

Assessment Report:
Prospecting and Geochemistry
Mineral Hill Property
Nicola Mining Division
British Columbia
Canada

NTS 0921/8W

Latitude 50° 20' 23" N; Longitude 120° 22' 50" W

522242, 522243, 522244, 608139

Prepared For:

Reva Resources Corp.
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V6C 3N6

Prepared By:

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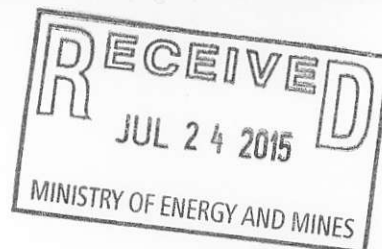
July 23, 2015

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

35,538



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)]: Prospecting and Geochemistry

TOTAL COST: \$8,649.09

AUTHOR(S): A.W. Gourlay

SIGNATURE(S): [Signature]

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5561577 7 July 2015

PROPERTY NAME: MINERAL HILL

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Planet 1, GOLD 7777777, GOLD 7777778
HOLE IN WALL

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: CU, Au, Ag

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

MINING DIVISION: NICOLA

NTS/BCGS: 921/BW

LATITUDE: 50 ° 20 ' 23 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 22 ' 50 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) REVA RESOURCES CORP.

2) REMINGTON RESOURCES INC.

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

1) REVA RESOURCES CORP

2) _____

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

Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastics with minor
sedimentary sections. Quartz veins and mineralization associated with N-NE trending
Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

AR# 25968, 25450, 24923A,
25892, 27409

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			
Silt			
Rock	12 samples analysed by ICP-MS for 36 elements	Planet 1	\$8,689.09
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:			\$8,689.09

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1 Introduction

The Mineral Hill Property (the "Property") is comprised of 4 mineral claims, covering an area of 866.18 hectares, and includes some of the formerly productive veins of the Mineral Hill mining camp.

In June 2015 a surficial exploration program was completed on the Property. The program focused on locating and sampling known showings in the southern half of the Property.

This assessment report was prepared to satisfy assessment requirements by the Mines Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Government of British Columbia.

The Property covers a package of Nicola Group rocks situated between Cache Creek Group sediments and the Penmask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

Development of the mineral zones on the ground covered by the Property was initiated in 1890 with the sinking of an inclined shaft on one of the Stump Lake veins and associated mineralization, which are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults. The veins have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down-dip for 300 metres. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure such as localized arcuate and/or cross structures.

The veins consist of polymetallic quartz sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages, with the quartz massive to weakly banded and metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed sulphide rich bands of layers parallel to vein walls. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite. These are interpreted to be distal to a porphyry system at depth.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

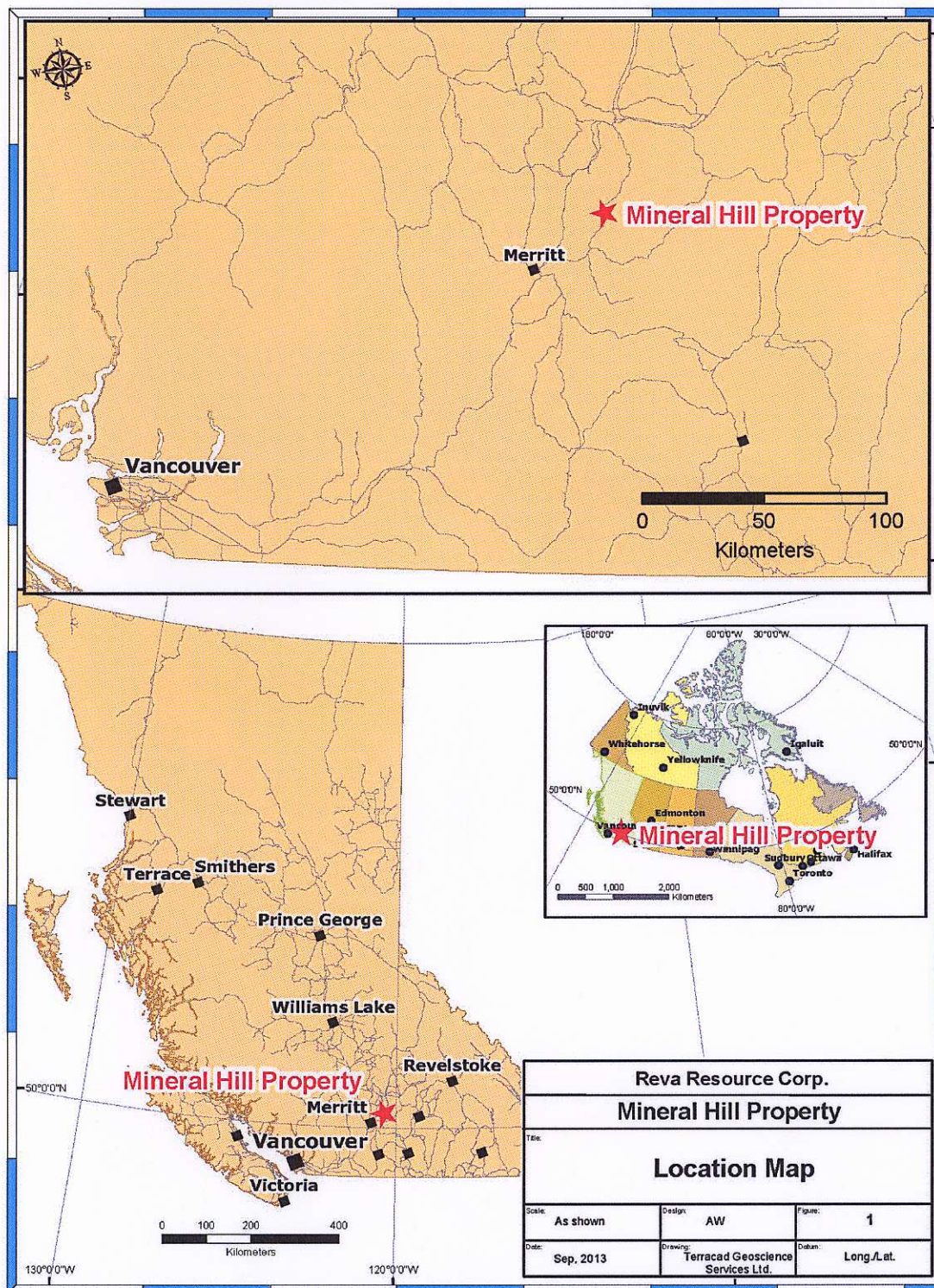
The author has prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of writing. Although the author has no reason to question the accuracy of the information, the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. In writing this technical paper, the author has relied on the truth and accuracy presented to him from the sources listed in the "References" section of this report.

The status of the claims has been confirmed by Mineral Titles Online on July 15, 2015.

3 Property Description and Location

The Property is located in southwestern British Columbia, forty-two kilometres northwest of Merritt, equidistant between Kamloops and Merritt. The Property is located on the east side of Highway 5A, adjacent to and to the south of Stump Lake. Coordinates at the centre of the Property are at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates 686000E, 5578500N using North American Datum (NAD) 83, or 50° 20' 23"N latitude and 120° 22' 50"W longitude.

Figure 1



4 Mineral Tenures

The Property is comprised of 4 mineral claims, covering an area of 866.18 hectares, and includes the formerly productive veins of the Mineral Hill mining camp.

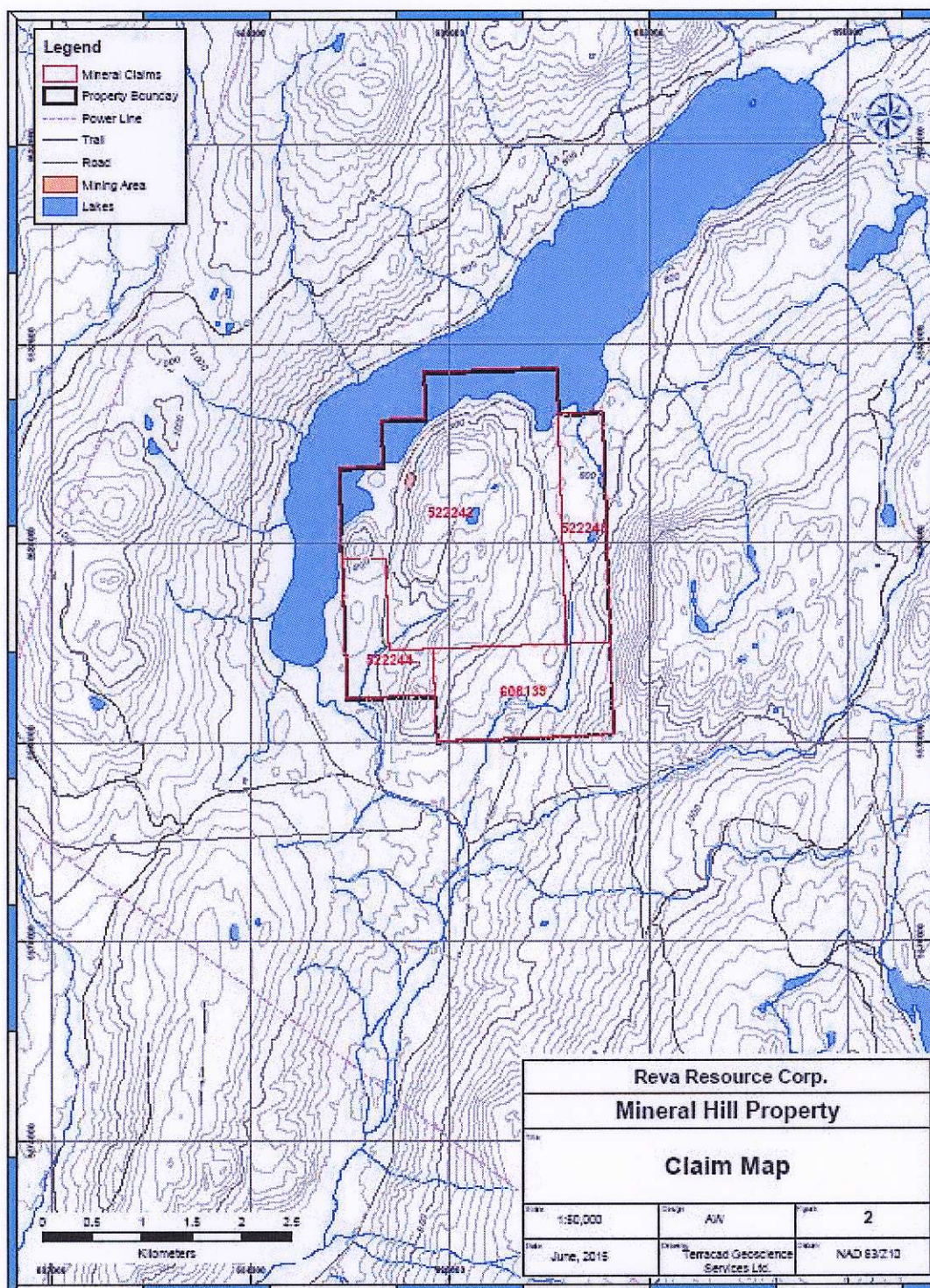
4.1 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website indicates that Reva Resources Corp. ("Reva") is the 100% owner of the above listed 4 mineral claims that comprise the Property.

Table 1 Mineral Tenures held by Reva Resources Corp., Mineral Hill Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Sub Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
522242	Planet 1	107608 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2005/Nov/13	2016/Jul/15	Good	515.53
522243	Gold 7777777	107608 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2005/Nov/13	2016/Jul/15	Good	103.11
522244	Gold 77777778	107608 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2005/Nov/13	2016/Jul/15	Good	82.51
608139	Hole In Wall	107608 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	2009/Jul/17	2016/Jul/15	Good	165.03
Total								866.18

Figure 2



4.2 Underlying Option Agreement

In January 2013, Remington Resources Inc. ("Remington") entered into an agreement with Ian Rozier and David Cohen (the "vendors") to purchase an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property, subject only to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The consideration for the purchase was for Remington to issue separately to each of the vendors 2,000,000 common shares (for an aggregate of 4,000,000 common shares) in the capital of Remington, such shares were subject to a four month hold period under applicable securities law. The Company is obligated to maintain the claims in good standing, either by performing exploration work of sufficient value or by paying cash in lieu.

In September 10, 2013, Remington and Reva entered into an agreement whereby Reva paid Remington \$250,000 for a 50% interest in the Mineral Hill Property, and on closing the parties formed a 50/50 joint venture with the Company acting as operator.

The Property is subject to a 1% NSR payable to Ken Ellerback, a previous vendor of the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Access to the northern portion of the Property is from the Planet road, a dirt road branching northward from Highway 5A, at the southern end of Stump Lake. The Planet Road leads to the area of the formerly productive Stump Lake Mine (ABN Mine), within 500 metres of the southeast shore of Stump Lake and proximal to the northwest boundary of the Property. Secondary roads provide access to most areas of the Property.

5.2 Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C, with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C, and averaging 8°C. On the Property, there may be snow on the ground from December to April, but this would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

5.3 Local Resources

Kamloops, a historic mining centre would be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel, and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airlines and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and, the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is six kilometres east of the Property.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from many small lakes and watercourses on/or draining the property.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Property is well located in terms of infrastructure. All-weather interprovincial Highway 5A bisects the claims and a network of well maintained ranch and logging roads provide good access to all of the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 180 m from Stump Lake. Vegetation is grassland with pine groves and thickets of fir at higher elevations.

The Property covers an area of gentle relief. The wider valley bottoms would provide sufficient areas for processing plant sites, tailings and waste disposal areas.

6 History

The history is related to the ground covered by the Property. In some cases, the designation of "Property" may refer to the property generally referred to during that historical period and may include ground outside the limits of the current Property. For the most part, and in most cases, Property relates to the area of the six major veins included in the Mineral Hill Property.

1890

The Nicola Mining and Milling Company performed the first major development on the property beginning in 1890 with the sinking of the Joshua, Tubal Cain, and King William Shafts. During the same time period, the Star Company sank the Star (Enterprise) and Planet shafts.

1916

Donahue Mines Company Limited began to develop the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins, at which time a mill was constructed.

1929 to 1931

Planet Mines and Reduction Company began work on the Enterprise vein. The shaft was deepened to 320 feet and the crosscut adit was excavated. A mill was constructed and operated from 1929 to 1931.

1931

Nicola Mines and Metals Company acquired the property and continued development work and began production from the Enterprise, Joshua, and Tubal Cain veins.

1937

Nicola Goldfields Limited acquired the property, rebuilt the mill and continued development.

1916 to 1944

Production figures from 1916 to 1944 as compiled by the British Columbia Department of Mines are as follows: 77,605 tons of ore yielding: 8,494 oz. Au; 252,939 oz. Ag; 40,822 lbs. Cu; 2,205,444 lbs. Pb; 367,869 lbs. Zn.

Recovery grades: 0.109 oz/t Au; 3.26 oz Ag; 0.026% Cu; 1.42% Pb; 0.24% Zn.

Production was exclusively from the Enterprise, King William, Tubal Cain and Joshua Veins.

1942 to 1974

Various companies performed work on the Property, including surface work by Stump Lake Mines Limited and Copper Hill Mining and Exploration.

1974

The Property was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:400' by Juniper Mines Limited.

1975 to 1983

Various companies controlled the Property.

1984

Celebrity Energy Corp conducted a program of geological mapping, soil sampling, ground electromagnetic, and ground magnetic geophysics on the southern extent and south of the Property.

1996

An exploration program was completed and covered in part the Property, on claims owned by John Kemp. This program consisted of 12 km² of prospecting, re-sampling all known cuts and adits, stream sediment samples, aerial photo-reconnaissance, 18.75 line-kilometres of grid, and 6.1 line-kilometres of ground Mag/VLF geophysical surveys over the area of the Jenny Long Camp. This area contains numerous workings, shafts, a head-frame, and the remains of a 35 ton mill. Extensive prospecting carried on outside the grid area reportedly resulted in the discovery of numerous old workings consisting of trenches, pits, adits, and shafts.

Lindinger (1996) reports that some highlights of this program were: 0.828 oz/t Au, 2500 ppm Ag, 21% Pb, >0.4% Zn, and 0.15% Cu from a one metre chip of the King William vein located in the north of the property, 0.537 oz/t Au, 8.6 oz/t Ag, .3% Cu, 1.0% Pb, 0.2% antimony from a mineralized quartz vein located on the Jenny Long system in the middle of the property, and 0.588 oz/t Au, 4.1 oz/t Ag, with anomalous lead and molybdenum from a mineralized vein at the

southern edge of the property. Grades up to 0.838 oz/t Au in the -150 mesh and up to 4.50 oz/t Au were realized from the +150 mesh of samples AR13, and JR31, respectively. (AR 24,923).

1997

An exploration program of prospecting and rock sampling program was completed on the G40, G41, G42, G45, G46, 647, 648, 649, G50 mineral claims (within the Mineral Hill Property), on claims owned by John Kemp. Lindinger (1997) reports that the prospecting and rocks sampling program were successful in verifying that there was still economic mineralization remaining at and near the old workings, and that buried mineralization exists south of the known mineralization in areas covered by the G45 to G59 claims. Further work was recommended. (AR 25,450).

1999

A geological mapping and rock sampling program was undertaken on the Enterprise and Enterprise 2 Mineral claims (within the Property). Lindinger (1999), owner of the claims, reported that the geological mapping program was not successful in locating any new significant mineralization. Several structures accompanied by localized alteration and veining with minor mineralization were mapped and strike into overburden covered areas. (AR 25,968).

2001

Lindinger (2001), owner of the claims, reported that a geochemical sampling program of a portion of the Stump Lake tailings revealed that it contained a significant gold resource that was considered to be economically extractable. Heavy media and floatation testing all produce a pyrite rich concentrate that averaged between 17 and 22 g/t gold, with significant silver, lead and zinc values. The overall gold recovery was reported to be around 65% to 70% from the 'run of mine' tailings using heavy media and floatation procedures. The dynamic gravity testing of the tailings using a Knelson concentrator indicated that 10.4% of the contained gold in the tailings could be described as free. By inference about 55% to 60% of the remaining gold was associated with readily separable sulphides. (AR 26,523).

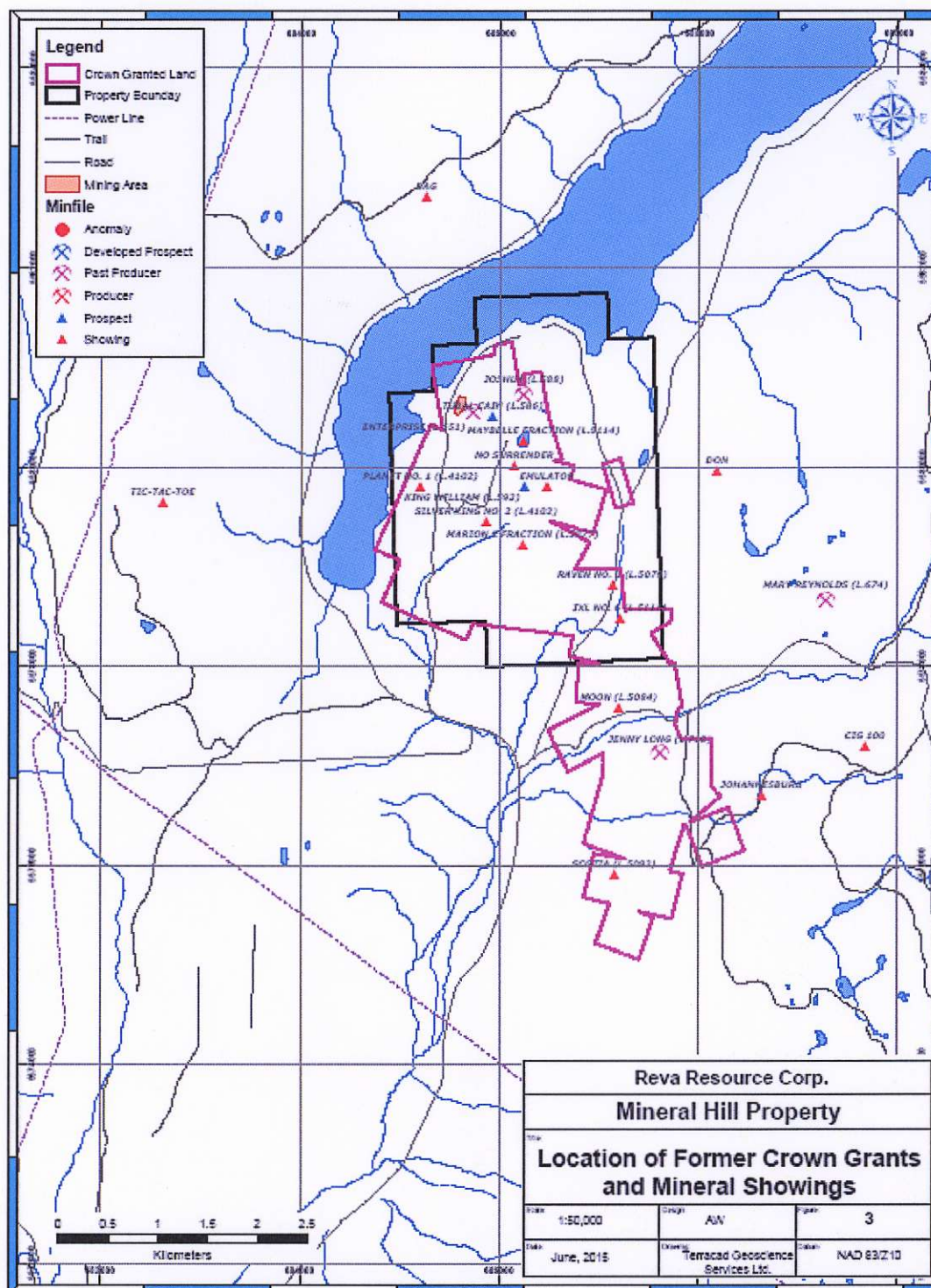
2003

Three lines of Crone Pulse EM survey were conducted across the valley of the Planet property, owned by Guy Delorme. Stephenson (2004), in a conclusion on the results of the survey, reports that it appears from the analysis that the area has potential anomalies that are discernible from the PEM data. (AR 27,409).

2014

A limited program of rock sampling and soil sampling was completed. The rock sampling confirmed historic results. The soil sampling identified areas of weakly anomalous copper values where there is no outcrop, suggesting this may be a useful exploration technique.

Figure 3

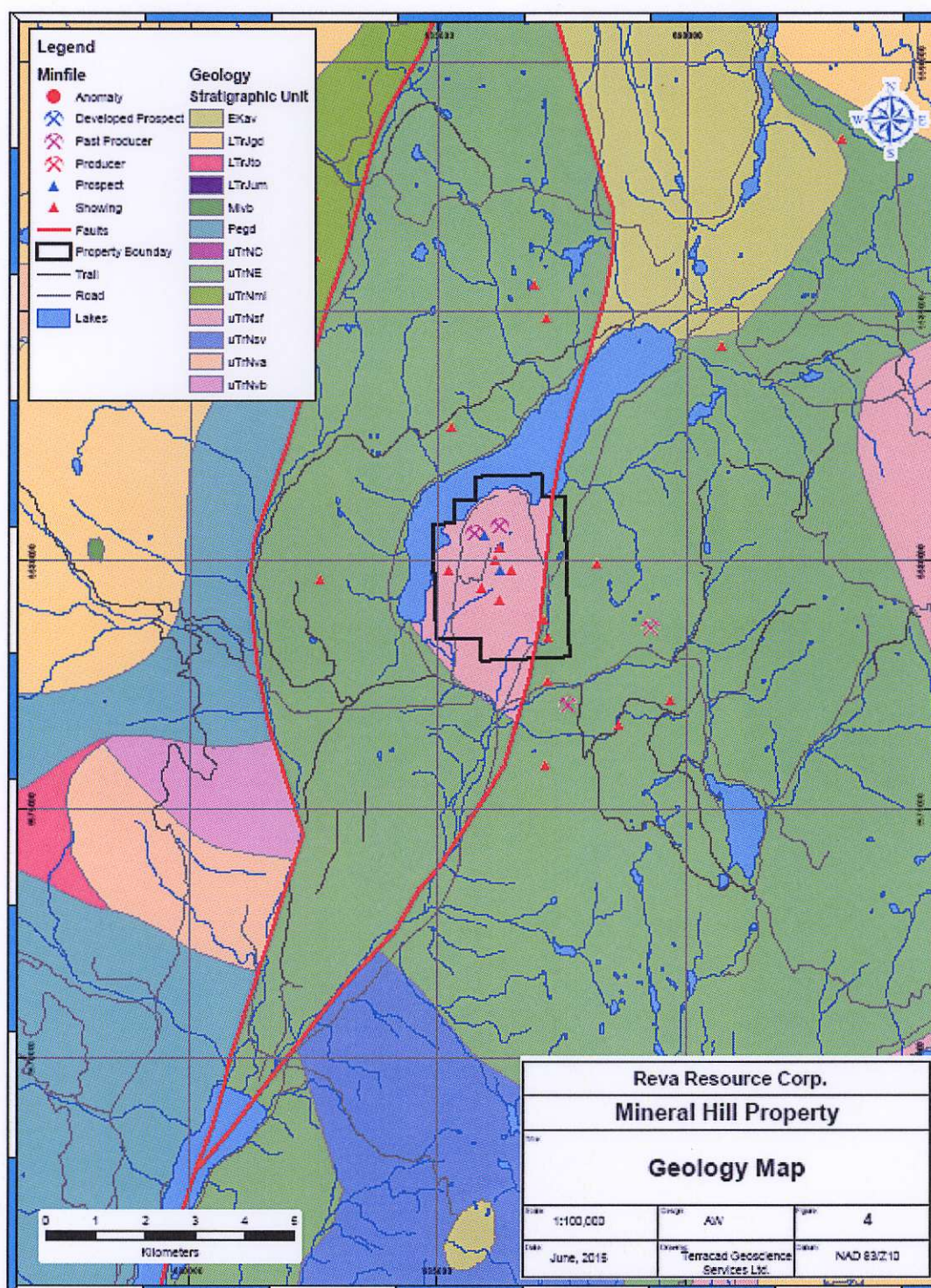


7 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the district has been mapped by W.E. Cockfield of the Geological Survey of Canada on a scale of 1:250,000 and published as GSC Memoir 249 (1947). In the Mineral Hill area, the Property is underlain by Nicola Group volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age. The Nicola Group comprises a succession of volcanic flows and pyroclastics with minor sedimentary sections. Nicola Volcanics are dominantly of intermediate composition, but variations from basalts to rhyolites do occur. Regionally, the Nicola Group is underlain by the Cache Creek Group of Carboniferous to Permian age. The Cache Creek Group is a sedimentary sequence in which argillite predominates. Minor volcanics are interbedded in certain areas and substantial sections of limestone occur in areas to the north. In the Mineral Hill area Cache Creek Group rocks crop out extensively to the east of the claims and as occasional windows to the south. Extensive intrusive bodies cut the older rocks. These bodies are of batholithic size and are assigned to the Coast Intrusives of Jurassic or later age. Granodiorites and related phases predominate.

Figure 4



7.2 Property Geology

Structurally, the Mineral Hill area lies in a synclinal package of Nicola Group rocks situated between Cache Creek Group sediments and the Penmask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

Alteration

All the exposed lithologies have undergone lower greenschist metamorphism giving the rock a greenish cast due to chloritization of the mafic minerals (mostly hornblende). There are however, several structurally controlled hydrothermally altered zones found in the mapped area. These zones are associated with the north-northwest striking steeply east dipping structures and to a lesser degree with easterly trending zones. These alteration zones are characterized by bleaching of the host rock to a pale tan colour due to pervasive ankerite alteration.

Shears with this alteration zone often contain green fuchsitic (?) mica that weathers to malachite-like green. The more intense zones, often occurring at the intersection of the two dominant mineralized trends contain carbonate and quartz breccia veining.

Alteration adjacent to most veins is typically a carbonate-pyrite+/-mica assemblage and varies locally; the width of bordering alteration appears to be directly associated with the degree of vein mineralization and/or width of the vein. At a localized King William vein exposure of a ~1 cm wide well mineralized vein with galena, chalcopryite, pyrllite, and sphalerite, the alteration zone is about 2.1 metre wide; at the Enterprise, the bleached alteration envelope in the underground workings appears generally quite thin.

Structure

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults. With numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the alteration and mineralization controls were established. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures. The large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings fits this structural picture. Here, the ore is localized on an arcuate section of vein which would tend to open with north-south strike slip movement to form a wider, mineralized section.

Geological mapping by Juniper Mines in 1974 concluded that controls for vein quartz and mineralization are not at all clear from the data at hand. Reportedly, from the distribution of stoped area in the northern workings that the structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments. Examples of this include the southern Enterprise-King William section where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not. Similarly on the Tubal Cain system the northerly trending (western) splay is a largely barren shear

while the north-northwesterly trending branch to the east makes some ore. This ore distribution suggests that the main regional shear structure may have a northerly trend and a sinistral movement causing areas of low pressure and vein formation on related tensional structures.

8 Deposit Types

The veins at Mineral Hill consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages that are mesothermal to epithermal in character. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite, with small amounts of bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold. Quartz is massive to weakly banded, milky white with metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed, sulphide rich bands of layers parallel to vein walls.

9 Mineralization

Mineral Hill Property Veins

"Most of the major veins in the camp are northerly trending, dip steeply east, and are less than a metre in average width, although vein widths of two or three metres have been reported (Dodd, 1887; Thompson, 1917). They have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down dip for 300 meters." "...and weak chlorite alteration penetrative foliation, apparently associated with localized shears, since this fabric is not widespread in the area."

Veins exposed near the Joshua Shaft strike north-northeast and dip about 50°E. Alteration here is iron carbonate with abundant green mica. At some localities multiple veins 5 to 10 centimetres wide are oriented parallel to prominent north and northwest trending fractures and joints. Similarly oriented veins with associated iron carbonate and green mica alteration are exposed near the Planet workings.

Early in the development of the camp the Enterprise, No Surrender and King William veins were recognized to be controlled by the same northerly trending structure (Cockfield, 1948). As suggested by Moore (1989), "The orientation of these and other veins in the camp is subparallel, or conjugate to prominent fractures and faults, such as the early Tertiary Quilchena fault, which suggests that they formed during, or soon after, regional brittle faulting in an extensional tectonic environment."

The Enterprise and King William structures were originally explored as separate properties. The Enterprise vein was initially developed from surface by an inclined shaft sunk along the vein for 97 metres. An adit driven from near the bottom of the shaft intersected the Tubal Cain and the Joshua veins. All three veins were drifted on extensively on this level designated as the 320 level.

Six principal veins are known, each of which has received development. These are the Enterprise, King William, Joshua, Tubal Cain, Planet, and the Silver King.

Enterprise Vein

Most of the development on the vein was below the 320 level where an internal shaft was sunk to below the 900 foot level, from which levels and drifts were driven at the 440, 550, 675, and the 800 foot levels. The Enterprise vein as exposed in these workings varies in width; at the 320 level it is from 30 to 100 cm wide, the unstopped areas it is only about 30 cm wide with considerable pinching and swelling.

The vein is quite continuous over its exposed length. The strike is variable, generally about 350° with variations from 40° to 80°.

King William Vein

The vein strikes N20°W and dips 80°E where opened up by a shaft at an elevation of 884 metres. Levels exist at 40 and 100 feet, and stoping on a hanging-wall split was carried to the surface. The quartz vein is 31 to 91 cm wide at the shaft, the greater width being related to the above-mentioned splitting. Immediately south of the shaft, a car-load of ore was mined from a nine metre cut to an average depth of 2.55 metres. In the cut the vein averages 46 cm in width.

240 metres northerly from the King William is an open-cut on the No Surrender claim, which is very likely on the same vein. In this cut a 9.1 metre vein length is exposed with a steep northerly dip; in the north end of the cut the strike is N15°W and in the south end N25°W. A parallel vein 20 cm wide occurs approximately 1 m in the foot-wall.

Joshua Vein

The Joshua Vein lies some 250 meters to the east of the Tubal Cain. It is a northerly striking structure with a steep easterly dip. It has been developed by a shaft and various levels to a depth of 228 metres. It is also connected to the 320 level crosscut from the Enterprise workings which cut the Joshua vein just above the Joshua 400 foot level.

On the 320 level the vein has been drifted on for about 300 meters. The structure is very continuous throughout this length but widths are narrow. Widths up to 1.1 meters were noted but most of the structure averages 0.3 meters or less. On the north end of the 320 level a length of about 35 meters has been stoped in one area. In the development to the south the vein seems to weaken in width and sulphide content although continuity is still good. Also in the drift to the south the vein has been displaced to the west a few meters by low angle faults at two points. The faults seem to have been readily solved by the mine staff and the displaced vein was picked up with a minimum of dead work.

Tubal Cain Vein

The Tubal Cain vein lies some 250 metres to the east of the Enterprise vein. The vein strikes N20°W and dips 65° to 80° to the east near the surface, and splits at depth into two branches which diverge to the south. One of these branches is the almost vertical extension of the vein at surface, and the other, the more easterly, has an average dip of 75° to the east and a north-northwesterly strike. A shaft is reported

to be 52 metres deep with a short level at the 18 metre depth. An adit driven to intersect the vein is 33.5 metres long.

The vein in this adit varies in widths from 0.6 to 0.9 metres in a number of shoots, usually not more than 6.1 metres long between which widths may be 0.25 metres or less; one swelling in the vein near the shaft reaches a maximum of 1.5 metres. The sulphide content is consistently low. The wallrocks are strongly altered and shearing is fairly strong. An andesite dyke follows the vein throughout the length of the adit and crosses the vein three times; this dyke follows down on the steeper branch of the vein.

Various workings explored the upper part of the vein. The best exposures are on the Enterprise 320 cross-cut level. On this level the western branch of the vein is a strong zone of shearing but of very little vein filling. About 325 metres of drifting has developed this structure but no sections have been stoped.

Planet Vein

Located some 850 metres southwest of the Enterprise workings the Planet Vein, as seen only and close to the shaft, strikes N30°E and dips 80°E. The shaft is reported to be about 30.5 metres deep. A zone of alteration, 1.4 metres wide, contains a hanging-wall band of quartz 33 cm to 46 cm wide as well as two stringers. In the shaft and 3.3 metres south of the collar the vein is narrow, and the quartz pinches down locally to a width of 20 cm.

West and southwest of the Planet shaft are two veins which dip north-easterly. On the northerly of these a 3.3 metre shaft discloses irregular quartz to a maximum width of 81 cm and a minimum width of 25 cm, containing sporadic sulphide mineralization.

Silver King Vein

On the Silver King claim is a vein which strikes N20°E and dips 60°E upon which a small shaft has been sunk. An alteration zone 1.3 to 2.6 metres wide or more, is poorly exposed. The vein is five cm in width with an additional few stringers in the zone. Mineralization is weak and the quartz contains rock fragments.

10 Exploration

10.1 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

A total of 12 rock samples were collected from dumps at or near old shafts on the Mineral Hill Property. Sample locations are marked in Figure 5, results are marked on Figure 6, complete descriptions are found in Appendix 3 and the Certificate of Analysis is found in Appendix 4.

10.3 Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the 2014 exploration program at the Mineral Hill Property.

Andrew Gourlay Consulting Geologist

Ian Rozier Consulting Geologist

11 Drilling

No drilling has been reported on the Property.

12 Sampling Method and Approach

12.1 Sample Methods for Rock Samples

Rock samples were located using a Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS). Rock samples were collected using a rock hammer; collected rock was placed into a thick plastic rock sample bag. A tag with a unique sample number was placed in the bag and the sample number was written on the bag with a permanent marker. A sample description including sample number, easting, northing, sample type, metallic minerals present, sampler and a brief description of each sample were noted. Flagging tape with this identifying number was also placed at the sample site in the field.

12.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The samples were delivered to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories Canada ("Veritas") in Vancouver, BC for sample preparation and for assay. Veritas has achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. The author is not aware of any relationship between Veritas and the issuer.

Upon receipt at Veritas, rock samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 0.25g and treated to a 4-Acid digestion by being heated in HNO₃-HClO₄-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS for 36 elements including Cu, Mo & Ag to low detection limits.

Acme provides comprehensive in-house quality control using numerous blanks, standards and pulp duplicates to test for any potential contamination.

12.3 Historical Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No descriptions of the historic sampling methods, approach or security measures are reported. The historic exploration was supervised by recognized professionals and would have met industry standards at that time.

Figure 5

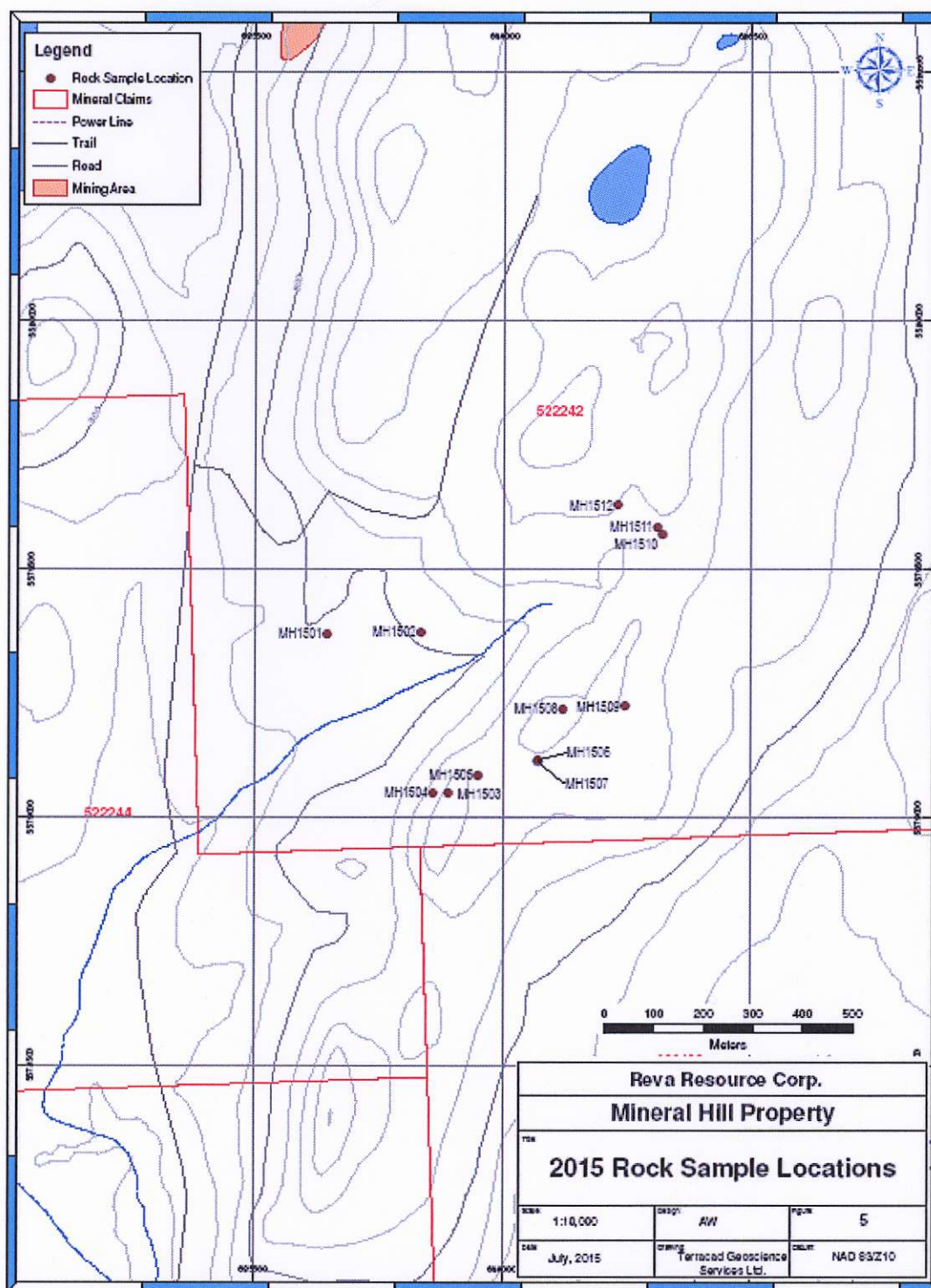
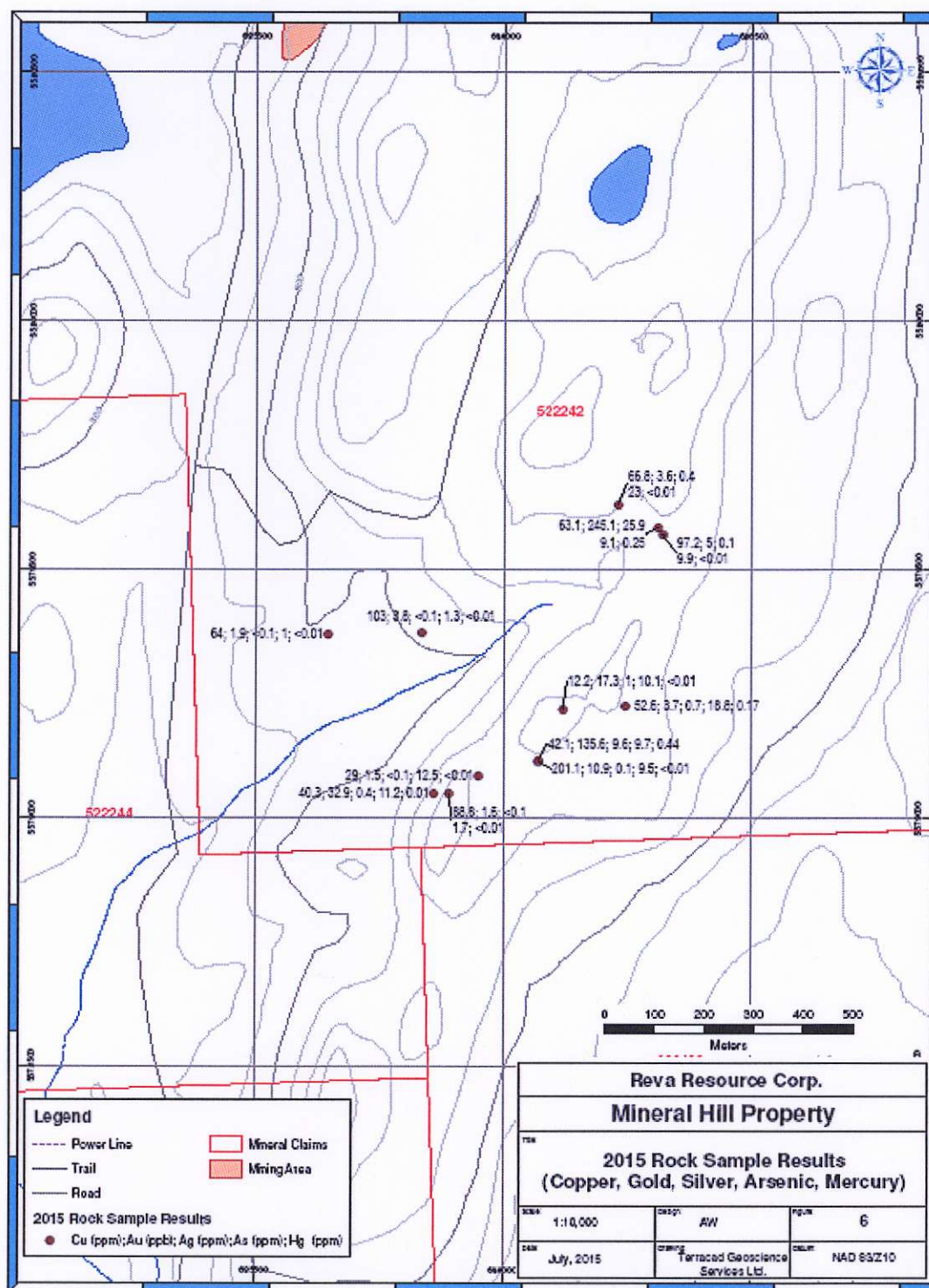


Figure 6



13 Adjacent Properties

The author has been unable to verify the information contained in this section. The description of mineralization on the adjacent property is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

On the Jenny Long property, situated about 4,000 metres southeast of the Enterprise vein and to the south of the Property, a 35 ton per day mill as operated for a short time by the Kootenay Nevada Company. No production figures are available.

An 85 metre shaft was sunk on a vein averaging less than 74 cm wide with local widths of 1.8 metres. Although vein widths were narrow and grades erratic, some wider and higher grade sections do occur. Some stoping has been done on the vein from workings on the 65, 165, and 265 foot levels.

A sample taken by Rayner in 1983 40 metres north of the shaft reportedly returned an assay of 0.329 oz/t Au, 5.12 oz/t Ag, 1.88% Pb, 0.20% Zn, and 0.015% WO₃.

14 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2015 surface program focused on collecting rock samples from sites of polymetallic Au-Ag+-Cu veining, in the southern portion of the property. Rock sampling has confirmed historic results; these may be indicative of a hidden porphyry system on the Property.

15 Recommendations

A two phase program of exploration and development is recommended for the Mineral Hill Property.

Initially, all available previous exploration data on the ground covered by the Property should be compiled in order to determine priority areas for initial exploration.

The first phase of the field exploration program would be comprised of a trial MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) soil survey over the area covered by the 2014 soil sampling survey. The MMI soil geochem method should result in more definitive anomaly soil characteristics than the conventional method of soil survey, in that the anomalies would appear in soils over weathered/transported material and would appear very sharp and directly above or up-dip from mineralization. Thus, a narrow anomaly would be interpreted as vein mineralization, whereas a widespread anomaly may be indicative of a mineralized intrusive.

In conjunction with the MMI soil survey, a VLF-EM survey over the same area would provide information as to structure/vein orientation. A comparison of the resulting VLF-EM anomalies with the MMI anomalies should provide a geochemical/geophysical signature over prime target areas. Areas of broader MMI anomalies with corresponding VLF-EM anomalies may represent zones of increased structural disruption and/or shallower depth to an underlying porphyry. Property wide geological mapping should also be completed. These trial surveys are estimated to cost \$116,600.00.

Subject to positive results of the trial MMI/VLF-EM surveys, strike extensions of the known veins into areas of cover would be covered by MMI sampling and VLF-EM surveys. Priority targets identified by the

extended surveys would then be drill tested. It is estimated that the additional geochemical/geophysical surveys and drill testing would cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Mineral Hill Property Budget Estimate

Phase I: Trial Geochemical/Geophysical Surveys

Compilation of data	\$ 15,000.00
MMI Soil Survey	\$ 30,000.00
Assay costs; 100 samples @ \$30.	\$ 3,000.00
Geological mapping	\$ 20,000.00
VLF-EM Survey	\$ 20,000.00
Field Expenses	\$ 8,500.00
Engineering and Supervision	\$ 9,500.00
Contingencies	<u>\$ 10,600.00</u>
	\$ 116,600.00

16 References

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Mtonline - BC Government on-line information

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Qualifications of Author

Andrew W. Gurlay, B.Sc. Geology, P. Geo.

1037 Grafton Road

Bowen Island, B.C.

V0N 1G2

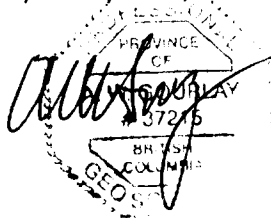
604-947-0130

Email: andrewwgurlay@shaw.ca

I, Andrew Gurlay, of Bowen Island, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self employed, consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree from the University of British Columbia in 1977.
3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I have worked as a geologist for over 35 years since my graduation from university. I have worked as an exploration geologist since graduation on a wide variety of deposit types, including epithermal to mesothermal precious metal vein systems and copper – gold porphyry systems. I have worked on projects in North America, South America, Southeast Asia and Asia.
5. I personally conducted the 2015 prospecting and sampling program on the Mineral Hill Property.

Dated the 23rd day of July 2015, Bowen Island, B.C.



Appendix 2. Statement of Expenditures

Mineral Hill Property; Prospecting and Geochemistry

Wages and Fees:

Consulting Geologist	2 days @ \$600/day	June 17 & 18	\$ 1,200.00
Consulting Geologist	2 days @ \$750/day	June 17 & 18	\$ 1,500.00

Other Expenses:

Budget Truck Rental		\$ 396.00
Accommodations		\$ 500.25
Field Supplies		\$ 103.62
Food		\$ 95.37
Rock Analyses		\$ 348.15
Planning; Consulting Geologist	2 Days @ \$600/day	\$ 1,200.00
Report; Consulting Geologist	2 Days @ \$600/day	\$ 1,200.00
Report; Consulting Geologist	0.75 Days @ \$750/day	\$ 562.50
Drafting		\$ 236.25
Office Overhead (15%)		\$ 1,101.32
Total Expenses		\$ 8,443.46
PAC Withdrawal		\$ 245.63
Total		\$ 8,689.09

Appendix 3. Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Mineral Hill Property 2015
Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Lithology	Modifier	Description
MH1501	685645	5579370	1010	Andesite	OTC	Mg Tr Nicola volcanics, med green, wk to mod Ch alt'n, wk Fe stain, no visible SUS, weathers grey
MH1502	685835	5579375	975	Andesite	OTC	Tr Nicola volcanics, med green, med Ch alt'n, wk Fe stain, ?irregular Va fragments to 3cm size in vfg matrix?
MH1503	685890	5579050	970	Andesite	OTC	Tr Nicola volcanics, med green, med Ch alt'n, <5% Qz vnlts, <1mm, rare open spaces with Qz xlt's, <1% Py assoc vnlts
MH1504	685860	5579050	995	Qtz Vn	Float	Old pit, white Qz with weak Fe stain
MH1505	685950	5579085	975	Andesite	Float	Tr Nicola volcanics, subcrop?, weakly sheeted Qz vnlts, 1cm QV, hosted in fg volcanics, no visible SUS
MH1506	686070	5579115	980	Qtz Vn	Float	Old trench bearing 140, Qz float, white, blebs of Py 1 to 3mm size, weak Fe stain
MH1507	686070	5579115	980	Andesite	Float	Old trench bearing 140, Va float, fg, med green, wk Ch alt'n, 2-3% Py assoc frx and vnlts
MH1508	686120	5579220	990	Qtz Vn	Float	White Qz Vn from waste pile, strong Fe stain
MH1509	686245	5579225	980	Qtz Vn	Float	Uprooted tree, msv white Qz, wk to mod Fe stain, no visible SUS,
MH1510	686320	5579570	980	Andesite	Float	grey weathering, green fresh surface, hairline to 1mm white Qz vnlts, no visible SUS, from waste pile*
MH1511	686310	5579585	985	Qtz Vn	Float	White Qz, tr Py, weak fe stain, strong Fe stain and Fe Ox on frx, from waste pile*
MH1512	686230	5579630	945	Andesite	OTC	Tr Nicola volcanics, wk sheeted Qz vnlts, no visible SUS, altd to lt brown-pink, weathers light brown

* old pit at 686310E, 5579580N

Appendix 4. Rock Sample Analyses: Certificate of Analysis



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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Reva Resources Corp.
501 - 837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3N6 CANADA

Submitted By: Andrew Gourlay
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: June 22, 2015
Report Date: July 10, 2015
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15001518.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: MINERAL HILL
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 12

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return
RTRN-RJT Return

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	12	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
AQ200	12	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	12	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	12	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: Reva Resources Corp.
501 - 837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3N6
CANADA

CC:



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. Bureau Veritas 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.



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Vancouver BC V6C 3N6 CANADA

Project: MINERAL HILL
Report Date: July 10, 2015

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15001518.1

	Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200		
					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	0.1	2	0.01
MH 1501	Rock		1.00	0.2	64.0	1.1	67	<0.1	8.5	19.1	743	3.00	1.0	1.9	0.2	85	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	71	1.36	0.120		
MH 1502	Rock		1.16	0.5	103.0	1.3	52	<0.1	17.2	21.6	628	2.98	1.3	3.8	0.3	81	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	88	1.57	0.110		
MH 1503	Rock		0.88	0.2	88.8	1.1	47	<0.1	8.3	15.9	605	2.65	1.7	1.6	0.3	137	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	80	3.28	0.171		
MH 1504	Rock		0.91	0.7	40.3	82.3	56	0.4	6.3	3.8	979	1.23	11.2	32.9	<0.1	55	1.3	0.5	<0.1	23	2.41	0.011		
MH 1505	Rock		0.93	0.8	29.0	4.0	66	<0.1	10.3	19.2	1042	4.70	12.5	1.5	0.8	109	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	134	4.69	0.137		
MH 1506	Rock		0.58	0.6	42.1	743.7	101	9.6	21.0	3.4	544	0.88	9.7	135.6	<0.1	89	2.7	5.2	2.5	4	1.82	0.006		
MH 1507	Rock		1.10	1.2	201.1	5.3	53	0.1	13.8	24.4	728	3.55	9.5	10.9	0.4	134	0.1	0.1	<0.1	71	2.06	0.180		
MH 1508	Rock		1.26	0.2	12.2	4.0	28	1.0	291.1	21.5	2607	2.66	10.1	17.3	<0.1	357	0.2	0.2	<0.1	46	8.84	0.024		
MH 1509	Rock		1.36	1.6	52.6	36.4	75	0.7	26.8	12.4	1062	3.23	18.8	3.7	0.3	434	0.9	8.1	<0.1	53	10.71	0.065		
MH 1510	Rock		0.92	1.8	97.2	6.8	37	0.1	15.0	15.7	785	2.42	9.9	5.0	0.4	154	0.2	0.3	0.1	66	5.66	0.149		
MH 1511	Rock		0.92	0.5	63.1	371.2	392	25.9	4.8	1.2	1078	0.74	9.1	245.1	<0.1	23	10.3	3.4	0.1	4	0.66	0.011		
MH 1512	Rock		1.07	0.2	66.8	11.8	47	0.4	286.3	37.1	1219	4.39	23.0	3.6	0.2	426	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	81	5.99	0.070		



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Report Date: July 10, 2015

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Page: 2 of 2

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15001518.1

	Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200			
					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	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
MH 1501	Rock		3	11	1.52	454	0.210	<20	2.03	0.055	0.90	<0.1	<0.01	3.7	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1502	Rock		2	41	1.88	378	0.208	<20	2.16	0.041	0.90	<0.1	<0.01	4.0	<0.1	0.06	5	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1503	Rock		4	15	1.31	273	0.194	<20	1.54	0.029	0.93	<0.1	<0.01	2.9	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1504	Rock		<1	4	0.31	29	0.001	<20	0.10	0.004	0.02	<0.1	0.01	2.3	<0.1	0.06	<1	<0.5	0.2		
MH 1505	Rock		4	24	2.09	82	0.132	<20	3.00	0.033	0.41	0.1	<0.01	10.4	<0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1506	Rock		<1	5	0.88	6	<0.001	<20	0.02	0.003	<0.01	>100	0.44	0.2	<0.1	0.26	<1	<0.5	4.7		
MH 1507	Rock		5	11	1.49	38	0.148	<20	1.88	0.034	0.07	0.6	<0.01	5.0	<0.1	0.22	5	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1508	Rock		1	344	7.16	24	0.002	<20	1.11	0.002	0.01	<0.1	<0.01	8.7	<0.1	0.05	2	<0.5	0.7		
MH 1509	Rock		3	6	5.24	223	0.001	<20	0.26	0.003	0.08	<0.1	0.17	3.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1510	Rock		4	20	1.03	70	0.111	<20	1.42	0.043	0.14	0.2	<0.01	5.3	<0.1	0.09	3	<0.5	<0.2		
MH 1511	Rock		1	4	0.28	56	<0.001	<20	0.04	0.002	0.03	0.2	0.25	0.4	<0.1	0.08	<1	<0.5	14.8		
MH 1512	Rock		2	335	6.19	27	0.008	<20	2.85	0.001	0.13	<0.1	<0.01	16.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2		



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15001518.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	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
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP ROCK-VAN	QC		0.8	2.3	1.3	29	<0.1	1.9	3.5	446	1.71	1.1	2.0	2.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	0.62	0.040
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		14.7	150.2	150.5	364	1.8	72.9	12.2	880	2.74	43.4	217.3	7.4	69	2.4	7.8	11.6	43	1.03	0.078
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		1.5	680.3	13.4	28	0.2	366.5	49.0	390	20.19	10.5	47.6	9.4	4	<0.1	0.3	0.2	284	0.03	0.028
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 OREAS45EA Expected			1.39	709	14.3	28.9	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	9.1	53	10.7	3.5	0.02	0.2	0.26	303	0.036	0.029
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																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		1.6	3.5	1.4	29	<0.1	1.0	3.6	466	1.68	0.7	1.5	2.2	26	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	22	0.58	0.037
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank																				
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		0.9	2.4	1.4	29	<0.1	2.0	3.7	456	1.74	0.9	1.4	2.2	31	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	0.63	0.043



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Client: Reva Resources Corp.
501 - 837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3N6 CANADA

Project: MINERAL HILL
Report Date: July 10, 2015

Page: 1 of 1

Part: 2 of 2

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15001518.1

		Method	AQ200																
		Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																			
REP ROCK-VAN	QC		6	3	0.40	62	0.078	<20	0.90	0.081	0.08	<0.1	<0.01	2.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																			
STD DS10	Standard		17	53	0.76	413	0.078	<20	1.02	0.069	0.33	3.0	0.30	2.8	5.0	0.28	4	2.1	4.6
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		7	794	0.10	136	0.095	<20	3.10	0.022	0.05	<0.1	0.01	76.4	<0.1	<0.05	11	0.7	<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 OREAS45EA Expected			6.57	849	0.095	148	0.0875		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	11.7	0.6	0.07
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																			
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		5	2	0.43	57	0.074	<20	0.85	0.075	0.08	<0.1	<0.01	2.1	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank																		
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		6	4	0.41	65	0.080	<20	0.91	0.080	0.08	<0.1	<0.01	2.5	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2