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BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

Reconnaissance Biogeochemistry of Spruce Twigs

TOTAL COST: \$ 12425.41

AUTHOR(S): Angelique Justason

SIGNATURE(S): <signed>

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COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Lead

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

Cariboo

093H/04 or 093H.002

MINING DIVISION: _____

NTS/BCGS: _____

LATITUDE: 53 ° 04 ' 38 " _____

LONGITUDE: 122 ° 39 ' 04 " _____

(at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Goldin Rock Resources

2) _____

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
Geophysical			
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	130, vegetation	339096, 363918,388842,388843,388844	12425.41 incl report
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:	12425.41

Technical Report

Reconnaissance Biogeochemistry of Spruce Twigs

Cariboo Mining Division
NTS 093H/04
TRIM 093H002
53°04'38" North Latitude, 121°39'04" West Longitude
Tenures 339096, 363918, 388842, 388843 and 388844

Prepared for
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October 2015

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Introduction

Goldin Rock Resources Inc is the registered owner of their 1067 hectare mineral property at Mount Burns. The property consists of six ground staked legacy claims originally staked in 1995 through to 2001.

Goldin Rock contracted Tenorex GeoServices to conduct exploration at the property in April 2015. As heavy snow covered the property at this time, a biogeochemical survey of vegetation at the property was planned: 130 twig samples from spruce trees were taken over 7 line kilometres to determine its correlation, if any, with known mineralized zones and to locate new target areas for future mineral exploration programs. A 2013 orthophoto was also purchased to help support the project.

The results of the biogeochemical survey were positive with several anomalous areas defined. Additional detailed and reconnaissance exploration across the property is highly recommended.

Property Description and Location

Goldin Rock's mineral claim group, also known as Gold Panners Paradise, is located on the northern flank of Mount Burns, about six kilometers southeast of Wells, BC on TRIM map 093H002. The property is owned by Goldin Rock Resources and consists of six legacy mineral claims covering an actual area of 1067 hectares on the map; whereas, Mineral Titles Online states the legacy claims total 1100 hectares (as originally staked) and is the total area on which the required assessment value or work credits is calculated.

A statement of mineral claims is shown in Table 1.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
339096	GOLD PANNERS PARADISE 2	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	1995/aug/17	2016/apr/20	500.0
363918	GEO - # ONE	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	1998/jul/08	2016/apr/20	500.0
388841	KETCH 1	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2016/apr/20	25.0
388842	KETCH 2	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2016/apr/20	25.0
388843	KETCH 3	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2016/apr/20	25.0
388844	KETCH 4	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2016/apr/20	25.0

Table 1: Statement of mineral claims held by Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Access, Physiography, Climate and Physiography

(partly from Reid and Justason, 2007)

The Goldin Rock Claim Group of mineral tenures is located about 70 kilometres east of the junction of Highway 97 North and Highway 26 at Quesnel, British Columbia. Access to the property is made by travelling approximately 70 kilometres east from Quesnel along Highway 26, also locally known as the Barkerville Highway. The closest populated community is centred about 5 kilometres further east along Highway 26 and is situated at the north east end of the Jack of Clubs Lake. A one kilometer section of the highway passes through the northern portion of the claim group and numerous historical mining trails and forest service roads provide access through portions of the property, as mapped.

The project area lies in the forested mountain region located southwest of the Jack of Clubs Lake and is situated within the Quesnel Highlands on the eastern margin of the Interior Plateau. Elevations range from 1200 meters above sea level near the highway at Slough Creek to approximately 1700 meters at the mountain tops. Mountain summits in the region and at the property are generally rounded, having been glaciated by continental ice sheets during the Pleistocene Epoch. Although the property has had limited geological mapping conducted the author has observed that rock exposures are generally limited to road cuts, excavated placer pits, rare bluffs, incised creek beds and mountain summits. It has been found that, at least locally on Mount Burns, that most overburden exists as a thin veneer at elevations over 1550-1600m. Natural drainage of the area is mostly within mossy draws which in several places lead into gold bearing placer creeks: these placer bearing creeks have been extensively worked and hydralicked in the past. Water also collects in historical hand trenched ditches located along near flat contours (usually less than about 0.5% grade) of the mountainside. These ditches were used to collect runoff or divert water to and from historical placer mining operations. The area is in a moist climatic belt, subject to heavy snowfall in winter and generally rainy conditions in summer. The District of Wells can see winter accumulations of snow from about eight to over twenty feet. The project area is usually snow free from late May to early November, providing a four or five month window for an exploration season where the ground can be readily accessed. The Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) 5-100 encumbers 225.09 hectares (21%) of the property, generally located above the 1500m elevation contour on the southern most portion of the property. An exemption is required to conduct exploration activities within this area and certain exploration activities, once permitted and bonded, can begin after mid-June and have specific conditions attached to the work program. The Wells area is generally well forested; hillside slopes are dominated by spruce, pine, sub-alpine fir, accompanied by alders and other deciduous foliage on lower, wetter slopes flanking river valleys. The destructive nature of Mountain Pine Beetle has had significant impacts on the forests surrounding the property, however the property is generally located on the north slope of Mount Burns and, initially, it appears that the devastating impacts of the beetle readily observed on the south facing slopes adjacent the property are not as obvious here. Prior to 2002, no 'pine beetle kill' was observed in the immediate area.

The community of Wells is home to a population of about 236 permanent residents (pers. comm., Deb MacKay, 2015, Deputy Clerk). The town houses one gas station, one Canada Post postal outlet, two small grocery stores, an elementary school, several art galleries, a public library with publicly accessible high-speed internet computer kiosks, an RCMP detachment, an ambulance station, a volunteer Fire Brigade, one hotel, one motel, several restaurants and several other privately owned businesses. No cell service is available. Although a broad range of amenities can be found here, the City of Quesnel, located about a 55 minute drive to the west, provides a more complete range of services, such as a hospital, medical clinics, banking services and larger commercial stores. The economy of Wells is mainly supported by summer and winter tourism, followed by mining activities, mineral and placer exploration, forestry and other recreational activities.

A helipad is located next to the Wells RCMP detachment and a small airstrip is located at the junction of Highway 26 and the Bowron Lake Road, approximately 4 kilometers east of Wells. Float planes can access the Jack of Clubs Lake at Wells. A regional airport is also located in Quesnel.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology: Quesnel Highlands

The geology of the Cariboo mining district has been presented in various reports / memoirs and maps presented by geologists such as Bowman (1889, 1895), Dawson (1894), Johnston and Uglow (1926), Hanson (1935), Sutherland Brown (1957), Struik (1988), Levson and Giles (1993) and Schiarizza (2004). Many mineral assessment reports of the area also state the regional geology of the area typically see paraphrasing of the region's geological setting by the above noted geologists.

Struik (1988) describes the northern Quesnel Highlands as underlain by four geological terranes, three of which are fault bounded. The terranes are defined by their unique stratigraphic successions. The easternmost is the Cariboo Terrane consisting of sedimentary rocks in fault contact with the western margin of the Precambrian North American Craton along the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Barkerville Terrane consists of mostly sedimentary rocks and is west of, and in fault contact with, the Cariboo Terrane. The Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes are overthrust by the Slide Mountain Terrane [which is] composed of basic volcanics and intrusives [as well as] generally fine grained clastic rocks. The root zone of the Slide Mountain Terrane is considered to be serpentinite and sheared mafic rocks that exist locally at the western boundary of the Barkerville Terrane. West of that root zone is the Quesnel Terrane composed of volcanic, volcaniclastic and fine grained clastic rocks.

The property occurs within the mapped boundaries of the Barkerville Terrane.

Local Geology: Barkerville Terrane

The Barkerville Terrane is dominated by folded and overturned Precambrian and Paleozoic varieties of grit, quartzite, black to green pelite or argillite with lesser amounts of limestone and volcaniclastic rocks (Struik, 1988). The Barkerville Terrane is regionally metamorphosed to low and middle greenschist facies, sometimes making it difficult to define the original fabric of the rock. The intrusive rocks of the Barkerville Terrane occur sporadically as diorite, rhyolite or rhyodacite dykes and sills. Also, fossiliferous units within the Barkerville Terrane are few and are, for the most part, limited to the crinoidal and fossilized algae limestone units, though, to date, none of these units have been mapped at the property; however, limestone bodies have been noted by the author immediately adjacent the property, to the west and also to the east within the Jack of Clubs Creek valley.

Struik (1988) describes the Barkerville Terrane as containing one structural package; defined as a deformed sequence of rock separated from others by an angular unconformity. This package has been named the Snowshoe Group and contains several subunits.

Structures of the Snowshoe Group are divided into three categories: from oldest to youngest they are shear/ductile shortening, brittle shortening and extension (Struik, 1988). The subunits separated by conformable and non-conformable contacts. Common to the Barkerville Terrane are compressional strike faults which parallel the Terrane's northwest-southeast trending stratigraphy which are further cut and displaced by the younger extensional, north and northeast trending, steeply dipping faults. The gold bearing quartz veins of the Barkerville Terrane are generally found to be within the extensional, north and northeast trending faults and are prospective targets found at the property.

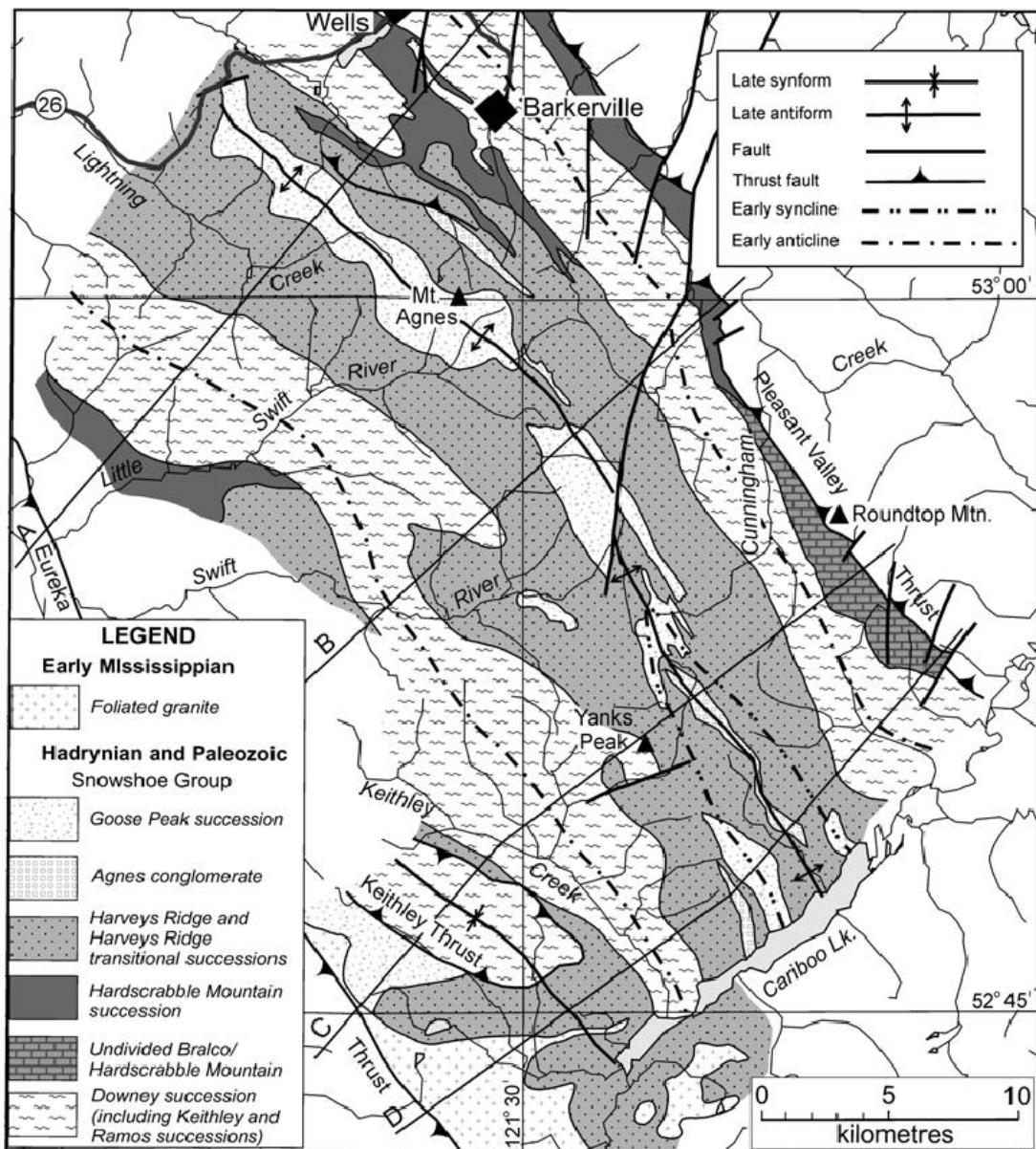


Figure 2. Generalized geology of the Barkerville Terrane (from Schiarizza and Ferri, 2002). The property is located on the northern hinge of the Lightning Anticlinorium.

Property Geology

Goldin Rock's mineral property lies in a package of rocks mapped by Struik as mainly containing the Eaglesnest and Harveys Ridge successions, with a sliver of the Agnes succession occurring on Mount Amador. At present, mapping of the property at local scale is generally limited.

However, it is known that the majority of the property is covered in glacial drift which typically limits outcrop exposures to the steep slopes of hydraulicked creeks, tops of elongate ridges, road cuts and already worked, stripped and/or trenched ground. Some areas of glacial drift are defined in historic placer records as being over 150 feet thick in places and sporadic with no consistent depth.

Local to the property, the Barkerville Terrane contains two gold bearing belts: The Barkerville Gold Belt and the Hixon Creek-Stanley-Yanks Peak Gold Belt also called the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt. A third belt is described further south and is named the Likely-Horsefly Belt. In 1932, Galloway introduced the term 'Barkerville Gold Belt' to describe this zone of intermittent mineralization which is defined by Holland (1948) as being less than 1.5 kilometres wide and extending over a distance of 15 kilometres. The Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt, which may be up to seven kilometres wide, parallels the Barkerville Gold Belt. Each belt generally follows the larger northwest-southeast regional structures of the geologic terranes. The two belts contain significant vein systems which are cited in Hedley and Watson's 1945 Bulletin 20 to follow favorable stratigraphy within the Barkerville Gold Belt while the veins of the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt generally follow close to and slightly east of the axis of the anticlinorium. The property is located on the northern edge of the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt.

The rocks found at the property, as based on property visits and review of historical mapping of Burns Creek, generally consist of foliated, gritty to fine grained quartzites ± sericite and finely laminated siltstone and phyllite ± sericite. Alteration of the country rock can be spotty and generally chloritic. Silicification of the country rock is apparent in areas usually adjacent to fault structures. Carbonaceous to calcareous siltstones have also been observed. Holland's description of the local area's geology, taken partially out of context, is quoted as follows:

"The Stanley area is underlain by a succession of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks belonging to the Precambrian Richfield formation...The area straddles the regional anticlinal axis which has been mapped previously (Johnston and Uglow, 1926 p. 31) as running between Mount Amador and Mount Nelson". [NOTE: Struik has moved the anticlinal axis slightly to the southwest and has differentiated the main units as the Eaglesnest succession and Harveys Ridge succession within the Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane].

"Quartzite, [the most common rock found on the property to date]...displays variations in colour from white and light grey, through medium grey, brown, to black; in granularity from fine quartzite to coarse grits...; in composition through admixture with

varying amounts of dark argillaceous material; and in fissility either through variations in amount of mica developed in the rock or through the rock's relation to the axial plane and minor folds. Individual beds, ranging from a fraction of an inch to several tens of feet in thickness, are interbedded with others which may vary in colour, granularity, and general composition."

"Dominantly argillaceous rocks are considerably less common than quartzites. They are present as black slate and dark schistose quartzitic argillite, grey argillaceous schists, and as thin partings and interbeds of dark argillaceous material in a dominantly quartzitic succession. The grey colours of most quartzites are due to the variable content of dark argillaceous and, in some instances, graphitic material."

"For the most part the rocks are not calcareous. The few thin limestone beds could not be traced for any great distance and their correlation was not possible. Many of the rocks have a low to moderate amount of carbonate mineral which, when determined, was found to be ankerite." The author has not yet located limestone or otherwise calcareous units on the property but has observed exposures on the west and east side of the property.

"Green chloritic schists, some weathering brown and some exceedingly brightly coloured, are also present... In several places pale, greenish-grey quartzite schists are exposed; their green cast evidently is a result of the development of small amounts of chlorite."

"The rocks represent a sedimentary succession that has been subjected to regional metamorphism. Cleavage, in varying degrees of perfection, is developed in all rocks and is the result of the oriented development mainly of sericite and less commonly of chlorite. The perfection of the cleavage depends primarily on the initial composition of the rock and the amount of argillaceous material that was available to form mica. To a lesser extent the position of the rock in relation to the axial plane of a fold contributes to the degree to which the cleaner, more massive quartzites are cleaved."

Deposit Types

There are currently three well known types of gold bearing hardrock deposits within the Barkerville Terrane of the Cariboo Mining District:

1. Quartz - pyrite veins
2. Pyritic replacement in limestone
3. Pyritic replacement in metasedimentary rocks

Quartz-Pyrite Veins

Quartz-pyrite vein deposits within the Barkerville Terrane are described in detail by Dunne and Ray (2001) and are quoted from their report as follows:

Vein ore typically comprises dominantly massive, white to translucent quartz, lesser dolomite/ankerite, muscovite (as sericite) and pyrite and rarely minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or scheelite (Skerl, 1948). Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite have been reported as accessory minerals (Skerl, op. cit.; International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000). Wide veins, such as the BC Vein, can be greater than 15 metres in width and may have sheared graphitic margins. Sericite from quartz veins in the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine, Mosquito Creek Gold mine and Cariboo Hudson mine have been dated using the [potassium-argon] method at 140 Ma (International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000). Vein textures in the Wells-Barkerville Belt are highly variable. Massive, white to translucent ‘bull’ quartz veins comprise subhedral to anhedral crystals from less than 0.5 mm to approximately 2 mm in size. Sutured grain boundaries have been noted in some samples. Many of the massive veins are highly fractured and in some cases the abundance of microfractures results in a texture described by Reynolds (1991) as ‘wispy quartz’. Reynolds (op. cit.) suggests that this texture is characteristic of deep vein environments (> 4km and possibly > 8 km). In contrast, breccia textures indicative of brittle crushing reflecting higher level emplacement are observed in other veins. Skerl (1948) reports that approximately one percent of the veins at the Cariboo Gold Quartz deposit have vugs containing well terminated quartz crystals. These vugs indicate open-space filling late in the vein history... Even fractured and wispy quartz veins have vugs...

Four distinct, structurally-controlled vein orientations occur in the Wells-Barkerville Belt: strike, bedding-parallel veins (NW-SE/45-70NE), northerly (N-S/40-70E), orthogonal (030-040/70SE) and diagonal (070-090/subvertical) (Hanson, 1935; Benedict, 1945; Richards, 1948; Skerl, 1948; Robert and Taylor, 1989). Orthogonal veins are most abundant and these contain the highest concentrations of gold (Benedict, 1945, Robert and Taylor, 1989, International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000).

In addition, quartz veining within the District has historically been designated as either “A” veins, those being sub-parallel the north westerly trending strata and are usually of greater extent, or “B” veins which are either transverse (right angles to stratigraphy) or oblique, cut stratigraphy and are at right angles to the northerly trending faults. The ‘B’ veins have

been interpreted as tension fracture filling possibly explained geologically by the Riedel shear model. Skerl (1948) states that continued movement along the northerly trending faults opened up both groups of these fractures enabling mineral solutions to invade the broken zones near both the north – south and the “bedded” faults and produce auriferous quartz-pyrite veins. Some mineralization is found within the faults themselves.

Pyritic Replacement in Limestone

Dunne and Ray (2001) describe that pyritic replacement orebodies at the Mosquito Creek and Island Mountain Gold Mines as occurring within or adjacent to limestone units and are commonly associated with fold hinges. Stope dimensions for the orebodies in fold hinges are commonly less than 10 metres thick and several hundred meters in the down plunge direction (Benedict, 1945). Pyrite lenses at Mosquito Creek can either be parallel to the strong foliation or parallel to bedding (Robert and Taylor, 1989). Dunne and Ray go on to explain:

Pyrite orebodies at Mosquito Creek typically comprise fine to medium-grained crystalline pyrite forming individual or stacked lenses (Robert and Taylor, 1989). At the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine, massive crystalline pyrite orebodies contain little or no quartz but grey and white carbonates, galena, sphalerite and scheelite are reported around the margins of the ore (Skerl, 1948).

Pyritic Replacement in Metasedimentary Rocks

The most recently mined gold deposit, Bonanza Ledge, is located 6 kilometers east of the Goldin Rock's property and belongs to Barkerville Gold Mines Ltd (previously known as International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd). Historical documents refer to the historically named Bonanza Ledge as the gold bearing quartz ledge which is now referred to as the BC Vein, but today's named Bonanza Ledge refers to the ore body located within a package of quartzitic and phyllitic rocks of the Lowhee unit. Rhys (2000) describes folded high-grade pyrite mineralization that is discordant to stratigraphy and locally more than 30 metres thick over a strike length of 130 metres. Pyritic ore at Bonanza Ledge comprises veinlets, concordant laminations and massive bands of pyrite, often with trace chalcopyrite and galena, in a gangue of muscovite, dolomite/ankerite and quartz. Barkerville Gold Mines, at the time of writing this report, is completed Phase 1 of their open pit mining operations at Bonanza Ledge.

At Goldin Rock's property, the present exploration focus is mainly on the north trending faults and proximal quartz veining. The north striking faults are an important control for the gold vein mineralization (Hall, 1999). Favorable stratigraphy for replacement deposits may exist at the property as well. The main commodities historically found at the property are gold, silver and lead.

History

Interest in the region dates back to the early 1860's when a surge of hopeful prospectors and miners arrived to the area in search of placer gold, after significant reports of gold discoveries were reported at Keithley Creek, then Antler Creek, Williams Creek and Lightning Creek. Interest in the hard rock located at and adjacent to the property dates back to 1864 when road engineers located visible gold in quartz veins they cut during road construction near Chisholm Creek, west of Mount Burns, at a time when quartz 'excitement' was just beginning in the region. A summary of the property's known work history conducted by all known previous owners and operators is outlined below in detail. The following time line of historic hard rock exploration activities details only what is known to the author at the time of writing of this report and may not be an absolute history to the hard rock exploration and mining activities which occurred at or near the Goldin Rock Resources claim group. *Note: select activities conducted at the Burns Mountain Mining Company's shafts and drifts are listed as they are located immediately adjacent to and on trend with prospective areas at Goldin Rock's property.*

Select Mineral Exploration Timeline for the Property

1861 Michael Burns mined in the area before continuing north to Germansen Landing with partner, Vital LaForce, and making significant gold discoveries there in 1869. Mount Burns (or Burns Mountain) and Burns Creek are named after Michael Burns.

1864 Gold bearing quartz veins, or quartz excitement, was found at Chisholm Creek during road construction. To date, this is the earliest mention of mineralized bedrock in the vicinity of Mount Burns (generally, about 3km southeast of the property).

1882 More tunnel work carried out on Mount Burns (Report of the Minister of Mines 1882, pg 357).) <author note, assumed to be the Lucky Cap Tunnel near the summit of Mount Burns> Fellows of California is running a tunnel into Burns Mountain to intersect the quartz vein. He sunk upon the vein from the surface to a depth of 40 feet, and was so encouraged by the result that he has concluded to run a tunnel 800 feet into the mountain (Daily Colonist, May 20, 1882)

1883 Burns Mountain Gold Quartz Mining Co. [begins work] on tunnel which is to be 600-700 feet when completed (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 183). Also noted, is that C.P. O'Neil was awarded the contract for continuing the Lucky Cap Tunnel 600 feet further (Daily Colonist, May 22, 1883) <author note, this implies that the tunnel had 200' worked prior to May 1883 and may or may not include drifting>

1884 The Burns Mountain Mining Co. is reported to be making good progress on their Lucky Cap Tunnel (Daily Colonist, March 6, 1884) but halt work when they fail to hit the ledges (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 184). The company applies for Crown Grants 62, 63 and 64 (BC Archives Survey Map and Daily Colonist, September 1884)

1885 The 1884 season finished with the Burns Mountain Co's Lucky Cap Tunnel at 750 feet total length, 50 feet short of their target but plans are to resume work when the 1885 season advances. Mr Dodd has a piece of gold and quartz taken from the tunnel-a rich and pretty specimen (Daily Colonist, April 12, 1885)

1886 Mr. Jacques drove [to] 800 feet [on the Lucky Cap Tunnel] with good indications (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 184). Surface exploration for lode continues to south and northeast and drifting was conducted at different locations in the main tunnel (Jacques correspondence to the Directors of the Company, 1886)

1933 BC Cariboo Gold Fields Ltd publish a map of their mineral property (EMPR Property File ID 47506) which partly overlaps into today's Goldin Rock ground.

1948 The BC Department of Mines geologist, Stuart Holland, published a geological report on the Stanley Area (Bulletin 26) and includes bedrock mapping conducted at and near O'lally Creek and Burns Creek. Harold McGowan, a later well-known local prospector, was his field assistant (pers.comms, McGowan, 2001, 2013)

1985 Clifton Resources Ltd. Conducted a geochemical and geological survey over Devils Canyon, Mount Burns and Mount Nelson including detailed mapping along Burns Creek (Assessment Report 13252).

1987 Lightning Creek Resources carried out an airborne mag, electromag, VLF survey over and area including the summit of Mount Burns (Assessment Report 16315).

1991 Tom Hatton and Gunner Tjener unearth an 8.5oz gold nugget during placer operations east of Burns Creek (pers.comms, Hatton, 2002)

1996 Gold City Mining Corp. conducted a Dighem Airborne survey with report and includes a small sliver of the north portion of Mount Burns (Assessment Report 24336).

1997 Don Sutherland conducted a self potential geophysical survey on his family's placer claim located north of Tucker Lake. The southern half of the survey area lies within the bounds of Goldin Rock's current (2015) mineral property. *Note: the data from this survey may be worthy of reinterpretation for exploration of the mineral claim group.*

2013 Trenching conducted southwest of Tucker Lake exposed little to no bedrock for sampling.

2015 130 vegetation samples over 7.0 line kilometers are ashed and analyzed, subject of this report.

2015 Exploration

Tenorex GeoServices was contracted in April 2015 by Goldin Rock Resources Inc to conduct field work and assessment at their mineral claim group. At that time, much snow still covered any previously exposed bedrock, and access to other prospective areas on the property was challenging, so it was decided to conduct a reconnaissance biogeochemical survey across the more easily accessible northern portion of the property over an area which included the prospective and mineralized area internally termed ‘the blue lead’. Adjacent to this is a mineralized and faulted series of quartz veins within phyllitic schist and quartzose country rock. The exposures are found in a series of excavated pits and trenches that have not yet been reclaimed and are in the immediate vicinity of where placer miners Tom Hatton and Gunner Tjener discovered an 8.5oz gold nugget. While much placer gold has been produced on and adjacent to the Goldin Rock’s property from ancient placer channels crossing here, some of the local gold in placer is quite angular and rough and said to be derived from a local hardrock source. Additionally, the quartz veins of Mount Burns are known to contain free milling gold as well as silver and lead. The reconnaissance biogeochemical survey was conducted in effort to highlight the known prospective area of the blue lead and locate similar, new targets.

A grid was set up using UTM coordinates. Five lines totaling seven line kilometres was predetermined partly using the most recently available orthophoto which shows recent timber harvest areas within and adjacent to the survey area. The three most northerly lines are spaced 100m apart while the middle and two most southerly lines are spaced 200m apart. Samples were spaced 50 metres apart on each line, where possible. Adjacent the ‘blue lead’ area, there is also an island of trees which was sampled as it provided infill data to an area otherwise void of trees to sample.

Spruce trees were found to be the most common species here followed by lesser and more sporadic stands of pine and fir. Spruce twigs were sampled as they were most easily accessed during this winter survey and provided more sample size than the bark would have at this lower elevation of second+ growth trees.

130 spruce twig samples were taken over the 7 line kilometer survey area. Each sample site was GPS’d using a handheld Garmin GPS, and each sampled tree was flagged and labelled. Each sample is comprised of several twigs which were pruned from one single tree representing about the last 5-7 years of growth. Each sample was placed whole into a Tyvek bag, closed and knotted with cotton twine, labeled and further summarized briefly in a field book. The target weight of each sample was 200 grams. Besides maintaining consistent tree species and sufficient sample size, the diameter of the twig sample was very important to keep careful account of. It has been noted by Dunn (2009), and in several of his studies, that if the ratio of twig bark to twig wood is not generally consistant, then false anomalies may result as many heavy metals are located in the bark of the twig rather than its woody tissue.

All samples were transported back to Tenorex’s field office, catalogued and shipped via Greyhound Courier to Activation Laboratory in Kamloops, BC for analysis.

At the lab, the woody portion of the branches are ashed at a low temperature in dedicated ovens at 475°C for 24 hours. 0.25g of ash is digested in aqua regia at 95°C for 2 hours. Digested ash samples are diluted and analyzed by Perkin Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. A blank is run every 69 samples. Two digested controls are analyzed every 69 samples. Duplicates are digested and analyzed every 14 samples. The instrument is recalibrated every 69 samples. Results are reported on an ash weight basis.

Results

The assay results from the reconnaissance biogeochemistry of the spruce twigs correlates well with the known mineralized area and has highlighted several new targets. Gold, silver and lead are the usual elements of interest here as they may highlight known and suspected mineralized quartz veins of the region but bismuth and arsenic, at least in soils, are excellent local pathfinders for gold mineralization in bedrock. Although all the elements analyzed from the ashed twigs are plotted and contoured in Appendix II, only the main targeted commodities and a select set of elements are discussed below: gold, silver, lead, arsenic, bismuth and platinum.

Appendix III also contains the 2013 orthophoto that was purchased for the property. Only the property boundaries and UTM coordinates are shown, so that all features within the property are clearly visible and can be used as a reference or base map.

Recommendations

Continued reconnaissance and detailed exploration at the property is recommended.

- Bedrock mapping, prospecting and sampling should be conducted throughout the property and with first priority near the blue lead, up each of the main drainages of the property and on the north slope of the summit of Mount Burns where Crown Granted claims were once located (but cancelled early on, or never registered) to the northeast of the Lucky Cap Crown Granted mineral claim.
- Trenching should be conducted across each of the above described target areas to test the possible bedrock source, or otherwise, of each anomaly. In support and in advance of this, a self potential geophysical survey line across each anomaly may be useful to better target the possible underlying bedrock target. This practice may help to quickly define the length and precise position of each trench to help minimize overall disturbance, if needed. All trenching activities should be carefully recorded with all bedrock mapped and channel sampled for assaying.
 - If trenching results are positive, the biogeochemical survey could be systematically expanded to cover the entire property with reconnaissance spacing of 200m for each line and 50m for between each sample on that line. For the area west of Jack of Clubs Creek, this would produce in excess of 600 samples over ten lines running east-west or two-thirds that if conducting the survey over the west half of the property.
- A gridded soil sampling (conventional or MMI) program and ground geophysical survey (VLF-EM or SP) may also be useful in defining target areas, subsurface bedrock geology and conductive zones of possible mineralization. An overlap with the known mineralized areas and biogeochemical anomalies may help to determine how well the data correlates to each other and better interpret all the results.
- LiDAR data and airborne geophysical data is available for the property. As more field work and geologic mapping is conducted, it is recommended to acquire the digital data to support exploration at the property. It is a useful tool for 3d modelling, to locate historical works, reinterpret previous exploration and mining activities at the property as well as highlight faults and other geological trends not previously noted or well defined.

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2015 Statement of Costs

For the period April 8 to April 17, 2015 (Events 5550653 and 5554793)

Tenorex GeoServices(as invoiced: total 68 man hours in field @ ~40.67/hr)	2765.00
Data processing & GIS (39.5 hours at \$50/hr)	1975.00
ActLabs (130 vegetation samples @40/sample)	5200.00
Supplies and Shipping	219.82
Orthophoto purchase (1:20,000 scale TRIM 093H.002)	200.00
Technical report (20hrs at \$60/hr)	1200.00
4x4 Truck (498km @ \$0.55/km)	273.90

SUBTOTAL \$11,833.72

5% administration and contingencies 591.69

TOTAL technical value available to use towards assessment \$12,425.41

Total credits applied \$11,281.46

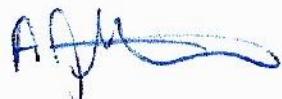
Total amount to be credited to Goldin Rock Resources Inc PAC account = \$ 1143.95

Statement of Qualifications

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

- I am owner of Tenorex GeoServices, a Cariboo based mineral exploration support services company.
- I outlined the area to be surveyed and managed the biogeochemical sampling project.
- I have attended geology courses 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 have been an avid prospector for over 23 years, solely managed or assisted in managing field crews and exploration programs for over 20 years and have been researching and conducting mineral exploration & mapping activities in the Wells/Barkerville area regularly since 2000.

Signed,



Angelique Justason

APPENDIX I
Assay Certificate

Quality Analysis ...



Innovative Technologies

Tenorex Geoservices
336 Front Street
Quesnel B.C. V2J 2K3
Canada

ATTN: Angie Justason

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

130 Vegetation samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested:

Code 2E Aqua Regia Digestion ICP/MS
Code B3-Ash Report Ash Report

REPORT A15-03554 (i)

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

CERTIFIED BY:



Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
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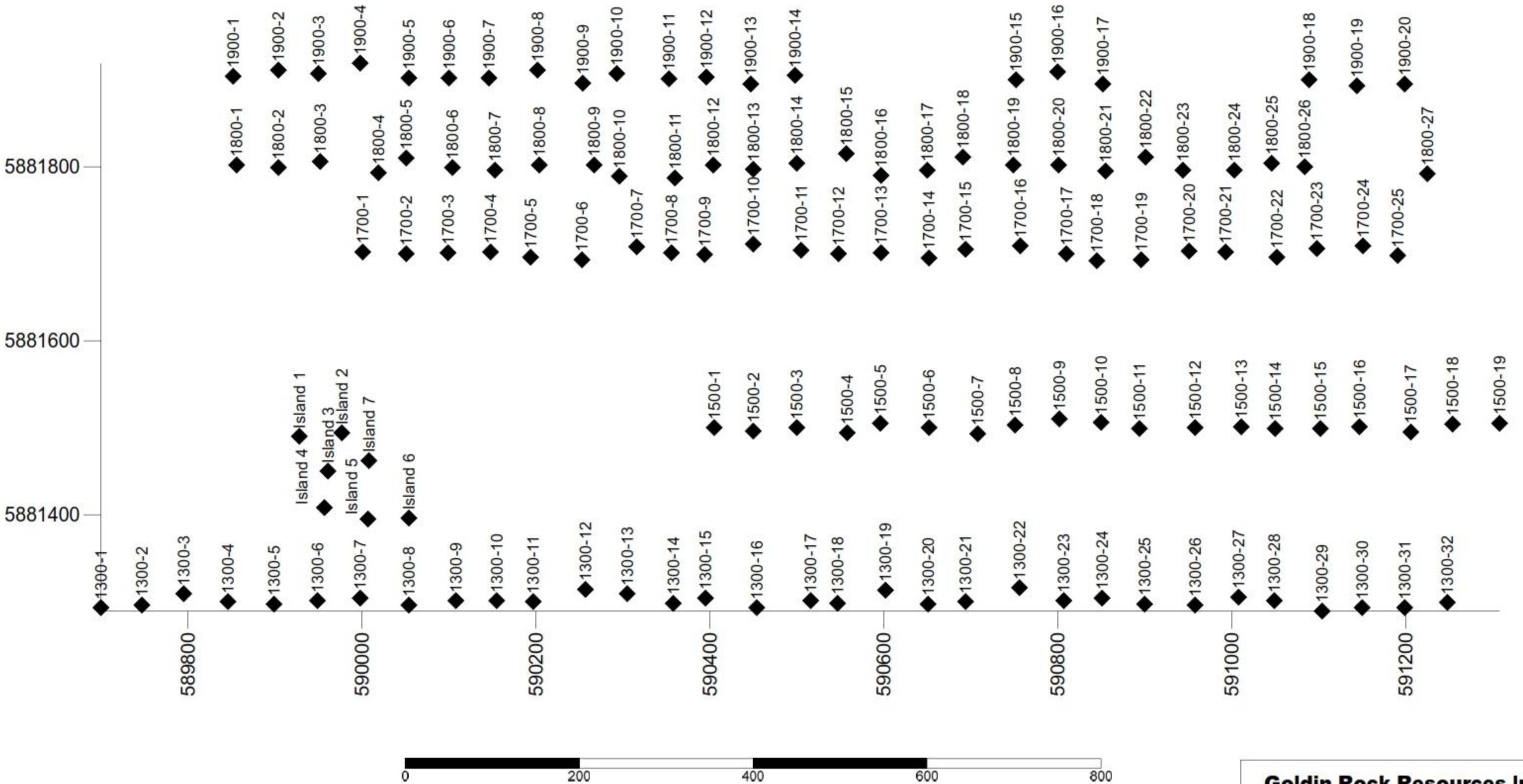
Analyte Symbol	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ru	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm											
Lower Limit	0.01	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.005	0.1	10	3	0.2	0.01	0.2	1	0.02	0.01	0.001	3	0.002	0.01	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.01
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS																					
1800-17	257	409	0.439	1.0	0.180	1.0	30	23	0.6	1.76	5.6	< 1	0.49	0.32	2.16	977	0.624	1.25	0.160	0.593	0.134	< 0.001	0.10
1800-18	316	604	1.02	1.6	0.256	2.5	30	18	0.4	1.62	9.8	< 1	0.85	0.32	2.86	2130	1.43	2.70	0.353	1.30	0.277	< 0.001	0.25
1800-19	96.7	796	0.384	0.5	0.132	0.9	240	15	0.6	2.18	2.8	< 1	0.73	0.47	0.542	1280	0.477	0.74	0.119	0.437	0.099	< 0.001	0.09
1800-20	460	605	0.639	1.0	0.194	2.3	20	13	0.6	3.30	6.4	< 1	1.05	0.39	3.52	1250	0.930	1.84	0.226	0.836	0.187	< 0.001	0.15
1800-21	101	785	1.52	1.7	0.218	3.3	30	20	1.0	3.78	9.9	< 1	0.73	0.53	0.738	638	1.61	2.93	0.438	1.56	0.378	0.060	0.31
1800-22	217	773	0.870	1.4	0.220	3.2	30	18	0.5	3.67	8.2	< 1	0.66	0.45	1.16	789	1.13	2.18	0.293	1.08	0.231	0.027	0.20
1800-23	196	883	0.737	1.3	0.233	2.8	30	18	0.9	3.52	7.6	< 1	1.23	0.56	0.957	1100	1.07	2.03	0.253	0.941	0.199	0.013	0.18
1800-24	196	750	0.960	1.7	0.293	2.0	30	19	1.4	6.22	13.5	< 1	0.89	0.53	2.06	1630	1.38	2.70	0.337	1.20	0.262	0.010	0.21
1800-25	450	626	1.11	1.7	0.309	2.2	30	23	0.7	1.67	9.8	< 1	1.14	0.44	2.70	360	1.27	2.81	0.379	1.40	0.295	0.055	0.25
1800-26	242	572	0.998	1.6	0.202	1.7	20	14	0.7	2.55	8.4	< 1	0.61	0.38	0.935	1830	1.35	2.59	0.343	1.24	0.269	0.012	0.24
1800-27	97.9	567	1.50	1.9	0.283	3.1	30	21	0.7	5.31	9.7	< 1	0.94	0.48	1.04	756	1.83	3.14	0.423	1.52	0.321	0.050	0.29
1900-1	235	529	1.04	1.7	0.261	2.1	30	15	0.5	2.52	8.3	< 1	1.81	0.42	1.83	797	1.36	2.71	0.351	1.25	0.286	0.041	0.25
1900-2	76.4	990	1.34	1.4	0.283	2.0	30	15	0.6	6.13	10.0	< 1	1.24	0.64	0.821	577	1.58	3.00	0.418	1.51	0.336	0.062	0.28
1900-3	219	489	0.626	1.2	0.219	1.5	20	14	0.9	2.12	5.1	< 1	1.58	0.43	1.57	965	0.850	1.67	0.216	0.778	0.172	0.010	0.15
1900-4	384	445	1.09	1.3	0.195	1.5	30	15	0.6	0.90	6.3	< 1	0.74	0.49	2.29	1290	1.23	2.09	0.320	1.21	0.281	0.019	0.24
1900-5	298	516	0.779	1.2	0.203	1.4	20	13	0.4	1.86	6.8	< 1	0.85	0.44	2.94	2060	0.992	1.97	0.251	0.912	0.204	< 0.001	0.17
1900-6	398	616	0.771	1.5	0.247	1.5	20	15	0.6	1.70	7.5	< 1	1.83	0.46	5.07	1690	1.14	2.19	0.275	0.999	0.214	< 0.001	0.17
1900-7	338	472	1.04	1.5	0.244	1.9	30	15	0.6	2.13	6.7	< 1	2.54	0.37	3.13	1290	1.29	2.49	0.332	1.21	0.261	0.017	0.22
1900-8	239	626	1.80	1.9	0.237	2.3	20	13	0.6	1.24	10.2	< 1	1.60	0.44	2.06	1630	2.03	3.88	0.536	2.00	0.473	0.056	0.42
1900-9	449	274	0.350	0.8	0.145	0.8	30	19	0.6	1.92	6.3	< 1	0.83	0.33	2.90	1320	0.527	1.01	0.125	0.472	0.112	< 0.001	0.09
1900-10	185	585	1.16	1.5	0.217	1.8	30	12	0.8	5.06	7.9	< 1	0.73	0.42	2.13	1470	1.40	2.74	0.354	1.29	0.302	0.026	0.27
1900-11	175	837	0.823	1.3	0.207	1.7	20	10	0.6	1.12	6.5	< 1	0.79	0.58	1.83	702	1.02	2.01	0.263	0.937	0.229	0.029	0.18
1900-12	117	699	1.27	2.0	0.299	2.7	20	14	0.7	4.03	10.6	< 1	0.89	0.55	1.28	874	1.66	3.36	0.437	1.59	0.350	0.047	0.29
1900-13	141	975	0.538	1.2	0.209	1.3	30	13	0.9	2.16	4.0	< 1	1.21	0.64	0.624	526	0.631	1.36	0.178	0.632	0.158	0.018	0.13
1900-14	428	511	0.656	1.2	0.210	1.8	20	17	0.4	1.64	6.4	< 1	0.88	0.44	2.41	583	0.876	1.79	0.238	0.865	0.193	0.025	0.16
1900-15	322	624	0.690	1.2	0.218	1.7	20	13	0.8	1.94	5.0	< 1	0.97	0.50	6.23	680	1.07	2.11	0.256	0.950	0.201	0.019	0.16
1900-16	539	351	0.566	1.0	0.181	1.3	20	21	0.6	2.24	7.8	< 1	1.12	0.30	5.66	954	0.883	1.68	0.214	0.754	0.166	0.009	0.14
1900-17	155	881	0.890	1.3	0.199	2.0	20	15	1.7	10.4	9.5	< 1	1.32	0.59	1.29	624	1.00	2.19	0.286	1.07	0.237	0.037	0.21
1900-18	146	893	1.31	1.7	0.286	3.0	30	16	1.1	2.19	11.5	< 1	1.22	0.66	1.71	431	1.60	3.34	0.451	1.61	0.356	0.069	0.30
1900-19	183	671	1.39	2.1	0.260	3.1	30	16	0.8	2.75	13.9	< 1	0.89	0.53	2.22	365	1.75	3.57	0.476	1.77	0.385	0.080	0.32
1900-20	210	625	0.852	1.5	0.238	2.2	20	14	0.7	10.2	9.7	< 1	0.83	0.48	3.17	651	1.12	2.26	0.306	1.09	0.247	0.037	0.20

Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Pt	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi	Th	U	Ash Yield
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%								
Lower Limit	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.1	2	5	0.001	0.1	0.05	0.001	0.001		
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS									
1800-17	0.015	0.073	0.014	0.041	0.006	0.077	0.019	0.03	0.002	< 0.5	1.9	< 2	< 5	0.166	11.2	0.08	0.168	0.080	2.15
1800-18	0.034	0.176	0.033	0.093	0.015	0.167	0.042	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.1	9	< 5	0.150	14.7	0.16	0.346	0.178	2.40
1800-19	0.013	0.060	0.012	0.033	0.006	0.078	0.023	0.02	< 0.001	< 0.5	1.7	2	< 5	0.018	5.3	< 0.05	0.088	0.130	2.14
1800-20	0.021	0.105	0.021	0.059	0.008	0.103	0.027	0.03	0.002	< 0.5	1.5	3	< 5	0.048	37.8	0.12	0.221	0.106	1.83
1800-21	0.046	0.230	0.042	0.121	0.016	0.142	0.027	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.9	4	13	0.709	19.5	0.17	0.354	0.274	2.74
1800-22	0.029	0.150	0.028	0.081	0.011	0.111	0.023	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.2	< 2	< 5	0.244	14.0	0.13	0.266	0.175	2.56
1800-23	0.024	0.128	0.025	0.067	0.010	0.099	0.024	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.4	9	< 5	0.058	33.6	0.17	0.240	0.110	2.02
1800-24	0.033	0.162	0.029	0.088	0.014	0.143	0.033	0.05	0.005	< 0.5	1.4	16	< 5	0.036	51.6	0.29	0.339	0.152	1.94
1800-25	0.035	0.185	0.034	0.100	0.013	0.126	0.022	0.04	0.005	< 0.5	1.7	11	< 5	0.041	22.8	0.17	0.370	0.201	1.68
1800-26	0.035	0.173	0.031	0.090	0.013	0.150	0.036	0.04	0.002	< 0.5	1.8	16	< 5	0.370	15.6	0.16	0.386	0.224	1.97
1800-27	0.041	0.226	0.041	0.114	0.015	0.141	0.028	0.06	0.004	< 0.5	1.8	5	< 5	0.191	21.2	0.21	0.390	0.171	2.16
1900-1	0.036	0.189	0.034	0.098	0.013	0.131	0.026	0.04	0.004	< 0.5	1.5	4	< 5	0.198	17.4	0.14	0.409	0.174	2.53
1900-2	0.042	0.223	0.039	0.110	0.016	0.135	0.024	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	1.6	2	< 5	0.044	18.1	0.15	0.396	0.169	2.72
1900-3	0.020	0.112	0.019	0.055	0.009	0.088	0.019	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	1.1	9	< 5	0.027	12.6	0.08	0.275	0.110	2.66
1900-4	0.036	0.189	0.035	0.097	0.015	0.140	0.028	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	1.6	5	< 5	0.094	12.8	0.09	0.378	0.319	2.08
1900-5	0.026	0.139	0.025	0.069	0.012	0.136	0.034	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	1.7	< 2	< 5	0.219	12.7	0.10	0.313	0.126	2.36
1900-6	0.027	0.134	0.024	0.072	0.011	0.128	0.029	0.05	0.004	< 0.5	1.7	9	< 5	0.106	15.1	0.11	0.326	0.125	1.69
1900-7	0.032	0.178	0.032	0.095	0.013	0.137	0.028	0.04	0.004	< 0.5	1.1	8	< 5	0.097	15.7	0.13	0.363	0.158	2.45
1900-8	0.060	0.316	0.055	0.154	0.021	0.204	0.039	0.05	0.003	0.5	2.1	2	< 5	0.217	23.1	0.17	0.643	0.250	2.42
1900-9	0.013	0.063	0.012	0.034	0.005	0.070	0.018	0.02	0.002	< 0.5	2.2	< 2	< 5	0.319	16.4	0.10	0.167	0.063	1.88
1900-10	0.039	0.204	0.036	0.104	0.014	0.151	0.031	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	1.0	< 2	< 5	0.272	15.6	0.13	0.455	0.168	2.94
1900-11	0.028	0.143	0.027	0.075	0.010	0.098	0.019	0.04	0.002	< 0.5	1.2	< 2	< 5	0.065	11.6	0.10	0.428	0.135	2.68
1900-12	0.042	0.227	0.041	0.120	0.016	0.151	0.028	0.05	0.005	< 0.5	1.4	< 2	< 5	0.189	21.2	0.18	0.560	0.231	2.34
1900-13	0.019	0.103	0.018	0.049	0.007	0.071	0.014	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	1.1	< 2	< 5	0.027	7.7	0.06	0.347	0.123	2.56
1900-14	0.022	0.125	0.022	0.066	0.008	0.085	0.016	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	2.6	2	< 5	0.061	9.3	0.08	0.296	0.125	2.56
1900-15	0.024	0.123	0.022	0.063	0.009	0.084	0.016	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	1.9	2	< 5	0.086	9.5	0.08	0.238	0.120	2.29
1900-16	0.021	0.103	0.019	0.052	0.008	0.086	0.017	0.03	0.002	< 0.5	2.0	2	< 5	0.075	12.1	0.08	0.216	0.099	1.80
1900-17	0.032	0.162	0.029	0.079	0.011	0.095	0.017	0.04	0.002	< 0.5	1.8	< 2	< 5	0.265	15.0	0.12	0.279	0.126	2.51
1900-18	0.046	0.232	0.041	0.121	0.017	0.139	0.020	0.04	0.004	< 0.5	1.6	< 2	< 5	0.274	18.8	0.28	0.416	0.198	2.21
1900-19	0.048	0.255	0.047	0.134	0.017	0.152	0.022	0.06	0.002	< 0.5	2.6	3	5	0.543	25.8	0.22	0.460	0.212	2.29
1900-20	0.031	0.151	0.027	0.078	0.012	0.103	0.018	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.0	< 2	< 5	0.281	15.4	0.17	0.287	0.147	2.23

QC

Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Pt	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi	Th	U	Ash Yield
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%						
Lower Limit	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.1	2	5	0.001	0.1	0.05	0.001	0.001	
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS							
New Ash Meas	0.040	0.189	0.033	0.092	0.012	0.094	0.018	0.09			1.3			0.044	20.7	0.09	0.527	0.178	
New Ash Cert	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.04			1.10			0.04	12.40	0.07	0.41	0.18	
1300-15 Orig	0.008	0.040	0.007	0.020	0.002	0.025	0.012	0.01	0.001	< 0.5	0.5	< 2	< 5	0.031	11.0	0.09	0.074	0.020	2.55
1300-15 Dup	0.008	0.036	0.006	0.018	0.002	0.022	0.007	0.01	0.001	< 0.5	0.6	< 2	< 5	0.027	10.5	0.09	0.053	0.020	2.55
1300-30 Orig	0.036	0.183	0.034	0.100	0.014	0.140	0.031	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	2.8	< 2	< 5	0.423	16.3	0.15	0.285	0.108	2.23
1300-30 Dup	0.036	0.183	0.034	0.094	0.014	0.144	0.031	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.5	17	< 5	0.444	17.5	0.15	0.289	0.115	2.23
1500-6 Orig	0.024	0.122	0.022	0.064	0.008	0.106	0.028	0.02	0.003	< 0.5	1.4	< 2	< 5	0.113	11.5	0.11	0.229	0.083	1.85
1500-6 Dup	0.024	0.118	0.021	0.063	0.010	0.118	0.029	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	1.4	< 2	< 5	0.135	12.4	0.11	0.225	0.088	1.85
1700-2 Orig	0.051	0.250	0.047	0.135	0.018	0.156	0.030	0.02	0.004	< 0.5	2.5	< 2	9	0.045	17.8	0.19	0.491	0.220	2.00
1700-2 Dup	0.048	0.246	0.045	0.132	0.017	0.154	0.030	0.04	0.004	< 0.5	2.2	< 2	9	0.064	18.4	0.18	0.503	0.213	2.00
1700-17 Orig	0.018	0.086	0.016	0.051	0.007	0.075	0.019	0.02	0.003	< 0.5	3.0	3	7	0.054	10.3	0.08	0.174	0.074	1.71
1700-17 Dup	0.020	0.098	0.018	0.053	0.008	0.089	0.025	0.03	0.004	< 0.5	3.3	5	< 5	0.074	11.8	0.09	0.201	0.083	1.71
1800-7 Orig	0.018	0.094	0.017	0.052	0.008	0.103	0.029	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	3.2	4	< 5	0.058	48.5	0.61	0.206	0.080	1.71
1800-7 Dup	0.018	0.096	0.016	0.048	0.008	0.092	0.028	0.03	0.002	< 0.5	2.1	< 2	< 5	0.066	59.1	0.78	0.211	0.078	1.71
1800-22 Orig	0.031	0.153	0.030	0.081	0.011	0.118	0.027	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	2.2	< 2	< 5	0.262	14.7	0.14	0.287	0.173	2.56
1800-22 Dup	0.028	0.146	0.027	0.081	0.011	0.104	0.019	0.03	0.003	< 0.5	2.2	< 2	< 5	0.226	13.4	0.12	0.245	0.178	2.56
1900-10 Orig	0.038	0.204	0.036	0.102	0.015	0.157	0.033	0.04	0.002	< 0.5	0.7	< 2	< 5	0.270	15.2	0.12	0.439	0.163	2.94
1900-10 Dup	0.040	0.204	0.037	0.107	0.014	0.144	0.030	0.04	0.003	< 0.5	1.4	6	< 5	0.273	16.0	0.14	0.470	0.172	2.94
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.5	< 0.1	< 2	< 5	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.001	< 0.001	
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 0.001	< 0.5	< 0.1	< 2	< 5	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.001	< 0.001	

APPENDIX II
Contoured Geochemical Results



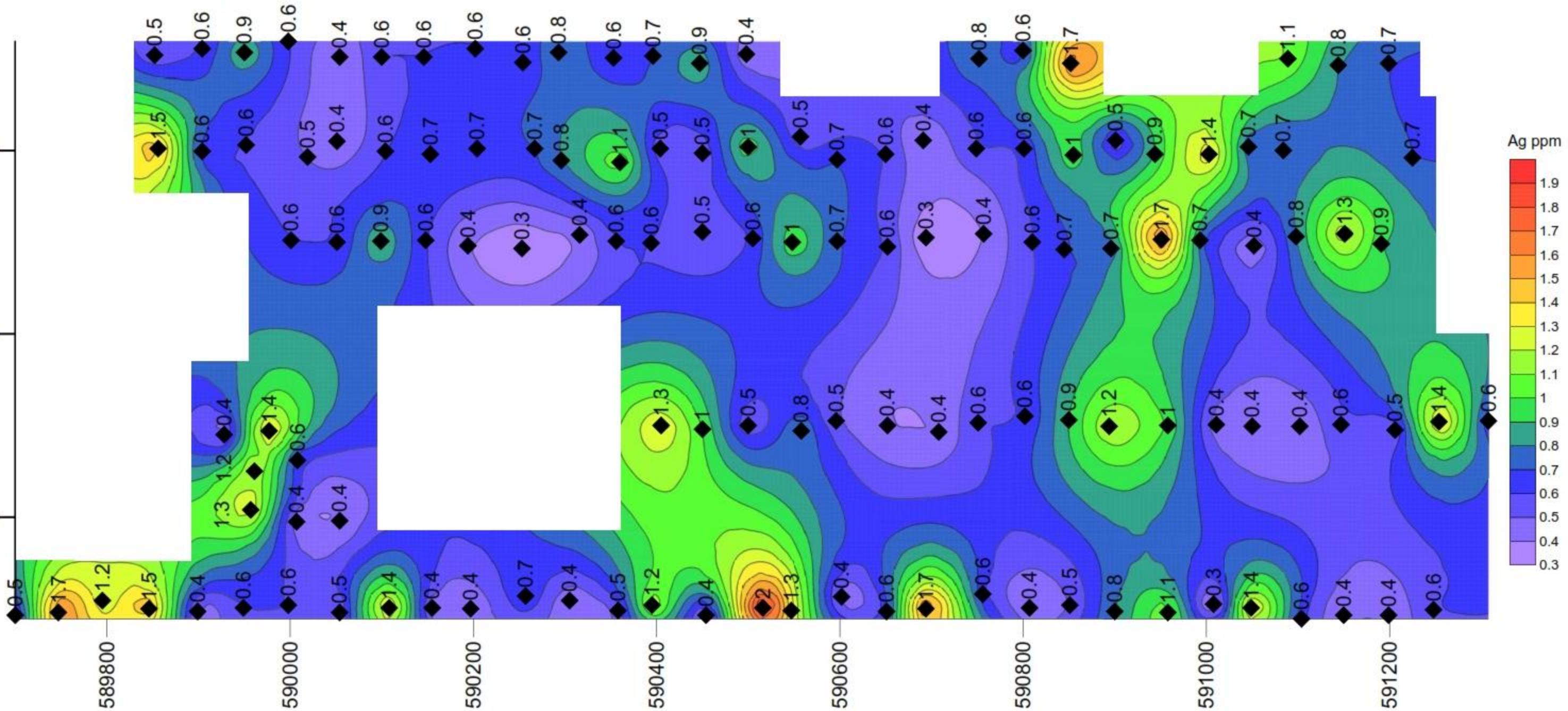
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Sample ID's

Legend

◆ Sample Location



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

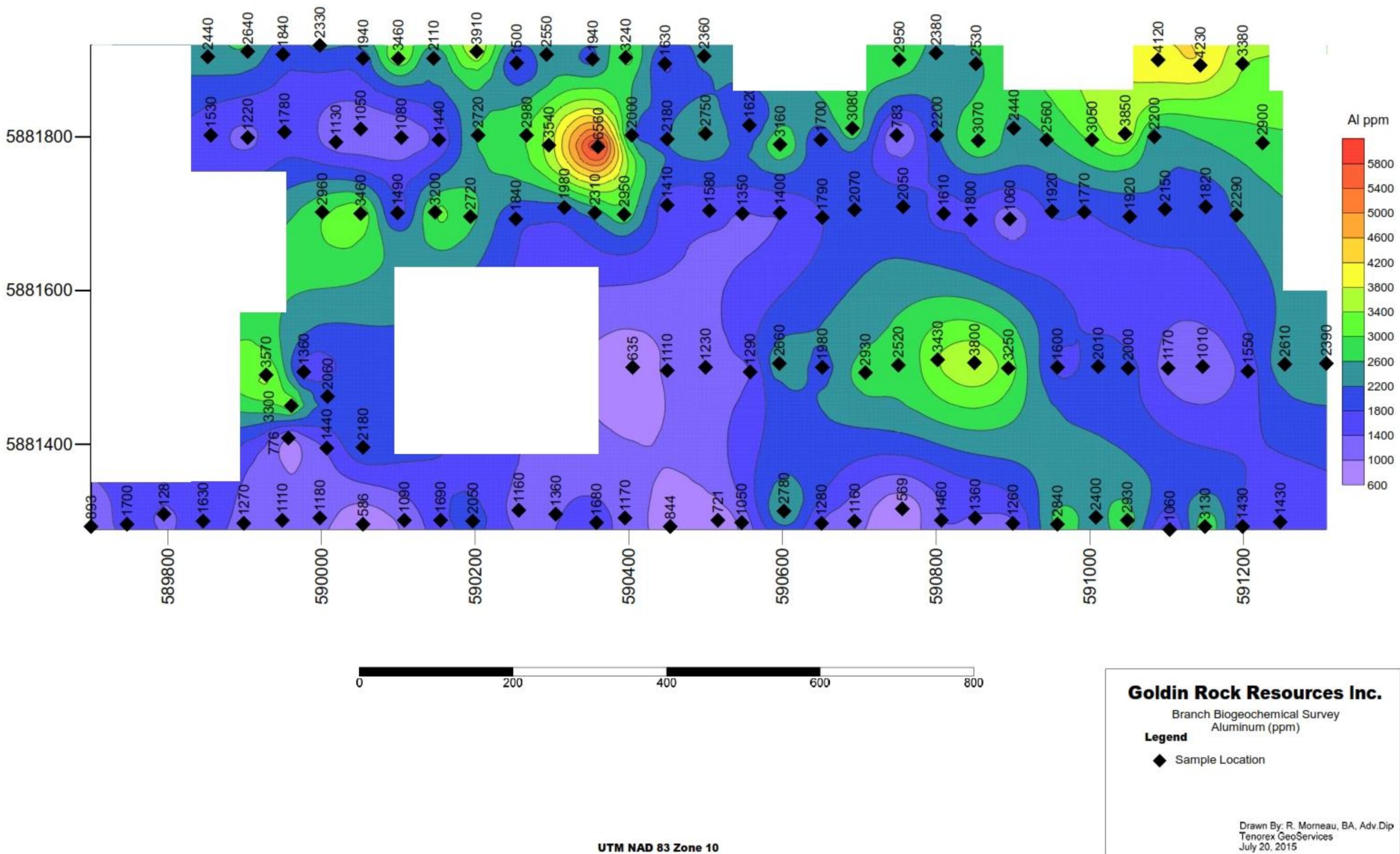
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

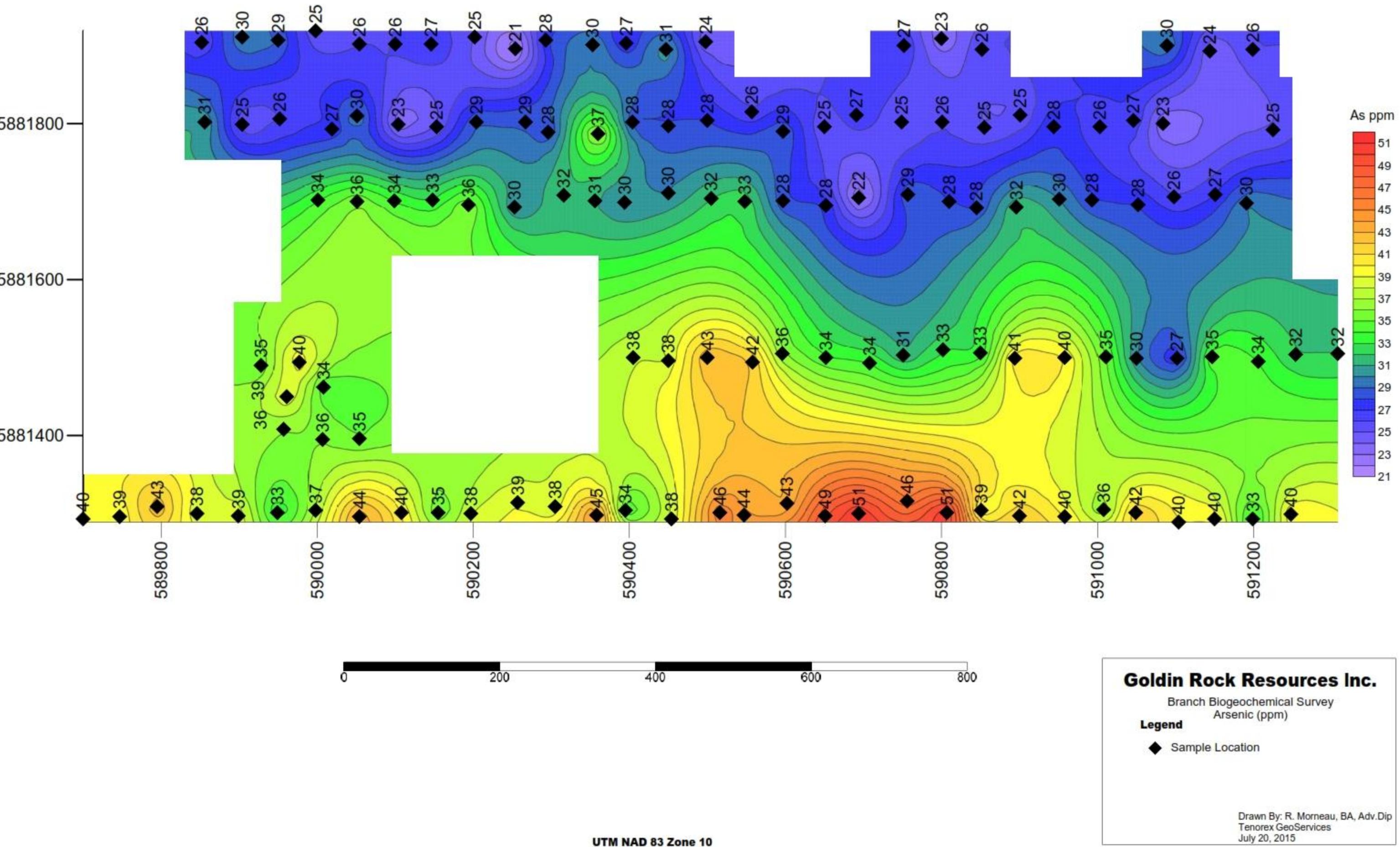
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Silver (ppm)

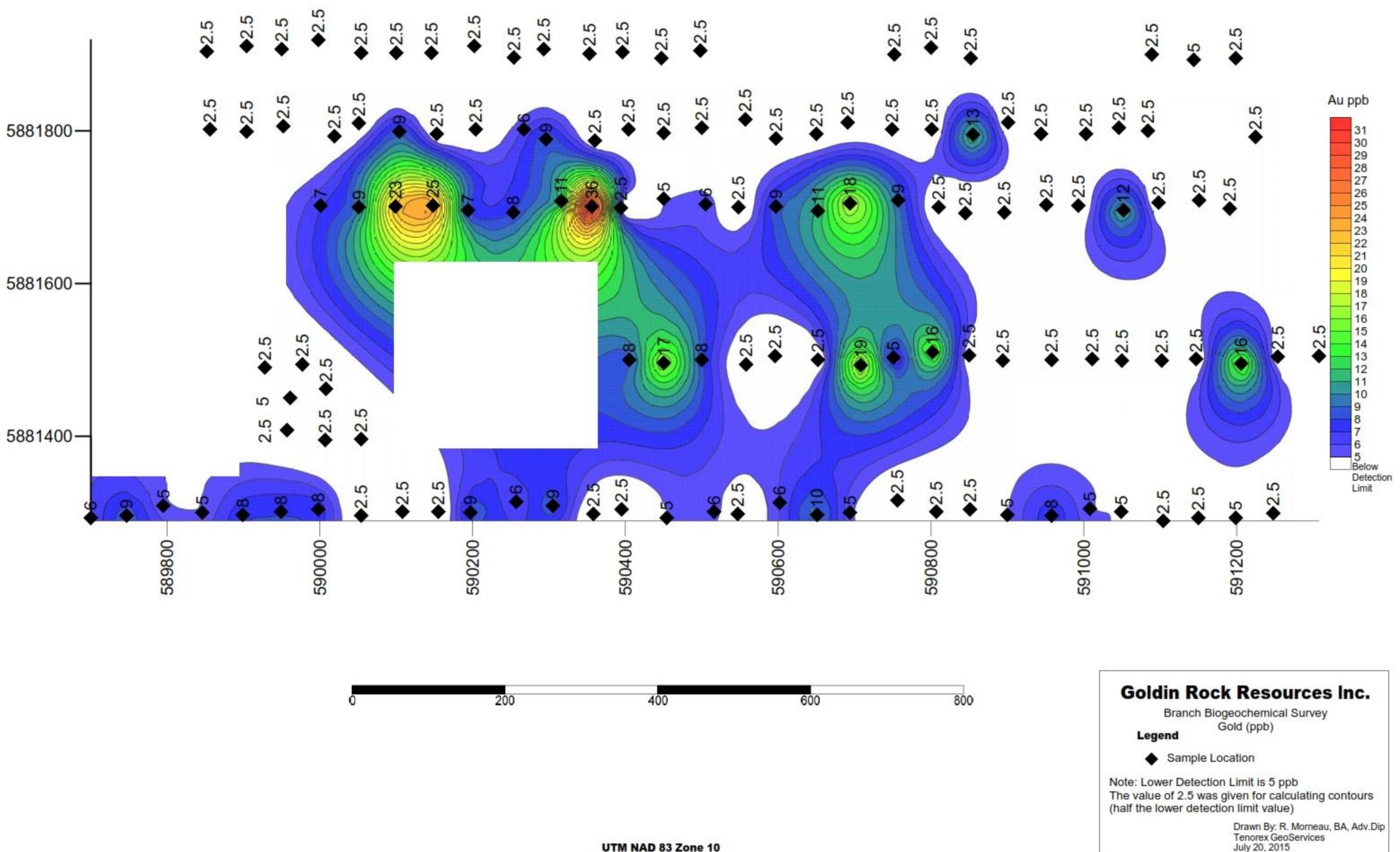
Legend

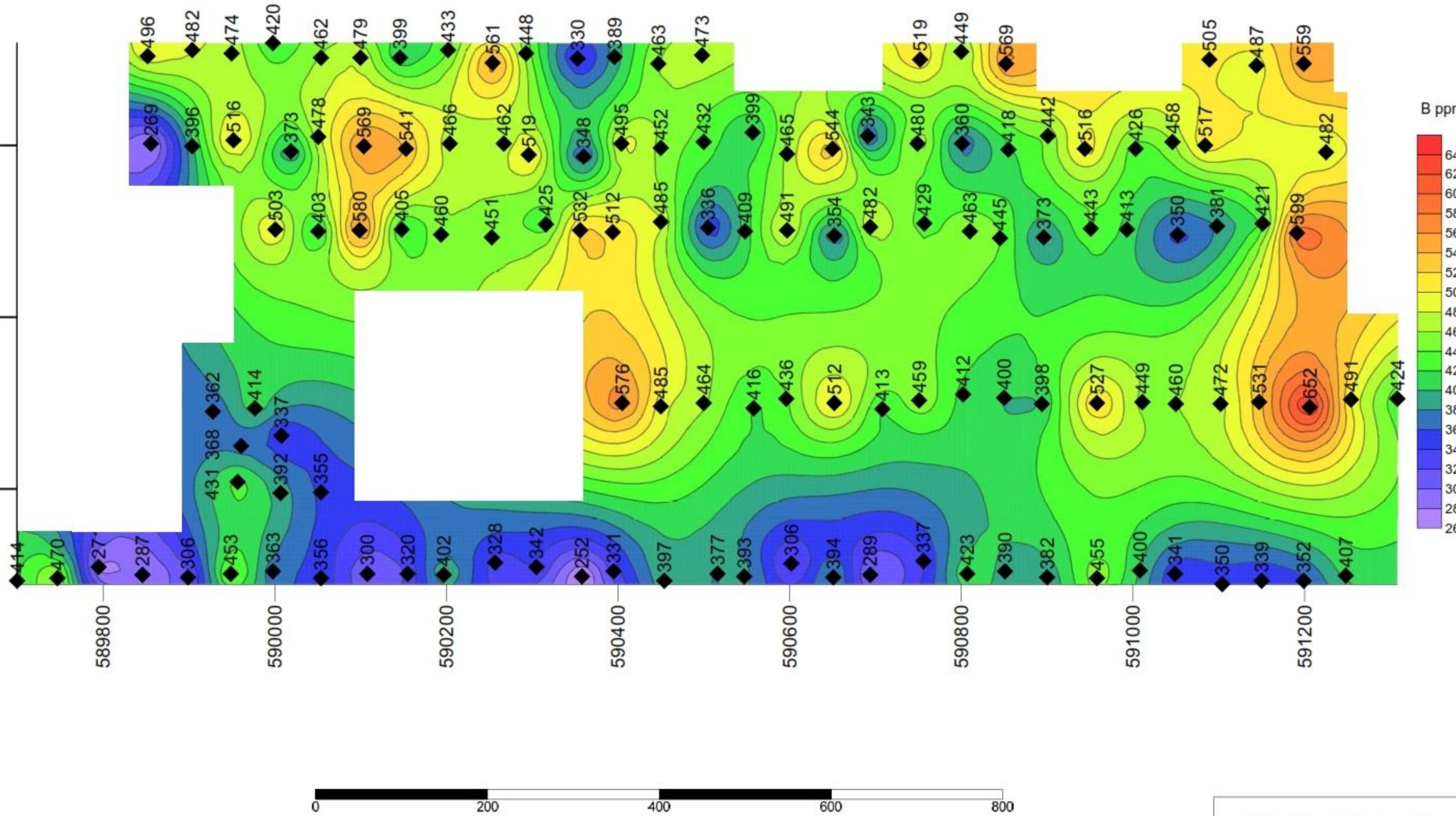
◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Momeau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015









0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

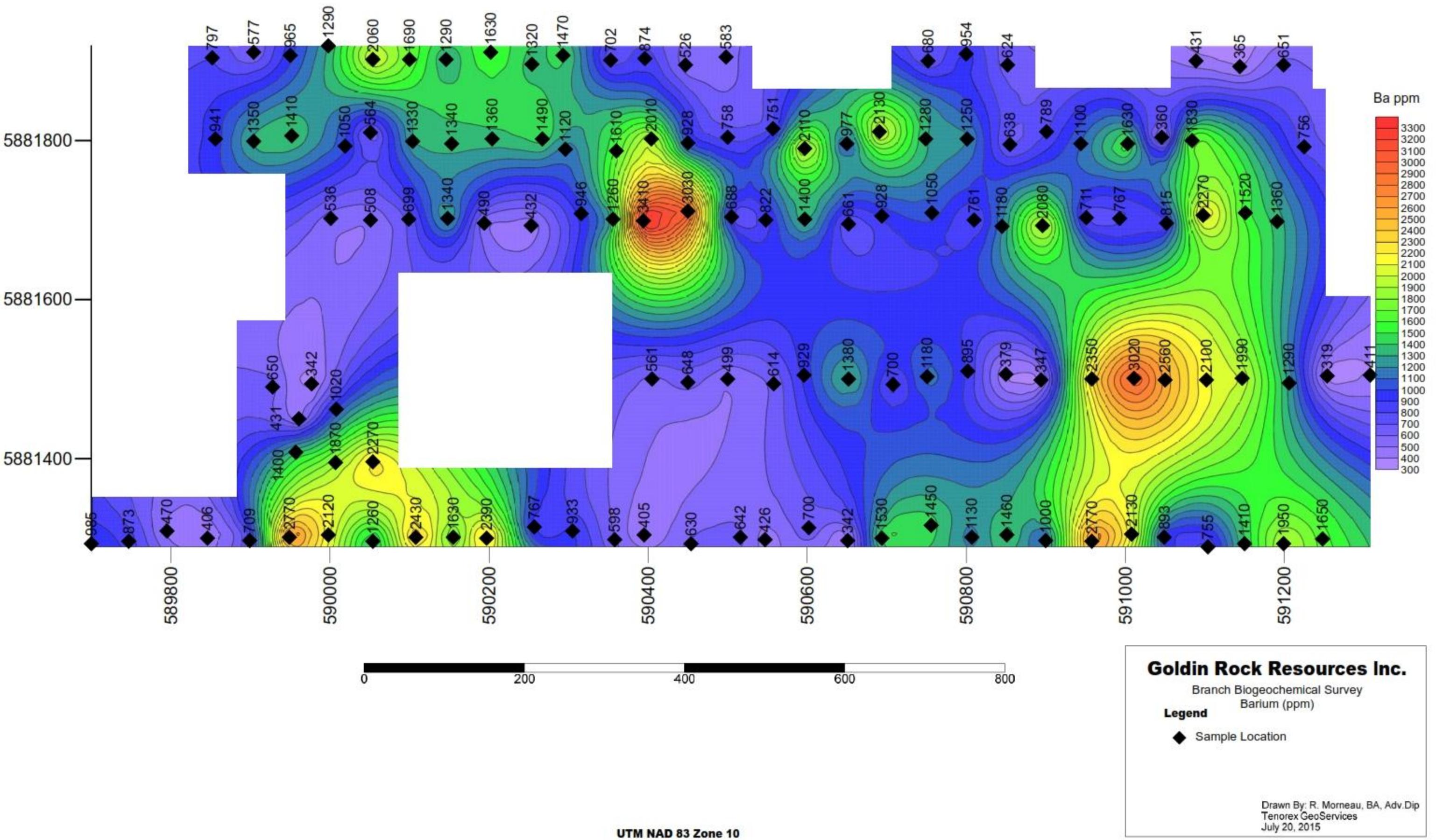
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

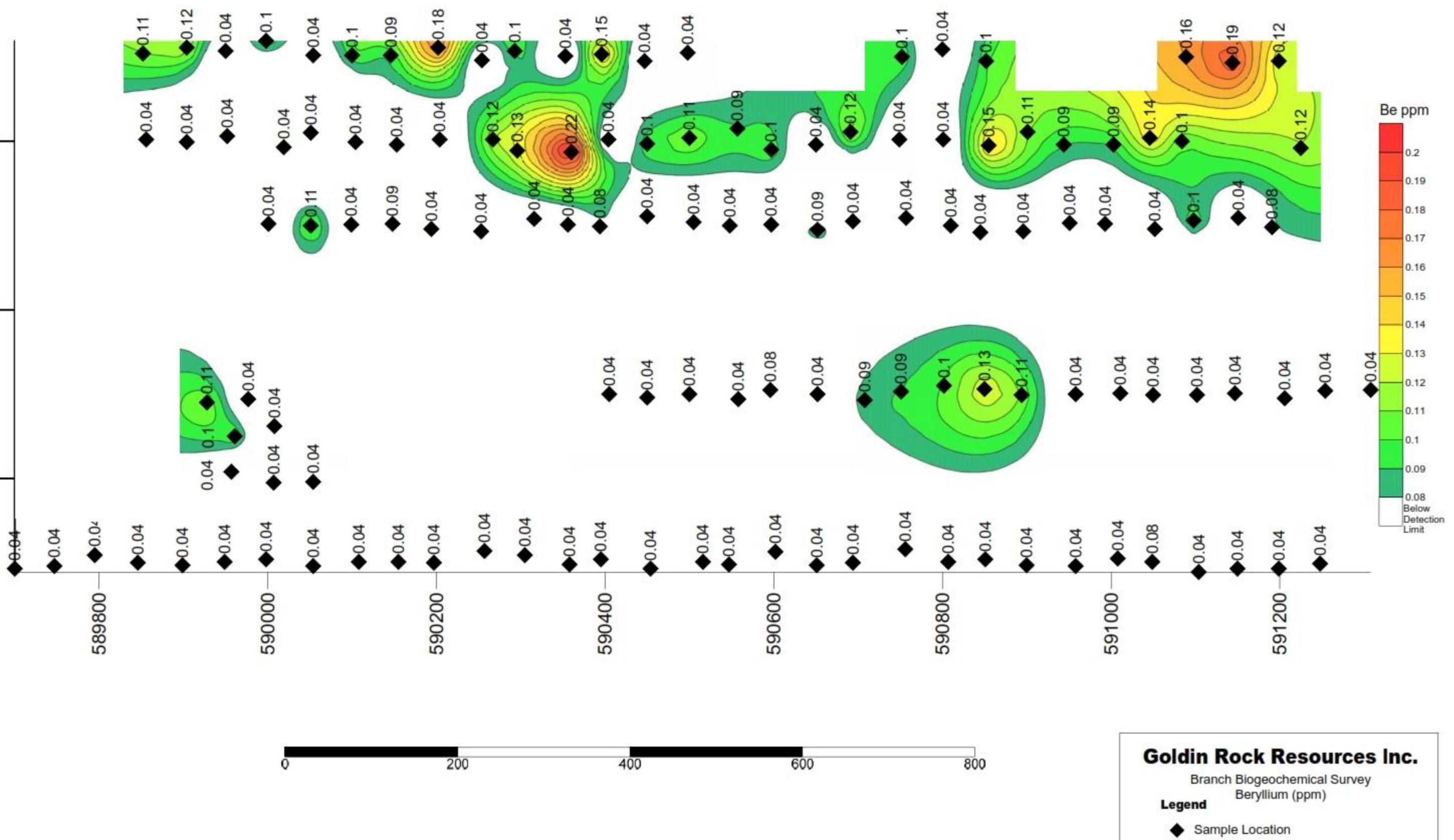
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Boron (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015





Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

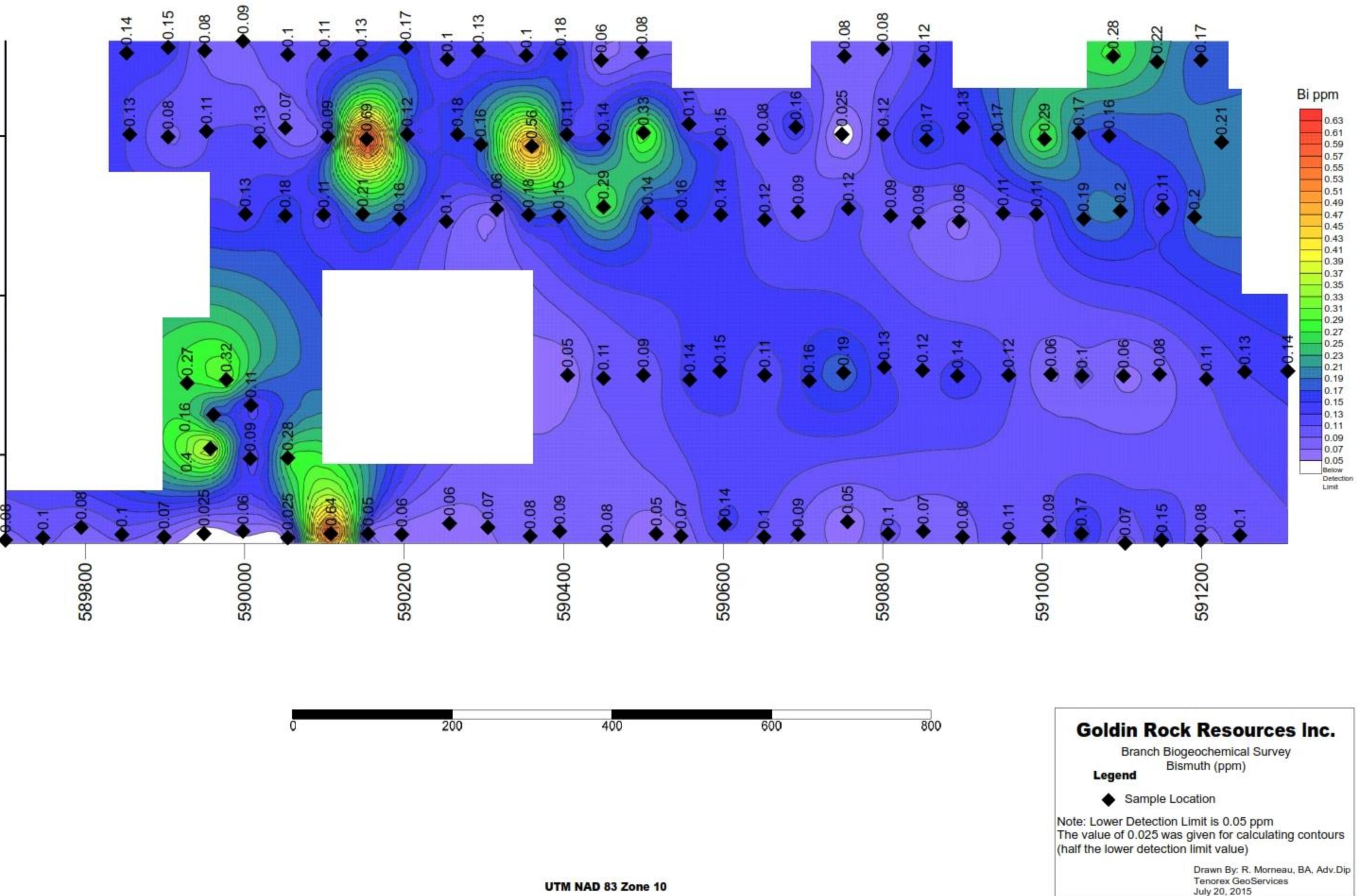
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Beryllium (ppm)

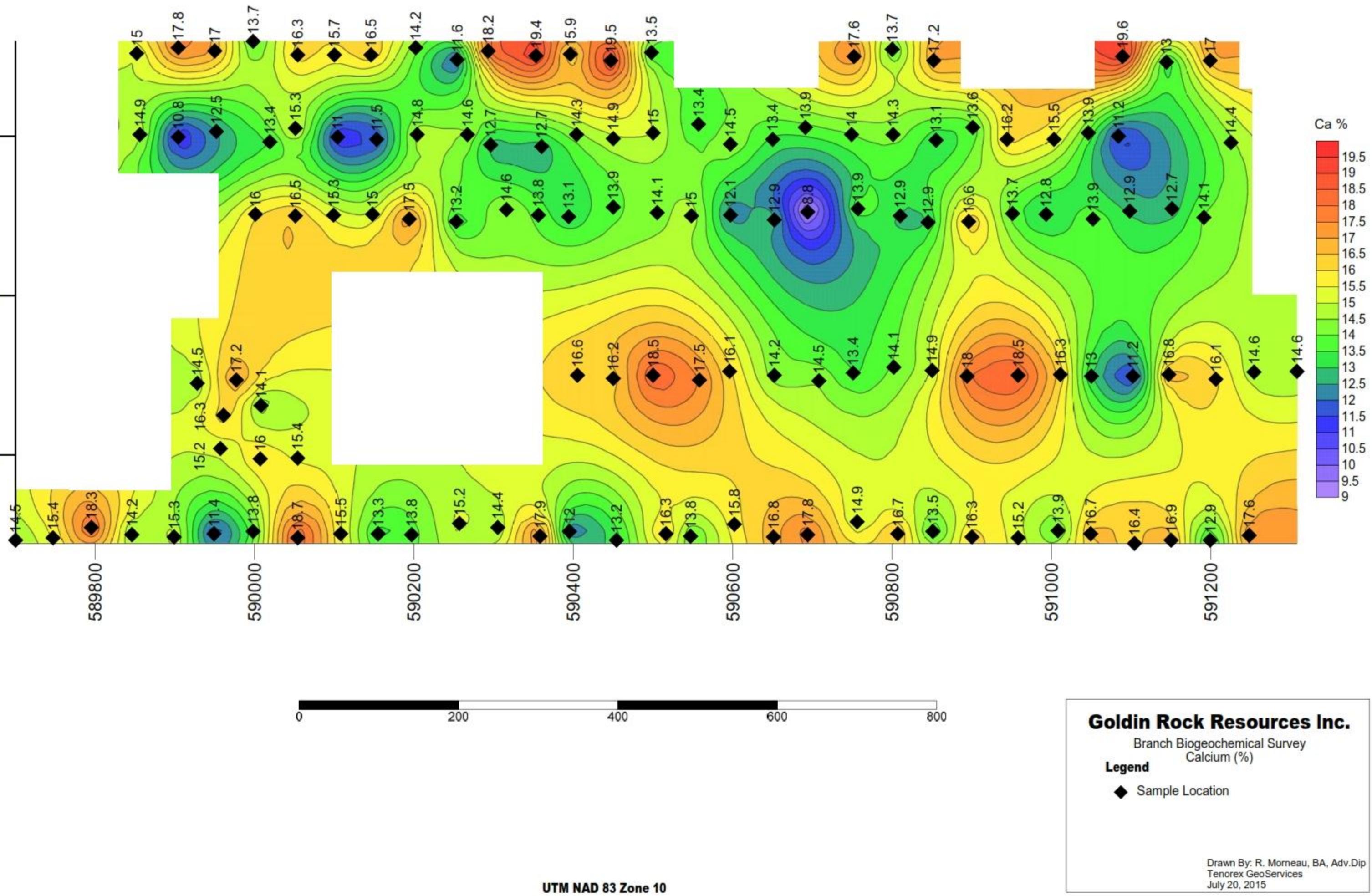
Legend

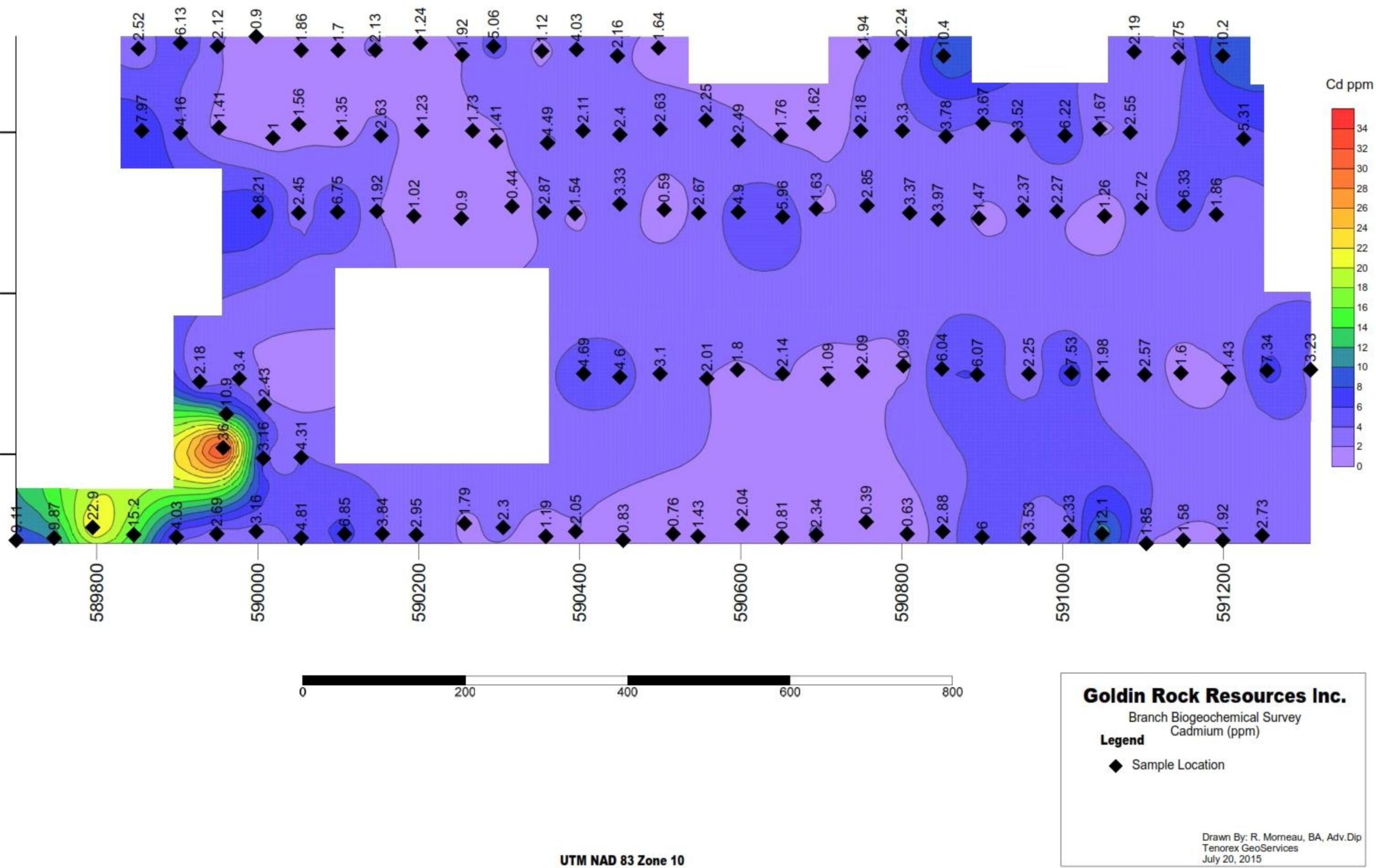
◆ Sample Location

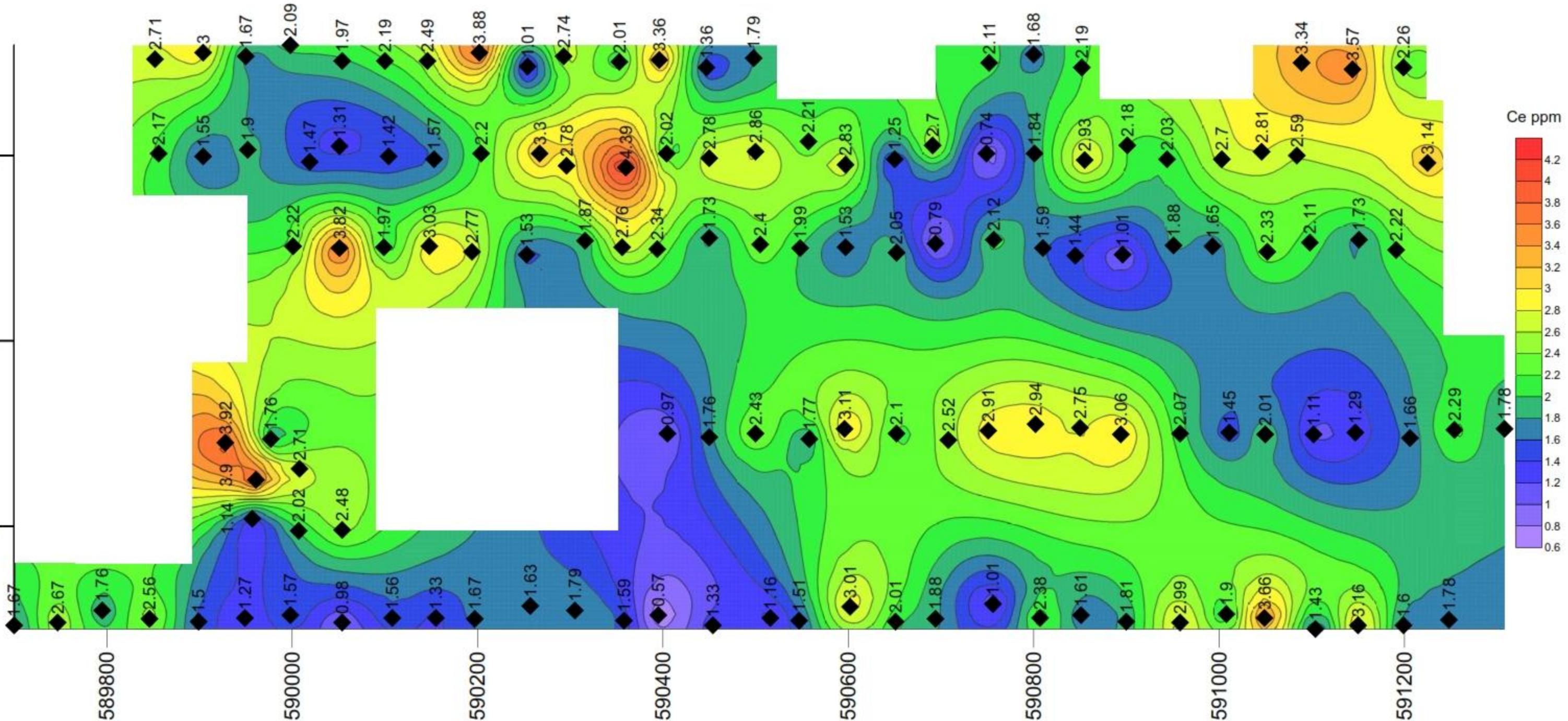
Note: Lower Detection Limit is 0.08 ppm
The value of 0.04 was given for calculating contours (half the lower detection limit value)

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015









0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

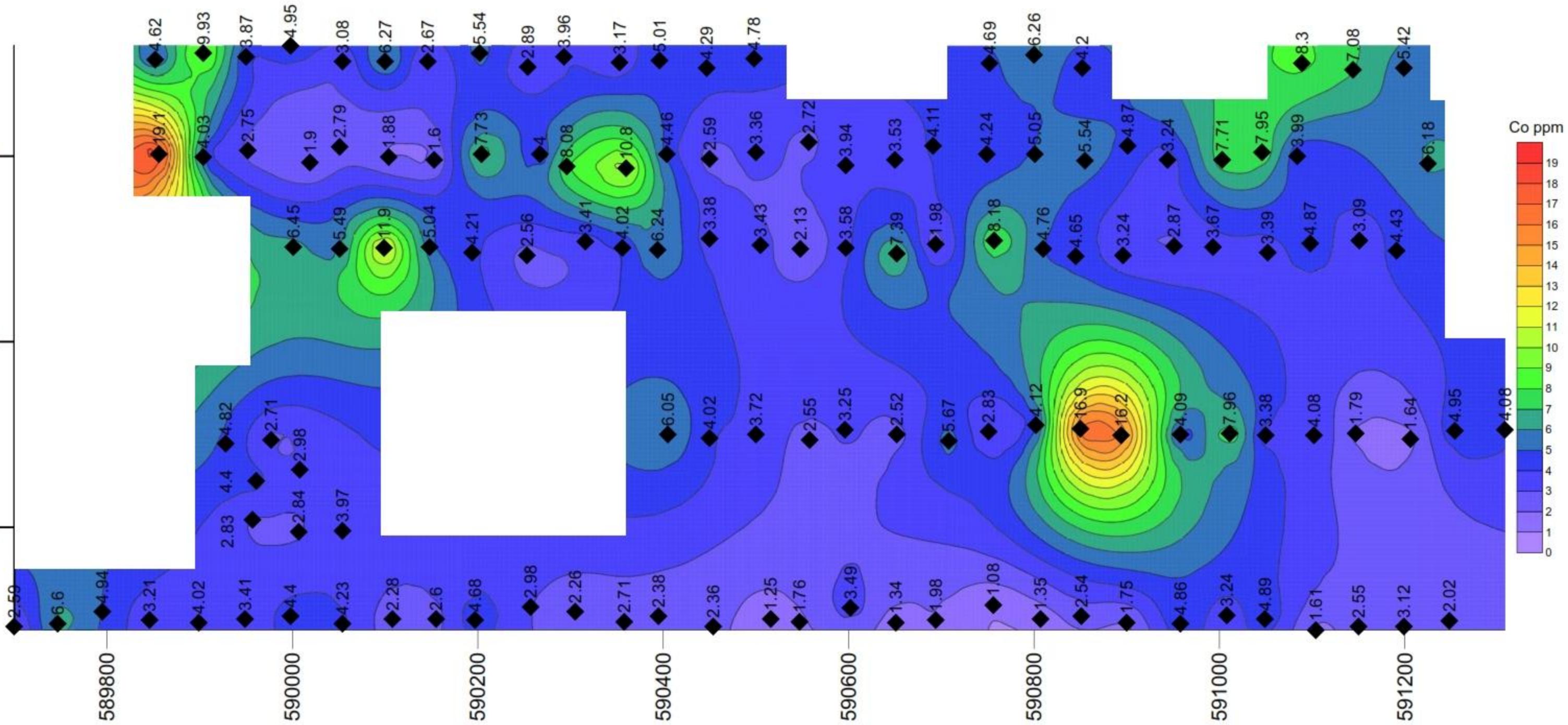
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

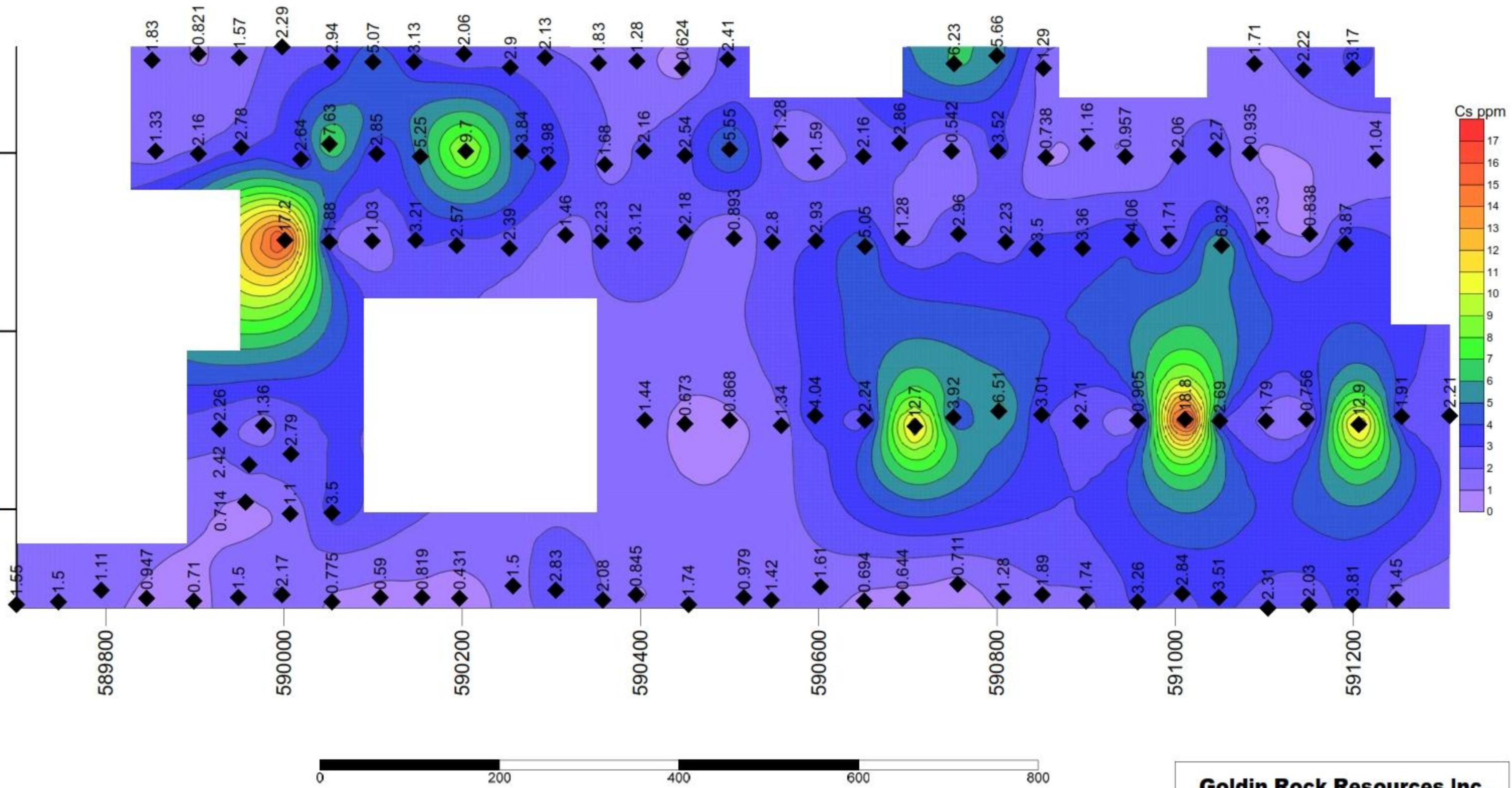
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Cerium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015





Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

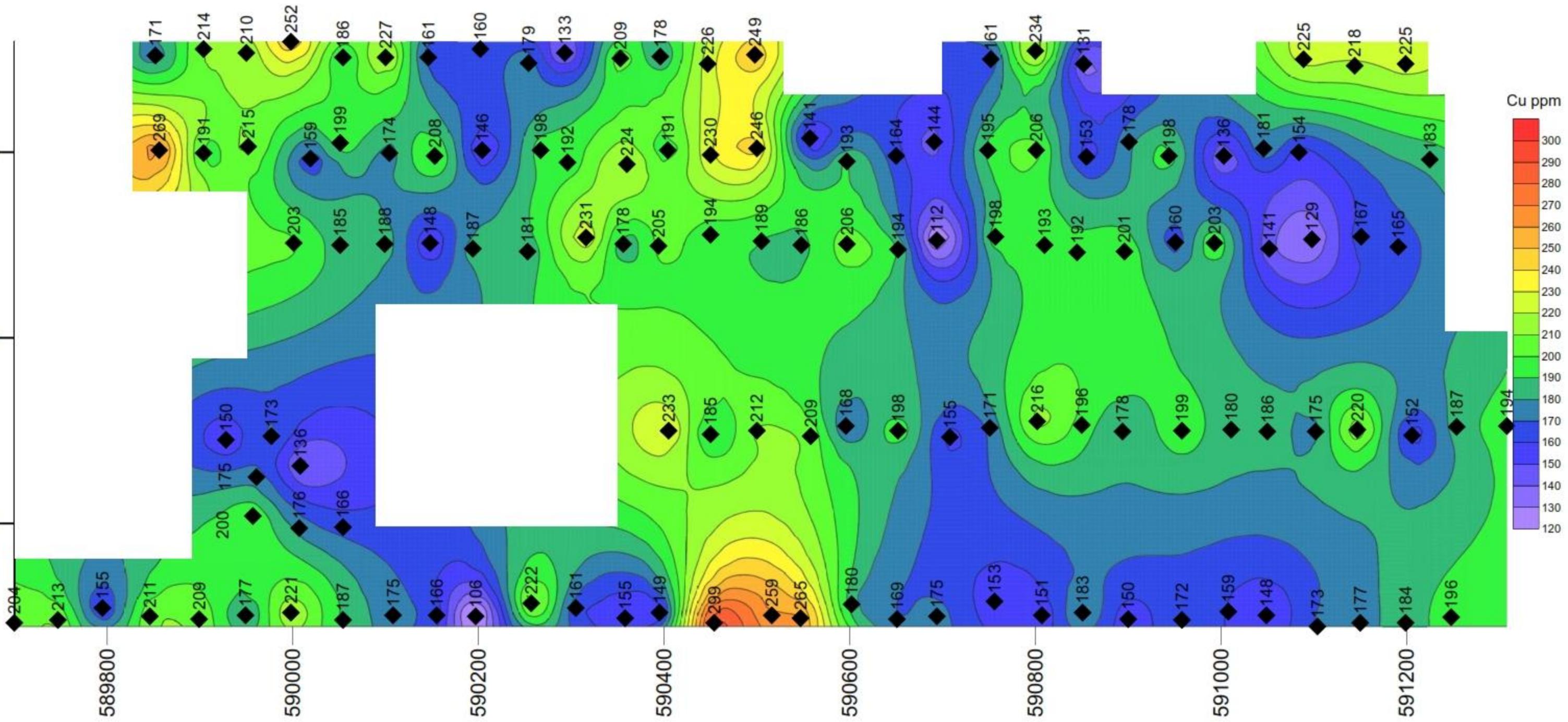
Branch Biogeochemical Survey Cesium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

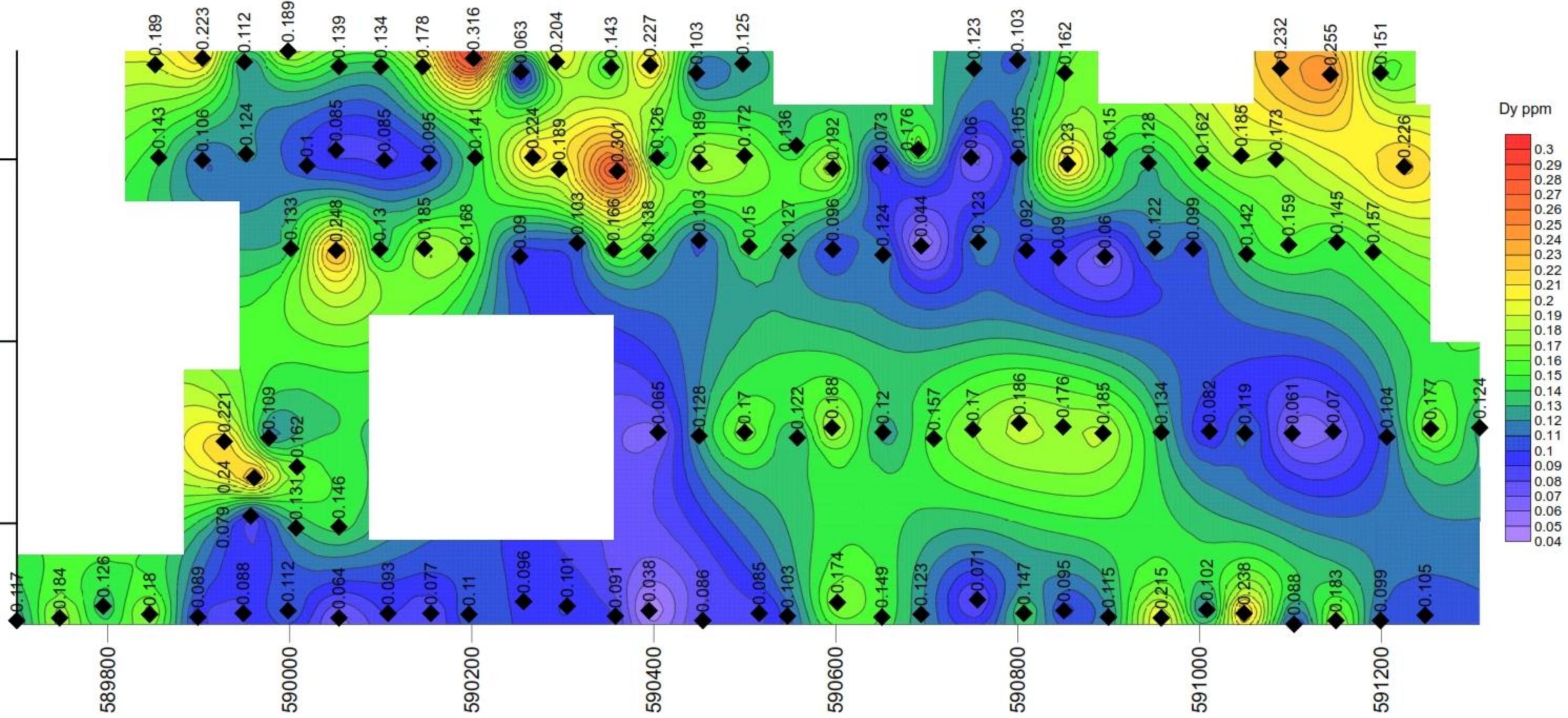
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Copper (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

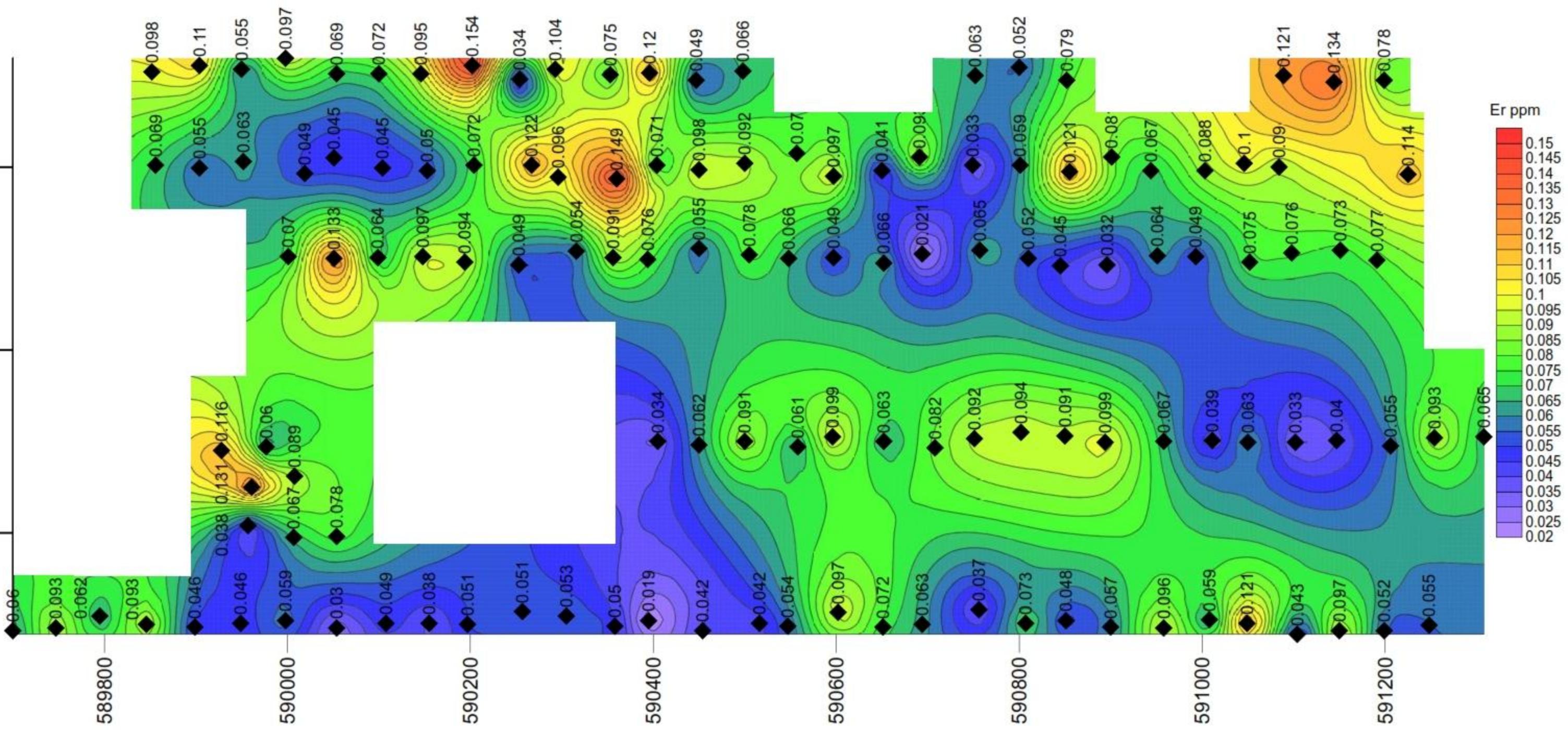
Branch Biogeochemical Survey

Dysprosium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

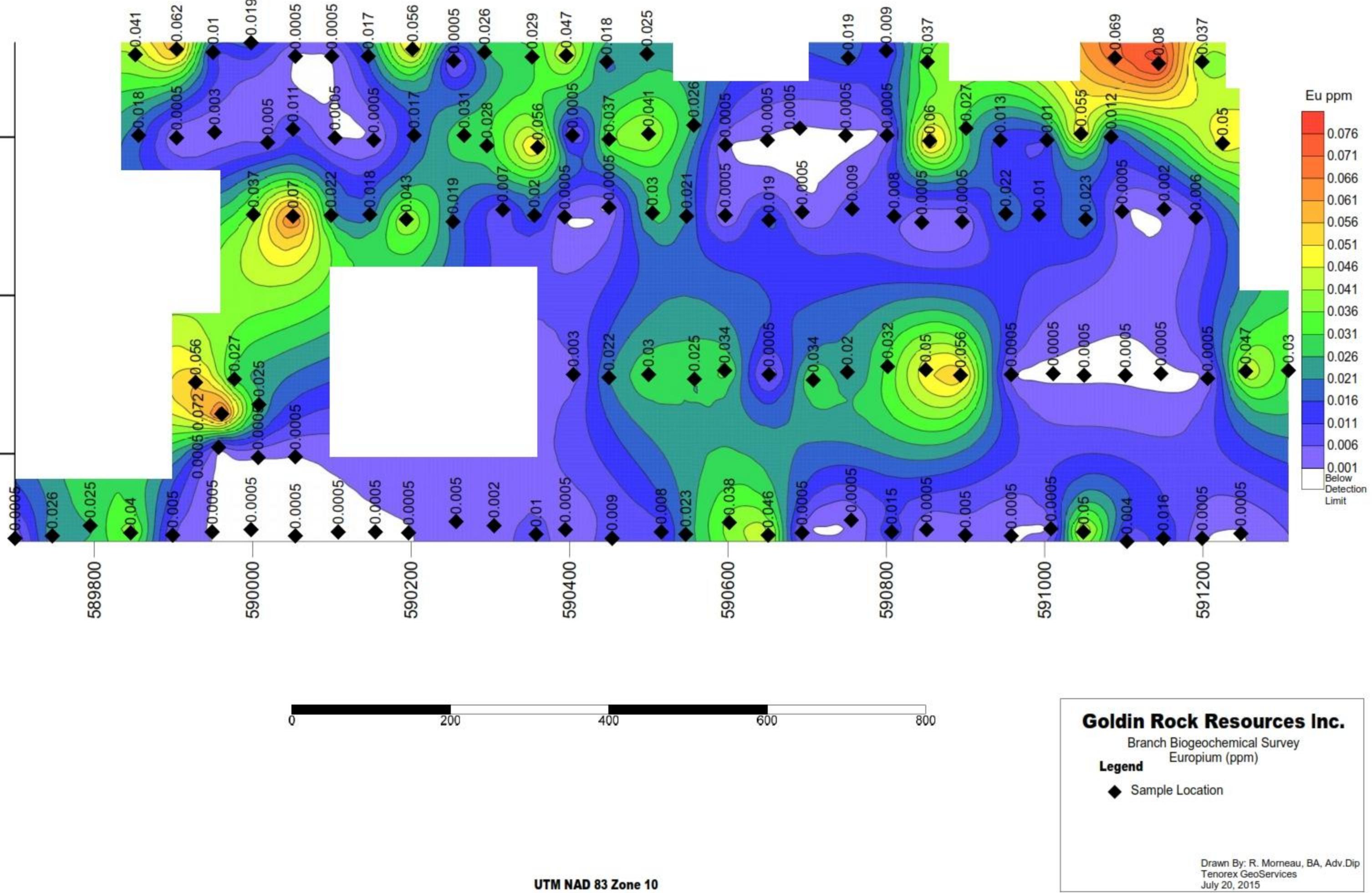
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

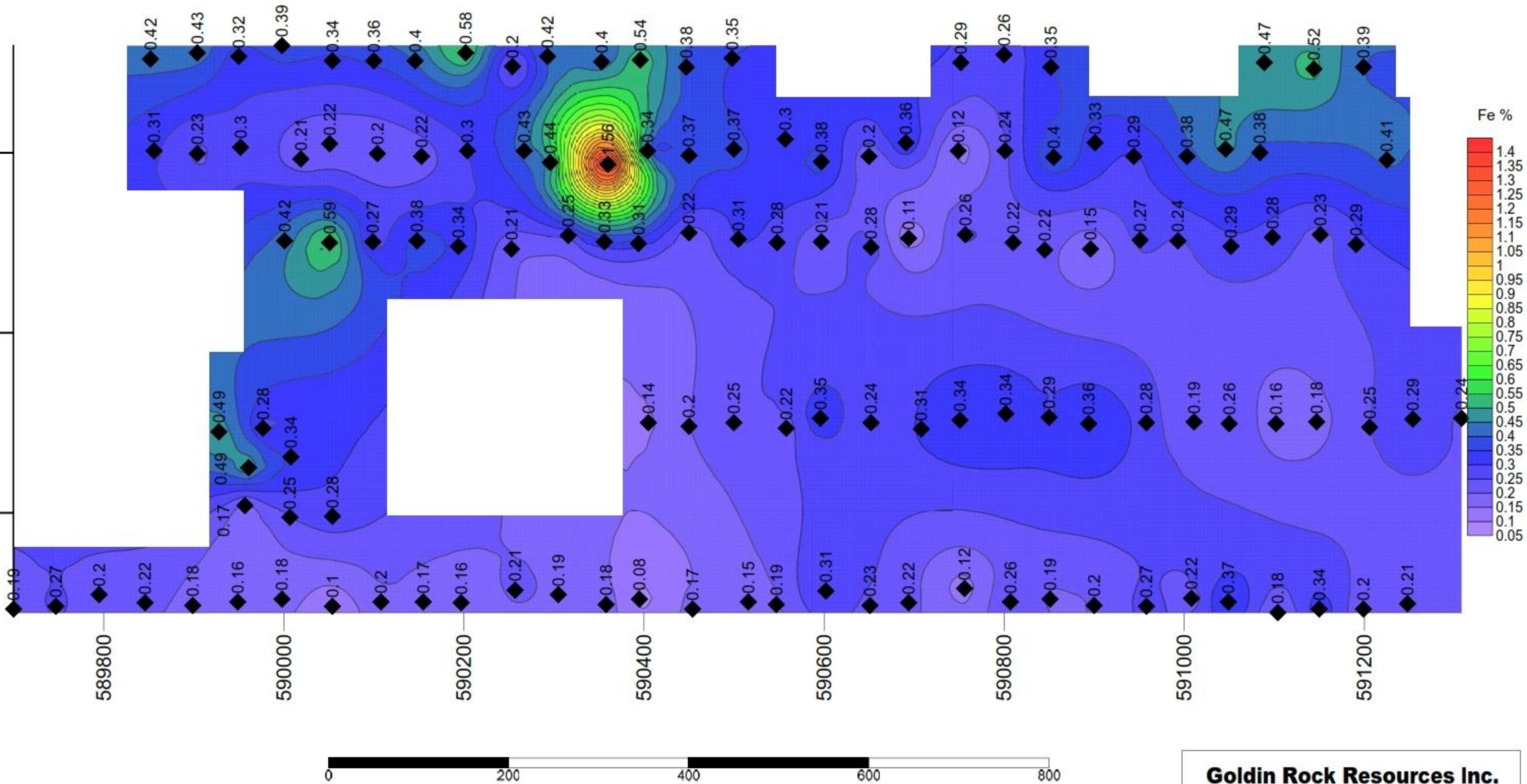
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Erbium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location





UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

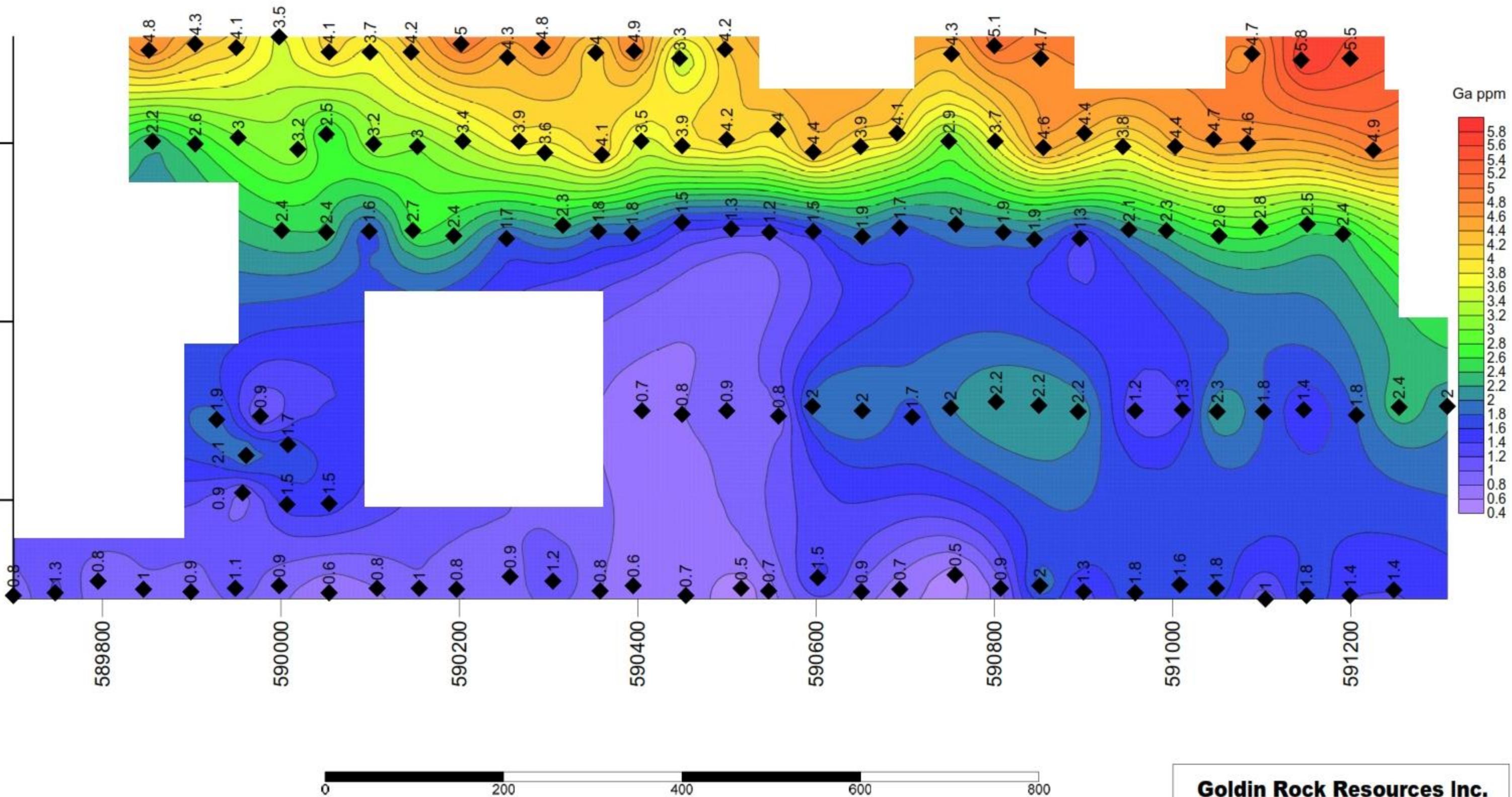
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Iron (%)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

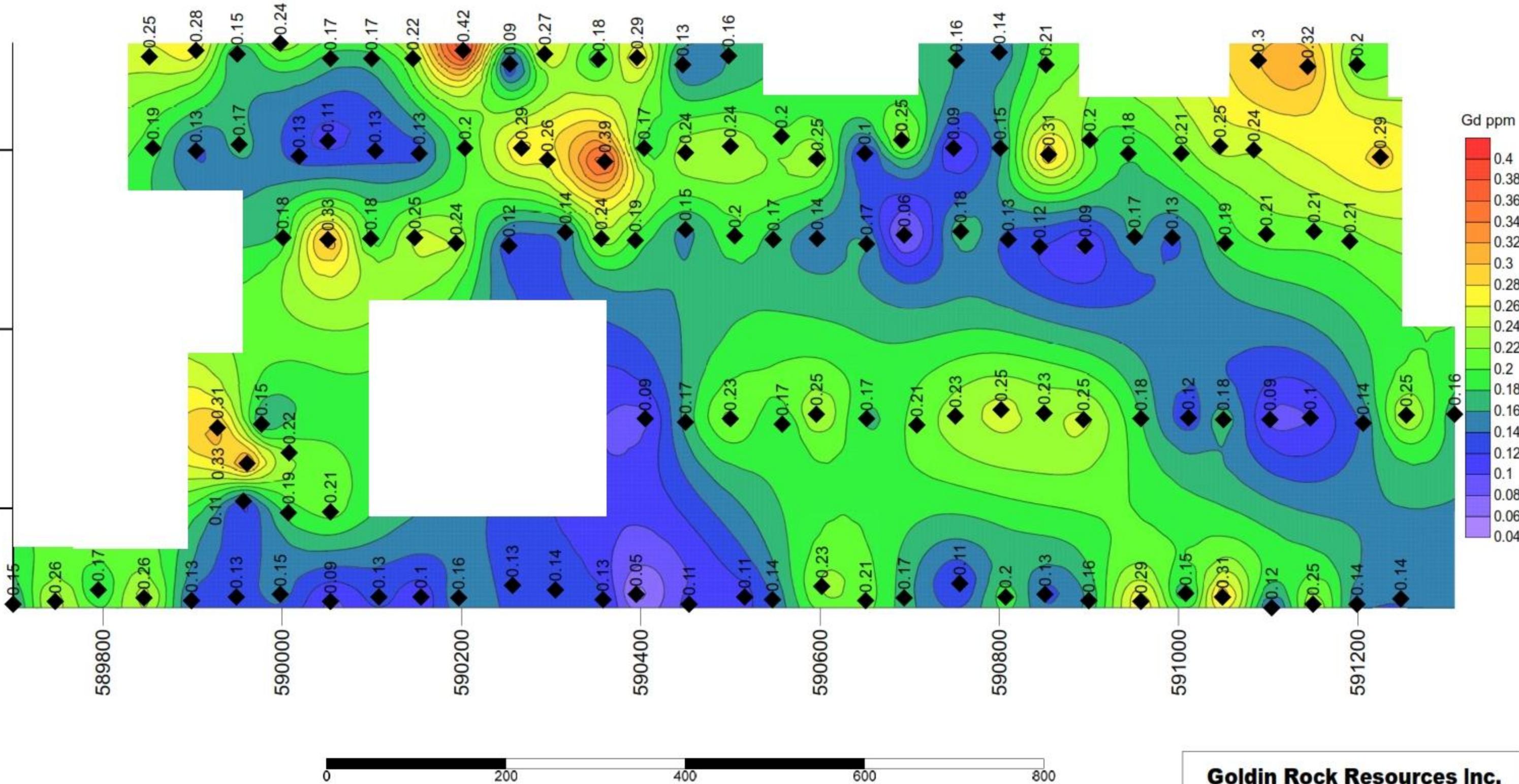
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Gallium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

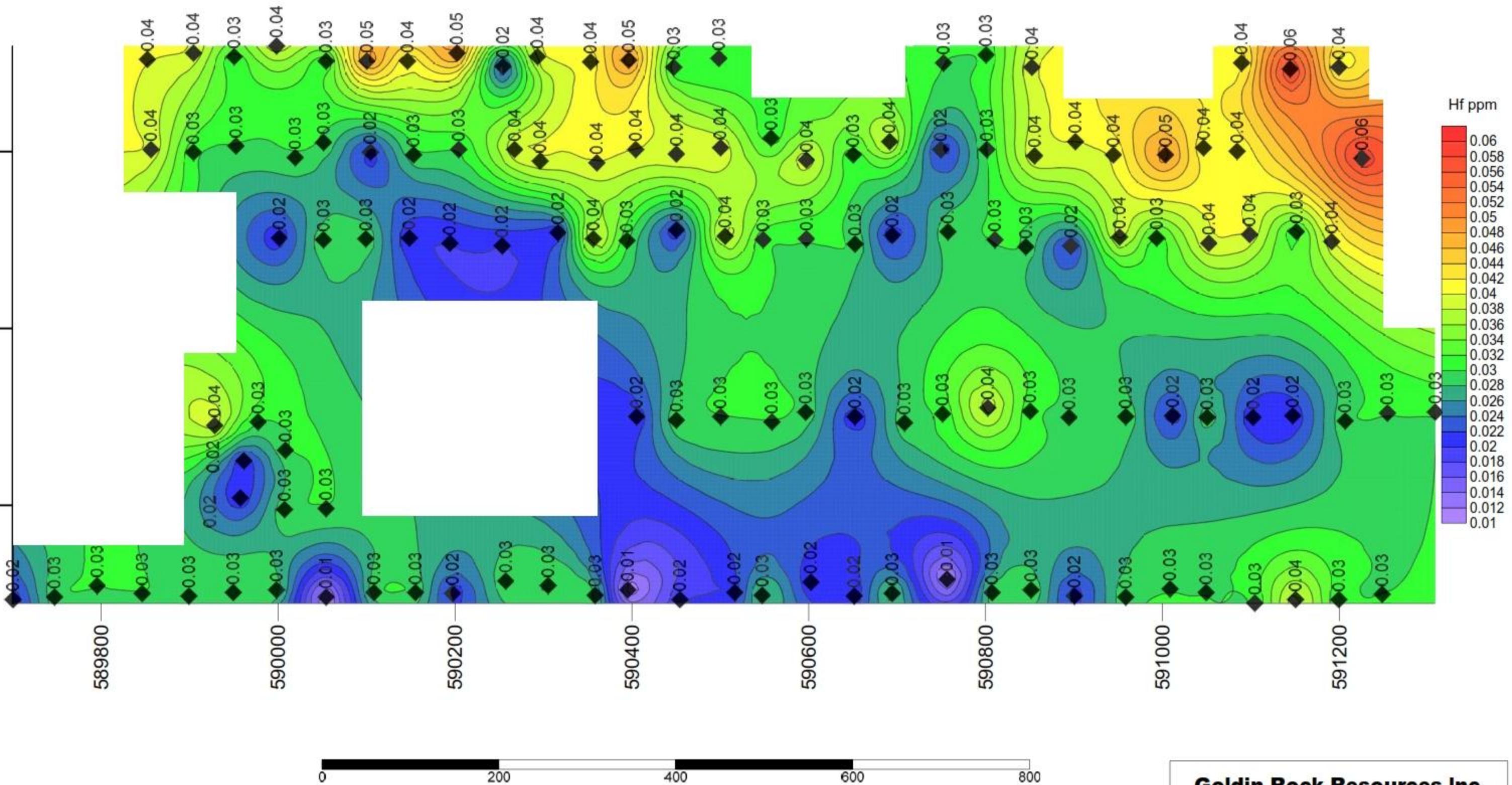
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Gadolinium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

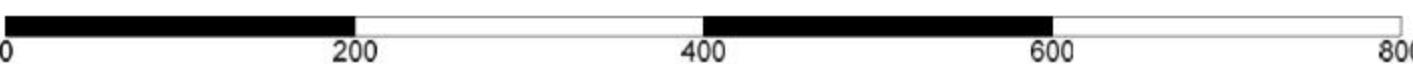
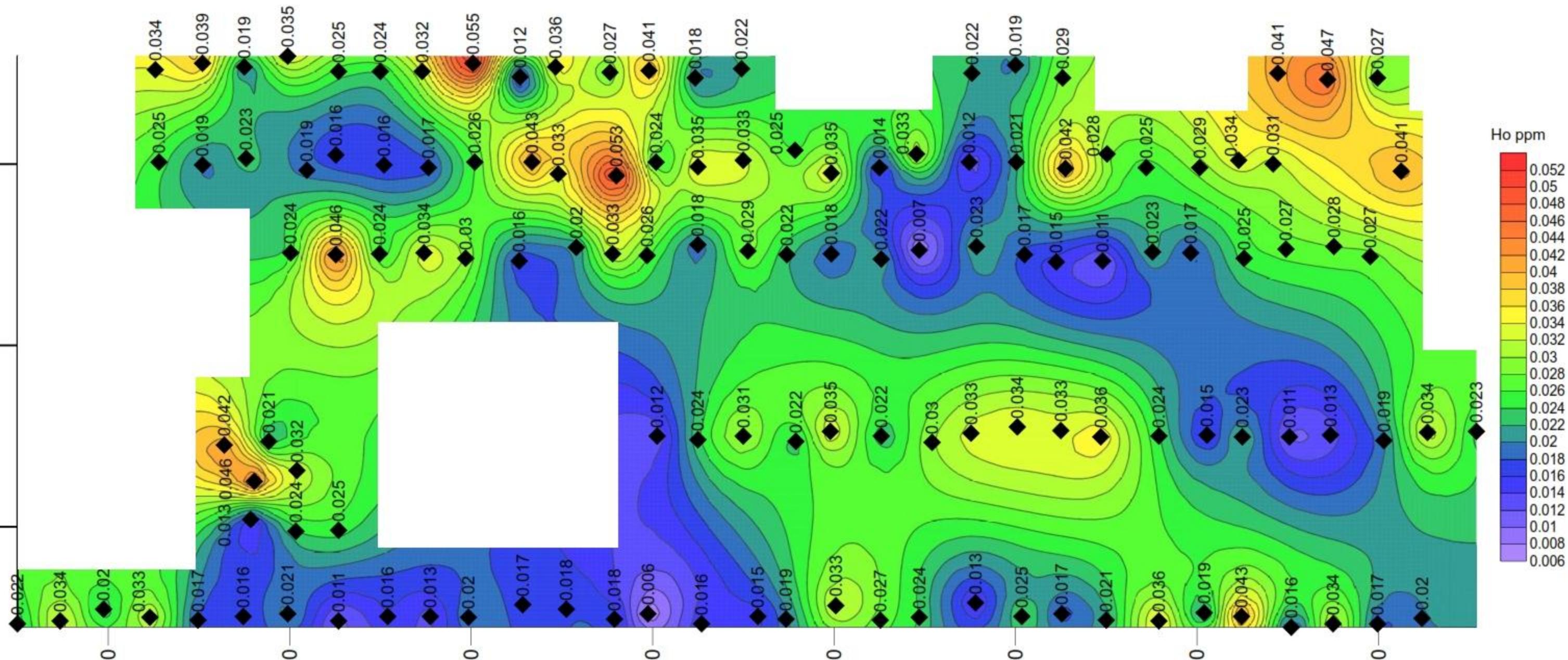
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Hafnium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

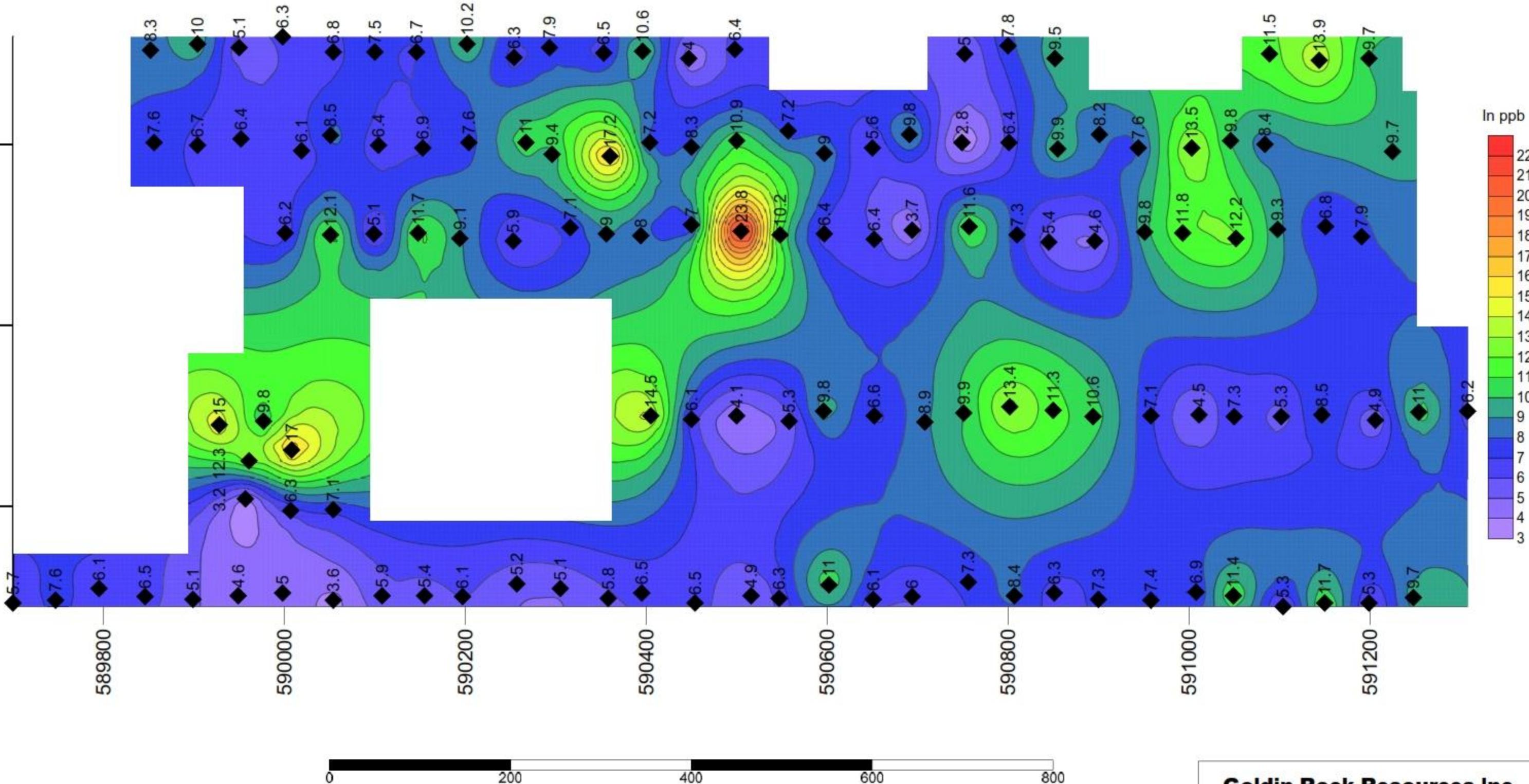
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Holmium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

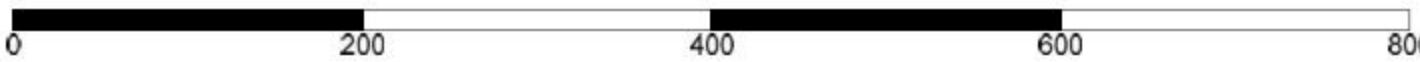
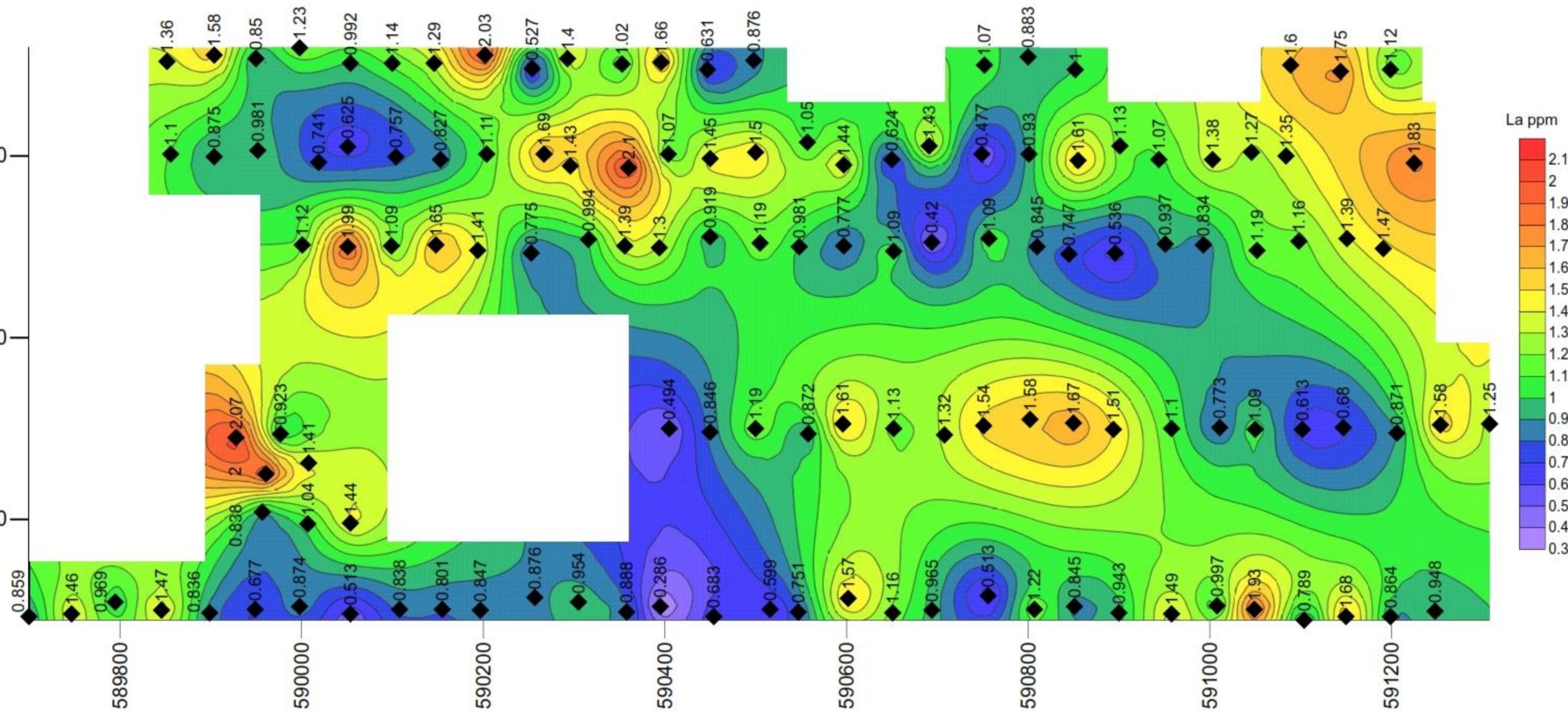
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Indium (ppb)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

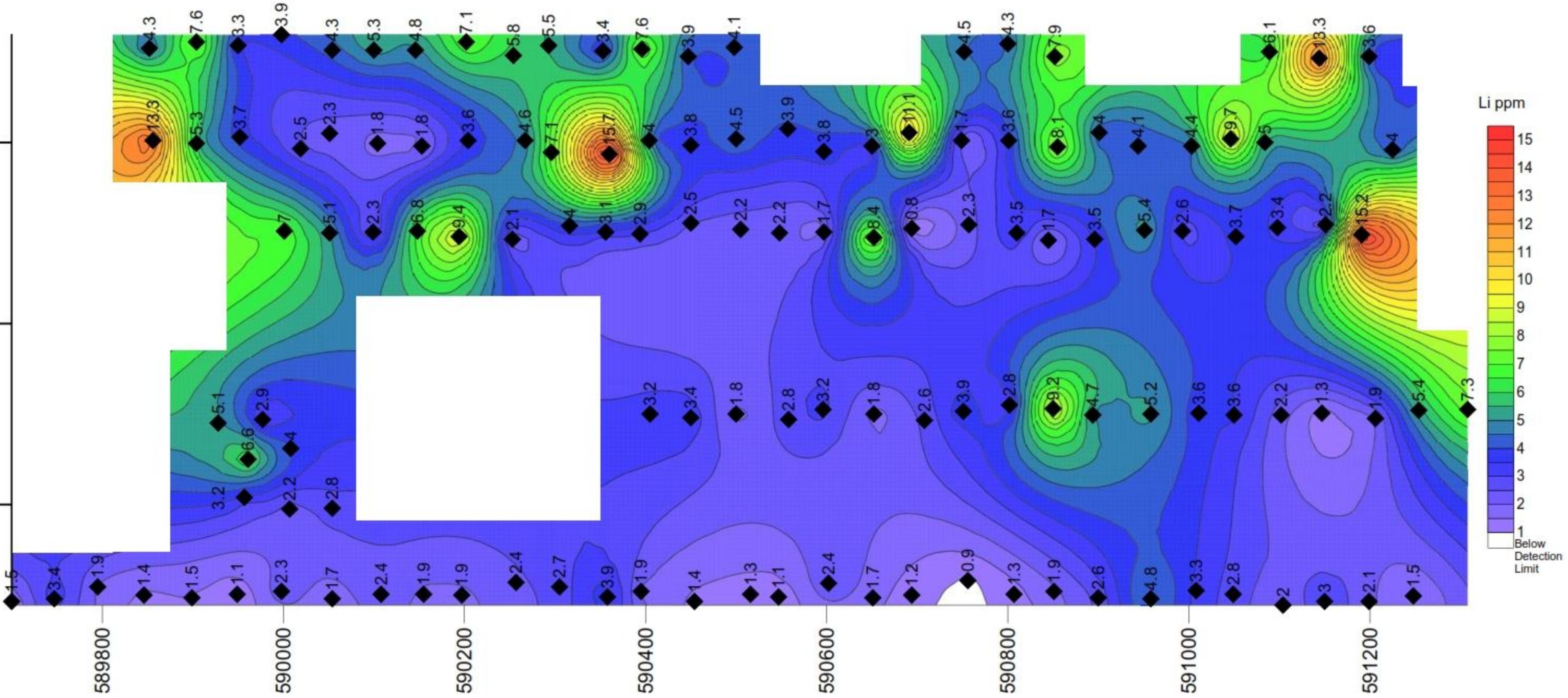
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Lanthanum (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

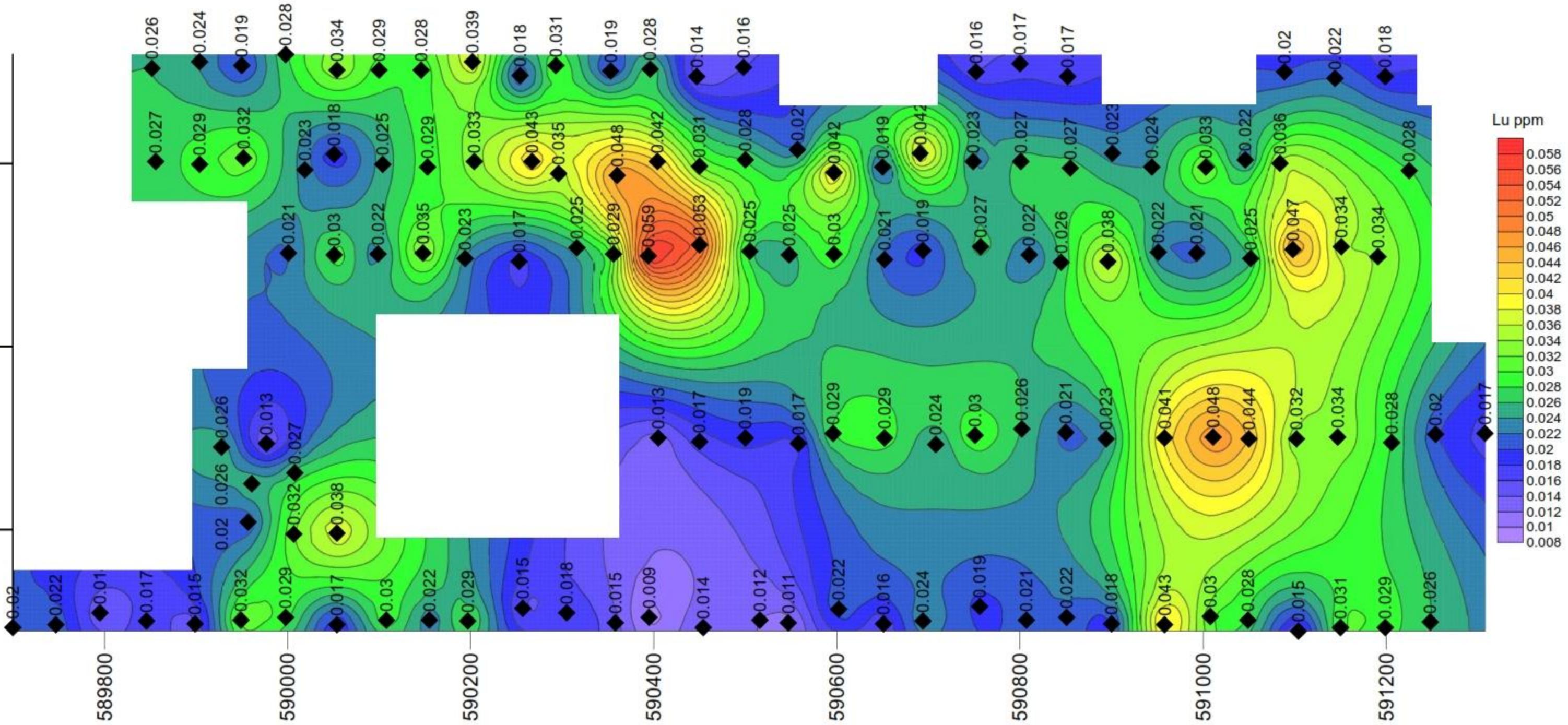
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Lithium (ppm)

Legend
◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

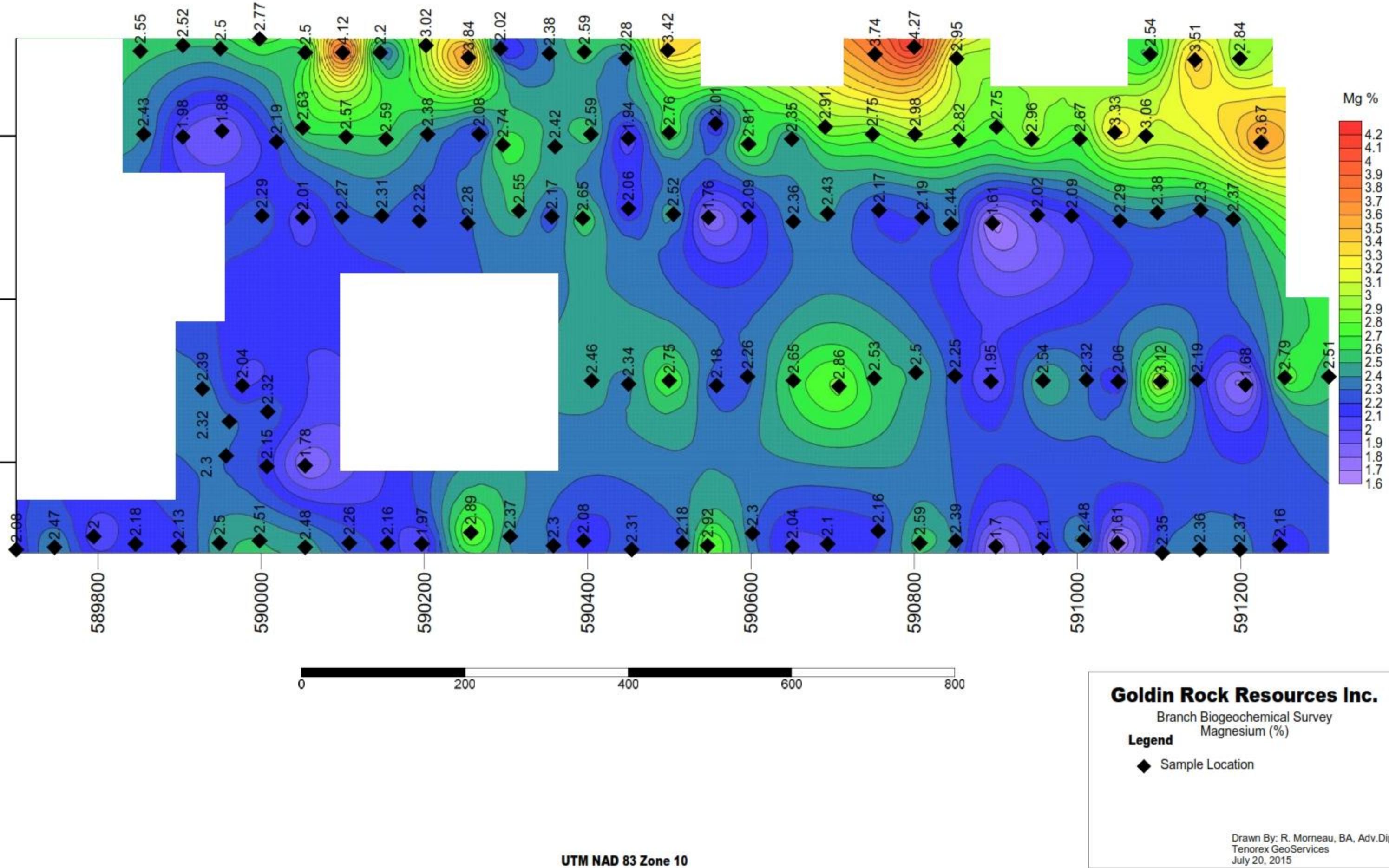
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

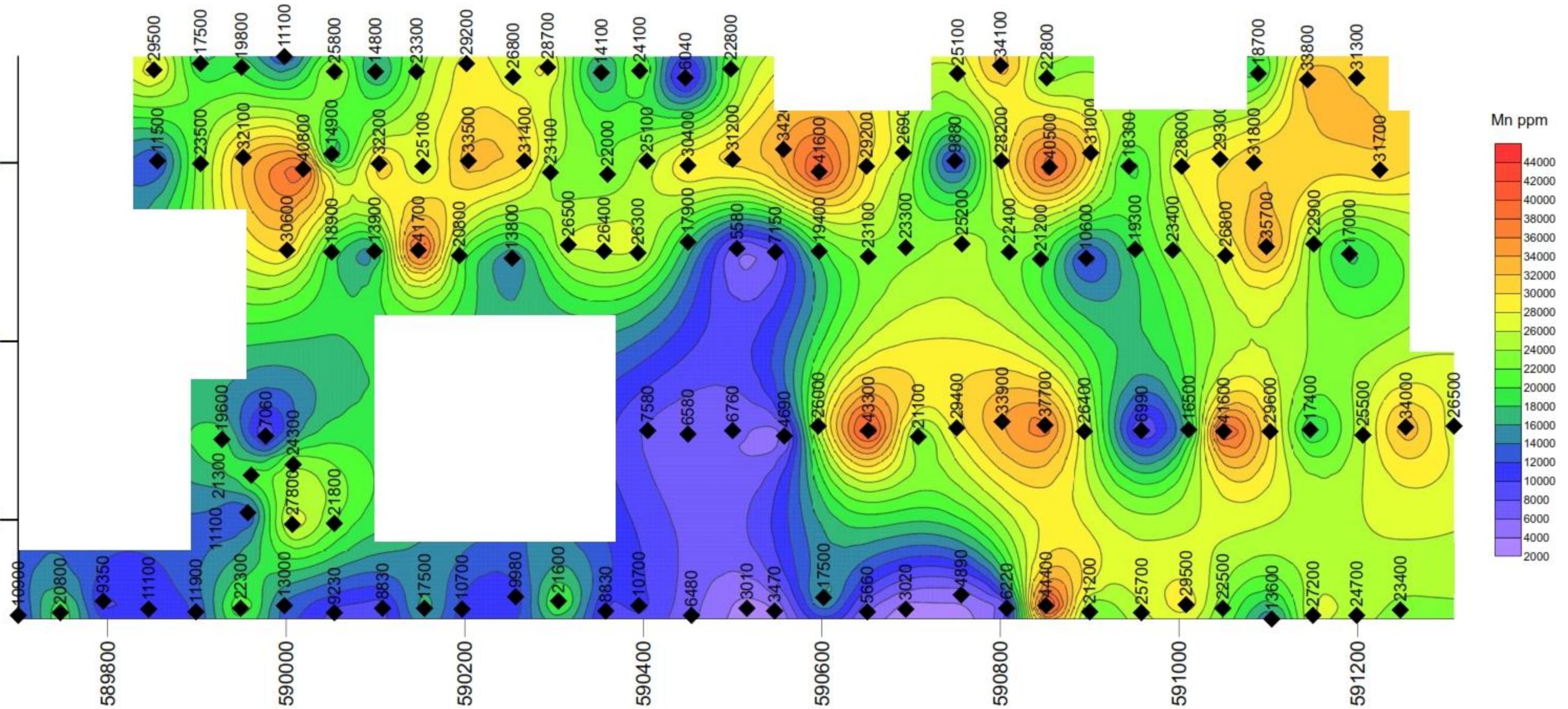
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Lutetium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015





0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

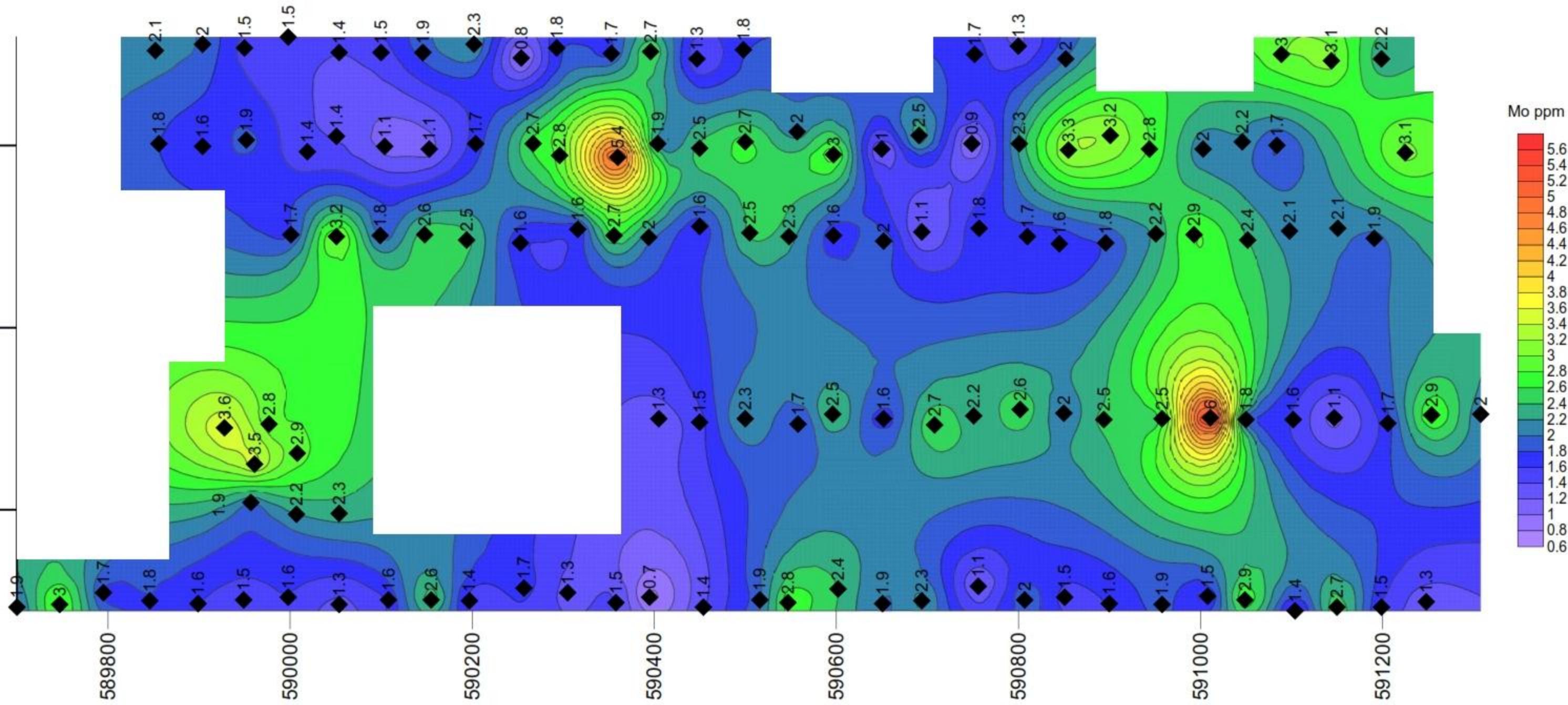
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Manganese (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

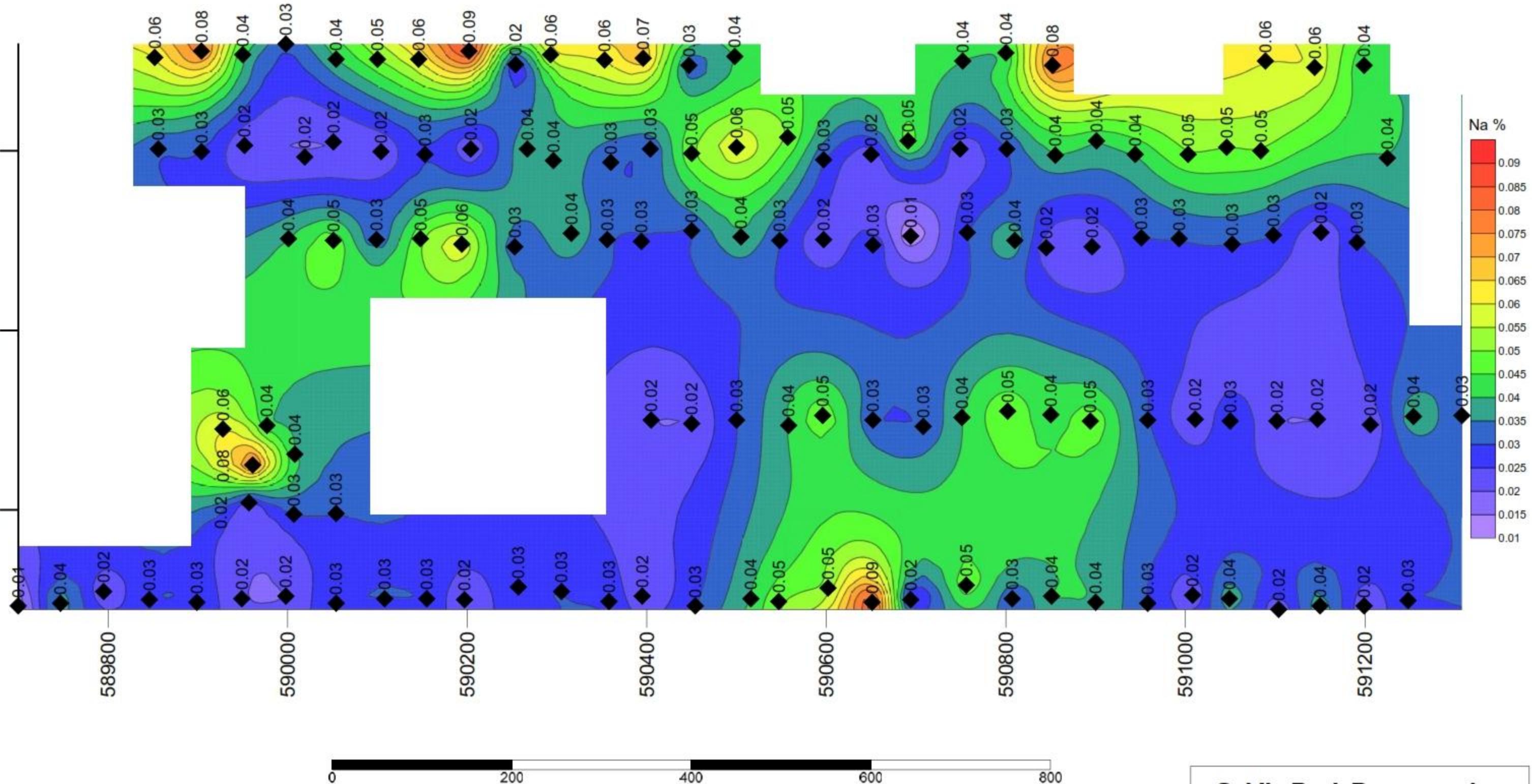
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Molybdenum (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015

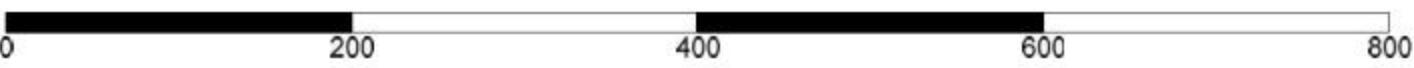
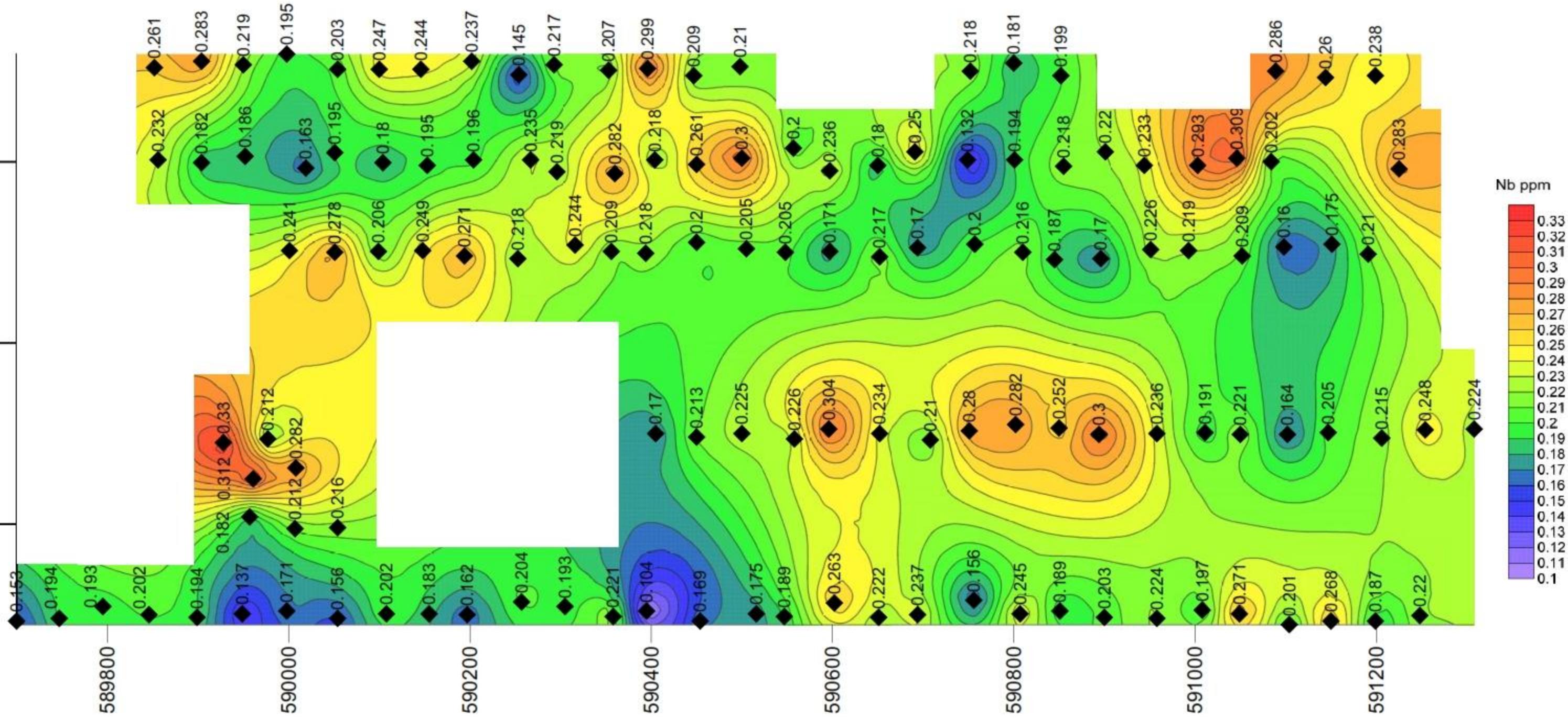


Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Sodium (%)

Legend

◆ Sample Location



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

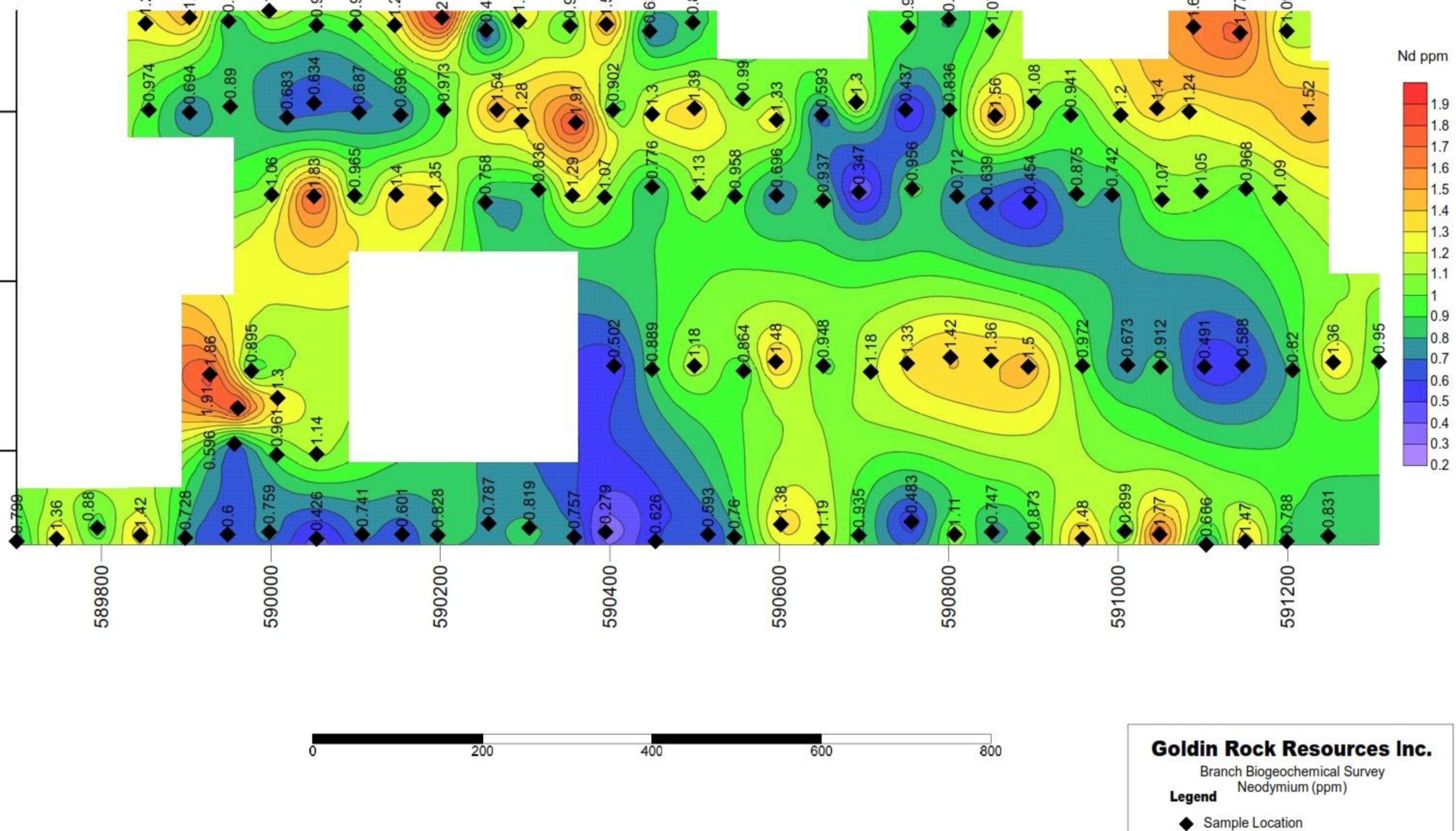
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Niobium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

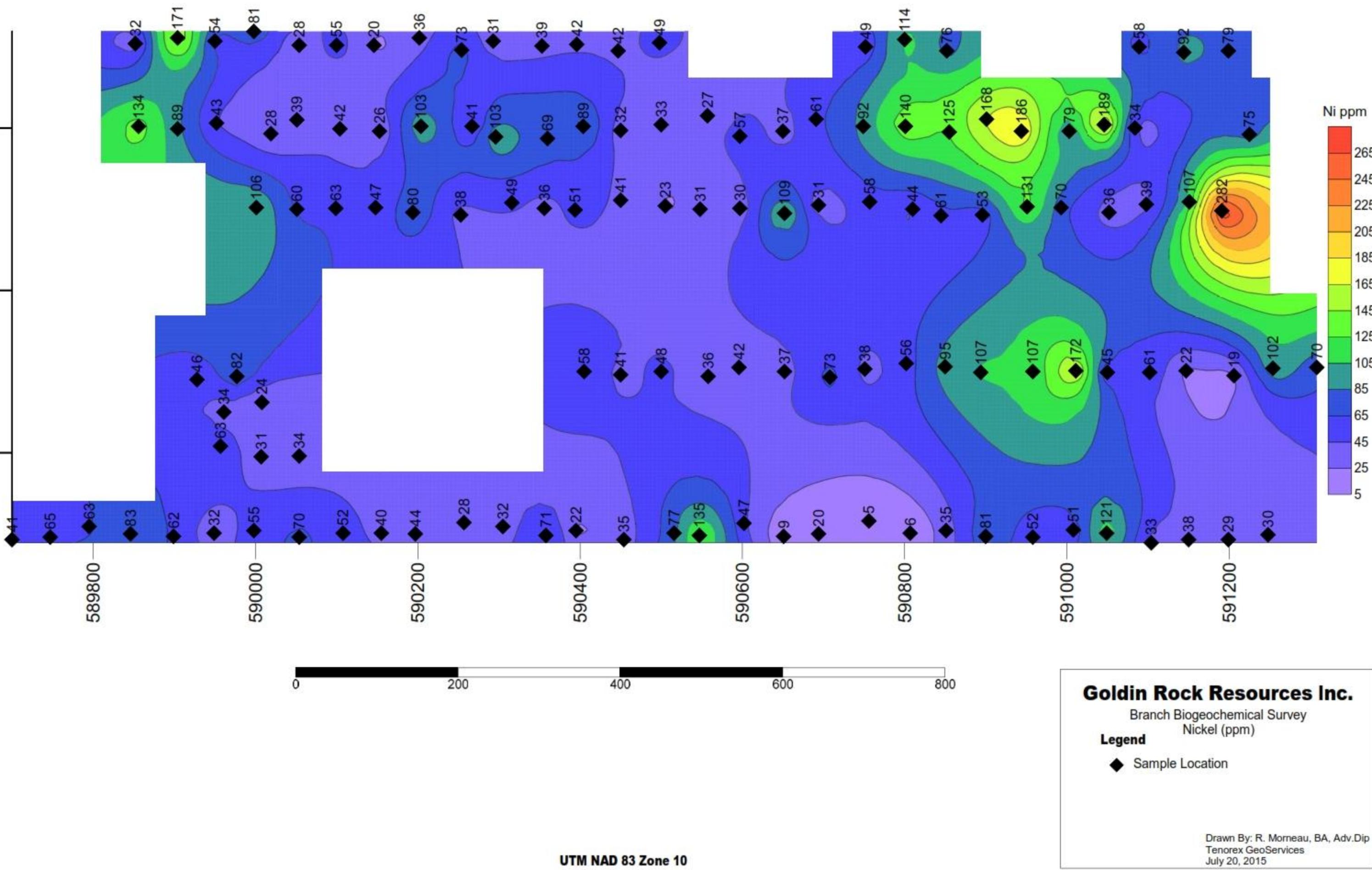
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

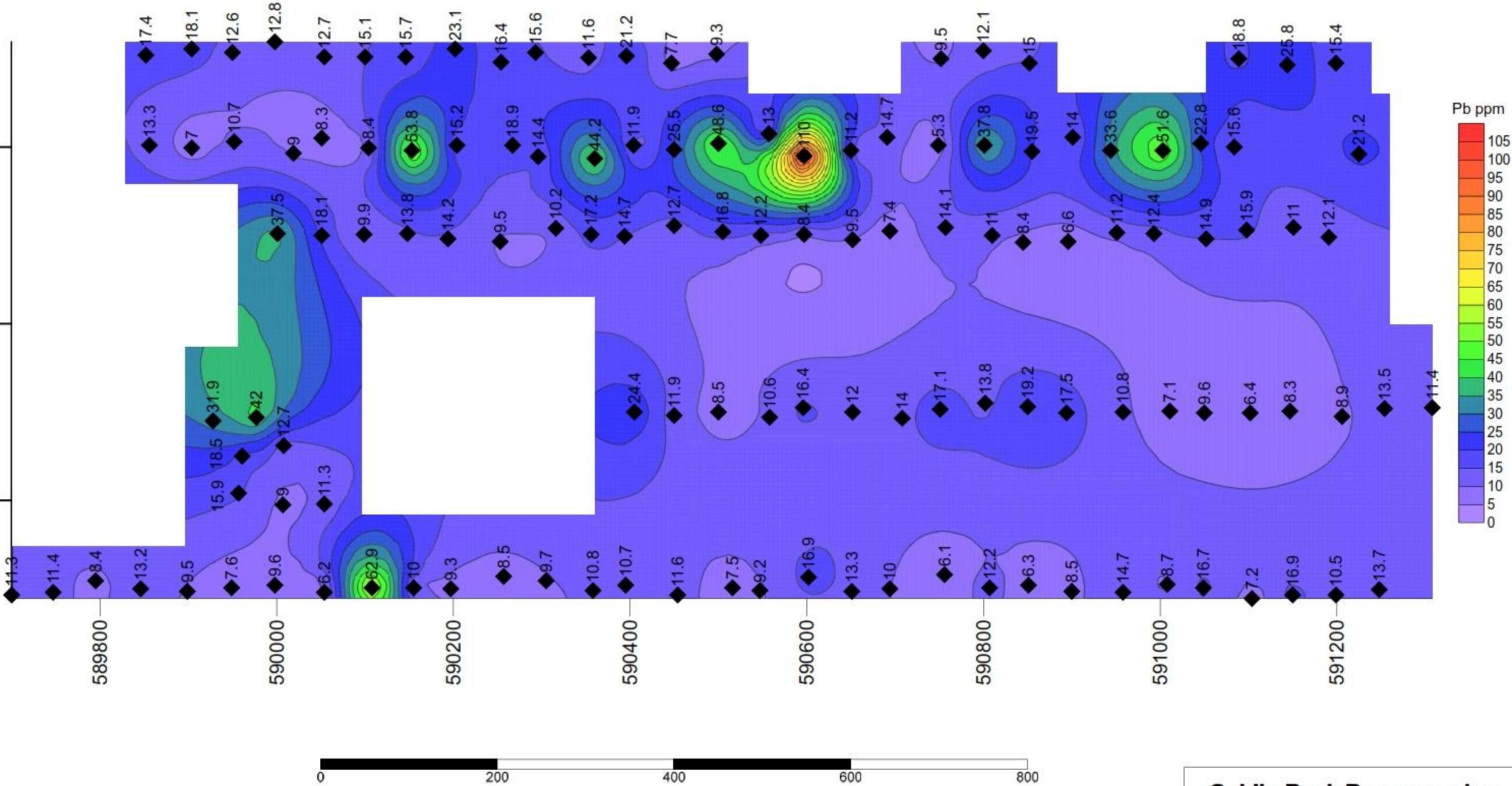
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Neodymium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015





UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

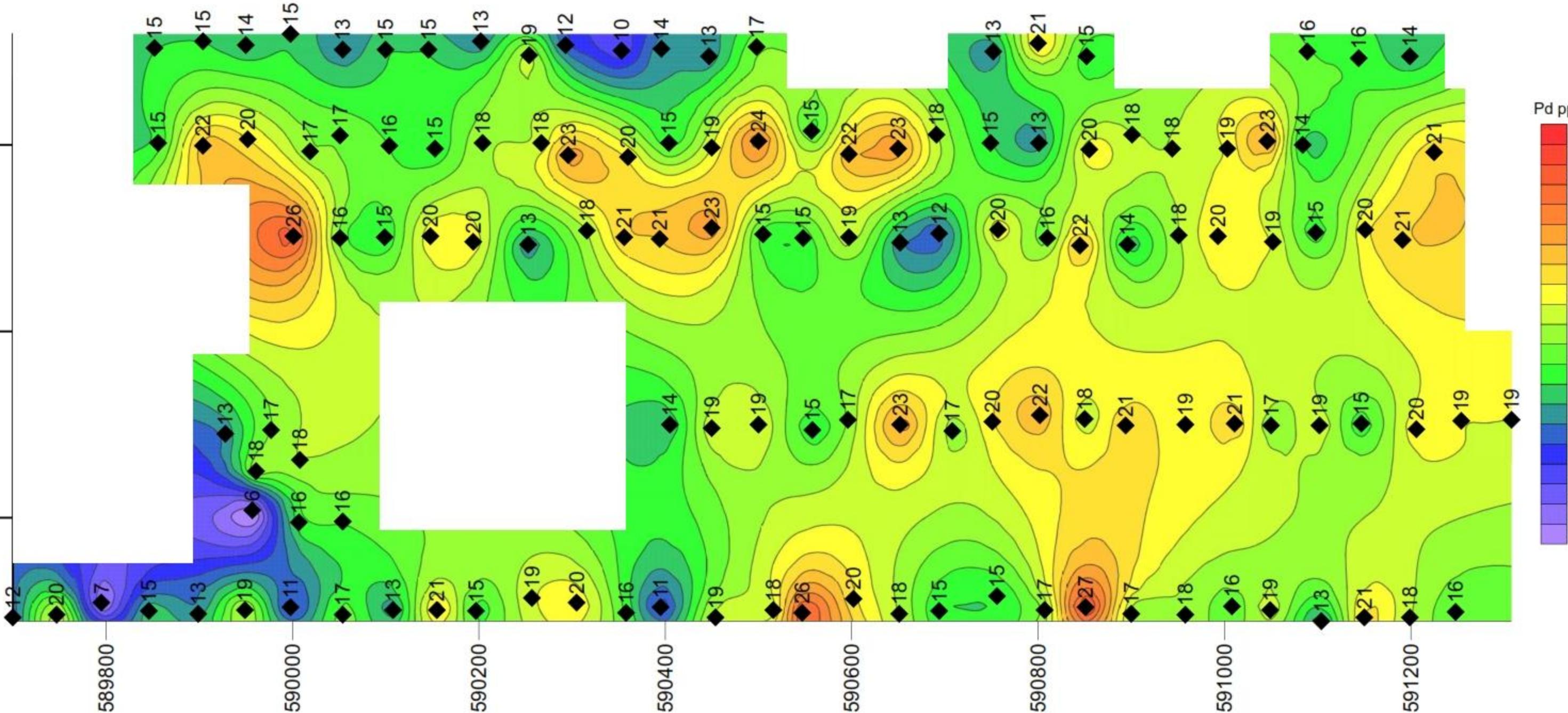
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Lead (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

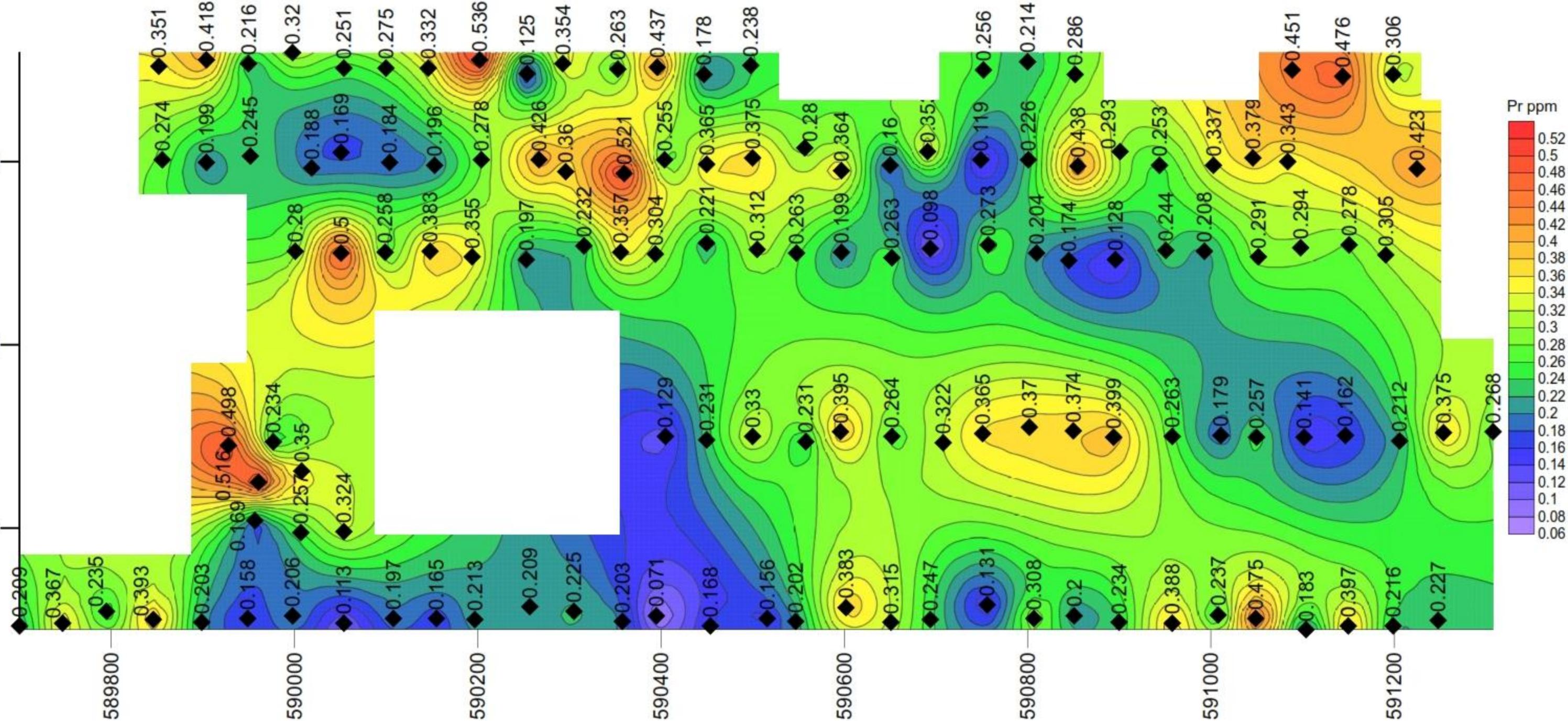
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Palladium (ppb)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

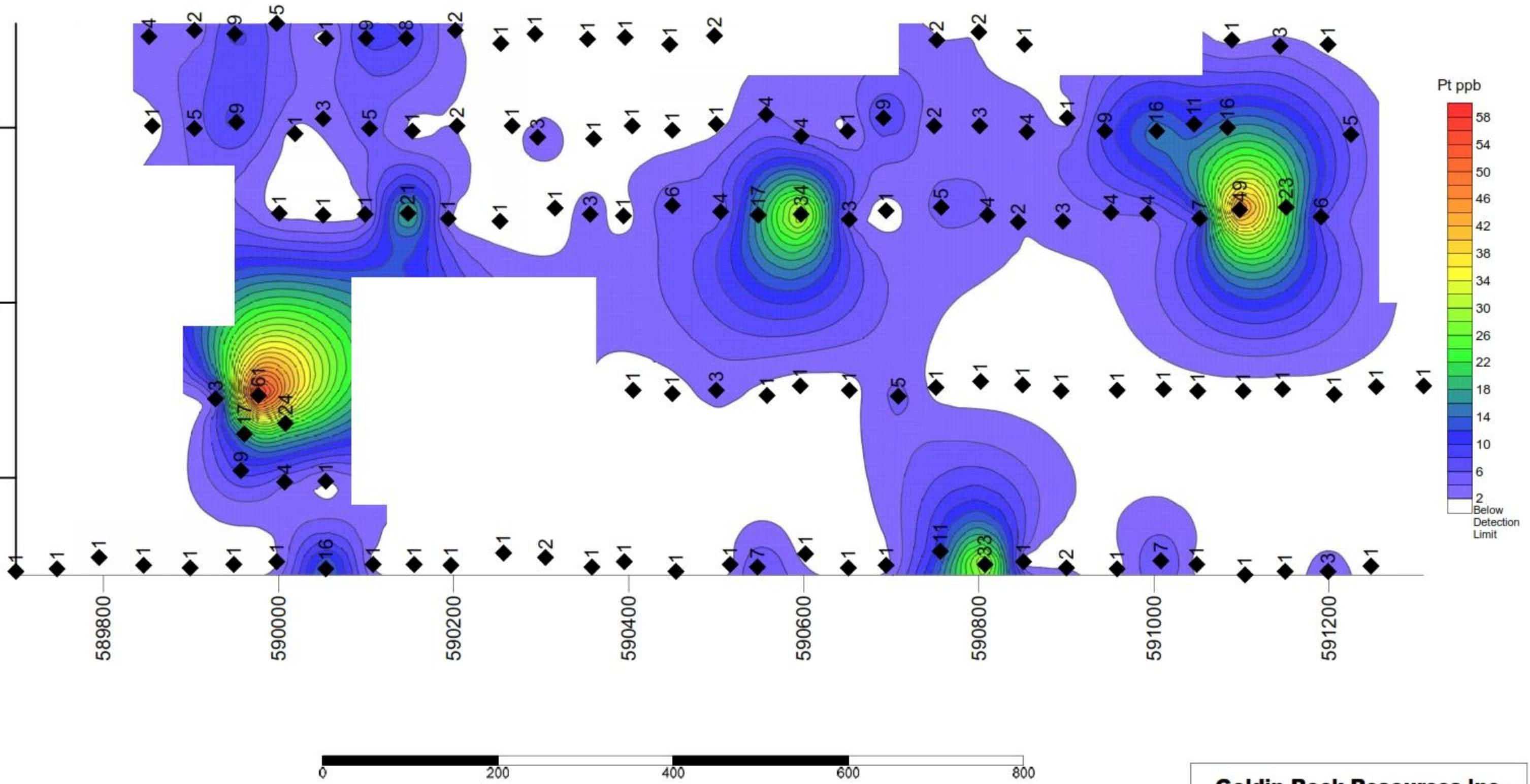
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Praseodymium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

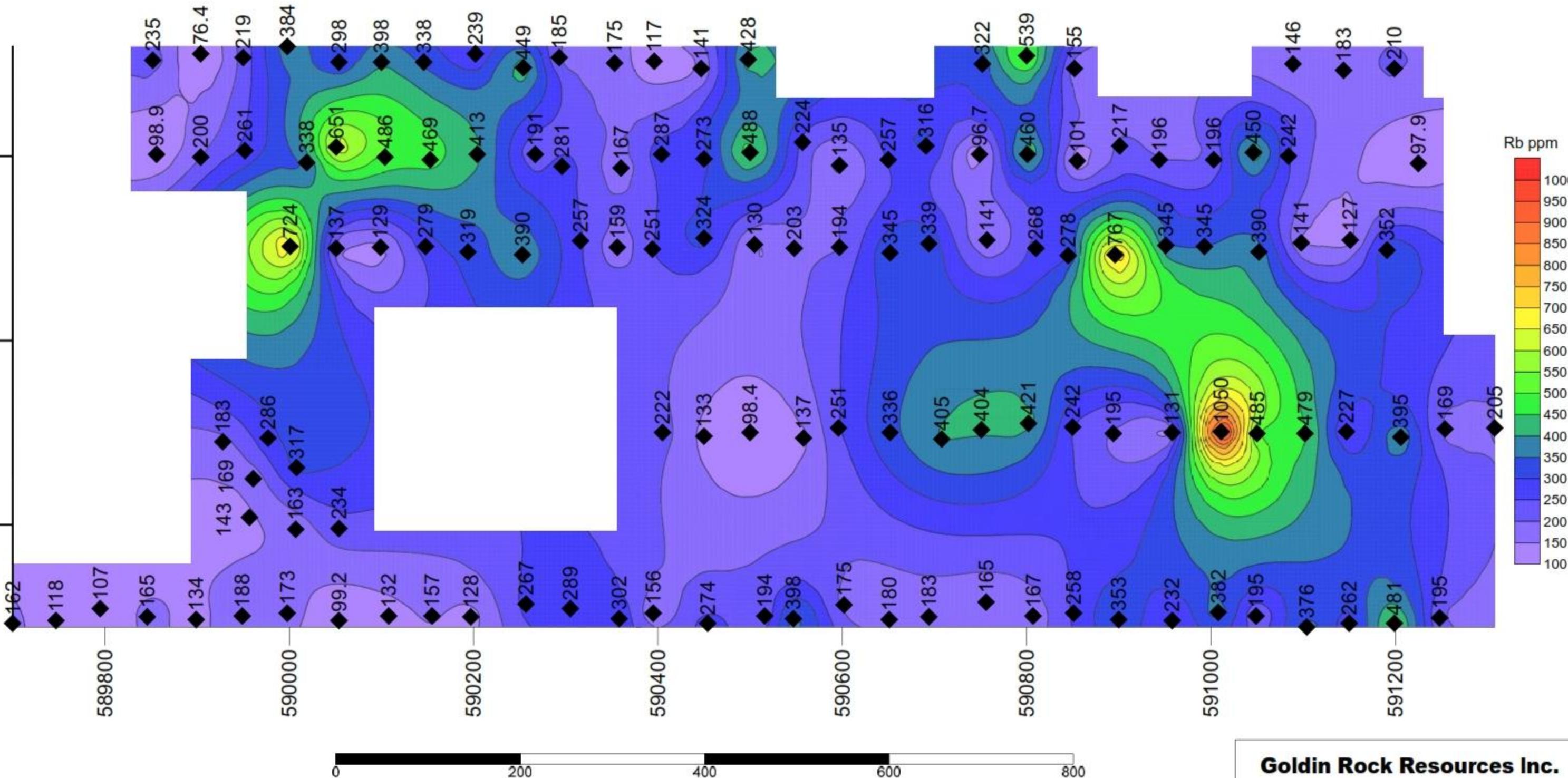
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Platinum (ppb)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Note: Lower Detection Limit is 2 ppb
The value of 1 was given for calculating contours
(half the lower detection limit value)

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

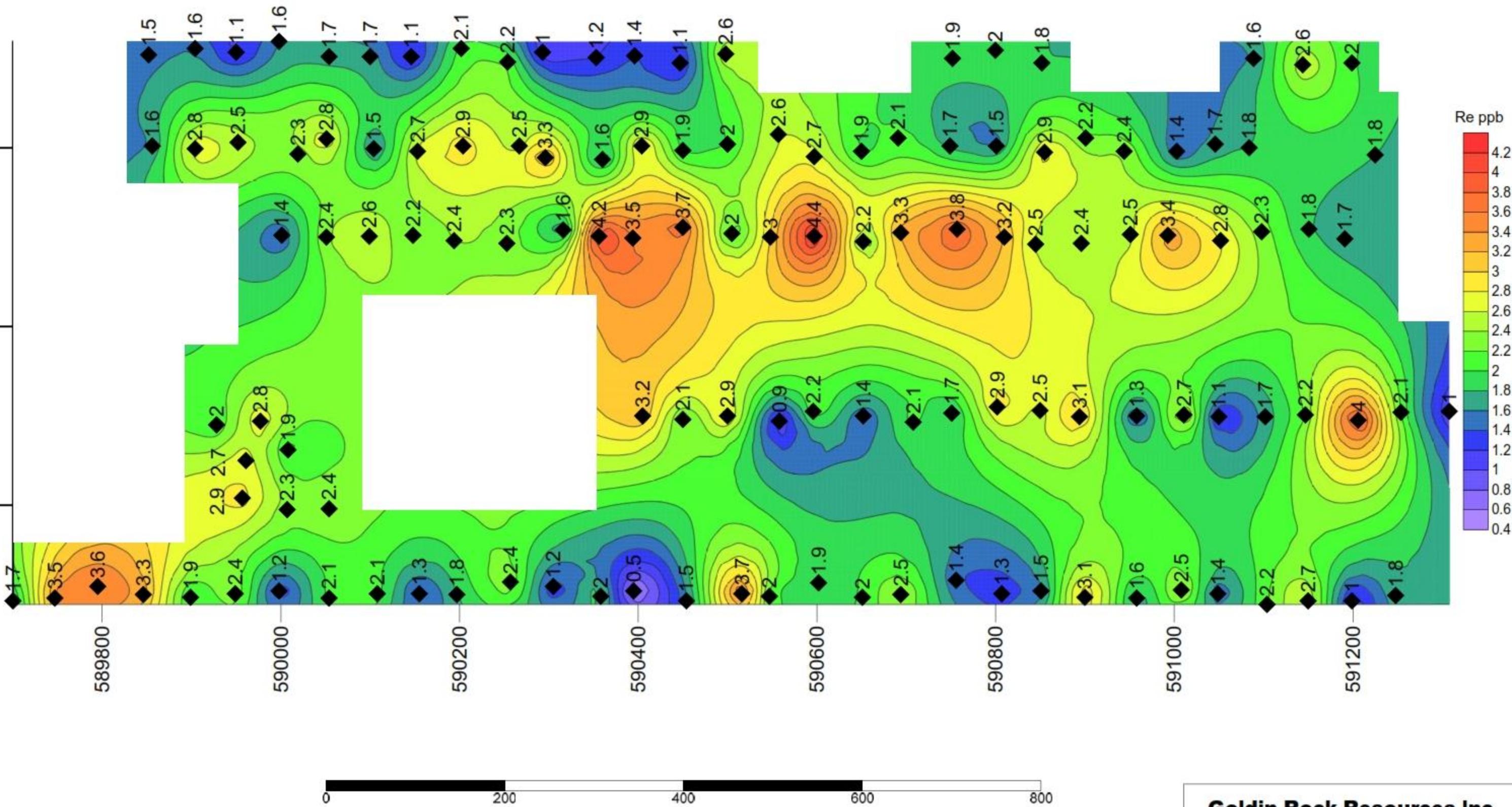
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Rubidium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

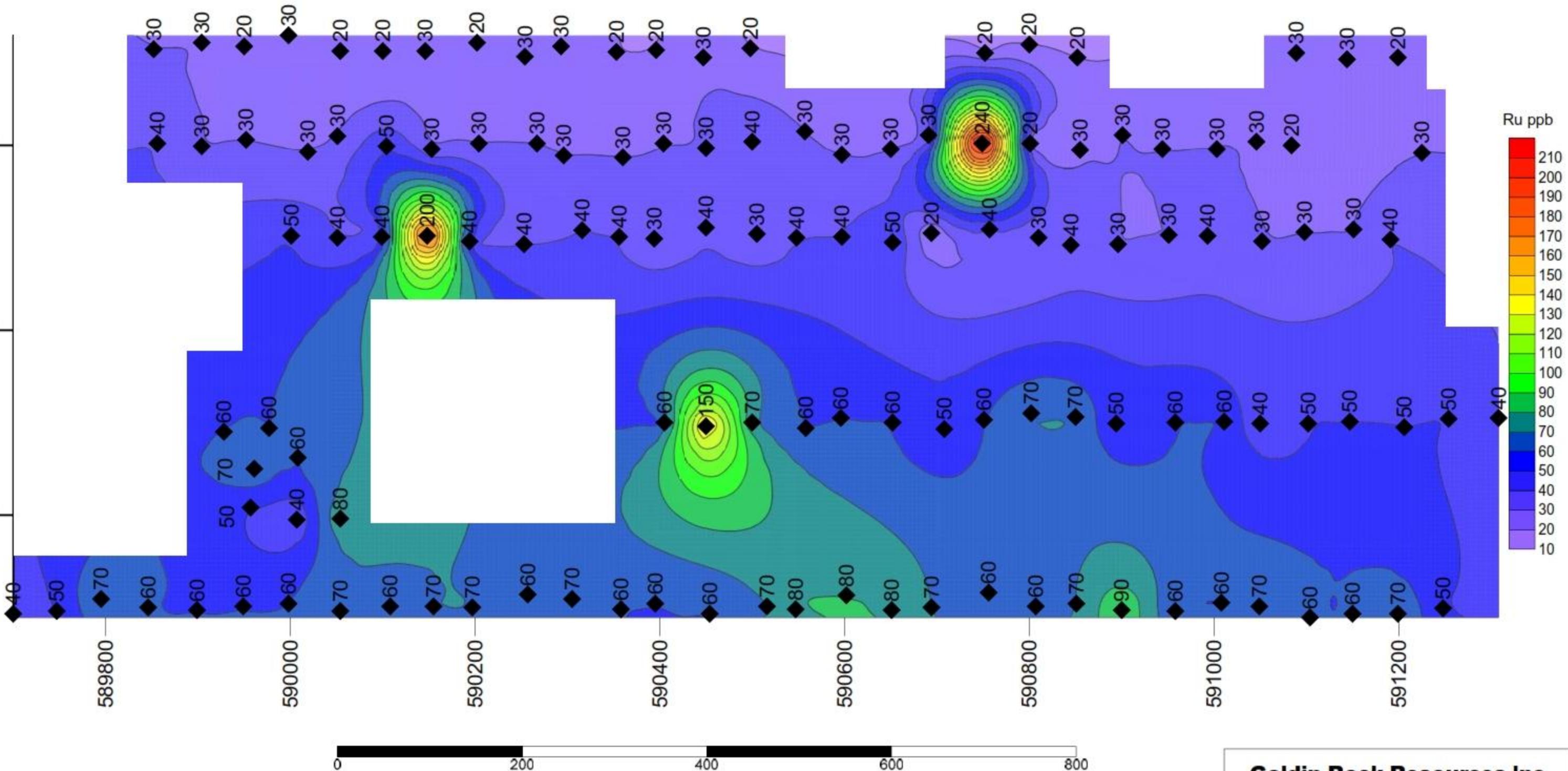
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Rhenium (ppb)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

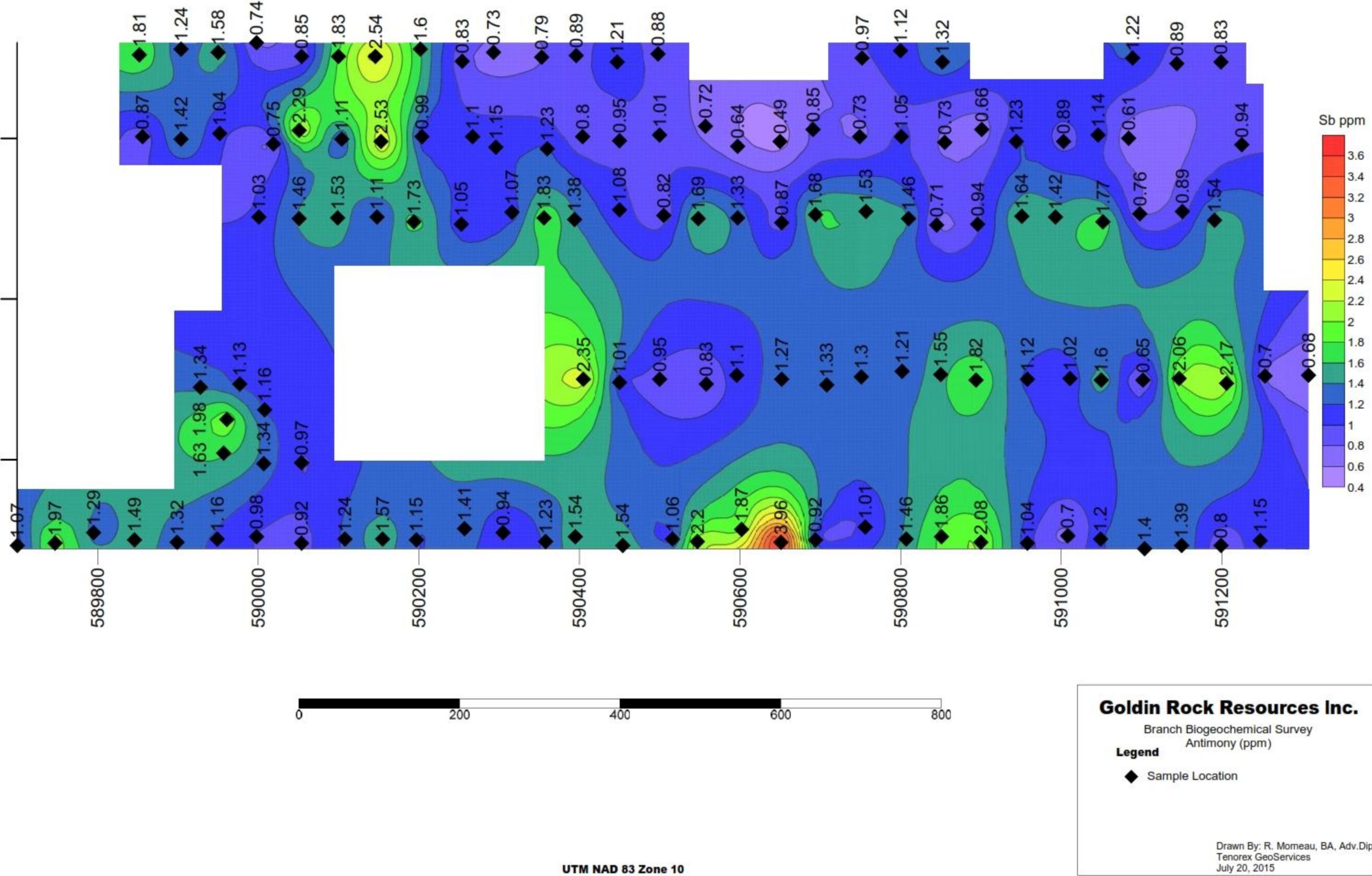
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

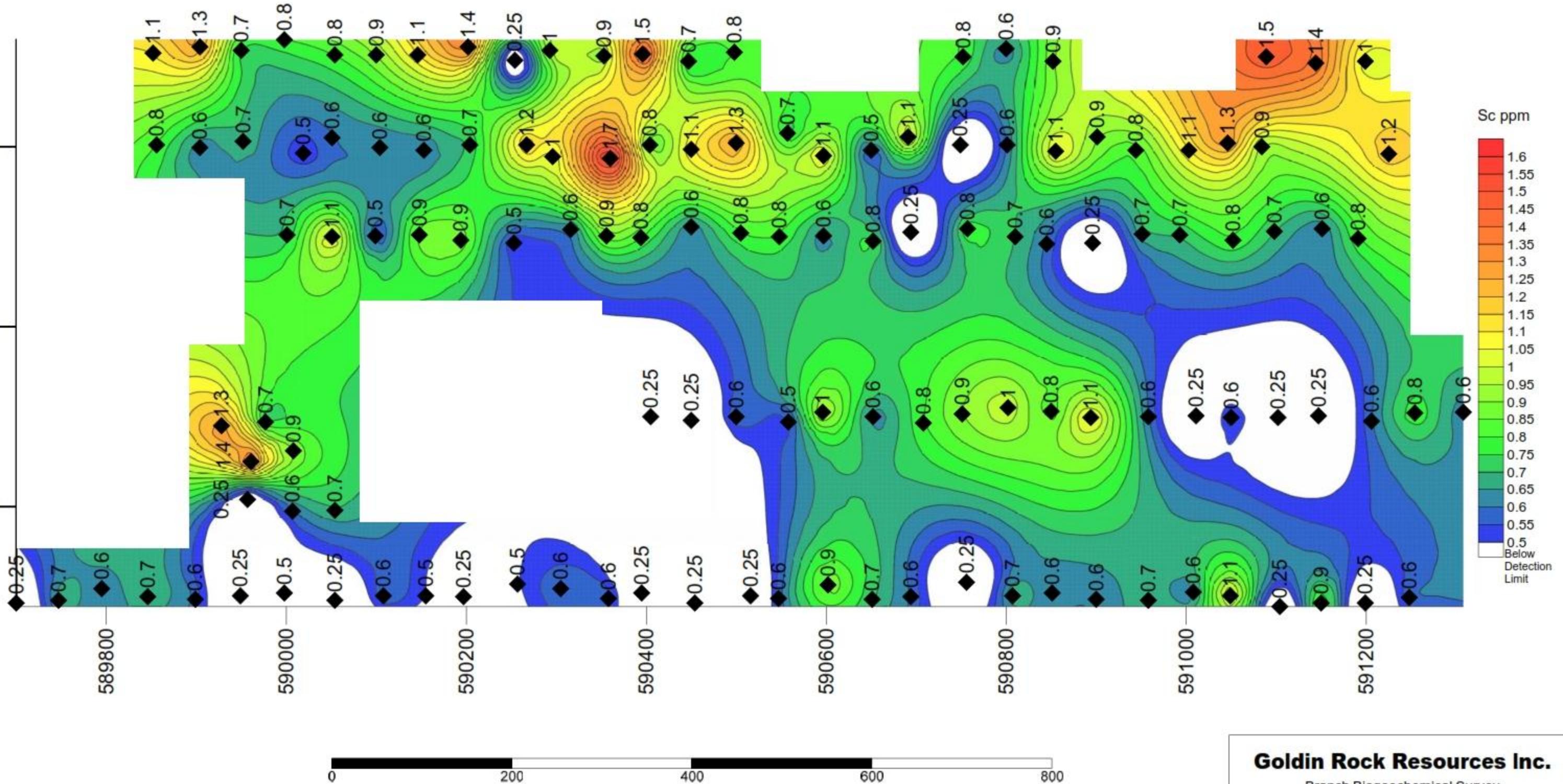
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Ruthenium (ppb)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Drawn By: R. Morneau, BA, Adv.Dip
Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015





UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

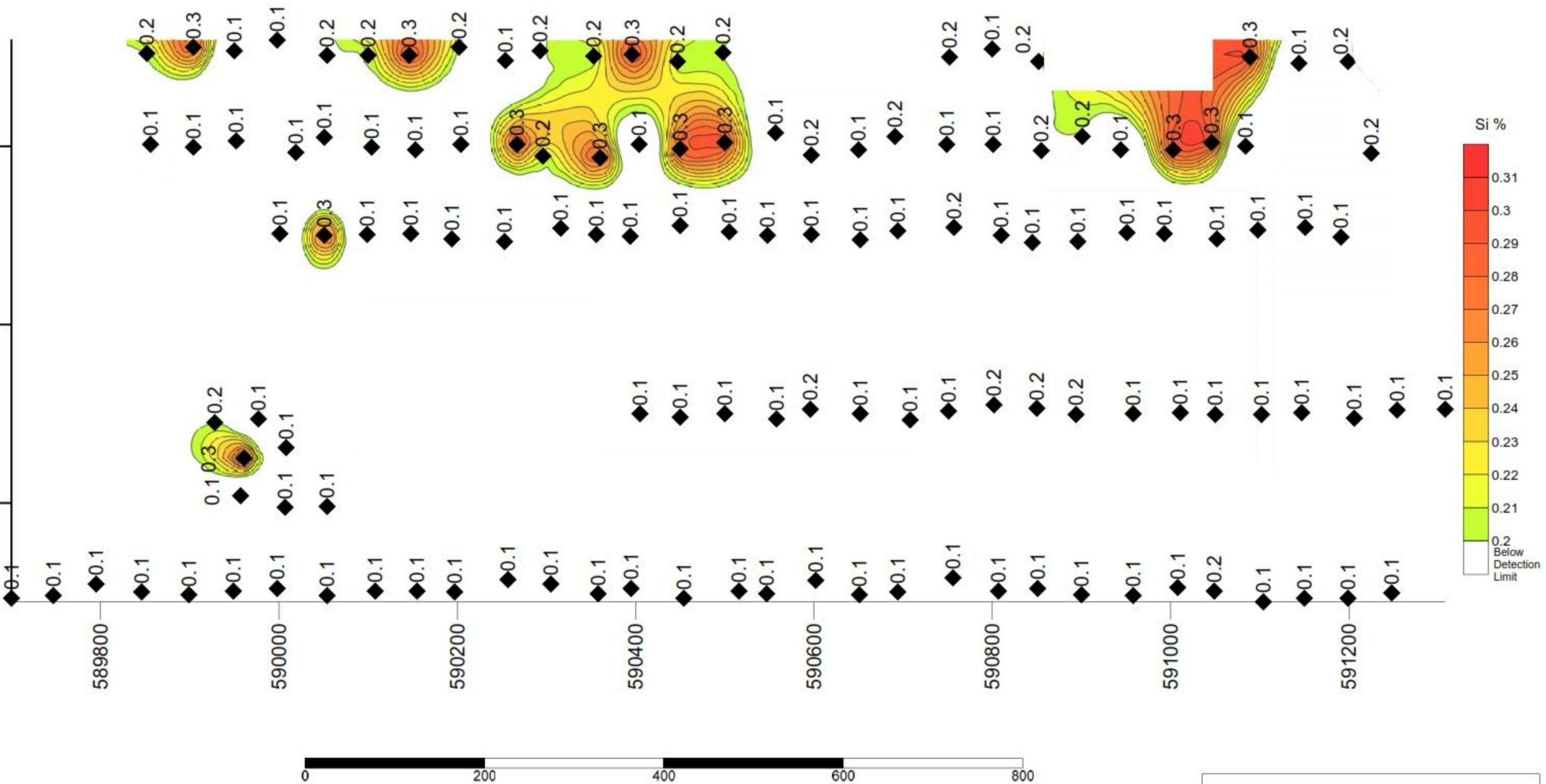
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Scandium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Note: Lower Detection Limit is 0.5 ppm
The value of 0.25 was given for calculating contours (half the lower detection limit value)

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Tenorex GeoServices
July 20, 2015



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

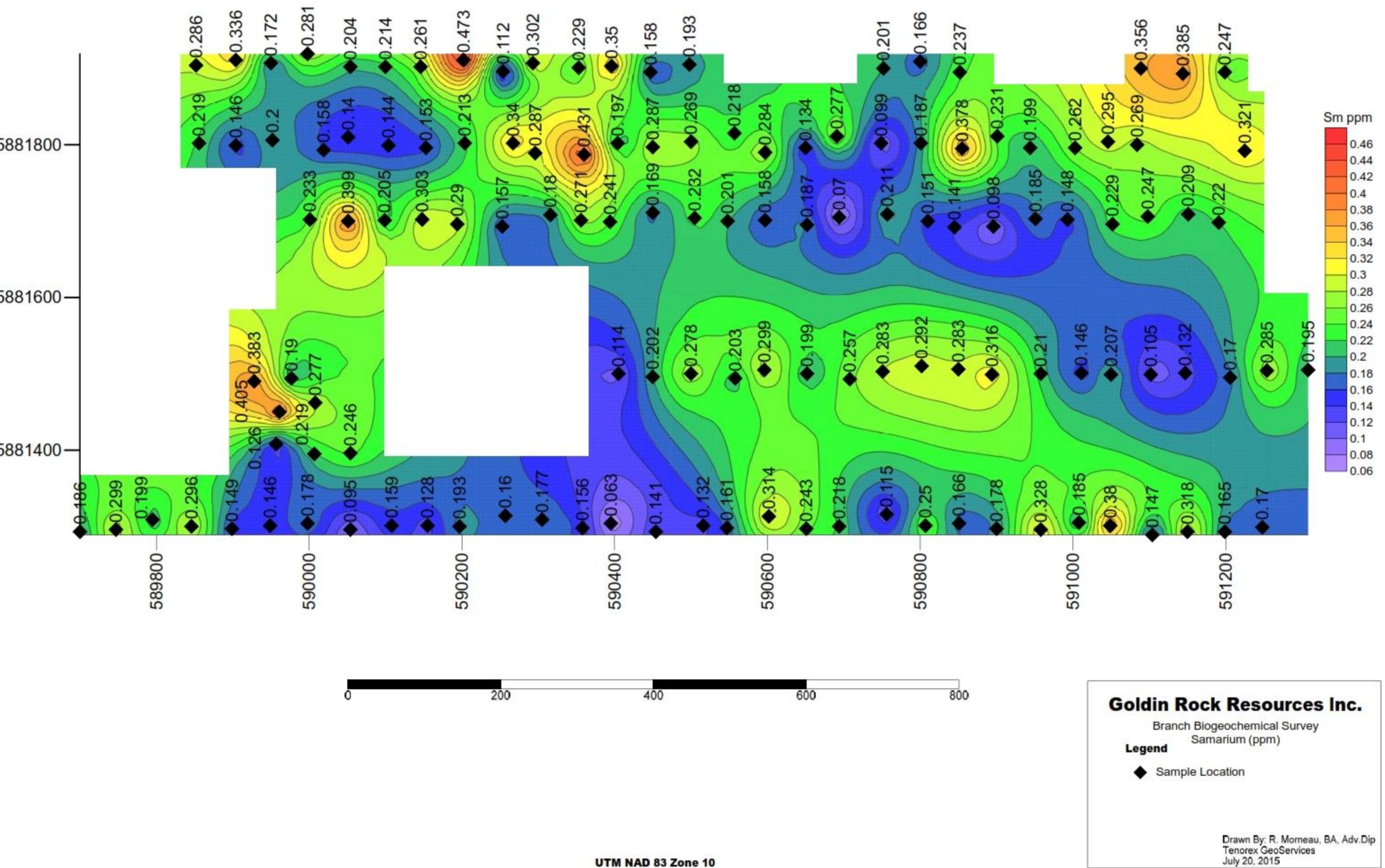
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Silicon (%)

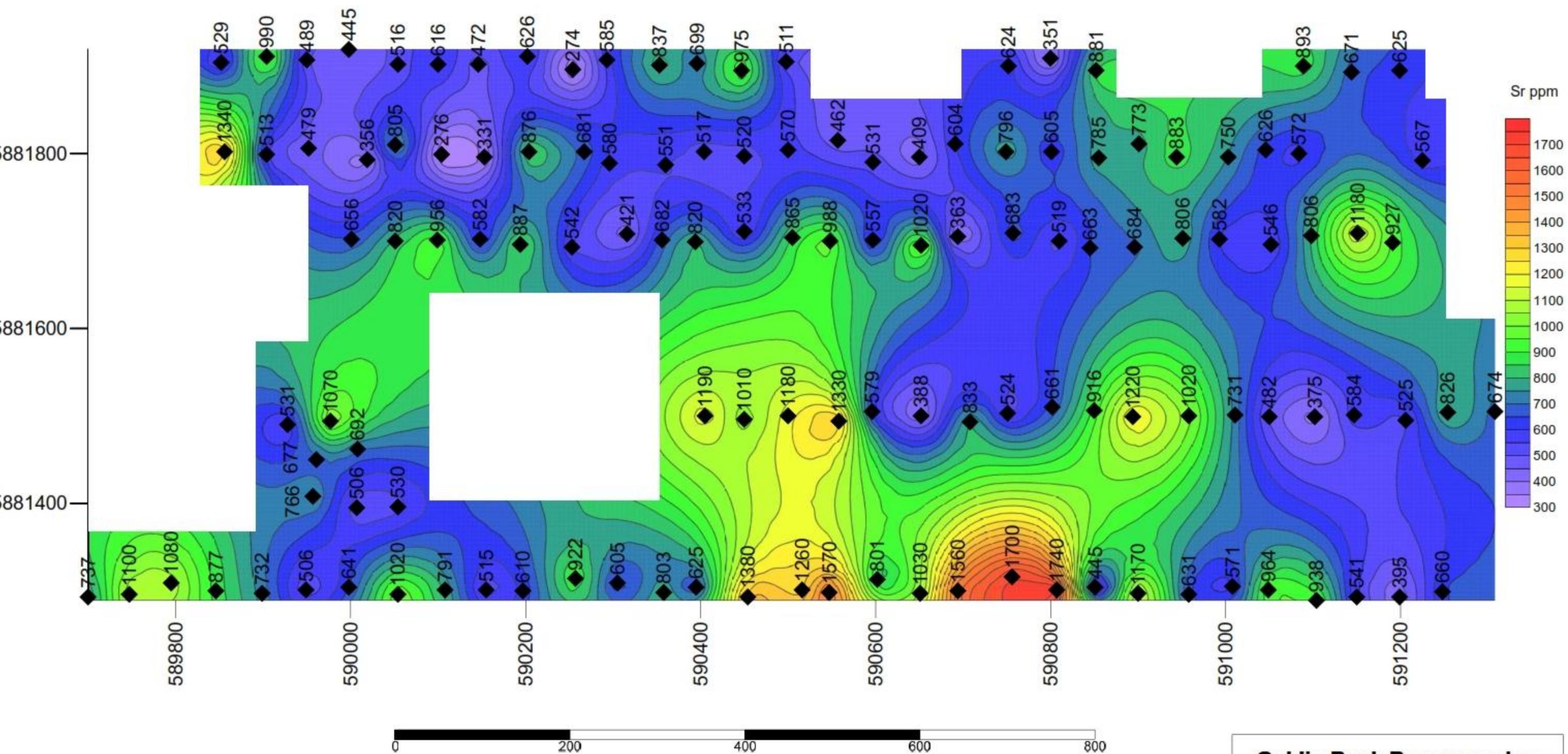
Legend

◆ Sample Location

Note: Lower Detection Limit is 0.2 %
The value of 0.1 was given for calculating contours
(half the lower detection limit value)

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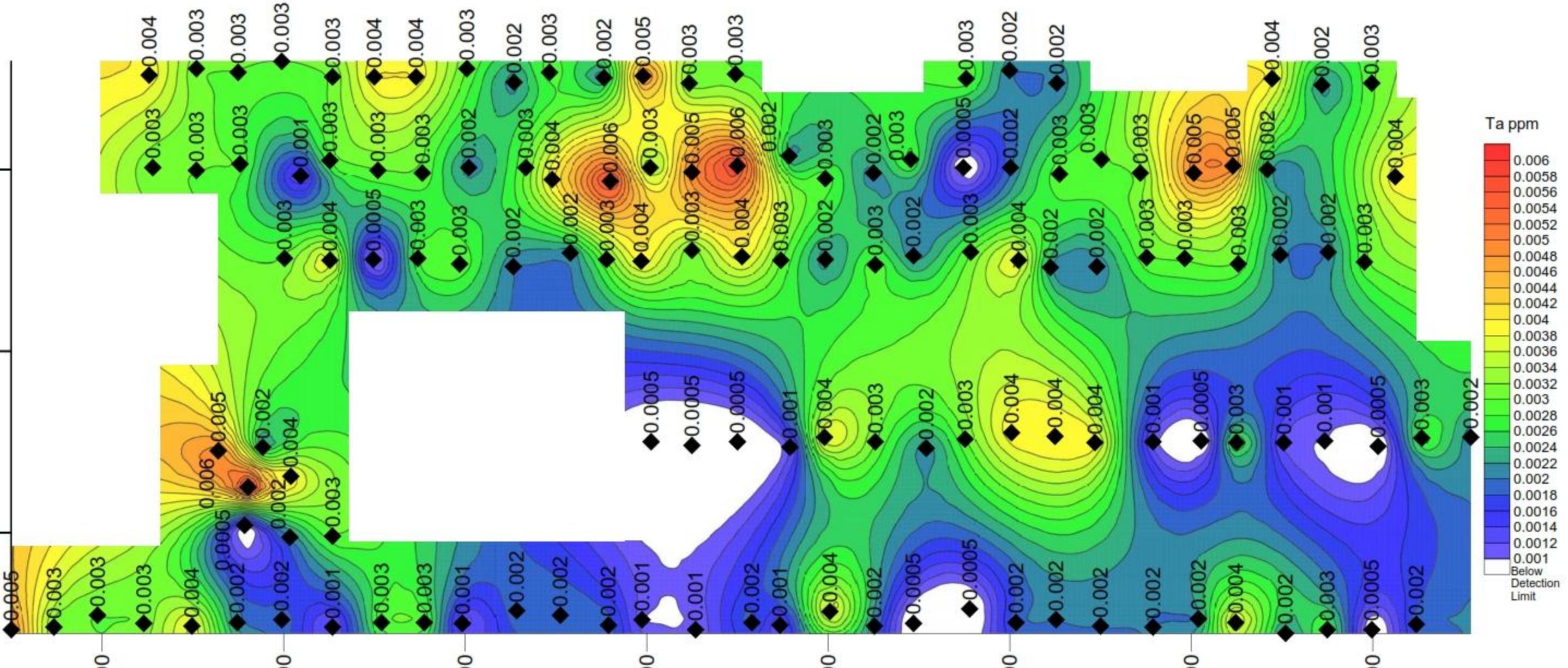
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Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Strontium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

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0 200 400 600 800

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Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Tantalum (ppm)

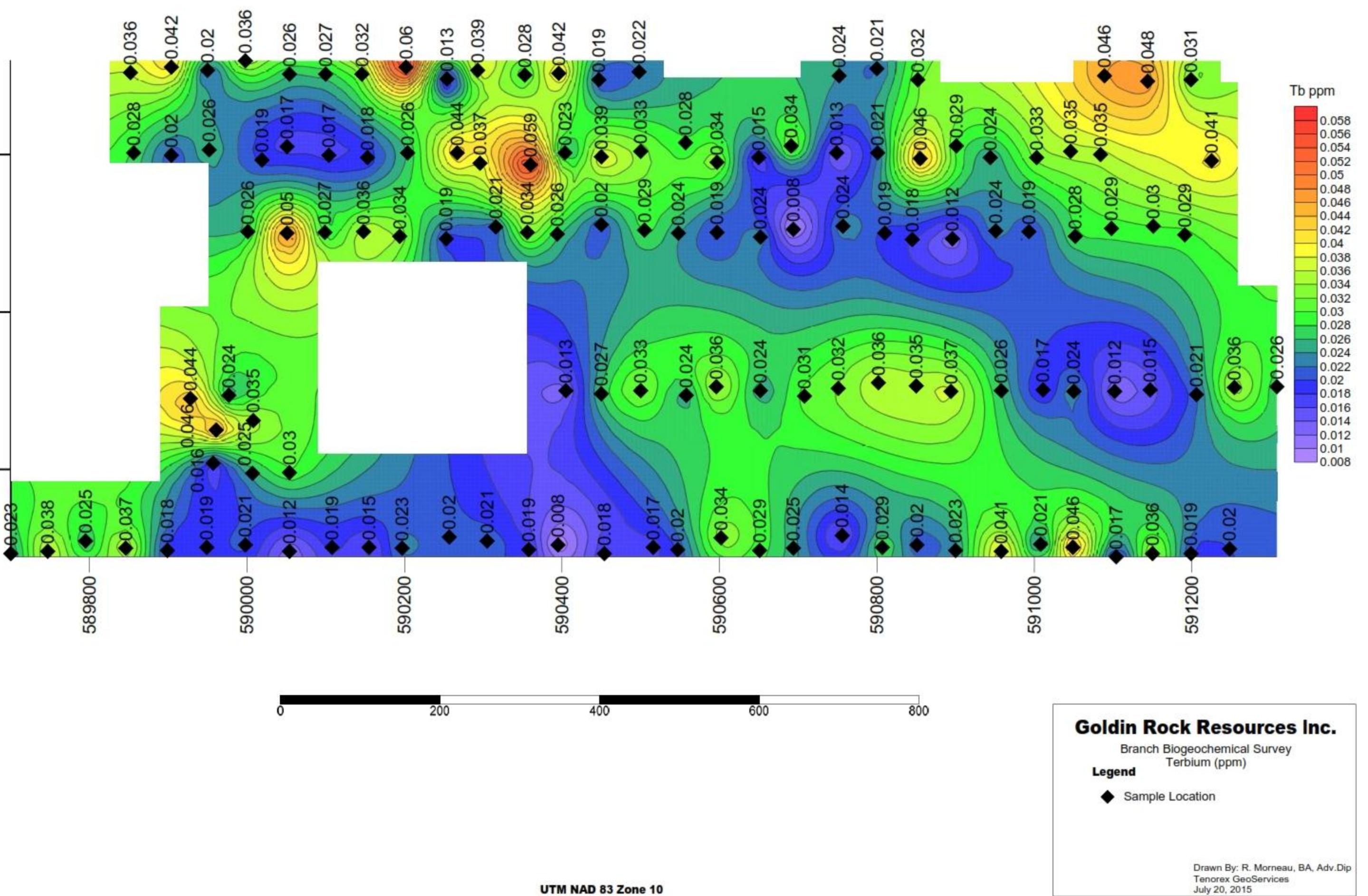
Legend

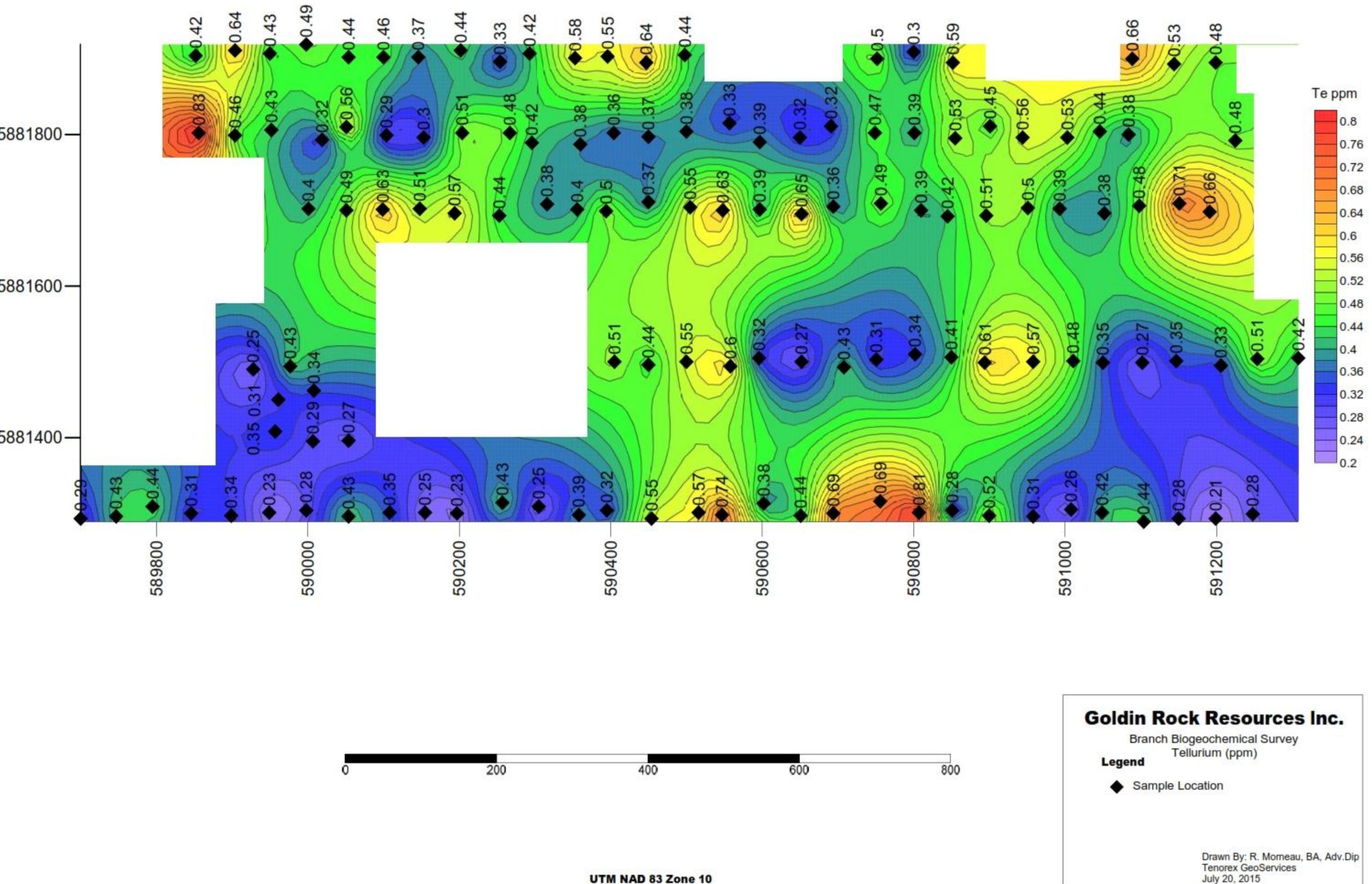
◆ Sample Location

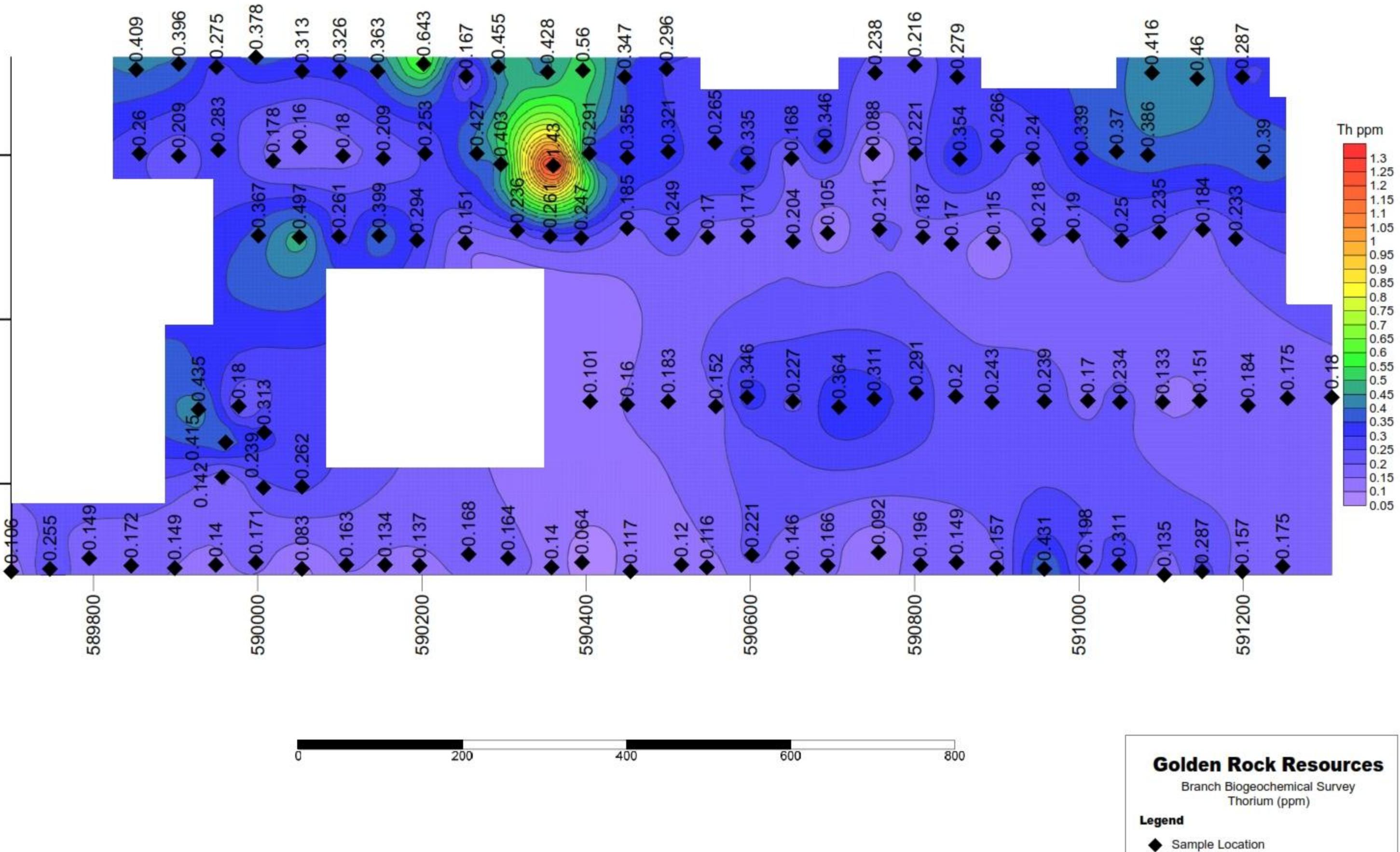
Note: Lower Detection Limit is 0.001 ppm
The value of 0.0005 was given for calculating contours
(half the lower detection limit value)

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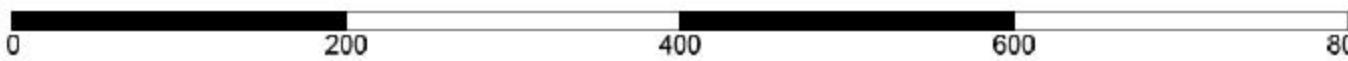
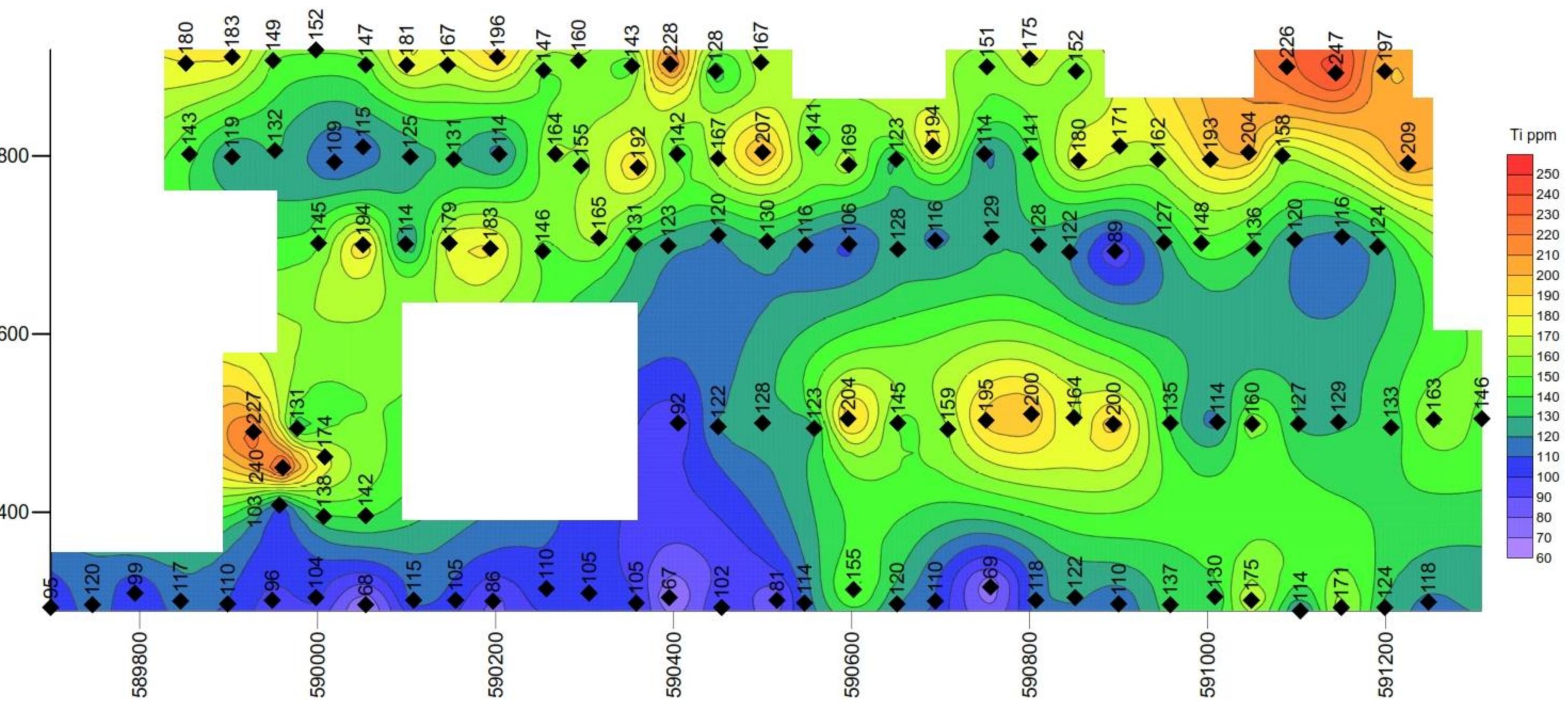
Golden Rock Resources

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Thorium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

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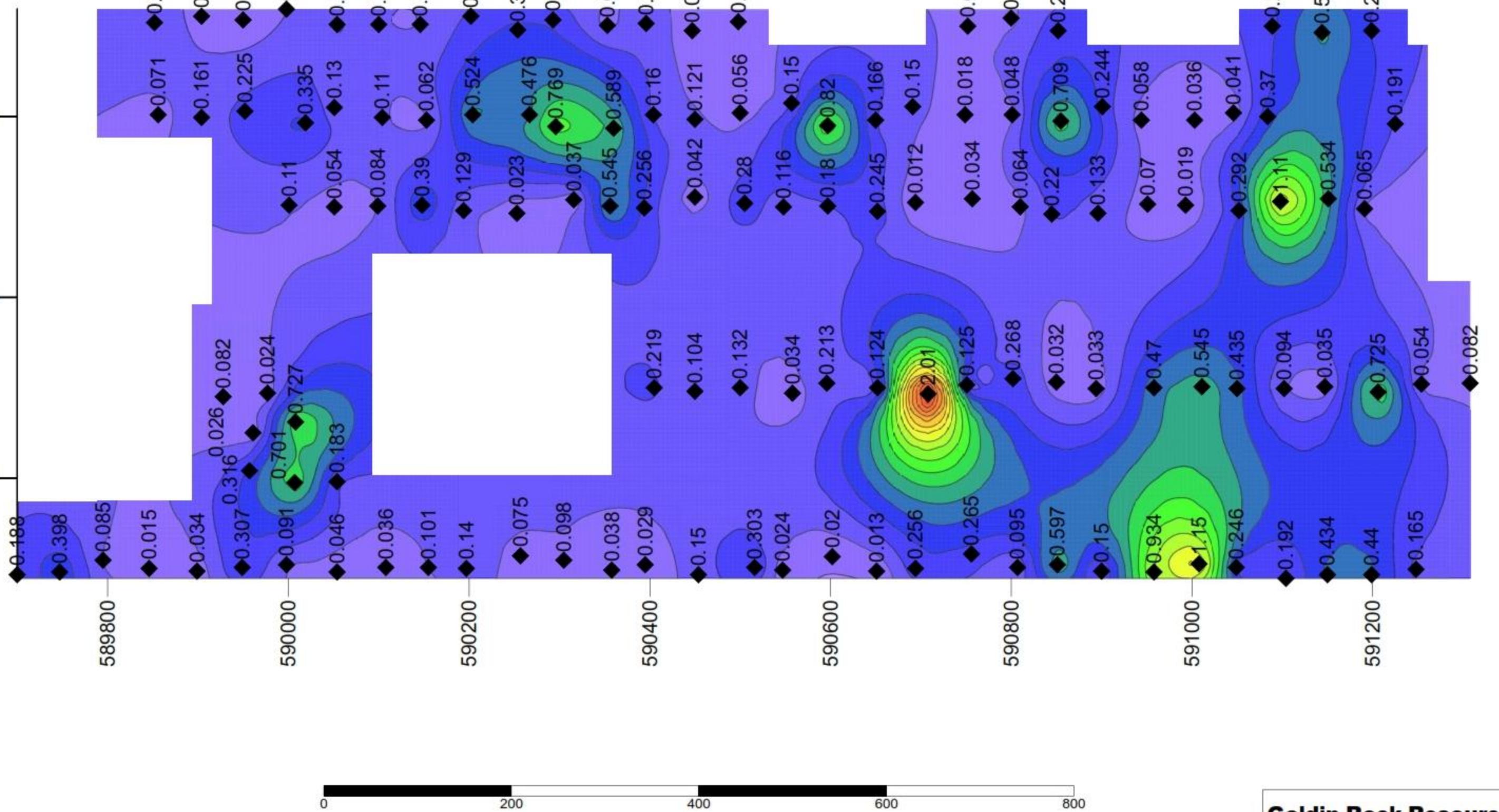
Golden Rock Resources

Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Titanium (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

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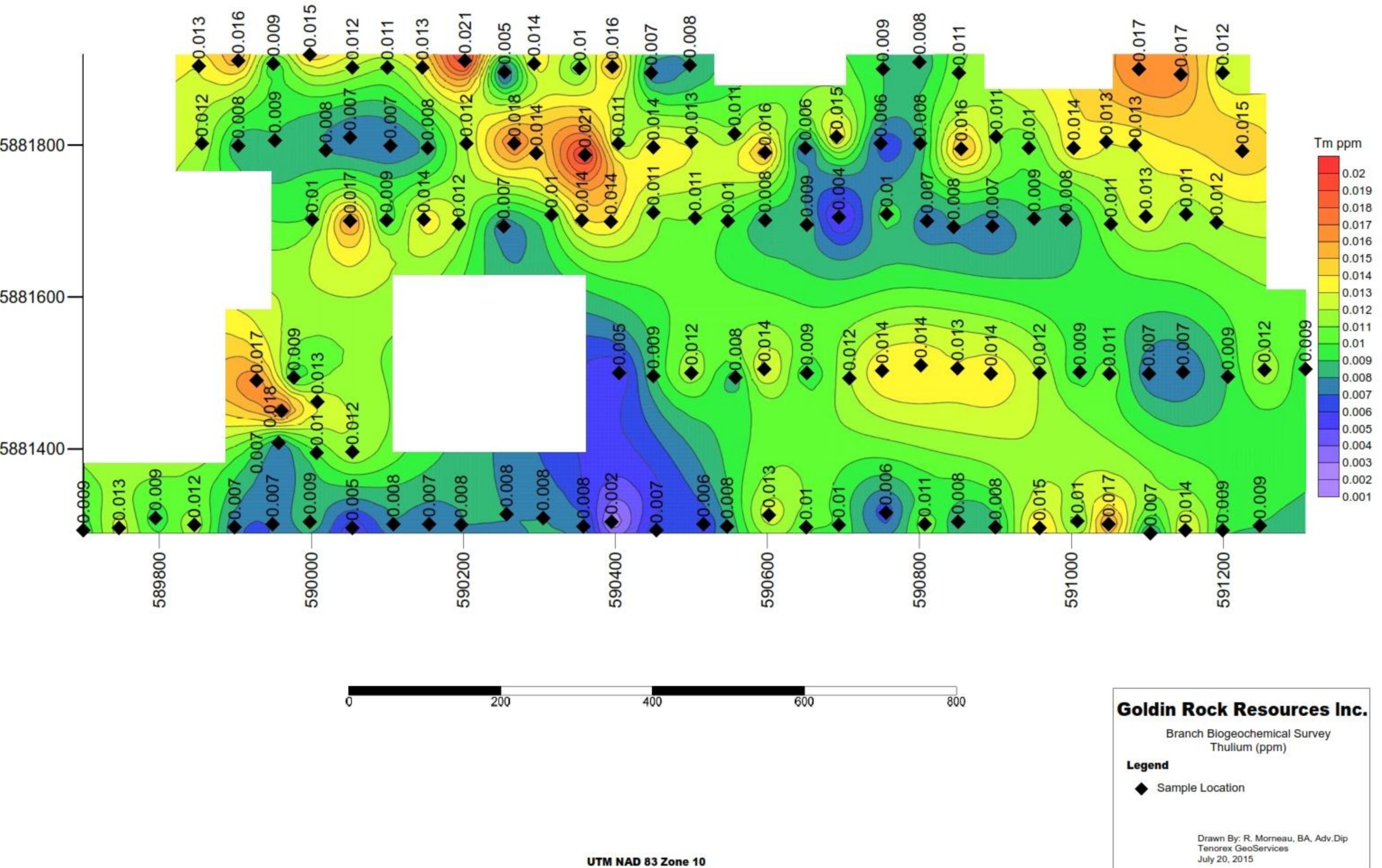
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Thallium (ppm)

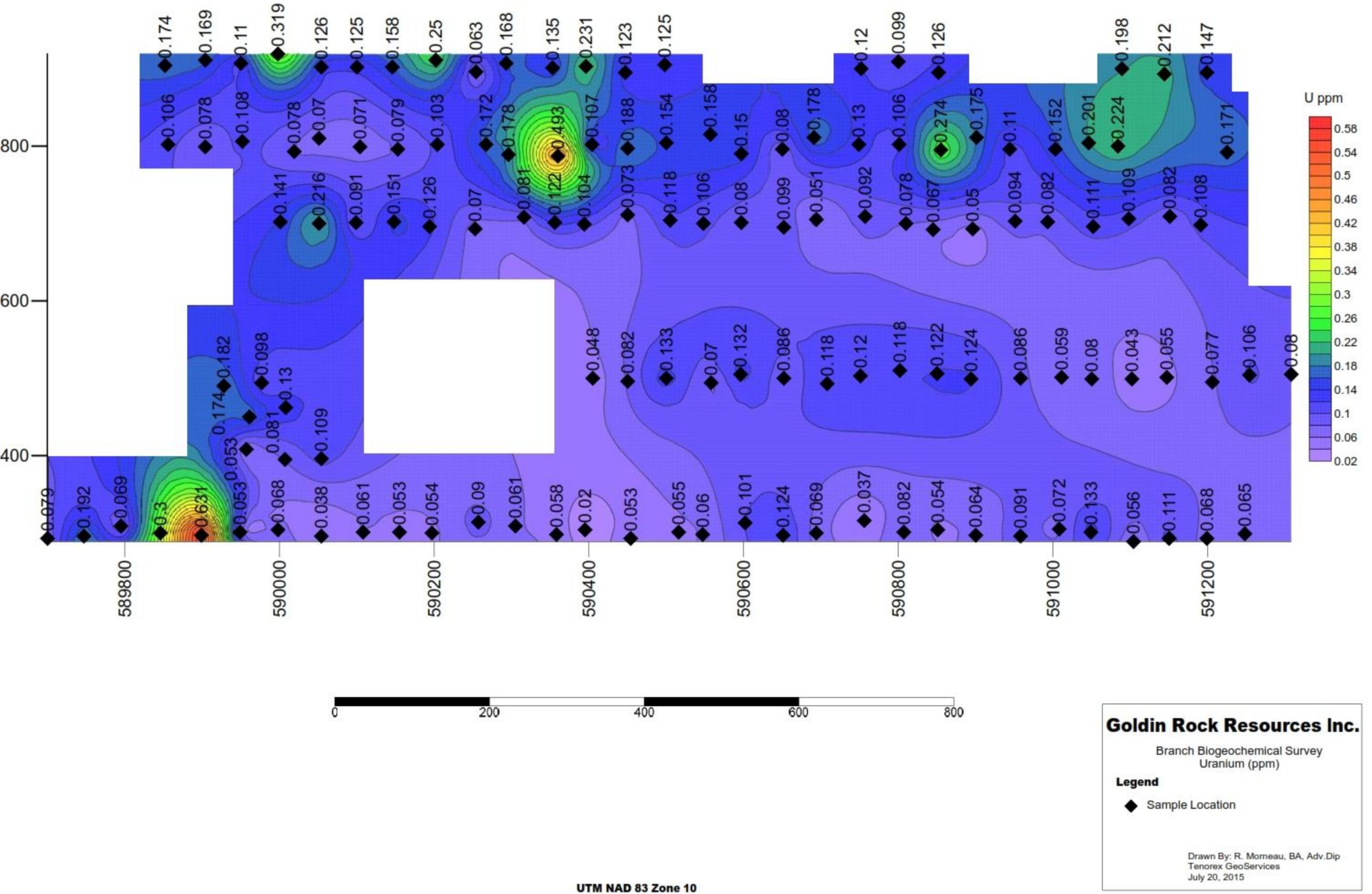
Legend

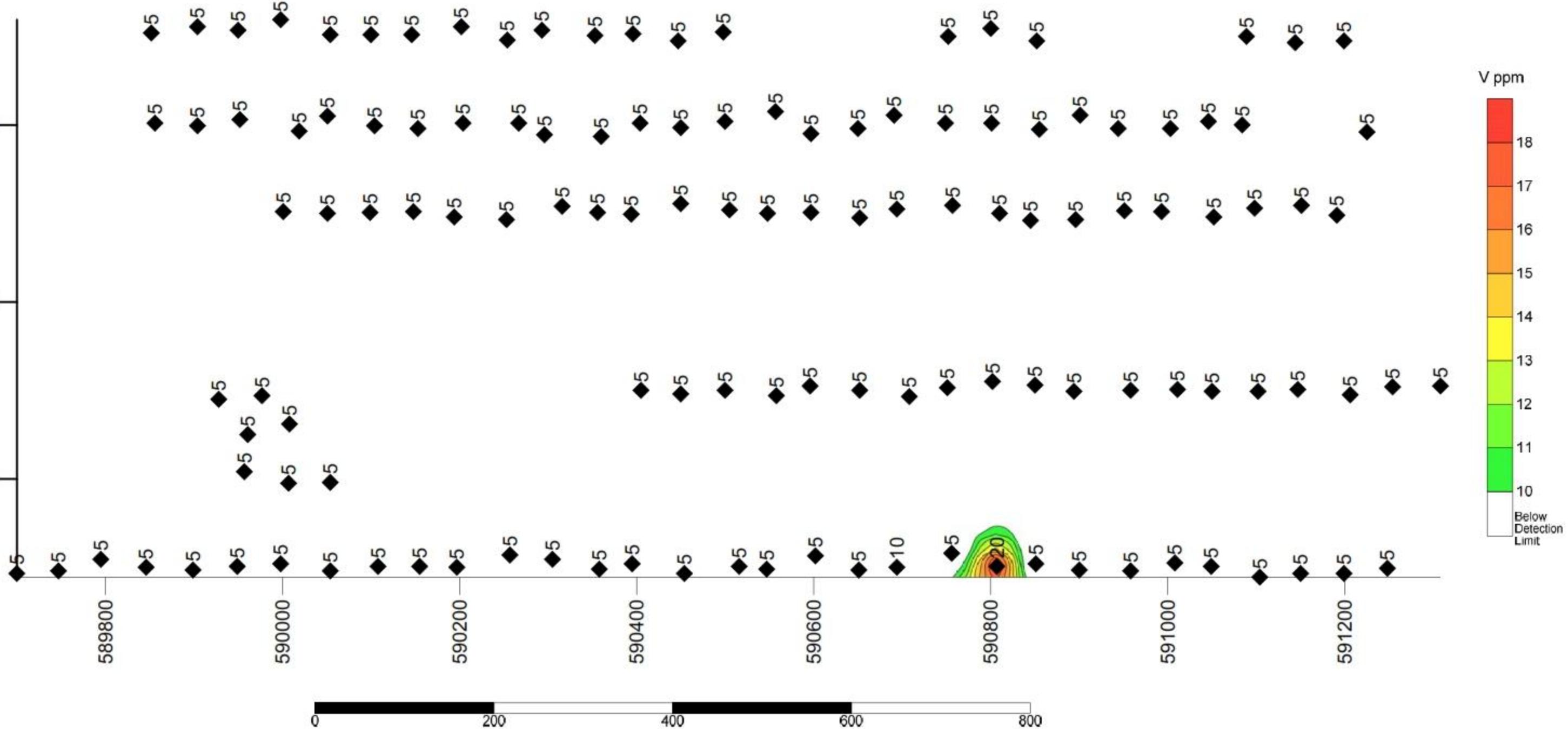
◆ Sample Location

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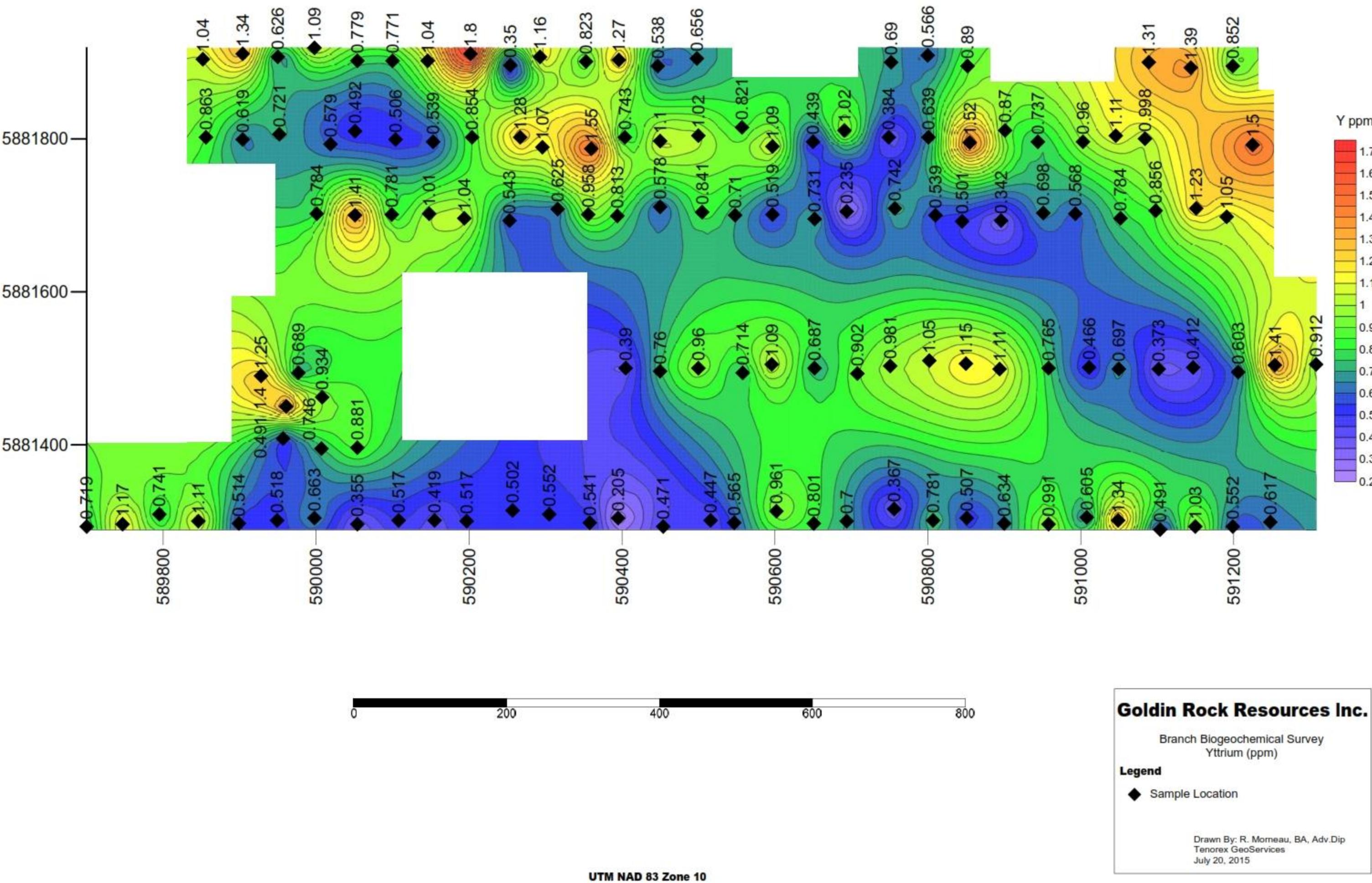
Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Vanadium (ppm)

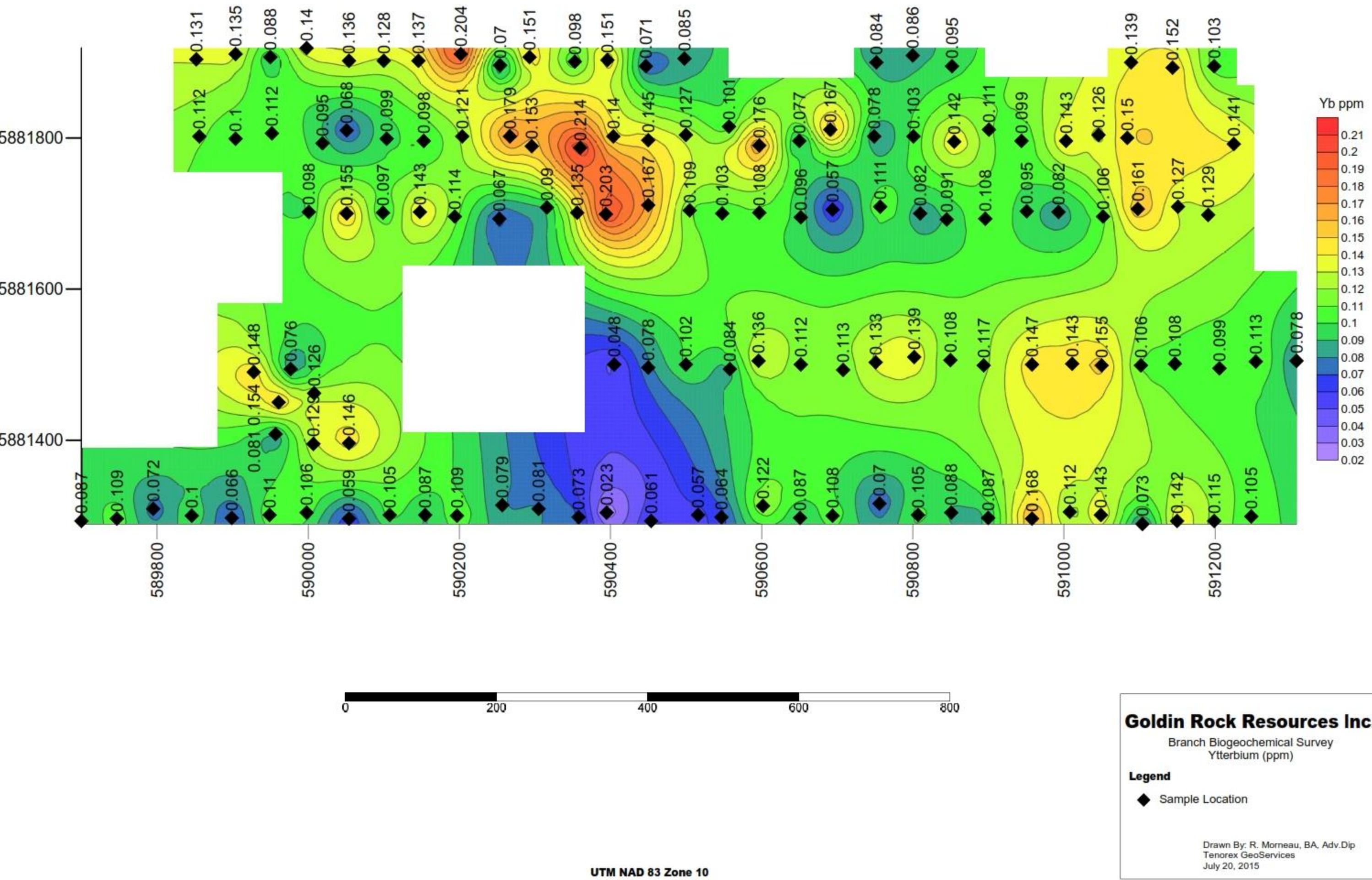
Legend

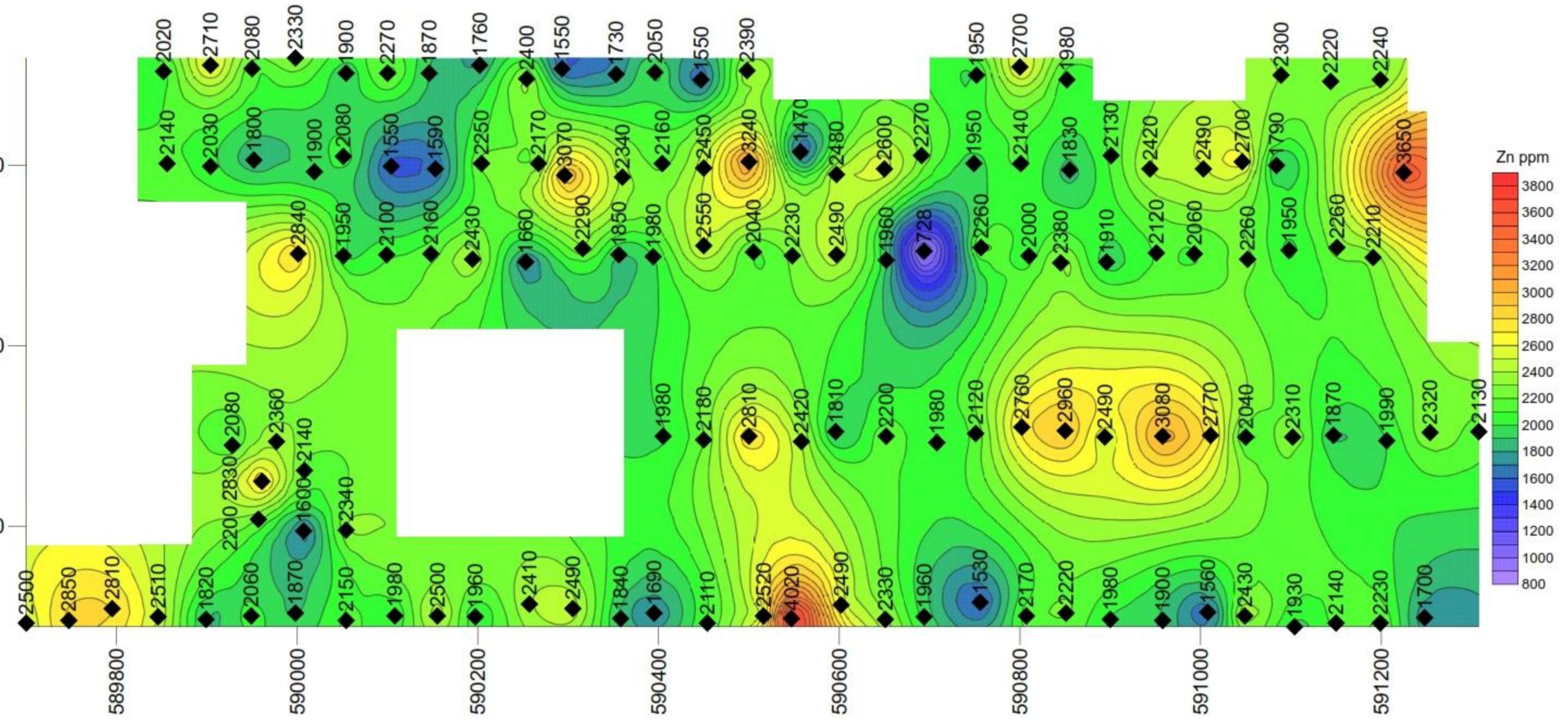
◆ Sample Location

Note: Lower Detection Limit is 10 ppm
The value of 5 was given for calculating contours
(half the lower detection limit value)

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July 20, 2015







0 200 400 600 800

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

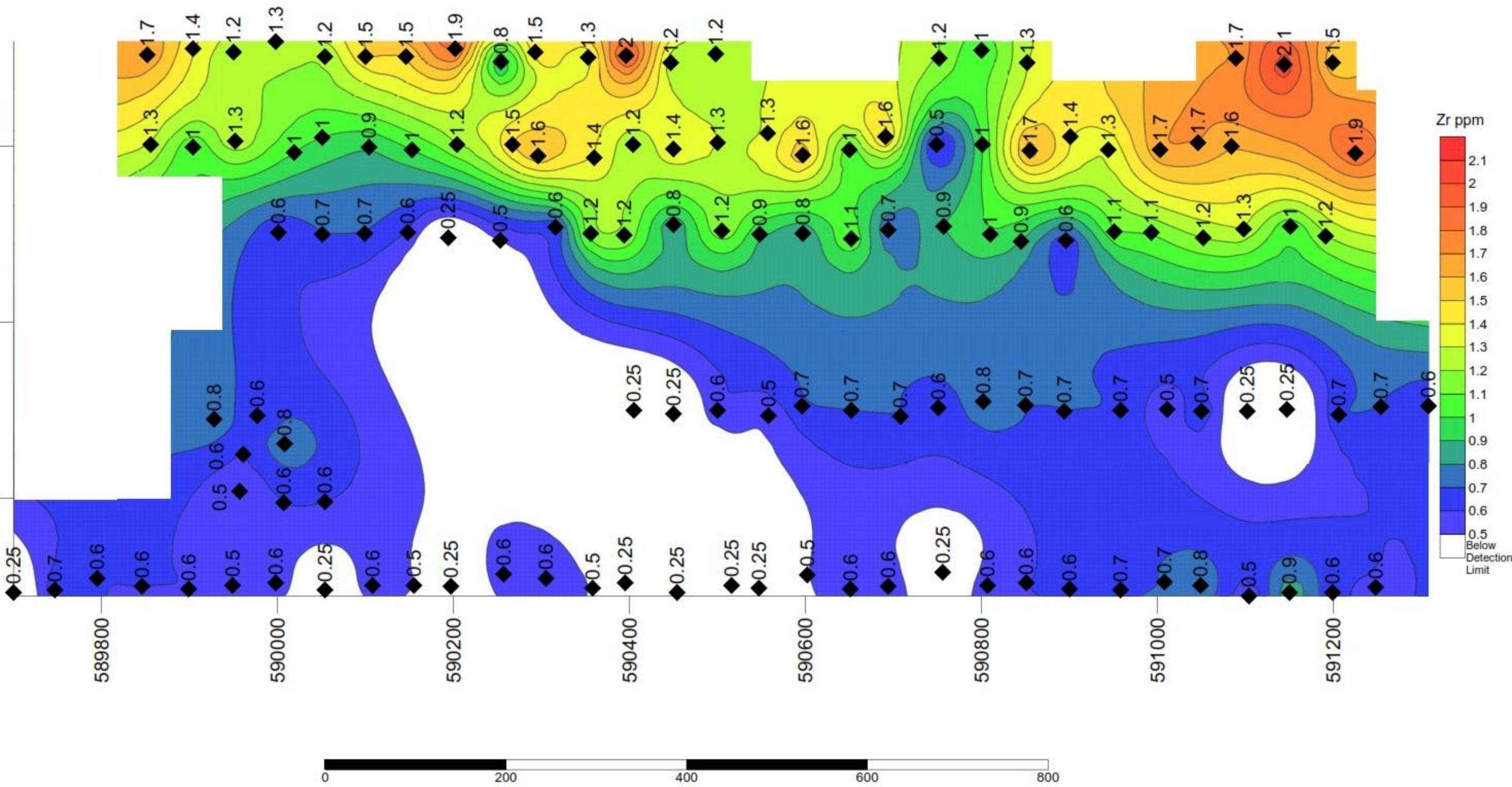
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Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Zinc (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

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Branch Biogeochemical Survey
Zircon (ppm)

Legend

◆ Sample Location

Note: Lower Detection Limit is 0.5 ppm
The value of 0.25 was given for calculating contours
(half the lower detection limit value)

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July 20, 2015

APPENDIX III
Orthophoto Image

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