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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 5505.74

AUTHOR(S): Hemingway, Alan Brent

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event Number 5524482

PROPERTY NAME: MaryMac

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Mineral Tenure numbers 507082 and 507146 (aka williams)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Antimony, all

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

NTS/BCGS: 092J/15E

LATITUDE: 50 ° 51 ' 19 " LONGITUDE: 122 ° 41 ' 42 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) hemingway A,B
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
50-1640-162nd Street Surrey BC

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

MAILING ADDRESS:
50-1640-162nd Street Surrey BC

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Permian triassic bridge river group, ultramafics, thrust faults, normal faults, Bralorne Intrusions, Mineralization Au, Sb, Cu, Ag Mg

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 31087,
BJ Price Consultants event number 5398971

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			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	18		3831.60
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	assaying 18		264.80
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:	4096.40

Print Form

NTS: 092J/15E
Lat: 50º 51′19″ N
Long: 122º 41′42″ W
UTM: 10: 5633900 N 521575 E

PRELIMINARY

SOIL SAMPLING REPORT

On the

MARYMAC MAIN ZONE

MaryMac Property

Truax Creek, Goldbridge B.C.

Lillooet Mining Division

Mineral Tenure Numbers

507082, 507146

Event Number

5524482

Owner and Mineral Title Holder:

Alan Brent Hemingway
#50-1640-162nd Street,
Surrey, B.C. V4A 6Y9

By:

Alan Brent Hemingway B.Sc. FGAC
Geologist

April 3, 2015

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Photos

Summary

The MaryMac Property is located on the northern portion of Truax Creek just immediately south of Carpenter Lake BC at approximately 240 km distant from Vancouver. Access from Vancouver BC is via Highway 99 to the village of Pemberton, thence west on the well paved Lillooet Valley road to the Hurley River forest service road that connects to the hamlet of Goldbridge BC. Goldbridge is 20 road kilometres to the west of the property offering accommodations, ambulatory care, road excavating equipment, and limited supply services. The MaryMac Property consists of 2 mineral tenures encompassing an area of ≈550ha.

The Truax Creek lies within a typical U-shaped valley representative of an Alpine glaciated Trough where the lower elevations are of gentle slopes transforming parabolically into precipitous hillsides and cliffs. Soil development in the valley bottom consists primarily of thick successions of lodgement and glacial till and are cut in a few places by basal melt wash channels; in some but not all areas recent episodes of landslides cover the foregoing: a Rhyolitic ash covered the area 2350 years BP and acts as a good marker horizon for determining whether the soil horizon is of landslide or glacial origin, therefore recognition of the type of transport mechanism in soil formation is of utmost importance in this survey.

The Property is centrally located in the Bridge River Mining District which has had a long history of gold mining. The District, with all its countless former gold mines, is considered the largest historical lode gold producer in the Canadian Cordillera, totalling more than 4.1 million ounces of gold produced from 1897 to 1971. The Property contains three known mineral occurrences all of which occur in Permian-Triassic Oceanic Cherts: the MaryMac Main former antimony producer, the North Showing, and the MaryMac South Prospect. The Property has had a long history of exploration and a short duration as an Antimony producer in the early 1970s. The primary target of past exploration programmes were the gold quartz veins situated either at the contacts of felsic porphyry dykes or within the echelon-type shear zones that traverse the valley in the vicinity of the MaryMac Main.

The current work consisted of the collection of eighteen soil samples taken at the “B” horizon on two north south lines spaced 50metres apart traversing the MaryMac Main Zone. The main intent of the current survey was to verify the continuity of the Antimony mineralization along strike from the Paly Vein Adit, known to host the main source of stibnite ore for the historic mill. The current survey also completed a gap in results from the previous soil survey of Nubia Explorations, a former operator which neglected to assay their samples that traversed the MaryMac main zone.

This report is part of an ongoing "work in progress programme" of which the most recent results are encouraging enough to warrant further work.

Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report outlines the history of exploration, geology, new work conducted, and recommendations for future work on the MaryMac Property (Property) located at Truax Creek, Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia. The current programme is a "work in progress" project. The author of this report is also the owner of the MaryMac Claim group. The basis of this report relies upon a compilation of published data, maps, and reports referenced from the B.C. Government geological database and other relevant sources that are believe in the author's opinion to be correct.

The author while in the presence of an assistant personally examined the geological and soil aspects of the surveyed area on September 16th and 17th, 2014. The purpose of the soil sampling survey was to substantiate the strike length of the Paly Vein as reported in the historic mine record from the 1970s. The survey was also a test of the suitability of using soil sampling as an effective exploration method in tracing upslope and along strike from the Paly Vein adit on the eastern flank of Truax Creek. The area has been glaciated and as such any metal anomalies found in the soil would have a transport mechanism from the source rock. Based on previous soil surveys, the drift component of the soil anomalies from source is less than 100m. The current programme consisted of the collection, soil descriptions and assaying of eighteen samples weighing at least 150g taken from two lines spaced 50m apart with stations at 20m, each sample was taken below the ubiquitous ash layer that covers most of surrounding area.

The author personally submitted the soil samples to Met-Solve Analytical Services of Langley, BC for preparation and assaying. Met-Solve prepared each sample according to their standard analytical procedures. The results from the preliminary soil sampling are encouraging to warrant further work.

The recommendations in this report are based upon the results from the current work program, published data, and the author's personal exploration experience. This report details the findings of the current portion of the "work-in-progress" programme and is submitted for assessment work credits.

Property Location, Access and Legal Description

The MaryMac Property is located on the North Slope of the Bendor Range within the eastern side of the Coast Mountains in south-western British Columbia (Fig 1). The Property occupies the northern portion of Truax Creek that flows into the south side of Carpenter Lake at approximately 12 km by air east from the Hamlet of GoldBridge (Fig.2). The claim group is centered at Lat: N 50.8685˚, Long: W 122.6915˚ and is about 240 km north of Vancouver BC. Access to the property from Vancouver is via Highway 99 leading northwards to Pemberton BC, thence westward along the Lillooet valley road to the turnoff of Hurley River Forest service road bearing northward to GoldBridge BC. From GoldBridge take the Haylmore road heading east along the south shore of Carpenter Lake for about 13 kms. The well maintained gravel road then slowly snakes up the hill to the property. Total driving distance from GoldBridge is approximately 20 kms to the old Mary Mac Mine road turnoff, a four-wheeled drive vehicle is recommended.

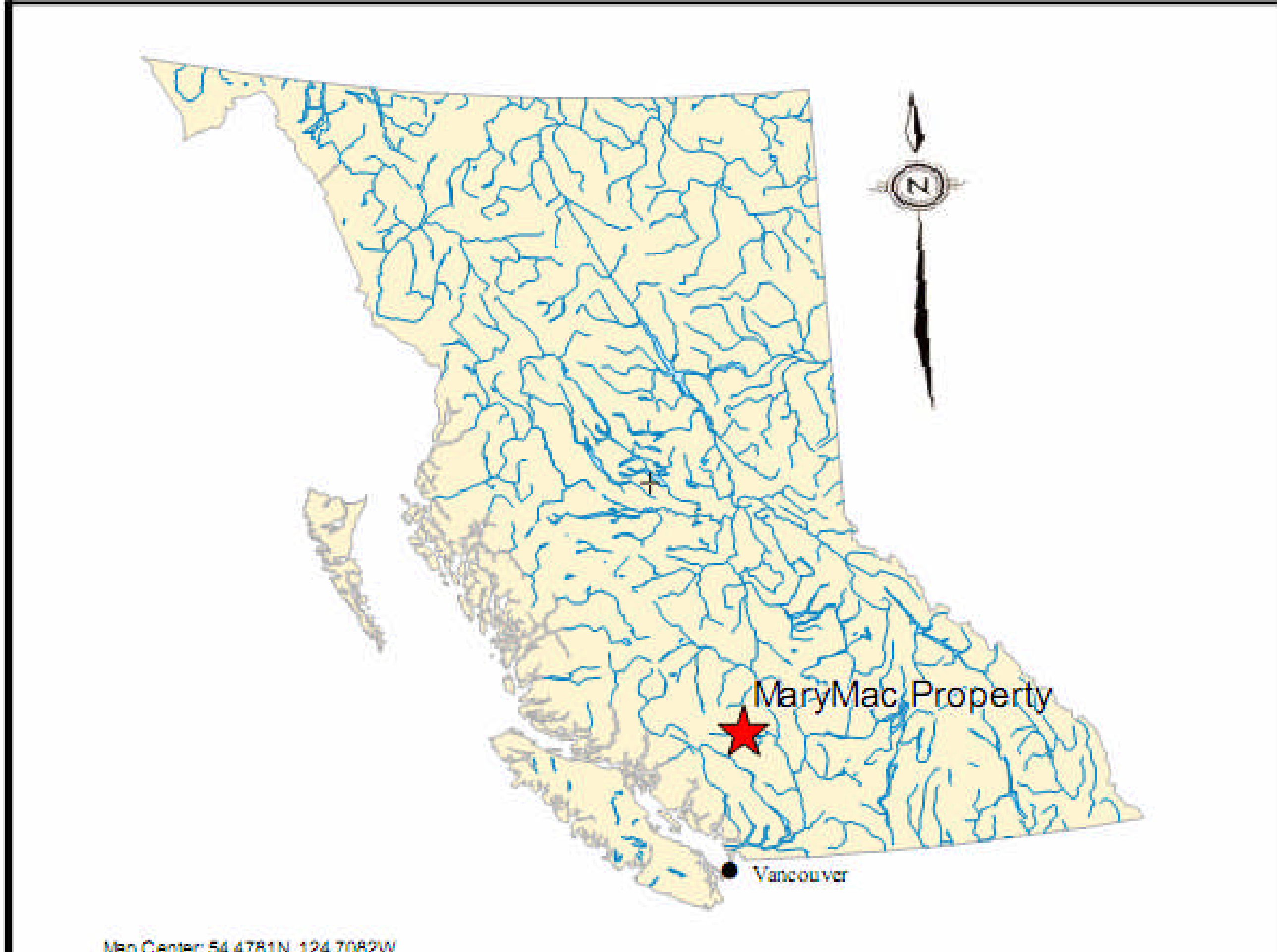
Gold Bridge is the nearest community providing food and lodging amenities, an ambulatory emergency station, light road construction equipment services, hydro electric power generation, and a library with internet connections. The main service center in the region is the town of Lillooet, a community 100 road Kms to the east of Gold Bridge and connected via a well paved two lane road maintained year round for access. Lillooet provides major road and rail links, airport, and other major construction equipment providers to the mining industry.

The Property consists of two contiguous claim blocks known as: Williams (Mineral Tenure # 507146), and 507082; all of which are 100% owned by the author of this report, Alan Brent Hemingway of Surrey BC. The Claim group covers an area of approximately 550.820ha. Table 1 provides the legal description of the claims as of the date of this report:

Table 1

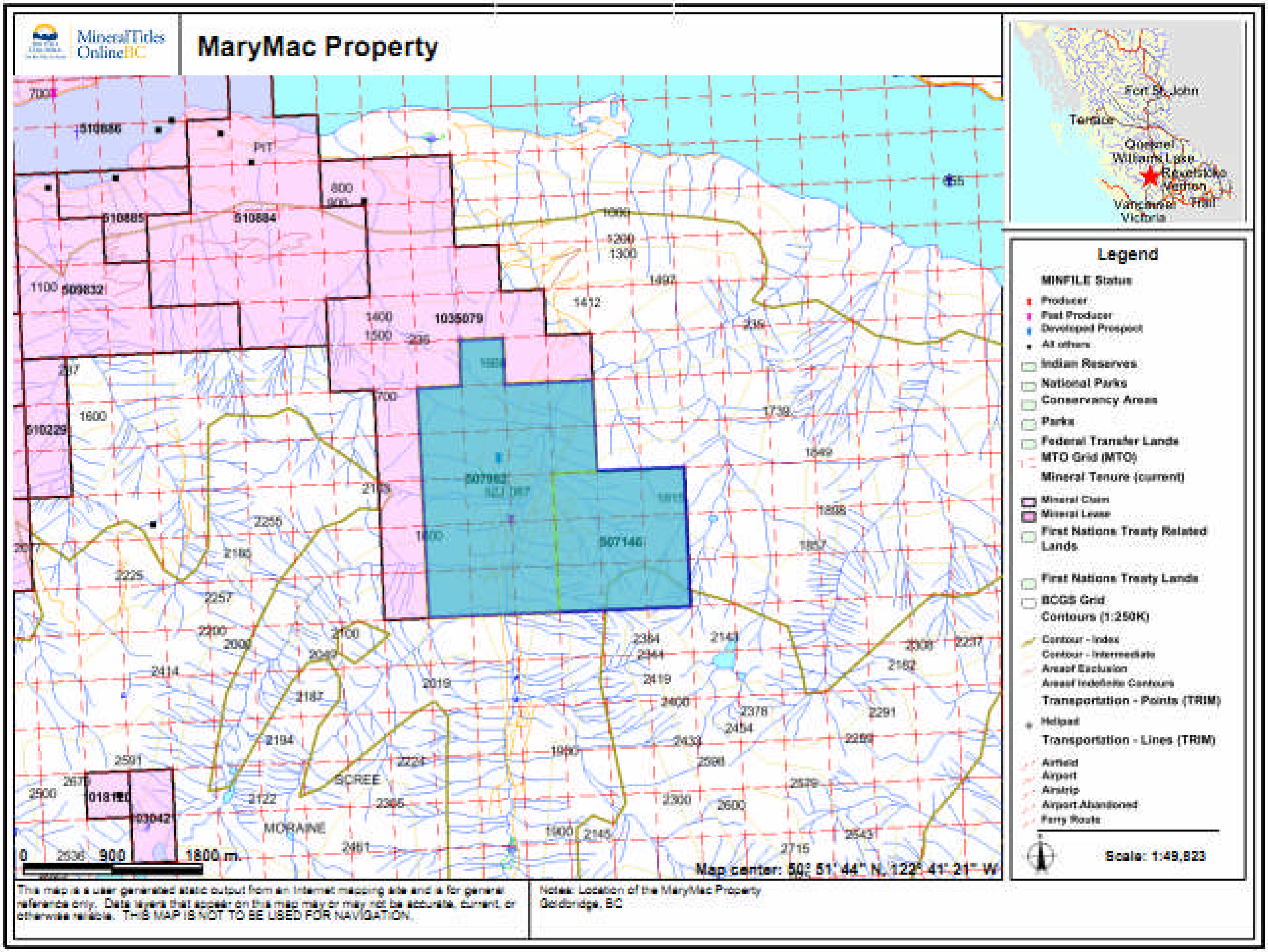
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Mineral Title Holder	Tenure Type	Tenure Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
507082		140107 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092J	2005/feb/14	2015/oct/10	GOOD	367.202
507146	Williams	140107 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092J	2005/feb/14	2015/oct/06	GOOD	183.6185
								Total Ha	**550.6185**

Figure 1 **MaryMac Property Location**



Reference (modified): http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace Scale 1: 11,688,208 (approx.)

Figure 2 Claim Map (area shown in blue)



Reference: (modified) http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca

The writer is aware of several First Nations that may have an aboriginal interest on some of the MaryMac Claim Block, however as of this date there are no Treaties covering the Truax Valley and surrounding area with BC Government. The Property occupies entirely on Crown Land and there are no private surface rights holders (see Appendices for Encumbrance and first Nations Reports). However, a proposed Run-of-River (ROR) Project on Truax Creek by Max-Power (Syntaris) of Vancouver BC has applied for the use of surface and water rights. The Property has no restrictive wildlife concerns and there are on-going, intermittent logging operations.

The only encumbrance to future prospecting, exploration, or mining operations is the aforementioned "ROR" Project which grants surface rights that covers the most prospective portion of the Property; the area affected contains known mineral reserves with a high potential for both deposit development and discovery. A submission paper by the author outlining the impact of the ROR project was filed with FrontCounter BC in Kamloops on March 13th, 2008.

Physiography and Climate

The Mary Mac Property is located on the north-eastern slope of the Coast Mountain's Bendor Range in south-western British Columbia. The Claim area straddles the lower reaches and hillsides of the Truax Creek valley which drains northward into Carpenter Lake. The elevation at the northern boundary of the Property immediately south of Carpenter Lake rises from 1300m to almost 2200m on the south-eastern and the south-western corners of the claim group.

The topographic signature of Truax Valley is U-shaped, typical of an Alpine glaciated Trough where the lower elevations are of gentle slopes transforming parabolically into precipitous hillsides and cliffs (Photo 1 next page). The author did not find any glacial direction indicators during the current survey, but has generally assumed to be down valley northwards towards Carpenter Lake. Soil development in the valley bottom consists primarily of thick successions of lodgement-glacial till that are cut in a few places by basal melt wash channels. In some but not all areas recent episodes of landslides cover and disrupt the foregoing: the steep gradient of the upper slopes east of Truax Creek is the source area for the majority of the recent landslides that cover the valley floor in the vicinity of the Mary Mac mineral occurrences. In contrast, the western hillside gradient is more moderate with no evidence of rock slides even though the elevation raises equivalent to the eastern side. Recent logging operations on the north side of the Property has refurbished the main access road on a switch bend at the 1100m elevation with a fresh bank cut, the soil profile at this location signifies an earlier landslide event in the immediate area (Photo 2). The best rock exposures are found in road cuts, ridge crests, and in some of the creeks on the slopes near the valley floor.

A Rhyolitic ash covered large areas over the glacial colluvium 2350 years BP and acts as a good marker horizon for determining whether the top of the glacial soil horizon has been disturbed by recent land/rock slides (Photo 2). The ash is a light yellow coloured, coarse-grained Rhyodacite pumice of which the source is from a volcanic vent on Plinth Mountain in the upper Lillooet River Valley about 50km to the southwest of the Gold Bridge area. The ash layer covers the majority of the claims from an average thickness of 6.0 to 30 cm in the lower forested elevations to almost non-existent in the steeper slopes due to the erosive action of the weather.

Photo 1 Topography of the Truax Valley

Photo taken just North of the Mary Mac Mill in Valley below, view is looking south towards the Bendor Range and the headwaters of Truax Creek.

Photo 2 Picture of Landslide and Ash Layer in Road Cut

Photo taken on the main forest road leading from Carpenter Lake up into Truax Valley, Elevation 1100m

The property is situated on the North-east facing slope of the Bendor Range as such, snow remains on the ground from Mid-November to May. The climate in the area is typical of the Chilcotin-Lillooet region except much wetter due to being within the rain shadow of the Bendor Mountain Range. The nearest reporting weather station is at Lytton. The table 2 below describes the statistics for the region

Table 2 **Weather Statistics: Lytton BC** Lat: 50.14˚N Long: 121.35˚ Altitude 258m

Temperature °C	**J**	**F**	**M**	**A**	**M**	**J**	**J**	**A**	**S**	**O**	**N**	**D**
Maximum	1	5	11	16	20	24	28	28	22	15	6	1
Minimum	-5	-2	1	4	8	12	15	15	10	5	0	-4
Mean	-1	1	6	10	14	18	21	21	16	10	3	-1
Precipitation												
Rain (mm)	34	24	28	18	18	18	14	17	26	35	48	43
Snow (cm)	42	23	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	34
Total (mm)	65	41	32	19	18	18	14	17	26	36	65	70
Snow Depth(cm)	-	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Sunshine (h)	58	85	144	195	241	257	281	242	184	129	61	46
Number of Days where												
Min. Temp.<=0°C	25	19	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	23
Rain >=0.2 mm	6	8	9	7	7	7	5	6	7	9	10	7
Rain >=5 mm	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	3
Rain >=10 mm	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Snow >=0.2 cm	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
Snow >=5 cm	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Precip.>=0.2 mm	12	11	10	7	7	7	5	6	7	10	13	14
Precip.>=5 mm	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	4
Precip.>=10 mm	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Snow Depth>=20cm	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-

The weather statistics displayed above represent the mean value of each meteorological parameter for each month of the year. The sampling period for this data covers 30 years from 1961 to 1990.
Lytton ≈112 km ESE of GoldBridge is the nearest statistical reporting station.

Reference: http://www.theweathernetwork.com/statistics/C02095/cabc0172

History of Exploration

Circa 1930 The original Mary Mac Claims were staked by George and Jack Morrison of Vancouver. Work consisted of a few short exploration adits on the eastern bank of Truax Creek at the present site of the Mary Mac Main zone.

1949 A truck road leading up Truax Creek to the headwaters was constructed to provide access to an area now known as the Grey Rock Mine.

1960s-1974 In the 1960s Mr. Harry Street of Gold Bridge drove the main adit at the Mary Mac Main at the present day location as well constructed a small mill to grind the stibnite ore. In 1974, production of 3 to 4 tonnes per day of rough stibnite was won from the narrow quartz veins.

1980 W. Cook staked the area and consequently sold 50% to Keron Holdings of Vancouver, BC. A reconnaissance soil survey covered most of vicinity and a detailed survey between the south and main zones (Gruenwald, 1980). Several anomalies were outlined having high molybdenum and arsenic values.

1981 Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. performed a major trenching and road building (4.5kms) on the eastern side of the valley above the old Mary Mac adit. Geological mapping and sampling of the trenches that were later analyzed for gold, arsenic, and antimony (Hall, 1983). Hudson's Bay was later taken over by Dome Petroleum.

1983-1984 Andaurex Resources of Toronto, Ontario optioned the property and performed several drill programs on the Main, North and South zones to further delineate the mineralization which led to a resource calculation for each zone (Kerr, 1983). Although the results were encouraging for further exploration, Andaurex declined to continue with the option with Dome Petroleum. Late in 1984 Dome declined to continue the option with Keron et al; and the property was returned.

1985-1986 The property was optioned to a major U.S coal company, Pilgrim Coal Corporation of Atlanta Georgia, who performed various exploration programs over the whole area including: further soil sampling, magnetometer, VLF-EM, geological mapping, and trenching surveys (Wynne, 1986).

1987 Dawson Geological Consultants were commissioned by Pilgrim Coal to manage a drill program due to the encouragement received by the previous surface exploration work. The 1987 drilling of 11 holes totalled 998m in all of the three mineral occurrences: North, Main and South zones. The results were not encouraging enough for the company to continue with the option (Dewonck, 1987).

1998 Werner Gruenwald of Kamloops BC staked the area after the ground became open and later sold the property to a company controlled by Mr. Alan Savage of Vancouver BC.

1999-2000 The claims were forfeited and the Author of this report staked the Merry Claims in mid 1999. In 2000, a preliminary magnetic survey and slide analysis of the property was initiated by the Author (Hemingway, 2000).

2001 The property was optioned to Princeton Ventures of Vancouver BC which conducted a Satellite Imagery Analysis in several band widths for determination of alteration mineralization (Ostler, 2001).

2004-2005 Action Resources of Vancouver BC optioned the claims from the Author. A reconnaissance geochemical silt, moss and rock assaying was conducted by the company (Kowalchuk, 2006). The results of the program were sufficient to warrant the next phase of exploration.

2006 Bradford Minerals of Vancouver BC on behalf of Action Minerals engaged Peter Walcott & Associates for a Heliborne Magnetic & Electromagnetic Survey over the entire property (Walcott, 2006). Results from the program indicated a number of conductive trends and anomalies, further work was recommended. However, the company elected to return the property to the vendor who is the author of this report.

2008-2010 The Author conducted several soil sampling programs which targeted specific areas of the Property based upon the geophysics program in 2006. The result was a linear trace of a gold-in-soil anomaly extending 220m trending parallel to the direction of the valley. The soil anomaly is open to the east and west which has not been fully delineated as to the extent.

2012 The Property was optioned to Nubia Exploration Ltd of Vancouver BC who conducted a poorly managed soil sampling program that failed to target the MaryMac main Au-Sb zone.

Geological Setting

The following selected information based upon relevance to the geological setting of the Property (Fig. 3) is adapted from Geoscience BC Report 2009-1, pages 91-102 "Sulphur Sources for Gold Deposits in the Bridge River-Bralorne Mineral District, South-western British Columbia" by Hart, C.J.R. et al.

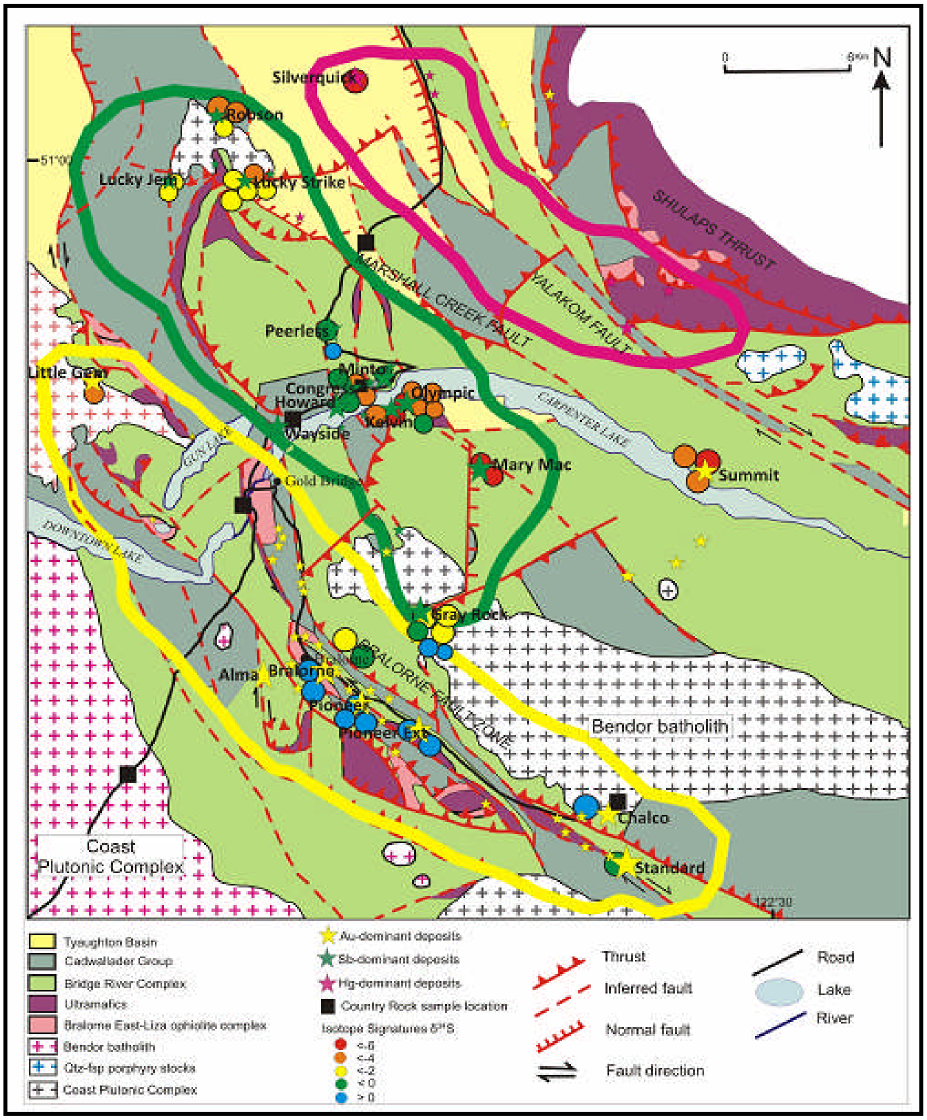
Geological Description of Region (Hart et al 2008)

> "The Bridge River–Bralorne mineral district straddles the boundary between the Middle Jurassic–Late Cretaceous Coast Belt and the Late Paleozoic–Mesozoic Intermontane Belt that together comprise this part of the southwestern Canadian Cordillera (Schiarizza et al., 1997). This complex region resulted from episodic deformational, depositional and magmatic events from the Late Paleozoic to Middle Tertiary. In the Middle–Late Jurassic, two main tectonic assemblages collided: the oceanic backarc basin Bridge River Complex (Figure 3) comprising basalt, gabbro, chert, shale, argillite and ultramafic rocks was juxtaposed with the island arc Cadwallader Group, which consists of volcanic rocks and marine and arc-marginal clastic strata (Schiarizza et al., 1997). During and after terrane collision, the Late Jurassic–Cretaceous Tyaughton Basin, which consists of mostly clastic sedimentary rocks and shale, was deposited on top of these two terranes (Church, 1996).
>
> Contractional deformation during the mid-Cretaceous resulted in a series of major structural systems. In the Bridge River district, these are the Bralorne fault zone (Cadwallader break), the Yalakom fault system, the Shulaps thrust and a network of northwest-trending faults (Figure 3; Leitch, 1990; Schiarizza et al., 1997). Deformation above the Cadwallader Group occurred along the Shulaps thrust, the Bralorne fault zone and Bralorne–East Liza ophiolite assemblages, respectively, resulting in wedges of ophiolite and ultramafic rocks along these zones, marking the region of crustal shortening. The ophiolite rocks include greenstone, diorite, gabbro, tonalite and serpentinite (Schiarizza et al., 1997).
>
> Regional plutonic and volcanic events were episodic during the Cretaceous and Tertiary. The Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC) is the main component of the southwestern Coast Belt, as well as the main granitic intrusion of this region, and marks the southwest corner of the mineral district (Schiarizza et al., 1997). The Bendor batholith is a younger constituent east of the CPC, in the form of an outlier pluton, which runs for 20 km in a northwest-trending direction between the Bralorne fault zone and the Marshall Creek fault (Figure 3). These intrusions comprise granodiorite to quartz diorite, characterized by massive hornblende> biotite>pyroxene and magnetite-titanite, and generally have sharp contacts with a 1 km contact metamorphism halo. A

mass of mafic to felsic dikes intrude all of the units. These dikes include 85.7 Ma hornblende porphyry, 86–91 Ma albitite dikes, plagioclase porphyry and lamprophyre. These are all considered to be hypabyssal equivalents of the CPC (Church, 1996).

Dextral strike-slip movement reactivated many of the older northwest-trending faults, especially along the Yalakom fault system, which includes the Marshall Creek, Shulaps thrust, Castle Pass, Bralorne fault zone and Relay Creek faults (Umhoefer and Schiarizza, 1996). These structures post date the accretionary contractional structures at 67 Ma, but continued to be active through to 40 Ma (Schiarizza et al., 1997)."

Figure 3 Regional Geology Map (adapted)



The map displays the regional geology of the Bridge River–Bralorne mineral district showing the major mineral occurrences, type and distribution. Distribution pattern is represented by circular coloured lines; green, Sb type; pink, Hg type; yellow, Au type. Modified after Church (1996), Maheux (1989) and Schiarizza et al. (1997)

Geological Description of Property Area

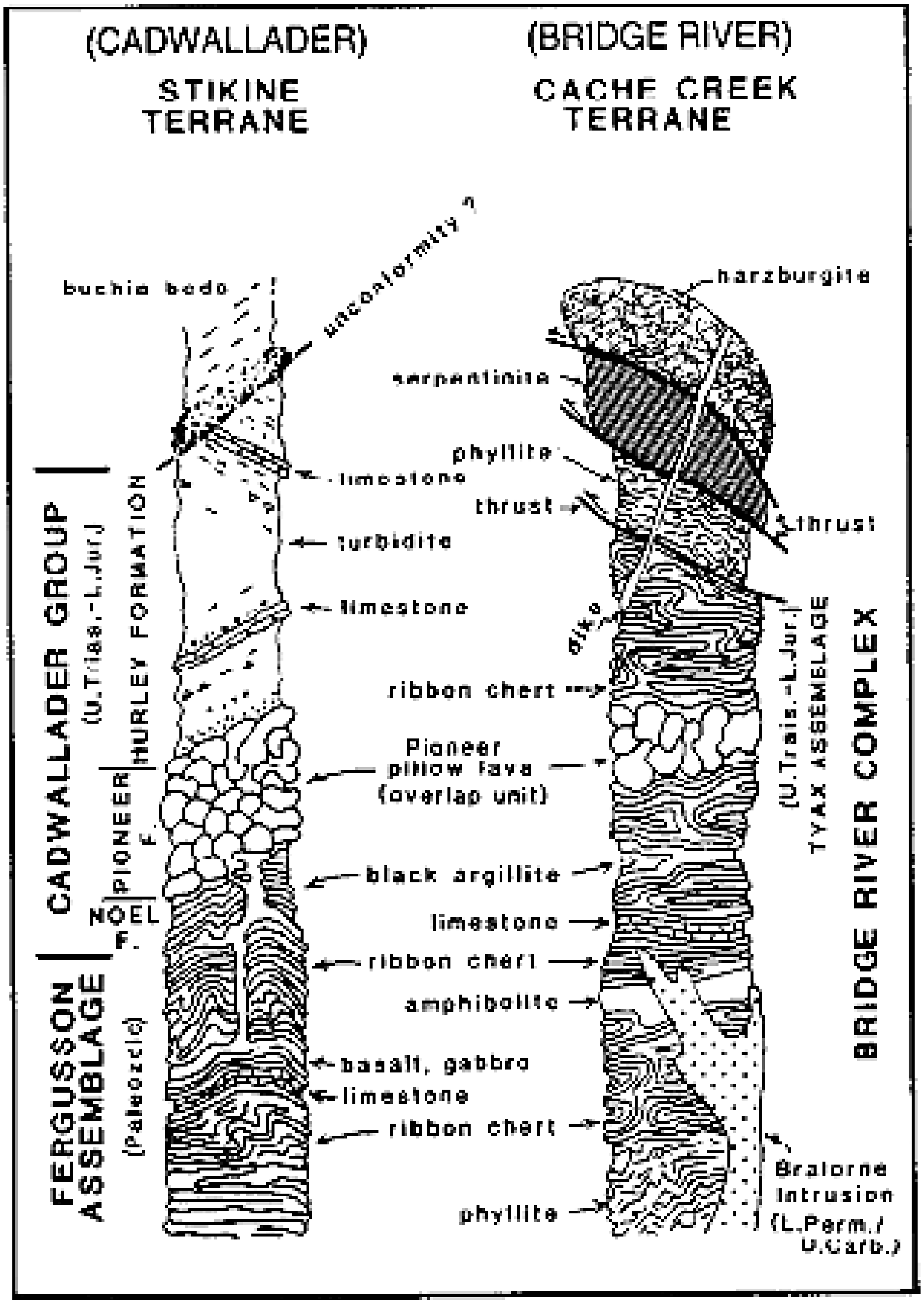
The following is a brief description of the applicable rock formations together with a schematic stratigraphy (Figure 4) encountered within the Mary Mac Property and the immediate vicinity. The Property is mainly underlain by the Fergusson Assemblage of the Bridge River Complex and to lesser extent the Pioneer Formation (Figure 5). The Complex has been well documented by Dr. B.N. Church of the BCGS in "Geology of the Bridge River Mining Camp" Paper 1995-3; below is a limited description of the strata that are found on the Property:-

The northern portion of the Property is underlain by the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Relay Mtn Group (unit 5 on Figure 5); a repetitive sequence of Buchia-bearing shales, siltstones and lesser greywackes that are in a down-faulted block with the Fergusson and Tyax Assemblage sub-groups of the Bridge River Complex . The Fergusson and Tyax Assemblage essentially occupy the central portion of the Property and also host the major gold-quartz veins.

The Fergusson Assemblage (unit 1a, Figure 5) is a deformed strata consisting predominantly of light to medium grey ribbon cherts intercalated with black graphitic argillite, greenstone, and thin bands of crystalline limestone (the only known stratigraphic marker horizon within the succession) which contains a few, indistinct microfossils that are believed to be of Paleozoic in age. The unit is complexly folded which has resulted in some sections being intensely fragmented and milled to the point that the unit almost resembles a pebbly conglomerate. The Fergusson strata near the contacts of granitic intrusions are metamorphosed into several rock types consisting primary of garnetiferous-biotite-quartz gneiss, schists bearing andalusite, and amphibolite.

The Tyax Assemblage (unit 1x, Fig.5) is very similar to the Fergusson strata with the only difference of the latter containing a volcanic component of basaltic lavas, sills and dikes. The Tyax age is more definitive than the Fergusson because of the variety of distinct fossils that are from the Middle Triassic to Early Jurassic period. The Tyax is stratigraphically and lithologically similar to the Pioneer Volcanics that outcrop on the west central side of the property. The Pioneer has an abundance of basaltic pillow lavas, flow breccias, lava flows and sills with a sparse sedimentary component verses the Tyax that has an abundance of a sedimentary rocks intercalated with rare basaltic flows and pillows.

Figure 4 Schematic Stratigraphy

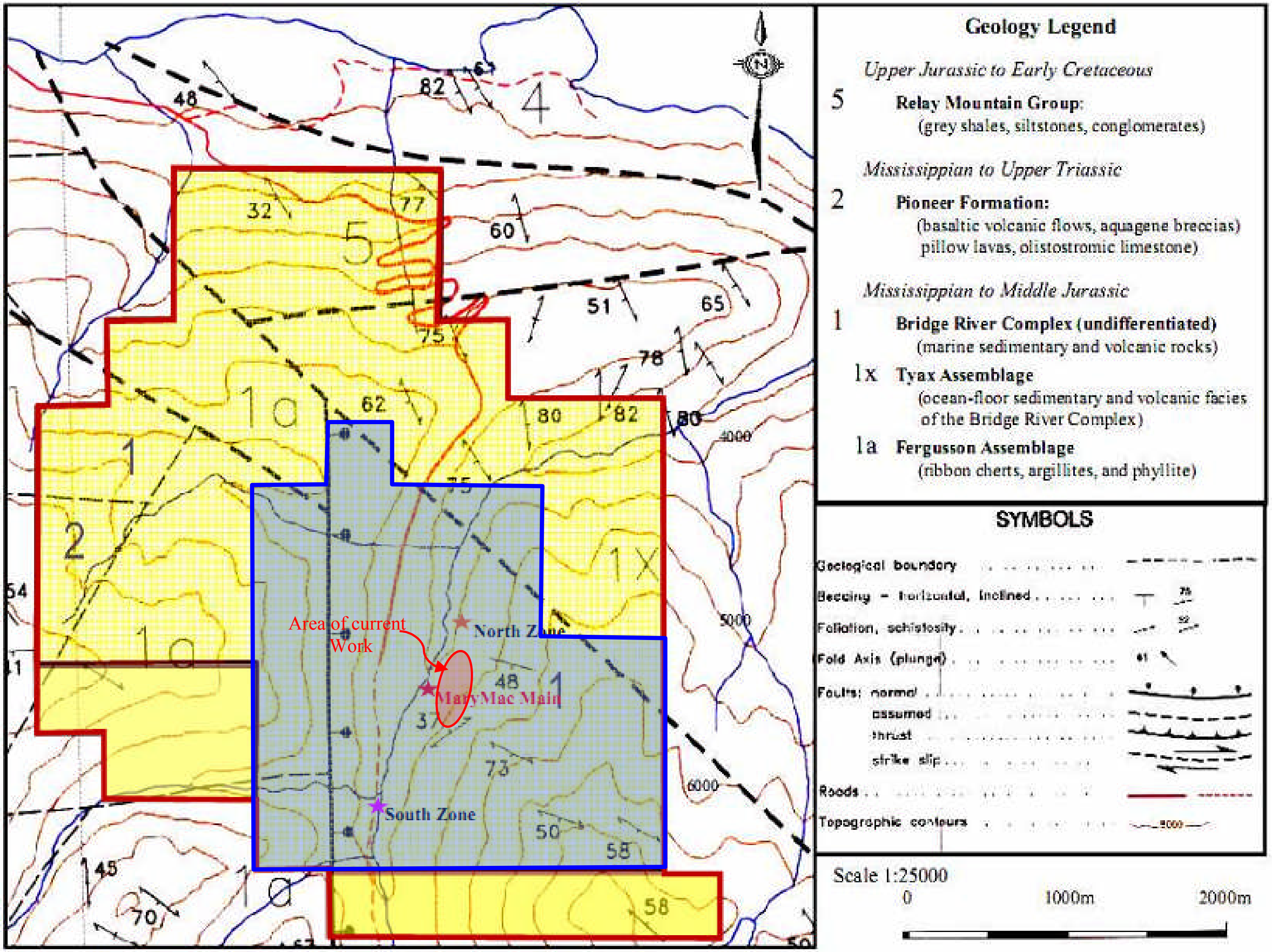


. Schematic stratigraphy of the Cadwallader and Bridge River terranes in the Bridge River area.

Reference: B.N. Church 1995

The majority of the rocks on the Property have been generally altered to the lower Greenschist facies but the near the contacts with the intrusive felsic and mafic dykes, the grade of alteration increases to amphibolite-propyllitic-phyllic facies. Most country rock exposures are well fractured and in some areas often contain masses of quartz veins/lets.

Figure 5 Generalized Geology of the Mary Mac Property Area



Reference: BCEM Paper 1995-3 Bridge River Mining Camp Paper 1995-3 B.N. Church

Elevation in feet

Current outline of the MaryMac Property in Blue

Economic Geology

The primary target of past and recent explorers has been the gold-bearing quartz veins situated within the property boundaries. There are three known documented mineral occurrences within the Property boundaries with each having their own distinct settings, from North to South; MaryMac North prospect (Minfile # 092JNE107), the MaryMac Main producer (Minfile # 092JNE067) and the MaryMac South prospect (Minfile # 092JNE096). There are at least three types of mineral deposit models that are evident on the Property. The following is a brief description of the occurrences and types of mineralization.

In the early 1970's a small mill was established near the present site of the MaryMac Main adit to process antimony ore mined from a small, stibnite deposit (18000 tons @20% antimony). The source of the stibnite was attained from a series of mesothermal quartz veins that also had a precious metals signature. The precious metals occur as two distinct habitats with the quartz stibnite veining; silver is highly concentrated within stibnite thus giving the mineral a slight bluish tinge to the otherwise dull steel grey appearance, however, gold is partially associated with stibnite but also occurs entirely separate with no relationship to the mineral. The mining operation eventually failed being too small with winning only a token amount of ore each day.

Dr Neil Church of the BC Geological Survey visited the Property in 1986/87, mapped the Property, examined the mineral occurrences, sampled the main zone, and later compiled a report of his findings (BCGS Paper 1995-03). A reference from page 82 of his report gives a historical account of the showings with emphasis in red:

> ….“The mineral showings occur mainly at the contacts of a northerly dipping hornblende feldspar porphyry dike about 40 metres below the waterfall on Truax Creek, northeast of the mill site. The mineralized zone consists of quartz and carbonate veins 0.5 to 2 metres wide, emplaced on west-northwest trending fractures. Coarsely crystalline stibnite is accompanied by small amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, limonite, tetrahedrite, and/or jamesonite (?). On the east side of the creek this zone assays 7.64 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams silver across a sampling width of 5 m. Chloritic alteration is widespread and accompanied locally by sericitization and pyritization. Numerous crosscutting molybdenite-bearing quartz veinlets related to an earlier mineralizing event occur within the porphyry dike. Molybdenite is also found in quartz stringers at higher elevations on Mount Williams.
>
> Another mineralized zone, 170 metres northeast of the waterfall, was the chief source of the stibnite ore for the mill. This showing is smaller but higher grade than the main zone and is related to the faulted and serpentinized south contact of another porphyry intrusion. Assays from this site, across 4 to 5-metre widths in stibnite-bearing quartz veins returned gold values in the range 1.7 to 3.4 grams per tonne. The grade of stibnite is reported to be 20% over 2.1 metres, with reserve estimates ranging from 13000 to 18000 tonnes (MINFILE 092JNE067). A report for Andaurex Resources Limited gives a larger tonnage estimate based on additional drilling (Kerr, 1983).

> The Mary Mac south showing (MINFILE 092JNE096) is hosted by a northerly dipping zone of brecciated andesitic metavolcanics, 1 to 6 metres wide, just southeast of the bridge on Truax Creek, about 800 metres south of the main zone. The breccia is cemented by quartz and contains concentrations of stibnite and pyrite; assays indicate traces of molybdenum and copper. The adjacent, altered Bridge River metasedimentary rocks, containing up to 8% disseminated pyrite forms a halo around the base of Mount Williams.
>
> Workings on the south zone consist of surface trenching and three drill holes. Ore estimates calculated in 1983 (Kerr, 1983) are 27300 tonnes with an average grade of 8.18 grams per tonne gold, over an average width of 2.4 metres (cut-off grade is 3.11 g/t)….."

The above describes at least two of the three deposit types; gold-bearing quartz veins/quartz healed breccia with or without stibnite that are structurally emplaced within the host rocks near the porphyry dyke contacts. Within the porphyry dykes are sets of cross-cutting molybdenite bearing quartz veins related to an earlier mineralizing event. Several previous workers have postulated a buried porphyry intrusion being the source of the molybdenite and gold, evidence above in the quoted text shows several characteristics related to this deposit style occur on the Property and adjacent to: a halo of disseminated pyrite within the country rocks circling Mt. Williams is commonly contiguous to a buried intrusive porphyry system together with frequent offshoots of ring or radial dykes and mineralized faults.

The third style of mineralization near the MaryMac South prospect was discovered in rock float from talus scree by the author in 2005 (AR 28163); the rock contained massive pyrrhotite with minor amounts of copper and tungsten and appeared to be intensely altered consistent of a skarn type amphibolite facies.

The fourth style of mineralization may occur within the Bridge River Oceanic Volcanics at the south zone. The geological environment at this locale is favourable for the occurrence of Cyprus type volcanic hosted massive Cu-Zn sulphide deposits. The first indicator was the geochemical analysis of the andesite-basalt-skarn float found at the location yielding elevated copper and zinc values (AR 28163). The second indicator is the widespread occurrence of disseminated to massive pyrite-pyrrhotite in the andesite-basalt-argillite intervals reported in previous drill programs. The drill core at one interval intersected a significant increase in gold values (0.240 verses 0.0130 ozs/ton) in a grayish-green andesite section containing semi-massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite (AR 16378). The third indicator is the various reports of jasperoid alteration within the same volcanic unit.

The ore reserves calculated (Kerr, 1983) as follows: Main Zone 22,300 tonnes grading 7.4338 grams per tonne gold or 78,000 tonnes of ore grading 2.8927 grams per tonne; the indicated reserves for the North Zone 10,800 tonnes grading 5.256 grams per tonne or 39,200 tonnes at 2.3328 grams per tonne gold; and the South Zone 27,300 tonnes grading 8.18 grams per tonne gold.

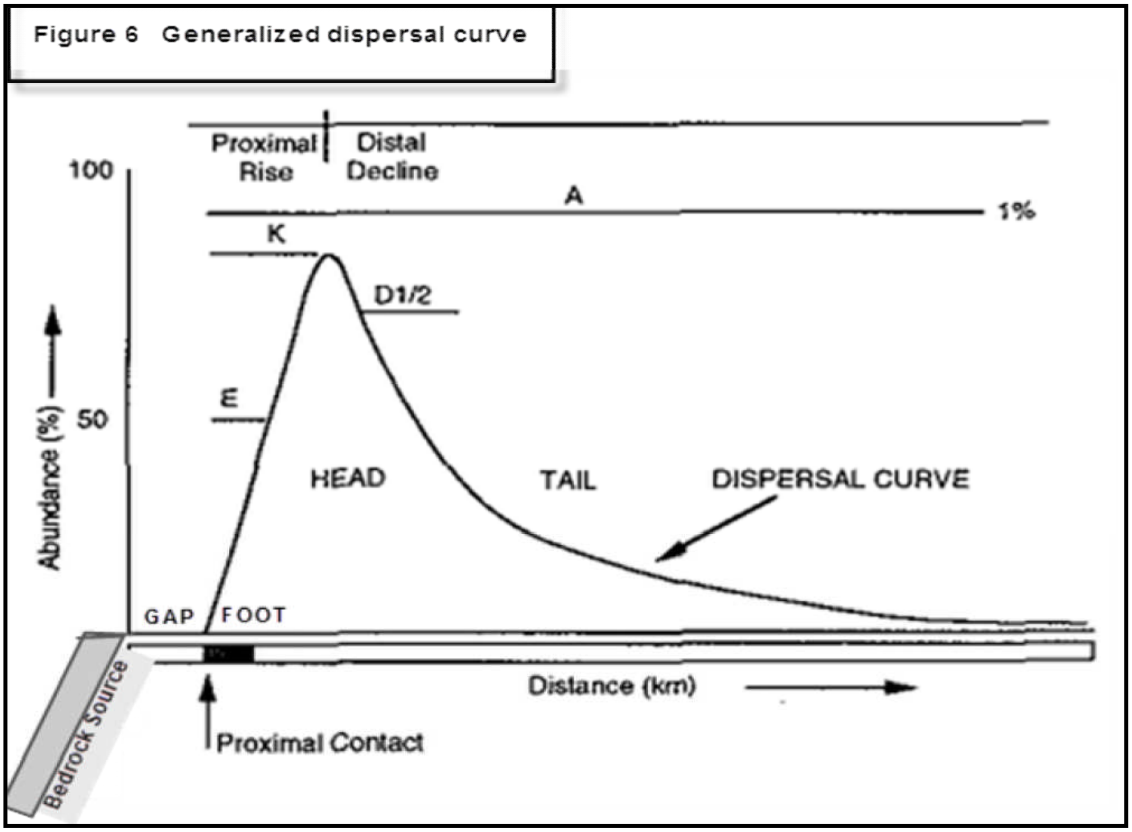
Survey Description

Preface

The geochemical soil sampling performed on the Property in September 2014 was a preliminary test of the suitability of this exploration method in providing meaningful results to trace upslope from the old Paly Vein adit the continuity of the antimony mineralization in soils along strike. The program was successful; however, the difficulty in obtaining creditable data in a soil horizon developed by slide and glacial factors is tenuous as most results may be of a transported nature from a distant source area. Several factors that may increase the reliability of results obtain in this sampling medium are: depth to bedrock, the type of glacial material, recognition of soil formation, and identifying appropriate marker horizons within the solum profile. The previous exploration programs have tentatively given an indication of the amount of glacial drift to soil formation; areas of known mineralization that have been delineated by drilling show associated soil anomalies with a glacial drift factor . At the MaryMac Main the gold-in-soil anomaly associated with the zone appears to have an average northward drift component of about 100-150 metres in the valley bottom, comparable to the South Zone gold-in-soil anomaly northward drift of 75-125 metres (AR 15777). Depth to bedrock documented in previous drill holes ranges from 2.0 to 5.0 metres at the South Zone on the valley west shoulder and 3.0 to 12.0 metres at Mary Mac Main on the lower hillside slope immediately east of Truax Creek (AR 16378).

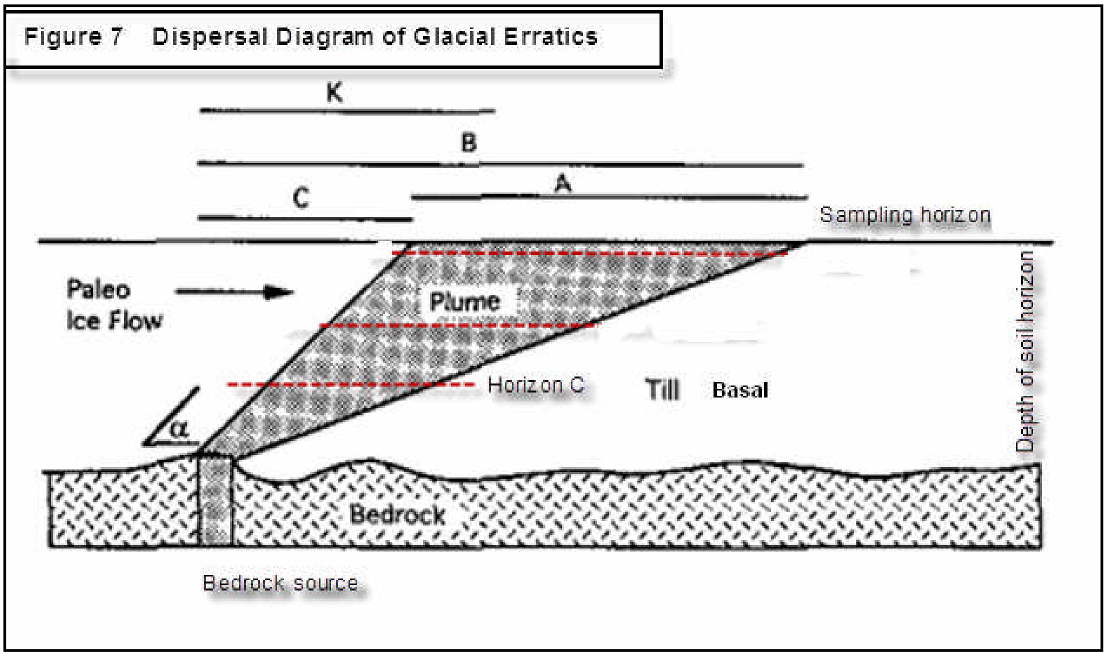
Exploration Methodology

The purpose of the current work was to narrow the range of the dispersal plume of the Paly Vein trend along strike from the old adit. Sampling lines were designed to cross cut the strike of the Vein at a higher elevation in order to test the soil sampling method. Any anomalous soil samples would have a signature based upon the “head and foot” model of a generalized glacial dispersal curve of the indicator clasts (Figure 6). By comparing the geochemical analysis of the soil samples with an increasing metal values from a break point (above background) in the line of values could narrow the range of the Paly Vein occurrence beneath the soil profile verses the drift factor (Figure 7).



Reference: Bobrowsky P. T., Lithological Analysis in Drift Prospecting Studies in Glacial Drift Exploration, Paper 1995-02 BC Geological Survey; modified by the author.

Figure 6 is a depiction of a typical dispersal curve of the amount or percentage of indicator clasts verses transport distance from the first indicator source or "foot" to down ice dispersal extinction or "tail." The curve shows the maximum concentration or highest anomalous assay point or the "head." The shape of the curve is variable depending upon the ice flow velocity; stagnated conditions usual yield irregular amoeboidal shaped dispersion trains (Klassen) whereas the example above is a standard shape of a faster ice flow clast uptake from source. The illustrative parameters; K = distance from proximal contact of indicator source to maximum concentration of clasts or highest anomalous assay, A = total length of the indicator train from the apical clast to the 1% frequency limit, E = the distance from the apical clast to where the frequency reaches 50% of the total or the renewal distance; D ½ = is the distance where the frequency of an indicator clast declines to 50% of its value or half-distance. The Gap is the distance from the bedrock source to the first observance of an indicator clast at the surface referred as the apical or proximal point. The distance between this point and the bedrock source can be estimated if the angle (α) of climb is known (Figure 7). The above diagram has been adapted by the author in this report for the rise and dispersion of soil assay values obtained in the current program.



Reference: Bobrowsky P. T., Lithological Analysis in Drift Prospecting Studies in Glacial Drift Exploration, Paper 1995-02 BC Geological Survey; modified by the author.

Figure 7 is an idealized profile of a glacial soil cross-section showing distance from the bedrock source to the mineralized clasts as a function of rate of climb and down ice dispersion or extinction. The descriptive parameters K = distance from proximal or bedrock contact of indicator source to maximum concentration of clasts, B = distance of indicator source and the farthest transported clast, A = total length of the indicator train from the apical clast to the last dispersal clast down ice, C = distance from proximal contact of indicator source and the first or apical clast at surface, α = angle of plume climb of clasts from source to surface. Horizon C in the above diagram is the sampling depth from a marker layer, the ubiquitous cover of the Rhyolite Ash Layer in the solum profile (Photo 2 page 9 of this report).

The angle of plume climb (α) is the controlling factor for estimating the transport distance of mineralized clasts at surface from the bedrock source. Various workers, as cited by Bobrowsky, have calculated the plume (α) from the bedrock source to the ground surface varying from 0°30′ to 3°50′ but averaging 1°50′. Rate of climb angle has several determining factors such as; deflection parameters of the bedrock based on abrasiveness, structural or fracturing competency, and rock lithology can increase the angle of climb rate (α) to as high as 10°. Figure 8 illustrates the affect of undulating bedrock on the glacial dispersal train and plume angle α.

Figure 8 Idealized Model of a glacial dispersal train

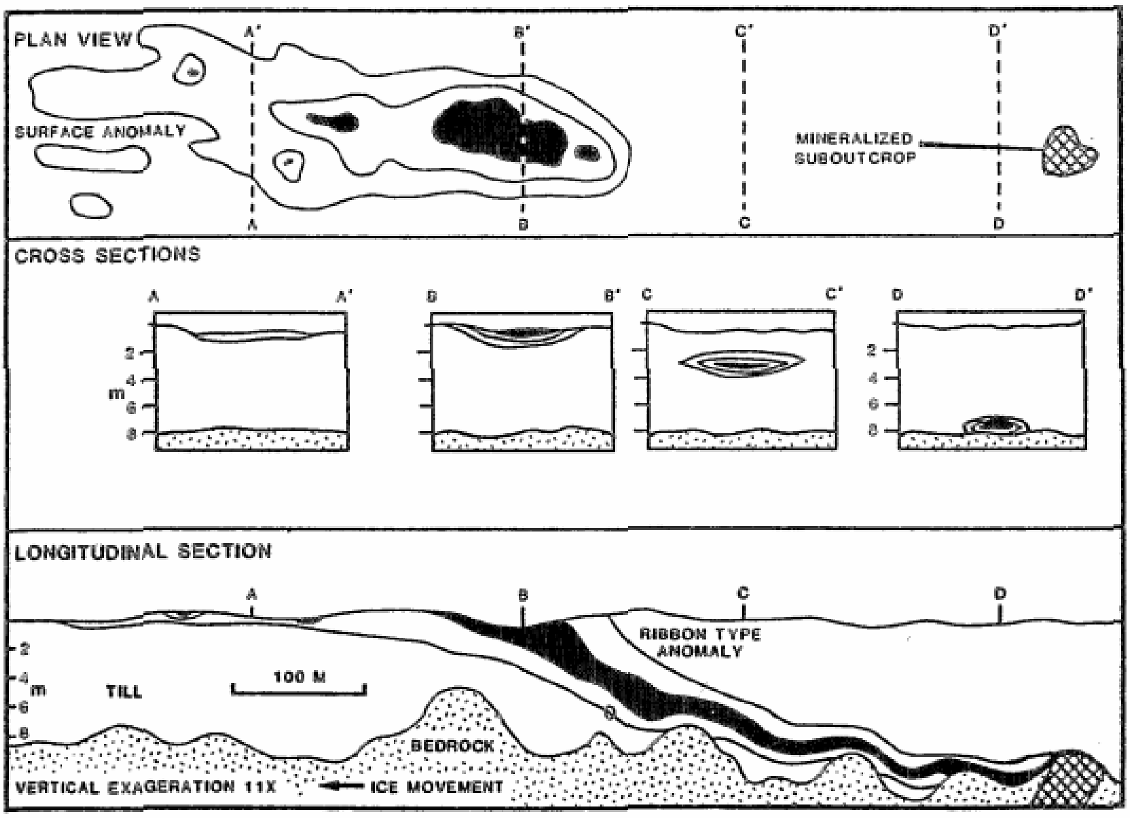
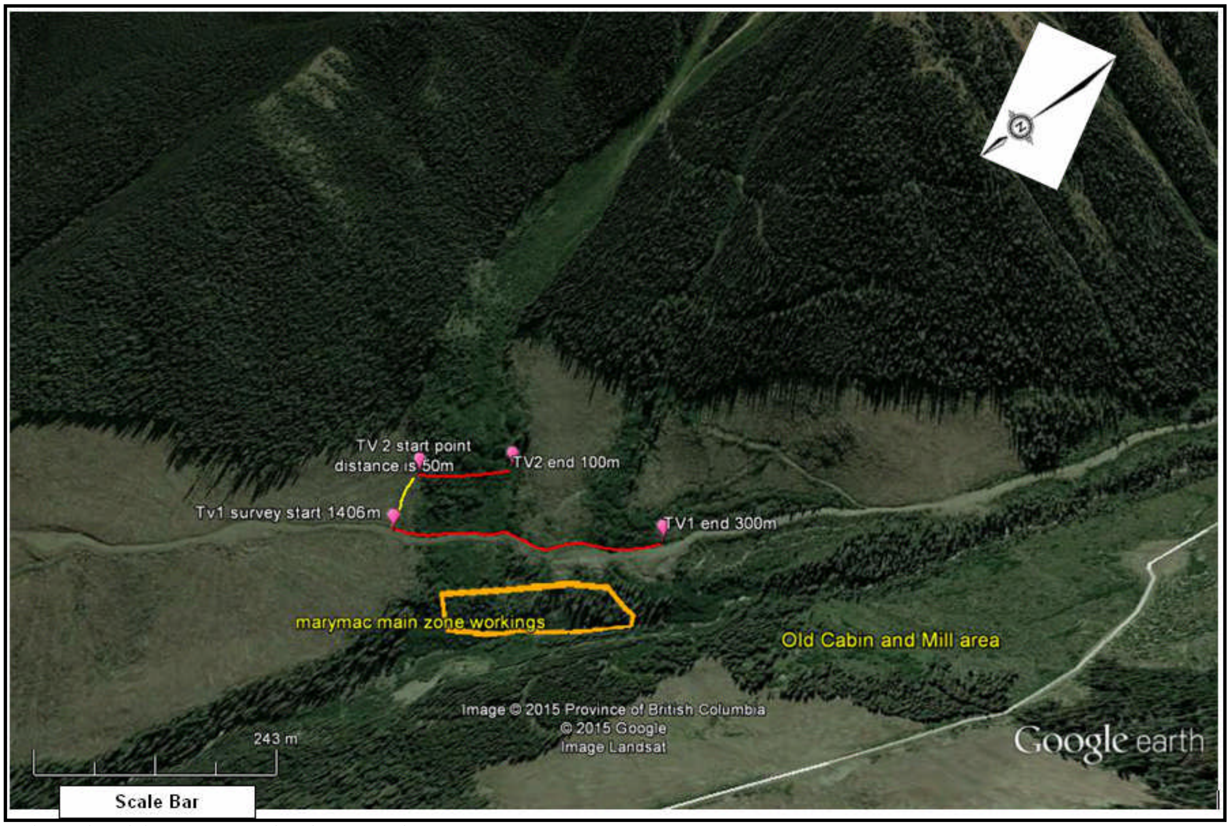


Figure 8 illustrates the increase of the angle of climb (α) of the indicator plume due to bedrock irregularity at ≈10°. The figure is for illustrative purposes only showing the complexity of the soil horizon and resulting dispersal trains from a mineralized source (Hemingway 2008).

Geochemical Sampling and Analysis Description

The current portion of the "work in progress" program was the initial phase of an on-going sampling survey of the property. Results from this survey will form the exploration parameters of future programs. A total of eighteen soil samples were collected on two north-south trending lines (TV1 and 2) at stations 20m apart by the author in the presence of an assistant for the purpose of assaying and to trace the Paly Vein along strike from the adit. All field measurements for distance were hip-chained. Figure 9 is a generalized map of the area where the current work program was carried out showing the traverse lines TV1 and TV2. The distance from each sampling line at the starting point was slope corrected to 50m, the traverse direction of TV2 line was to the south along the same contour elevation whereas TV1 was along the road embankment at a lower elevation. The start point for the grid is at sample site #1014 on TV1 and used as a reference point for the start of the sampling lines elevation 1406m, the GPS coordinate for start point is 10: 5634606N, 0522360E.

Figure 9 General Location Map for Soil Sampling

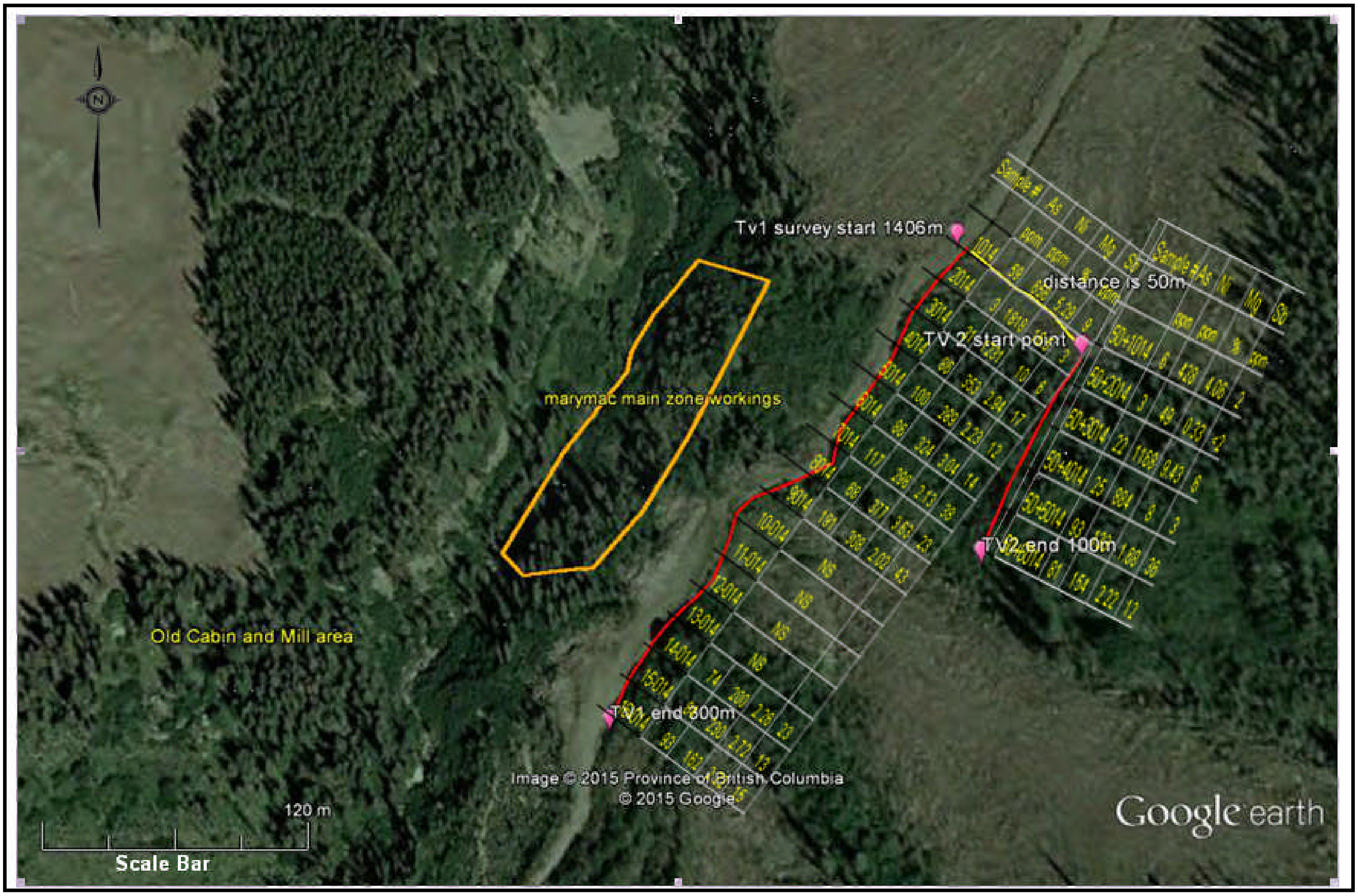


View looking towards the south east

At each soil sample station an attempt to record the depth of collection, ash layer presence with thickness, the slope direction, colour of soil with texture, and general observations were noted. A 150+ gram of material from each station was collected by either pick axed or hand auguring below the ash layer and then placed in a kraft paper bag; each bag was marked with an identifying number corresponding to the same number that was placed on a flag at the collection site. The samples obtained by hand auguring was time consuming as each hole was very dry and as a result the material with each extraction attempt literally fell out of the "spoon" making the collection of sufficient material for assaying difficult. Samples taken along the road embankment were as difficult as each had to be pick axed, an arduous process as difficult as hand auguring. Every sample was carefully handled to represent an accurate metal content of the collection site without contamination from external sources. Duplicates of soil samples were not taken for quality control purposes. Soil sample descriptions are in Table 3.

The samples were air dried and submitted by the author to Met-Sol Labs of Langley, BC for ICP-Mass spectrometry (Met-Sol category "ICP-130") analysis. Met-Sol Labs used their standard procedures for preparation (Met-Sol category "PRP-757") and analyses of the received samples by the following steps:- dry, screen to 80 mesh, save fraction, Aqua Regia digestion, ICP-AES analysis for 33 multi-elements. No sample preparation was carried out by the field personnel other than air drying. A scanned copy of the Geochemical Analysis Certificate is presented in the appendix.

Figure 10 **Sample locations** with soil assays for arsenic, nickel, magnesium, and antimony



Definitions for Table 3 following on next page

Rk rock		Lt light
Frags fragments		Med medium
Ang angular		Gry grey
Surf surface		Brn brown
w/ with		Qtz quartz

Table 3 Description of Soil Samples (with selected assays)

Soil Sample #	Sample Depth (cm)	Ash layer	Slope Gradient (°→/°)	Soil texture	Soil colour	General Observations	Assays			
							As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mg (%)	Sb (ppm)
1014	100	present	35→330	gritty	Med dk grn	Road bank sample	59	656	5.29	9
2014	100	present		gritty ang	Lt-grn-brn	very ang rk frags	3	1818	16.53	3
3014	100	present		ang gritty	Lt-med brn	very ang rk frags (<2.0cm	31	1231	10.04	6
4014	50	none		gritty	Lt-brn	gritty	86	353	2.94	17
5014	80	none		blocky/gritty	brn	taken on a gully bank	100	289	2.23	12
6014	100	none		blocky/gritty	dk-brn	Very wet	86	324	3.04	14
7014	130	none		As above	As above	As above	117	296	2.13	38
8014	50	none		rocky/gritty	dk-brn	Heavy overgrowth	68	377	3.63	23
9014	surface	none		organics	Blk brn	Chert fragments	191	308	2.02	43
10-014	No sample					Possible surface slide material, mud				
11-014	No sample									
12-014	No sample									
13-014	No sample									
14-014	50	none		Ang/gritty	Brn	Creek material?	74	200	2.26	23
15-015	75	none		Rocky/gritty	Rusty Brn	Very dry	84	230	2.72	13
16-014	150	scant		Rocky/gritty	Lt/med brn	Ash layer very thin	93	162	2.22	15
50+1014	80	10		Coarse gritty	Lt/med brn	Angular gry clasts/Dry	6	428	4.06	2
50+2014	90	10		gritty/sandy	Lt/Med-brn	No clasts/dry (creek 3m N)	3	49	0.33	<2
50+3014	50	<10		Loose/sandy	Lt/Med-brn	Very blocky ang pebbles/dry	22	1168	9.43	6
between			10m south of 50+3014, a steep cut gully /dry							
50+4014	70	30		Gritty	Lt-brn	Ang pebbles clasts /dry	25	884	8.00	3
50+5014	50	<10		Gritty	Lt-brn	Ang clasts blocky/dry	93	133	1.68	36
between			10m south of 50+5014, another steep cut gully /dry							
50+6014	50	None		Clasts in clay	Lt-brn	Ang rk frags in clay matrix	81	154	2.22	12
At end			5m south of 50+6014, another very steep, dry gully trending 160°							
Statistics (note: statistical values taken from the 2009 report by Hemingway)				**Line TV 1/2 Data**		Mean	98.4	131.6	1.34	8.4
						Median	89.3	131.9	1.33	4.2
						StDev	50.5	29.3	0.41	8.2

The above statistics are from the 2009 report by Hemingway, as there were too few assay values from the current program to have a meaningful and not skewed statistics; it was more convenient to select a past report on the property with more results to give a background value to the various selected assays.

Discussion of Survey Results and Methodology

The soil geochemistry data presented is the most complex and challenging interpretation of the results. Glacial facies are some of the most complicated overburden environments for soil geochemical exploration in meticulously calculating the transported distance of crushed mineralization from the insitu bedrock source to the resulting surface anomalies. To compound on the transported mechanism of glacial forces, consideration must account for material deposited by landslides in soil development during and after the last melting of the alpine glacier within the region of the Mary Mac Property. The process of adding slide material to the solum profile is assumed to have occurred through out the time interval of glaciation to melt to present day. The recent time period has provided a marker horizon to the top of the solum profile in most areas with an ash layer deposited circa 2350 years BP. Disruption of the marker layer could indicate the soil formation is of recent landslide origin; hence any resulting surface soil geochemical anomalies occurring in a slide environment could provide a target direction for future exploration of these areas being uphill and along trend. Road cuts provide an excellent cross-section of the overburden profile. As such, soil sampling away from these areas either directly upslope or down slope thereof gives the worker an inference as to the type of soil medium most likely to be encountered.

There are too few sampling stations to have any meaningful statistical analysis in the current preliminary program. The current work program is only an exploration test to determine whether soil sampling across the MaryMac main zone would give a tangible platform to target the insitu source of metals occurring in the soil profile. The results from the current program have yielded elevated and anomalous metals in the soils; nickel and magnesium are especially high when compared to the previous soil sampling programs whereas antimony and arsenic are average. The main important point to consider in Figure 10 is the local soil conditions and the plotting of the metals, namely the nickel and magnesium are extremely anomalous when compared to previous sampling programs. Also to note is the ground conditions indicating landslide, mudslide and creek debris together with glacial drift; there is evidence of ancient slide material prior to the emplacement of the ash layer at station 50+6014. Stations 10-014 through to 13-014 is definitely creek mud debris settling at the road bench. Above these stations on line 50 are numerous steep walled gully cuts of which several have been noted in the above table 3. From stations 6014 through to 9014 and possibly to station 15014, the soil profile is of a slide origin indicating a source direction upslope; the antimony values in this section are elevated and anomalous.

Noted in the current survey, a plagioclase dioritic dyke angular rock float occurs in the road embankment from stations 1014 to 3014.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The current soil sampling program has yielded anomalous values in antimony, nickel and magnesium. Magnesium is particularly elevated and when combined with the high nickel values yields an environment conducive to the disintegration of ultramafic rocks. In BJ Price's report for Nubia Explorations (event number 5398971) has surmised several ultramafic bodies within the immediate area due to the high nickel in soil results. Further, a potential new target maybe apparent in the survey area of a Kraubath deposit containing high grade magnesium veins within an ultramafic body. Kraubath deposit is the result of ultramafic Ophiolite serpentinization (Basher et al 2009), and the evidence from the current program suggests such a deposit. Anomalous antimony in soils also demonstrates the continuance of the zone hosting the Paly upslope from the adit of at least 200m.

The data collected from the current "work in progress" programme are sufficiently encouraging to justify continuing with the next phase of the soil survey. The next exploration phase of the "work in progress" is to expand the grid upslope and down slope from the current work area based on lines at 50m and sample stations at 20m. Sampling the area would be problematic due to the nature of the soil development; as such care must be taken at each sample station to note the soil characteristics.

Cost of Current Exploration Survey

Wages: Field	
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC 1.5 days @ $600/day	$ 900.00
S. Hemingway (field assistant) 1.5 days @ $240/day	$ 360.00
Travel	
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC 1.0 days @ $600/day	$ 600.00
S. Hemingway (field assistant) 1.0 days @ $240/day	$ 240.00
Food, Lodging, & Transportation:	
Motel accommodation	$ 107.35
Food/meals	$ 29.95
Transportation; (4x4 vehicle) 652.5kms @ 52cents/km	$ 339.30
Field Expenses:	
Field equipment (flagging, pens, kraft bags, etc)	$ 20.00
Technical Expenses	
Met-Sol Analytical Assaying	$ 264.80
Report Costs:	
Reporting writing analysis; 2.0 days @ $600/day	$ 1200.00
Sundry (est., photocopying, binding, office, maps etc)	$ 35.00
Total Cost of Current Exploration Survey	$ 4096.40
PAC withdraw	$ 1409.34
Total applied work value	**$ 5505.74**

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    b. Kerr, J.R. P.Eng (1983) Diamond Drill Report on the HJ Claims; http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/search.asp?mode=repsum&rep_no=11647
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Statement of Qualifications

I, Alan Brent Hemingway of the City of Surrey, British Columbia; certify hereby:

1. I am a Geologist residing at #50-1640-162nd Street Surrey BC., V4A 6Y9

2. I am a graduate of UBC with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1978

3. I have been a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

4. I have been a member of the Society Economic Geologists

5. I have engaged in the study of Geology after graduation for four years with several major and junior exploration companies in Western Canada and thereafter for twenty years as a free agent.

6. I personally examined and carried out the current survey in the presence of an assistant on the Mary Mac Property Group of Mineral Tenures on September 16th and 17th, 2014; the findings are described within this report.

7. This report is reliant on the records from previous operators on the MaryMac Property Group, data in the literature from the British Columbia Ministry of Mines and data from the Canadian Federal Government.

8. I am the author of this report, the composition thereof, and with the planning of the current survey as described herein is submitted for assessment work credits.

Dated this <u>3rd</u> day of <u>April</u>, 2015

Alan Brent Hemingway, B.Sc FGAC

Surrey, B.C

Appendix

Assay results Met-Sol Laboratories

Met-Solve Analytical Services
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Salient Resources**
50-1640 162nd St
Surrey, BC
V4A 6Y9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0018-OCT14

Project Name:	Mary Mac
Job Received Date:	07-Oct-2014
Job Report Date:	17-Oct-2014
Report Version:	Final

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "preliminary" are subject to change, pending final QC review. Please refer to Met-Solve Analytical Services' *Schedule of Services and Fees* for our complete Terms and Conditions

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-757	Dry, Screen to 80 mesh, save plus fraction

ANALYTICAL METHODS

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
ICP-130	Multi-Element, Aqua Regia, ICP-AES, Trace Level

Signature:

Jimbo Zheng BSc., PChem, BC Certified Assayer
Senior Analytical Chemist
Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.

Met-Solve Analytical Services
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Salient Resources**
50-1640 162nd St
Surrey, BC
V4A 6Y9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0018-OCT14

Project Name: Mary Mac
Job Received Date: 07-Oct-2014
Job Report Date: 17-Oct-2014
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	ICP-130 Ag ppm 0.2	ICP-130 Al % 0.01	ICP-130 As ppm 2	ICP-130 B ppm 10	ICP-130 Ba ppm 10	ICP-130 Be ppm 0.5	ICP-130 Bi ppm 2	ICP-130 Ca % 0.01	ICP-130 Cd ppm 0.5
1014	Soil	0.52		<0.2	2.32	59	14	147	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5
2014	Soil	0.51		<0.2	1.88	3	19	14	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5
3014	Soil	0.39		<0.2	2.08	31	19	60	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5
4014	Soil	0.48		<0.2	2.21	86	13	212	0.5	<2	0.46	<0.5
5014	Soil	0.44		<0.2	2.19	100	<10	176	0.6	<2	0.64	0.5
6014	Soil	0.36		<0.2	2.09	86	13	125	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5
7014	Soil	0.59		<0.2	2.01	117	12	213	<0.5	<2	0.64	<0.5
8014	Soil	0.65		<0.2	2.14	68	13	401	<0.5	<2	0.85	<0.5
9014	Soil	0.48		<0.2	2.44	191	10	277	0.6	<2	0.65	<0.5
650E+1005	Soil	0.45		<0.2	1.15	5	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5
700E+1005	Soil	0.22		<0.2	1.15	5	<10	123	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5
50+1014	Soil	0.40		<0.2	0.84	6	<10	38	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5
50+2014	Soil	0.41		<0.2	0.55	3	<10	47	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5
50+3014	Soil	0.42		<0.2	1.96	22	14	39	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5
50+4014	Soil	0.51		<0.2	2.25	25	14	170	<0.5	<2	0.20	<0.5
50+5014	Soil	0.73		<0.2	2.20	93	<10	158	<0.5	<2	0.41	<0.5
50+6014	Soil	0.62		<0.2	2.09	81	<10	163	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5
14-014	Soil	0.45		0.2	2.55	74	<10	243	0.6	<2	0.59	0.6
15-014	Soil	0.78		<0.2	2.57	84	10	217	0.6	<2	0.55	<0.5
16-014	Soil	0.73		<0.2	2.95	93	<10	242	0.7	<2	0.49	<0.5
DUP 1014				<0.2	2.29	56	12	144	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5
STD BLANK				<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5
STD OREAS 24b				<0.2	3.20	7	<10	144	1.6	<2	0.45	<0.5

Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this certificate.

Met-Solve Analytical Services
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Salient Resources**
50-1640 162nd St
Surrey, BC
V4A 6Y9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0018-OCT14

Project Name: Mary Mac
Job Received Date: 07-Oct-2014
Job Report Date: 17-Oct-2014
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	ICP-130 Co ppm 1	ICP-130 Cr ppm 1	ICP-130 Cu ppm 1	ICP-130 Fe % 0.01	ICP-130 Ga ppm 10	ICP-130 Hg ppm 1	ICP-130 K % 0.01	ICP-130 La ppm 10	ICP-130 Mg % 0.01	ICP-130 Mn ppm 5	ICP-130 Mo ppm 1	ICP-130 Na % 0.01
1014	51	257	87	5.60	13	<1	0.27	<10	5.29	815	4	0.09
2014	100	599	114	5.48	<10	<1	0.02	<10	16.53	1003	5	0.01
3014	80	332	107	5.32	<10	<1	0.10	<10	10.04	761	4	0.03
4014	44	167	104	6.87	13	<1	0.36	<10	2.94	979	6	0.07
5014	41	135	112	6.49	12	<1	0.38	<10	2.23	1171	9	0.07
6014	35	210	98	4.50	12	<1	0.27	<10	3.04	879	5	0.06
7014	41	117	140	5.84	12	<1	0.42	<10	2.13	1027	15	0.08
8014	43	215	123	6.57	13	<1	0.35	<10	3.63	1076	13	0.08
9014	39	124	153	7.43	15	<1	0.41	<10	2.02	447	58	0.07
650E+1005	5	34	23	2.11	<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.34	191	<1	0.04
700E+1005	6	35	23	2.20	<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.37	219	<1	0.04
50+1014	31	160	24	2.21	<10	<1	0.05	<10	4.06	352	2	0.04
50+2014	8	23	7	1.33	<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.33	229	1	0.04
50+3014	87	344	102	5.00	<10	<1	0.04	<10	9.43	774	4	0.02
50+4014	98	315	84	5.93	11	<1	0.09	<10	8.00	1229	2	0.04
50+5014	22	107	112	4.27	11	<1	0.21	<10	1.68	487	7	0.06
50+6014	28	137	166	4.55	11	<1	0.37	<10	2.22	466	13	0.05
14-014	35	138	151	5.36	13	<1	0.31	<10	2.26	851	14	0.06
15-014	40	158	176	6.13	15	<1	0.44	<10	2.72	799	10	0.07
16-014	36	131	198	6.60	15	<1	0.42	<10	2.22	622	13	0.07
DUP 1014	50	253	87	5.54	14	<1	0.27	<10	5.29	795	4	0.09
STD BLANK	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01
STD OREAS 24b	13	103	35	3.85	14	<1	1.14	17	1.35	337	3	0.11

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0018-OCT14

Project Name: Mary Mac
Job Received Date: 07-Oct-2014
Job Report Date: 17-Oct-2014
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	ICP-130 Ni ppm 1	ICP-130 P ppm 10	ICP-130 Pb ppm 2	ICP-130 S % 0.01	ICP-130 Sb ppm 2	ICP-130 Sr ppm 1	ICP-130 Ti % 0.01	ICP-130 Tl ppm 10	ICP-130 V ppm 1	ICP-130 W ppm 10	ICP-130 Zn ppm 2	ICP-130 Zr ppm 5
1014	656	254	8	0.03	9	29	0.18	<10	82	<10	61	<5
2014	1818	123	4	0.02	3	4	0.05	<10	43	<10	31	<5
3014	1231	251	7	0.02	6	15	0.10	<10	57	<10	33	<5
4014	353	900	7	0.14	17	31	0.18	<10	86	<10	64	<5
5014	289	1028	11	0.13	12	39	0.17	<10	86	<10	81	<5
6014	324	789	10	0.07	14	32	0.17	<10	82	11	70	<5
7014	296	779	9	0.02	38	30	0.19	<10	84	<10	79	6
8014	377	703	11	0.12	23	51	0.16	<10	84	<10	72	<5
9014	308	862	10	0.11	43	43	0.19	<10	107	10	89	<5
650E+1005	16	408	5	<0.01	2	34	0.12	<10	63	<10	48	8
700E+1005	18	399	5	<0.01	<2	37	0.14	<10	68	<10	54	13
50+1014	428	509	5	0.02	2	12	0.07	<10	32	<10	26	<5
50+2014	49	152	4	0.01	<2	12	0.09	<10	34	<10	21	<5
50+3014	1168	381	5	0.02	6	12	0.08	<10	55	<10	32	<5
50+4014	884	856	7	0.04	3	23	0.07	<10	48	<10	55	<5
50+5014	133	382	7	0.01	36	17	0.25	<10	90	<10	47	<5
50+6014	154	632	6	0.01	12	11	0.26	<10	102	<10	41	<5
14-014	200	879	10	0.08	23	40	0.19	<10	94	<10	76	<5
15-014	230	876	7	0.05	13	35	0.25	<10	107	<10	71	<5
16-014	162	818	8	0.08	15	40	0.26	<10	114	<10	77	5
DUP 1014	654	251	10	0.03	9	29	0.18	<10	81	<10	59	<5
STD BLANK	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<5
STD OREAS 24b	55	606	9	0.17	<2	29	0.19	<10	77	<10	92	26

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