

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

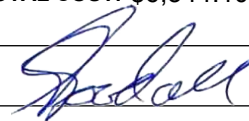
Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$6,344.10

AUTHOR(S): Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo.

SIGNATURE(S):



NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): September 23 to 26, 2014

YEAR OF WORK: 2014

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 551591

PROPERTY NAME: Holy Cross North

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Holy Cross North, tenure # 1027927

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: _____

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 93F

LATITUDE: 53 ° 48 ' 45 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 58 ' 47 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Geoffrey Goodall

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

101 - 1001 W. Broadway Unit 154

Vancouver, BC, V6H 4E4

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

1) Geoffrey Goodall

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

The claims are underlain by andesite flows of the middle Jurassic Hazelton Group which are overlain by upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group rhyolite, rhyodacite and tuff. The rhyolite occurs in a series of three northwesterly trending domes that outcrop between Bentzi Lake and the peak of Holy Cross Mountain. Minor sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Skeena Group and Eocene Endako Group basalts locally cap the older units.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		Holy Cross North, tenure # 1027927	\$6344.10
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:	

Assessment Report

Prospecting Report on the Holy Cross Property

HC North Mineral Claim

**Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 93F15**

**53° 48.5' North Latitude
124° 58.5' West Longitude**

**Owner and Operator:
Geoffrey Goodall**

June 15, 2015

by

**Global Geological Services Inc.
Geoffrey Goodall, B.Sc., P.Geo.
101 – 1001 W. Broadway, Vancouver, BC**

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SUMMARY

The Holy Cross Gold Property consists of a single cell, 206.17 hectare claim, located in the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia. It is located approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George and is readily accessed by a network of forest service and secondary logging roads south from the Village of Fraser Lake, 33 kilometres to the north. A prospecting program was undertaken on the property between September 23 and September 26, 2014. A total of five rock samples were collected, three of which were submitted for geochemical analyses.

The claim area is underlain by andesite flows of the middle Jurassic Hazelton Group which are overlain by upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group rhyolite, rhyodacite and tuff. The rhyolite occurs in a series of three northwesterly trending domes that outcrop between Bentzi Lake and the peak of Holy Cross Mountain. Minor sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Skeena Group and Eocene Endako Group basalts locally cap the older units.

Gold mineralization on the Holy Cross prospect was discovered in 1987 by geologists working for Noranda Exploration. They identified several areas of silicified quartz veined rhyolite with gold concentrations up to 1.0 g/t over 8.5 metres. Other companies, including Kennecott Canada, Cogema Resources and Phelps Dodge Canada, subsequently conducted limited exploration in the vicinity of the prospect. The identification of additional areas of gold mineralization has resulted from increased exploration of the Holy Cross prospect. The 2014 prospecting program identified new areas of moderate to intense argillic alteration typical of epithermal gold mineralized systems. Samples collected from these areas returned anomalous concentrations of pathfinder elements arsenic and antimony while gold concentrations were low.

It is recommended herein to conduct a detailed evaluation of the HC North mineral property to evaluate the extent of epithermal alteration and potential for gold mineralization. Detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys would be useful exploration tools to assist with identifying mineralized zones. A budget of \$20,000 is required to support the initial investigation.

1.0 Introduction

This report documents the results of a prospecting program undertaken on the HC North epithermal gold prospect. A total of five rock samples were collected from argillically altered outcrops exposed throughout the property, three samples were submitted for geochemical analyses. The Holy Cross property is located in central British Columbia and is accessed by a series of logging roads and trails leading south from Fraser Lake.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Holy Cross North property consists of the single cell, 206.17 hectare HC North mineral claim located on map sheet 093F.086 within the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia (Figure 1). The Holy Cross property is located approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George, BC and 33 kilometres south of the Village of Fraser Lake. The claim is centered over a small hill at 53° 48.5' north latitude, 124° 58.5' west longitude, between Bentzi Lake and Holy Cross Mountain (Figure 2).

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE	HECTARES
HC North	1027927	April 29, 2019	206.17

The Holy Cross property is located within a resource development designated area and there are no known Native Land Claims issues. There are logging operations active throughout the region. Pine Beetle infestation has locally destroyed most of the merchantable timber, however regeneration of older logging blocks is ongoing. There are no known environmental concerns. Prior to conducting exploration, a Mineral Exploration permit must be granted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. A Free Use permit will be required from the Ministry of Forests should disturbance of timbered areas exceed the allowance in the MinEx permit.

3.0 Access and Physiography

Access to the Holy Cross North property is provided by a network of logging roads that leave highway 16 east of Fraser Lake. At 36 Kilometre on the Holy Cross Forest Service Road, a branch road leads west onto the HC North claim. The spur road has been deactivated and is not passable by a standard four wheel drive vehicle. It is necessary to walk or use an ATV to access the remaining parts of the property.

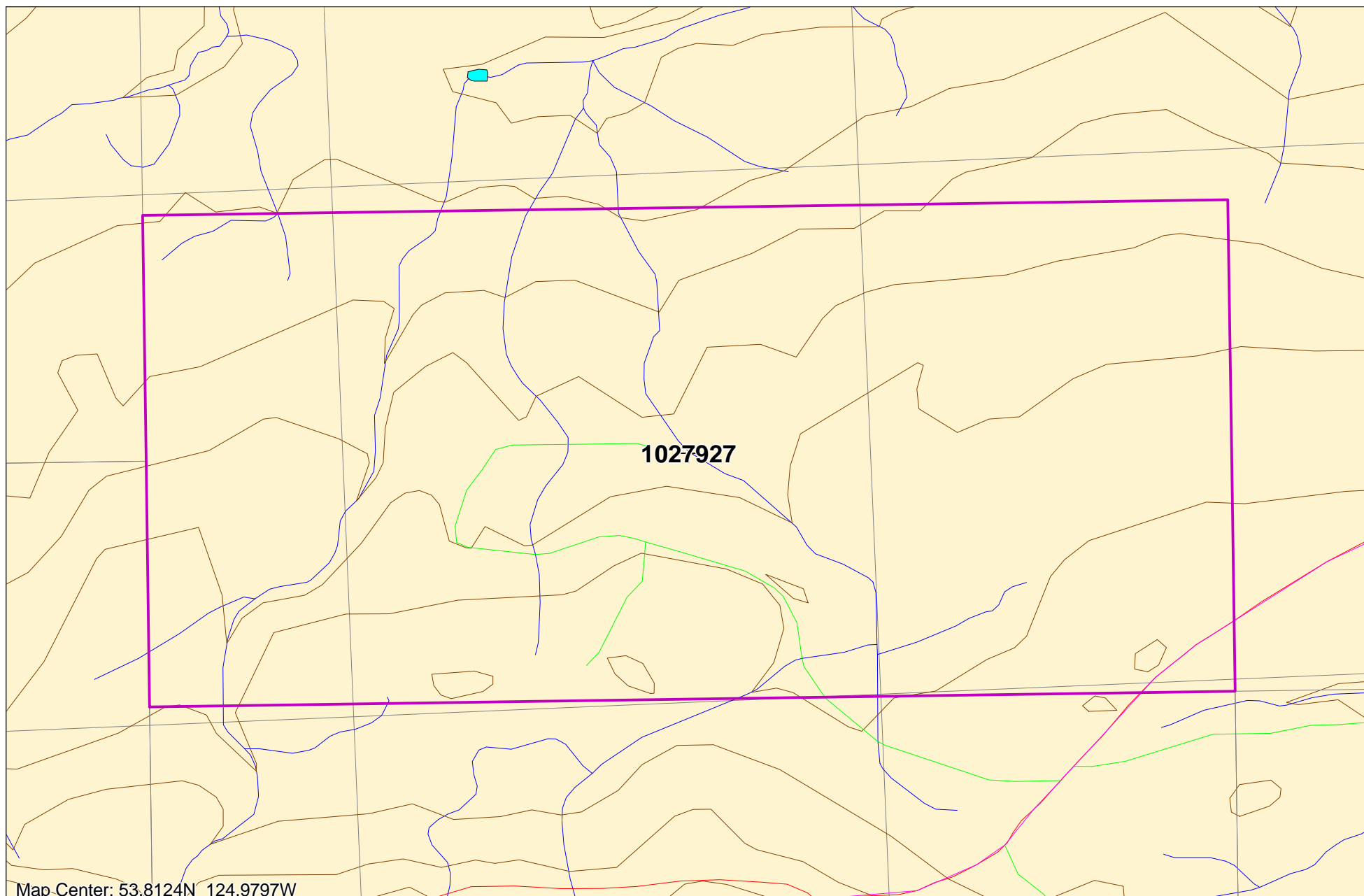
The Holy Cross North property is located within the Interior Plateau region of central British Columbia. The claim covers an area of forested and logged hillsides ranging in elevation from 1150 to 1400 metres, with local ponds and streams draining the hills.



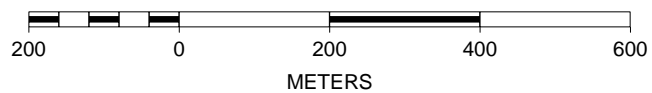
GLOBAL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Figure 1
HOLY CROSS PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

Holy Cross North



SCALE 1 : 10,000



4.0 Exploration History

The Holy Cross prospect was discovered in 1987 by geologists working for Noranda Exploration Company during a reconnaissance exploration program. The original claims were staked after rock samples collected from a rhyolite dome returned anomalous concentrations of gold. Noranda explored the property during 1988-89 with geological mapping, extensive soil sampling, trenching and geophysical surveys (IP, magnetometer). They identified several areas of pervasively silicified, quartz veined rhyolite with anomalous gold concentrations. Trench 1, excavated on silicified rhyolite breccia, returned 1.0 g/t gold over 8.5 metres.

After the Noranda claims lapsed the prospect area was simultaneously staked in 1994 by Kennecott Canada and Cogema Resources, resulting in a claim dispute. Prior to conceding the ground, Kennecott conducted geological mapping and geochemical surveys. During October 1994, Cogema Resources conducted reconnaissance rock and soil sampling. The property was optioned to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada in 1995 who conducted additional geological mapping and geochemical surveys.

Claims covering the original discovery showings as well as a broader zone of highly altered volcanic rocks were staked by this author in February, 2000 and sold to Golden Cross Resources Inc. in 2002. Numerous exploration programs including soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and geophysical surveys were conducted over the subsequent years by Golden Cross. Claims covering the key showings at the Holy Cross property lapsed in 2014 and were acquired by various individuals interested in this relatively unexplored gold mineralized property.

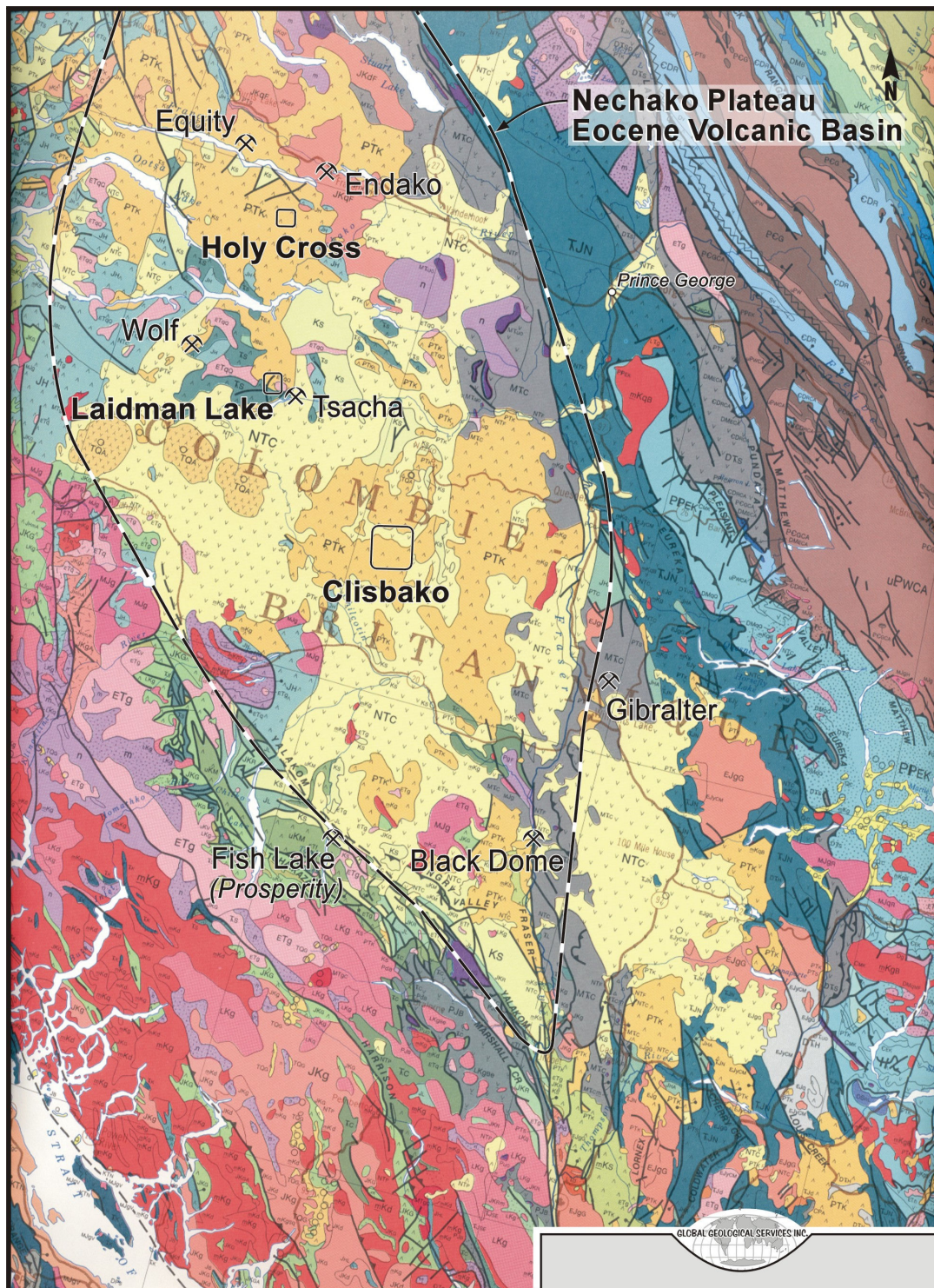
5.0 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The Holy Cross property is situated in the Interior Plateau region of central British Columbia within the Intermontane Belt which locally consists of late Paleozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia Terranes. The Yalakom and Fraser fault systems bound the plateau to the northeast and southwest. A third, northerly fault has been inferred from oil exploration to bisect the plateau. The Anahim Volcanic Belt, which crosses the plateau in an east west direction, is composed of a series of alkaline and peralkaline volcanic centres of Miocene to Quaternary age which young from west to east.

The HC North claim lies centrally in the Stikinia Terrane and hosts three groups of volcanic-sedimentary rocks ranging in age from upper Cretaceous to Miocene. An extensional tectonic event resulted in basin and range style topography. Hydrothermal activities during this period resulted in several localized areas of volcanic-hosted epithermal gold mineralization.

Lane, 1994 describes the Holy Cross property to be underlain by middle Jurassic age Hazelton Group andesite and reworked crystal tuff (Figure 3). These rocks are conformably overlain by Cretaceous Skeena Group chert pebble conglomerate, minor argillite, conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone and Kasalka Group hornblende phric andesite flows. Eocene to Late Cretaceous Ootsa Lake Group maroon flow banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia and andesite unconformably overlie the older rocks in the area. Flat lying Eocene to Oligocene Endako Group andesite and



basalt locally overlies the area. Immediately north of the property, biotite quartz monzonite has intruded and metamorphosed Hazelton Group rocks. Plugs of diorite and gabbro are locally associated with the Endako Group.

5.2 Property Geology

The Holy Cross property is underlain by Mesozoic and Cenozoic volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. Jurassic intermediate volcanic rocks are cut by middle Jurassic intrusions which are unconformably overlain by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and intermediate volcanic flows. These underlying rocks are capped by intermediate to felsic volcanics of the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups.

Banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia, andesite and tuff outcrop on the HC North claim. Previous work has described these rocks as belonging to the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group; however it is possible that they are older, upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group or Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks are overlain by Eocene Endako Group basalt.

The banded rhyolite is dark purple to maroon where unaltered, light purple, tan, buff or cream where argillically altered. They form thin, 1 to 2 mm wide bands, and commonly develop slaty cleavage.

Rhyolite breccias appear to be syn-depositional. They comprise 1 mm to 5 cm angular to subangular fractured fragments of light purple, buff, tan, and cream coloured banded rhyolite in a dark purple-maroon fine grained matrix. They are typically matrix supported where fragments are small and fragment supported where fragments are larger.

Interbedded with rhyolite and volumetrically less important are lapilli and ash tuffs, feldspar porphyritic andesite flows and andesitic tuffs. Lapilli tuffs are associated with the banded rhyolite, rhyolite breccia and feldspar phyric andesite. The lapilli tuffs exhibit a dark purple matrix usually with preferentially clay altered clasts. More significant clay or silica alteration results in a light purple, light green or light grey matrix and clasts.

Andesite is the most common rock type on the Holy Cross property. It is dark purple to grey where unaltered and light purple, tan or cream where clay altered. Ash tuff comprises thin interbeds in the andesite sequence and are light green to light grey in colour, fine grained and locally foliated.

Endako Group basalts are dark grey, blocky and often form steep bluffs. They are locally vesicular olivine phyric with epidote infilling the vesicles. The lapilli tuff is light grey and contains angular lithic fragments up to 2 cm.

6.0 Deposit Types and Styles of Mineralization

Several styles and intensities of alteration have been observed on the Holy Cross property. Argillic alteration is widespread within the Ootsa Lake volcanic rocks and is locally overprinted by 1 cm to 10 metre wide zones of silicification. Areas of secondary brecciation, drusy quartz development in open cavities and quartz healed breccias occur locally within the altered areas.

Banded quartz with jasper and chalcedony veins indicate several episodes of brecciation. Disseminated sulphides, primarily pyrite, vary from 1 to 5% throughout the argillic altered rocks. Minor arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite have also been observed. Gold and silver mineralization is associated with banded, vuggy quartz veinlets and in silicified volcanic rocks.

Samples collected by other explorers from the within the large area of argillic and siliceous altered volcanic rocks near the HC North claim have also returned significant concentrations of gold and pathfinder elements. Sampling by Phelps Dodge to the southwest of the main Holy Cross showing returned 9.6 g/t gold with elevated concentrations of silver (9.4 ppm), antimony (2.4 ppm) and mercury (23 ppb) within a banded grey and white quartz/chalcedony altered rhyolite. A large package of argillic and siliceous altered rhyolite tuff and breccia is mapped by Kennecott Canada (personal communication) along the access road north of the main showings.

7.0 Data Corroboration

This report relies on information collected from numerous sources including Geological Survey of Canada memoirs, BC Geological Survey bulletins, the BC Ministry of Mines database of annual reports, assessment reports and Minfile records and personal knowledge.

8.0 2014 Work Program

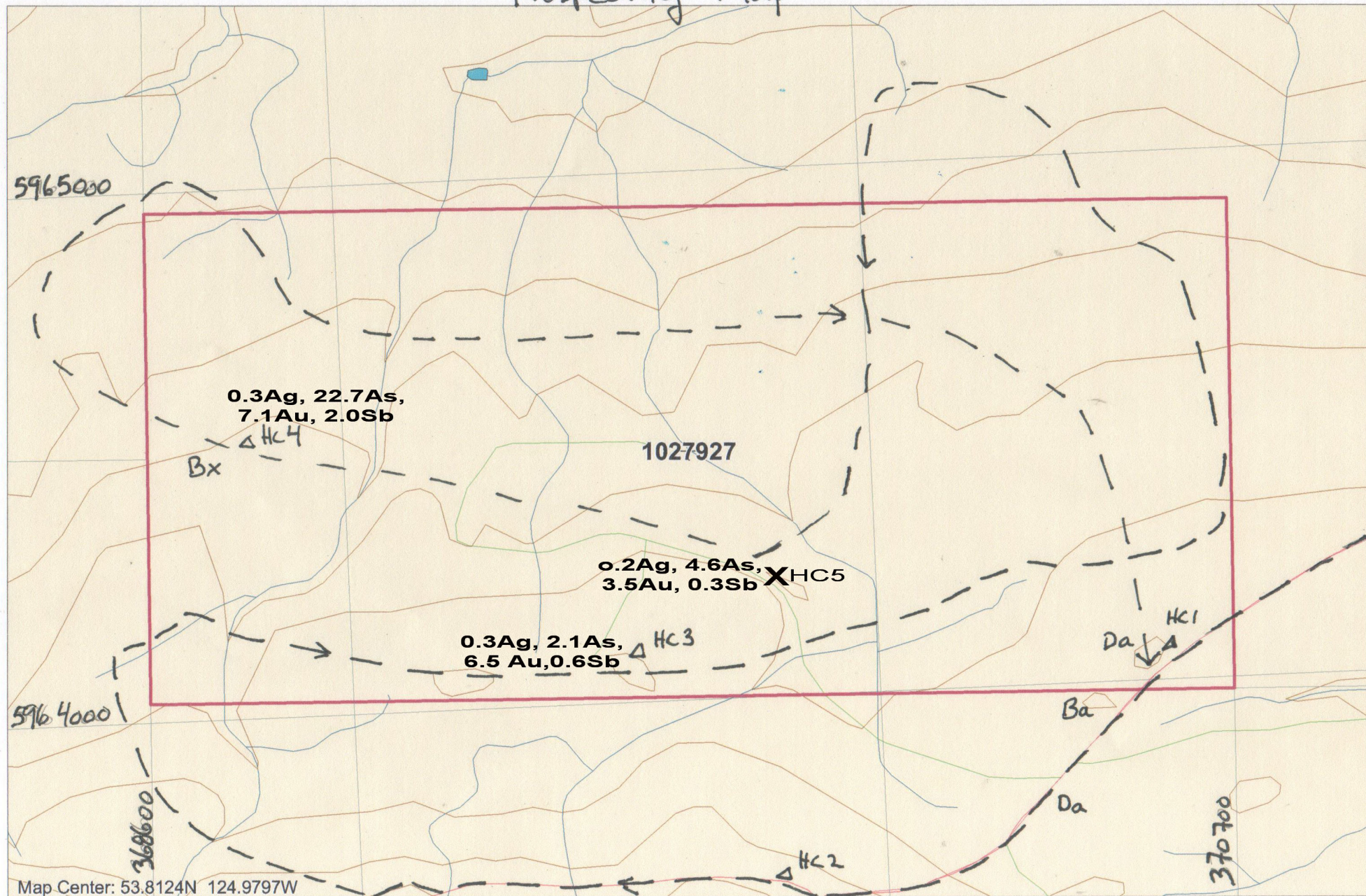
A prospecting program was conducted on the HC North claim by Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo. between September 23 and September 26, 2014. The work program consisted of traverses along the existing logging roads, tracks, slopes and ridge lines across the property. Areas of altered or mineralized rock were noted and rock samples collected for further evaluation. Traverses totaled 8 kilometres. A total of five rock samples were collected and three samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Labs Vancouver, BC for analyses of 36 elements by ICP techniques. Complete results are provided in Appendix II. Figure 4 outlines the traverses and rock sample locations.

9.0 Results

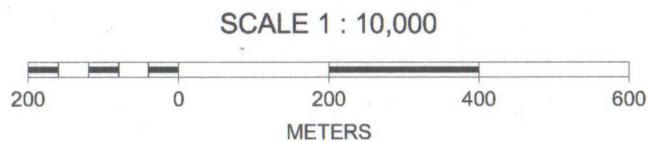
Prospecting throughout the HC North claim identified three zones of previously unrecognized or documented hydrothermal alteration. These areas of altered rhyolite and dacite volcanic rocks most likely form part of the large system of hydrothermally altered rocks that host gold mineralization on the Holy Cross property immediately to the south. Silicification and argillic alteration is most apparent in the felsic volcanic rock units that occur as prominent, resistant knolls and hilltops. Road construction on the north side of Holy Cross Mountain has exposed additional zones of strong epithermal altered rhyolite and dacite and are similar in character to the altered rocks seen on the HC North property.

Holy Cross North

Prospecting Map



Ag=ppm
As=ppm
Au=ppb
Sb=ppm



Δ Hc4 - Rock sample location

Ba - Basalt

Da - Dacite

Bx - Breccia

--- Traverse



Samples descriptions are provided in Appendix I. Complete ICP analytical data is provided in Appendix II. Of the three rock samples from the current prospecting program that were submitted for analysis, sample HC 4 returned anomalous concentrations of pathfinder elements (As 22.7ppm, Sb 2 ppm) as well as elevated concentrations of Mo (79.9 ppm) and Ni (10.2 ppm). This sample was collected from a siliceous, brecciated conglomerate with rounded clasts of black chert within a siliceous groundmass.

10.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

There are several zones of hydrothermal altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host gold mineralization within the Holy Cross mountain region. These prospects represents a high level, low sulphidation epithermal gold system hosted within Ootsa Lake Group rhyolite volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The region has received sporadic exploration since discovery in 1987.

Zones of intense silicification and secondary brecciation within banded rhyolite up to 10 metres wide occur within the volcanic package of rocks exposed on the Holy Cross property. Gold concentrations ranging from 1.0 to 24.02 g/t have been returned from sampling of this mineralized horizon. At least three such areas have been identified to date and the potential for additional prospects to be outlined is considered excellent.

The HC North mineral claim is located approximately one kilometer north of the main Holy Cross showings. Prospecting on this property in 2015 identified three areas of hydrothermally altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks with the potential for hosting gold mineralization. It is believed that these newly discovered zones form part of the overall Holy Cross mineralized complex.

11.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that further exploration be conducted on the HC North property. Such work should entail detailed geological mapping to identify zones of hydrothermal alteration and rock units that are favourable for hosting gold mineralization. Soil and rock geochemical surveys could then be conducted over these prospective areas. Geological mapping and further rock geochemical sampling are warranted to further assess the HC North prospect. A budget of \$20,000 is recommended to support this work program.

11.1 Cost Estimate

Cost estimates for the initial phase of exploration on the HC North mineral claim are provided in the table below.

Proposed Year 1 Exploration Budget

Geological Mapping, Rock and Soil Geochemical Sampling	
Geological mapping - 5 days	3,750
Field Labour – 5 days x two workers	4,500
Geochemical analyses - 100 samples	2,500
Travel Expenses – accommodation, board	2,000


Vehicle Rental and fuel – 5 days	1,400
Airfare – YVR to Prince George, return	1,500
Field Supplies, communications, shipping	2,250
Report preparation, result compilation	2,000
Miscellaneous	<u>100</u>
Total	\$20,000

12.0 Disbursements

A total of \$6,344.10 was spent on the HC North property during the 2015 prospecting program, as tabulated below:

Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo.	5 days - sampling, report writing	\$3,500.00
Drafting		\$700.00
Transportation		\$1,518.75
Accommodation and Board		\$495.00
Analyses		<u>\$130.35</u>
	Total	\$6,344.10

Prepared by:
Global Geological Services Inc.

Per: 

Geoffrey Goodall, B.Sc., P. Geo.
June 15, 2015

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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“Geophysical Report on the Holy Cross Property”; Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, August 1989, Assessment Report Number 19,278.

Savell, M. & Church, C. (1988)

“Geochemical Report on the Holy Cross Property”; Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, December 1988, Assessment Report Number 19,005.

14.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Geoffrey N. Goodall, certify to the following:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 101 – 1001 W. Broadway, Vancouver, BC
2. I am a graduate of the University of BC with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
4. I have been continually engaged in geological work since graduation in 1984.
5. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
6. I am the author of the report titled "Prospecting Report on the Holy Cross Property" dated June 15, 2015



Geoffrey N. Goodall, B.Sc., P.Geo.
June 15, 2015

APPENDIX I
SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

HC North Mineral Claim

2014 Prospecting Program - Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	Project	Sampler	Date	Northing	Easting	Type	Colour	Topo	Remarks
HC1	137	GG	25-Sep-14	5964013	370528	Rock	maroon	Hillside	small outcrop of grey-maroon dacite tuff, tan felsic volcanic in contact
HC2	137	GG	25-Sep-14	5963651	369903	Rock	green	Hillside	green massive andesite, highly magnetic
HC3	137	GG	25-Sep-14	5064015	369586	Rock	grey	Hillside	argillically altered felsic volcanic, locally welded, rusty oxidized wx surface, quartz veinlets
HC4	137	GG	25-Sep-14	5964510	368811	Rock	black	ridge	conglomerate/breccia lies underneath black shale, rounded to angular clasts healed in siliceous groundmass
HC5	137	GG	25-Sep-14	5964252	369895	Rock	grey	Hillside	argillically altered, siliceous rhyolite, light grey, very fine grained, trace pyrite

APPENDIX II
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Global Geological Services Inc.**
101 - 1001 W. Broadway, Unit 154
Vancouver BC V6H 4E4 Canada

Submitted By: Geoffrey Goodall
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: September 29, 2014
Report Date: November 13, 2014
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14003181.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Holy Cross
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 3

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Global Geological Services Inc.
101 - 1001 W. Broadway, Unit 154
Vancouver BC V6H 4E4
Canada

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	3	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
AQ201	3	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	3	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	3	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14003181.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
HC3	Rock	0.59	7.0	8.5	6.2	7	0.3	0.3	<0.1	19	0.65	2.1	6.5	1.3	9	<0.1	0.6	1.1	<2	0.02	0.009
HC4	Rock	1.02	79.9	16.5	7.8	13	0.3	10.2	3.1	261	1.11	22.7	7.1	0.5	17	<0.1	2.0	<0.1	11	0.09	0.019
HC5	Rock	1.56	4.2	3.3	4.6	3	0.2	0.3	0.2	22	0.81	4.6	3.5	1.2	8	<0.1	0.3	0.5	<2	<0.01	0.008

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Global Geological Services Inc.**
101 - 1001 W. Broadway, Unit 154
Vancouver BC V6H 4E4 Canada

Project: Holy Cross

Report Date: November 13, 2014

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14003181.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
HC3	Rock	21	<1	0.02	258	<0.001	3	0.32	0.001	0.21	<0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.6
HC4	Rock	<1	7	0.07	66	<0.001	<1	0.49	0.005	0.07	0.1	0.04	1.2	0.1	0.08	1	<0.5	<0.2
HC5	Rock	16	1	<0.01	232	<0.001	3	0.28	0.002	0.19	<0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	0.23	<1	<0.5	0.4

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Global Geological Services Inc.
101 - 1001 W. Broadway, Unit 154
Vancouver BC V6H 4E4 Canada

Project: Holy Cross
Report Date: November 13, 2014

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN14003181.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC		0.6	7.3	3.1	42	<0.1	1.0	3.5	519	1.83	1.7	<0.5	2.1	28	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	24	0.60	0.045
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		15.7	150.0	153.4	365	2.1	77.1	13.1	891	2.87	45.9	122.9	7.8	71	2.6	8.6	12.2	45	1.12	0.075
STD OXC109	Standard		1.6	33.6	11.8	43	<0.1	81.5	19.7	409	2.95	<0.5	214.0	1.5	158	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	50	0.75	0.110
STD DS10 Expected			14.69	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	43.7	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.49	8.23	11.65	43	1.0625	0.073
STD OXC109 Expected			201																		
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank																				
G1	Prep Blank		0.6	8.5	3.3	48	<0.1	1.0	3.6	519	1.85	1.1	0.8	2.1	29	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	24	0.61	0.044

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	Method Analyte Unit MDL	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
REP G1	QC	7	2	0.48	70	0.087	1	1.11	0.130	0.13	0.1	<0.01	4.2	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS10	Standard	19	55	0.80	363	0.087	7	1.11	0.072	0.35	3.3	0.34	3.1	5.2	0.29	4	1.5	4.8
STD OXC109	Standard	13	61	1.48	61	0.415	3	1.58	0.702	0.42	0.2	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OXC109 Expected																		
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank																	
G1	Prep Blank	7	2	0.48	71	0.091	2	1.10	0.127	0.13	0.1	<0.01	3.8	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2