BRITISH COLUMBIA
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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)]: Diamond Drilling **TOTAL COST:** $306,631.12

AUTHOR(S): Gordon P. Leask, P.Eng. **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Mine Permit #MX-5-770 Feb 17, 2014 **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5553993 / 07 May 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Monroe

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 980321 (Monroe 1)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Lead, Zinc, Silver, Copper, Antimony, Tungsten

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082GSW035 (Fors)

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele **NTS/BCGS:** 082G.031

LATITUDE: 049 ° 21 ' 59.42 " **LONGITUDE:** 115 ° 52 ' 07.64 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Eagle Putt Ventures Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2300 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 2K3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Sonoro Metals Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite 480, 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1H2

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Third-order Proterozoic Basin, Middle Proterozoic, Aldridge Formation, Moyie Intrusive, Moyie Fault, Sullivan-type,
Middle Proterozoic, stratabound, clastic-hosted, flysch sequence, greenschist facies, biotite, garnet, gabbro, turbidite,
quartz-wacke, quartz-arenite, siltstone, argillite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bismuthunite, scheelite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 25534

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			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	1,114 m, 1 hole, HQ & NQ core	980321	$306,631.12
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:	$306,631.12

TECHNICAL REPORT

MONROE PROPERTY

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Latitude 49.3665030/ Longitude -115.8687890
NTS 82G5.031 Scale 1:10,000

SONORO METALS CORP.
Suite 480, 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2
Attention: Kenneth MacLeod
Email: ken@sonorometals.com

By

EAGLE PUTT VENTURES INC.
Gordon P. Leask
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Email: gord@highway50gold.com

Prepared: July 10, 2015
Amended: January 28, 2016

TECHNICAL REPORT
MONROE PROPERTY, FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Sonoro Metals Corp.

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TECHNICAL REPORT

MONROE PROJECT, FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sonoro Metals Corp.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author has been retained by Sonoro Metals Corp. ("Sonoro"), to prepare a Technical Report to describe the Monroe Project. The Monroe property is a "sedex type" (Sullivan type) Pb/Zn/Ag exploration target located in the Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of the report is to present drill results from diamond drill hole SF 14-01. Diamond drill hole SF 14-01 was located to test the Sullivan Mine stratigraphy as well as the base of the "footwall quartzite" intervals for the presence of lead-zinc-silver mineralization within a hypothesized Proterozoic aged third order basin. The drilling program consisted of two phases: November 10th to 30th, 2014 and February 20th, to March 7th, 2015.

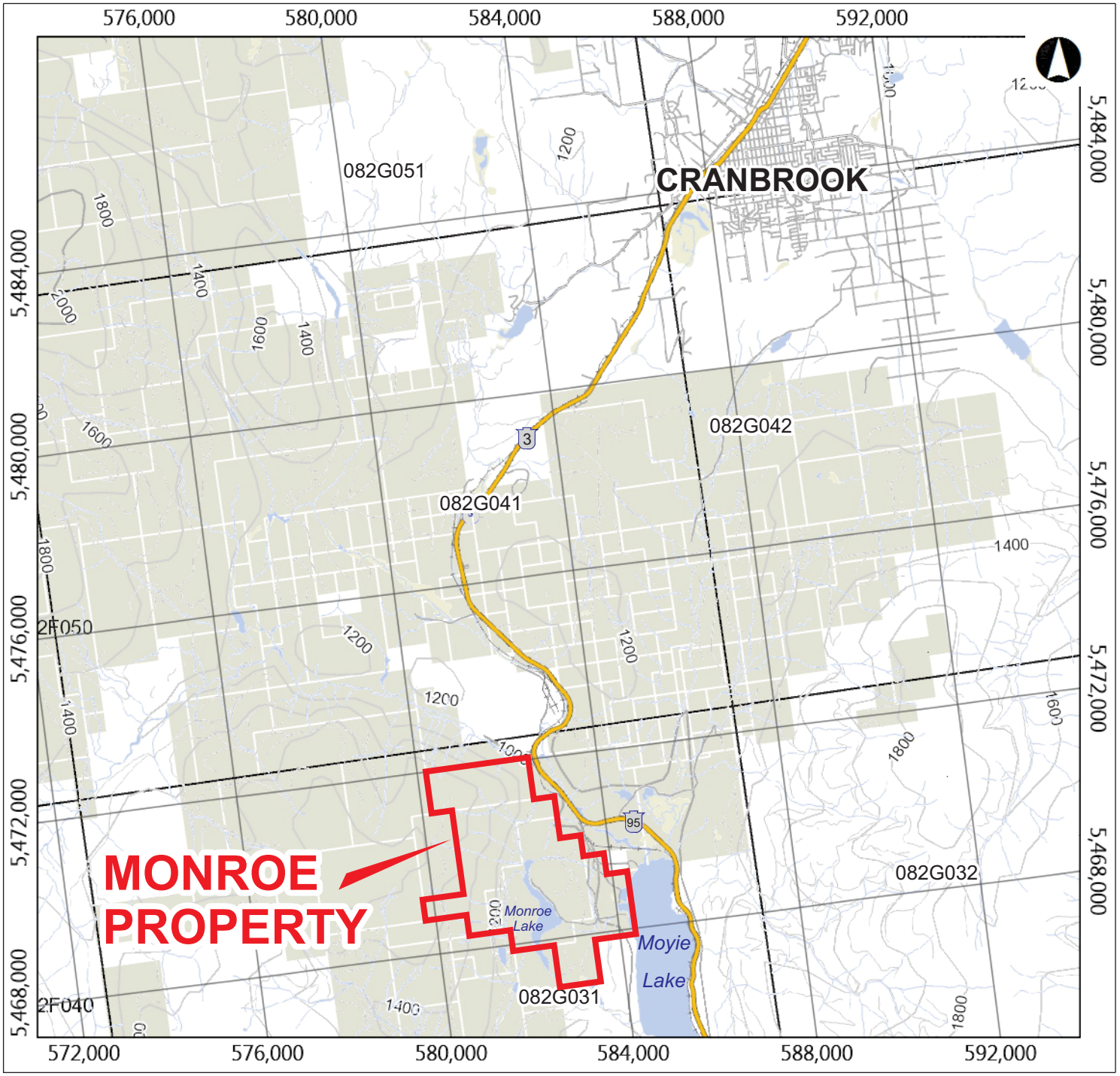
2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Monroe property is centered around Monroe Lake, approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Cranbrook, British Columbia. Access is by paved highway south from Cranbrook to the all weather gravel Lamb Creek forest service road. The claims are located in the Fort Steele Mining Division, centered around 582130E, 5468815N, Nad 83, Zone 11 UTM.

2.1 Mineral Titles

Claims listed below are beneficially owned by Eagle Putt Ventures Inc.

Claim Name	Area (Ha)	Tenure #	Expiry Date
Monroe 1	462.83	980321	2016/May/16
Monroe 2	357.59	980326	2016/May/16
Monroe 3	251.81	980330	2016/May/16
Monroe 4	210.29	980334	2016/May/16



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 1

MONROE PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Legend

Contours - (1:250,000)

FCODE

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours

Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)

Mineral Claims

TileCache

0 2.54 5.08 km

1: 125,000

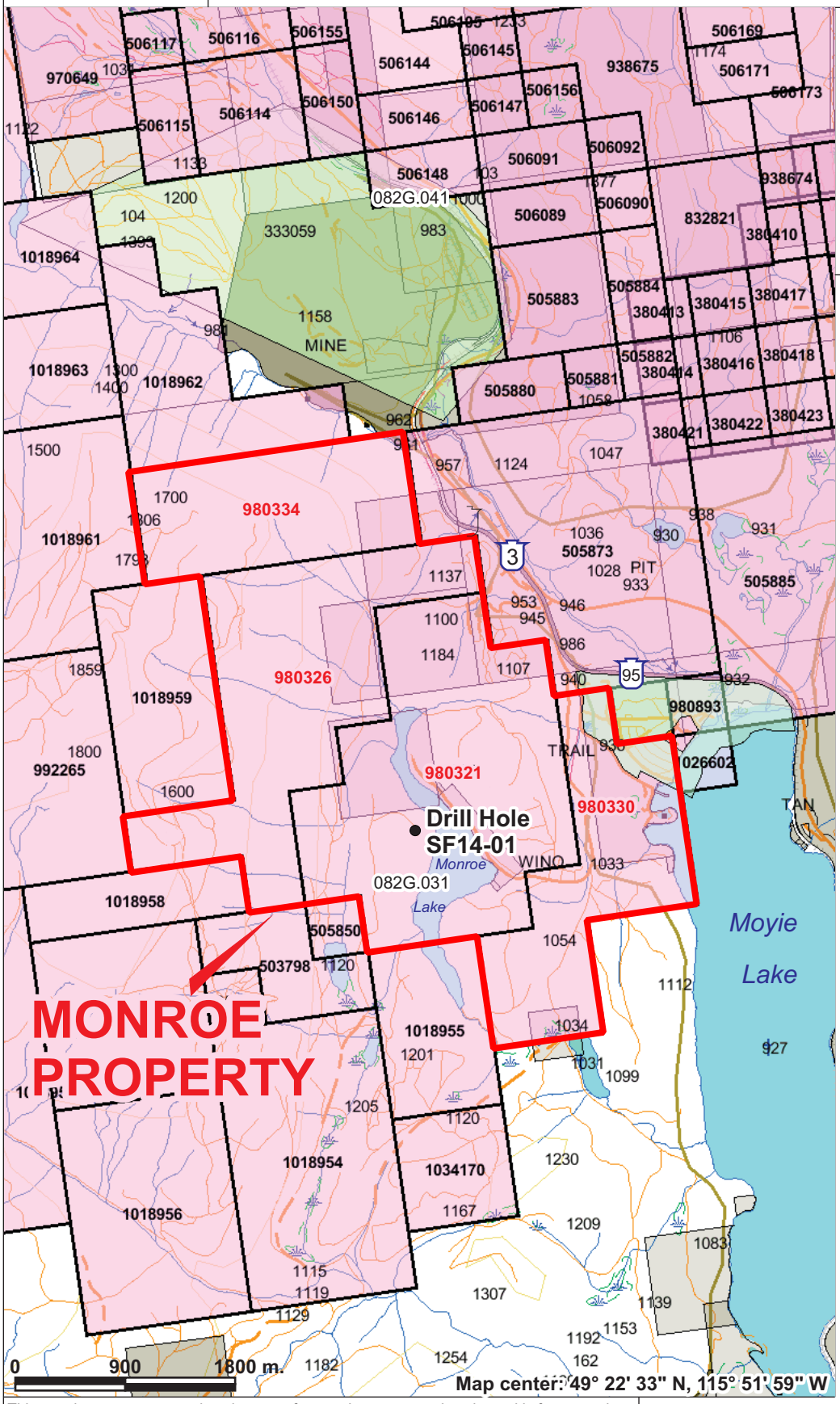
Copyright/Disclaimer

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers

Key Map of British Columbia

MONROE PROPERTY - Mineral Tenure Map



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

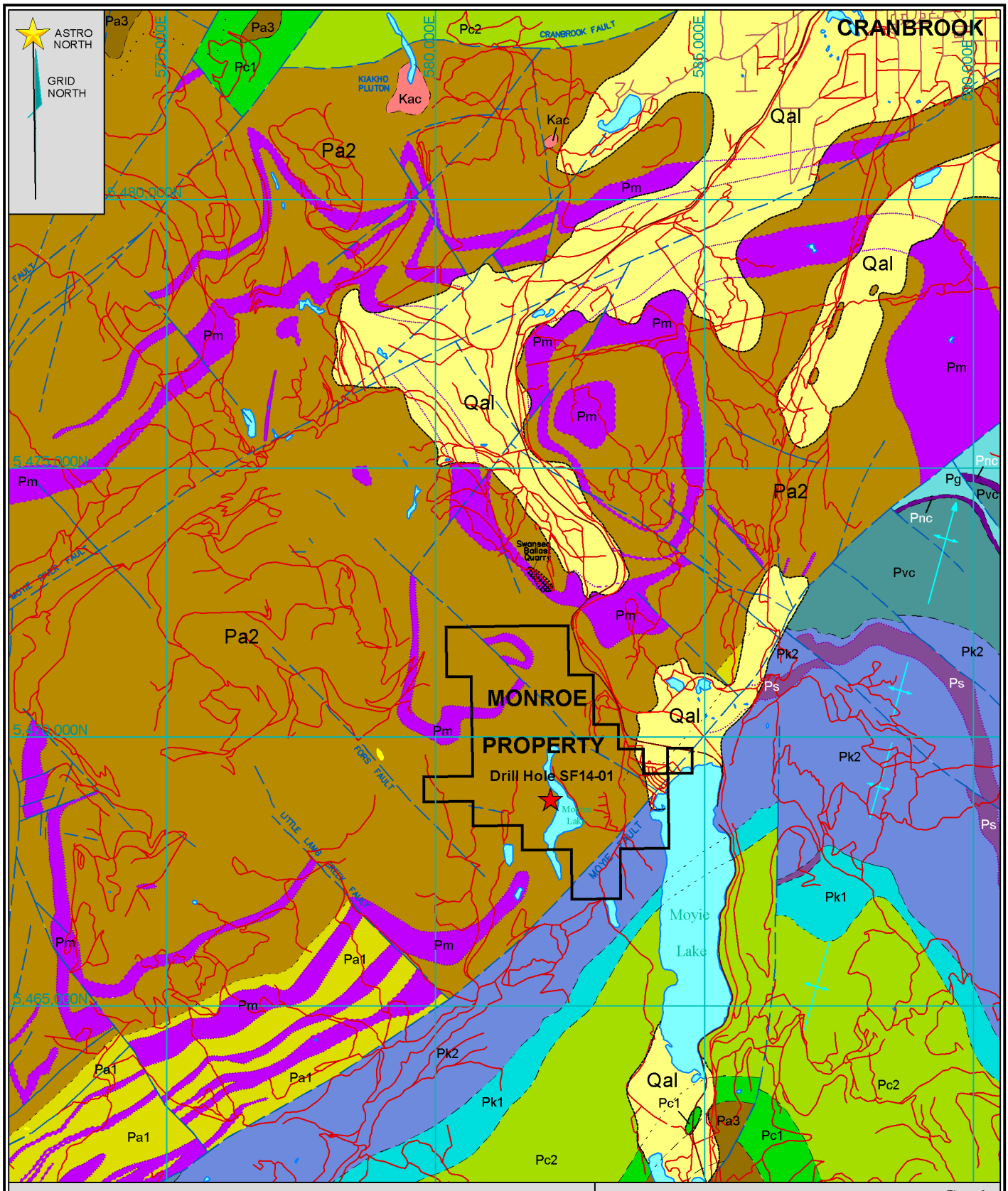
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) Not Elevated - 3 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane

Scale: 1:50,000

Mineral Tenures Current as at 24 June 2015

Figure 2



SYMBOL KEY

- Geological boundaries (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Sill or dike contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Fault [Normal or Thrust] (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Limit of Quaternary cover
- Anticline (trace of axial plane)
- Roads (all surfaces)

Figure 3a

MONROE PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 kilometers 5

Scale 1 : 100,000

After Brown, et al, BCGS Geoscience Map 1998-3

Monroe_Regional Geology.dwg Mar. 10/01

LAYERED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

Qal — Unconsolidated outwash, alluvium, colluvium and till.

LOWER CAMBRIAN

EAGER FORMATION

Ce — Grey argillite, silty argillite, siltstone; buff weathering, silty limestone; rare bioclastic beds.

CRANBROOK FORMATION

Cc — Siliceous white quartzite; gritty quartzite, siltstone; pebble to cobble conglomerate. Limestone, magnesite.

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (Helikian)

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

GATEWAY FORMATION

Pg — Undivided sedimentary rocks. Dolomite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite.

NICOL CREEK FORMATION

Pnc — Undivided volcanic rocks. Massive to amygdaloidal basalt to andesite lava flows, volcanic sandstone, siltite.

VAN CREEK FORMATION

Pvc — Pale green to mauve, laminated, siltite, argillaceous siltite and quartz wacke. Minor ripple marks, lenticular bedding, rare flattened mudcracks.

KITCHENER FORMATION

Pk2 — Dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite, dolomite, commonly buff-weathering; argillite, siltstone, quartzite; molar tooth texture; green tinged dolomictic siltstone near base.

Pk1 — Green, beige siltstone, dark grey argillite; dolomitic siltstone.

CRESTON FORMATION

Pc3 — **Upper:** green siltstone; black or purple argillite and siltstone.

Pc2 — **Middle:** light grey, mauve, purple, thin- to medium-bedded quartz arenite, quartz wacke, lesser grey siltite and argillite. White quartzite interbeds. Lenticular bedding, ripples, cross-bedding and mudcracks.

Pc1 — **Lower:** waxy green to olive with tan weathering surfaces, thin- to thick-bedded to laminated argillite and siltite. Lesser fine grained quartz wacke. Wavy bedding and abundant mudcracks.

ALDRIDGE FORMATION

Paf — Sedimentary fragmental: stratiform to discordant; matrix-supported to framework-supported, angular to rounded, fine quartz wacke fragments. Fragment sizes vary greatly -- from < 2 mm to > 2 m. Interpreted to be synsedimentary debris flows, dewatering structures, mud volcanoes and hydrothermal breccias.

Pa3 — **Upper:** rusty brown weathering, grey to dark grey, fissile to platy, laminated silty argillite, siltite.

Pa2 — **Middle:** grey to rusty weathering, thick to thin-bedded, quartzofeldspathic wacke, intercalated argillite and siltite.

Pa1 — **Lower:** light grey weathering, medium to thick bedded, medium to fine-grained, quartzite, quartz arenite and quartz wacke. Lenticular bedding and local cross-bedding.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MIDDLE CRETACEOUS

ANGUS CREEK INTRUSIONS

Kac — Biotite monzogranite, Km = Kiakho pluton.

PROTEROZOIC

POST-MOYIE INTRUSIONS (Nicol Creek feeders?)

Ps — Mafic sills and rare dikes hosted in Kitchener Formation. Olive green, massive to plagioclase porphyritic. Probable feeders to the Nicol Creek Formation. Zircon and baddeleyite U-Pb date of 1439.1 ± 2.4 Ma (Don Davis, Nov., 1997; in Brown and Woodfill, 1998).

MOYIE INTRUSIONS

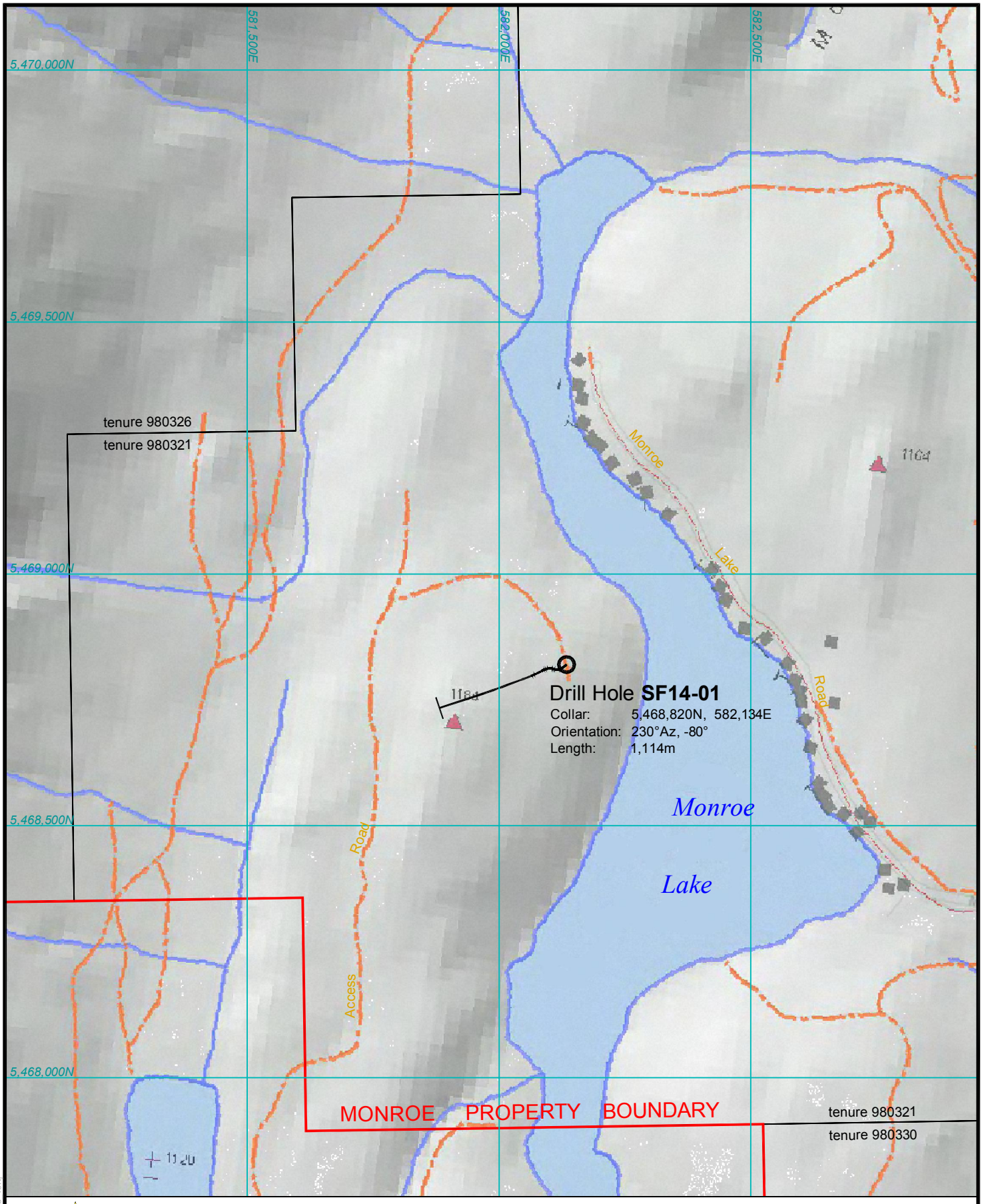
Pm — "Moyie Sills": Dark green to black, medium- to fine-grained gabbro and hornblende quartz diorite sills and minor dikes. Zircon U-Pb dates circa 1467 Ma (Anderson and Davis, 1995).

Figure 3b

MONROE PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

After Brown, et al, BCGS Geoscience Map 1998-3

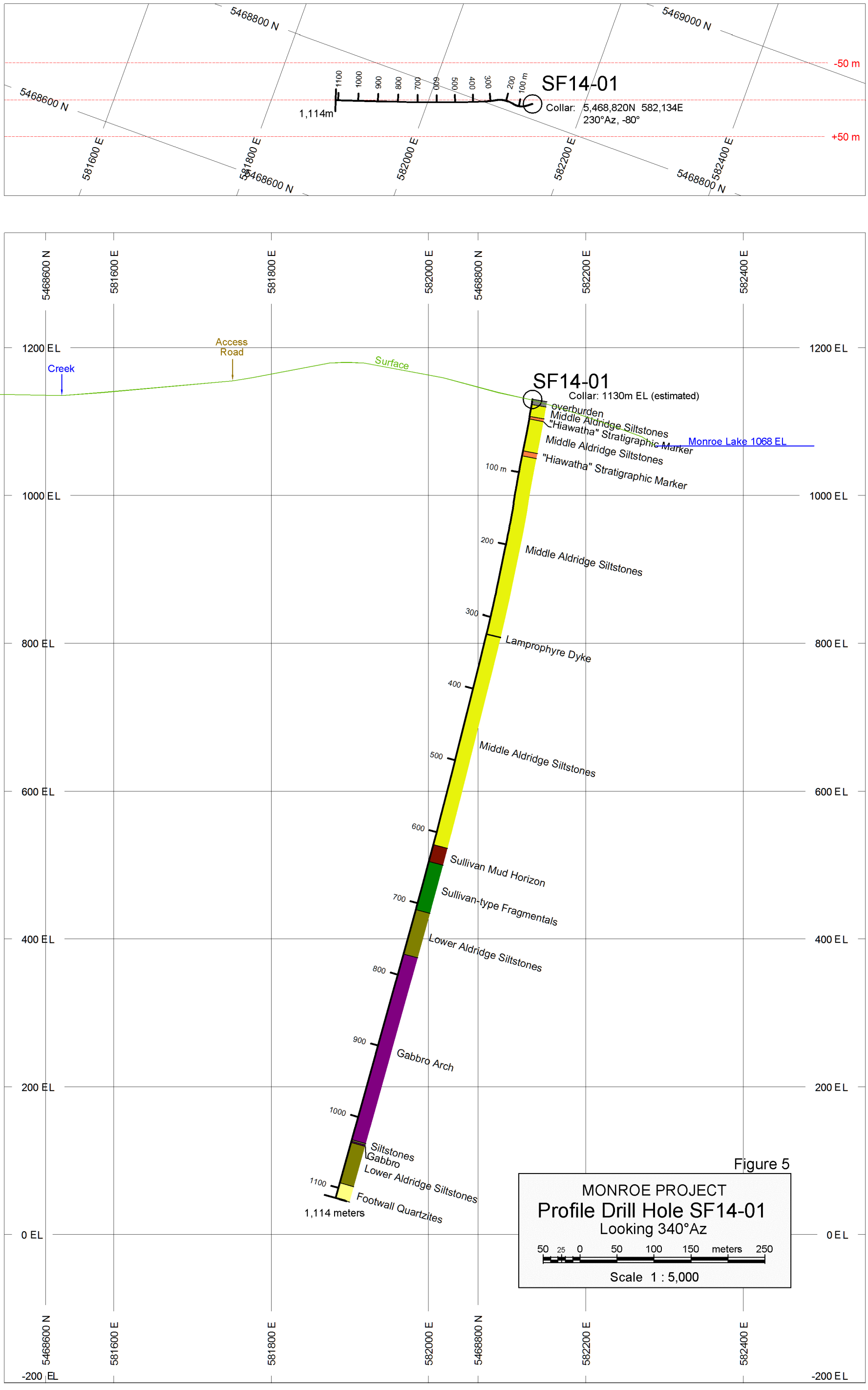


MONROE PROPERTY

Location of Drill Hole SF14-01

Figure 4

File: DH LocationMap.dwg [A-size, 10K]


5468800 N
5469000 N
-50 m
5468600 N
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100 m
SF14-01
1,114m
Collar: 5,468,820N 582,134E
230°Az, -80°
+50 m
581600 E
581800 E
5468600 N
582000 E
582200 E
582400 E
5468800 N
5468600 N
581600 E
581800 E
582000 E
5468800 N
582200 E
582400 E
1200 EL
Access
Road
Creek
Surface
SF14-01
Collar: 1130m EL (estimated)
overburden
Middle Aldridge Siltstones
"Hiawatha" Stratigraphic Marker
Monroe Lake 1068 EL
Middle Aldridge Siltstones
"Hiawatha" Stratigraphic Marker
100 m
1000 EL
200
Middle Aldridge Siltstones
300
Lamprophyre Dyke
800 EL
400
500
Middle Aldridge Siltstones
600 EL
600
Sullivan Mud Horizon
700
Sullivan-type Fragmentals
Lower Aldridge Siltstones
400 EL
800
900
Gabbro Arch
200 EL
1000
Siltstones
Gabbro
Lower Aldridge Siltstones
1100
Footwall Quartzites
1,114 meters
0 EL
-200 EL
Figure 5
MONROE PROJECT
Profile Drill Hole SF14-01
Looking 340°Az
50 25 0 50 100 150 meters 250
Scale 1 : 5,000

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 Stratigraphy

The Monroe project is underlain by Middle Proterozoic aged Aldridge Formation turbidites, consisting of quartz wackes, siltstones and silty argillites. The sedimentary package is gently north easterly dipping. The Aldridge Formation has been subdivided into three specific depositional energy periods. Only the Middle Aldridge turbidite sequence is exposed at the Monroe project. Surface exposures of Aldridge Formation are approximately 300-800 metres stratigraphically above the "Sullivan Mine" stratigraphic interval which occurs at the base of the Middle Aldridge. This interval is coincident with the onset of tectonic instability within the sedimentary basin.

3.2 Structure

A Proterozoic aged third order basin involving a linkage of the northeast striking Moyie Fault and the northerly striking extension of the "Sullivan Corridor" has been identified within the central portion of the Monroe claim block. The north trending, step folded, "gabbro arch" located immediately west of the Sullivan Mine in Kimberley, British Columbia, has been drill intersected in a number of previous holes at the Monroe project and the adjacent Fors project. The gabbro arch is a sill/dyke complex and has provided partial lines of evidence to suggest that similar processes of third order basin development were occurring at Monroe at the same time they were happening at Sullivan.

The third order basin is evidenced by very abrupt facies changes occurring at Sullivan time, high angle gabbroic dykes with sulphide selvages as well as the development of thick sulphide rich, intraformational conglomerates in the footwall of Sullivan time.

The thick intraformational conglomerates are spacially controlled by Middle Proterozoic rifting and attendant mud volcanism.

4.0 HISTORY

Initial interest in the region was sparked in 1965 when prospector H. Fors discovered Pb, Zn, Ag mineralized float boulders immediately west of the current Monroe claim block. Multiple operators including Cominco, Placer Dome, Consolidated Ramrod, Chapleau Resources and Citation Resources have worked the region. Although no economic levels of Pb/Zn/Ag mineralization have been encountered at the Sullivan Mine stratigraphic interval by drilling, rapid facies changes and evidence of Proterozoic aged third order basin development have been documented. Diamond drill hole SF14-01 was completed to a depth of 1,114 metres and encountered a thickening of the Sullivan mudstone sequence and was underlain by a sulphide enriched fragmental horizon, supporting evidence of a Proterozoic aged third order basin.

5.0 CONCLUSION

A very similar structural and stratigraphic setting is present at Monroe to that occurring in the Sullivan Mine area. The Sullivan Mine occupies less than 3% of the structural setting known as the "Sullivan Corridor". Evaluation of drill holes completed to the east of the current project area as well as review of all the drill holes within the claim group demonstrate the existence of a potential Pb-Zn-Ag system centred over the eastern half of the current claim group.

Upon review of all of the drill data, it was determined that SF 14-01 intersected the Sullivan time horizon at a depth of 618 metres and was drilled to a depth of 1,114 metres on a growth fault bench that is not located in the deepest most prospective portion of the third order basin. Although no base metal mineralization was encountered, it does not preclude the possibility of encountering such mineralization once the deepest part of the basin is tested.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An additional drill hole is recommended to test the deepest part of the third order basin. The expected target depth is approximately 650 meters and should test the structural intersection of the third order basin comprising the Moyie Fault and the Sullivan Corridor at its deepest local. The proposed hole is located roughly 1.5 kilometres east of SF 14-01.

7.0 CORE STORAGE

All drill core from drill hole SF 14-01 is stored at Highgrade Geological core storage facility located approximately 5 kilometres east of the Monroe project area.

8.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 28th day of January, 2016

Respectfully submitted

EAGLE PUTT VENTURES INC.

per:_____

GORDON P. LEASK, P.Eng. Qualified Person

9.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR GORDON P. LEASK, P.ENG.

I, Gordon P. Leask, hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Engineer residing at 1663 Pierard Road, North Vancouver B.C., with a business address at Suite 2300, 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 2K3, Mobile (604) 838-2943.

I am doing business under the name of Eagle Putt Ventures Inc.

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1985 with a Bachelors Degree in Applied Science (B.Sc.) in the field of Geological Engineering.

I have actively practiced my profession as a Geological Engineer for the past 30 years since graduation.

That I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineering and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (License #20330) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

That the information, opinions and recommendations in the attached documents are based on extensive exploration experience gained in the region over the past 30 years.

For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the Policy and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which would make the technical report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 28th day of January, 2016

Respectfully submitted

EAGLE PUTT VENTURES INC.

GORDON P. LEASK, P.ENG.
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOG SFH-01

Drill Hole Record

PROPERTY:	**MONROE**	HORI. COMP:	HOLE #: SF14-01
LOCATION:	West of Monroe Lake, B.C.	VERT. COMP:	LENGTH: 1,114.0 Meters
COMMENCED:	Nov.10, 2014 COMPLETED:	CORR. DIP:	
COORDS: Long.		TRUE BEARING:	DRILL CONTRACTOR: FB Drilling
COORDS: UTM	(E) 582134 (N) 5468820 (EL)	% RECOVERY:	CORE SIZE: HQ to NQ
COORDS: Grid	(E) (N) (EL)	LOGGED DATE:	CASING: 7.31 m
ELEVATION:	COLLAR Dip: -80 ^{0} Azi: 230 ^{0}	LOGGED BY: D.L. Pighin	CORE STORAGE: Vine Property

OBJECTIVE: To test for Sedex mineralization at Sullivan & footwall quartz horizons.

SURVEYS:	Depth:	Dip:	Azi:	TYPE:
From To (m)				
7.31 - 23.6				

Additional Surveys:	Depth:	Dip:	Azi:
	49.0	-78.8	234.8 ^{0}
(m)	149.9	-78.3	238.3 ^{0}
	271.5	-77.1	241.4 ^{0}
	372.16	-75.9	247.9 ^{0}
	478.96	-75.9	249.6 ^{0}
	579.57	-75.6	249.5 ^{0}
	683.06	-74.7	250.6 ^{0}
	780.59	-74.4	251.6 ^{0}

LITHOLOGY: Mainly rubbly siltstone, silty argilllite & rare argellite.

COLOR: Generally gray, light gray and rarely black.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Thin to medium bedded.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Mainly destroyed by surface weathering.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional, generally sericitic, biotitic with some small subhedral light pink garnets developed in some of the siltstone beds.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUTURE:	SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH			
NIL							

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Silty argillite, HIAWATHA MARKER BED	HOLE # SF14-01
23.6	27.2		

COLOR: Parallel bands , light gray and dark gray

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to thick bedded, parallel laminated, bedding to core at 27.0 m = 87 ^{0}

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

NIL

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone	HOLE # SF14-01
27.2	33.0		

COLOR: Medium gray with light brownish bed tops.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medim to thick and very thick bedded. Beds are generally graded, fining upwards, bedding plains are commonly marked by flame structure. These sediments are typical Bouma type turbidite deposits with good "A" and "B" subdivisions.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: F1 fracture at 5 ^{0} to core axis and late F2 fractures @ 10 ^{0} to core axis

GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional biotitization and sericitization

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

NIL

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Mainly siltstone, interbedded silty argillite & lessor argillite.	HOLE # SF14-01
33.0 - 71.0		

COLOR: Gray and dark gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Mainly medium to thin and very thin bedded. Bedding is distinct, wavy on siltstone beds, but flat on silty argillite beds.
Siltstone beds are generally fine grained. Commonly graded, fining upwards. Argillite and silty argillite beds are commonly finely parallel laminated. Bedding to core @ 53.0 m = 84 ^{0}.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: 46.0 to 47.0 m - gouge filled shear zone cuts core @ 8 ^{0}

GENERAL ALTERATION: Pink subhedral garnets are common and widely scattered this interval.
39.2 to 39.6 - calcareous, biotitic, silty argillite host relatively abundant subhedral pink garnets. At 51.3 m, 10 cm very calcareous silty argillite.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH
NIL

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)		
71.0	77.9	LITHOLOGY: Silty Argillite HIAWATHA MARKER BED, with some inter-marker sedimentation.	HOLE # SF14-01
		COLOR: Gray, banded dark gray, dark reddish gray.	
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to thick bedded, rarely thin bedded, parallel banded, bedding to core axis @ 77.9 m = 85 deg.	
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL	
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional	
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH
		NIL	

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone, interbedded silty argillite & argillite.	HOLE # SF14-01
77.9	111.8		

COLOR: Gray to light gray

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: medium to thin bedded, rarely thick bedded. Bedding plains are sharp, generally wavy on siltstone bed tops. Siltstone beds all generally graded fining upwards. Bedding to core axis @ 101.6 m = 89 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil

GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional with abundant but widely scattered bands of calcareous alteration associated with abundant subhedral pink garnets.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Rare weakly disseminated pyrrhotite.

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Mainly siltstone & quartzite with scattered 1.0 to 0.5 m intervals of silty argillite & argillite.	HOLE # SF14-01
111.8 - 175.1		

COLOR: Light gray siltstone & quartzite & dark gray, banded, reddish gray argillite.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Siltstone & quartzite beds are generally thick to very thick bedded, rarely medium bedded with bed top bedding plains highly deformed by soft sediment deformation i.e. ball & pillow, flame, load casts, soft sediment fold structures, rip-up clasts are common. These beds are graded generally fining upwards. Generally are medium to fine grained. Bedding of argillite, silty argillite are generally sharp and flat. Bedding to core axis @ 135.0 m = 86 deg; @ 164.5 m = 86 deg

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Siltstone-quartzite beds are intensely silicified locally with widely scattered pink garnets associated with silicification & weak chlorization. Silty argillite & argillite beds are generally biotitic and are locally calcareous and garnetiferous.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Weakly disseminated pyrrhotite is generaly scattered throughout these sediments with thin bedding parallel 1 to 5 mm thick i.e. @ 140.6 m.

At 119.8 m - a 1 cm thick bedding parallel band of pyrrhotite is associated with 10 cm of strongly disseminated pyrrohite. This mineralization occurs at the top of a massive quartzite bed that is intensely silicified.

126.0 to 127.0 m - quartz vein 1 to 2 cm thick cuts core at 5 deg, hosts abundant disseminated pyrrhotite & pyrite.

163.4 to 163.9 m - very thin bedded argillite unit hosts thin, 2 mm to 4 mm thick, bedding parallel layers of massive pyrrhotite with trace of chalcopyrite.

174.0 to 175.0 m - Quartz vein cuts core axis @ 5 deg. Is +5 cm thick; hangingwall not in core; hosts abundant blebs of massive pyrrhotite & pyrite with associated biotite.

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)	
175.1	193.7	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone, interbedded argillite & silty argillite, roughly in equal portions.
		COLOR: light gray siltstone, light tannish gray argillite, dark gray silty argillite.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Generally medium to very thin bedded. Bedding planes are highly distorted by soft sediment deformation, i.e. folds, flame, ball & pillow, etc.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Rare F1 fractures mineralized by quartz and pyrrhotite.
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional with late subhedral pink garnets, associated with calcareous, biotitic, silty argillite beds. These beds form approx. 5% of this interal.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH
		Pyrrhotite is relatively abundant in this interval as weakly disseminated and as thin, 1 mm to 5 mm thick, bedding parallel layers of nearly massive pyrrhotite.
		175.4 to 176.0 m - 2 cm thick quartz vein cuts core axis at 10 deg, hosts lenses of massive pyrrhotite.
		187.0 to 187.8 m - 1 cm thick quartz vein cuts core axis at 10 deg, hosts lenses of massive pyrrhotite.

HOLE # SF14-01

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Massive mixed argillite, silty argillite and siltstone unit "FORS" Slump Sheet	HOLE # SF14-01
193.7	- 201.1		

COLOR: shades of light and dark gray

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive, soft sedimentary slump structure unit, has swirled texture, no bedding present anywhere.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Pyrrhotite is relatively abundant in this unit. Pyrrohtite occurs finely disseminated throughout and as numerous small irregular massive lenses rarely more than a cm in size.

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Mainly silty argillite, minor interbedded argillite and siltstone.	HOLE # SF14-01
201.1 - 211.0		
	COLOR: light gray to tannish gray argillite, reddish brown silty argillite and lighter gray Siltstone.	
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to thin bedded, generally bedding flat and sharp with rare locally distorted bedding due to soft sedimentation deformation. Silty argillite beds very finely parallel laminated.	
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL	
	GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional, i.e. fine biotitization and sericitation and local silicification. From 201.1 to 208.0 m - 50% of the silty argillite beds are strongly calcareous with rare associated pink subhedral garnets.	
	MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH Pyrrhotite mineralization is weakly disseminated throughout this interval. Pyrrhotite also forms widely scattered 1mm to 2mm thick bedding parallel layers & small lenses.	

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)
211.0	306.6

LITHOLOGY: Mainly siltstone and some quartzites with lessor interbeds of silty argillite and argillite.

COLOR: Light gray to light bluish gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to thick bedded, rarely very thick bedded, rare sequences of thin to very thin beds of argillite and silty argillite. Bedding is generally wavy and distinct. Bedding to core axis @ 263.0 m = 87 deg; @ 229.6 m = 85 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: At 299.5 m - shear zone 10 cm thick, cuts core @ 32 deg. Consists of soft gouge and brecciated sediments.
292.8 to 293.3 m - silty argillite altered mainly to calcium and biotite.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Quartzite - siltstone beds are generally strongly silicified and serictic with very widely scattered pink subhedral garnets. Calcareous alteration and associated biotitization in silty argillite beds are widely scattered throughout this section. From 262.7 to 263.1 m - altered to calcite and coarse biotite; from 271.7 to 272.3 m - silty argillitic sediments altered in part by calcite and biotite that form a mottled texture.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Very weak pyrrhotite dissemination occurs locally throughout this interval, rarely forming small irregular lenses of massive pyrrhotite.
257.2 to 258.0 m - 3 cm thick quartz vein cuts core at 5 deg, hosts abundant blebs and patches of massive pyrrhotite.
At 275.8 m - small irregular lense of massive pyrrhotite approx. 5 cm x 5 cm.
At 306.6 m - a 5 cm thick band consisting of calcareous, coarsely crystalline, biotite hosts disseminated arsenopyrite.

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)
306.6	324.6

LITHOLOGY: Mainly siltstone & quartzite, with minor interbeds of silty argillite & argillite.
Lamprophyre dyke from 323.8 to 324.6 m cuts core axis at 42 deg.

COLOR: light bluish grey quartzite, light grey siltstone and reddish gray silty argillite, whitish gray argillite.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Generally medium to thin bedded, with thick to very thick bedded quartzite from 311.4 to 315.0 m. Thin to very thin bedded silty argillite-argillite from 320.0 to 323.8 m. Bedding plains are distinct and commonly wavy due to soft sedimentation deformation. Siltstone and quartzite beds are fine to medium grained and generally graded upwards. Bedding to core @ 320.0 m = 80 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Quartzite and siltstone beds are generally strongly silicified and sericitic with wide scattered subhedral garnets. Regional biotitization throughout.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Rare pyrrhotite occurs throughout this interval as thin, 1 mm to 2 mm, wispy bedding parallel lamina in hairline irregular fractures and locally as very weak disseminations.

Lamprophyre dyke is strongly brecciated and heated by calcite, thin 1 cm thick salvages of pyrite and calcite occur on long contacts.

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Mainly quatzite, minor argillite, silty argillite interbeds.	HOLE # SF14-01
324.6	337.8		

COLOR: quartzite is light gray to dark gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Generally thick to very thick and medium bedded. Rare very thin bedded argillite - silty argillite sequences rarely more than 50 cm thick.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Alteration in this interval is previously described.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Local, very weak, pyrrhotite dissemination.

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone, interbedded silty argillite and lessor argillite.	HOLE # SF14-01
337.8	412.4		

COLOR: Gray to dark gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to thin and very thin bedded with some rare thick beds. Bedding is generally wavy due to soft sediment deformation, i.e. small scale slump folding, flame structures, etc. Bedding plains are mainly indistict, thick to very thick bedded siltstone from 362.9 to 381.0 m. Bedding to core axis at 381.0 m = 83 deg & at 351.0 m = 80 deg & at 412.0 m = 80 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Siltstone beds are generally intensely silicified with fine sericite and widely scattered subhedral garnets, fine biiotitization occurs throughout the section.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

At 353.86 m - massive pyrrhotite layer, 5 cm thick, hosts disseminated sphalerite and rare galena within the massive pyrrhotite and in the adjacent silicified sediments.

Pyrrhotite in general occurs throughout this interval as widely scattered weak disseminatations.

At 400.7 m - massive pyrrhotite vein cuts core at 60 deg and 5 mm wide.

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)	
412.4	461.0	LITHOLOGY: Quartzite and siltstone, rare thin beds of argillite. From 441.7 to 450.4 m - gabbro dyke cuts core axis at 52 deg. True width of dyke approx. 3.5 m.
		COLOR: light bluish gray
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Mainly thick to very thick bedded, bedding is indistinct and generally medium to fine grained and rarely coarse grained. Bedding to core axis at 427.0 m = 80 deg.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Intensely silicified and sericitized with some widely scattered subhedral pink garnets. Biotite is abundant locally, 2.0 m of intense chlorization and silicification and late calcite veinlets mark the hangingwall of above gabbro dyke.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH Disseminated pyrrhotite occurs locally throughout this interval. Thin 1 mm to 2 mm thick quartz-pyrrhotite fractures cut core at 10 deg and are widely scattered throughout the section. At 440.9 m - 5 cm calcite vein cuts core axis at 73 deg, hosts abundant coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite. Gabbro dyke above is cut by numerous thin calcite veins that host pyrite locally.

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone, interbedded silty argillite, rarely argillite.	HOLE # SF14-01
461.0	500.7		

COLOR: generally wispy bands of dark gray or light gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Medium to tin bedded. Bedding is distinct, commonly wispy and wavy, rarely flat. Scattered thin, 10 to 20 cm zones of soft sediment deformation. Most of the siltstone beds are graded fining upwards. At 474.5 m - bedding to core axis = 85 deg & at 496.0 m = 85 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: From 467.0 to 469.2 m - fault zone cuts cor axis at 18 deg, consists of brecciated sediments in soft gouge matrix. At 473.0 m - thin shear zone with soft gouge. At 480.9 m - 30 cm thick fault zone cuts core @ 35 deg. Consists of soft gouge and brecciated sediments.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Silicification and sericite alteration is intense locally mainly developed in siltstone beds. Biotitization is best developed in the argillaceous sediments. Subhedral pink garnets generally associated with silicification are scattered through the section.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

Minor scattered weak disseminations of pyrrhotite.

Drill Hole Record

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone and silty argillite as previously described but is highly brecciated and faulted.	HOLE # SF14-01
500.7	528.0		

COLOR: gray to dark gray

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Mostly likely mediium to thin bedded sediments. Bedding plains highly disripted by tectonization.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: 500.7 to 501.3 m - fault cuts core axis @ 31 deg; 506.0 to 509.5m fault cuts core @ 30 deg; 517.1 to 519.7 m fault custs core axis @ 20 deg. All of these faults consist of brecciated sediments with a soft gouge matrix; 521.7 to 528.0 m - mainly a crackle breccia, vuggy in part but generally healed by calcite. Crackle breccia zone appears to cut core axis @ 15 deg.

GENERAL ALTERATION: As Previously Desribed

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

Rare disseminated pyrrhotite.

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Siltstone, interbedded silty argillite	HOLE # SF14-01
528.0 - 557.8		
	COLOR: Shades of light gray and gray, light greenish tan alteration zone.	
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Mainly medium to thin bedded, bedding is distinct and commonly flat. Siltstone beds are generally fine grained and locally graded fining upwards. Argillaceous beds are commonly parallel laminated. Bedding to core axis @ 556.0 m = 80 deg.	
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL	
	GENERAL ALTERATION: As previously described but from 541.2 to 545.5 m intense silicification associated fine light green sericitization. From 545.5 to 555.5 m are scattered bands of intense silicification, garnets and dark green chlorite. At 556.0 m a 30 cm thick bed has been altered mainly to calcareous, actinolitic, biotitic unit.	
	MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH 535.1 to 535.7 m - white bull quartz vein cuts core axis @ 21 deg, hosts disseminated pyrrhotite, chlorite and muscovite. Some rare weak pyrrhotite disseminations occur in sediments throughout this interval.	

From	To (m)	
557.8	- 589.9	LITHOLOGY: Mainly siltstone and silty argillite. Commonly mixed together due to soft sediment slumping.

HOLE # SF14-01

COLOR: Shades of gray & dark gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Generally thick to very thick bedded, rarely thin bedding, is mainly indistinct. Thick beds are generally strongly slumped structured, rare narrow intervals of thin to very thin bedded argillite with sharp, flat bedding. Bedding to core axis @ 588.5 m = 85 deg.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: 568.8 to 569.4 m - strong fault zone cust core @ 45 deg and consists mainly of soft fault gouge.

GENERAL ALTERATION: In general, sediments are biotitic and sericitic throughout. Bands of dark green chlorite are disseminated mainly in argillaceous beds. Alteration bands ranging in thickness from 1.0 m to 5 cm are abundant throughout this interval and they consist of albite, actinolite, garnets, calcium carbonate & silica.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

Pyrrhotite disseminations are widely scattered throughout this interval.

Drill Hole Record

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)	
589.9	618.0	LITHOLOGY: Massive siltstone.
		COLOR: Light gray
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: No visible bedding. Generally fine grained with no visible evidence of grading or sorting.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Generally silicified throughout with local areas of intense silicification, sericitization associated with silicification occurs throughout.
		Subhedral garnets widely scattered throughout the section.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH
Pyrrhotite occurs throughout as rare, tiny specks.				
At 602.0 m - 5 cm thick calcite vein cuts core axis at 13 deg.				
At 609.0 m - 2 cm thick quartz, garnet, calcite vein cuts core axis at 18 deg, hosts minor pyrrhotite.				

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)	
618.0	641.7	LITHOLOGY: Silty argillite, rare argillite. "SULLIVAN MUDS"

COLOR: Generaly gray to dark gray.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive, bedding plains are very rare and indistinct.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Fine regional biotite and sericite cut by irregular hairline fractures mineralized by late light green sericite and quartz. At 641.7 m - 5 cm thick zone of albitization and actinolite. At 634.0 to 635.3 m - weakly calcareous interval speckled by late crystals of muscovite.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Silty argillite is soaked by very finely disseminated pyrrhotite, approx. 10% by volume. Some widely scattered, 1 mm to 2 mm, quartz-pyrrhotite fractures cut core axis @ 18 deg. Rare specks of sphalerite noted in these veinlets.

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)	
641.7	- 708.5	LITHOLOGY: Sullivan-type Fragmental Deposit. Consists of silty argillite matrix with argillite, silty argillite and pyrrhotiferous clasts.
		COLOR: gray spotted light gray & dark gray.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive, matrix supported, clasts range between 2 mm & 20 mm, rarely 30 to 40 mm. Clasts generally angular to subrounded, rarely rounded. Tabular clasts have a preferred orientation of 61 deg to core axis.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Regional biotitization and sericitization with scattered patches of late, light green, sericitization.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH
		Pyrrhotite occurs mainly as massive sulphide clasts scattered throughout the fragmental unit. These clasts range in size from 2 mm to 50 mm. Pyrrhotite as tiny specks is very weakly disseminated throughout the matrix.
		667.0 to 668.5 m - abundant irregular calcite veins and breccia hosting minor pyrite.
		At 670.0 m - 1 cm thick calcite vein cuts core at 5 deg, hosts disseminated pyrrhotite associated with coarse biotite.
		At 694.7 m - 1 cm thick calcite vein cuts core axis at 13 deg, hosts pyrrhotite and sphalerite.

From	To (m)	
708.5	718.0	LITHOLOGY: Meta-siltstone

HOLE # SF14-01

COLOR: Mottled, light greenish tan, white, light green, light reddish brown.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: No visible bedding or other primary structures due to intense alteration.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: this section is intensely silicified, sericitized and biotitized. Tiny subhedral pink garnets are scattered throughout.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

Scattered patches of weakly disseminated pyrrhotite.

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To (m)
718.0	738.0

LITHOLOGY: Meta-siltstone and spotted hornsfel.

COLOR: Spotted by light gray spheres on a reddish brown background.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Destroyed by alteration.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Fine reddish brown biotite (regional type) over printed by intense silicification which is spotted by abundant, concentrically banded, rounded spheres 2 to 4 mm in size. These mineral bandings cut core @ 70 deg (bedding?). Subhedral pink garnets are rare.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

718.0 to 718.5 m - calcite vein cuts core axis @ 30 deg.
Rare fine weak pyrrhotite disseminations.

From	To (m)	
738.0	770.9	LITHOLOGY: Massive quartzite and silicified siltstone.

HOLE # SF14-01

COLOR: Moteled, light gray and light bluish gray, with remnant reddish brown patches.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Totally destroyed by activation.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: At 768.0 m - thin gouge filled shear zone cuts core axis @ 30 deg.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Intensely silicified and sericitized with rare remnant patches of regional biotitization, weakly calcareous. Locally, subhedral pink garnets are rare. From 765.4 to 767.7 m - becomes weakly brecciated, chloritic and calcareous.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	LENGTH

Pyrrhotite is very rare as weak disseminations, but in the calcareous-chlorite breccia zone above, phyrrhotite is more abundant as widely scattered thin irregular veinlets and patches.

HOLE # SF14-01

From	To
	770.9

LITHOLOGY: Gabbro, contact cuts core axis @ 39 deg.
Strongly albitized sediments from 814.7 to 818.3 m cuts core axis @ 68 deg.
NOTE: Rods get stuck for 24 hours @ 854.0 m

COLOR: Dark green with white speckling.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Texture medium to coarsely crystalline hornsblende matrix, speckled by plagioclase feldspar.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: NIL

GENERAL ALTERATION: Strongly albitized sediments from 814.7 to 818.3 m hosts scattered, small amphibole crystals and some pink bands of thulite (zoizite family) results from the alteration of feldspar (i.e. saussuritization).

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Quartz-calcite vein custs core at 90 deg, 73 deg, 20 deg. These veins commonly host minor pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite.
783.9 to 786.6 m - albite vein cuts core at 90 deg on hangingwall but appears to horsetail into the host gabbro along its footwall contact. The vein consists of 50% white, glassy, translucent albite and 50% coarsely crystalline green to grayish light tan clinozoisite.
At 740.2 m - the vein hosts irregular lenses of massive tourmaline crystals approx. 5 cm X 5 cm in size.

Drill Hole Record

From	To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Gabbro	HOLE # SF14-01
	1032.29		
		COLOR:	
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE:	
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE:	
		GENERAL ALTERATION: from 970.0 m to 971.28 m - Intense biotization and chlorite.	
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH
		1022.41 to 1023.41 m - massive biotite, chlorite as above.	

Drill Hole Record

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Siltstones	HOLE # SF14-01
1032.29 - 1034.32		
	COLOR:	
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE:	
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE:	
	GENERAL ALTERATION:	
	MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Drill Hole Record

From To (m)	LITHOLOGY: Gabbro	HOLE # SF14-01
1034.32 - 1036.07		
	COLOR:	
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE:	
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Fine grain gabbro	
	GENERAL ALTERATION:	
	MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH

Drill Hole Record			Page # 30 of 30
From To (m)	LITHOLOGY:	Siltstone - LOWER ALDRIDGE	HOLE # SF14-01
1036.07 - 1114.0		Footwall quartzites.	
1114.0 E.O.H			
	COLOR:		
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE:	At 1091.35 m - fault zone, chloritic	
		From 1072.0 to 1091.0 m - localized slumping.	
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE:		
	GENERAL ALTERATION:		
	MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE # FROM TO LENGTH	

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Personnel	Dave Pighin, High Grade Geological Consulting Nov 10 – 30, 2014: 20 days @ $600/day	$12,000.00
	Steve Kenwood, Geological Consulting Nov 10 – 20, 2014: 10 days @ $500/day	5,000.00
Food and Accommodation		2,471.87
Mobilization/Demobilization	Pighin's Welding (bulldozer) 3 hours @ $85/hr – hauling 26 hours @ $175/hr Mobilization Lowbed haul to site Standby 9 days @ $100/day 13.5 hours @ $180/hr – Demobilization Haul to shop	10,246.95
Lab Analysis	Vancouver Petrographics Polished thin sections, Kspar staining, report	454.65
Drilling	FB Drilling: Nov 10 – 30, 2014	142,953.62
	Weatherford Drill Services	33,638.21
	Orofino Drilling: Feb 20 – Mar 7, 2015	98,623.48
Core Storage	Highgrade Geological Consulting	1,177.50
Courier		64.84
		$306,631.12

APPENDIX 3

Petrographics Report dated January 16, 2015

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS OF 1 SAMPLE

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January 16, 2015

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

The sample “Pink” was ground into fine powder with a corundum mortar and smeared on to a glass slide with ethanol. Step-scan X-ray powder-diffraction data were collected over a range 3-80°2θ with CoKα radiation on a Bruker D8 Focus Bragg-Brentano diffractometer equipped with an Fe monochromator foil, 0.6 mm (0.3°) divergence slit, incident- and diffracted-beam Soller slits and a LynxEye detector. The long fine-focus Co X-ray tube was operated at 35 kV and 40 mA, using a take-off angle of 6°.

RESULTS

Mineral identification was done using the International Centre for Diffraction Database PDF-4 and Search-Match software by Bruker. The results are shown in Table 1. The X-ray diffractogram is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Results of qualitative phase analysis.

Mineral	**Ideal Formula**	**Pink Sample**
Muscovite	$KAl_2AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_2$	X
Plagioclase	$NaAlSi_3O_8 – CaAlSi_2O_8$	X
Zoisite (Thulite ?)	$Ca_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH)$ - $(Ca,Mn)_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH)$	X
Clinozoisite (Clinothulite ?)	$Ca_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH) – (Ca,Mn)_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH)$	X
Prehnite	$Ca_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$	X
Titanite	$CaTiSiO_5$	X
Zircon	$ZrSiO_4$	X

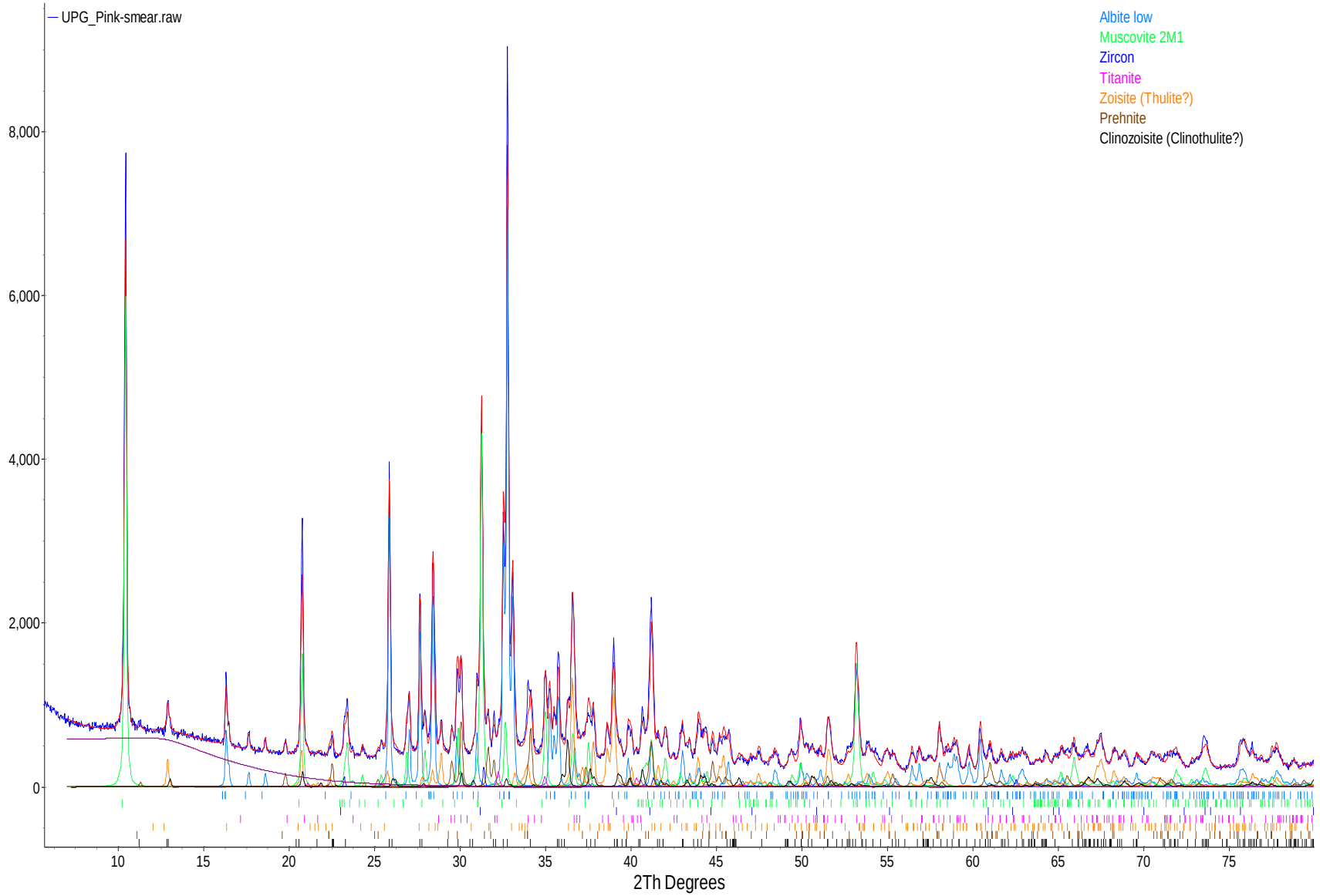

Figure 1. X-ray diffractogram of sample **Ultra Petrography & Geoscience "Pink"**.