Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 4175.00

AUTHOR(S): Angelique Justason **SIGNATURE(S):** <signed>

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5540465

PROPERTY NAME: Hixon Gold

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1011635

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold and silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093G015 and 093G014

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo **NTS/BCGS:** NTS:093G/07 BCGS:093G.048

LATITUDE: 53 ° 26 '33 " **LONGITUDE:** 122 ° 31 '18 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

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

1) same
2) same

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
greenstone, andesite, kaolinization, koalinite, tuff, quartz, replacement

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 3384, 7787, 8343, 9322, 12129, 16423, 25689, 27776, 28644, 29467, 34649

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	9 (4-acid, ICP-AES, Metallic screen)	1011635	4175
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:	4175.00

Rock Geochemistry
at the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine

Hixon Gold Mineral Claim Group
Cariboo Mining District

NTS 093G/07
TRIM 093G.048
Centered near 531440E, 5921960N (UTM Nad 83)
Mineral Claim 1011635

Prepared for
Tom Hatton and Angelique Justason
(owners/operators)
c/o PO Box 111
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By
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August 2015

Table of Contents

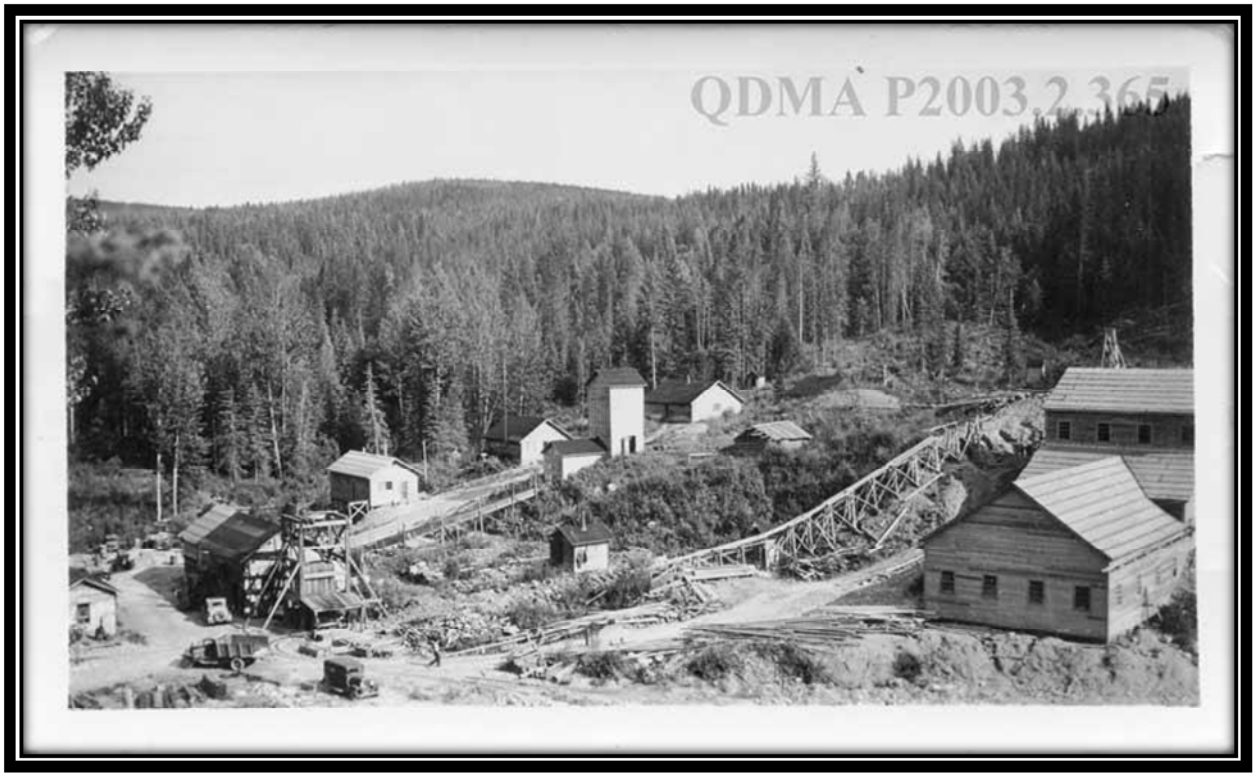


Photo 1. Looking southeast from Briscoe Pit to Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Camp and Mill Site (Sourced from Quesnel Archives. Dated 1936)

Summary

Angelique Justason and Tom Hatton acquired mineral rights at the 'Hixon Gold' claim group in August 2012. The property has an interesting history hardrock exploration dating back to 1865 when visible gold was found in quartz during ditch construction. By spring of 1866, Mr Hixon wrote the first prospecting report on the property and by summer of the same year lode gold developments were being made on the property. Numerous individuals and companies have since explored this property, developed hard rock and placer mines in general close proximity to one another, built mills and recovered gold, silver, lead and zinc here. The history here is quite detailed in most accounts but little mine plan records, stope records, milling/production records have been found to date. Records located to date do indicate that the property, suggested to be located at the most northern end of the Hixon-Yanks and Barkerville Gold Belts, is comparable to that of the Island Mountain and Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines of Wells, BC, but has a more complex geology associated with it. In the 1930's the Cariboo Sentinel and Prince George Citizen mentions that five distinct zones of replacement mineralization are present and that the replacement differs from that of the Island Mountain Mine ore as it is more finely disseminated.

Preparations were made to continue UTM grid based geophysical surveys with stations located every 10m 'easting' along the lower road (south of Hixon Creek) and immediately adjacent the Main Shaft of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine (Washburn Ledge), but only a portion of the 1.1 Lkm survey area was laid out and surveyed this season. Erroneous data continued during the survey, likely resulting from solar flares. The survey data and time related to the work was discarded and not reported hereafter in this report. The final and complete results of the re-surveyed ground are planned to be included in the next technical for report.

2014 exploration reported hereafter saw reconnaissance work and rock sampling conducted at the property, mainly within claim 1011635. Nine representative mineralized rock samples were taken and three andesite samples returned gold values of 5.75g/t, 7.25g/t and 6.96g/t with corresponding/proportional anomalous values of silver, sulphur and arsenic. Additional sampling and detailed mapping is recommended to continue in addition to more thorough geophysical surveys, followed up by a trenching and/or drilling program. Systematic grassroots exploration is presently ongoing.

Property Description and Access

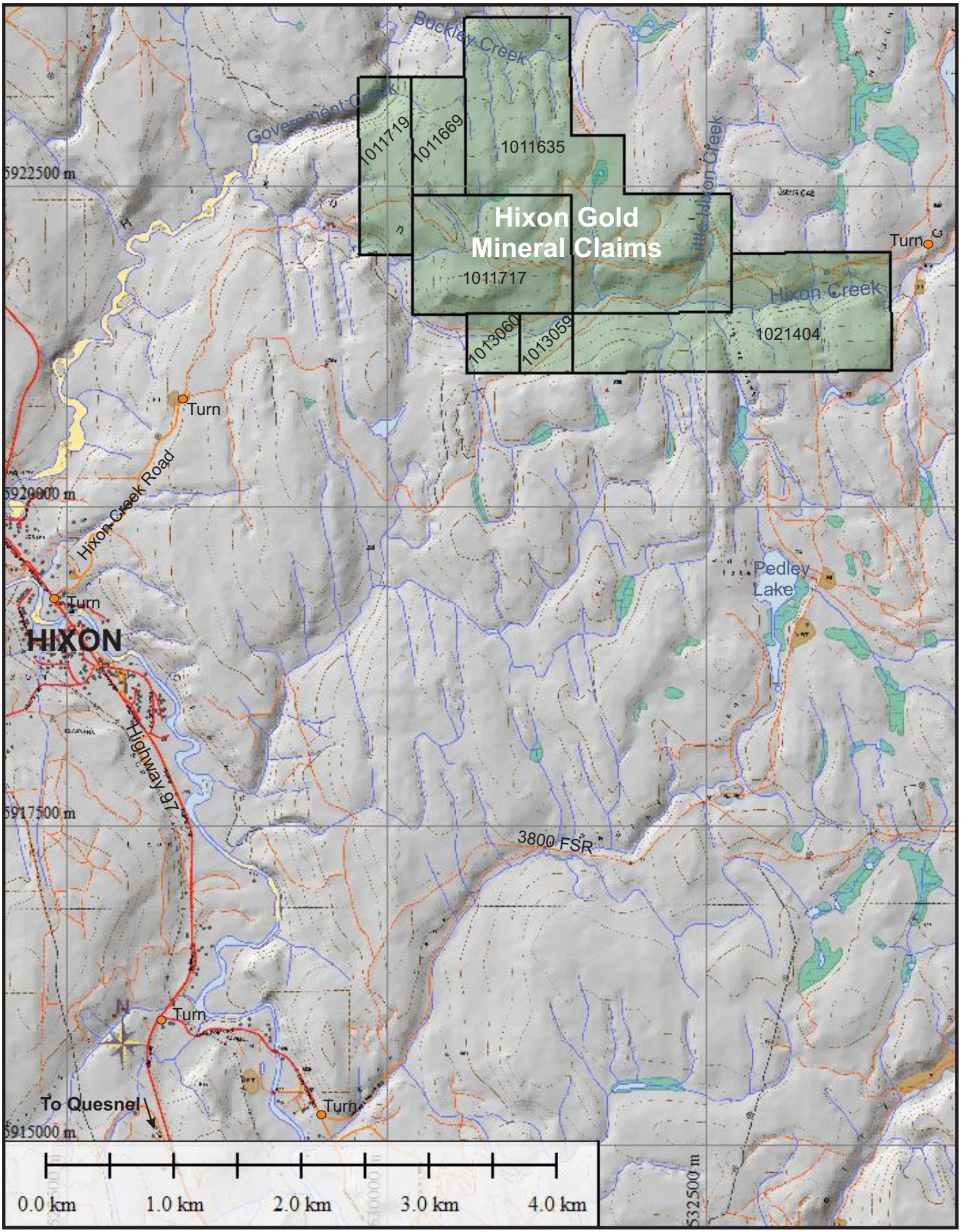
The project area is located about four kilometers north east of Hixon, BC and straddles Hixon, Government and Buckley Creeks. The contiguous 673 hectare 'Hixon Gold' property is made up of seven mineral claims as described below.

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	NTS Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1011635	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/01	2016/mar/15	250.34
1011669	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/01	2016/mar/15	38.51
1011717	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2016/mar/15	115.56
1011719	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2016/mar/15	57.77
1013059	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2016/mar/15	19.26
1013060	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2012/aug/02	2016/mar/15	19.26
1021404	HIXON GOLD	A.Justason 50% T.Hatton 50%	Mineral Claim	093G	2013/aug/02	2016/mar/15	173.35

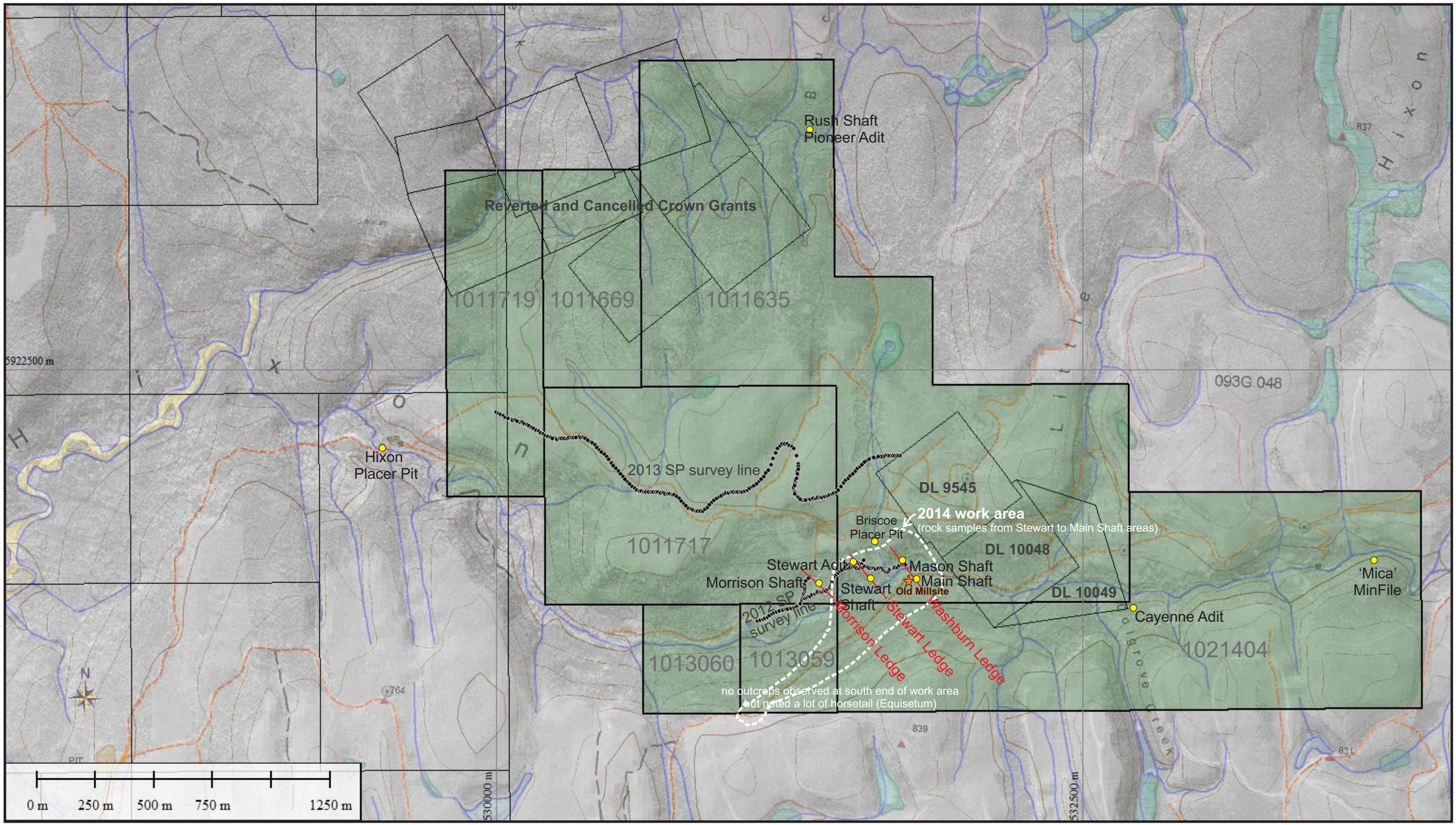
Direct access can be made to the property and work sites by forest service road, which was partly also built on top of the original mining access roads and ditchlines. The field crew travelled to the property each day directly from Quesnel. Two access routes are available: one accesses the claim from the east using the 3800 Forest Service Road (FSR) off of Lake Creek Road (south of Hixon) and the other accesses the claim generally from the west at Hixon using Hixon Creek Road (located at the north end of Hixon). See attached location map. Elevations at the property range from 680 to 890 meters above sea level. The generally undulating hills at and surrounding the property has seen much of the timber harvested in recent years and except for along the moderately sloped banks of the tributaries and historical placer pits, at present date, only about 180 hectares of the north portion of the claim group remains unharvested. Most roads remain open and active within the claim group and continue to provide excellent vehicular access from the months of May to November each year. Winter access is also possible if warranted in future.

Several sets of Crown granted mineral claims have been located here. Most have long since reverted back to the Crown and been cancelled, but three remain active: Lots 9545 (Washburn Lateral Mineral Claim), 10048 (Cottonwood Mineral Claim) and 10049 (Fractional Mineral Claim). The Washburn Lateral Claim, first granted in 1920 to Henry Carry, has both surface and undersurface rights while the latter two have only undersurface rights according to the most recently available Land Titles search, but a more thorough historical search of these three lots are recommended. These lots do not encumber the main project area but are prospective areas should they become available.

Location Map



Reference Map



Regional Geology (*extracted from Thomas, 2009, Open File 6225)*

The area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane, but significant areas are underlain by the Slide Mountain and Barkerville Terrane. The most prominent geological feature of the area is the roughly pear-shaped Cretaceous Naver pluton, which is almost completely surrounded by Proterozoic(?) to Palaeozoic(?) rocks belonging to the Snowshoe Group. The southern tip of the pluton invades Middle - Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group. The Barkerville Terrane is formed of Proterozoic(?) to Palaeozoic(?) metasedimentary rocks of the Snowshoe Group bounded on its western and northern margins and along most of its eastern margin by a single continuous thrust, the Eureka thrust. The terrane and the Naver pluton, together, are believed to form the core of a broad northwestward plunging arch, around which the thrust is folded (Struik et al., 1990). On the western, northern, northeastern and southeastern margins of the Naver pluton, the Snowshoe Group is represented by schistose quartzite, schist, phyllite, marble, amphibolite, siltite and minor quartzite, whereas along the eastern margin of the Barkerville Terrane the group includes orthoquartzite, schistose quartzite, schist and phyllite (Struik et al., 1990).

The Mississippian-Permian Crooked Amphibolite of the Slide Mountain Terrane occurs in discontinuous narrow units along the Eureka thrust west of the Naver pluton. The unit includes serpentinite, sheared ultramafic rocks, amphibolite and talc (Struik et al., 1990).

MapPlace shows the Quesnel Terrane to consist mainly of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks belonging to either the Takla Group (north of latitude 53^{o}N) or the Nicola Group (south of 53^{o}N). In essence the groups represent the same stratigraphic interval; the arbitrary change in name at 53^{o}N is presumably an artifact of mapping in different areas by different geologists. In this report, Nicola Group is adopted for this stratigraphic interval following the usage of Struik et al. (1990), who assign a Middle to Upper Triassic age. Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of this group are present west of the Naver pluton, in contact along the Spanish thrust with a narrow development of Nicola Group sedimentary rocks, which is separated from the pluton by a narrow belt of sedimentary rocks of the Snowshoe Group. The contact between the two sedimentary units is the Eureka thrust (Struik et al., 1990). Enigmatically, mapping by Moynihan and Logan (2009) failed to reveal evidence for thrust-sense shearing along the contact. They concluded that a large contrast in metamorphic grade between the units and the presence of normal-sense kinematic indicators near the contact were indicative of a normal fault or shear zone.

Struik et al. (1990) describe volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group west of the Naver pluton as augite porphyry basalt tuff, breccia, minor flows and tuffaceous argillite and siltite, together with local andesitic basalt. Sedimentary rocks of the group west, north and immediately east of the pluton include slate, argillite, phyllite, fine-grained and minor coarse-grained greywacke, and lesser amounts of tuff and tuffaceous siltite and argillite. In this area (near X on the regional geology map) Moynihan and Logan (2009) mapped the subunit as a black phyllite unit.

Also present in the Quesnel Terrane are scattered small developments of Oligocene-Pliocene conglomerate and coarse clastic sedimentary rocks, and small areas of Miocene-Pleistocene basaltic volcanic rocks belonging to the Chilcotin Group (Fraser Bend or Alexandria Formation).

The earliest intrusion in the survey area is a very small Early Jurassic syenitic- monzonitic intrusion within volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group just west of the Spanish thrust.

The largest intrusion in the survey area, and the most prominent geological feature, is the pear-shaped Early Cretaceous Naver pluton. It comprises mainly granite and granodiorite, and has yielded a U-Pb age of 113 ± 1 Ma (Struik et al., 1992). It intrudes mainly the Barkerville Terrane.

The regional geology map of Open File 6225 was georeferenced by Angelique for this report. Detailed property scale mapping will be conducted in future.

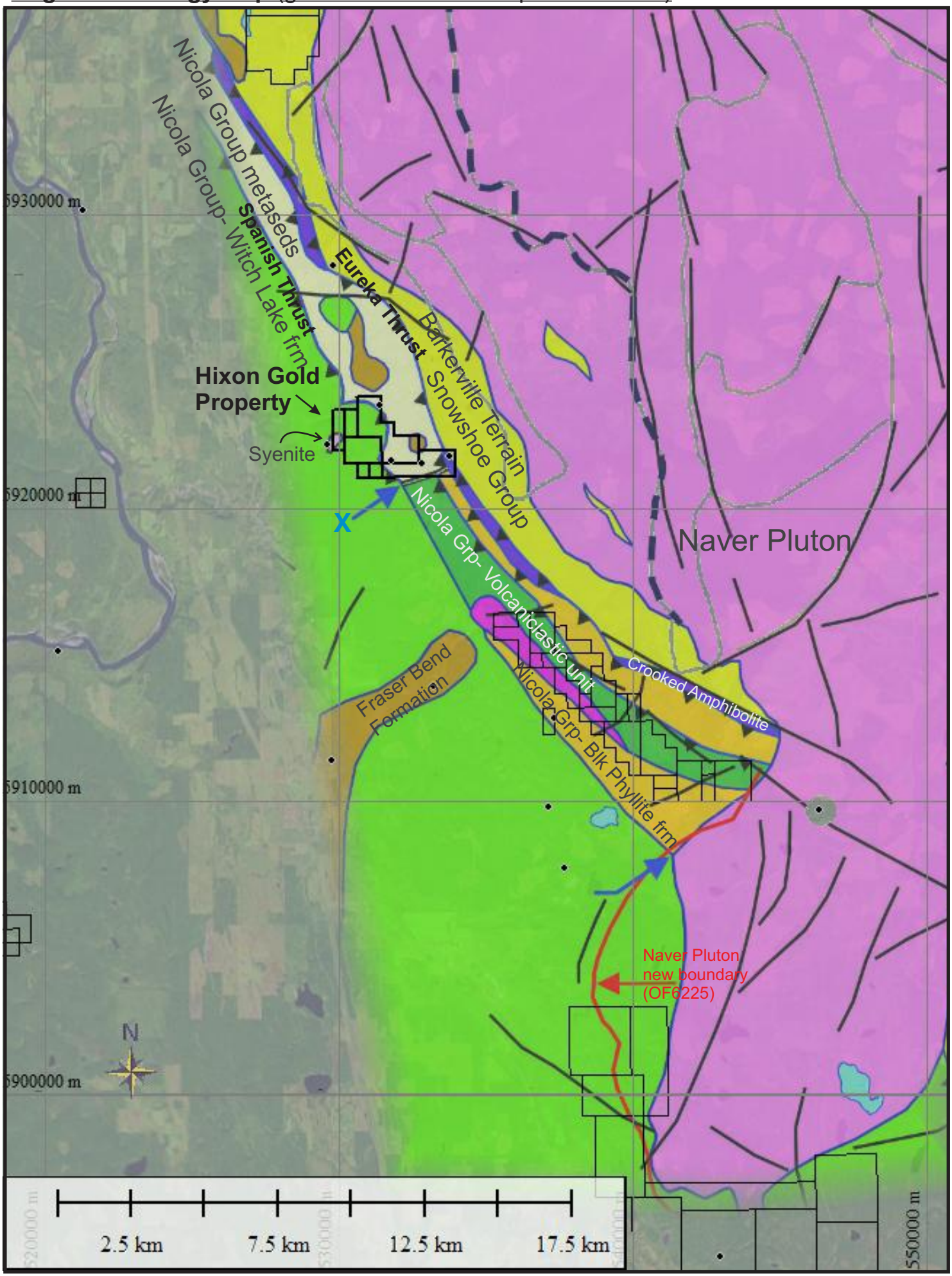
Mineralization (partly extracted from Thomas, 2009, Open File 6225)

Metalliferous bedrock past producers in the survey area include the Pioneer and Quesnelle Gold Quartz properties located within sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, close to the boundary with volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group to the west. The Pioneer mineralization is within carbonaceous shale, and consists mainly of argentiferous galena and sphalerite within a quartz vein, which also yielded anomalous gold values. In 1927 four tonnes of ore was mined producing 809 grams of silver, 126 kilograms of lead and 2 kilograms of zinc. In spite of its location within sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, the Quesnelle Gold Quartz deposit is reported to be associated with a highly sheared and hydrothermally altered zone within which greenstones contact quartz sericite schists. Steeply dipping, fairly closely spaced quartz veins, a few centimeters to about 1.8 m wide, occur in the greenstone near the contact. Gold mineralization occurs in the veins and the greenstone. Mineralization includes native gold, native silver, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite.

The Cayenne showing, containing gold and silver and lying just west of the Naver pluton, is also located on a metasedimentary subunit of the Nicola Group. It includes a 0.6 to 1.2 m wide quartz vein and several smaller quartz stringers cutting highly altered and weathered quartz sericite schist.

An industrial mineral showing of mica is located within the Barkerville Terrane near the east end of the property straddling both sides of Hixon Creek.

Regional Geology Map (georeferenced from Open File 6225)



Exploration History

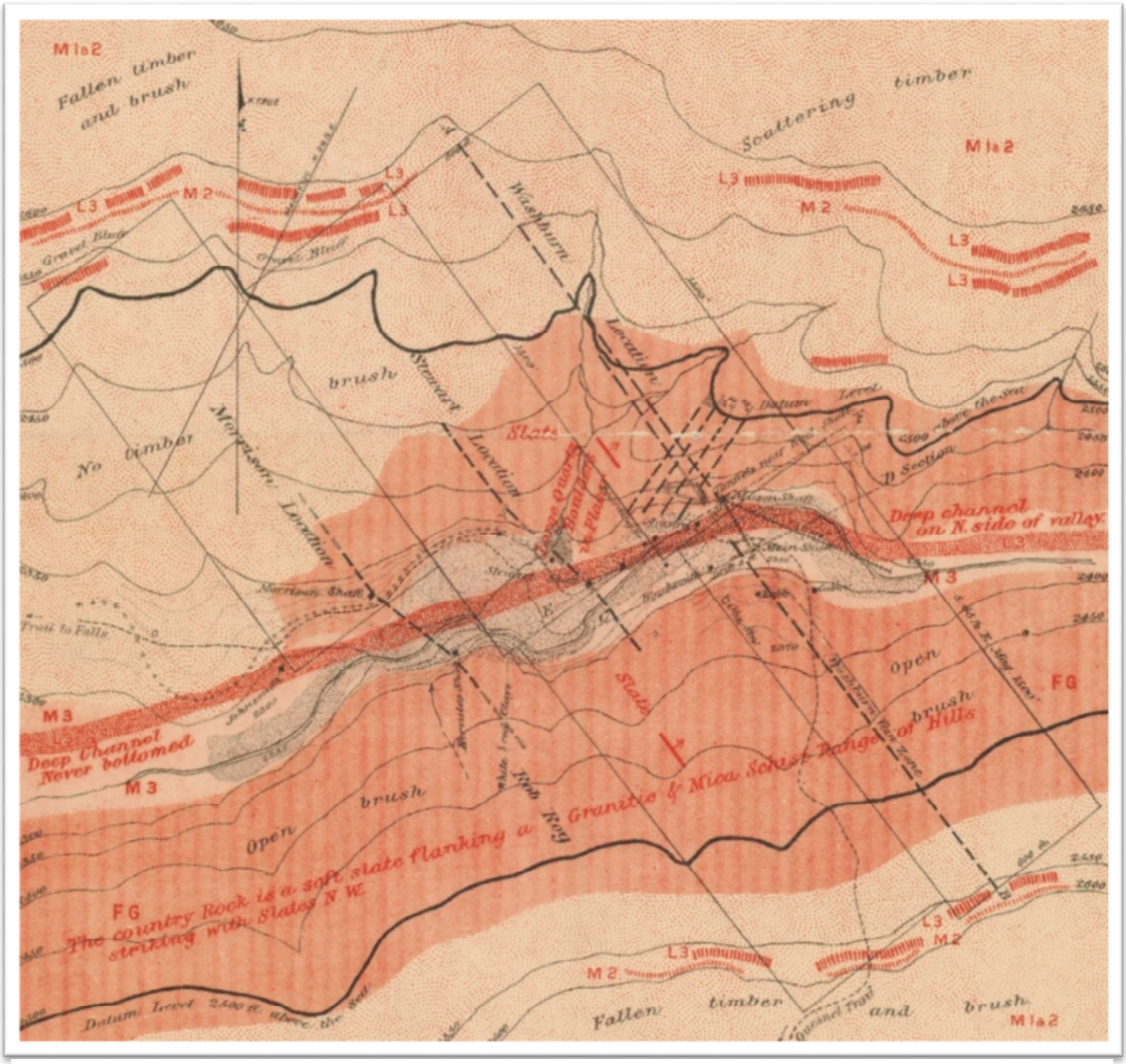
Mineral exploration and development at the Hixon Gold property has been intermittent since quartz excitement was first reported in 1865 when men working on the ditch here reported visible gold in quartz. The following synapsis offers only a brief and partial account of hardrock exploration and mining activities at the heart of the property, the area nearest the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, since first discovered in 1865.

The first recorded prospecting party to visit the property with specific intent of inspecting the lode gold mineralization was reported in late spring of 1866. Mr JF Hixon and his prospecting party set out for the creek on May 9, 1866 and returned to report to Mr WR Spalding on June 14, 1866. (Cariboo Sentinal, July 9, 1866 and The British Colonist, June 21, 1866)

By September 1866, shafts are reported to have been sunk on the Stewart and Washburn Locations (Cariboo Sentinel, Sept 24, 1866) and the first arrastras were reported to be built onsite(?)by a Mexican man, familiar with their function, in 1867. Reports indicate gold was often panned from the oxidized rock near and at surface.

By Russell and Bowman's inspection of the property in 1878, 1885 and 1886, numerous developments had been made at various locations within the Crown Granted Mineral Claims located along a series of auriferous ledges as shown on the snapshot of his map (attached).

Development activities on the quartz continued on and off over the years until 1933 when the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mining Company Ltd (NPL) continued more active development on the property before finally erecting a 25T/day cyanide test plant in winter of 1938. The mill had a capacity to crush up to 50T/day. A photo of the Main Shaft and Mill Site is at the front of this report. Over 4000 feet of tunneling was conducted. MinFile records indicate that 207oz gold and 275oz silver was produced from 2257 tons of rock. Drilling, geology, muck sampling, assay records of muck and rock are noted in text of some documents but detailed map records and are sporadic and incomplete for this five year period. The location of replacement ore is of specific interest as it is known to exist at the property and was observed onsite by the present owners in 2013. More details may come available as additional resources are located and digital records are updated on the internet or found in publicly accessible archives. As these details are located, they will be added to the 3d model and database as an ongoing project and reported in near future with a more thorough geological report on the property.



Historical Snapshot 1_ Snapshot from Bowman's Geology map of "The Hixon Creek Quartz Locations" from surveys in 1878, 1885-86. Samples taken in 2014 are from the Washburn and Stewart locations.

Early development here met many difficulties including management of a surplus of groundwater, access to rail for supplies and heavy equipment, access to a qualified assayer and, later on, access to Barkerville/Richfield, political debate (and denied requests) about engineering roads from Barkerville to the mines at Hixon Creek, as well as the other numerous issues most mines faced then (and now) such as reliable/experienced labour and management, financing/investment/economic environment and wartime hardships. The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine temporally shut down the mill in March 1939 after completing its first bulk sampling activities on 4 levels but additional development work, including drilling of the lower levels, was planned to continue (The Prince George Citizen, March 30, 1939). Unfortunately by July of the same year the Company was liquidating its assets (The Prince George Citizen, July 6, 1939: page 6).

More recent mineral exploration at the property has been recorded in various reports including regional geological surveys and more detailed works which are recorded in the provincial government Assessment Report Indexing System(ARIS). Select highlights are mentioned hereafter.

In the early 1970's, Bethlehem Copper Corporation conducted geological mapping, geochemical surveys (579 soil samples of select elements) and four drill holes totaling 450 meters.

In 1979, Esperanza Explorations optioned the ground from Vic Guinet and Andrew Harman. Limited geological investigations were made and select rock samples were assayed (ARIS 7787)

By 1983, Golden Rule Resources continued on with geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and 4 drill holes totaling 354 meters.

In 2000, reclamation work was completed near the Briscoe Pit and the at the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine and Mill Site. It was carried out under Section 17 of the Mines Act at a cost of $5,900 paid for under the consolidated revenue fund. The contract was awarded to Lawayne Musselwhite and basic report provided by Brian McBride, Inspector of Mines for the 24th Annual BC Mine Reclamation Symposium in Williams Lake in 2000.

From 2004-2008, Cayenne Gold Mines Ltd conducted exploration at their property which included the present claim group and ground near Pedley Lake. 8 drill holes were recorded with a total length of 1452 meters and the majority of the drill logs and assays are recorded in the present database but not otherwise discussed in this report. Additional recorded work includes trenching, geochemical surveys and geologic mapping.

In August 2012, the property was allowed to lapse and the present owners acquired a portion of the forfeited ground which included the main historical workings of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, Washburn Ledge, Stewart Ledge, Morrision Ledge and the Pioneer Mine. In

August 2013, additional contiguous mineral rights were acquired to the east and included the Cayenne and Mica showings. Grassroots exploration and detailed research is ongoing. In 2012 and 2013, 3,14 Lkm self potential geophysical surveying was conducted and strong correlations were made to known mineralized zones where gold and silver mining was previously conducted. The northern extension of the conductive anomalies are defined (so far) 500m to the northwest of the historical minesite, highlighting additional mineral potential here, and is open to the northwest and to the southeast.

Historical snapshot 2_1933 plan map of the property showing the mineralized belts of schist in red (referenced from EMPR Property FileID 27498)

2014 Exploration

2014 exploration was conducted by Angelique Justason and Seth Brownhill nearest the heart of the known mineralized zones and mine sites of the Washburn and Stewart Locations. Outcrop in the vicinity explored was scarce. Nine rock samples were taken from the face of the caved Stewart Location portal (Raven adit), the Main shaft and the ore dump areas. At the sample location, each sample was placed in a plastic sample bag, labelled and sealed tightly with flagging tape. Each sample site was flagged in the field and descriptions of each sample were made in a field book. Each location was recorded in UTM using a hand held Garmin GPS. Samples were brought back to Tenorex GeoServices office, inventoried and shipped to SGS Canada located in Burnaby, BC via Greyhound bus for analysis.

The purpose is to determine, and perhaps generally compare the previous/historical sampling results with newest results; to determine if the mineralized samples collected are gold and silver bearing; to compare sulphide content with any gold/silver content; and to determine, based on these samples, if the metallic screen method is advantageous to pursue with all future sampling at the property. The analysis consisted of a multielement ICP and INAA plus metallic screen assay for gold of each sample. The full assay results are provided in the appendices. The main commodities sought are gold and silver.

Lab Procedures

Multi-acid Digestion

Multi-acid digestion uses a combination of HCl (hydrochloric acid), HNO3 (nitric acid), HF (hydrofluoric acid) and HClO4 (perchloric acid). Because hydrofluoric acid dissolves silicate minerals, these digestions are often referred to as 'near-total digestions'.

Multi-acid (4 acid) digestion is a very effective dissolution procedure for multi-element analysis at trace levels of detection. However, there can be a loss of volatile elements (e.g. B, As, Pb, Ge, Sb) during this type of digestion and some refractory minerals (especially oxide minerals) are only partially digested.

Detection Limit

Ag	0.02ppm	-	10ppm	K	0.01%	-	15%	Sn	0.3ppm	-	0.1%
Al	0.01%	-	15%	La	0.1ppm	-	1%	Sr	0.5ppm	-	1%
As	1ppm	-	1%	Li	1ppm	-	1%	Ta	0.05ppm	-	1%
Ba	1ppm	-	1%	Lu	0.01ppm	-	0.1%	Tb	0.05ppm	-	1%
Be	0.1ppm	-	0.25%	Mg	0.01%	-	15%	Te	0.05ppm	-	0.1%
Bi	0.04ppm	-	1%	Mn	2ppm	-	1%	Th	0.2ppm	-	1%
Ca	0.01%	-	15%	Mo	0.05ppm	-	1%	Ti	0.01%	-	15%
Cd	0.02ppm	-	1%	Na	0.01%	-	15%	Tl	0.02ppm	-	1%
Ce	0.05ppm	-	0.1%	Nb	0.1ppm	-	0.1%	U	0.05ppm	-	1%
Cs	5ppm	-	0.1%	Ni	0.5ppm	-	1%	V	2ppm	-	1%
Cr	1ppm	-	1%	P	50ppm	-	15%	W	0.1ppm	-	1%
Co	0.1ppm	-	1%	Pb	0.5ppm	-	1%	Y	0.1ppm	-	1%
Cu	0.5ppm	-	1%	Rb	0.2ppm	-	1%	Yb	0.1ppm	-	0.1%
Fe	0.01%	-	15%	S	0.01%	-	5%	Zn	1ppm	-	1%
Ga	0.1ppm	-	0.05%	Sb	0.05ppm	-	1%	Zr	0.5ppm	-	1%
Hf	0.02ppm	-	0.05%	Sc	0.5ppm	-	1%				
In	0.02ppm	-	0.05%	Se	2ppm	-	0.1%				

Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

The aqueous sample is aspirated into the plasma and the gold contained in the sample emits light at characteristic wavelengths. The intensities of the emitted light are measured and compared by software to those of standard gold-bearing solutions. The software then calculates the gold concentration in the sample. This method was also applied to platinum and palladium. A 50g sample was used and the detection limits for gold and palladium are 1-10,000ppb while the detection limits for platinum is 10-10,000ppb for this method.

Metallic Screen

A representative 500g sample is screened to 106 microns. The plus fraction is fire assayed for gold and a duplicate assay is performed on the minus fraction. The size fraction weights, coarse and fine fraction gold content and total gold content are reported.

The assay results are found in the appendices, and the laboratory further noted the following:

total wt = size of material used for screening
Au +150 wt = size of plus fraction obtained
AuMET = final calculated Au content in sample in g/t
Au -150 A and Au -150 B = duplicate Au content in minus fraction in g/t
Au -150 Avg. = average Au content in minus fraction in g/t
Au +150 = Au content in entire plus fraction in g/t

Results and Conclusions

The reconnaissance sampling program in the vicinity of the Washburn and Stewart Locations at the historical Quesnelle Quartz Gold Mine successfully located representative samples of mineralized rock beyond just that of the known auriferous veins. Most samples taken across various rock types contained gold and silver but palladium of small quantity was also observed. Prior to this year's sampling, platinum group analysis is not known to have been conducted.

Gold was the most significant commodity found with the three highest values, based on the limited sampling, of 5.75g/t, 7.25 g/t and 6.96g/t from samples Hix-7 to 9 located near the Main Shaft. They also contained between 10.7-12.7% sulphur, over the detection limit of the 4-acid digestion. These samples are suggested to originate from one of the levels of the mine, likely that of Level 6 and are much different than the greenstone rocks described from the nearby 2006 trenching program. The 2014 grab samples have been described in Appendix 2 as possibly andesite with microfractures moderately reacting with hydrochloric acid, and may be the rocks described in historical documents as replacement ore similar to that of the Wells area mines and located the Hixon Gold group in the late 1930's before the Quesnelle Quartz Mine was shut down. Additionally, HIx-8 and Hix-9 contained a dark sulphide similar to sphalerite and rare weathered galena as observed with the hand lens as well as a microscopic, equally spaced,

black mineral or crystal which is not clearly identifiable at this time. The rock doesn't appear to be magnetic. Additional observations will be made at a later date with our 200x digital microscope. A thin section is recommended on duplicate samples remaining at the office.

Silver analysis in the above samples, Hix-7 to Hix-9, was 30.7ppm, 30.1ppm and 14.9ppm respectively. Out of the samples taken, lead was also anomalous in these three samples but with values of only 5260ppm, 2590ppm and 1070ppm.

The sampling this year concluded that the country rock contains the most significant gold mineralization, as based on the reconnaissance sampling. Upon review of the assays, gold and silver are generally found to also contain proportional elevated values of sulphur and arsenic, except in quartz veins. It is highly recommended to review all previous historical data, including soil samples, to help define potential lateral extensions of the gold mineralization by targeting at least the anomalous arsenic values as well as sulphur and silver where possible.

ID	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Fe %	S%	As ppm
Hix-1	1.29	4	3.39	0.01	58
Hix-2	1.06	121	28	<0.01	260
Hix-3	0.8	117	18.5	<0.01	280
Hix-4	2.85	225	5.93	3.5	327
Hix-5	2.84	524	1	0.23	43
Hix-6	2.86	209	8.47	3.16	227
Hix-7	30.7	5750	11.3	10.7	1240
Hix-8	30.1	7250	12.5	12.7	1220
Hix-9	14.9	6960	12.2	12.3	1380

All rock samples submitted to SGS Canada this year were also analyzed using the metallic screen method. It was suspected that any gold, especially in veins, may be 'nuggety' and thus not be properly represented in the ICP fire assay. Based on the recon samples taken, it was determined that metallic screening may not provide any significant results/advantage over the 50g fire assay but additional testing should be considered in future, especially on mineralized quartz veins to confirm this reins true for rock units and mineralization throughout the project area. The described andesitic rock samples taken show that the ICP-AES and Metallic Screen are generally comparable to each other as shown in the below table.

ID	Au ppb	Au MET g/t	% difference
Hix-1	0.004	<0.5	-
Hix-2	0.121	<0.5	-
Hix-3	0.117	<0.5	-
Hix-4	0.225	<0.5	-
Hix-5	0.524	0.6	14.5%
Hix-6	0.209	<0.5	-
Hix-7	5.75	5.8	0.9%
Hix-8	7.25	6.7	7.6%
Hix-9	6.96	7.2	3.4%

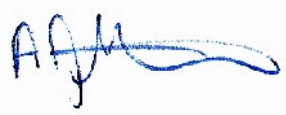
Additional systematic exploration activities are recommended to continue at the property. The construction of an historical database is ongoing and will be used to help define new target areas. In support of this, research is also ongoing, especially as more digital data becomes available online or is being catalogued in other public or previously private archives. Systematic, careful and detailed geological mapping of the entire property should be made, traversing each creek and draw possible, inspecting each ridge and road cut at a scale of 1:5000 or better. Self potential geophysical surveying is highly recommended to continue with grid line spacing of 60m and station spacing of 10m. In the area of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine, tighter spacing is recommended where possible. Carefully placed IP surveys and ground penetrating radar surveys may also be useful here. A trenching and drill program is being considered and drilling should have a depth of at least Level 6 (1950'asl) of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine to target the replacement ore described in text as well as other mineralized structures located here.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Angelique Justason of Quesnel, British Columbia certify the following:

- I am 50% owner/operator of the Hixon Gold mineral claims.
- I managed the recon exploration conducted at the Hixon Gold property.
- I have studied geology and earth science at Camosun College and the University of Victoria.
- I have successfully completed and received certificates for the Advanced Prospecting Course (1992) and Petrology for Prospectors Course (1993).
- I have 4 seasons work experience with the BC Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- I was employed in the Cariboo Region as a junior geologist, prospector and mine surveyor for over 9 years and held a supervisory position for over 6 years.
- I have been an avid prospector for over 20 years and have spent the last 15 years conducting mineral exploration activities in the Wells/Barkerville/Quesnel area.

Signed,



Angelique Justason

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Websites

GeoGratis
http://www.geogratis.gc.ca

MapPlace
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/Pages/default.aspx

EMPR Property Files
http://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca

Various historical newspaper archives from all over North America including:
http://historicalnewspapers.library.ubc.ca
http://pgnewspapers.lib.pg.bc.ca

APPENDIX I

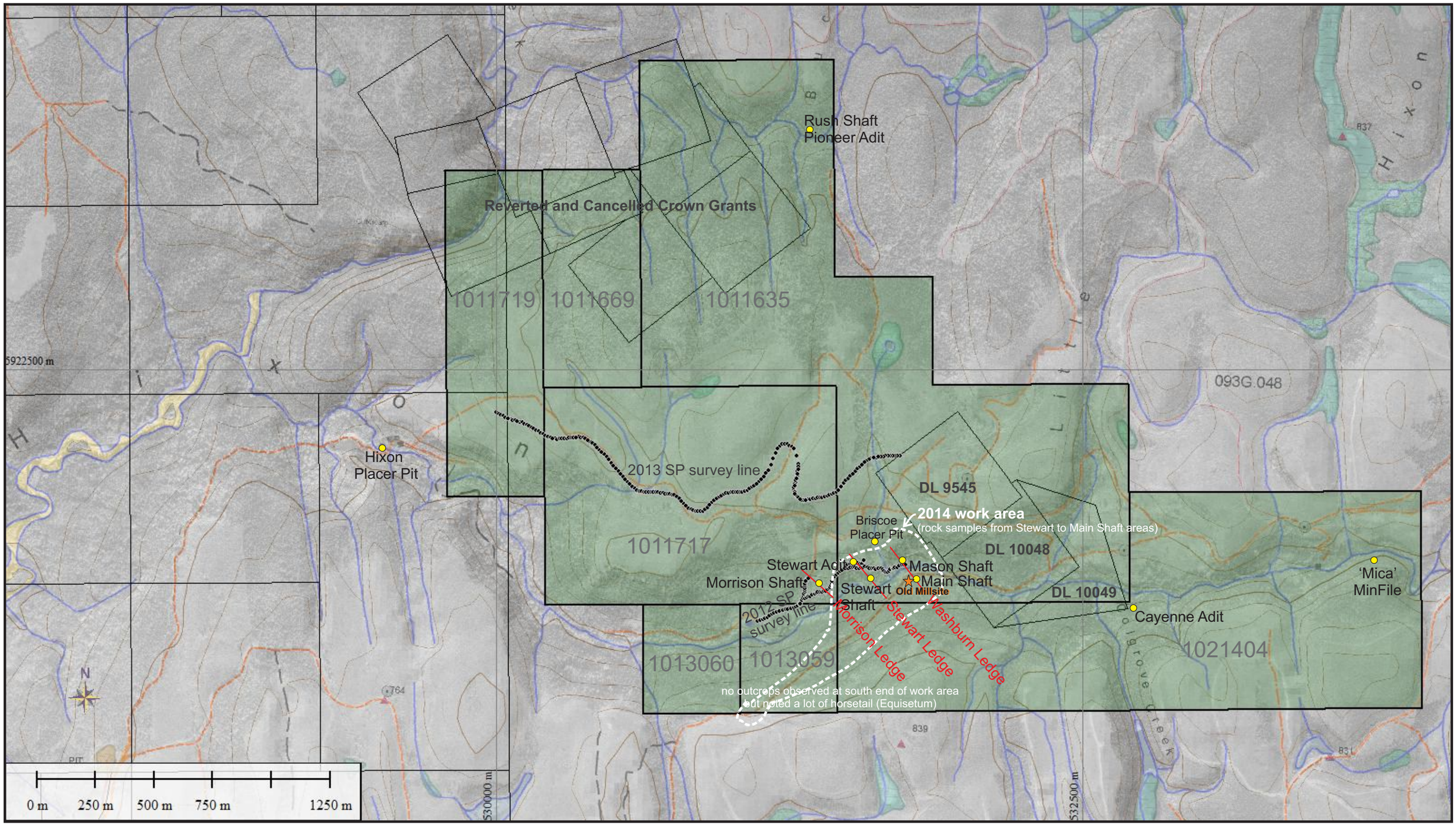
Cost Statement and Event Confirmation

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days/hrs**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
S.Brownhill/ crew chief	5-Oct-14	1	$350.00	$350.00	
A.Justason/ project manager	Oct 5, 11 and 19, 2014	25	$60.00	$1,500.00	
				$0.00	
				$1,850.00	**$1,850.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data	not claimed for this report		$0.00	$0.00	
General research	not claimed for this report			$0.00	
Report preparation incl GIS	A. Justason	15.0	$60.00	$900.00	
Other (specify)				$0.00	
				$900.00	**$900.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Digital terrain modelling					
Electromagnetics					
Self Potential					
Geophysical interpretation					
Other (specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock (metallic assay, INAA and 4acid ICP)	*1 channel and 8 grab*	9.0	$120.00	$1,080.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$1,080.00	**$1,080.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck -kilometer rate		600.00	$0.55	$330.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other					
				$330.00	**$330.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp			$0.00	$0.00	
Meals			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	sample bags, flagging, misc supplies	1.00	$15.00	$15.00	
Other (Specify)				$0.00	
				$15.00	**$15.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$4,175.00**
			Total applied work value		$ 2,832.73
	Total value requested to be deposited to 'Angelique Justason' PAC				*$1,342.27*

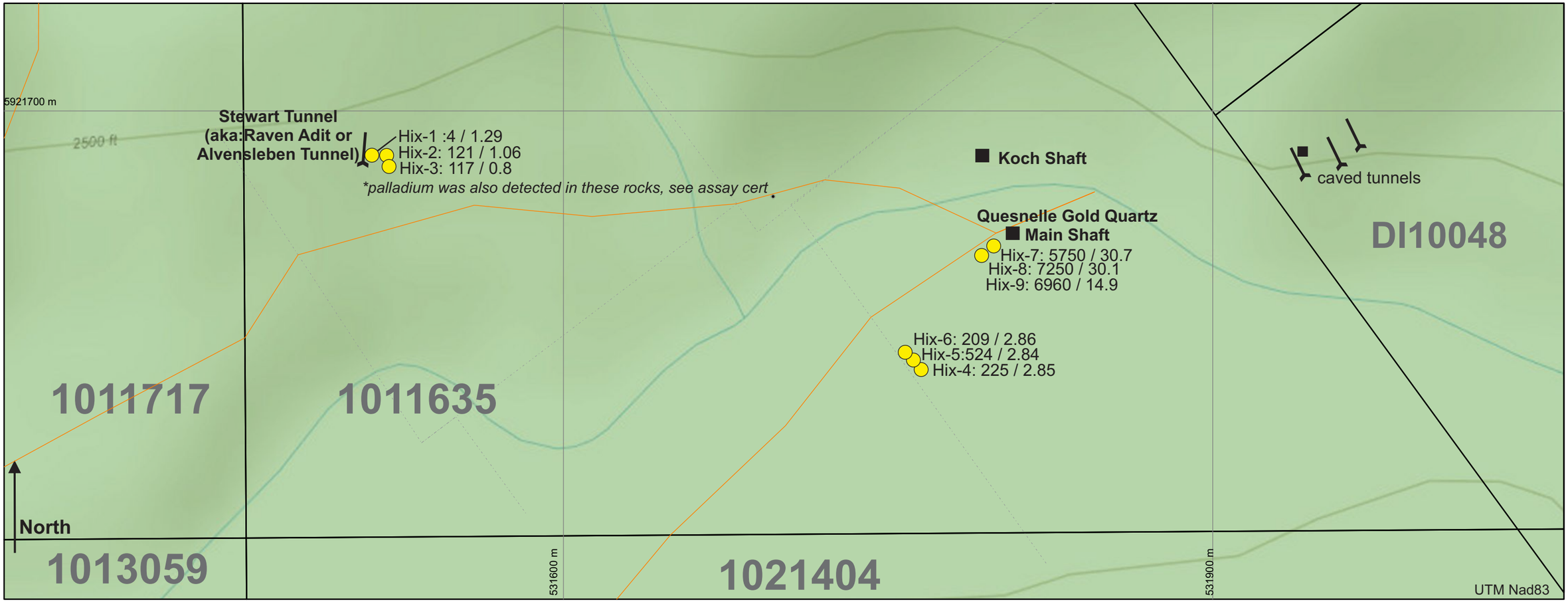
Appendix 2

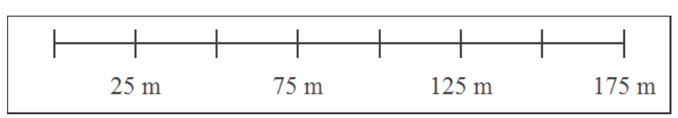
Sample Descriptions and Figures

Reference Map



SAMPLE LOCATION MAP





Legend

- Adit
- Shaft
- Rock Sample Location(sample ID: gold ppb / silver ppm)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	UTM E	UTM N	TENURE	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY CERTIFICATES	Au_ppb
Hix-1	channel	531537	5921674	1011635	1m long vertical channel sample of highly altered/kaolinized country rock (tuff?), light orange weathered to white, containing sheared quartz vein material. Located immmiately adjacent the historical Stewart 'Tunnel' (aka Raven adit). Rare preserved sulphides observed and rare manganese stains.	VC160559 and VC160560	4
Hix-2	grab	531536	5921673	1011635	Grab of bright orange to black weathered, heavy wallrock adjacent Hix-1 containing rare (+/- brecciated) quartz stringers. Non magnetic	VC160559 and VC160560	121
Hix-3	grab	531536	5921673	1011635	Grab similar to last but better preserved layers of tuffaceous to possibly very fine sandy to silty finely bedded rock. Non magnetic. Very fine sulphides observed with hand lens.	VC160559 and VC160560	117
Hix-4	grab	531760	5921583	1011635	Taken above ore bin area of the Main Shaft. Overall 30% sulphides (cubic to diss py +/- chalcopy) in feldspar(?) rich very fine (aphanitic) volcanic(??). Heavy and non magnetic.	VC160559 and VC160560	**225**
Hix-5	grab	531761	5921584	1011635	Taken above ore bin area of the Main Shaft. Representative grab of quartz vein with <5% sulphides. Other quartz samples here contain significantly better mineralization	VC160559 and VC160560	**524**
Hix-6	grab	531760	5921585	1011635	Similar sample to Hix-2 and Hix-3 but 40-50% finely disseminated to massive sulphides +/- cubic pyrite and very fine (<3mm) clear quartz crystals on fractured surfaces. Heavy	VC160559 and VC160560	209
Hix-7	grab	531760	5921586	1011635	Similar sample to Hix-4 but 50% sulphides and weathered, dark rusty orange with rare green hue on joint faces. Non magnetic	VC160559 and VC160560	**5750**
Hix-8	grab	531768	5921599	1011635	Med grey to tan, aphanitic andesite(?)with about 30% sulphides including less than 1mm cubic>>12 sided pyrite, rare chalcopyrite, <0.5mm blebs of galena(?) and microscopic black disseminations, barely visible with a hand lens. Need to magnify with digital microscope or thin section. Moderate reaction to HCl originating from barely visible fractures, even with the hand lens.	VC160559 and VC160560	**7250**
Hix-9	grab	531768	5921599	1011635	Dupicate of Hix-8	VC160559 and VC160560	**6960**

SAMPLE #	Au_ppb	Au_g/t (*met)	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Pd_ppb	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ni_ppm	Mo_ppm	Fe_%	S_%	As_ppm	Bi_ppm
Hix-1	4	<0.5	1.29	5.3	10	111	77	35.2	5.23	3.39	0.01	58	<0.04
Hix-2	121	<0.5	1.06	15.9	13	277	661	221	16.3	**28**	<0.01	260	<0.04
Hix-3	117	<0.5	0.8	41.8	18	400	603	119	39.7	**18.5**	<0.01	280	0.11
Hix-4	**225**	<0.5	2.85	28.5	<1	24.2	66	35.6	0.89	5.93	3.5	327	<0.04
Hix-5	**524**	**0.6**	2.84	13	<1	7.7	18	6.2	2.25	1	0.23	43	<0.04
Hix-6	209	<0.5	2.86	178	<1	172	186	57	0.52	8.47	3.16	227	0.13
Hix-7	**5750**	**5.8**	30.7	5260	<1	30.5	64	27.4	0.57	11.3	**10.7**	1240	1.94
Hix-8	**7250**	**6.7**	30.1	2590	<1	64.3	454	52.5	0.78	12.5	**12.7**	1220	0.42
Hix-9	**6960**	**7.2**	14.9	1070	<1	42	164	47.7	0.61	12.2	**12.3**	1380	0.17

Appendix 3

Assay Certificates

Certificate of Analysis
Work Order : VC160559
[Report File No.: 0000016246]

Date: March 10, 2016

To: **Angelique Justason**
COD SGS ASSAYERS
Tenorex Geoservices
336 Front St
Queshel
BC V2J 2K3

P.O. No.: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon
Project No.: -
Samples: 9

Methods Summary

No. Of Samples	Method Code	Description
9	G_LOG02	Pre-preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing
9	G_WGH79	Weighing of samples and reporting of weights
9	G_PRP89	Weigh, dry,(up to3.0 kg) crush to 75% passing 2 mm, split 250 g, pulverize to
9	GE_IC40A	Multi-acid (4-acid) digestion/ICP-AES finish
9	GE_IC40M	Multi-acid (4-acid) digestion/ICP-MS finish
9	GE_FAI515	50 g, Fire assay, ICP-AES finish
2	GO_ICP90Q	Sodium Peroxide fusion/ICP-AES, single element
3	GE_CSA06V	Total Sulfur and Total Carbon, Leco Method

Certified By :

Cam Chiang
Assistant Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry Vancouver conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation which can be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/search/palcan/sgs

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Elements marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @Cu) denote assays performed using accredited test methods

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	WtKg	@Ag	@Al	@Ba	@Ca	@Cr	@Cu	@Fe
Method	G_WGH79	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.02	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Hix-1	1.575	1.29	5.79	686	0.04	36	111	3.39
Hix-2	0.985	1.06	3.89	551	0.06	117	277	>15.0
Hix-3	1.020	0.80	4.11	897	0.06	238	400	>15.0
Hix-4	0.635	2.85	5.91	192	5.70	43	24.2	5.93
Hix-5	0.820	2.84	0.29	15	0.13	25	7.7	1.00
Hix-6	0.905	2.86	6.13	184	5.66	66	172	8.47
Hix-7	0.745	30.7	4.24	59	3.03	13	30.5	11.3
Hix-8	1.145	30.1	3.62	57	3.98	11	64.3	12.5
Hix-9	1.330	14.9	4.83	86	4.13	21	42.0	12.2

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	@K	@Li	@Mg	@Mn	@Na	@Ni	@P	@S
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	0.5	0.005	0.01
Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%
Hix-1	1.68	10	0.16	684	0.40	35.2	0.057	0.01
Hix-2	1.13	8	0.15	1130	0.29	221	0.331	<0.01
Hix-3	1.90	7	0.30	248	0.07	119	0.364	<0.01
Hix-4	1.45	10	2.49	1240	1.83	35.6	0.085	3.50
Hix-5	0.07	<1	0.06	85	0.09	6.2	0.005	0.23
Hix-6	1.39	21	2.46	1280	1.77	57.0	0.098	3.16
Hix-7	0.34	2	1.18	670	2.92	27.4	0.050	>5.00
Hix-8	0.39	2	1.69	940	2.33	52.5	0.060	>5.00
Hix-9	0.60	2	1.72	907	2.98	47.7	0.056	>5.00

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	@Sr	@Ti	@V	@Zn	@Zr	@As	@Be	@Bi
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.5	0.01	2	1	0.5	1	0.1	0.04
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Hix-1	106	0.11	252	77	34.4	58	1.3	<0.04
Hix-2	61.3	0.05	197	661	32.1	260	2.2	<0.04
Hix-3	18.4	0.08	594	603	68.8	280	3.3	0.11
Hix-4	302	1.07	347	66	54.2	327	0.9	<0.04
Hix-5	8.7	0.07	18	18	5.6	43	<0.1	<0.04
Hix-6	240	0.99	372	186	39.6	227	0.8	0.13
Hix-7	265	0.45	135	64	29.4	1240	0.4	1.94
Hix-8	280	0.40	145	454	31.6	1220	0.4	0.42
Hix-9	304	0.66	190	164	42.9	1380	0.5	0.17

Element	@Cd	@Ce	@Co	@Cs	@Ga	@Hf	@In	@La
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.02	0.05	0.1	1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Hix-1	1.14	15.5	17.3	3	13.8	0.97	0.04	7.9
Hix-2	4.01	16.1	26.7	2	10.0	0.65	0.03	7.1
Hix-3	4.61	44.8	17.3	3	11.9	1.72	0.05	23.7
Hix-4	1.32	18.5	27.2	2	16.8	0.98	0.07	6.1
Hix-5	0.24	1.01	2.2	<1	0.8	0.05	<0.02	0.4
Hix-6	6.14	19.1	45.6	2	20.4	0.27	0.12	6.3
Hix-7	1.10	9.88	21.5	<1	7.3	0.16	0.04	3.4
Hix-8	8.62	10.0	39.1	<1	7.5	0.11	0.11	3.5
Hix-9	3.26	13.6	40.0	<1	11.1	0.22	0.06	4.6

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	@Lu	@Mo	@Nb	@Pb	@Rb	@Sb	@Sc	@Se
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.05	0.5	2
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Hix-1	0.14	5.23	0.6	5.3	60.7	0.74	26.7	7
Hix-2	0.37	16.3	0.5	15.9	39.8	2.30	23.9	4
Hix-3	0.61	39.7	2.4	41.8	75.4	3.30	17.6	11
Hix-4	0.18	0.89	3.5	28.5	62.9	3.96	30.4	<2
Hix-5	0.02	2.25	0.3	13.0	3.1	0.66	1.4	<2
Hix-6	0.19	0.52	3.2	178	65.1	1.60	34.5	<2
Hix-7	0.10	0.57	1.7	5260	15.2	8.62	15.7	8
Hix-8	0.11	0.78	1.5	2590	16.5	6.09	17.6	4
Hix-9	0.12	0.61	2.3	1070	26.5	4.38	21.0	3

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	@Sn	@Ta	@Tb	@Te	@Th	@Tl	@U	@W
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.02	0.05	0.1
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Hix-1	0.8	<0.05	0.27	<0.05	1.3	0.92	2.02	1.2
Hix-2	0.4	<0.05	0.74	<0.05	1.2	0.66	3.65	1.0
Hix-3	1.1	0.14	1.12	0.31	5.3	1.24	8.24	1.7
Hix-4	1.8	0.21	0.53	<0.05	<0.2	0.69	0.86	24.4
Hix-5	0.5	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	0.03	<0.05	2.7
Hix-6	1.5	0.18	0.65	0.24	<0.2	0.64	0.27	6.7
Hix-7	0.9	0.10	0.41	0.50	<0.2	0.15	0.20	12.5
Hix-8	1.5	0.08	0.38	0.31	<0.2	0.18	0.13	14.8
Hix-9	1.5	0.15	0.46	0.20	<0.2	0.28	0.15	22.6

Final : VC160559 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon

Report File No.: 0000016246

Element	@Y	@Yb	@Au	@Pd	@Pt	Fe	@S
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_FAI515	GE_FAI515	GE_FAI515	GO_ICP90Q	GE_CSA06V
Det.Lim.	0.1	0.1	1	1	10	0.05	0.005
Units	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	%	%
Hix-1	6.1	0.8	4	10	<10	N.A.	N.A.
Hix-2	19.6	2.3	121	13	<10	28.0	N.A.
Hix-3	26.2	3.7	117	18	<10	18.5	N.A.
Hix-4	10.8	1.2	225	<1	<10	N.A.	N.A.
Hix-5	0.9	0.2	524	<1	<10	N.A.	N.A.
Hix-6	13.1	1.3	209	<1	<10	N.A.	N.A.
Hix-7	8.2	0.8	5750	<1	<10	N.A.	10.7
Hix-8	8.2	0.8	7250	<1	<10	N.A.	12.7
Hix-9	9.0	0.9	6960	<1	<10	N.A.	12.3

Certificate of Analysis
Work Order : VC160560
[Report File No.: 0000016257]

Date: March 11, 2016

To: **Angelique Justason**
COD SGS ASSAYERS
Tenorex Geoservices
336 Front St
Queshel
BC V2J 2K3

P.O. No.: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon (Metalllic)
Project No.: -
Samples: 9

Methods Summary

No. Of Samples	Method Code	Description
9	G_PUL46	Pulverize 500g, Cr Steel, 85% passing 75 microns
9	GO_FAS31_K	Pulp Metalics plus fraction Grav/AAS/ICP (with 4 portions possible)

Certified By :

Cam Chiang
Assistant Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry Vancouver conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation which can be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/search/palcan/sgs

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Elements marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @Cu) denote assays performed using accredited test methods

Final : VC160560 Order: Tenorex/Project:Hixon recon (Metalllic)

Report File No.: 0000016257

Element	total wt	Au +150 wt	Au MET	Au -150 A	Au -150 B	Au -150 Avg.	Au +150
Method	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K
Det.Lim.	0	0.01	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5
Units	g	g	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
Hix-1	509	9.02	<0.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5
Hix-2	499	27.8	<0.5	0.13	0.14	0.14	<0.5
Hix-3	506	14.0	<0.5	0.12	0.12	0.12	<0.5
Hix-4	398	2.24	<0.5	0.32	0.35	0.34	17.0
Hix-5	595	47.2	0.6	0.64	0.68	0.66	<0.5
Hix-6	660	21.2	<0.5	0.23	0.24	0.24	<0.5
Hix-7	511	3.75	5.8	5.42	5.37	5.40	63.5
Hix-8	633	2.16	6.7	6.46	6.53	6.50	60.6
Hix-9	525	0.41	7.2	7.03	7.21	7.12	68.3