ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Event# 5567670, 5568009

TOTAL COST: $9486.76

AUTHOR(S): Nicholas Clive Aspinall
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5567670, 5568009

YEAR OF WORK: 2015
PROPERTY NAME: METLA
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 408834, 393212, 1017703

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu,Pb, Zn.

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION:
NTS / BCGS:
LATITUDE: ___58_____° _____23___' ___27.7_____"
LONGITUDE: ___132_____° ____40_____' _____4.2____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 08v EASTING: 6475031 NORTHING: 639489

OWNER(S): N.C. Aspinall, James M.Dawson

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 22, Pillman Hill, Atlin, BC, V0W 1A0
Also: suite 515-625 How Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada,V6C 2T6

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

MAILING ADDRESS: AS ABOVE

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
UPPER TRIASSIC. STUHINI GROUP, VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTS, HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA, COAST CRYSTALLINE GROUP, LINEAR NW. FAULT CONTROLLED; CARBONATE ALTERATION, RUSTY GOSSANS, Py, Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn. 7 MINERALIZED ZONES WITHIN 1400 M BY 600M.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Aspinall, N.C., 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011; Blackwell, J.D., 1991, Mawer, A.B., 1988, 1989, 1990, Tupper, D, W., 2005., and others.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock COLLECTED ROCKS FOR AGE DATING. AGE DATES NOT AVAILABLE AT TME OF REPORTING		393212,	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			

PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)		i	
Road, local access (km)/trail		Surveying for new natural sand bar for aircraft landing site, 7 km SW from Main Metla zone	
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
TOTAL	**$9486.76**		

Events # 5567670, 5568009
Metla Property.
Re-evaluation Assessment of Metla Model With On-Site observations in Co-operation with BCMEM Geologists
New Fixed Wing Aircraft Access Location Identified
Latitude 58□ 23' 27.7" N. Longitude 132□ 40' 4.2" W. Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104K/07
Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

L-R, Martha Henderson, University Victoria, Mitch Mihalynuk, BCMEM and Anna Bedgood, University of Oxford, UK., while Travelling From Metla Property, 26th August 2015

Where Work was done:
Tenures: 393212, 408834, 1017703

By
N.C. Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng
Geologist,
For the N.C. Aspinall- J.M. Dawson Partnership
Date Field Work: 13th August and 26th August 2015
Date of Report: 24th October 201
Clive Aspinall Geological Services, Box 22, Pillman Hill, Atlin, BC, V0W 1A0

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Summary

The Metla Property is a gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc property located in Northwest British Columbia, approximately 153 Kilometres southeast of Atlin, 89 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek and 133 kilometers west of Dease Lake, British Columbia. The property is located adjacent to Trapper Lake, within the Atlin Mining Division.

Clive Aspinall, (FMC 101024) of Atlin B.C. and Jim Dawson, (FMC 106304) of Vancouver incrementally staked the Metla Property and the adjacent Borge property between May 2002 to April 2013, and have joint mineral title to both contiguous properties on a 50%-50% basis, under a partnership known as the Aspinall-Dawson Partnership.

Various field assessment programs as well a optioning the Metla Property to three Vancouver juniors over time since 2002 have been terminated. Due to heavy seasonal work loads the three Vancouver juniors never completed a comprehensive ground geophysical survey or drilling evaluation of the Metla Property to Partners satisfaction.

In order to seriously move forward to develop Metla's potential, on 13th August and 26th August 2015, the author, Clive Aspinall carried out a 2day field program.

On 13th August 2015. the author accessed the Metla area to re-evaluate a proposed landing strip south of Trapper lake in favour of a natural sandbar 7 km southwest of the Metla main zone

One day, 26th August, the author was accompanied by Dr. Mitch Mihalynuk, BCMEM, and two geology students to visit hydrothermal breccia Zone D in the Metla Main Zone, to re-assess deposit type.

Given current down turn in the mineral exploration industry, the difficulty of seeking finance, and the fact that the Metla property has been well sampled by Cominco in late 1980's and early 1990's, and by Aspinall and others since 2003 to 2013, no additional sampling was done in 2015

However, observation samples, and age dating and micro fossil samples collected from black argillites by BC Government geologist Mitch Mihalynuk and taken to Victoria, with others sent to Ottawa. This data was not available at time of writing this report.

Table of Content

Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report is being written in compliance with requirements for assessment reporting covering 2015 field work on the Metla Property, (often cited in this report as Metla or the Property), Figure 1.

The Metla Property is a gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc property located in Northwest British Columbia, approximately 153 Kilometres southeast of Atlin, 89 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek and 133 kilometers west of Dease Lake, British Columbia. The property is located adjacent to Trapper Lake, within the Atlin Mining Division.

This report is a follow-up of Assessment Report Event # 5487177.

Objectives of 2015 field work were, 1) Re-evaluation of flood plains proximal to the Main Metal deposit as a natural landing strip for Sky Van type aircraft. Figure 2. 2) Re-valuation of Metla Model deposit, Figures 3, 4.

Reliance on Other Experts

- Dr. Mitch Mihalynuk, BCMEM, Assisted by Geological Students Martha Henderson, University of Victoria, and Anna Bedgood, University of Oxford, UK.
- Patsy Kikegawa of Geodrafting provided drafting of original figures to this report.
- Discovery Helicopters Ltd provided helicopter transportation.

Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography.

Commercial flights operate daily between Whitehorse and Vancouver, as well as several times a week between Whitehorse, Edmonton and Calgary. Whitehorse is a modern Canadian city with a population of approximately 23,000 people, and has most modern conveniences as other Canadian cities. A 180 kilometers road leads to Atlin, a two hour journey via the paved Alaska Highway to Jakes corner. The Atlin highway leading from Jakes Corner is mostly gravel surfaced.

Access to the Property for exploration purposes can be gained by helicopter from Atlin 153kilometres to the northwest. Helicopter access can also be made via Dease Lake 133kilometres to the east, and from Telegraph Creek 89 kilometers to the southeast.Access to the northern most claim of the Property can be gained by float aircraft.

Grocery supplies for mining camps can be purchased in Atlin, Dease Lake or Telegraph Creek, and accommodation is available in all three communities.

A now "closed" road leads from Gold Bear mine, 25 kilometers directly south of the Metla Property, to Telegraph Creek, then to Dease Lake and the Stewart Highway, Figure 1. Non-road accessible mine exploration and development projects are located at New Polaris and Tulsequah Chief 60 kilometers to the northwest.

Summer temperatures are reported to range between 5 degrees centigrade to 15 degrees centigrade and -10 degrees centigrade to -30 degrees centigrade in winter. Snow falls in winter are heavy and expected to exceed 300cm in places.

Property Description and Local Culture.

The Property consists of 10 contiguous claims. The total area of the claim block is exactly 5,283.3228hectares, Figures 1 and 2. Claim data as of 15th October 2015 is as follows provided this assessment reports accepted by Mineral Titles, Figure 2.

Table 1. Claim Holdings.

METLA PROPERTY TENURES 24 TH OCTOBER 2015							
Title Number	**Claim Name**	**Owner**	**Map Number**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (ha)**	
393212	METLA #1	101024 (50%)	104K037	2002/may/21	2019/mar/31	500.0	500
408834	METLA #3	101024 (50%)	104K037	2004/mar/17	2016/sep/01	500.0	500
409034	METLA #6	101024 (50%)	104K037	2004/mar/24	2016/sep/01	500.0	500
510282		101024 (50%)	104K	2005/apr/06	2016/sep/01	679.046	679.046
510305		101024 (50%)	104K	2005/apr/07	2016/sep/01	1221.281	1221.281
832466	METLA WEST #1	101024 (50%)	104K	2010/aug/30	2016/sep/01	407.1597	407.1597
840658	METLA WEST #2	101024 (50%)	104K	2010/dec/11	2016/sep/01	407.1598	407.1598
840661	METLA WEST #3	101024 (50%)	104K	2010/dec/11	2016/sep/01	254.3109	254.3109
852266	METLAWEST#4	101024 (50%)	104K	2011/apr/22	2016/sep/01	407.2546	407.2546
852267	METLA WEST #5	101024 (50%)	104K	2011/apr/22	2016/sep/01	407.1108	407.1108
TOTAL							5283.3228

CLIVE ASPINALL FMC 101024 50%
JIM DAWSON FMC 106304 50%

The Metla Property falls with the Tahitian and Taku River First Nations traditional lands. It is understood the exact boundaries to these traditional lands are still under discussion by both peoples. The writer would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation received from both the above First Nations.

The Metla Property falls within an "**Area Specific Resource Management Zone",** (RMZ), as prescribed under the TRTLUP[1]. These zones are geographically defined areas where resource management direction is warranted. Eleven such zones are incorporated in the TRTLUP having a total combined area of 473,684 hectares[2].

[1]Taku River Tlingit Land Use Plan, 2011.
[2] ibid

The Metla Property falls within the Tats amine-Trapper Lake RMZ. Management direction in this zone is as follows[3]:

- Major hydroelectric development is prohibited within this zone. Small hydroelectric development for local use is allowed, (e.g. to service local facilities such as cabins and lodges).
- Minimize, mitigate, and where possible avoid ground and in-stream disturbance within and adjacent to identified-salmon supporting waterways and spawning areas.
- Continue to allow the lakes to be used as float plane access for early stage exploration.
- Plan mineral exploration and development (and other industrial development) staging areas and other infrastructure to minimize the affects on the cultural, ecological, visual, recreation, and wilderness values of the RMZ, particularly from/on the lakes. Avoid using key cultural, ecological, and and/or recreation sites for staging areas and infrastructure. Consideration should be given to developing a set of guidelines for areal access for industry on the key lakes of the RMZ

According to the writers knowledge this particular RMZ, there are no known artifacts or known archaeological sites within the Metla exploration area.

History of Metla Property, after J.M Dawson.
The Metla Property consists of 10 mineral claims, aggregating 5283.3hectares, *(revised 2015)*.It is owned 100% by N.C. Aspinall and J.M. Dawson and there is no underlying royalty. The property is located at the eastern edge of the Coast Mountains, about 133 km west of Dease Lake, B.C. Topography is locally steep but the main area of interest is located in more moderate terrain. Elevations vary from about 800 meters asl near Trapper Lake to a maximum of 2253 meters at Metlatulin Mountain. At the main area of interest in the valley of Metla Creek, elevations vary from roughly 1000 to 1200 meters.

Present access is by helicopter from either Atlin or Dease Lake, however there is road access from Dease Lake to the formerly producing Golden Bear Mine, about 25 km. direct to the south. Difficult access and a short field season has always been a negative factor at Metla. To alleviate this, the owners are applying to permit a gravel airstrip at the SW end of Trapper Lake and a tote road from there to the main area of mineralization (approximately 5 km). This would allow exploration (drilling) to be carried out for at least 8 months of the year.

The first recorded work at Metla was done by Cominco Ltd. in 1957 when exploration crews discovered an occurrence of pyrite, sphalerite and galena which assayed 11.0 g/t gold, 45.2 g/t silver, 0.1 % copper, 1.0 % zinc and 0.2 % lead near the toe of an ice field.

The district was relatively inactive until the early 1980's when Chevron Canada Ltd. conducted a precious metal, reconnaissance exploration program throughout the region. This work ultimately lead to the discovery of the Golden Bear Mine, located 25 km. south of the Metla property. The Golden Bear

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[3] Ibid.

property was in production from 1989 to 2002 and produced in the order of 483,000 oz gold and 55,000 oz silver at an average grade of about 12 g/t gold equivalent.

From 1983 to 1985, Chevron explored the Rod property (now located within the southwest corner of the current Metla Property). The Chevron work identified numerous, coincident, gold-arsenic-antimony-silver soil anomalies with values up to 8400 and >10,000 ppb gold. Follow-up work reported rock samples with values up to 10.3 g/t gold. No further work was done in this area.

Cominco Ltd. was also active in the area during this time and staked the original Metla claim in 1988 when it was noted that the ice field had retreated over 900 meters during the preceding 31 years, subsequently revealing widespread, polymetallic, sulfide mineralization. During the next three field seasons, Cominco carried out an extensive exploration program consisting of extensive rock sampling, mapping, ground geophysical surveys and some heavy mineral sampling. In 1990, Cominco produced a set of highly detailed geological maps at 1:500 scale with sample compilations of the Metla Creek area. These maps remain the most accurate and detailed record of the numerous high grade bedrock and boulder sulfide occurrences present in the main zone of interest (approximately 600 separate occurrences). Gold-silver-zinc-lead-copper mineralization is located within carbonate hydrothermal breccia and argillite-hosted, conformable, bedding parallel, silicified breccias and pyrite stringers in six different areas along a corridor 800 meters wide and at least 2000 meters long. Results from a total of 339 glacial float boulder samples ranging from < 10 ppb gold to 68,000 ppb gold (> 2 oz/ton), had an arithmetic average of 4.47 g/t gold. Five bedrock areas hosting significant gold and base metal mineralization were identified, including Area D where a 9.0 meter chip sample produced a weighted average of 4.7 g/t gold.

In 1991, Glico Resources Ltd. (one of the Purim group of companies), optioned the property from Cominco and completed an airborne geophysical survey and drilled 10 core holes totaling 1075 meters. At this time Murray Purim was terminally ill and his empire (75 public companies) was crumbling. All the holes were spotted from the office in Vancouver and reportedly "no significant assay results were obtained". Given the density of mineral occurrences on Cominco's maps (copies attached) this is almost unbelievable. None of the data from that program, (Purim) was recorded so it remains an enigma.

Interest in the region was renewed in 2000 when Rimfire Minerals Corp optioned the Thorn property located 19 km to the northwest of Metla and began work on a high sulfidation epithermal gold system.

In 2012, Brixton Metals Corp made a significant new discovery on the Thorn property with float boulders returning values of 265 g/t gold, 621 g/t silver and 6149 g/t silver respectively. Drill results returned values up to 904 g/t silver-equivalent over 95 meters.

The original Cominco Metla claim lapsed in 2001 and was staked by Aspinall and Dawson, who optioned the property to Soloman Resources in 2004. Soloman optioned the Metla property as part of a very large land package which includes the Tatsa, Checkmate, la Veta and BWM properties. Solomon completed sampling and mapping programs but did no drilling. They relinquished their option in 2005.

The property was re-optioned in 2005 to Indico Technologies Ltd. It was used only as a listing property (property of merit) and no work was done. The property was again optioned in 2011 to Ocean Park Ventures who completed a large exploration program on properties between the Metla and Thorn properties but ran out of money before they could drill Metla. Ocean Park dropped all its property in 2012 but did record assessment work on the entire Metla claim package to 2016.

Since optioning the Metla Property to the three mining juniors above who only carried out limited work, Aspinall-Dawson decided to take a more aggressive roll.

To this end Dawson and Aspinall are making applications to the Inspector of Mines, Smithers, BC, for :

1) Five year permitting an airstrip and an access road to the main area on interest on the Metla property (see attached map) as cheap and long term access is the key to completing significant exploration programs at reasonable cost.
2) Five year permitting a 34,000 metre 3D-IP grid over the Main Zone, (DPZA).
3) Five year permitting a seven drill site program within the Main Zone.
4) Seeking approvals up to 10 man camp on site Main Zone.

Regional Geological Setting

Souther mapped the area from 1958 to 1960 and reported the details in Memoir 362, published in 1971[4]. Souther's geology map 104K for the Metla region show geology units falling into three main broad groups. These are:

1. The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, consisting of andesite and basalt flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, lapilli tuff, minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke and siltstone, (part of Stikine Terrane, ST).

2. Lower or Middle Triassic (?) fine to medium grained strongly foliated diorite, quartz diorite, minor granodiorite, (Coast Plutons, CP).

3. Pre-upper Triassic rocks, consisting of intensively folded and sheared fine grained dark clastic sedimentary rocks and intercalated volcanic rocks. Often these rocks indicate slaty cleavage and foliation, (representing rocks of Stikine Assemblage, SA).

The evolution of the Stikine Terrane is also accepted as being part of a continuous 1,400 kilometers island arc, (Note: the Stikine Terrane does not equal Stikine Arch)[5] that formed on the western side of ancestral North America along a northwest trending subduction zone during and prior to Late Carboniferous.

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[4]Souther, J.G., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Area. British Columbia, GSC Memoir 362, 1971.
[5] Ibid

Within the Trapper Lake region, strata of the Stikine Terrane form a northwesterly trending belt extending from the Golden Bear mine region to the Tulsequah area.

Interpretation by the writer is that central Metla Creek valley argillaceous and associated rocks are a wedge between the Stikine Terrane to the northeast and Coastal Plutonic rocks to the southeast, forming a narrow slice of Stikine Assemblage rocks. This assemblage is considered Paleozoic by the writer and constitutes older portions of the Stikine Assemblage. Within the Metla #1, Ref: Table 1.these rocks host six hydrothermal breccia plugs, (Zones A, B, C, D, E &F), Figure 5. Note: Given the amount of sulphide boulders, a 7thdiatreme is suspected to occur under glacial rubble between Zones D and A.

On the west side of the Metla claims lay plutonic rocks ranging in age from Lower to Middle Triassic. According to Souther, these rocks can be sub-divided into three main classes, and are:

1. Coast plutonic rocks, quartz diorite, granodiorite
2. Minor intrusions
3. Ultramafic intrusions

The ultramafic rocks and associated diorite listed here were identified by Souther at Tulsequah some 72kilometres to the northwest. Souther suggests ultramafic rocks there are localized along major faults. Similar intrusions occur along the recently identified Metla Creek Fault.

Souther also mapped Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Sloko Group stocks, sills and dykes of quartz monzonites, diorites and granodiorite, present in the Metla Property and elsewhere in the Tulsequah area.

Exploration 2015. Objectives.
1)Locate a new flat deltaic zone 1500 feet long that could be manually graded to allow Shorts Sky Van to fly in light drilling equipment.
2)Ground truth the above potential landing zone
3)Re-evaluation assessment of Metla deposit Model, assisted by BCMEM geologists.

Field work was conducted as follows.

1) 13th August 2015. Re-evaluation of flood plains proximal to the Main Metal deposit as a natural landing strip for Sky Van type aircraft, Photos #1,2,3.
2) 2) 26th August 2015 .Re-valuation of Metla Model deposit, with Mitch Mihalynuk and 2 summer students of BCMEM, Photos # 4,5,6,7 &8.

New Natural Sand Bar Aircraft Landing Site

Photo#1: Existing airstrip near Sutlahini River, 20 km northwest of Metla Property, is considered short, rough and dangerous for loaded aircraft, and reported to have adverse winds in afternoons.

Photo#2: 2015 Areal shot of 1500 foot sand bar as proposed landing site for Shorts Sky Van aircraft, 7 km southwest of Metla Main zone.

Photo#3. 2015 Ground checking 1500 foot sand bar as proposed landing site for Shorts Sky Van aircraft, 7 km southwest of Metla Main zone

One of the main problems with the Metla Property, (also the Thorn Property), is access. No roads lead to these properties. Therefore early stage exploration requires aircraft support, especially for drilling operations. The favoured aircraft is the Shorts Sky van.

Brixton Metals Corporation has a 1500 foot strip on the Sutlahini River, more the 20 km from the Metla Property. The BC Mines Inspector's office in Smithers BC has indicated they will not issue a permit for an aircraft strip close to Metla.

Therefore in 2013, the author examined a potential natural aircraft landing sand bar south of Trapper Lake, Figure 1. Now designated the "old proposed airstrip", it was found on 13th August 2015 to have undergone two periods of creek flooding between 2013 and 2015.

Consequently, on the same day, 13th August 2015, a new natural sand bar for a landing strip was searched for, and then ground proofed. This is located at GPS Location 08V 0637252 E/6670102 N. It was measured out at 517 metres (1500 feet) and at least 2 metres above existing creeks. The potential

aircraft landing area is at least 25 metres wide. It can be marked out in a south-southwest direction, Figure 2. Existing brush on the site suggests flooding has not taken place for at least 20 years.

Brush primarily consists of soap leaf willow. Other plants consist of Jacobs Ladder, Lupines, and Indian Paint Brush.

It is estimated 80 man days would be necessary to manually cut down brush and clear, as well as moving boulders of the landing area, and filling in ancient creek flood channels.

Requirements to manually improve the landing path would require 4 men, and the following tools

- 2 wheel barrows
- 1 chain come-along
- 4 Picks. (Pulaski type Preferred)
- 4 Buckets
- 4 wracks
- 4 steel shovels
- 2 Chain saws, and supporting equipment such as oil and fuel
- 2 Bush saws

Total cost to mobilize/demobilize 4 man work crew ex-Atlin BC, and work program of 20 day is estimated at $30,000.00

Property Geology-Metla, After J.M. Dawson, 2013 Model.
The Property is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group intruded to the west, by a large body of quartz diorite of the Coast Crystalline Complex. Several smaller plugs of Cretaceous granitic rocks intrude both the Stuhini package and Coast Range quartz diorite. The main area of interest is centered on a northwesterly trending, linear (fault controlled?) zone of various small intrusive plugs and at least 6 areas of diatreme breccia covering an area of about 800 meters by 2 km long (and open to the southeast under shallow moraine and the retreating glacier).

The best description of the detailed geology is by Mawer (1990) who states:
"On the Property, northwest trending, easterly dipping massive andesite flows are underlain by an interbedded series of pyritic argillite, black chert, marly sediments, black impure limestone, white chert and siliceous tuff. The sediments are intruded by small plutons, sills and dikes ranging in composition from gabbro to diorite to dacite and porphyritic dacite (later referred to as the Metla Creek Intrusive Complex).

All of the foregoing rocks, andesite, sediments and intrusives are intruded or cut by six zones of hydrothermal breccias, (i.e. Zones A,B,C,D,E,&F) that are aligned in a northwesterly zone which is up to 800 meters wide and 2000 meters long. The hydrothermal breccia consists of an iron to manganese-

rich, pyritic carbonate and rock flour matrix supporting clasts of volcanics, sediments and rarely sulfides. Gold bearing sulfide mineralization occurs in outcrops and floats boulders as massive sulfide rock, wispy bands, breccias or fractured matrix. The location of the sulfide appears to be mainly adjacent or peripheral to the main hydrothermal breccia zones.

Mineralization-Metla, after J.M Dawson.
The mineralization consists of coarse granular to fine crystalline pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, hematite, boulangerite, bournonite, tetrahedrite, stibnite and gold (which occurs as free gold or electrum in or adjacent to the sulfides).

Sampling of outcrop, trenches and mineralized float indicates interesting gold values over the length of the breccia zones, (i.e Zone C:50cm chip samples range up to 9.26 g/t Au; 87.2 g/t Ag; 4.14 % Cu; 3.3% Pb; 9.83% Zn).

Exceptional gold values occur in a cluster of boulder float near 9N, 5E (Cominco 1990 grid) where sampling of 18 sulfide boulders gave an arithmetic average of 21.3 g/t Au. The best trench was trench 4 in the North Zone which averaged 4.6 g/t Au over 9 meters. All of the mineralization has variable contents of Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu and of note is a small outcrop at 7N, 50E containing a 0.30 m. band of niccolite and gersdorfite which assayed 9% Ni."

The setting of the mineralization at the Metla Property has many similarities to known properties with an association to diatremes, e.g. Cripple Creek, (USA), Montana Tunnels, (USA) Kelian, (Indonesia), Rosa Montana, (Romania), and especially Peñasquito, and Promontorio in Mexico.

Figures 3 and 4 depict hypothetical cross sections of Metla Main Zone, after J.M.Dawson.

Discussion. Metla Deposit Model by Clive Aspinall, 2015
As indicated above central Metla creek valley is dominated argillaceous and associated rocks. These act as a wedge between the Stikine Terrane to the northeast and Coastal Plutonic rocks to the southeast. These argillaceous rocks form a narrow slice of Stikine Assemblage rocks.

These associated rocks host six hydrothermal breccia plugs, (Zones A,B,C,D, E &F). Figure 5.

These six hydrothermal breccia plugs are adjacent to Metla Creek, which has been considered a reflection of fault zone by the author since 2003, Figure 5.

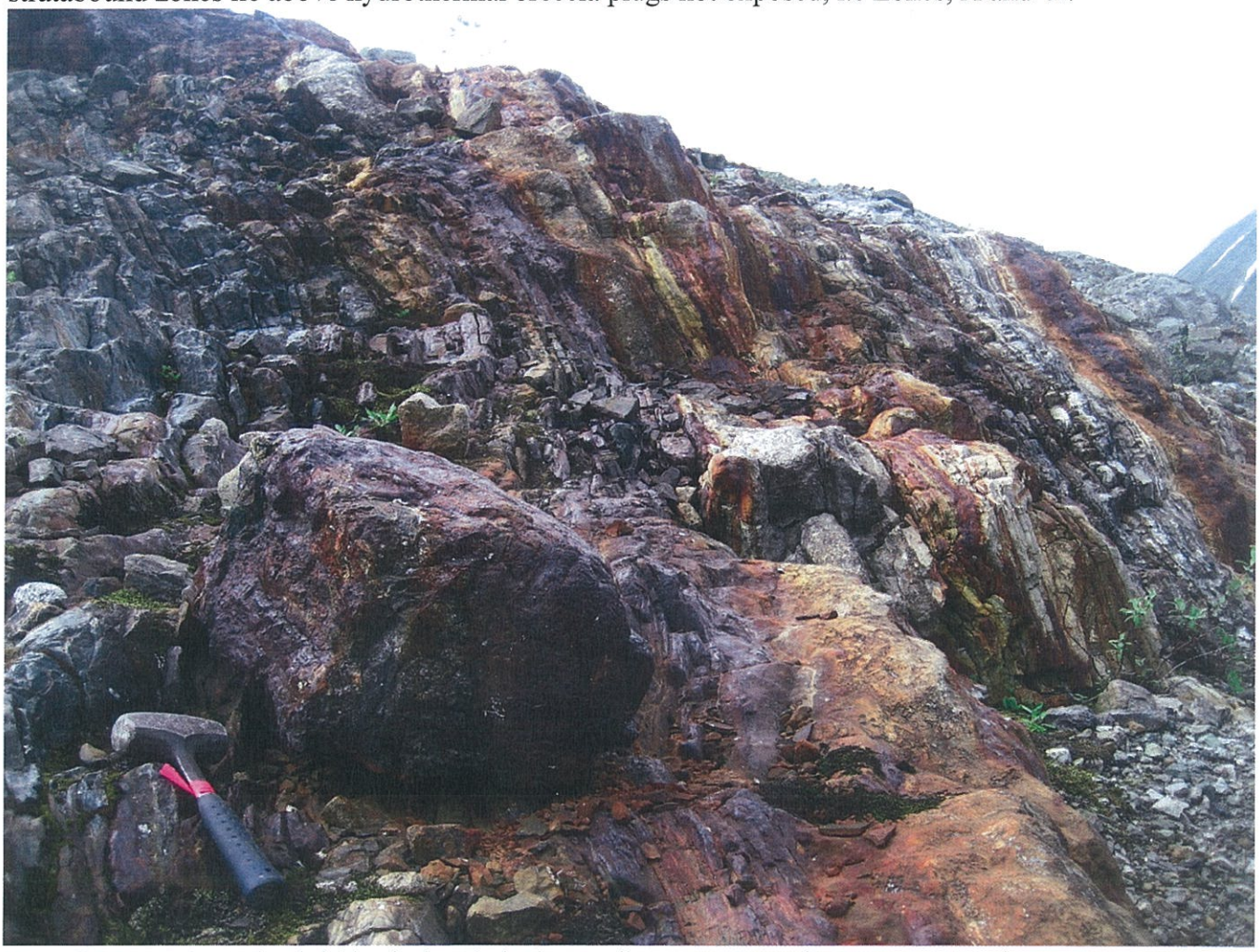
Sampling to date has indicated mineralization, (Py-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) occurs in most cases in contact with, or adjacent to the breccia diatremes, (Zone C, D, E, F), or as stratabound within the banded cherts and black argillites(Zones, A, B). Minor stratabound lenses of mineralization occur in black argillites adjacent to Zone D. Mineralization in Zone A predominantly occurs as massive sulphide boulders, with no significant insitu mineralization except lenses of pyrite.

Photo #4: Massive sulphide lens, highly silicified as a block adjacent, in contact with Zone C Hydrothermal Breccia; **50cm chip samples range up to 9.26 g/t Au; 87.2 g/t Ag; 4.14 % Cu; 3.3% Pb; 9.83% Zn**

Photo#5; Close up of Hydrothermal Breccia, showing argillite brecciate blocks within carbonated breccia host

In all cases, mineralization within all 6 Zones, are dominated by lenses or disseminated pyrite. Pyrite is especially dominant within the breccia zones.

Where mineralization is seen as stratabound within the black argillites, is now assumed these stratabound zones lie above hydrothermal breccia plugs not exposed, i.e Zones, A and B.



Photo#6 Strata bound sulphides in banded Chert, adjacent to Breccia Zone A: 1.5 g/t Au over 1 metre

Photo#7 Strata bound Pyrite, Zone B, 986 ppb Au/2.0 m

Photo#8: BCMEM Geologist Mitch Mihalynuk collects samples of black argillite adjacent to Zone D, for micro fossil Identification.

During 26th August, 2015 questions discussed on site at Zone D included the following:

- The Black Argillite is well laminated and well bedded, yet highly deformed. Could therefore the breccia plugs, and lenses of mineralization, have been deposited into a wet sediment?
- Could the deformed black argillites and zones of brecciation represent a turbidite?
- Could mineralization at Metla be part of a Volcanic Massive Sulphide Deposit?

It is the opinion of the author that none of the above questions are valid with respect to Metla mineralization.

The closest mineral property to Metla property is the Thorn Property titled to Brixton Metals Corporation, located 20 kilometers to the Northwest.

Posescu, and Thompson, P.Geo.,[6]write:

The Talisker and Glenfiddich zones are interpreted as high sulphidation veins. High and Intermediate sulphidation systems are generally formed at a depth of 0.5 – 1.5 km and hosted by volcanic domes, diatreme, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

The high and intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems display textures from replacement to massive sulphides, breccia and veins. Most common minerals present in these systems are enargite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, tennanite, sphalerite and pyrite.

The next closest mineral deposit is the now closed Golden Bear precious metal mine, some 25 Kilometres to the southeast, is a vein type deposit with epithermal characteristics. Evidence suggests mineralizing solutions ascended the major fault zone at the mine between carbonate rocks and volcanic tuffs until a point, where then extensive tectonic brecciation took place[7].

This breccia zone is known as the Silicic Hanging Wall Breccia.

It is the opinion of the writer, the breccia at the Thorn and Golden Bear have similar characteristics, to the breccia diatremes at Metla and all three are fault related.

The Metla mineral deposit is located 60 km southeast of the Tulsequah Chief deposit, which is a volcanic massive sulphide model, featuring, copper, and lead, zinc, silver and gold. To quote JDS Energy & Mining Inc. 2013 Technical report of Tulsequah Chief:

The Tulsequah Chief deposit is dominantly underlain by rocks of the Devono-Mississippian to Permian-aged Mount Eaton group, which is a low metamorphic grade, island arc volcanic assemblage contained within the Stikine Terrane of northwest BC. These rocks are situated east of the Chief (Llewellyn) fault, and are predominately located north of the Taku River, and east of the Tulsequah River.

The mineral deposit consists of numerous stacked sulphide lenses developed within the basal stratigraphy or a rhyolite-rich sequence of volcanic flows and fragmental units. These felsic volcanics rest above a thick assemblage of mafic volcanics (primarily basalt, and basaltic andesite).

Above the assemblage of rhyolite volcanics, a mafic dominated sequence of basalt flows, breccias and sills, overlays the unit. Within the mine area, a thick diorite/gabbro sill, which is geochemically identical to the upper mafic volcanic units, intrudes the rhyolite above the sulphide deposits. Basaltic dykes recognized to be feeders to the thick sill, cut through the sequence. Late stage Sloko dykes of Tertiary age are associated with faults cutting all of the mine sequence rocks.

The Metla deposit is located 55 kilometers southeast of the New Polaris deposit.

---

[6]Posescu, Thompson, 2014
[7]Schroetor , 1986

That deposit is a gold silver copper antinomy mineralized mesothermal system hosted in Devonian (?) Package of the Stikine assemblage of the Stikine assemblage, and constitutes the basement of the Stikine Terrane. The deposits package s composed predominantly of basaltic to andesite augite-phyric volcanoclastics, associated intrusives, with lesser amounts of limestone, serpentinized ultra-mafics., and gabbro.

It is the opinion of the author, Tulsequah Chief and New Polaris has no similarity to the Metla deposit.

A review of the literature that includes mineralized breccia diatremes possibly similar to Metal includes the Kelian and Peñasquito deposits in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Zacatecas Mexico, respectively. To quote Andrew G. S. Davies.A.G.S[8], and others:

The Kelian deposit contained more than 240 t Au prior to mining. Precious metals occur with sulfide minerals as disseminations, in sheeted and conjugate veins and as breccia cement. There is a progression from pyrite-dominated (stage 1) to base metal sulfide-dominated (stages 2 and 3) to sulfosalt-dominated hydrothermal breccias and veins (stage 4). Overall, carbonate and base metal sulfide minerals are abundant, whereas quartz is comparatively minor. Free gold is most abundant in stages 3 and 4 but also occurs in stages 1 and 2. Native gold occurs principally as inclusions in pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz, bladed carbonate, and sulfosalts. Hydrothermal alteration assemblages are zoned about contacts, faults, breccias and veins, and consist of secondary quartz, iolite, pyrite, chlorite, and various carbonate minerals.

Mineralized hydrothermal breccias and veins formed during and after the waning stages of maar-diatreme-related volcanic activity. Subsurface phreatic explosions occurred around the margins of the diatreme breccia complex, focusing high-temperature fluid flow and generating several large, mineralized hydrothermal breccia bodies. Tectonic, phreatomagmatic, and hydraulic processes also contributed to hydrothermal brecciation. Explosive phreatic brecciation was followed by in situ hydraulic brecciation, and then by minor veining as the system returned to steady-state geothermal conditions.

During the Tertiary, maar volcanic activity was common place in Kalimantan is clearly visible on satellite imagery. Not so in North-west British Columbia, where the Metla diatremes are polymetallic with precious metals, and not predominant gold as at Kelian.

It's the opinion of the author; there is no similarity between Metla and Kalian deposits.

The Peñasquito diatremes in Zacatecas Mexico clearly does have similarities to Metla diatremes however. Broadly speaking the Peñasquito model, as described by Belanger, 2010, and others[9]
Is quoted below

---

[8]Andrew G. S. Davies, David R. Cooke, J. Bruce Gemmell, Theo van Leeuwen, Pat Cesare, and Greg Hartshorne, and others

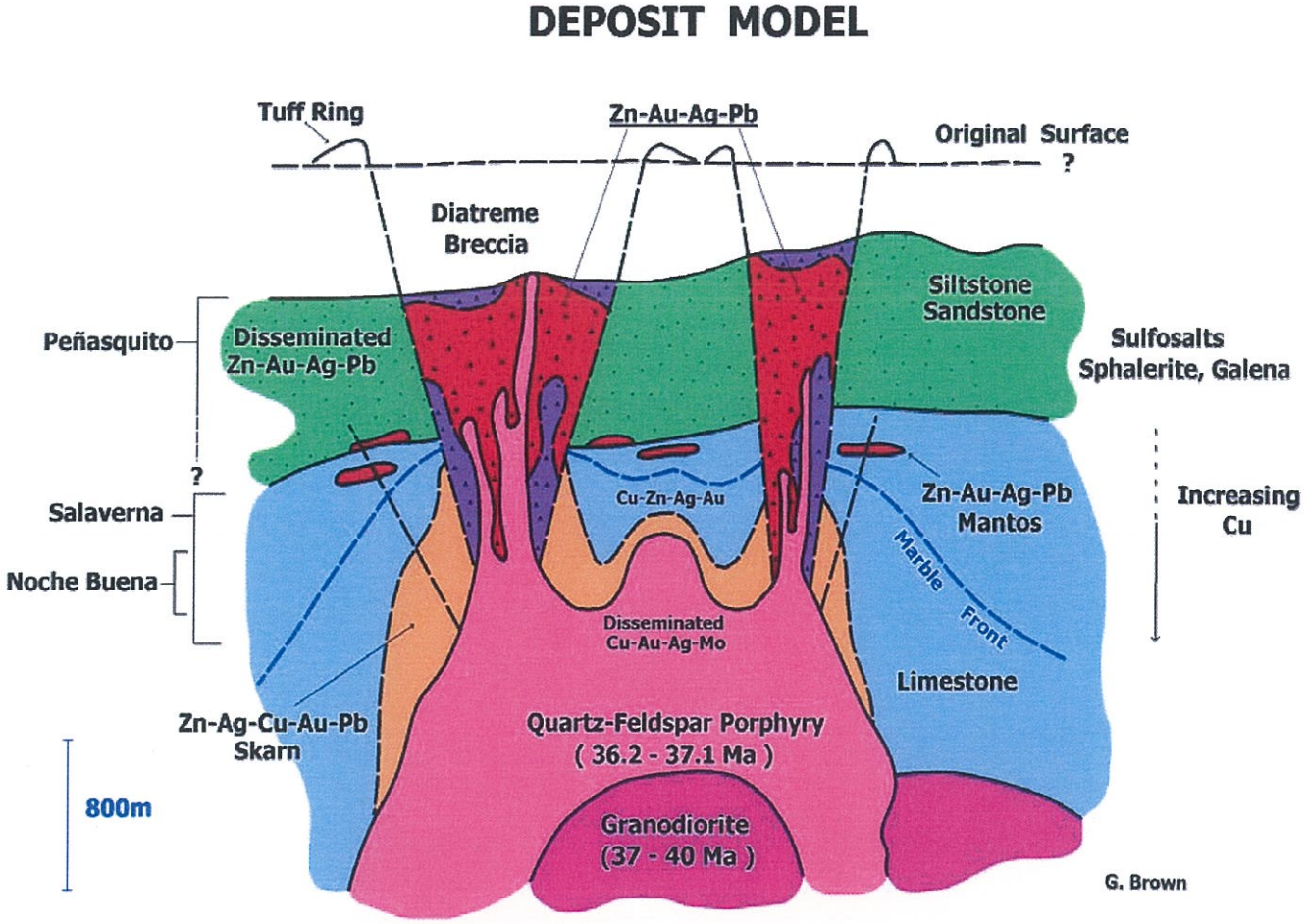
[9]Balanger M, and others, 2010

Deposits typically consist of mineralized, funnel-shaped, pipe-like, discordant breccia Bodies and sheeted fracture zones. Mineralization is hosted by a variety of breccia types, including magmatic-hydrothermal, phreatomagmatic, hydraulic and collapse varieties. Breccia cement consists dominantly of quartz, carbonate (calcite, ankerite, siderite), with specularite and tourmaline at some deposits. Mineralization characteristically has a low sulphide content (<5 volume %), and contains pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite, with minor molybdenite, bismuthinite, telluro-bismuthite and tetrahedrite, which occur either in the matrix or in rock fragments. Mineralization is typically silver-rich (Au:Ag = 1:10), with associated Pb, Zn, Cu ± Mo, Mn, Bi, Te, W), and a lateral (concentric) metal zoning is present at some

Belanger and others, describe the Peñasquito as a breccia pipe deposit to
Include, as quote:

- *Deposit location controlled by fault complexes;*
- *Presence of two mineralized, funnel-shaped, pipe-like, discordant breccia bodies and sheeted fracture zones at Peñasco and Brecha Azul;*
- *Mineralization hosted by a variety of breccia types within the diatremes;*
- *Concentric metal zoning;*
- *Large halo of sericite–pyrite–quartz–calcite alteration.*

The only original outcrop at Peñasquito was a small knoll of poorly mineralized breccia. This outcrop proved to be the uppermost expression of a very large system dominated by two breccia pipes. These pipes grade downward into areas of disseminated Zn-Au-Ag-Pb mineralization, mantos of more massive Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization, stock-work sulfide concentrations, Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au skarns and ultimately at 1100 meters depth, a conventional calc-alkaline, copper-molybdenum porphyry system.



It the opinion of the author, that the Metla property is primarily a Peñasquito Model, As already discussed by J.M Dawson in 2013.

The author also notes with similarities to the Thorn and Golden Bear deposits.

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security.
Given current down turn in the mineral exploration industry, the difficulty of seeking finance, and he fact that the Metla property has been well sampled by Cominco in late 1980's and early 1990's, and by Aspinall and others since 2003 to 2013, no additional sampling was done in 2015

However, observation samples, and age dating and micro fossil samples collected from black argillites by BC Government geologist Mitch Mihalynuk and taken to Victoria, with others sent to Ottawa. This data was not available at time of writing this report.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates
The Metla Property is not at mineral reserve estimate stage.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
No metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the project.

Other Relevant Data
In 1991, Galico Resources Ltd. optioned the Metla property from Cominco Ltd. From a base camp at Trapper Lake, Galico completed a regional airborne geophysical survey, a petrographic survey and 10 short and incomplete diamond drill holes totalling1, 075.0m. [10]

Between 1991 to 2012 this core was stored on the shores of Trapper Lake, where over time the core boxes began to decay and disintegrate, with some core loss.

At the end of 2012, in a reclamation effort to tidy up the old Trapper Lake storage site, and to save the 1991 Metla core the writer arranged for all the core be flown back to Atlin and stored on his lease at the Atlin Airport, in Atlin, BC.

During the 2013 season the writer supervised the re-boxing, re-marking and re-storage of all 1991 Metla core. This old core boxes were then hauled to Atlin dump site and burned.

Adjacent Properties
The most important, (and now depleted gold deposit within the area) is the Golden Bear Mine. This former mine is located 25 air kilometers southeast of the Metla Property. Golden Bear Mine deposit, now exploited, is associated with Permian limestone and rocks of Triassic and Pre-Triassic age greenstone.

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[10] Blackwell, 1991; Dvorak, 1991.

Reported former reserves were 300,830 tonnes grading 16.37 g/t Au from open cast operations and underground reserves were 296, 235 tonnes grading 20.94 g/t Au[11]. New ore reserves found subsequent to 1994 were 94,522 ounces gold, were mined out and depleted by 2000[12].

The Thorn gold-silver-copper property 20 kilometers to the northwest of Metla has been a focus of exploration activity between 2002-2013. Thorn is a gold-silver-lead-zinc and copper prospect. The Thorn and Metla properties are located proximal to inferred Late Cretaceous Windy Table volcano plutonic complexes and both have similar suites of mineralization. The Metla property is speculated by this writer to have a similar geological environment to the Thorn and Golden Bear properties.

Other mineral deposits in the region are:

1. Tulsequah Chief
2. New Polaris Taku
3. The Big Bull
4. Sheslay Copper Project

Interpretation and Conclusions
It the opinion of the author, that the Metla property is primarily a Peñasquito Model, as already discussed by J.M Dawson in 2013.

The author also notes similarities to the Thorn and Golden Bear deposits.

Recommendations
Given the difficulty in finding Exploration financing since 2010, it is recommended that 2016 assessment be confined to prospecting for continuation of black argillites, banded cherts and Metla Creek Fault, on mineral claims Tenures 832466 and 840658, Figure 2.

Table 2. Proposed Budget 2016

2016 Budget Prospecting on Tenures 832466 and 840658				
Activity	Time	cost/day	Support	$$$$$$
Geologist	10 days	$1500/day		15,000.00
Mob/De-Mob			Helicopter	5,000.00
Food/accom		$100		1,000.00
Report	10 days	$500		5,000.00
Total				26,000.00

[11] Blackwell, J.D., 1991
[12] Canadian Mines Handbook, 2001-02

Events # 5567670, 5568009
Metla Property.
Date: 24 October 2015

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc, P. Eng.
Geologist

24th October 2015

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Minfile 003 104 K

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Appendices A

Figures

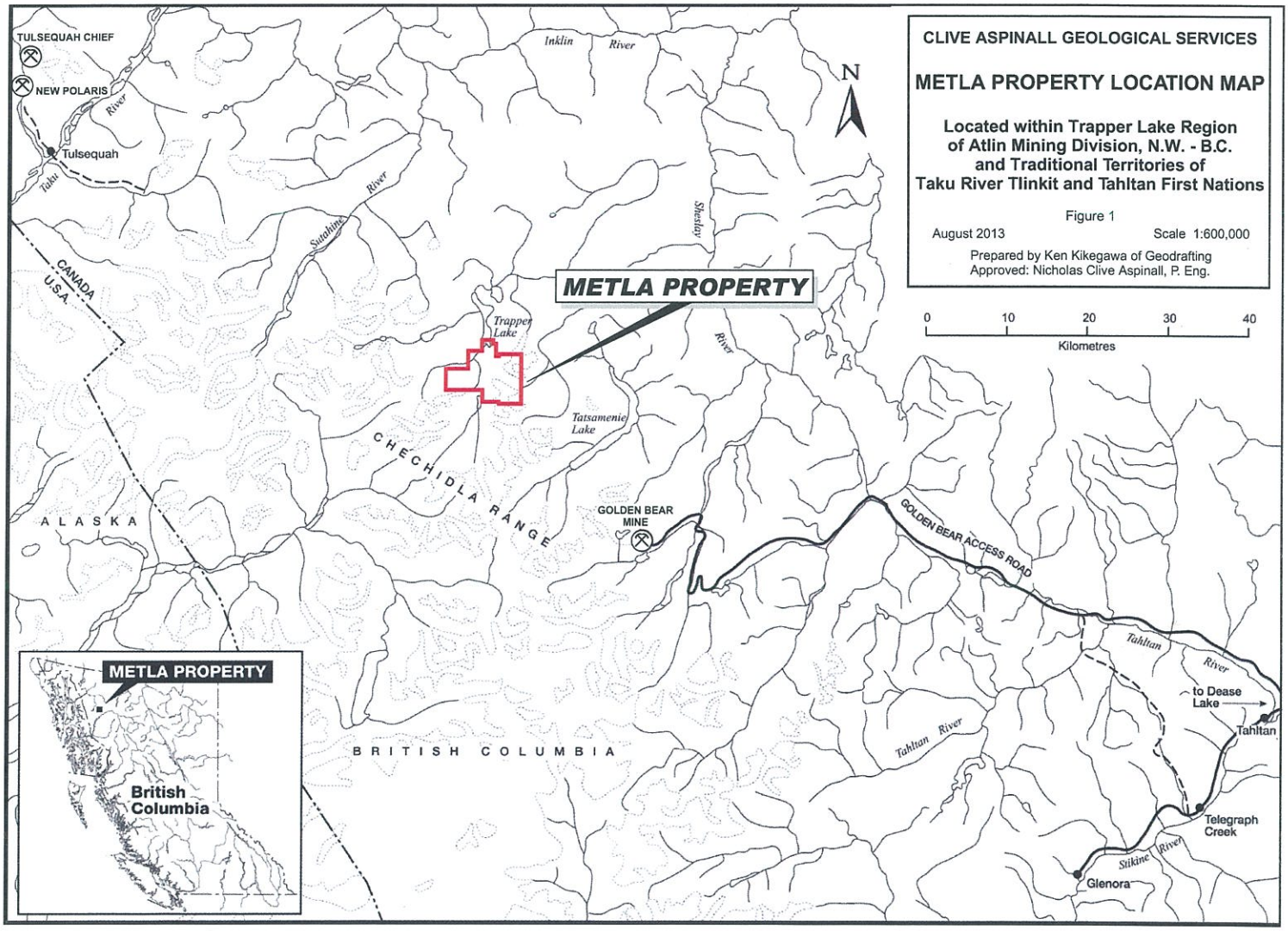
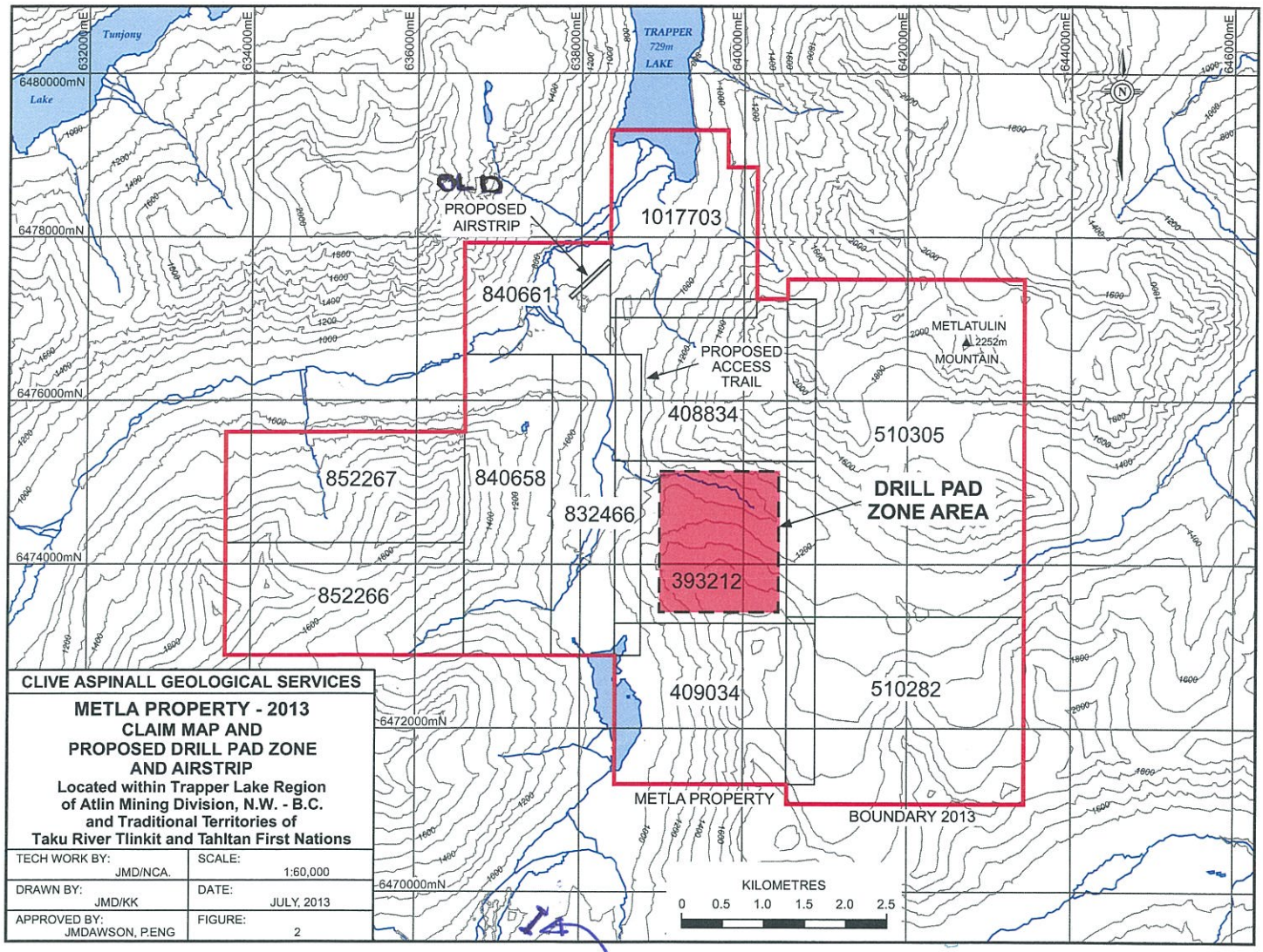

CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
METLA PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Located within Trapper Lake Region
of Atlin Mining Division, N.W. - B.C.
and Traditional Territories of
Taku River Tlinkit and Tahltan First Nations
Figure 1
August 2013
Scale 1:600,000
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.
0 10 20 30 40
Kilometres
N
METLA PROPERTY
TULSEQUAH CHIEF
NEW POLARIS
Tulsequah
Inklin River
Taku River
Sutahine River
Shesley
CANADA
U.S.A.
Trapper Lake
Tatsamenie Lake
CHECHIDLA RANGE
ALASKA
GOLDEN BEAR MINE
GOLDEN BEAR ACCESS ROAD
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Tahltan River
to Dease Lake
Tahltan
Telegraph Creek
Stikine River
Glenora
METLA PROPERTY
British Columbia

Figure 1



CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

METLA PROPERTY - 2013
CLAIM MAP AND
PROPOSED DRILL PAD ZONE
AND AIRSTRIP
Located within Trapper Lake Region
of Atlin Mining Division, N.W. - B.C.
and Traditional Territories of
Taku River Tlinkit and Tahltan First Nations

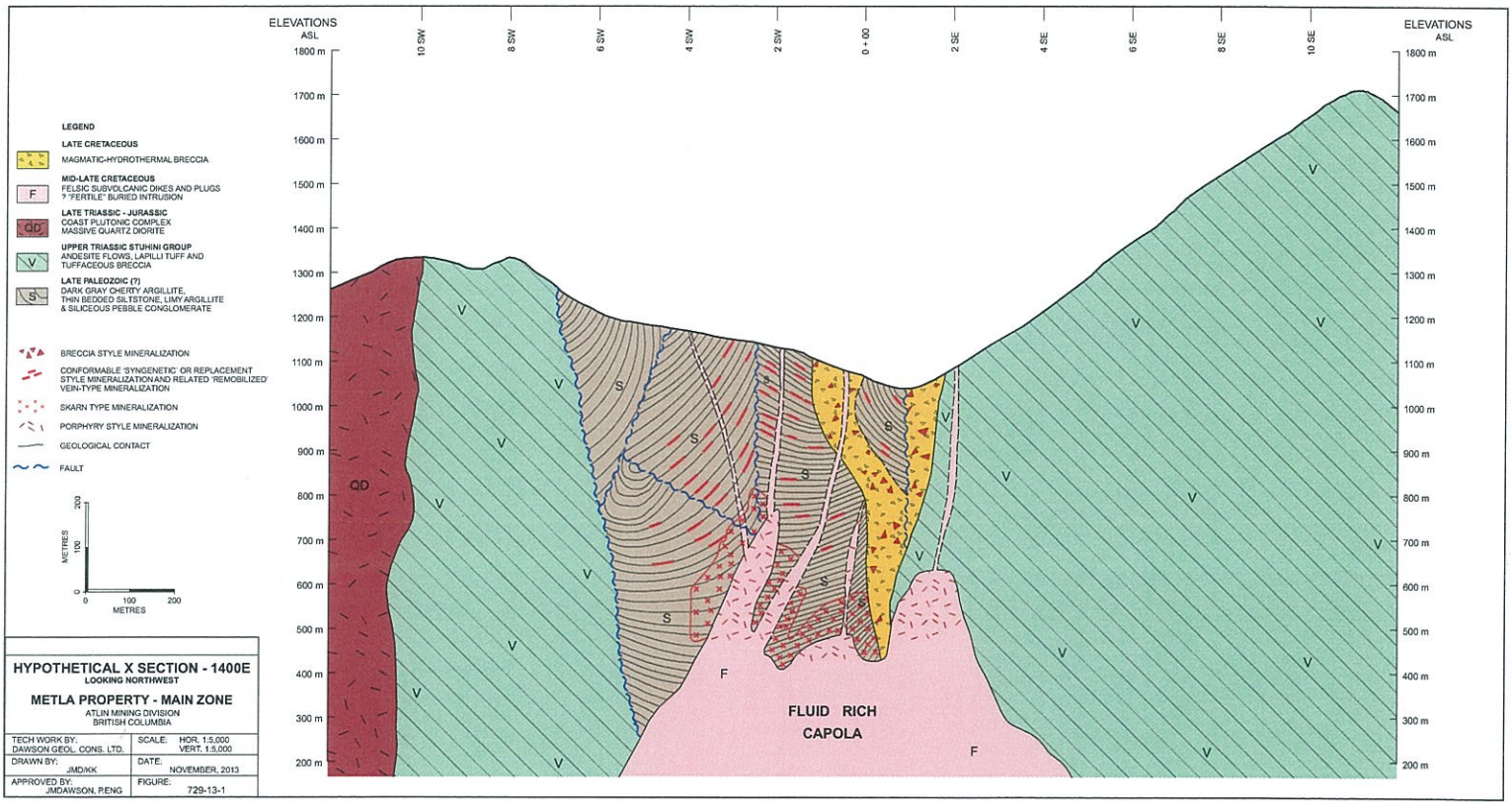
TECH WORK BY: JMD/NCA.	SCALE: 1:60,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/KK	DATE: JULY, 2013
APPROVED BY: JMDAWSON, P.ENG	FIGURE: 2

14 New Proposed Natural Sand bar Aircraft landing Site

Figure 2

NOTE:

TENURE 1017703 FORFEITED 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015


LEGEND
LATE CRETACEOUS
MAGMATIC-HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA
MID-LATE CRETACEOUS
FELSIC SUBVOLCANIC DIKES AND PLUGS
? "FERTILE" BURIED INTRUSION
LATE TRIASSIC - JURASSIC
COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
MASSIVE QUARTZ DIORITE
UPPER TRIASSIC STUHINI GROUP
ANDESITE FLOWS, LAPILLI TUFF AND
TUFFACEOUS BRECCIA
LATE PALEOZOIC (?)
DARK GRAY CHERTY ARGILLITE,
THIN BEDDED SILTSTONE, LIMY ARGILLITE
& SILICEOUS PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
BRECCIA STYLE MINERALIZATION
CONFORMABLE 'SYNGENETIC' OR REPLACEMENT
STYLE MINERALIZATION AND RELATED 'REMOBILIZED'
VEIN-TYPE MINERALIZATION
SKARN TYPE MINERALIZATION
PORPHYRY STYLE MINERALIZATION
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT
METRES
0
100
200
METRES
HYPOTHETICAL X SECTION - 1400E
LOOKING NORTHWEST
METLA PROPERTY - MAIN ZONE
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.
SCALE: HOR. 1:5,000
VERT. 1:5,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/KK
DATE: NOVEMBER, 2013
APPROVED BY: JMDAWSON, P.ENG
FIGURE: 729-13-1
ELEVATIONS
ASL
1800 m
1700 m
1600 m
1500 m
1400 m
1300 m
1200 m
1100 m
1000 m
900 m
800 m
700 m
600 m
500 m
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300 m
200 m
10 SW
8 SW
6 SW
4 SW
2 SW
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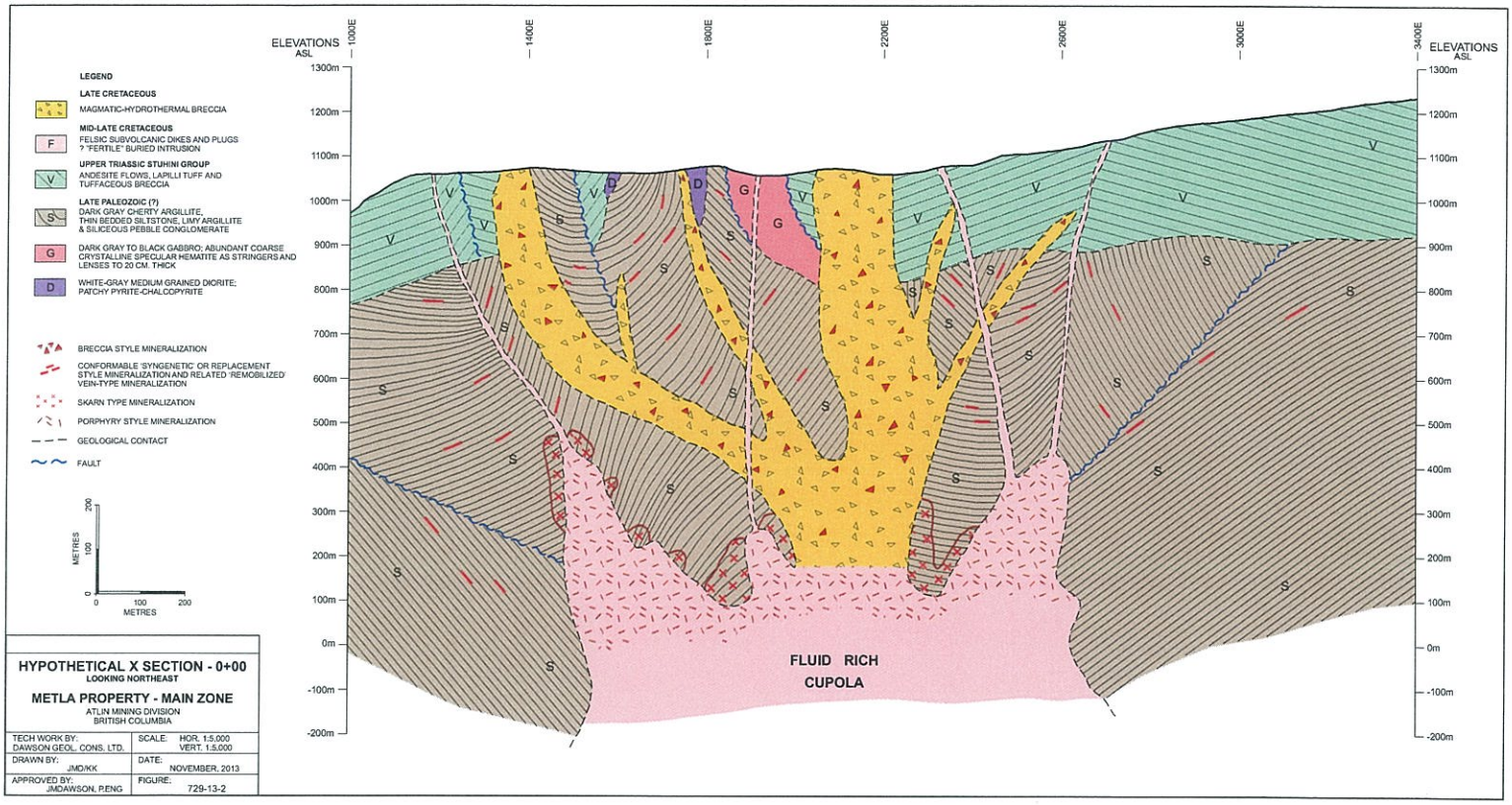
6 SE
8 SE
10 SE
QD
V
S
F
FLUID RICH
CAPOLA

Figure 3


LEGEND
LATE CRETACEOUS
MAGMATIC-HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA
MID-LATE CRETACEOUS
FELSIC SUBVOLCANIC DIKES AND PLUGS
? "FERTILE" BURIED INTRUSION
UPPER TRIASSIC STUHINI GROUP
ANDESITE FLOWS, LAPILLI TUFF AND TUFFACEOUS BRECCIA
LATE PALEOZOIC (?)
DARK GRAY CHERTY ARGILLITE, THIN BEDDED SILTSTONE, LIMY ARGILLITE & SILICEOUS PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
DARK GRAY TO BLACK GABBRO; ABUNDANT COARSE CRYSTALLINE SPECULAR HEMATITE AS STRINGERS AND LENSES TO 20 CM. THICK
WHITE-GRAY MEDIUM GRAINED DIORITE; PATCHY PYRITE-CHALCOPYRITE
BRECCIA STYLE MINERALIZATION
CONFORMABLE 'SYNGENETIC' OR REPLACEMENT STYLE MINERALIZATION AND RELATED 'REMOBILIZED' VEIN-TYPE MINERALIZATION
SKARN TYPE MINERALIZATION
PORPHYRY STYLE MINERALIZATION
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT
METRES
0
100
200
ELEVATIONS ASL
1000E
1400E
1800E
2200E
2600E
3000E
3400E
1300m
1200m
1100m
1000m
900m
800m
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600m
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400m
300m
200m
100m
0m
-100m
-200m
FLUID RICH CUPOLA
HYPOTHETICAL X SECTION - 0+00
LOOKING NORTHEAST
METLA PROPERTY - MAIN ZONE
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.
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APPROVED BY: JMDAWSON, P.ENG
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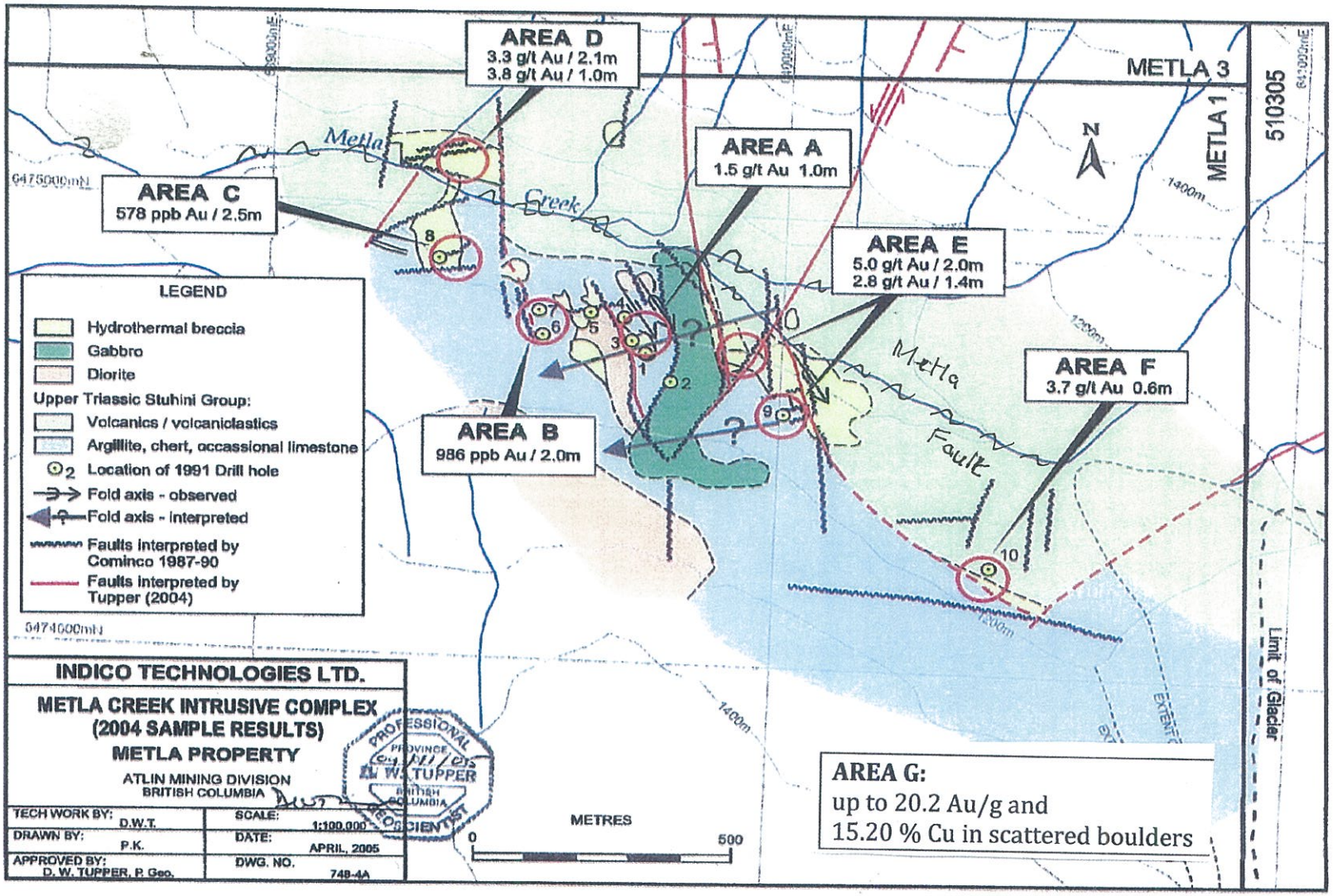
Figure 4



~~~ Metla fault

Figure 5
~~~

Appendices B

Table 3. Cost Statement-Metla Property 2015

Cost Metla 2015 Exploration, Events 5567670, 5568009				
	Personnel	Cost/Day		$$
13th August	Geologist	$1,500.00	$1,500	
Helicopter		$3,069.76	$3,069.76	
Vehicle		$100.00	$100.00	
Report	X2	$1,000.00	$2,000.00	
Sub-total			$6,669.76	6,669.76
26th August	Geologist	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	
Helicopter/split		$1,117.00	$1,117.00	
Vehicle		$100.00	$100.00	
Report		$100.00	$100.00	
			$2,817.00	2,817.00
Total				**$9,486.76**

Appendices C

Qualifications of Author

I, **N. Clive ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, and the City of Whitehorse Y.T do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with private offices within the above community and City
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B. Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 47 years since graduation, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, and USA; in Canada in Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory.
- I hold 50% interest in the Metla property; my partner J.M Dawson holds 50% interest.
- I am the author of assessment report titled:
  Events # 5567670, 5568009 Metla Property.
  Re-Evaluation Assessment of Metla Model with On-Site observations in Co-operation with BCMEM Geologists. New Fixed Wing Aircraft Access Location Identified. Latitude 58□ 23' 27.7" N. Longitude 132□ 40' 4.2" W. Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104K/07 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Signed and sealed in Whitehorse, YT, 24th October 2015

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
N. C. ASPINALL

N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc, P.Eng.
Geologist