

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

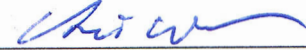
Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$9765

AUTHOR(S): Chris Warren

SIGNATURE(S):



NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5567089

PROPERTY NAME: Keays

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1026112

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 93K030

MINING DIVISION: Liard Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 094K/11

LATITUDE: 58 ° 33 ' 20 " LONGITUDE: 128 ° 27 ' 28 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John Bot

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO Box 4373 Quesnel BC V2J 3J4

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

1) _____

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

sedimentary sequence belonging to the Precambrian Aida formation

southwest-dipping dark-gray shale, and buff- to orange-weathering dolomite.

northeast-trending diabase dykes that range in width from a few meters to approximately 100 meters

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 3535,24696,25878,26997,31179

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	_____	_____	_____
Photo interpretation	_____	_____	_____
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	_____	_____	_____
Electromagnetic	_____	_____	_____
Induced Polarization	_____	_____	_____
Radiometric	_____	_____	_____
Seismic	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Airborne	_____	_____	_____
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	_____	_____	_____
Silt	_____	_____	_____
Rock	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	_____	_____	_____
Non-core	_____	_____	_____
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	_____	_____	_____
Petrographic	_____	_____	_____
Mineralographic	_____	_____	_____
Metallurgic	_____	_____	_____
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	2.5 square km	1026112	6000
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	_____	_____	_____
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Legal surveys (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	3.5 km	102112	2000
Trench (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Underground dev. (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL COST:			8000

Prospecting
ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE
Keays PROPERTY
Liard Mining Division
NTS 094K/11
Latitude: 58°33' N
Longitude: 128° 27' W

ON BEHALF OF
JOHN BOT
Box4373.
Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 3J4
REPORT BY

Chris Warren
CJL Enterprises Ltd.
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Introduction

During the 2015 field season, a two man crew was dispatched from Smithers, B.C. to the Keays mineral property located east of Fort St. John, B.C. The crew camped out near the property and accessed the claims via an overgrown trail along the Yedhe creek - Cariboo Creek valley. The claims are located in moderate to very steep mountainous terrain with a large percent of the property covered in rock talus and glacial debris.

The focus of the program was the Bonanza Creek drainage within Eagle 1 and Eagle 2 claims (1026111 and 1026112 respectively). The steeply incised creek draw plays host to numerous veins, including the Bob, Rusty, Mike-Eagle and eighteen other structures mapped as barren veins. The exploration crew were tasked with investigating any signs of a possible fault that makes up the Bonanza Creek basin, locating old workings and investigating barren veins along drainage in hopes that landslides had uncovered mineralized sections or vein extensions.

No mineralization was located in place, but barren quartz veins and mafic dyke swarms were surveyed including some old working near the valley floor. The program outlined a possible fault along Bonanza Creek and recommends that future programs investigate the steep hillsides along the northern and southern flanks of this tributary.

Claim Ownership and Description

Client Owner Number 102844 Mr. John Bot

Title Number	Claim Name	Good to Date	Area (ha)	Owner
1026112	EAGLE 2	12-May-17	84.4242	102844 (100%)
1026111	EAGLE 1	12-May-17	202.6584	102844 (100%)
1030419		12-May-17	67.5366	102844 (100%)
1034440		12-May-17	16.8971	102844 (100%)
1034443		12-May-17	16.8951	102844 (100%)
1034445		12-May-17	33.7924	102844 (100%)
1034447		12-May-17	33.7923	102844 (100%)
1034459		12-May-17	101.3432	102844 (100%)
1034472		12-May-17	152.0828	102844 (100%)
1034473		12-May-17	16.8992	102844 (100%)
1034497		12-May-17	33.7845	102844 (100%)
1034498		12-May-17	50.6795	102844 (100%)
1034576		12-May-17	16.9131	102844 (100%)
1034578	MAGNUM CORE	12-May-17	33.8165	102844 (100%)
1034583		12-May-17	33.8243	102844 (100%)
1034585		12-May-17	118.3662	102844 (100%)
1037753	MINERS LINK	12-May-17	169.0296	102844 (100%)

Accessibility, Climate, and Physiography

The Key Property is located approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC. Ft. Nelson is the major supply center for the region. Access is by helicopter from Fort Nelson, although from time to time, there may be helicopter service from camps closer to Muncho Lake. Alternative access to the claims area is possible by an old road. The dirt road extends eighteen kilometers south from the intersection of the Alaska Highway and the Toad River, then twenty-one kilometers southeast along Yedhe Creek and a south-trending tributary, locally called Caribou Creek, to the Property.

The Yedhe/Caribou Creek portion of the track, and a 4,000 x 100-foot (1,200 x 30-meter) gravel airstrip, were constructed in the late 1960s to service underground development on the Property. The airstrip was constructed along Yedhe Creek, approximately five kilometers from where the creek flows into the Toad River, and 15 kilometers northwest of the Property. The airstrip would have to be rehabilitated prior to use. As the road is subject to periodic washouts and has been bermed by the government in order to restrict access for hunters and casual visitors, presently the road is passable only on foot or by ATV.

The claims are on moderate to very steep mountainous terrain with elevations ranging from 1,370 and 2,380 meters. Claims are above the tree-line where vegetation is restricted to shrubs and grasses, or is nonexistent. Rock talus broken from surrounding cliffs generally covers sloping ground.

Climate is variable, with higher elevations receiving precipitation almost daily during the summer. Winters are cold with approximately 60 centimeters of snow that stays from September to May. The above-ground work season is mid- or late-June to mid-September, while underground work can be conducted year round.

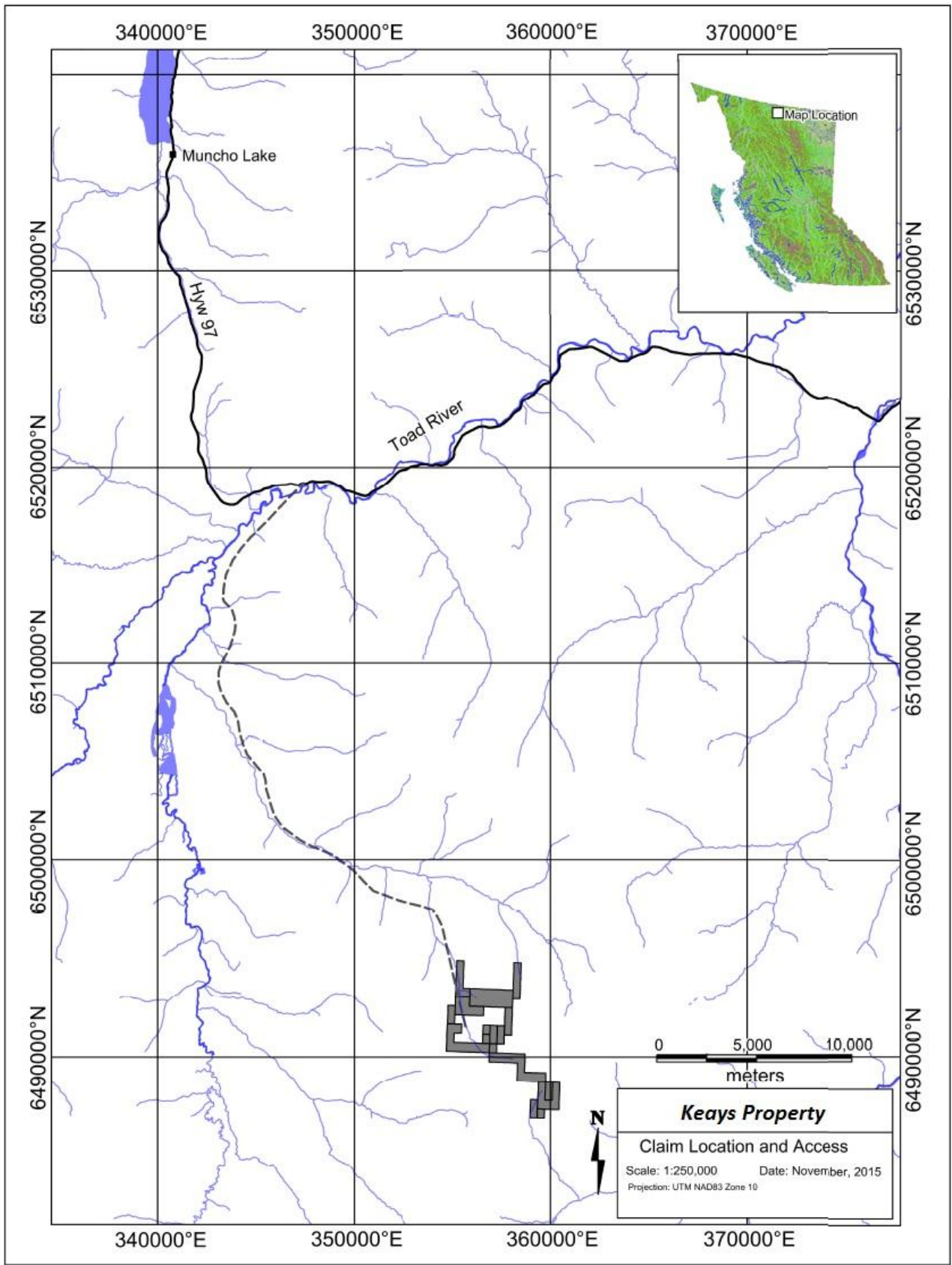


Figure 1: Claim Location

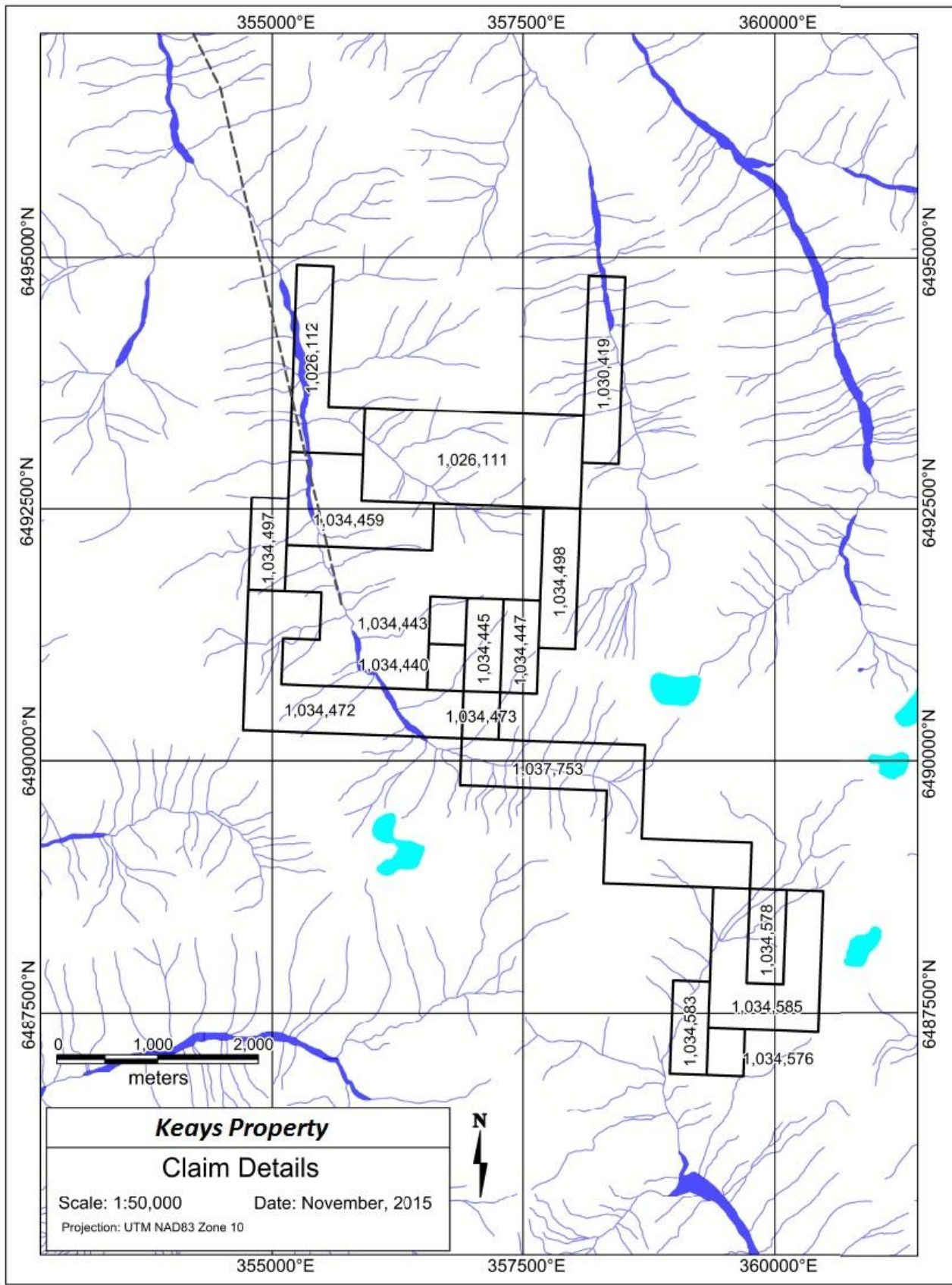


Figure 2: Claim Details

Regional Geology

The Property lies within the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in rugged topography. Excellent exposures exist above timberline, revealing flat to locally contorted sedimentary rock formations dislocated by extensive regional faulting.

Proterozoic argillites, quartzites, and limestones, which contain all the known copper deposits, have generally low dips, are intruded by diabase dikes of Proterozoic age, and are overlain by unmineralized Palaeozoic formations of Cambrian and later ages. Most of the known mineralized veins of the region have similar mineral composition and structural characteristics (Chapman, 1971).

Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Muskwa Assemblage (Wheeler et al, 1991) include the Tetsa, George, Henry Creek, Tuchodi, Aida, and Gataga formations described by Taylor et al, 1973. Quartz-carbonate veins, many of which contain chalcopyrite, occur mainly in the western half of the Precambrian with a more or less similar distribution to the diabase dikes. Dikes cut the veins and are themselves only weakly mineralized on fractures containing carbonates (principally calcite) and quartz.

The Muskwa Assemblage is cut by gabbroic dikes and overlain unconformably by Cambrian (Atan Group) and Ordovician (Kechika Group) rocks. These Ordovician and older rocks, termed pseudo-basement by Taylor, were intensely and repeatedly deformed during pre-Laramide periods of tectonism, and also later during the Laramide Orogeny, which occurred between 89 and 43 Ma. Laramide compression deformation created large asymmetrical northwest trending folds, thrust faults, and anticlinal structures which form the Muskwa Anticlinorium.

Uplift in the Rocky Mountains resulted principally from generally northeast southwest shortening and thrust faulting that penetrated basement rocks, bringing the basement and overriding younger strata to relatively high levels in the crust. The Laramide thrusts likely followed older zones of weakness. A fracture zone of normal faults, later than Laramide deformation, extends southward from Muncho Lake into the Toad River valley. The normal faults have a vertical displacement of up to 600 metres.

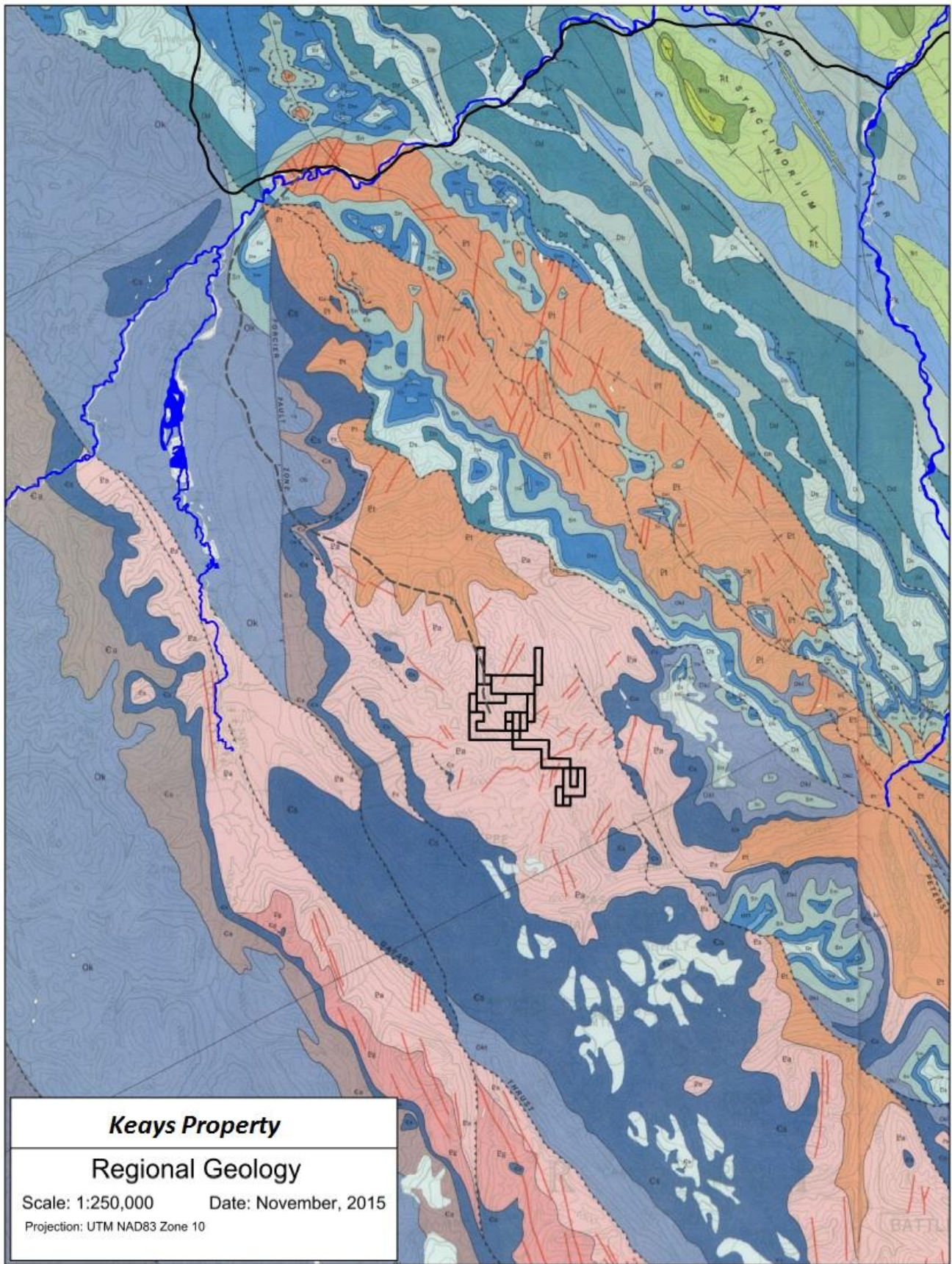


Figure 3: Regional Geology


TRIASSIC	
Tp	PARDONET FORMATION: dark grey limestone
Tlu	LUDINGTON FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, limestone, sandstone
Tl	LIARD FORMATION: calcareous sandstone
Tt	TOAD AND GRAYLING FORMATIONS: dark siltstone, calcareous shale, minor limestone; shale, fine-grained sandstone
PERMIAN	
Pt	FANTASQUE FORMATION: dark grey chert
PERMIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS	
Pk	KINDLE FORMATION: siltstone, calcareous shale; east of Stone Range locally includes Stoddart Formation, dark shale, siltstone, sandstone, minor limestone
CARBONIFEROUS LOWER CARBONIFEROUS (MISSISSIPPIAN)	
Mp	PROPHEI FORMATION: cherty limestone, chert, dolomite
CARBONIFEROUS AND DEVONIAN LOWER CARBONIFEROUS AND DEVONIAN	
Db	BESA RIVER FORMATION: dark pyritic siliceous shale
DEVONIAN	
Dd	DUNEDIN FORMATION: dark grey limestone
Ds	STONE FORMATION: light grey dolomite; dolomite breccia
Dw	WOKKPASH FORMATION: sandstone, minor dolomite, shale
Dm	MUNCHO-McCONNELL FORMATION: dolomite
SILURIAN	
Sn	NONDA FORMATION: dark grey dolomite, basal sandstones; minor limestone
ORDOVICIAN KECHIKA GROUP	
Ok	Argillaceous limestone; Okg, graptolitic shale; Okt, turbidites; Okl, limestone, minor sandstone
CAMBRIAN ATAN GROUP	
Ca	Limestone, dolomite; minor sandstone and shale
Cs	Conglomerate, sandstone, shale; minor limestone
Pv	Quartz-chlorite phyllite, meta-sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate
	Gabbroic dykes
Eg	GATAGA FORMATION: mudstone, siltstone; minor sandstone
Ea	AIDA FORMATION: mudstone, siltstone; minor chamositic and carbonaceous mudstone, dolomite, limestone
Pt	TUCHODI FORMATION: quartzite, dolomite, siltstone; minor red shale

Figure 4: Regional Legend

Property Geology

The rocks underlying the Keays Property are moderately metamorphosed sediments of the Aida Formation. There are two distinct sedimentary units of unknown thicknesses that have been distinguished on the Davis Keays property. However, since the oldest (bottom) unit is only very sparsely exposed in the Bed of Bonanza Creek it has not been differentiated in the maps. The older formation comprised of thin bedded, relatively tough, dark gray to black shales. The shales are thin bedded to laminated and have been firmly hardened (indurated) and show heavy oxide staining on weathered surfaces. Fracturing occurs along slaty cleavage rather than bedding planes and the exposure shows no differential weathering within the formation.

Two thick beds of buff coloured argillaceous limestone mark the conformable contact with the upper shale formation. The upper formation has a thickness exceeding 1400 meters of thinly bedded limy shales. The beds alternate between light and dark coloured laminae with composition ranging between shale, limestone and chert with minor zones of black aphanitic, argillaceous limestones and light grey argillaceous chert. The sediments are strongly cleaved, striking at 330° and dipping near vertical.

The sedimentary series is folded into a broad, fairly gentle anticline with a north-south trending axis (figure 5). Throughout the property, numerous folds of various dimensions occur following the cleavage direction. Folding is best seen in the limy beds, where large synclines and anticlines have fold sets of relative geometry on their limbs. Tight folds are commonly accompanied by drag folds, thinning of layers at crests and rupturing and faulting along axial planes. Quartz has been injected into the fractured axis of some folds, forming rusty weathering shale breccias. The evidence exposed in the outcrops suggest that only one period of orogeny produced the folding of the sedimentary rocks on the property and was genetically related to the thrust faulting. Subsequent fractures provided passageways for the introduction of the gabbroic dykes and vein material.

The sedimentary unit is cut at frequent intervals by steeply dipping basic dykes striking northwest or along the fold axis. These dykes range in widths to 15 meters and extend to lengths of thousands of meters. Although uniform in width over great distances, all of the dykes pinch out abruptly and locally swell to twice the usual width. They are not uniform from contact to contact in grain size or mineralogy. Contact effects on the surrounding sediments are generally thermal with hardening along the dyke boundaries. The dykes are composed of fine crystalline gabbro that is locally serpentinized. Quartz-carbonate veinlets are present within most of the dykes and along the edges within the country rocks. These veinlets rarely contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite on the property. The age of emplacement of these dykes have been disputed whether they occurred earlier than the mineralizing event or whether they occurred during the same period as the quartz-carbonate-ankerite veins were formed.

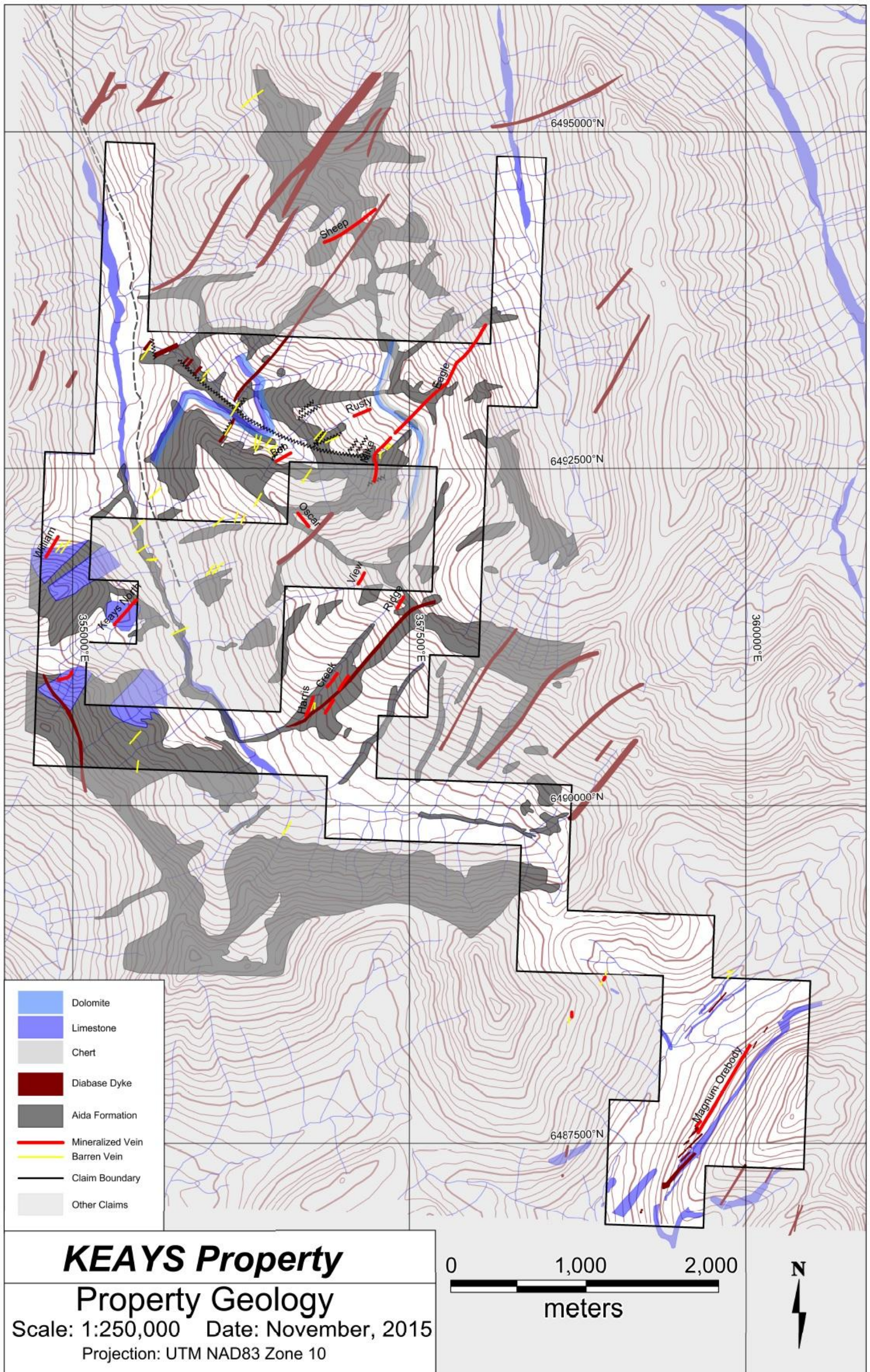


Figure 5: Property Geology

Property History

During the 1940s, copper was discovered in the area while the Alaska Highway was being built. Exploration activity took place during the 1950s and early 1960s, but was most active during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The two main deposits identified in the area were the Davis-Keays (Eagle Vein located on the Key Property), discovered in August, 1967, by prospectors Harris Davis and Robert Keays of Fort Nelson, BC, and the Churchill Copper deposit (Magnum Vein).

Between 1968 and 1971, underground development was carried out on the Eagle and Harris veins. During this three year period, over 2.9 kilometers of underground work was completed including over 6,300 feet (1,920 meters) of drifting and sublevels on the mineralized vein, 1,955 feet (596 meters) of cross-cutting, and 1,100 feet (335 meters) of raising. Other vein-style occurrences on the Property were prospected, trenched, and the Harris, Keays, and Keays North veins received a limited amount of drilling.

In 1970, MacDonald Consultants Ltd completed a Feasibility Study, which was complemented a year later by an Evaluation Report done by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd. Metallurgical tests at Lakefield Research, Peterborough, Ontario, indicated satisfactory 95% recovery from copper concentrate grading 28% using conventional crushing, grinding and floatation.

Production was planned but never commenced, due to adverse economic and political conditions in the mid-1970s. At an undetermined date because no reports are available, Kam Kotia Mines carried out 148 meters of underground development on the Harris vein, including approximately 30 meters of access and 118 meters of drifting along the vein.

In 1992, a crew supervised by P. Leriche, P. Geo, of Reliance Geological Services, visited the Eagle vein and found the 6400- and 7300-level portals were blocked by scree. The 6950-level adit was open and in very good condition. Quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite mineralization was observed throughout the 670 meter long tunnel.

In 1996, Reliance Geological Services, for Seguro Projects Inc, carried out a work program on the Key Property consisting of geochemical rock sampling. Eighteen rock chip samples were collected and sent to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd of Vancouver, BC, for analysis of gold by fire assay, copper by assay, and 29 other elements by ICP methods.

Descriptions follow:

- Harris Vein Nine rock samples were taken from surface outcropping. The Harris vein ranges from 1 to 2 meters in width, containing heavy malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which decreases with depth. Chalcopyrite occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts throughout the vein.

- The Pink vein is adjacent to a diabase dike and was observed discontinuously for 54 meters. The Pink vein contains minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as disseminated and thin stringers. Minor amounts of malachite staining were observed.
- The Creek vein was traced for 150 meters along the side of a creek trending 040°. The Creek vein is sporadically mineralized throughout, and ranges from 5 cm to 1 m wide, averaging 50 cm. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite dissemination and small chalcopyrite stringers, as well as minor malachite staining.

In 1998 and 1999, assessment work, consisting of Landsat TM(optical) and JERS-1(radar) image studies and structural interpretation, was carried out by Crest Geological Consultants. It was concluded that post-mineralization northwest-trending faults may have truncated several veins. If that structural interpretation is correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization.

In 2002, Senator Minerals Inc carried out a work program designed to locate and sample the Pink vein and its extensions to confirm the presence of cobalt mineralization, to trace the length of the vein, and to test the theory that cobalt mineralization in area veins may be related to elevation. Lower priority objectives included the location and tracing of the Harris vein and an investigation of possibly accessible underground workings on that vein outside of the main underground development associated with the Eagle vein. Two select and ten rock chip samples were collected from the Pink vein and its presumed extensions returning copper values ranging from 114 ppm to 4.53% (45,300 ppm).

Scope of Work

CJL Enterprises Ltd. was contracted by Mr. John Bot of Quesnel BC to complete a small prospecting program on the Keays mineral property located east of Fort St. John, B.C. A two man crew camped out near the property and accessed the claims utilizing a side by side quad. The road to the property is heavily overgrown and the creek crossings have been washed out making them difficult and treacherous. The program was done by experienced field personnel Jesse Steoppler and Jesse LaFountain.

Reconnaissance prospecting along the known trail system along Yehte Creek and Cariboo Creek up to Bonanza Creek. A canvas tent camp was established in a small gravel pit located at 687 km on the Alaskan Highway within the Muncho Lake provincial park.

Travel from the gravel pit located 200 metres from the highway across a large atv only access bridge known as the Davis Keyes Bridge. It was noted that the larger side by side atv was marginally able to cross the bridge due to the width of the planking. Shortly after the bridge the trail splits stay to the left. Over 24 km of trail was traveled several crossing of creeks had to be hand dug and leveled to allow the side by side to pass safely.

At the last creek crossing the crew encountered extreme high water and fast flow another group of ATV's had made it through on the 19th but required multiple machines and winching. It was determined that the crossing was too rough to walk or ride through and traverses would be done in this immediate area.

Prospecting was done by traversing from the main road. The first traverse was done up the unnamed creek utilizing GPS control to not extend off the claim block. Several representative rock samples were taken along the approximately 500 metre traverse up the side of the creek. All samples were dark grey shale with small veinlets of rust coloured dolomite with no visible mineralization. Jesse and Jesse then returned to the side by side by looping north approximately one hundred metres. No change in the geology was noted along the entire five hundred metre traverse.

The second traverse was done from the road to the main creek covering approximately 250 metres of ground. Heavy ground cover rough terrain was noted as well as no change in rocks. The crew returned to the side by side and to the camp site.

The third traverse on the 19th of August was done along the road way for approximately 1.25 Km most attention was spent on the uphill or north side of the road several orange coloured dykes were encountered from 10 to 30 centimetres in width striking to the north east no visible mineralization was noted. The traverse ended near the boundary of the claim group two hundred and fifty meters north of the still swollen creek crossing.

The fourth traverse was done 500 metres south of the initial traverses. Low brush and undergrowth down to the creek did not allow very good visibility to the rock types but it was speculated that they did not have any change between the road cut and the visible rock in the main creek.

The last traverse was made by traveling south along the creek edge for 250 metres

then returning to the road cut up from the main creek. Again very little outcrop was encountered due to underbrush and ground cover no samples were taken and no change in geology or rock types were noted.

Jesse and Jesse then return to the camp site ending the short prospecting job due to the main issue of access to the remaining claim groups.

The Bonanza Creek valley is a steeply incised creek draw draining northwest into Cariboo Creek. The confluence of the two creeks is located on the northern portion of the property within the Eagle 2 claim block (figure 5). The steeply incised creek draw plays host to numerous veins, including the Bob, Rusty, Mike-Eagle and eighteen other structures mapped as barren veins. Evidence of fault displacement has been recognized from historic assessment reports and literature. This basin has a high probability of hosting more mineralized systems due to the following evidence:

- Most of the mineralized veins on the property were found to be related to shear zones,
- This zone is interpreted as the hinge of a large anticline which hosts the majority of the mineralized structures on the property,
- The area hosts numerous barren quartz-carbonate veins with a large mineralized shear zone on the upper south-western slope of the creek basin.
- Evidence of late stage fault offset can be seen throughout the basin, from diabase dykes to the bend in the Mike-Eagle vein.
- Historic reports indicate that the diabase dykes commonly accompany the quartz-carbonate veins and that some veins that were mapped as barren could be sulphide bearing at depth or along strike beneath overburden cover.

These signs indicate that further exploration is needed on Bonanza Creek area and thus were the focus of the 2015 program. The exploration crew were tasked with investigating any signs of a possible fault that makes up the Bonanza Creek basin, locating old workings and investigating barren veins along Bonanza Creek in hopes that landslides had uncovered mineralized sections or vein extensions.

Two trenches were located during the exploration program, centered at 355,540 mE, 6,493,360 mN and 355,502 mE, 6,493,290 mN. These trenches are situated near the base of a rocky slope containing a dyke swarm with dykes to 30cm wide. While no visible mineralization was uncovered trace amounts of barren quartz was located in the scree slopes and along the rubble from the trenches. A small zone of fault gouge was revealed in scree directly above this dyke swarm, although the source of the gouge wasn't found its source can't be too far due to its susceptibility to weathering.

Although no new mineralization was discovered during this program, evidence shows that Bonanza Creek is hosted within a fault zone. This zone appears to be a late stage fault and may not prove to be an important plane of weakness for mineralized fluid migration. The amount of barren veins outcropping along the canyon walls outline an exciting vein system that could host mineralization at depth or along strike and therefore needs to be followed up with more prospecting and trenching. Locating the old working have allowed the writer to geo-reference may of the old maps that future programs on the property will utilize to ground truth the locations and extent of mineralized vein structures.

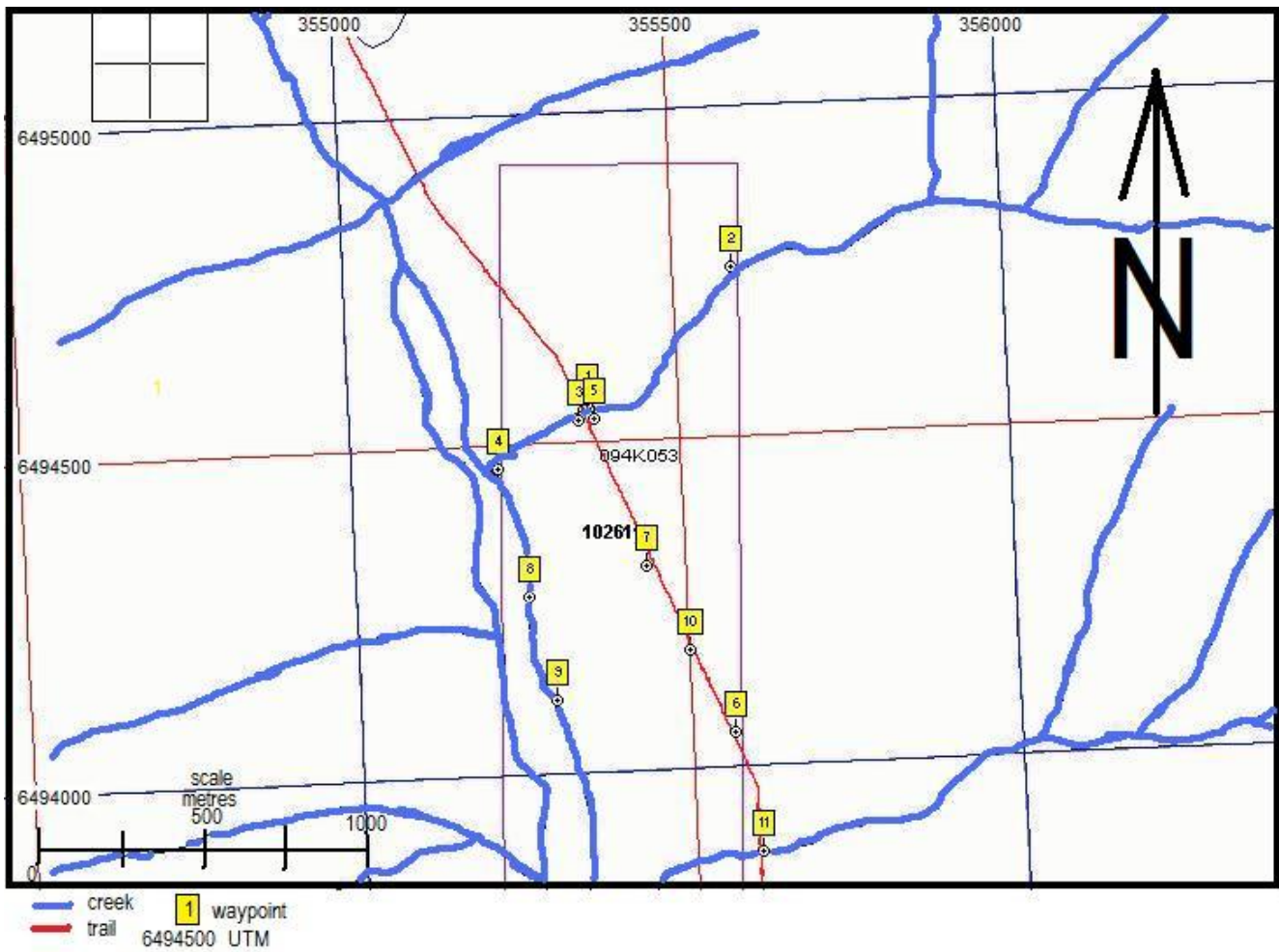


Figure 6: Property Traverse

Waypoint #	Easting	Northing	Description
1	355362	6494557	Traverse 1 road start
2	355588	6494756	Traverse 1 end of traverse
3	355348	6494533	Traverse 2 road start
4	355222	6494465	Traverse 2 end of traverse
5	355372	6494535	Traverse 3 road start
6	355565	6494051	Traverse 3 road end
7	355441	6494309	Traverse 4 road start
8	355261	6494269	Traverse 4 end at creek
9	355297	6494111	Traverse 5 creek start
10	355501	6494179	Traverse 5 Road end
11	355599	6493869	Creek Crossing unable to cross

Exploration

The Bonanza Creek host the Bob, Rusty and Mike-Eagle veins within its drainage. Very little is known about the Rusty vein which is reported to be near the 6400 level of the Eagle mine. This vein could indicate that the fault system that hosts the Mike-Eagle vein is more intricate than first believed. A clue may present itself by the location and attitude of the Rusty vein. The Bob Vein needs to be assessed as well for its lead-silver potential. Massive galena is reported with one 4 meter wide chip assaying 26.75% lead and 182 grams per tonne silver. The area is also riddled with quartz-carbonate veins that were mapped as barren but could be mineralized at depth or along strike.

The Keays, Keays North and William Veins are located on the western portion of the property. The Keays vein is impressive with assays averaging 3.57% copper across 2.4 meters over a length of 67 meters, but drilling in 1969 suggests that the vein does not extend below the cirque floor nor does it extend to the Keays North Vein. The Keays North vein is poorly mineralized but the potential for mineralization in the area is still high, the William Vein for example. The vein is reported to be located 750 meters northwest of the Keays North vein and contain chalcopyrite in a quartz-carbonate zone. No further information was found about this vein, and its importance to the story is unknown.

The Harris, Creek, Pink and Ridge veins are located within the central portion of the mineral claims along the Gold Creek tributary. The lower three veins have been worked extensively and no further prospecting is required. The Ridge Vein is reported in the uppermost reaches of Gold Creek. The vein is reported to contain semi-massive chalcopyrite with one four foot wide sample assayed 1.35% copper.

It is noted that the largest veins occupy a small, folded limb derived from the large plunging anticline striking north-northwest through the heart of the property. The curving plunge of the anticline generates strain that is relieved as faults and fracture zones. Typically around the Eagle vein the faulting strikes northeast, crossing the fold hinge. These become channel ways for the dykes and the mineralizing fluids. The target of future exploration programs should include mapping the diabase dykes and any fault structures on the property. To explore the area properly a systematic approach of prospecting/mapping, trenching then diamond drilling is needed.

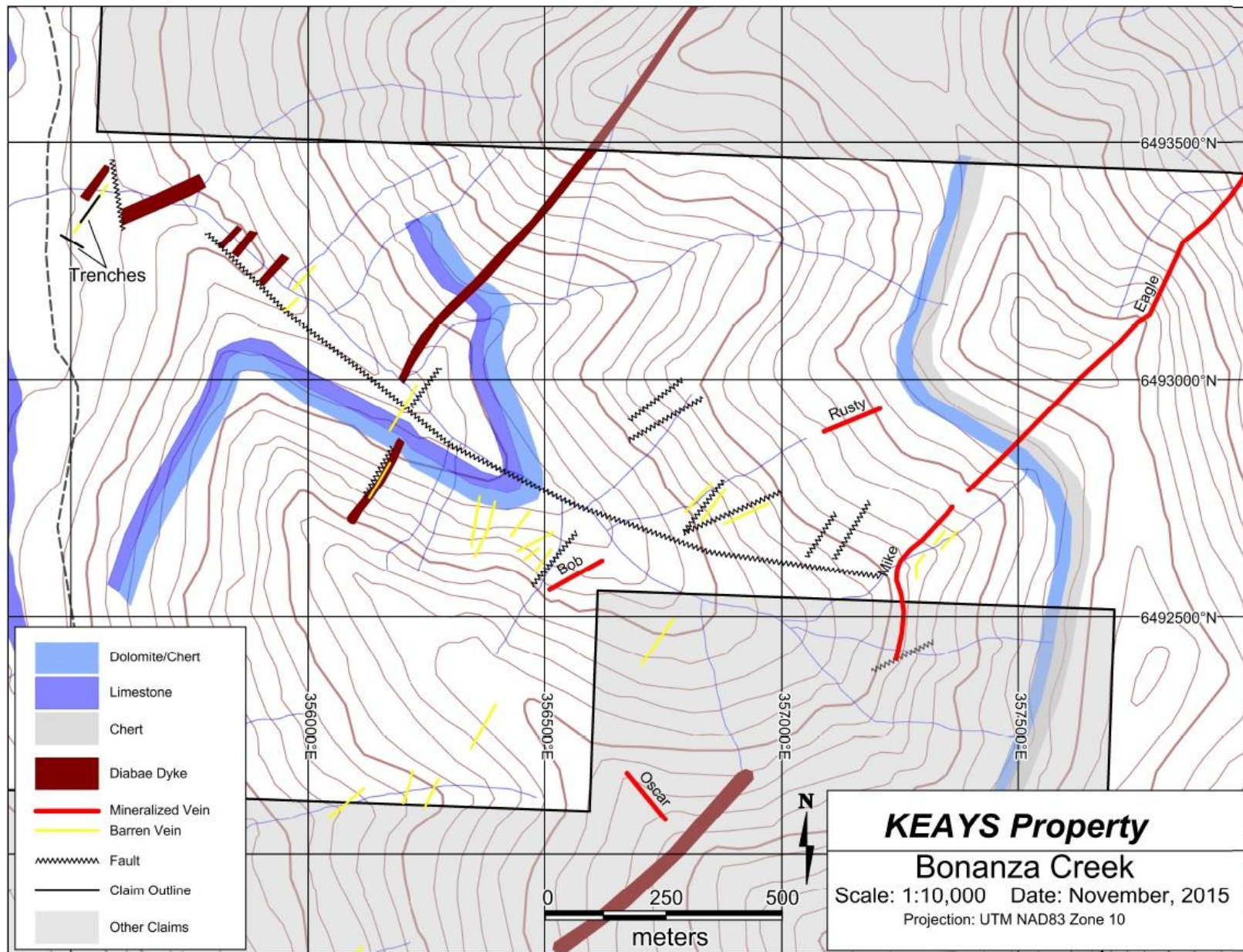


Figure 7: Bonanza Creek

Recommendations

The potential for finding more mineralized veins on the Keays property is excellent, but exploration is difficult due to the steep terrain. A small group of trained prospectors need to be prepared to work out of a small fly camp to survey and re-sample all the satellite occurrences within the property bounds. This includes following areas:

- The Bonanza Creek drainage hosting the Rusty, Bob and Eagle Veins.
- The Williams Vein on the western portion of the property near the Keays North zone.
- And finally, upper Gold Creek to the Ridge Vein.

Parts of Bonanza Creek can be accessed by re-opening the old road to the mine. Other locations for camps will have to be flown in by helicopter. To minimize costs the camp and crew must fit into one chopper load and be ready to move whenever the helicopter is in the area. A ten day, helicopter assisted program, should allow time to locate and sample the old showings.

Prior to any program a detailed elevation model (5 meter contour intervals) should be constructed to provide effective control mapping for the program.

References

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