

## ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

**TITLE OF REPORT** Geochemical and prospecting assessment report on the 2015 program, Aumax Project

**TOTAL COST** \$4,387.98

**AUTHOR(S)** Jean Pautler

**SIGNATURE(S)** "jean pautler"

**NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)**

**STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)** 5568122

**YEAR OF WORK** 2015

**PROPERTY NAME** Aumax Project

**CLAIM NAME(S)** (on which work was done) **Aumax 1A, 2A claims (tenure numbers 1038141, 1038142)**

**COMMODITIES SOUGHT** Au, Ag

**MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN** 092JNE 172

**MINING DIVISION** Lillooet

**NTS / BCGS** 92J/9E / 92J 060

**LATITUDE** 50° 34' 31"

**LONGITUDE** 122° 04' 00" (at centre of work)

**UTM Zone** 10 **EASTING** 565500m **NORTHING** 5603000m

**OWNER(S)** Cresval Capital Corp.

**MAILING ADDRESS** Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1

**OPERATOR(S)** [who paid for the work] **Cresval Capital Corp.**

**MAILING ADDRESS** Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1

**REPORT KEYWORDS** (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude)

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault, which is related to gold mineralization on the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km to the north. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous-Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the SW property boundary.

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing comprising the Lower and Upper Aumax zones. The deposit model is the gold-quartz vein deposit model such as the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine in British Columbia, 60 km to the northwest, which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au. The Lower Aumax zone consists of sulphide bearing, northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly trending quartz±carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones over a 300 by 300m area returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu in a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their resistant nature. In 2015 significant Au, Ag and As values were obtained in a fault zone about 600m along trend to the northwest.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 by 200m greater than 100 ppb Au soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag and greater than 1% arsenic. In 2012 the Upper Aumax zone was traced 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 5910 ppm As and 56 ppm Sb. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest.

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990 and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, have not been followed up.

### REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

#21039 Polischuk, Gary, 1991. Prospecting assessment report, Zee mineral claim.

#26236 Polischuk, Gary, 1999. Prospecting assessment report on the Aumax property.

#27540 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2004. Report on geochemical surveys and trenching on the Aumax property.

#28134 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2006. Report on trenching and drilling on the Aumax property.

#33829 Pautler, J. 2013. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Aumax Project. (Upper)

#34842 Pautler, J. 2014. Geological & geochemical assessment report on the 2014 program, Aumax Project.

**GEOCHEMICAL and PROSPECTING  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
ON THE 2015 PROGRAM,  
AUMAX PROJECT**

**AUMAX 1A and 2A CLAIMS**

(tenure numbers 1038141-42)

(Event No. 5568122)

**NTS: 92J/9E**

**Latitude 50°34'N      Longitude 122°03'W**

**Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia**

**Work performed on August 26 and 27, 2015**

**For  
Cresval Capital Corp.  
Suite 900, 570 Granville Street  
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1**

**By:  
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.  
JP Exploration Services Inc.  
#103-108 Elliott Street  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 6C4**

**October 29, 2015**

## 1.0 Executive Summary

The 985.28 hectare Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, 16 km southwest of Lillooet approximately 258 km by road northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia at a latitude of 50°34'N and longitude of 122°03'W. The property is accessible from Lillooet via logging roads from Highway 99. The property comprises the Aumax 1A and 2A Mineral Tenure Online claims, 100% owned and operated by Cresval Capital Corp.

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault, which is related to gold mineralization on the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km to the north. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property.

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. The Bralorne Gold Mining District covers five past producing gold mines, one of which is intermittently producing (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex, 60 km northwest of the Aumax Project, produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16.

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172. The Aumax showing comprises the 97 or Lower Aumax and the 98 or Upper Aumax zones. At the Lower Aumax zone mineralization consists of sulphide bearing quartz±carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu in a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching on the main 97 vein. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature. Several vein/stockwork and breccia zones occur within a 300 by 300m area, which remain untested. A 145m diamond drill program targeted, but did not actually test, one of the zones. Zones appear to trend northwest, northeasterly and northerly with some easterly trends also identified.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 metre by 200 metre greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic.

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990, and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, have not been followed up.

Previous exploration, undertaken between 1990 and 2005, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling on the Lower Aumax zone in 3 holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth (*Dunn, 2006*). Cresval's 2012 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling primarily over the Upper Aumax zone to evaluate and trace the zone along strike. The Upper Aumax zone was traced 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

The 2015 exploration program, undertaken on August 26 and 27, consisted of prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling along trend of the main 97 vein at the Lower Aumax zone. The program was successful in tracing the 97 vein 150m along strike to the northwest, 60m further than previously traced. Results include 0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb from quartz breccia within a 30m wide zone of anomalous soils with maximum values of 735.1 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 1859 ppm As and 40.7 ppm Sb. Significant results of 0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m were obtained approximately 450m further along trend to the northwest from a quartz-sulphide bearing fault zone.

On the property there is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

There is excellent potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*) based on:

- the presence of significant open ended gold-silver mineralization at the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,
- unexplored gossans, untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies to the northwest and in the southwest property areas and between the two zones,
- paucity of previous exploration across the property, and
- similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect), located 5 km to the north.

A Phase 1 exploration program, consisting of prospecting, mapping, sampling, grid soils and trenching at a cost of \$50,000, is recommended on the Aumax Project. The program would involve excavator trenching on the Upper Aumax zone, extension of the soil grid to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the zone along strike, prospecting, mapping and sampling of the 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone, gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest, and between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, and grid soils northwest of the Lower Aumax and in the southwest property areas to follow up reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalies. This should be followed by a Phase 2, 1,000m diamond drill program with HQ equipment, expected to cost \$200,000, to adequately test the Lower Aumax zone and to follow up results from Phase 1.

## Table of Contents

	Page
Report Title Page .....	1
Assessment Report Title Page And Summary.....	2
Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change .....	3
<b>1.0 Executive Summary</b> .....	4
Table of Contents.....	7
Table of Figures, List of Tables and Appendices .....	8
<b>2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference</b> .....	9
2.1 Introduction, Qualified Person and Participating Personnel.....	9
2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units .....	9
2.3 Source Documents.....	9
2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions.....	10
<b>3.0 Reliance On Other Experts</b> .....	10
<b>4.0 Property Description and Location</b> .....	10
4.1 Location.....	11
4.2 Land Tenure .....	13
<b>5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure &amp; Physiography</b> .....	13
5.1 Access and Local Resources.....	13
5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure .....	14
<b>6.0 History</b> .....	15
<b>7.0 Geological Setting</b> .....	16
7.1 Regional Geology.....	16
7.2 Property Geology .....	17
7.3 Mineralization .....	25
<b>8.0 Deposit Model</b> .....	26
<b>9.0 2015 Exploration</b> .....	27
9.1 Geochemistry and Prospecting.....	28
9.1.1 Procedure .....	28
9.1.2 Results .....	29
<b>10.0 Data Verification</b> .....	31
<b>11.0 Drilling</b> .....	31
<b>12.0 Adjacent Properties</b> .....	31
<b>13.0 Interpretation And Conclusions</b> .....	33
<b>14.0 Recommendations</b> .....	34
<b>15.0 References</b> .....	35
<b>16.0 Certification, Date And Signature</b> .....	37
<b>17.0 Appendices</b> .....	38

## List of Illustrations

	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1: Location Map .....	11
Figure 2: Claim and Index Map .....	12
Figure 3: Access Map .....	14
Figure 4: Regional Geology .....	19
Figure 5: Property Geology .....	20
Legend for Figure 5.....	21
Figure 6: Lower Aumax Zone .....	22
Figure 7: Upper Aumax Zone .....	23
Figure 8: Upper Aumax 2004 Grid Detail.....	24
Figure 9: 2015 Sample Locations .....	30

## List of Tables

Table 1: Claim data.....	13
Table 2: Significant vein specifications, Lower Aumax zone .....	25
Table 3: Drill hole specifications .....	31
Table 4: Potential drill hole specifications .....	35

## List of Appendices

Appendix I: Statement of Expenditures.....	38
Appendix II: Sample Descriptions with Select Results.....	39
Appendix III: Geochemical Procedure and Results .....	40

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **2.1 Introduction, Qualified Person and Participating Personnel**

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geol. was commissioned by the owner/operator, Cresval Capital Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, to plan, direct and report on the 2015 exploration program on the Aumax Project and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The Aumax Project, located 16 km southwest of Lillooet along the southeastern margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of southwestern British Columbia, is ATV accessible via the Pamco logging road from the Duffey Lake road (Highway 99) between Pemberton and Lillooet.

The 2015 exploration program, undertaken on August 26 and 27, 2015, consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling (11 soils and 3 rocks) and prospecting, completed by Mr. Gary Polischuk, an experienced prospector of Lillooet, British Columbia with extensive past experience on the property and throughout the regional area.

Previous exploration on the Aumax Project, undertaken between 1990 and 2014, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling on the Lower Aumax zone in 3 holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth. There is excellent potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer, 60 km northwest.

### **2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units**

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. ATV refers to all terrain vehicle. The annotation  $020^{\circ}/55^{\circ}E$  refers to an azimuth of  $020^{\circ}$ , dipping  $55^{\circ}$  to the east. GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency electromagnetic type of geophysical survey. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey. The term "Tertiary" refers to the former geologic period of the geologic time scale, now divided between the Paleogene (Early Tertiary) and Neogene (Late Tertiary).

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton and oz/t to troy ounces per metric tonne. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi) and sulphide (S). Minerals found in the Aumax property area include intermittently pyrite (iron



sulphide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates), galena (lead sulphide) and tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-iron-silver, arsenic-antimony sulphide).

## 2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data.

- Research of Minfile data at <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm> on October 25, 2015.
- Research of mineral titles at <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace> and <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca> on October 25, 2015.
- Review of annual assessment and company reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Review of news releases and other proprietary data of Cresval Capital Corp.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the region having worked on regional programs in the area for Teck Exploration Limited from 1989 to 1991, and on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2015.
- Work conducted on the property under the direction of the author on August 26 and 27, 2015 and previous work completed by the author on April 23, 2014 and between September 1 and 3, 2012.

## 2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under section 2.3, “Source Documents” and section 15.0, “References”. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done, but the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports.

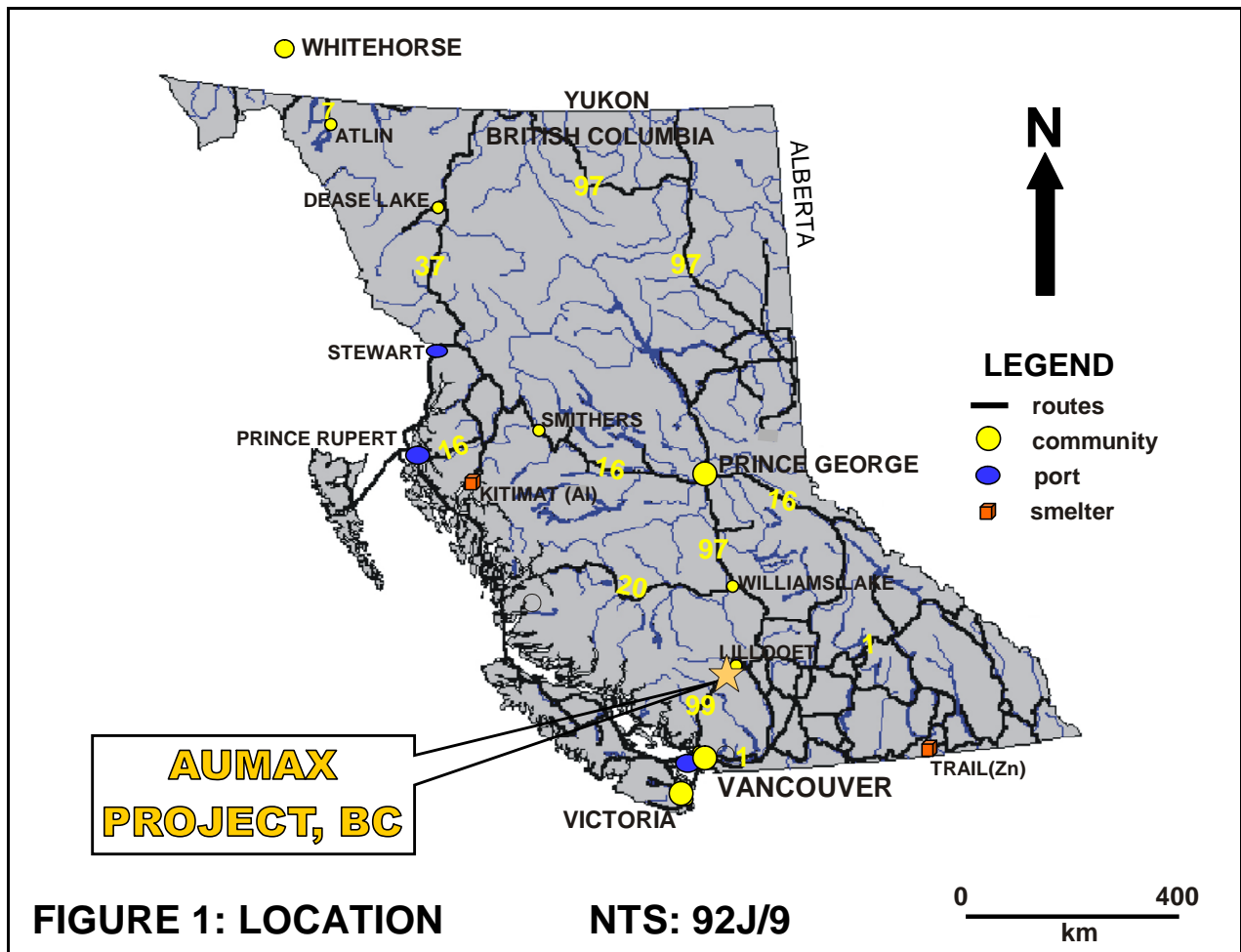
## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

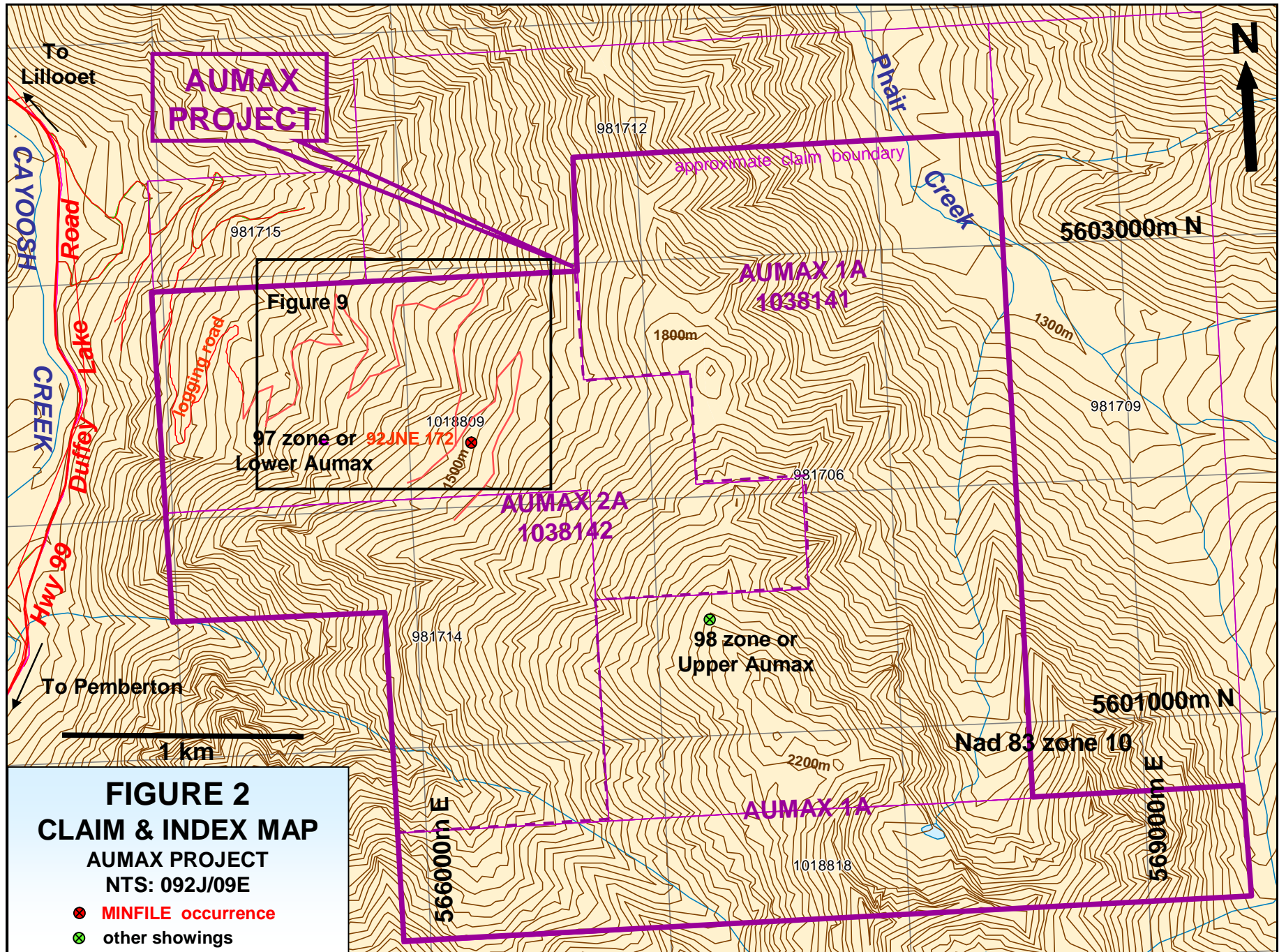
While title documents were reviewed for this study as identified under section 2.3, “Source Documents”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim summary in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

#### 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

##### 4.1 Location (Figures 1 to 3)

The Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located 16 kilometres southwest of Lillooet (31 km by road), which is 258 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia via Highway 99 (Figures 1 and 3). The Aumax property is situated between Cayoosh and Phair Creeks, the former along which Highway 99 is situated (Figure 2). The property is centred at a latitude of 50°34'N and longitude of 122°03'W.





**FIGURE 2**  
**CLAIM & INDEX MAP**  
AUMAX PROJECT  
NTS: 092J/09E

- MINFILE occurrence
- other showings



## 4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Aumax Project comprises the Aumax 1A and 2A Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) claims consisting of 2 contiguous claims covering an area of 985.28 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia (*Figure 2*). All claims were acquired in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheet 92J/9E, available for viewing at <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca> and have not been legally surveyed. The 2015 work was completed on the Aumax 1A and 2A claims (1038141 and 1038142).

The claims are registered in the name of, and 100% owned by, Cresval Capital Corp., Client Number 205969. The 2015 program was completed and funded by Cresval Capital Corp. A table summarizing pertinent claim data is shown below.

**Table 1: Claim data**

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Issue Date	Current Expiry	New Expiry Date
Aumax 1A	1038141	595.29	2015/aug/22	2015/aug/31	2016/JUL/22
Aumax 2A	1038142	389.99	2015/aug/22	2015/aug/31	2016/JUL/22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>985.28</b>			

\*new expiry date based on acceptance of this report for assessment

There are no parks in the area of the claims and due to the expanse of parks in the region (*Figure 3*) it is not anticipated that additional parks will be created or that existing boundaries will change. To the author's knowledge, the Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

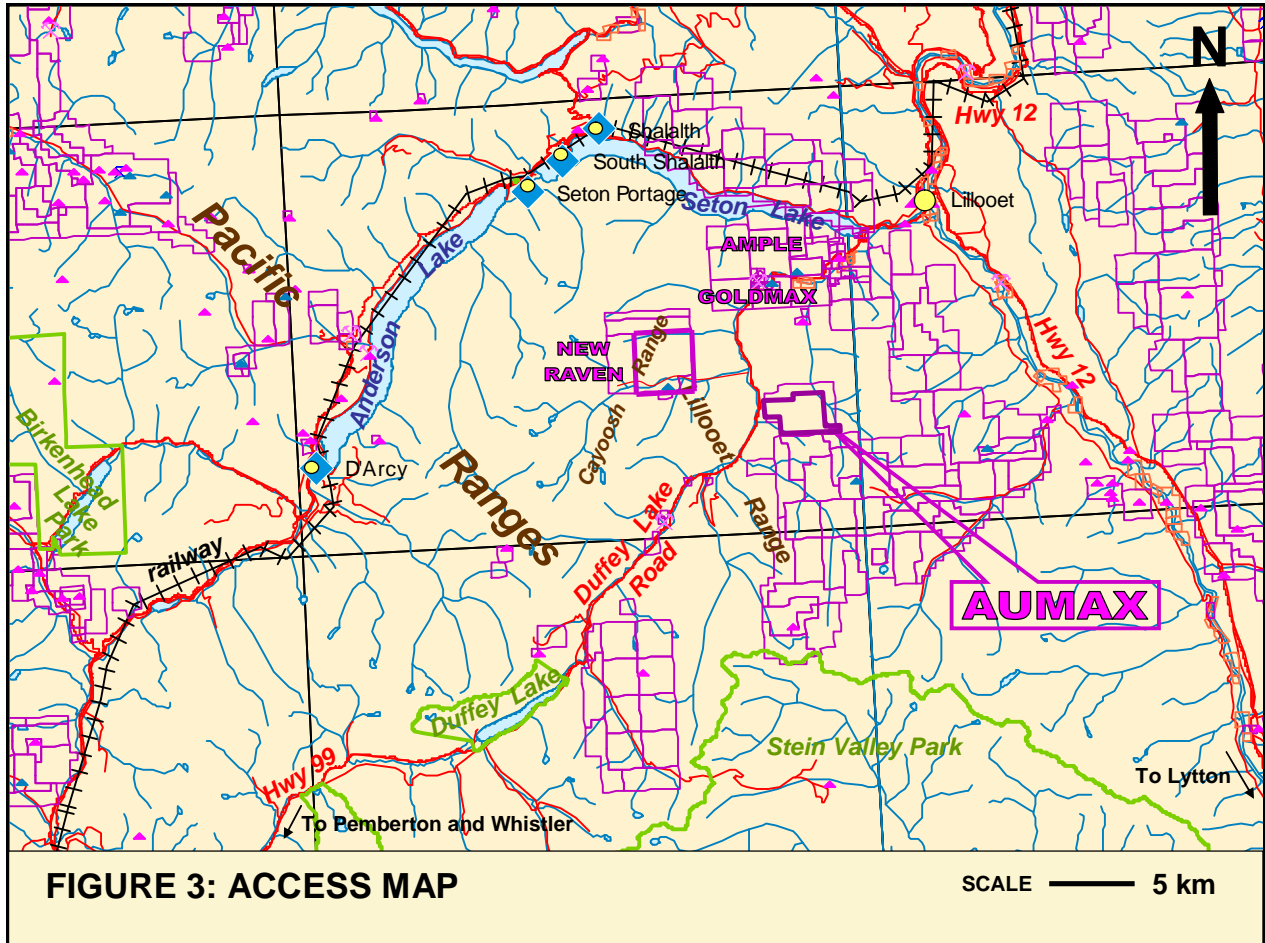
## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1 Access and Local Resources (Figures 2 and 3)

Access to the property from Lillooet (a railway terminal) is via the Duffey Lake road (Highway 99) which runs along the east side of Cayoosh Creek. The Pamco logging road, 20.5 km south of Lillooet on the east side of the highway, accesses the northwestern property area (*Figure 2*). ATV access is necessary beyond 0.5 km and extends up to the Lower Aumax zone, at approximately the 8 km point. The Upper Aumax zone can be accessed by a further 1.5 km hike to the southeast. Alternatively helicopter access is available in Lillooet, 20 minutes by helicopter to the north. Lillooet is accessible via Highway 99 North from Vancouver through Squamish and Whistler to Pemberton, then Lillooet (*Figure 3*).

Lillooet, the closest town (*Figure 3*), has a population of approximately 2,700 with main industries including forestry, service hub, railway, tourism, logging, agriculture, and more recently wine production. Facilities include a hospital, RCMP station, post office, motels and hotels, grocery stores, service stations, restaurants, recreation facilities and a 3,990

foot paved airstrip. Lillooet is the trading centre for an area population of approximately 4,000-5,000.



## 5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figures 2 and 3)

The Aumax property lies within the Lillooet Range along the southeastern margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of southwestern British Columbia (Figures 2 and 3). The topography is relatively rugged with elevations ranging from approximately 860m near the Pamco Road in the northwestern property area to slightly over 2260m on the ridge above the Upper Aumax showing in the southern property area. Tree line is at approximately 2100m. Vegetation primarily consists of fir, pine and spruce, except for alpine vegetation in the Upper Aumax showing area.

Water is available year round from Cayoosh Creek, Phair Creek and their tributaries (Figure 2). The area has hot, dry summers and cold winters with high snowfall. The exploration season extends from May through October. There do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments and suitable lands occur for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites. Hydro-electric power is generated at Seton Portage, with the closest power lines at the east end of Seton Lake, approximately 12 km northeast of the property (Figure 3).

## 6.0 HISTORY

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing (*Figure 2*) as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 (*Minfile, 2013*). Previous exploration, undertaken between 1990 and 2014, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling in 3 holes on the Lower Aumax zone, and minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling on the Upper Aumax zone. A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and various private company data, is tabulated below:

1990	Initial prospecting in area by Gary Polischuk, with the discovery of listwanite, and anomalous gold-arsenic in soils with significant results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As in soil northwest of, and from the southwest portion of, the Aumax property, respectively ( <i>Polischuk, 1991</i> ).
1997	Discovery of Lower Aumax zone by Randy and Gary Polischuk during logging road construction and follow up prospecting, returning 6.17 g/t gold, 2610 g/t silver and 0.23% copper from a grab sample from a trench at the 8 km mark ( <i>Polischuk, 1999</i> ).
1998	Discovery of Upper Aumax zone by Gary Polischuk with 650 and 4560 ppb Au in soil from a 10-15m wide rusty zone ( <i>Polischuk, 1999</i> ).
1999	Grid (44) and reconnaissance (4) soils, rock sampling (9) and 11 hand trenches were completed on the Lower Aumax zone, returning significant values including 5.3 Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m from a channel sample. A hand trench on the Upper Aumax zone returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m from a channel sample of red oxide. Check sampling by Cross Lake Minerals Ltd. returned 0.982 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag over 3m and maximum soil values in 1999 included 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% As. A reconnaissance red coloured soil in an area with bits of quartz (A99+9) returned 245 ppb Au 4.2 ppm Ag and 2995 ppm As between the Upper and Lower zones. ( <i>See Polischuk, 1999</i> .)
Fall, 1999	Exploration program by Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. consisted of rock and grid soil sampling over a 500m by 500m area (175 soils), prospecting, and 265m of excavator trenching in 6 main trenches (190m), additional short test trenches and pits (75m) and about 300m of road building and reclamation on the Lower Aumax zone ( <i>Pickett, 2002</i> ). The program outlined a northwest trending 400m by 100-250m wide Ag-As-Sb±Au soil anomaly, and >1 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.54m in TR-99-1 from trenching.
2004	Lower and Upper Aumax zones were explored by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. Collection of 136 soils, 7 rock samples and one hand trench resulted in the delineation of a 100m by 200m, greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly at the Upper Aumax zone, with maximum values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t

silver and greater than 1% arsenic (*Dunn, 2004*). The hand trench did not return any values of economic interest, but the zone was found to cover variably silicified and sericitized 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The structures were reported to visually continue at least 500m to the southeast (*Dunn, 2004*). Structural mapping, with the collection of seven rock samples, was completed on the Lower Aumax zone and 31 soil samples (returning a maximum of 72 ppb Au and 984 ppm As, but no Ag) were collected above the zone. Mapping indicated that the zone appears to be in place and occurs at the junction of four fault zones (*Dunn, 2004*).

- 2005 Three diamond drill holes, totaling 145m, were drilled and 2 trenches excavated on the Lower Aumax zone by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. Trenches defined one trend of mineralization as 194°/87°W. All drill holes experienced poor core recovery (<50%) and were lost before target depth (*Dunn, 2006*). It appears that Hole 1 was collared in the zone.
- 2012 Mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) on the Upper Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp., tracing the zone 450m to the south (a reconnaissance soil sample returned 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony (*Pautler, 2013*).
- 2014 Mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (5 rock samples) on the northwest soil anomaly up to the Lower Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp. No significant results were obtained (*Pautler, 2014*).

Cayoosh Creek has a history of limited placer gold production starting in the 1860's. Some of this production occurred immediately downstream of the property, near the mouth of Downton Creek.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 4)

The Aumax Project occurs within the Upper Paleozoic to Middle Mesozoic Bridge River Terrane, consisting of allochthonous oceanic rocks apparently accreted to North America in the Jurassic. The Bridge River Terrane includes the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex (a marine sedimentary and volcanic package) ultramafic rocks of the Permian Chism Creek Schist, and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Cayoosh Assemblage. Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Bridge River Complex (BRC), a major gold bearing sequence through the region, underlies the Aumax Project area.

The Bridge River Complex (**MmJBsv**) consists of an oceanic assemblage of greenstone and pelagic ribbon cherts, accompanied by lesser amounts of argillite and siliceous

siltstone locally interleaved with small amounts of greywacke and limestone, which is exposed along a broad, complex antiformal structure that plunges northwest. Ultramafic rocks of the Chism Creek Schist (**PCh**) are considered to be fault-bounded thrust slivers and are typically serpentized or partially altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration). The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite and flooded by pyrite. Most of the Bridge River Complex exhibits only a pumpellyite-prehnite metamorphic grade but higher metamorphic grades (**MmJBgs**) are found in the valley of Cayoosh Creek and along the northeast side of the Shulaps Range.

The Cayoosh Assemblage (**JKcs**) is a turbiditic sequence characterized by upward coarsening, fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks including phyllitic argillite, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. The contact is locally conformable with the underlying Bridge River Complex and is defined above the stratigraphically highest chert horizon and locally by a thin intra-formational pebble conglomerate containing limestone, argillite and chert clasts (*Journey and Mahoney, 1994*).

The Bridge River Complex is intruded by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite (**LKTgd**) plutons within the eastern to central Bridge River Terrane (including the regional area of the Aumax property) and by Late Cretaceous quartz diorite plutons within the western Bridge River Terrane (**LKqd**) (*Figure 4*). Minor Eocene aged dacitic volcanic rocks (**Evd**) overlie the above units in the southern Anderson Lake area, approximately 15 km east of the Aumax property (*Figure 4*).

The rocks have undergone penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism associated with Alpine style folding and large-scale imbrication of the Eastern Coast Belt with four periods of deformation, of Late Cretaceous to Paleogene age, noted. These include southwest-vergent folding and associated thrusting, northeast-vergent folding and associated thrusting, oblique southwest-vergent thrusting and associated dextral strike-slip faulting, and outward dipping extensional faulting that in the local area included detachment and northwestward displacement of the Bridge River Complex along the Cayoosh Creek Fault. (*Refer to Monger and Journey, 1994.*)

Economically, the Bralorne Gold Mining District, known primarily for gold-quartz vein mineralization, covers five past producing gold mines, one of which is intermittently producing (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*). Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings (Ample, Golden Cache and Bonanza) occur along the Cayoosh Creek Fault approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area, and the Raven Minfile gold-quartz vein showing lies 5 km northwest of Aumax (*Figures 2 and 4*).

## 7.2 Property Geology (Figure 5)

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging



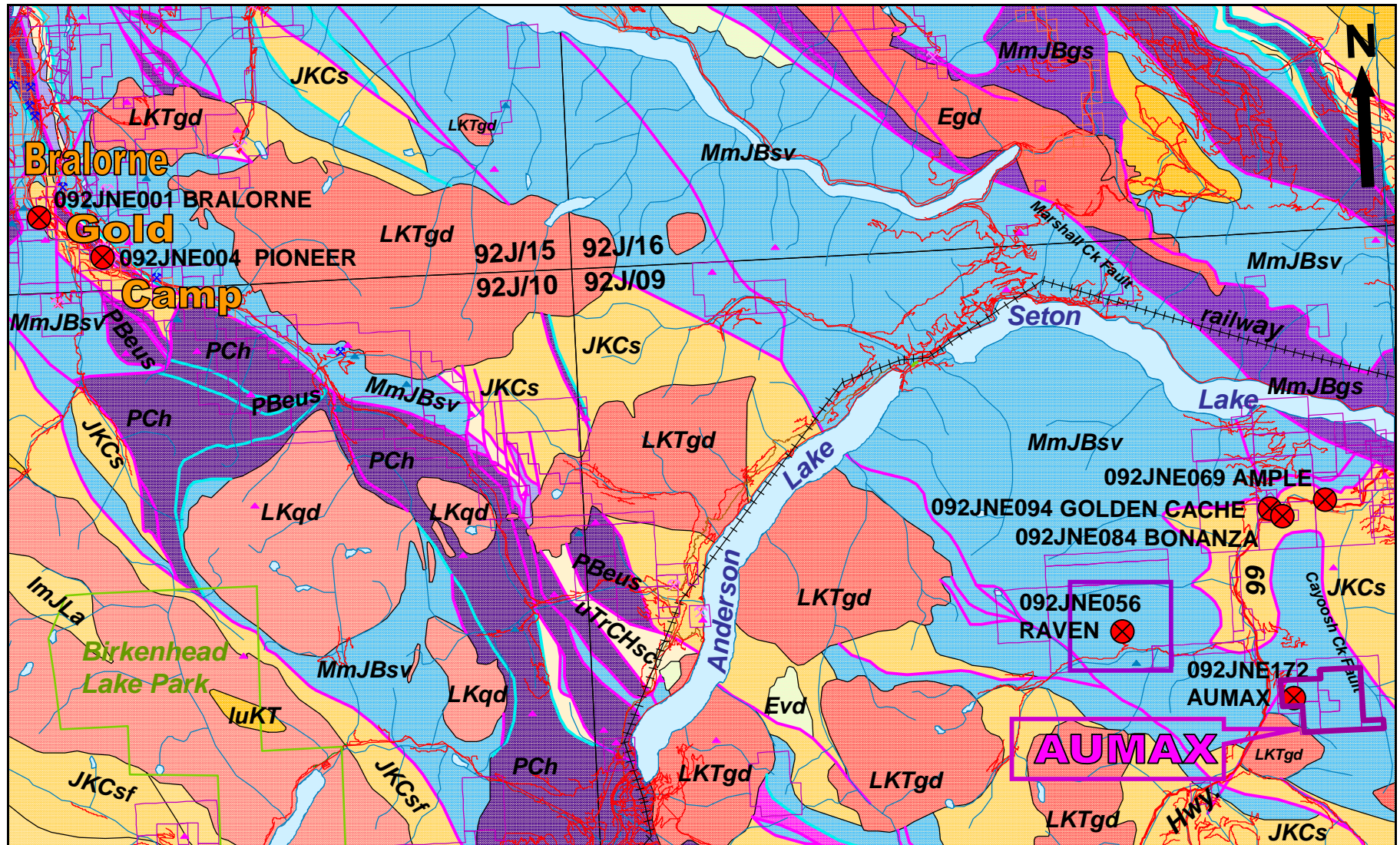
antiform. Just northeast of the property the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the sub-horizontal to shallow or moderate northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault (*Figures 4 and 5*). Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property (*Figures 4 and 5*).

Greenstone is more evident on the property, but tends to predominate due to its less recessive nature compared to the sedimentary units. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. Listwanite has been previously mapped in the southwest property area and is noted within the Lower Aumax zone (*Polischuk, 1999*). Pyritic greenstone occurs just northwest of the property.

The area southeast of the Upper Aumax zone is primarily underlain by phyllite and argillite intruded by one or more north-northwest trending feldspar porphyry dyke(s). The dyke(s) exhibit the same trend as the mineralized fault system and may either have a relationship to mineralization, or may just intrude along the same structures. The Upper Aumax zone itself exhibits more complicated geology with greenstone, cherty or silicified argillite, and marble bands.


The area of the northwest soil anomaly (690 ppb Au, 5877 ppm As), which lies along a logging spur road at 1.4 km, is underlain by hornfelsed argillaceous metasedimentary rocks and minor possible greenstone. The spur road to the east consisted of silty to cherty argillite and chert, with greenstone talus just east of the spur. Variably hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks, including garnet-actinolite-biotite hornfels, are exposed 600-750m further south along the main logging road. Marble occurs at 3.7 km and feldspar porphyry dyke float at 4.15 km. The hornfelsing and evidence of dykes is suggestive that the granodiorite pluton dips shallowly beneath the Bridge River Complex in this area. The feldspar porphyry dyke at 4.15 km may continue to the northwest soil anomaly.

The Lower Aumax zone is primarily underlain by cherty argillite, argillite, minor metasiltstone and chert, and greenstone of the Bridge River Complex.



**FIGURE 4:  
REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

**X SELECT MINFILE OCCURENCE**

SCALE  5 km

**LEGEND:**

*Evd*: Eocene dacite

*LKTgd*: Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite

*LKqgd*: Late Cretaceous quartz diorite

*JKCs*: Jur-Cret Cayoosh Assemblage sediments

*JKCs**f*: fine clastics

*uTrCHsc*: Cadwallader Gp Hurley Fm coarse clastics

*BRC*: Bridge River Complex

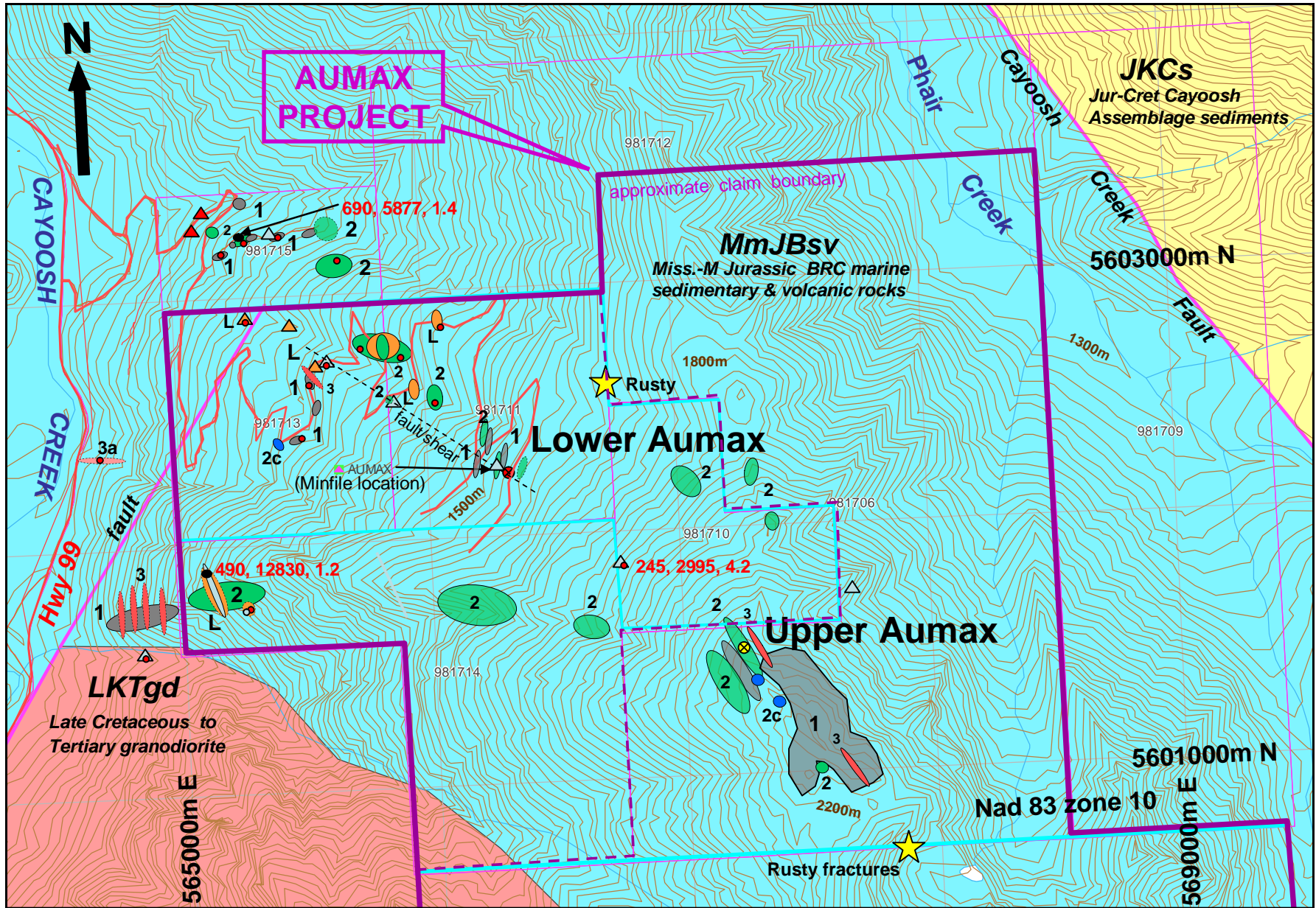
*MmJBsv*: Miss.-M Jurassic BRC marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks

*MmJBgs*: BRC greenstone & greenschist

*PCh*: Permian Chism Creek Schist serpentinite, ultramafic rocks

*Pbeus*: Permian serpentinite, ultramafic rocks








**FIGURE 5: PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

**SCALE** ————— **1 km**

**LEGEND on following page**

## LEGEND for Figure 5

### *Late Cretaceous to Tertiary*

-  *3a: aplite*
-  *3: feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks*
-  *LKTgd: granodiorite intrusive rocks*

 **MINFILE OCCURENCE**

 **OTHER SHOWING**

 **490, 1283, 4.2** *previous soil results Au, As, Ag (ppb, ppm. ppm)*

### *Jurassic to Cretaceous*

-  *JKCs: Cayoosh Assemblage sedimentary rocks*

 *float*

 *pyrite float*

 *quartz float*

### *Mississippian to Middle Jurassic*

#### **BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX**

-  *MmJBsv: marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks*


 *outcrop/subcrop*

 *pyrite present*

-  *2: greenstone*

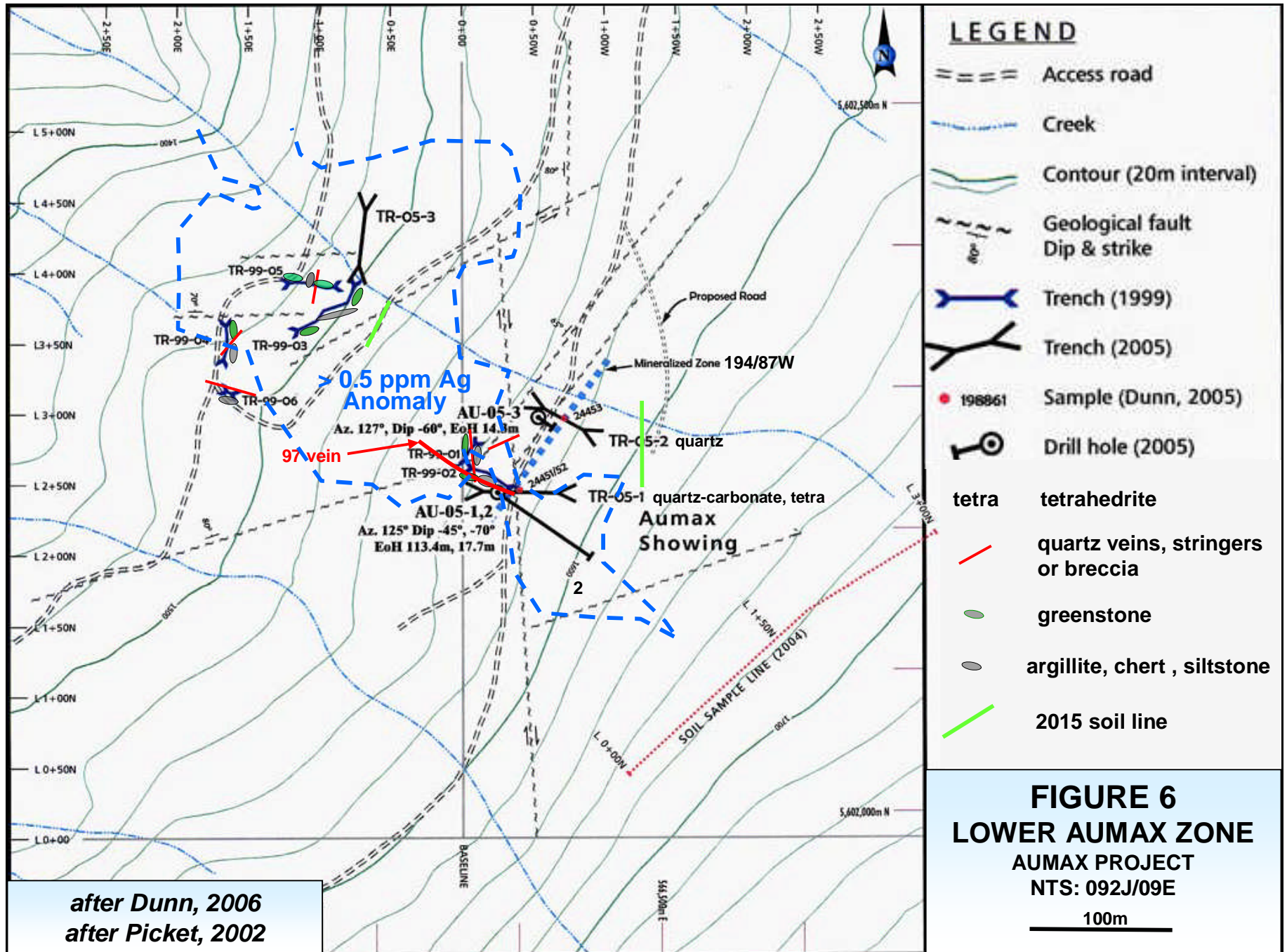
 *quartz vein*

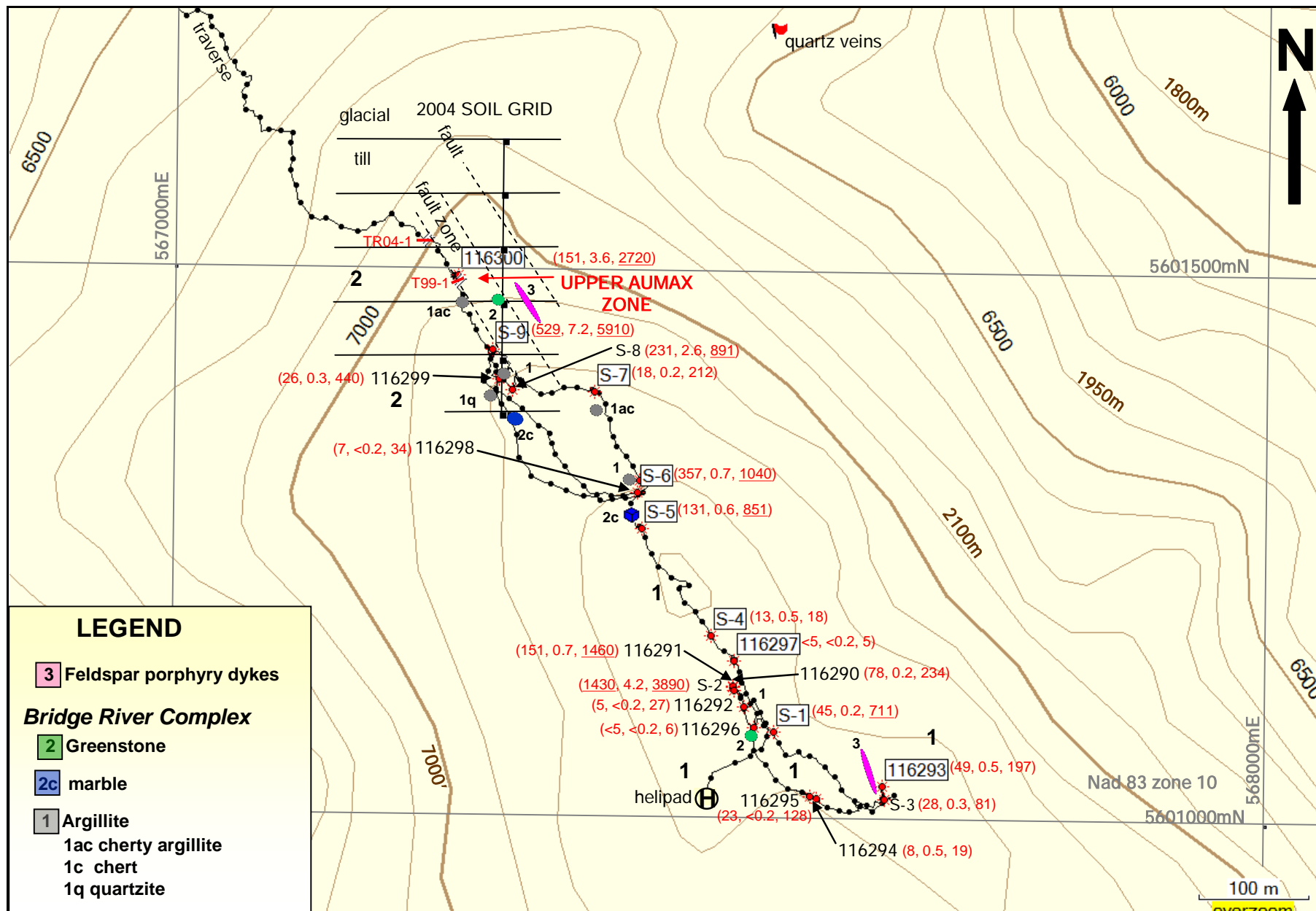
-  *L: listwanite*

-  *2c: marble*

-  *1: argillite, chert, cherty argillite, silty argillite, phyllite*

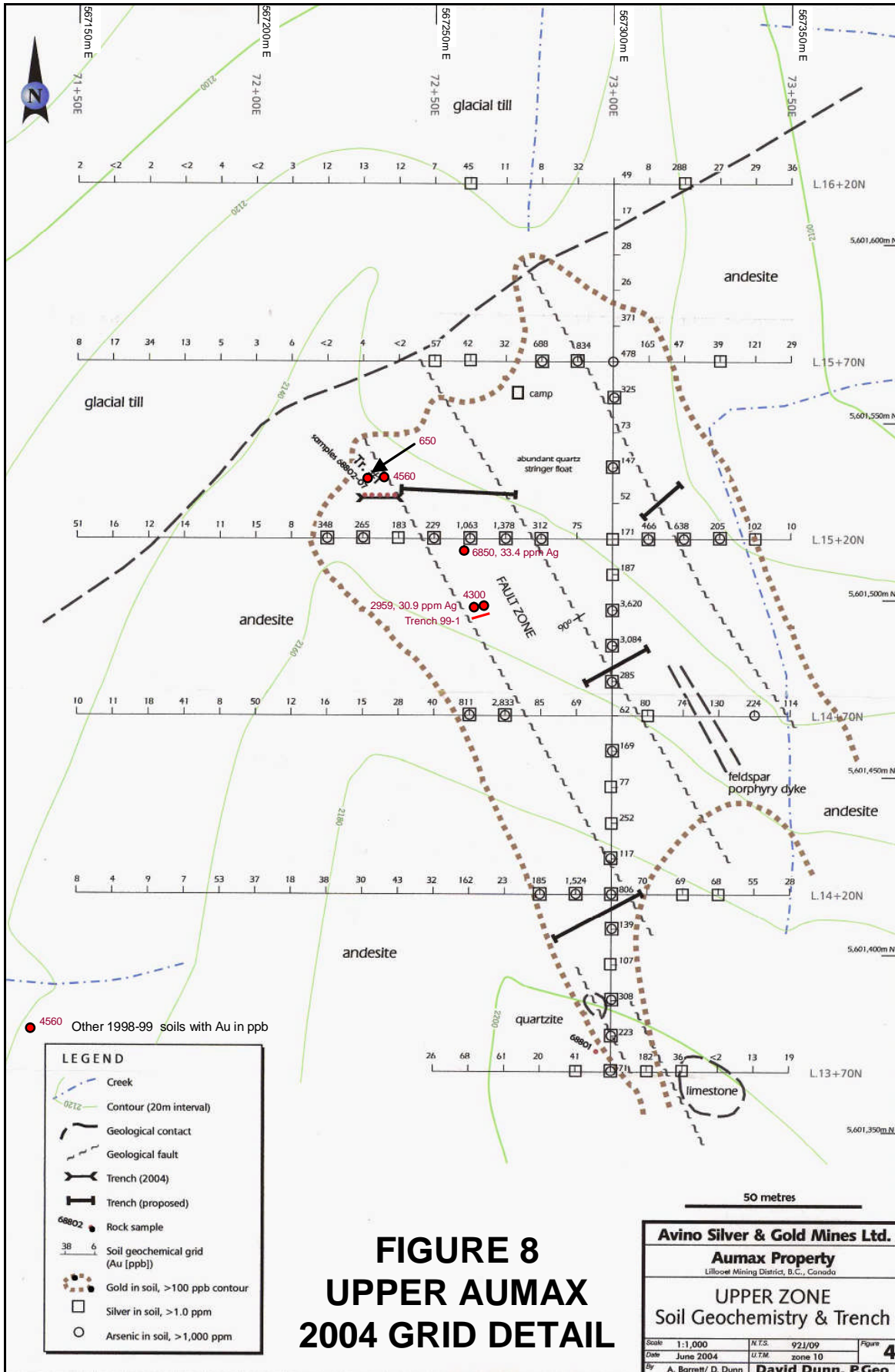






**FIGURE 7: UPPER AUMAX ZONE**

— previous hand trench  
 ● 2012 sample, S denotes soil  
 (13, 0.5, 18) RESULTS in (Au, Ag, As) (ppb, ppm, ppm)





### 7.3 Mineralization (Figures 5 to 9)

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing (see *Figures 2 and 5*) as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 (*Minfile, 2013*). The Aumax showing comprises the 97 or Lower Aumax and the 98 or Upper Aumax zones.

At the Lower Aumax zone mineralization consists of silver sulphides, tetrahedrite-tennantite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite, with malachite, azurite and hematite alteration in quartz veins, stockworks and breccia zones (*Figure 6*). A grab sample from the discovery area in 1997 returned 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from what appears to be the 97 vein (Ag showing – T12) and many highly anomalous quartz-carbonate boulders/veins were hand trenched on the zone in 1999 (T1-T11), with maximum values of 8.1 g/t Au and 2750 g/t Ag (*Polischuk, 1999*). Three veins were found with apparent trends of 300°/60°NE for the main 97 vein, which was traced for about 100m to the northwest, and 030°/50°SE and 065°/60°SE for two veins about 50-100m northeast.

Later in 1999, a northwest trending 400m by 100-200m wide Ag-As-Sb±Au soil anomaly was delineated and trenching (6 trenches) returned maximum values of >1 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.54m in TR-99-1 (*Pickett, 2002 - Figure 6*). Significant vein data is tabulated below.

**Table 2: Significant vein specifications, Lower Aumax zone**

Trench	Description	Trend	Width (m)
T1 to T4, T12	Main, 97 vein	300/60NE	0.5-1.2*
T5 to T7	vein, same as TR-99-1 vein?	030/50SE ?	average 1m*
T8 to T11	vein	065/60SE	up to 1m*
TR-99-1	vein-breccia	030/20SE, 020/30SE, 181/22E	0.2-0.65
TR-99-2	1 vein same as TR-99-1 vein	356/32E	0.25
TR-99-4	1 vein	029, 041/30NW	0.6-0.9
TR-99-5	2 stockwork-sheeted veins	191/74E	2-2.5
TR-99-6	vein breccia	298, 305/37-39SE	1-1.2
TR-05-1, -2	vein – no significant values	194/87W	0.7-1m

\* some incomplete exposures

Two trenches were excavated on the Lower Aumax in 2005 defining one trend of mineralization as 194°/87°W (*Figure 6*). This was followed by 145.03m of NQ diamond drilling in three holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth (*Dunn, 2006*). The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified and sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork (2 to 10 cm wide veins with listwanitized greenstone partings), pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The zone is characterized by a 10 to 15m wide, C-horizon soil gossan, returning maximum soil values of 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% arsenic. A channel sample of red oxide from a small hand trench (Trench 99-1) returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m. Check sampling by Cross Minerals returned 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m (*Polischuk, 1999*). The zone occurs within a 100 by 200m,



greater than 100 ppb gold grid soil anomaly (open along strike), with maximum values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic (*Figure 8*). The location of the Upper Aumax zone has been defined by the author as the original 1999 hand trench on the zone (Trench 99-1) at 567259mE, 5601489mN, Nad 83, Zone 10 projection.

A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the Upper Aumax zone (*Figure 5*) and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till (*Figures 7 and 8*).

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As northwest of the property, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property area were obtained in 1990 (*Polischuk, 1991*). An examination of the northwest anomaly in 2014 indicated the presence of pyritic, altered possible greenstone that may occur along a shear zone. Variably hornfelsed pyritic metasedimentary rocks  $\pm$  pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite occur in the area. In 1999 a reconnaissance soil sample collected between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones returned 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite (*Polischuk, 1999*).

## 8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. Deposits are of post-Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. The following characteristics of the gold-quartz vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996).

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentized and carbonate altered ultramafic rocks.

The mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks.

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions. On the Aumax Project mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite-tennantite, related to fault zones hosted by metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks.

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellurium and boron,  $\pm$ (cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Elemental associations at the Aumax Project are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc + cadmium. Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

Typical grade and tonnage figures average 30,000 tonnes grading 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag, but may be as large as 40 million tonnes. The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. These deposits are a major source of the world's gold production, however the veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore are only amenable to underground mining. Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

## **9.0 2015 EXPLORATION PROGRAM** (Figures 5-6, 9)

The 2015 exploration program, undertaken on August 26 and 27, consisted of prospecting and geochemical sampling along trend of the Lower Aumax zone by Mr. Gary Polischuk to trace the zone along strike. Mr. Gary Polischuk is an experienced prospector of Lillooet, British Columbia with extensive past experience on the property and throughout the regional area. The work is discussed under the respective sections below. Sample locations with gold, silver and arsenic results are shown on Figure 9, with an index of the figure location outlined on Figure 2.

## 9.1 GEOCHEMISTRY AND PROSPECTING (Figure 9)

### 9.1.1 Procedure

A total of 3 rock and 11 soil samples were collected from the property in 2015 during prospecting for geochemical analysis. All samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection. Sample locations, and descriptions with select results (gold, silver, arsenic and antimony), are documented in Appendix II and complete results are outlined in Appendix III. Sample locations with gold, silver and arsenic results are plotted on Figure 9.

Prospecting was conducted along trend to the northwest of the Lower Aumax showing and to the east, since a previous soil line to the southeast did not yield significant silver values. Rock samples consisted of grab samples of quartz veins, sulphide mineralization and altered or oxidized zones, exposed as float and subcrop. The samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Eleven soil samples were collected from the B horizon with a pelican pick along two lines and placed in waterproof Kraft soil bags. All samples were numbered and stations marked with flagging and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection.

The first soil line started at 7.1 km along the northeast trending logging road here to test the northwest strike extension of the main 97 vein, which had returned 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m from Trench 3 in 1999. Six soils were collected from the bank over a 30m extent with a sample spacing of 5 to 7 metres (AUS 1 to 6). Five samples were collected over 60m along a second southerly trending soil line, 50-100m upslope to the east of the Lower Aumax Discovery; the south end lies 100m upslope to the east of the original silver discovery (Ag discovery) which returned 6.17 g/t Au, 2609.8 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from a grab sample of the 97 vein in Trench 12 (AUS 7 to 11).

All of the 2015 samples were sent directly to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (Acme) in Vancouver, British Columbia, an ISO 9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility for preparation and analysis. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures and complete results are outlined in Appendix III.

All samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, Au, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Hg, K, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, S, W, U, V, and Zn using a 36 element ICP package (AQ200) which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion and ICP-mass spectrometry analysis. Gold in rock samples was assayed by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry finish using a 30g sample weight (FA430-Au). Rock sample preparation (Code PRP70-250) involved crushing a 1 kg split to 70% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Soils were dried at 60°C, 100g sieved to 80 mesh (SS80).

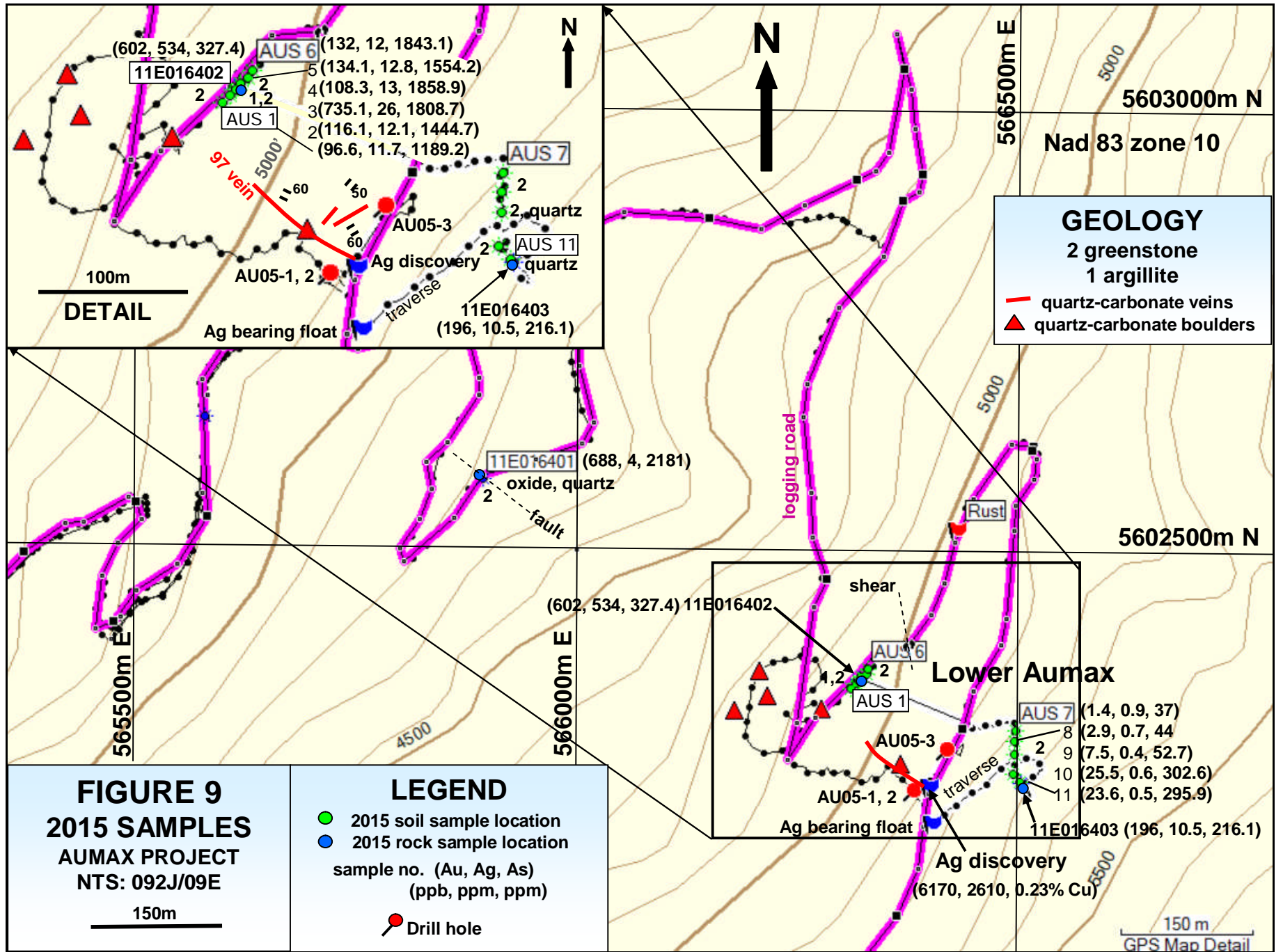
Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer and all sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory.

### **9.1.2 Results** (Figure 9)

Prospecting identified a rusty, oxidized, calcareous fault zone in greenstone with quartz lenses up to 3 cm and sericite and minor pyrite, approximately 600m along trend to the northwest of the original silver discovery on the 97 vein (Ag discovery). A chip sample returned 688 ppb Au, 4 g/t Ag and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m (11E016401). This may occur proximal to higher grade vein(s).

Approximately 150m northwest of the silver discovery, calcareous quartz breccia with oxidized vugs and sericite returned 602 ppb Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb (11E016402). The geochemistry is suggestive of the presence of freibergite (silver rich tetrahedrite). This sample was collected from the middle of the 30m long soil line, with all samples returning anomalous values of 96.6 to 735.1 ppb Au, 11.7 to 26 ppm Ag, 1189 to 1859 ppm As and 19.1 to 40.7 ppm Sb (AUS 1 to 6).

A similar sample of banded quartz float with oxidized vugs and sericite, collected 100m upslope to the east of the silver discovery, returned only 196 ppb Au, 10.5 g/t Ag with just elevated arsenic and antimony (11E016403). This sample was collected from the south end of the 60m long soil line, which yielded lower results with only elevated arsenic and only minor elevated gold from the south end. The Lower Aumax zone appears to trend further to the south.



## 10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original digital analytical certificates. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

## 11.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Aumax property by Cresval Capital Corp. but 145m of diamond drilling in three holes was drilled by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. on the Lower Aumax in 2005 with poor recovery (*Dunn, 2006*). Although it is reported that NQ core was drilled (*Dunn, 2006*), the logs show that DDH AU 05-2 and -3 drilled HQ core. Drill core was stored in Randy Polischuk's equipment yard in Lillooet. Drill hole specifications are tabulated below.

**Table 3: Drill hole specifications**

Hole No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 10 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Sample Numbers	No. of Samples
AU 05-1	566387	5602229	1570	125	-45	113.4		0
AU 05-2	566387	5602229	1570	125	-70	17.7	24456-60	5
AU 05-2A	566387	5602229	1570	125	-70	(13.4)		0
AU 05-3	566424	5602276	1570	127	-60	14.33	24461-62	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>						<b>145.43</b>		<b>7</b>

DDH AU 05-1 appears to have been collared in mineralization and was lost prior to intersecting another significant structure. DDH AU 05-2 was steepened to intersect the zone, but was lost prior to reaching the zone. It appears that DDH AU 05-2A was an unsuccessful attempt to redrill AU 05-2. DDH AU 05-3 was also lost prior to reaching the zone. Only seven samples were collected and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. No anomalous values were obtained.

## 12.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2-4)

Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings occur approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area (*Figures 3-4*). Two of the showings, the Golden Cache and the Ample, are underground past producers as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey. There is some confusion between the two in the Minfile literature, so the following is primarily summarized from Kuran and McLeod (1997) and Pickett (2000).

Work on the Golden Cache (Minfile 092JNE094) commenced in 1887, producing spectacular native gold specimens, but only slightly over one thousand tons of ore was mined. The Ample Mine (Minfile 092JNE069), located 3 km to the east, was the most significant in the area, with at least eight adits and probably over 300m of underground workings. Production was likely only a few thousand tons based on the size of the tailings pile at the old mill site. Reported production of 2788 tonnes of ore averaging 8.12 grams of gold per tonne for a total recovery of 23 kilograms of gold between 1897 and 1901 is documented for the Golden Cache but may be for the Ample or both (*Tanguay and Allen, 1983*). The Bonanza prospect (Minfile 092JNE084) appears to cover the southern extension of the Golden Cache. The Bonanza and Ample were worked periodically from the 1900's to the 1930's.

The discovery of a new zone of quartz veins with native gold (Ample-Goldmax zone) by Mr. Gary Polischuk in 1994 prompted renewed interest in the property.

Homestake Canada Inc. optioned the Ample-Goldmax property from 1995 to 1998, completing VLF-EM, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys, hand and mechanized trenching and 4600m of diamond drilling in 28 holes. Intersections include 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m, including 1.2m of 66.34 g/t Au from DDH AG96-07, 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16 and 2.49 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-23 (*Kuran and McLeod, 1997*). Gold-Ore Resources Limited optioned the property in 1998 and completed a 9-hole, 907m drill program in 1999, returning significant results including 5.46 g/t Au over 3.69m in AG-99-27, 9.53 g/t Au over 1.5 m in AG-99-30, and 0.80 g/t Au over 17.87m in AG-99-35 (*Pickett, 2000*).

Supreme Resources Ltd. completed 438m of diamond drilling in seven holes on the Ample-Goldmax property in 2008. The program confirmed previous mineralization (6.6 g/t Au over 7.1m in hole AG-08-38 compared to 11.7 g/t Au over 8.2m in AG 96-07), extended another previously indicated zone of significant gold mineralization in drillhole AG-08-37 (4.2 g/t Au over 6.1m) and identified a new zone of near-surface gold mineralization in hole AG-08-39 (5.9 g/t Au over 8.5m) (*Stimson, 2008*).

Mineralization at Ample-Goldmax, intermittently traced for 3 km along strike, is thought to be related to extension along the Cayoosh Fault, separating the hangingwall Bridge River Complex (argillite, phyllite and schist, and local greenstone) from the footwall Cayoosh assemblage. Narrow diorite and felsite dykes and sills intrude the stratigraphy. The mineralizing event is overprinted by an episode of irregular tight, commonly isoclinal folding. Quartz-carbonate veins are irregularly distributed within the zone and follow the local schistosity, generally trending northwest and dipping shallowly northeast. Minor arsenopyrite, pyrite and native gold occur in both quartz and wallrock, with the best concentrations along graphitic ribbons within quartz veins and along quartz stringer margins. Veins are better developed within the more competent units (diorite).

The author has been unable to verify the above property information, except for the collection of visible gold in quartz from a vein along the main road on the Ample-Goldmax property during a brief visit in 1997. The information listed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Aumax Project which is the subject of this report.

### 13.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There is excellent potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*) based on:

- the presence of significant open ended gold-silver mineralization at the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,
- unexplored gossans, untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies to the northwest and in the southwest property areas and between the two zones,
- paucity of previous exploration across the property, and
- similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect), located 5 km to the north.

The Lower Aumax zone consists of sulphide bearing quartz±carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones, which appear to be in place, returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching on the main 97 vein. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature. Several vein/stockwork and breccia zones occur within a 300 by 300m area, which remain untested. The 145m diamond drill program targeted, but did not actually test, one of the zones. Zones appear to trend northwest, northeasterly and northerly with some easterly trends also identified.

The 2015 exploration program consisted of prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (3 rock and 11 soil samples) along trend of the main 97 vein at the Lower Aumax zone. The program was successful in tracing the 97 vein, 150m along strike to the northwest, 60m further than previously traced. Results include 0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb from quartz breccia within a 30m wide zone of anomalous soils with maximum values of 735.1 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 1859 ppm As and 40.7 ppm Sb. Significant results of 0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m were obtained approximately 450m further along trend to the northwest from a quartz-sulphide bearing fault zone.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 metre by 200 metre greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t gold, 16.2 g/t silver and greater than 1% arsenic.

Significant untested gold-arsenic in soil results including 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990, and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, have not been adequately followed up.

On the property there is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at



the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

Previous exploration on the property was limited and concentrated on the Lower Aumax zone due to ease of access. Exploration on the Upper Aumax, undertaken between 1998 and 2004, involved only minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling. Mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) on the Upper Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp. in 2012 traced the zone 450m to the south (a reconnaissance soil sample returned 1.43 g/t gold, 7.2 g/t silver, 5910 ppm arsenic and 56 ppm antimony (*Pautler, 2013*). A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project and the gold mineralization may be related to the same structure, the Cayoosh Fault. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16 (*Kuran and McLeod, 1997*).

#### **14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS** (Figure 7)

Extension of the soil grid on the Upper Aumax zone is recommended to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the zone along strike. The Lower Aumax soil grid should be extended approximately 300m to the northwest to cover the northwest strike extent of the zone (or alternatively contour soils). Grid soils are also recommended in the southeast property area to follow up the reconnaissance soils from 1990 returning 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As. A reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones requires follow up by prospecting and additional soil sampling.

Property wide mapping, prospecting and sampling is recommended based on the lack of prior coverage of the entire property and the documentation of significant gossans and gold-arsenic reconnaissance soil anomalies within the property area outside of the Aumax showing areas. Priorities are the 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the Upper Aumax zone and gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest, reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalous soils in the northwest and southwest property areas and between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones.

Trenching, preferably with a small excavator, is recommended over the Upper Aumax zone. Targets have been delineated by Dunn (2004) and remain valid (*Figure 7*).

The above Phase 1 program is expected to cost approximately \$50,000. This should be followed by a Phase 2, 1,000m diamond drill program with HQ wireline tools, expected to cost \$200,000, to adequately test the Lower Aumax zone and to follow up results from Phase 1. Potential drill sites on the Lower Aumax are as follows:

**Table 4: Potential drill hole specifications**

Hole No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 10 Northing	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Target
P-AU-1	566417	5602252	270	-50	150-200	3 veins, including 97 vein
P-AU-2	566359	5602392	225	-50	150-200	0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag in quartz breccia and soil anomaly
P-AU-3	565952	5602603	225	-50	150	0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As in quartz-sulphide bearing fault

## 15.0 REFERENCES

- Ash, Chris and Alldrick, D. 1996. Au-quartz veins, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Høy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 53-56.
- Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd., November, 2013. Website at <http://www.bralorne.com>.
- British Columbia Minfile, 2015. 92JE; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Camsell, C., 1918. Reconnaissance along the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report 1917, Pt. B, pp. 12-133.
- Church, B.N. 1996: Bridge River mining camp geology and mineral deposits. Geological Survey Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Paper 1995-3.
- Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2006. Report on trenching and drilling on the Aumax property. Report for Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #28134.
2004. Report on geochemical surveys and trenching on the Aumax property. Report for Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #27540.
- Journey, J.M. and Mahoney, J.B. 1994: Cayoosh Assemblage: regional correlations and implications for terrane linkages in the southern Coast Belt, British Columbia. Current Research 1994-A; Geological Survey of Canada, p. 165-175.
- Kuran, D.L., and McLeod, R. J., 1997. Assessment report on geology and diamond drilling, 1997 program Ample/Gold-Max property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment report 25198.

- Monger, J.W.H. and J.M. Journeay, 1994. Guide to geology and tectonic evolution of the southern Coast Mountains. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2490.
- Pautler, J.M., 2014. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the 2014 program, Aumax Project. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #34842.
2013. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Aumax Project. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #33829.
2012. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the 2011 program, New Raven Project. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #33410.
- Pickett, W.J., 2002. Technical report on the Aumax property. Report for Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd.
2000. Diamond Drilling Report, 1999 Program on the Ample/Goldmax Property. Report for Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment report 26192.
1999. Geological, geochemical and prospecting report 1998 program, Ample/Goldmax property. Report for Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment report 26013.
- Polischuk, Gary, 1999. Prospecting assessment report on the Aumax property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #26236.
1991. Prospecting assessment report, Zee mineral claim, Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #21039.
- Roddick, J.A. and Hutchinson, W.W. 1973. Pemberton (East Half) map area. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 73-17.
- Stimson, Eric, 2008. 2008 diamond drilling report on the Ample-Goldmax property. Report for Supreme Resources Ltd. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #30805.
- Tanguay, L. and Allen D.G., 1983. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Golden Cache property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment report 12571.
- Walker, J.F., 1934. Geological Survey of Canada Special Report 1933A (Figure 5).
- Woodsworth, G.J. 1977. Geology of Pemberton Map Area; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 482.

## 16.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

- 1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Geochemical and prospecting assessment report on the 2015 program, Aumax Project”, dated October 29, 2015.
- 2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with 35 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia, managing the Anderson Lake gold project southeast of the Bralorne camp and conducting regional programs and property examinations throughout the regional area from 1989 to 1991, all for Teck Exploration Limited. The author worked on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2015, and also has experience in the Wells-Barkerville and Atlin gold quartz camps.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC Registration Number 19804).
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- 5) I directed the 2015 program on the Aumax Project which was conducted on August 26 and 27, 2015, and reviewed pertinent data.
- 6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
- 7) I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Cresval Capital Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Cresval Capital Corp. and my professional relationship with Cresval Capital Corp. is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2015.

“Signed and Sealed”

---

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)  
JP Exploration Services Inc.  
#103-108 Elliott St  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

## 17.0 APPENDICES

**Appendix I**  
**Statement of Expenditures**

**Wages:**

G. Polischuk	August 26-27	2 days @ 425.00/day	850.00
--------------	--------------	---------------------	--------

<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$850.00</b>
---------------	-----------------

**Geochemistry:**

3 rocks	@ 40/ea.	Au, ICP	\$120.00
11 soils	@ 30/ea.	Au, ICP	330.00
Ag assay and shipping			70.00

<b>Total:</b>	<b>520.00</b>
---------------	---------------

**Equipment Rental, Fuel:**

Truck: 2 days @ 100/day	200.00
ATV: 2 days @ 75/day	150.00
Fuel:	74.00
Sat phone, radios: 2 days @ 25/day	<u>50.00</u>

<b>Total:</b>	<b>474.00</b>
---------------	---------------

**Field Supplies:**

(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers, pickets)	
2 person days @ 15.00/pd	30.00

<b>30.00</b>
--------------

**Maps and Copies:**

<b>50.00</b>
--------------

**Preparation, Interpretation, Report & Drafting:**

<b><u>1,500.00</u></b>
------------------------

**SUBTOTAL:**

<b>\$3,424.00</b>
-------------------

**PAC withdrawal from Cresval Capital Corp.**

<b><u>\$1307.98</u></b>
-------------------------

**TOTAL:**

<b>\$4,731.98</b>
-------------------

**TOTAL FILED FOR ASSESSMENT:**

<b>\$4,387.98</b>
-------------------

## APPENDIX II: Sample Descriptions with Select Results

<b>AUMAX PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>										
<b>2015 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS</b>										
anomalous values in red										
SAMPLE	NAD 83	ZONE 10			Au	Ag	As	Sb	Other	
No.	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
11EO16401	565891	5602581	0.3m chip	Rusty oxide with quartz lenses up to 3 cm, minor pyrite, sericite, calcareous. Fault in greenstone	688	4	2181.4	1.9	6.83%Fe 1.61%Mg 4.34%Ca	
11EO16402	566325	5602357	grab	quartz breccia with oxidized vugs sericite, calcareous. Found in a quartz float concentrated area.	602	534	327.4	401.4	1.7 Bi, 455 Pb	
11EO16403	566510	5602240	grab	Banded quartz float similar to quartz seen at 97 zone. Oxide in vugs, sericite.	196	10.5	216.1	13.6		
Aus 1	566315	5602346	soil	Yellowish soil with angular fragments of greenstone	96.6	11.7	1189.2	19.1		
Aus 2	566320	5602351	soil	Yellowish soil with angular fragments of greenstone	116	12.1	1444.7	23.6		
Aus 3	566323	5602357	soil	Yellow and black soil with angular fragments of argillite and greenstone	735	26.0	1808.7	40.7		
Aus 4	566327	5602360	soil	yellowish soil with angular fragments of greenstone	108	13.0	1858.9	19.3		
Aus 5	566332	5602363	soil	yellowish soil with angular fragments of greenstone	134	12.8	1554.2	21.8		
Aus 6	566334	5602369	soil	yellowish soil with angular fragments of greenstone	132	12.0	1843.1	21.5		
Aus 7	566502	5602300	soil	Rusty to tan coloured soil angular greenstone fragments	1.4	0.9	37.0	0.5		
Aus 8	566502	5602288	soil	Rusty to tan coloured soil angular greenstone fragments	2.9	0.7	44.0	1.0		
Aus 9	566502	5602273	soil	tan coloured soil with quartz chips and angular greenstone fragments	7.5	0.4	52.7	0.8		
Aus 10	566500	5602251	soil	tan coloured soil with quartz chips and angular greenstone fragments	25.5	0.6	302.6	3.5		
Aus 11	566509	5602242	soil	tan coloured soil with quartz chips and angular greenstone fragments	23.6	0.5	295.9	3.7		

## **APPENDIX III Geochemical Procedure and Results**

### **BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES (ACME) Analytical Procedures**

#### **Rock Sample Preparation (PRP70-250)**

Standard preparation: dry, crush, split and pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250g is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

#### **Soil Sample Preparation (SS80)**

Standard preparation: dry sample and dry-sieve to –180 micron

Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached. Received sample weight is recorded. An entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight.

#### **Geochemical Analysis (AQ200)**

Geochemical Procedure – 36 Element Trace Level Methods

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectroscopy (ICP - MS)

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion

A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

NOTE: in the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

## **Gold Analysis (FA430-Au)**

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (ICP-AAS) Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Lower limit 0.005 ppm

Upper limit 10.0 ppm

Sample weight 30g

## **Assay (FA530-Ag)**

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, Gravimetric Finish

Sample weight 30g

Lower limit 50 ppm





**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

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

**Client:** **Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Submitted By: Lee Ann Wolfin  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: September 16, 2015  
Report Date: October 09, 2015  
Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002443.1

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Aumax  
Shipment ID: 1  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 3

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return  
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

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

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	3	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA430	3	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
AQ200	3	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	3	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	3	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
AQ370	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.4	Completed	VAN
FA530	1	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1  
CANADA

CC: Jean Pautler  
Gary Polischuk



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



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**

900 - 570 Granville St.

Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax

Report Date: October 09, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**VAN15002443.1**

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	
11E016401	Rock	1.20	0.688	0.4	104.2	1.5	60	4.0	43.3	40.0	1368	6.83	2181.4	676.7	0.3	137	0.2	1.9	<0.1	44	4.34
11E016402	Rock	1.15	0.602	0.5	212.7	455.0	28	>100	4.1	1.4	167	0.63	327.4	448.9	0.1	9	1.3	401.4	1.7	<2	0.66
11E016403	Rock	0.35	0.196	0.7	21.2	9.9	28	10.5	9.8	4.6	99	1.02	216.1	130.2	0.3	12	0.2	13.6	0.4	3	0.08



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**

900 - 570 Granville St.

Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax

Report Date: October 09, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**VAN15002443.1**

Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ374	FA530
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Ag	Ag	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	
MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	2	50	
11E016401	Rock	0.053	5	20	1.61	21	0.003	<20	1.34	0.024	0.20	0.3	0.28	27.9	<0.1	0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2		
11E016402	Rock	0.006	<1	5	0.01	16	<0.001	<20	0.04	0.001	0.03	<0.1	0.37	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	>300	534
11E016403	Rock	0.043	2	7	0.01	13	0.001	<20	0.09	0.005	0.04	2.5	0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		



# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002443.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	
Pulp Duplicates																					
11E016403	Rock	0.35	0.196	0.7	21.2	9.9	28	10.5	9.8	4.6	99	1.02	216.1	130.2	0.3	12	0.2	13.6	0.4	3	0.08
REP 11E016403	QC			0.6	22.0	10.1	30	10.7	10.2	4.9	103	1.08	218.0	125.1	0.3	12	0.2	13.8	0.4	3	0.08
Core Reject Duplicates																					
11E016401	Rock	1.20	0.688	0.4	104.2	1.5	60	4.0	43.3	40.0	1368	6.83	2181.4	676.7	0.3	137	0.2	1.9	<0.1	44	4.34
DUP 11E016401	QC		0.722	0.3	109.4	1.6	59	3.7	40.9	40.2	1389	7.01	2256.9	737.2	0.3	137	0.1	1.7	<0.1	45	4.33
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard			14.3	155.7	160.1	376	2.0	72.8	12.4	874	2.69	47.3	75.7	7.9	66	2.6	7.9	13.5	41	1.04
STD GC-7	Standard																				
STD OREAS133B	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			1.4	683.5	15.6	31	0.3	384.7	52.1	406	22.21	11.2	60.6	11.6	4	<0.1	0.3	0.3	304	0.04
STD OXD108	Standard		0.411																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.784																		
STD OXN117	Standard		7.684																		
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD OXD108 Expected			0.414																		
STD OXN117 Expected			7.679																		
STD OXI121 Expected			1.834																		
STD DS10 Expected				13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625
STD OREAS45EA Expected				1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10.3	53	10.7	3.5	0.03	0.32	0.26	303	0.036
STD GC-7 Expected																					
STD OREAS133B Expected																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		



# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002443.1

Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ374	FA530
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Ag	Ag	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	
MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	2	50	
Pulp Duplicates																					
11E016403	Rock	0.043	2	7	0.01	13	0.001	<20	0.09	0.005	0.04	2.5	0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		
REP 11E016403	QC	0.043	2	6	<0.01	14	0.001	<20	0.09	0.005	0.04	2.4	0.02	1.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		
Core Reject Duplicates																					
11E016401	Rock	0.053	5	20	1.61	21	0.003	<20	1.34	0.024	0.20	0.3	0.28	27.9	<0.1	0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2		
DUP 11E016401	QC	0.059	5	19	1.63	21	0.003	<20	1.38	0.024	0.20	0.3	0.25	28.2	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2		
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				98
STD DS10	Standard	0.077	17	50	0.76	396	0.083	<20	1.00	0.066	0.32	3.5	0.32	2.7	5.0	0.28	4	1.8	4.8		
STD GC-7	Standard																				>300
STD OREAS133B	Standard																				105
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.029	8	799	0.09	143	0.105	<20	3.17	0.022	0.06	<0.1	0.01	77.5	<0.1	<0.05	12	0.6	<0.2		
STD OXD108	Standard																				
STD OXI121	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				60
STD SQ70	Standard																				157
STD OXD108 Expected																					
STD OXN117 Expected																					
STD OXI121 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected		0.0765	17.5	54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01		
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.029	7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	12.4	0.78	0.07		
STD GC-7 Expected																					624
STD OREAS133B Expected																					104
STD AGPROOF Expected																					94
STD SP49 Expected																					60.2
STD SQ70 Expected																					159.5
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

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

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax  
Report Date: October 09, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002443.1

		WGHT	FA430	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
BLK	Blank			<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		<0.005	1.1	3.3	1.6	31	<0.1	0.8	3.8	476	1.96	1.2	2.0	2.4	22	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	27	0.63



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

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax  
Report Date: October 09, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

**QUALITY CONTROL REPORT** **VAN15002443.1**

		AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ374	FA530	
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Ag	Ag	
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2			
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2			
BLK	Blank																				<2	
BLK	Blank																					<50
	Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.044	6	4	0.46	67	0.084	<20	0.87	0.089	0.09	0.1	<0.01	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2			



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

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

**Client:** **Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Submitted By: Lee Ann Wolfin  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: September 16, 2015  
Report Date: October 03, 2015  
Page: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002444.1

## CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Aumax  
Shipment ID: 1  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 11

## SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return  
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

## SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	11	Dry at 60C			VAN
SS80	11	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
AQ200	11	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	11	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1  
CANADA

CC: Jean Pautler  
Gary Polischuk



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





**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**

900 - 570 Granville St.

Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax

Report Date: October 03, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**VAN15002444.1**

Method	Analyte	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1
AUS1	Soil	3.7	175.8	17.4	172	11.7	118.3	45.0	1538	7.79	1189.2	96.6	2.5	20	0.6	19.1	0.7	79	0.34	0.085	24
AUS2	Soil	2.7	195.6	20.0	173	12.1	149.0	65.9	2254	9.69	1444.7	116.1	2.0	20	0.5	23.6	0.5	108	0.49	0.093	24
AUS3	Soil	5.5	208.1	42.4	203	26.0	152.8	48.0	1072	8.57	1808.7	735.1	2.5	15	0.7	40.7	0.7	66	0.30	0.067	20
AUS4	Soil	8.4	175.3	19.9	219	13.0	131.3	47.1	1765	7.95	1858.9	108.3	3.8	51	1.2	19.3	0.6	60	2.39	0.118	23
AUS5	Soil	6.5	179.1	22.0	203	12.8	132.6	46.5	1744	8.22	1554.2	134.1	3.3	36	1.0	21.8	0.6	65	1.36	0.097	25
AUS6	Soil	5.4	167.8	17.9	210	12.0	134.2	47.4	1599	8.26	1843.1	132.0	3.1	42	1.1	21.5	0.5	72	1.74	0.091	25
AUS7	Soil	1.7	33.3	14.4	148	0.9	65.0	18.0	994	3.58	37.0	1.4	2.5	34	0.8	0.5	0.3	59	0.50	0.235	18
AUS8	Soil	3.0	81.9	15.2	239	0.7	59.2	22.1	749	5.85	44.0	2.9	2.3	16	0.9	1.0	0.4	75	0.22	0.215	15
AUS9	Soil	2.6	36.4	10.1	147	0.4	41.8	21.4	714	4.33	52.7	7.5	1.7	18	0.4	0.8	0.4	64	0.25	0.158	14
AUS10	Soil	4.1	91.6	8.9	149	0.6	71.2	25.6	730	5.67	302.6	25.5	2.0	12	0.4	3.5	0.6	53	0.13	0.084	19
AUS11	Soil	5.0	101.6	11.9	179	0.5	82.7	29.7	535	6.45	295.9	23.6	2.5	16	0.2	3.7	0.9	55	0.23	0.095	20



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

[www.bureauveritas.com/um](http://www.bureauveritas.com/um)

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client: Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**

900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

Project: Aumax

Report Date: October 03, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002444.1

Method	Analyte	AQ200															
		Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
AUS1	Soil	76	1.23	127	0.033	<20	2.22	0.008	0.13	0.6	0.14	14.7	0.2	<0.05	6	1.1	0.2
AUS2	Soil	101	1.56	150	0.018	<20	2.61	0.006	0.12	0.5	0.29	26.3	0.2	<0.05	8	<0.5	<0.2
AUS3	Soil	77	0.91	102	0.012	<20	1.91	0.004	0.13	0.9	0.18	14.7	0.1	<0.05	5	1.8	<0.2
AUS4	Soil	65	1.08	166	0.023	<20	1.75	0.006	0.17	0.5	0.19	13.5	0.2	<0.05	5	1.2	0.4
AUS5	Soil	68	1.08	141	0.017	<20	1.92	0.005	0.15	0.5	0.16	14.2	0.2	<0.05	5	2.2	0.2
AUS6	Soil	75	1.14	153	0.021	<20	1.93	0.005	0.17	0.6	0.20	17.0	0.2	<0.05	6	1.8	<0.2
AUS7	Soil	43	0.52	173	0.129	<20	3.57	0.011	0.09	0.3	0.06	4.6	0.1	<0.05	10	<0.5	<0.2
AUS8	Soil	45	0.77	201	0.027	<20	2.93	0.006	0.10	0.3	0.05	5.8	0.2	<0.05	12	<0.5	<0.2
AUS9	Soil	38	0.53	162	0.014	<20	2.10	0.005	0.13	0.3	0.03	4.4	0.2	<0.05	9	<0.5	<0.2
AUS10	Soil	33	0.60	119	0.008	<20	1.86	0.006	0.12	0.4	0.03	5.6	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
AUS11	Soil	35	0.65	158	0.007	<20	2.19	0.004	0.12	0.4	0.02	5.3	0.2	<0.05	8	<0.5	0.3



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

**Client:** Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

**Project:** Aumax  
**Report Date:** October 03, 2015

**Page:** 1 of 1

**Part:** 1 of 2

# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002444.1

Method	Analyte	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1
Pulp Duplicates																					
AUS11	Soil	5.0	101.6	11.9	179	0.5	82.7	29.7	535	6.45	295.9	23.6	2.5	16	0.2	3.7	0.9	55	0.23	0.095	20
REP AUS11	QC	5.0	88.0	10.6	158	0.4	76.4	28.3	548	6.30	279.3	21.0	2.4	15	0.3	3.5	0.7	56	0.23	0.098	20
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard	13.5	157.6	149.8	380	2.3	73.0	12.7	851	2.69	44.4	80.2	6.5	74	2.6	9.5	11.7	43	1.08	0.073	17
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	1.4	636.7	13.0	28	0.3	343.7	47.7	372	22.01	11.7	49.5	9.4	4	<0.1	0.4	0.2	268	0.04	0.029	7
STD DS10 Expected		13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625	0.0765	17.5
STD OREAS45EA Expected		1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10.3	53	10.7	3.5	0.03	0.32	0.26	303	0.036	0.029	7.06
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1



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

**Client:** **Cresval Capital Corp. Ltd.**  
900 - 570 Granville St.  
Vancouver BC V6C 3P1 CANADA

**Project:** Aumax  
**Report Date:** October 03, 2015

**Page:** 1 of 1

**Part:** 2 of 2

# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002444.1

Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	
Unit	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
Pulp Duplicates																	
AUS11	Soil	35	0.65	158	0.007	<20	2.19	0.004	0.12	0.4	0.02	5.3	0.2	<0.05	8	<0.5	0.3
REP AUS11	QC	35	0.65	159	0.007	<20	2.24	0.005	0.13	0.4	0.02	5.5	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																	
STD DS10	Standard	54	0.77	401	0.075	<20	1.00	0.059	0.34	3.2	0.29	2.7	5.5	0.38	5	1.9	5.2
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	736	0.09	141	0.086	<20	2.78	0.019	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	70.4	<0.1	<0.05	12	1.2	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OREAS45EA Expected		849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	12.4	0.78	0.07
BLK	Blank	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2