low levels of impurities.
- The local coarse crystallinity of the magnesite is believed to be related to recrystallization as a result of replacement of dolomitized, permeable carbonates by magnesite due to interaction with a metasomatic fluid or diagenetic recrystallization of a magnesia-rich protolith deposited as chemical sedimeuts in marine or lacustrine settings.

## 9.0 Recommendations

Future exploration and development of the Eon magnesite property should be foensed on defining magnesite mineralization on the Eon 1028136 claim at 2,100-2,200 m elev (Fig 4). Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the Eon claim is recommended to identify extensions of magnesite. Magnesite mineralization located on the Eon North 1030825 claim at 2,268-2,318 m elev (Fig 5) requires detailed geological mapping, and geochemical sampling of the Eon North in order to identify depth extension of magnesite mineralization found in rock sample 14EON-03 (at 2,311 m, 7,580.1 ft elevation).

## 10.0 References

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**CERTIFICATE AND DATE**

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4199 Highway, Powell River, BC am a self-employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

**1.** I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
**2.** I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
**3.** I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
**4.** I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
**5.** The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geological mapping, surveying, geochemical rock sampling of mineralized zones carried out Sept 27-28, 2014.
**6.** I have a direct interest in the Eon Property and MGX Minerals Inc. The recommendations in this report cannot be used for the purpose of public financing.
**7.** I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. This technical work report supports requirements of BCEMPR for Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Feb 5, 2015

**ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-**
**EON MINERAL TENURES 1028136, 1030825**
**FIELDWORK PERFORMED SEPT 27-28, 2014,**
**WORK PERFORMED ON MINERAL TENURES 1030825**
**GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, NTS 82J 13E (TRIM 082J 082)**

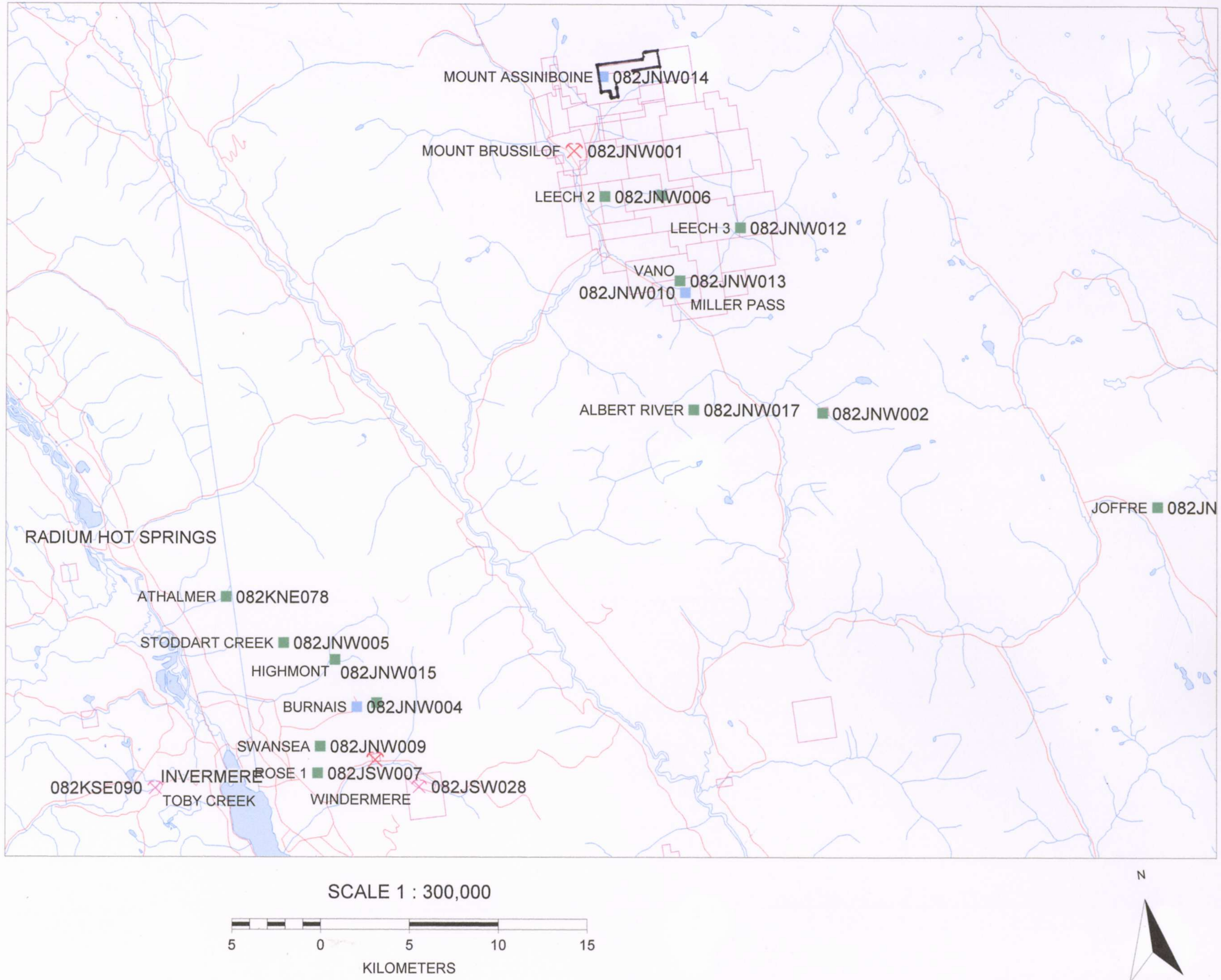
**FIELD CREW:**

**A. Kikauka (Geologist) 2 days (surveying, mapping) $ 1,000.00**

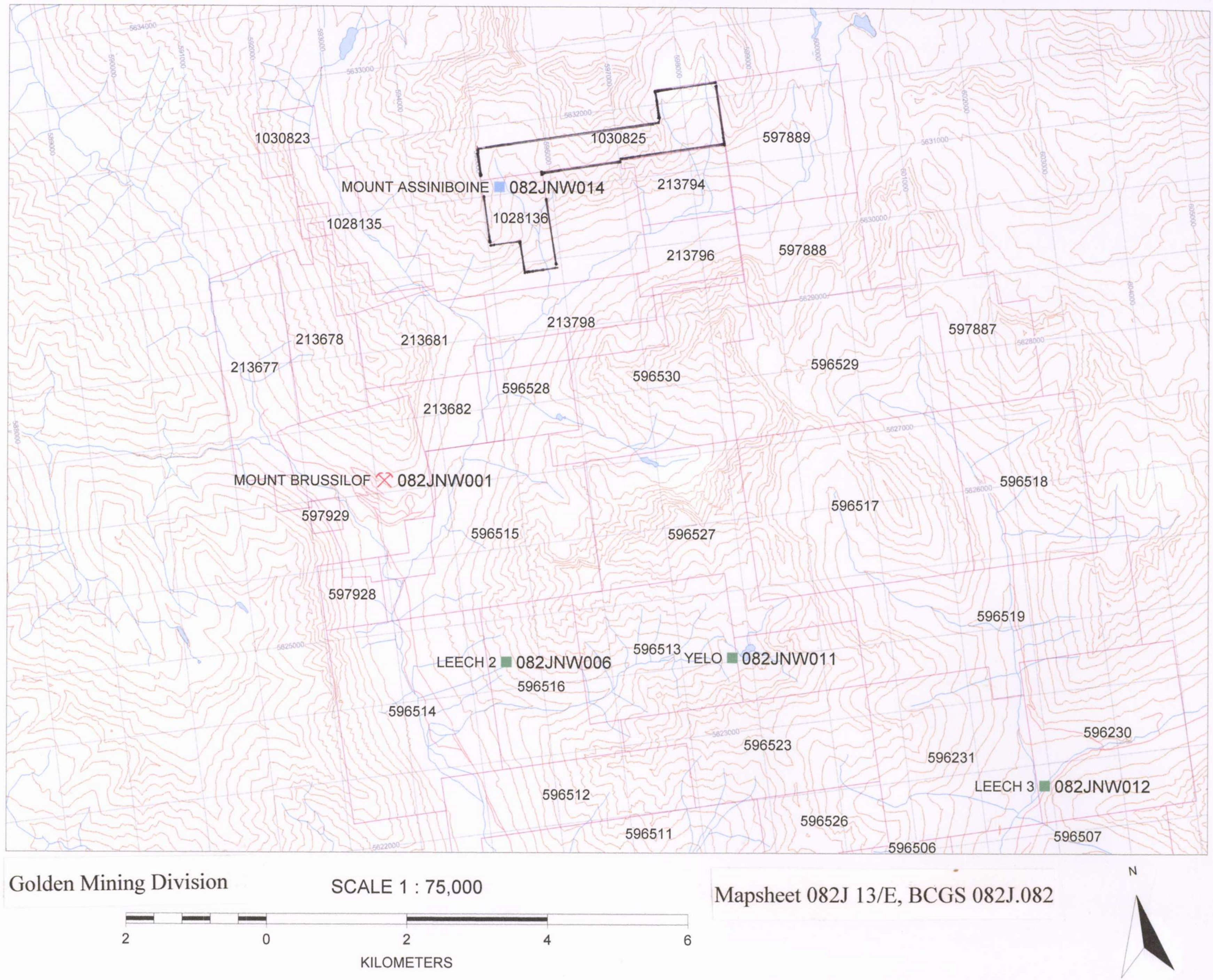
**FIELD COSTS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mob/demob/preparation** | **192.30** |
| **Meals and accommodations** | **221.00** |
| **Truck mileage & fuel** | **308.20** |
| **Li Borate Fusion ICP AES geochemical analysis (4 rock samples)** | **164.51** |
| **Report** | **450.00** |
| **Total=** | **$ 2,336.01** |

# Eon Magnesite Property General Location Fig 1

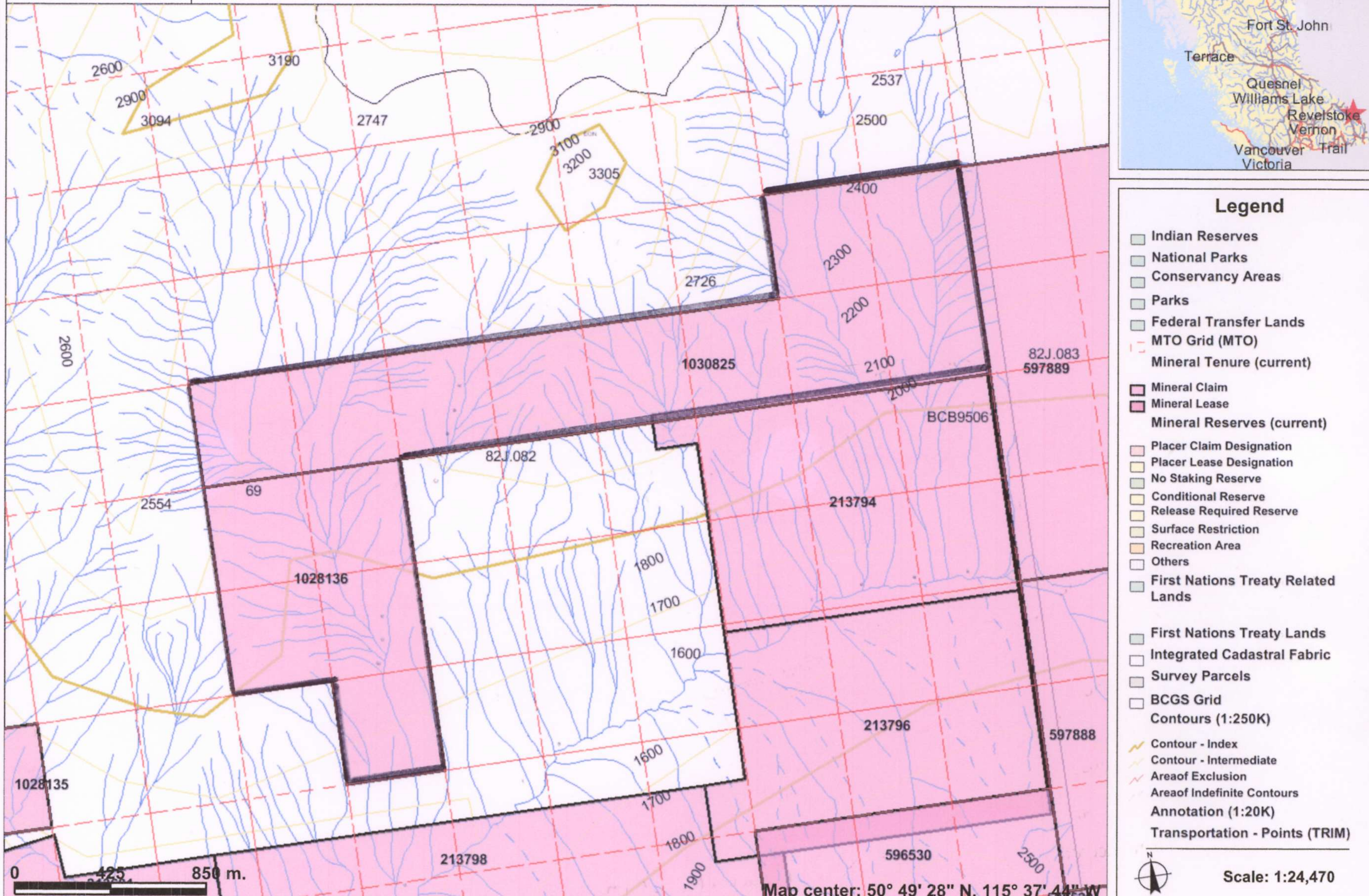


# Eon Magnesite Property Location Fig 2



MineralTitles OnlineBC

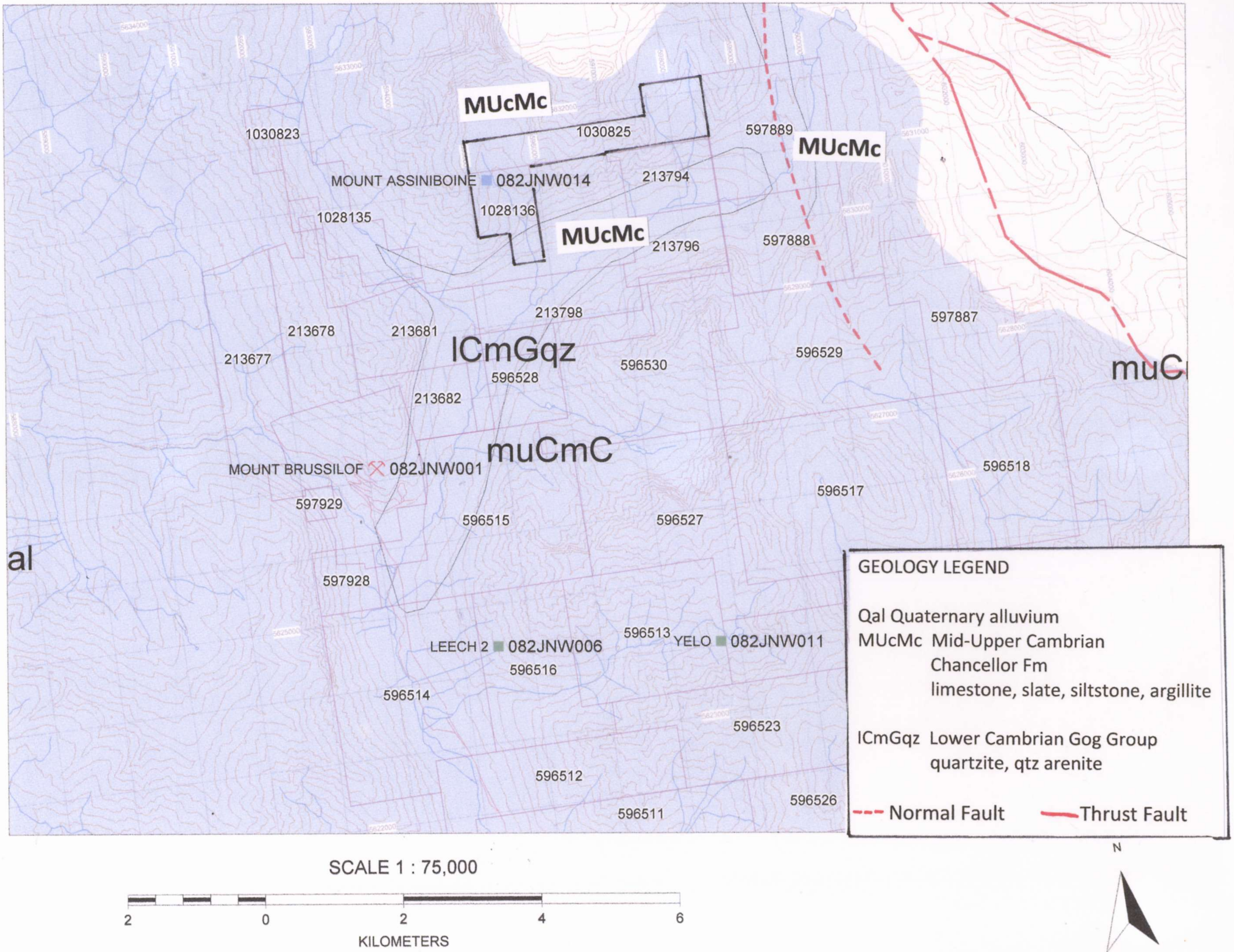
# Fig 2B Mineral Claim Map




This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Mineral claim ID numbers 1030825, 1028136

# Eon Magnesite Property General Geology Fig 3



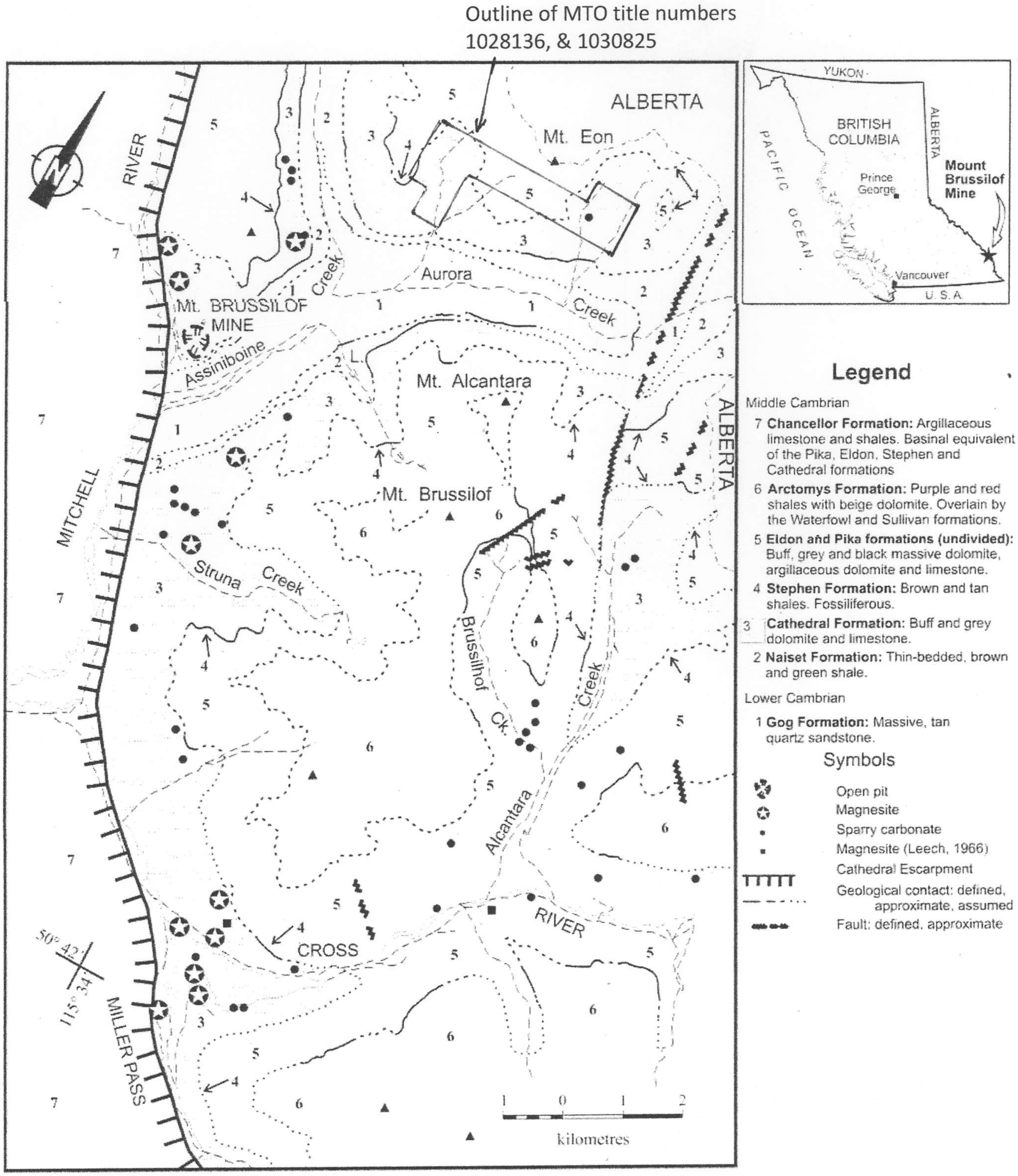
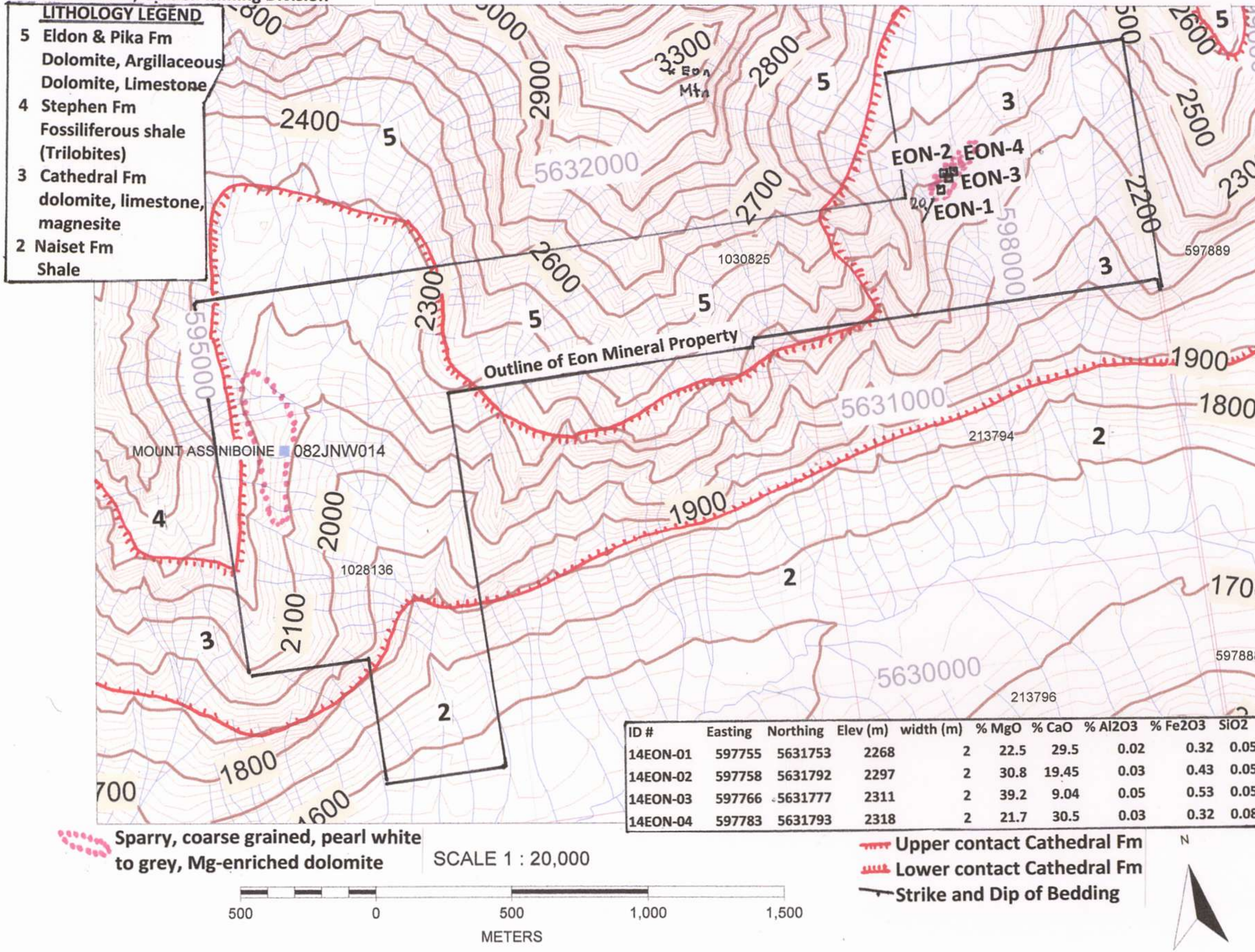



Fig 3B Mount Brussilof Area Geology & Mineralization

(Source: Simandl, 2004)

# Eon Magnesite Property 2014 Rock Chip Location Fig 4

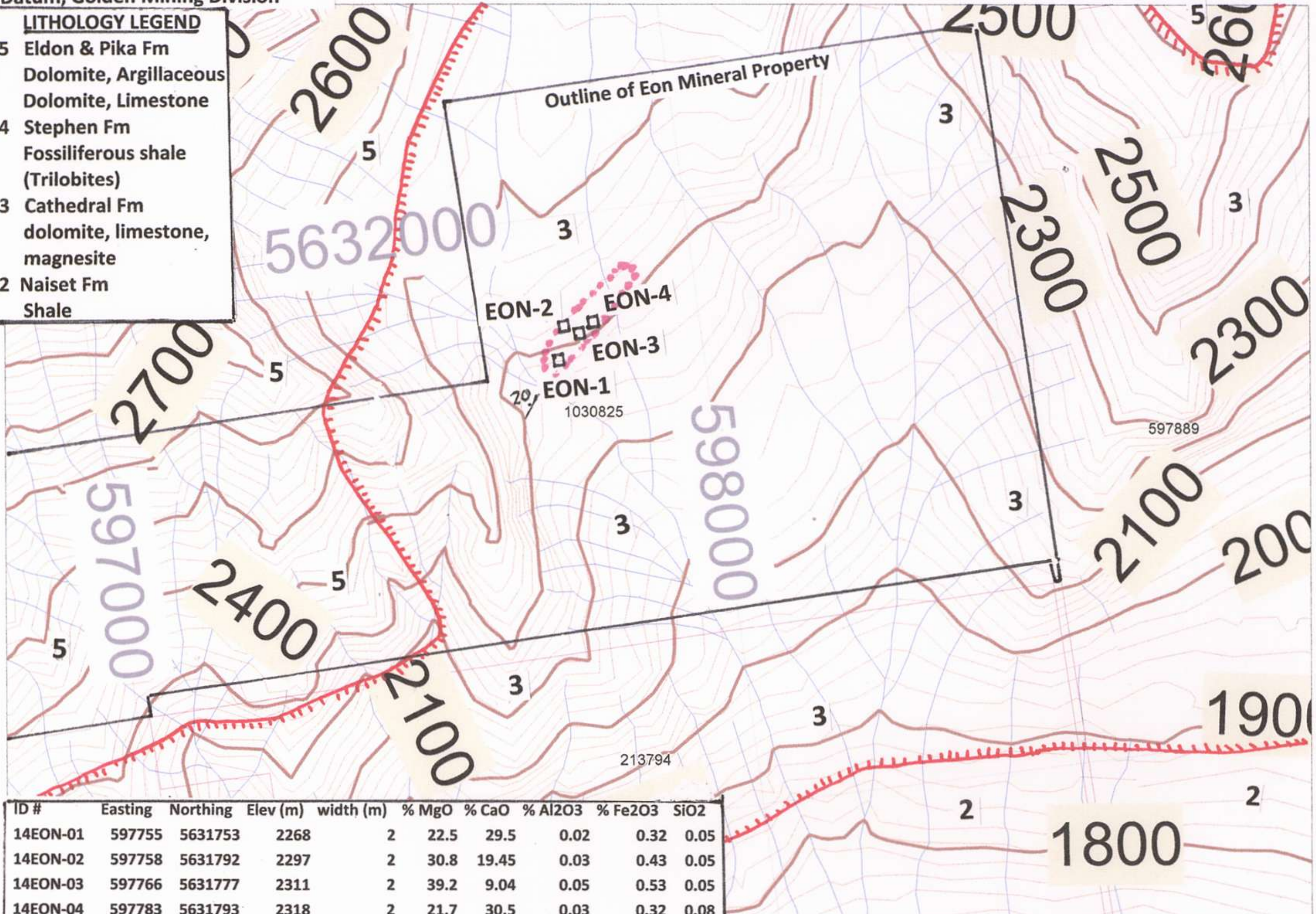
**NTS 082J 13/E, BCGS 082J.082, UTM Zone 11,**
**NAD 83 Datum, Golden Mining Division**




| ID # | Easting | Northing | Elev (m) | width (m) | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | 597755 | 5631753 | 2268 | 2 | 22.5 | 29.5 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-02 | 597758 | 5631792 | 2297 | 2 | 30.8 | 19.45 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-03 | 597766 | 5631777 | 2311 | 2 | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-04 | 597783 | 5631793 | 2318 | 2 | 21.7 | 30.5 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 |

# Eon Magnesite Property Geology & Mineralization Fig 5

**NTS 082J 13/E, BCGS 082J.082, UTM Zone 11, NAD 83 Datum, Golden Mining Division**




| ID # | Easting | Northing | Elev (m) | width (m) | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | 597755 | 5631753 | 2268 | 2 | 22.5 | 29.5 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-02 | 597758 | 5631792 | 2297 | 2 | 30.8 | 19.45 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-03 | 597766 | 5631777 | 2311 | 2 | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-04 | 597783 | 5631793 | 2318 | 2 | 21.7 | 30.5 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 |

Sparry, coarse grained, pearl white to grey, Mg-enriched dolomite

SCALE 1 : 10,000

200 0 200 400 600

METERS

Upper contact Cathedral Fm

Lower contact Cathedral Fm

Strike and Dip of Bedding

N

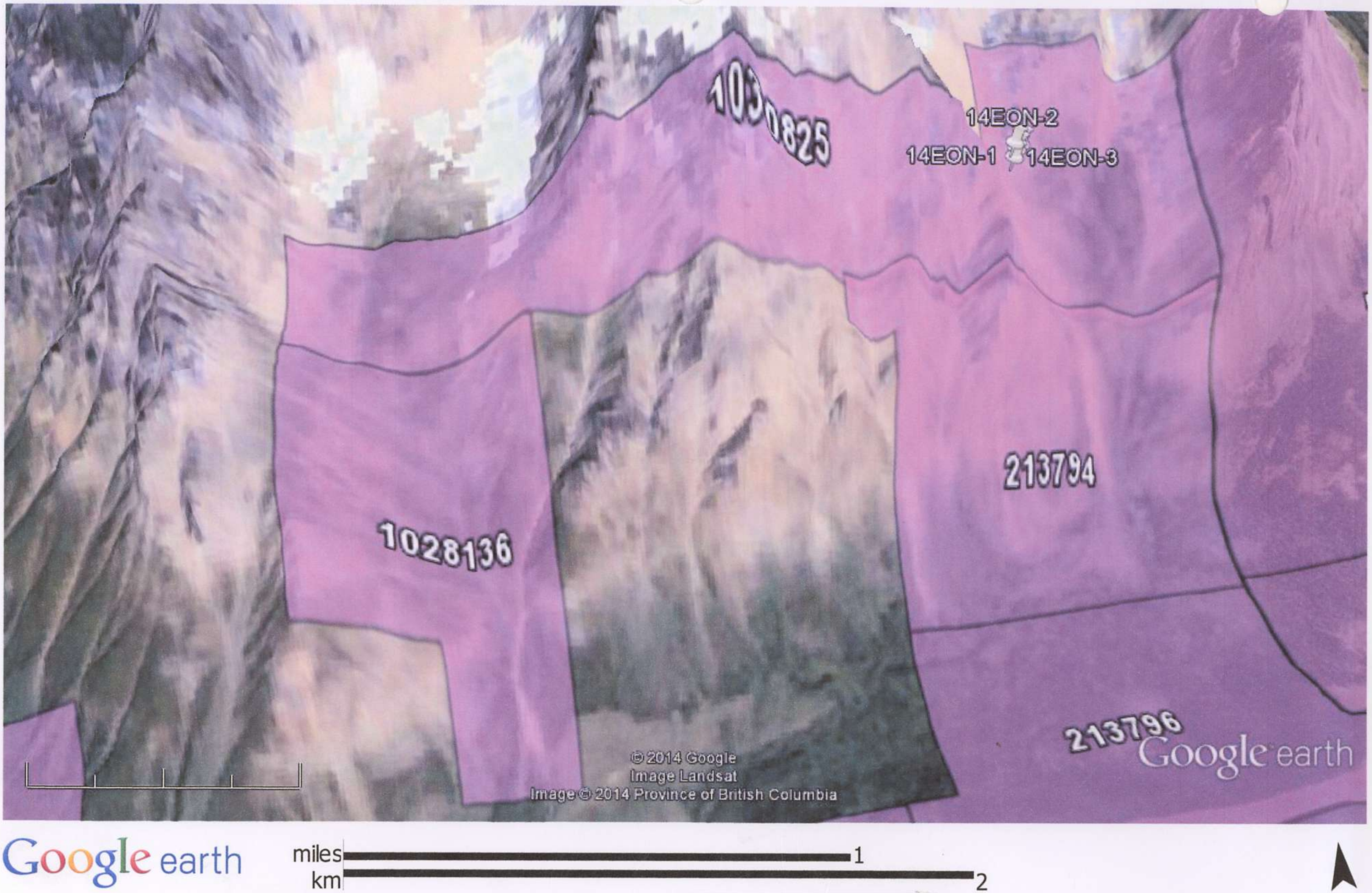



Fig 6 Google Earth Rock Sample & Eon-Eon North Claim Location
Mapsheet 082J 13/E, BCGS 082J.082, Golden Mining Division

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
4199 HIGHWAY 101
POWELL RIVER BC V8A 0C7


Finalized Date: 8-OCT-2014
Account: KIKAND

Project: EON

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA14141068

| Sample Description | Method / Analyte / Units / LOR | WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02 | ME-XRF26 Al2O3 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 BaO % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 CaO % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 Cr2O3 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 Fe2O3 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 K2O % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 MgO % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 MnO % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 Na2O % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 P2O5 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 SO3 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 SiO2 % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 SrO % 0.01 | ME-XRF26 TiO2 % 0.01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 EON-1 | | 1.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 29.5 | <0.01 | 0.32 | <0.01 | 22.5 | 0.02 | 0.08 | <0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 14 EON-2 | | 1.10 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 19.45 | <0.01 | 0.43 | <0.01 | 30.8 | 0.02 | 0.10 | <0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 14 EON-3 | | 1.38 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 9.04 | <0.01 | 0.53 | <0.01 | 39.2 | 0.02 | 0.14 | <0.01 | 0.14 | 0.05 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| 14 EON-4 | | 1.18 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 30.5 | <0.01 | 0.32 | <0.01 | 21.7 | 0.03 | 0.09 | <0.01 | <0.01 | 0.08 | 0.01 | <0.01 |

Appendix A Rock Sample Geochemical whole rock analysis certificate

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

ALS Minerals

WHOLE ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

# ME- XRF06

## SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

**50% - 50% $Li_2B_4O_7 - LiBO_2$** (WEI- GRA06)

## ANALYTICAL METHOD

**X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy** (XRF)

A calcined or ignited sample (0.9 g) is added to 9.0g of Lithium Borate Flux (50 % - 50 % $Li_2B_4O_7 - LiBO_2$), mixed well and fused in an auto fluxer between 1050 - 1100°C. A flat molten glass disc is prepared from the resulting melt. This disc is then analysed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

| ELEMENT | SYMBOL | UNITS | LOWER LIMIT | UPPER LIMIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum Oxide | $Al_2O_3$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Barium Oxide | BaO | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Calcium Oxide | CaO | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Chromium Oxide | $Cr_2O_3$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Ferric Oxide | $Fe_2O_3$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Potassium Oxide | $K_2O$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Magnesium Oxide | MgO | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Manganese Oxide | ~~MgO~~ MnO | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Sodium Oxide | $Na_2O$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Phosphorus Oxide | $P_2O_2$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Silicon Oxide | $SiO_2$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Strontium Oxide | $SrO_2$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Titanium Oxide | $TiO_2$ | % | 0.01 | 100 |
| Loss On Ignition | LOI | % | 0.01 | 100 |
|  | Total | % | 0.01 | 101 |

**NOTE:** Since samples that are high in sulphides or base metals can damage Platinum crucibles, a ME- ICP06 finish method can be selected as an alternative method.

## Appendix B Rock Sample Descriptions

| ID # | Easting | Northing | Elev (m) | width (m) | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | 597755 | 5631753 | 2268 | 2 | 22.5 | 29.5 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-02 | 597758 | 5631792 | 2297 | 2 | 30.8 | 19.45 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-03 | 597766 | 5631777 | 2311 | 2 | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| 14EON-04 | 597783 | 5631793 | 2318 | 2 | 21.7 | 30.5 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.08 |

| ID # | minerals | comments | bedding strike | bedding dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-01 | magnesite, dolomite | sparry, coarse grained, pearl white to grey | 42 | 19 NW |
| 14EON-02 | magnesite, dolomite | sparry, coarse grained, pearl white to grey | 44 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-03 | magnesite | sparry, coarse grained, pearl white to grey | 55 | 20 NW |
| 14EON-04 | magnesite, dolomite | sparry, coarse grained, pearl white to grey | | |

Appendix C Photos
Mount Eon in right center of photo. Magnesite zones located approximately 1 kilometer southeast and southwest of Mount Eon. Assiniboine Creek valley in left center of photo.

| Rock Sample ID # | width (m) | minerals | % MgO | % CaO | % Al2O3 | % Fe2O3 | % SiO2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14EON-03 | 2 | magnesite | 39.2 | 9.04 | 0.05 | 0.53 | 0.05 |

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MINFILE Home page ARIS Home page MINFILE Search page Property File Search

## MINFILE Record Summary

## MINFILE No 082JNW014

Print Preview MSWORD MINFILE Detail New Window

File Created: 17-Apr-91 by George Owsiacki(GO)
Last Edit: 17-Apr-91 by George Owsiacki(GO)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

## SUMMARY

Summary Help

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Name** | MOUNT ASSINIBOINE | **NMI** | |
| | | **Mining Division** | Golden |
| **Status** | Prospect | **BCGS Map** | 082J082 |
| **Latitude** | 50º 49' 26" N | **NTS Map** | 082J13E |
| **Longitude** | 115º 38' 51" W | **UTM** | 11 (NAD 83) |
| | | **Northing** | 5631113 |
| | | **Easting** | 595261 |
| **Commodities** | Magnesite | **Deposit Types** | E09 : Sparry magnesite |
| **Tectonic Belt** | Foreland | **Terrane** | Ancestral North America |

**Capsule Geology**

The Mount Assiniboine occurrence area is underlain by carbonate, shale and phyllitic rocks of Middle Cambrian age which have been metamorphosed and uplifted into an anticlinal form. This anticlinal feature has its central axis located in the valley of Assiniboine Creek. West of this axis, the rocks dip from 5 to 35 degrees southwest and strike northwest from 310 to 355 degrees. East of the axis, the rocks are essentially flat-lying. The entire property is underlain at shallow depth by the Main Ranges thrust fault along which the rocks have moved eastward several kilometres.

Two distinct types of dolomite of the Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation occur on the property. A "granola" textured dolomite is host to the magnesite mineralization and is generally underlain and sometimes enclosed by a tight, crystalline, sometimes argillaceous dolomite. The host rock which contains the magnesite mineralization is a very coarse-grained, recrystallized dolomite which occurs as massive, tan coloured, resistant outcrops. Magnesite mineralization in outcrop exposures is recognized by its extreme hardness, white colour, massive appearance and the presence of large rhombic crystals of dolomite spar with minor pyrite.

Two areas of significant buildup of coarse-grained magnesite- bearing dolomite were identified. The best area occurs in a cirque occupied by Eon Creek where 274 metres of Cathedral Formation hosts a 104 metre thick zone of rock which assays a high of 28.88 per cent MgO. The second area may represent the updip continuation of the Baymag orebody (082JNW001) to the south. The Cathedral Formation reaches a maximum thickness of 186 metres and contains 101 metres of favourable magnesite-bearing rock which assays a high of 43.07 per cent MgO (Assessment Report 19092).

**Bibliography**

EMPR ASS RPT 18203, *19092
EMPR OF 1992-14
GSC OF 634

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