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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 2015 Exploration Report **TOTAL COST:** $12,857

AUTHOR(S): Kazuki Nohdomi **SIGNATURE(S):** Kazuki Nohdomi

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): April 16, 2015 through September 21, 2015 **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5577954 / Nov 5, 2015

PROPERTY NAME: Big Ledge

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Big Ledge Property Claims

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Zinc, Lead

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Slocan **NTS/BCGS:** 82L/08, 82L/09 82K/05, 82K/12

LATITUDE: 52 ° 28 ' " **LONGITUDE:** 118 ° 4 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Kazuki Nohdomi 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
550 Pacific Street, Suite 2002, Vancouver, BC V6Z 3G2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Kazuki Nohdomi 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
550 Pacific Street, Suite 2002, Vancouver, BC V6Z 3G2

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Proterozoic, Monashee Complex, Calc-silicates

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 06462, 17979, 19243, 22664

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	2571 ha	1032064, 1032065, 1032070, 1032071	12, 857
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	12,857

BIG LEDGE PROPERTY
Slocan Mining Division, BC

2015 MINERAL EXPLORATION REPORT

Mineral Claims

1032064
1032065
1032070
1032073
1032076
1032079
1032081
1032082
1032083
1032098

NTS Sheets

82L/08, 82L/09
82K/05, 82K/12

(approximate centre of claims: 50° 28’ N / 118° 4’W)

Work completed between April 16 and September 21, 2015

Work completed by:

Kazuki Nohdomi
Vancouver, BC

Report Prepared by:

Kazuki Nohdomi

Summary

The Big Ledge claims are located within portions of National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82L/08, 82L/09, 82K/05 and 82K/12 in the Slocan Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp.

Exploration has been performed within the property area since 1892. During which time, numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted. Additionally, exploration has resulted in four adits, trenching and over 10,000 m of drilling. The most recent work on the property was conducted by Teck Corp. between 1991 and 1993, including widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Regional mapping by the GSC reveals the Big Ledge to be primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. These rocks are schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calc-silicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. On the property, rocks are folded into a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds, inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunging variably to the east and west. The Big Ledge horizon is 30m of a mineralized quartzite unit in the core of a fold which is likely a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north.

Between April 16 and September 21, 2015, exploration was conducted on the claims by means of prospecting. No significant mineralization was observed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Big Ledge claims are located within portions of National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82L/08, 82L/09, 82K/05 and 82K/12 in the Slocan Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp (Figure 1 and 2).

Exploration has been performed within the property area since 1892. During this time, numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted. Additionally, exploration has resulted in four adits, trenching and over 10,000 m of drilling. The most recent work on the property was conducted by Teck Corp. between 1991 and 1993, including widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Minor diamond drilling and rock sampling was carried out by Barry Hanslit in 2006 revealing weakly anomalous rock samples (Hanslit, 2007). Regional mapping by the GSC reveals the Big Ledge to be primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. These rocks are schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calc-silicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. On the property, rocks are folded into a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds, inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunging variably to the east and west. The Big Ledge horizon is 30m of a mineralized quartzite unit in the core of a fold which is likely a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north (Figure 3).

Figure 1

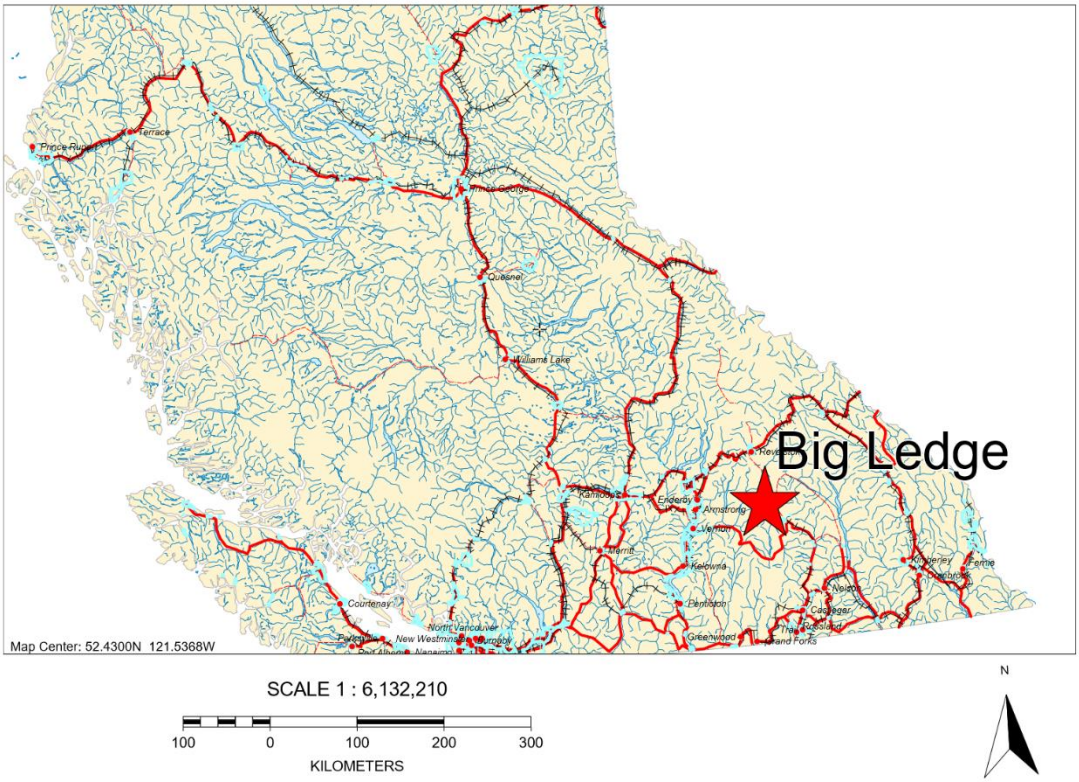
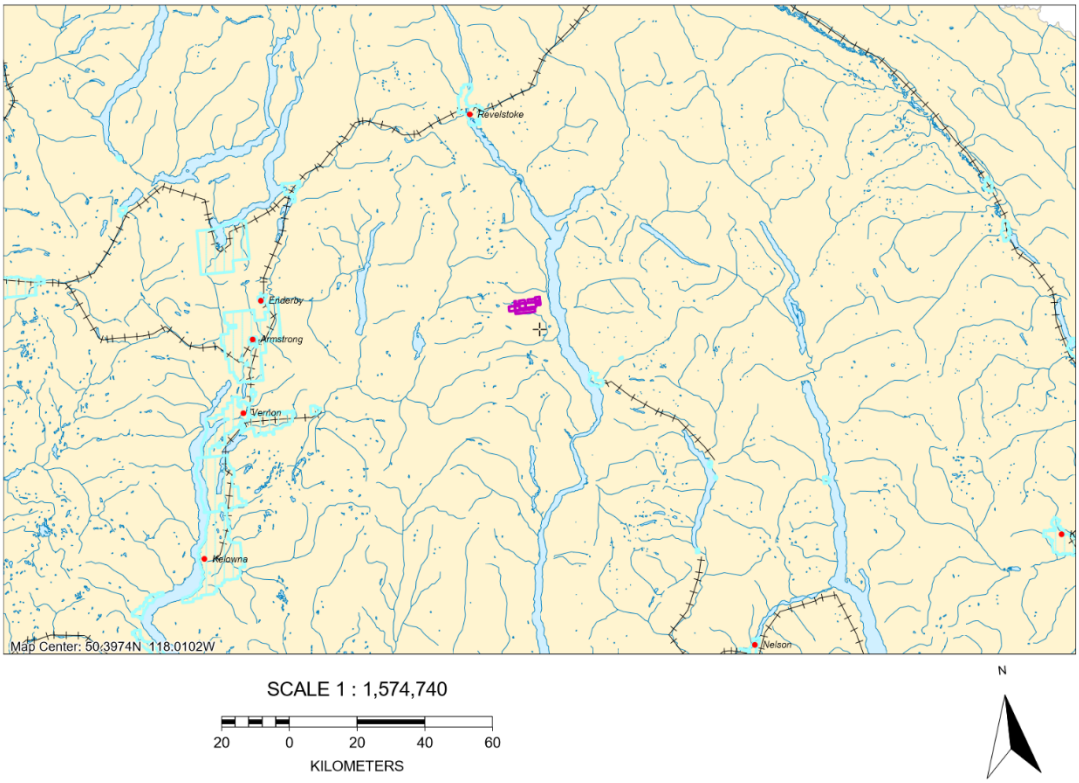

Big Ledge
Terrace
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Kamloops
Vernon
Kelowna
Penticton
Nelson
Cranbrook
Fernie
Courtenay
Greenwood
Map Center: 52.4300N 121.5368W
SCALE 1 : 6,132,210
100
0
100
200
300
KILOMETERS
N

Figure 2


Revelstoke
Enderby
Armstrong
Vernon
Kelowna
Nelson
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20 0 20 40 60
KILOMETERS
N

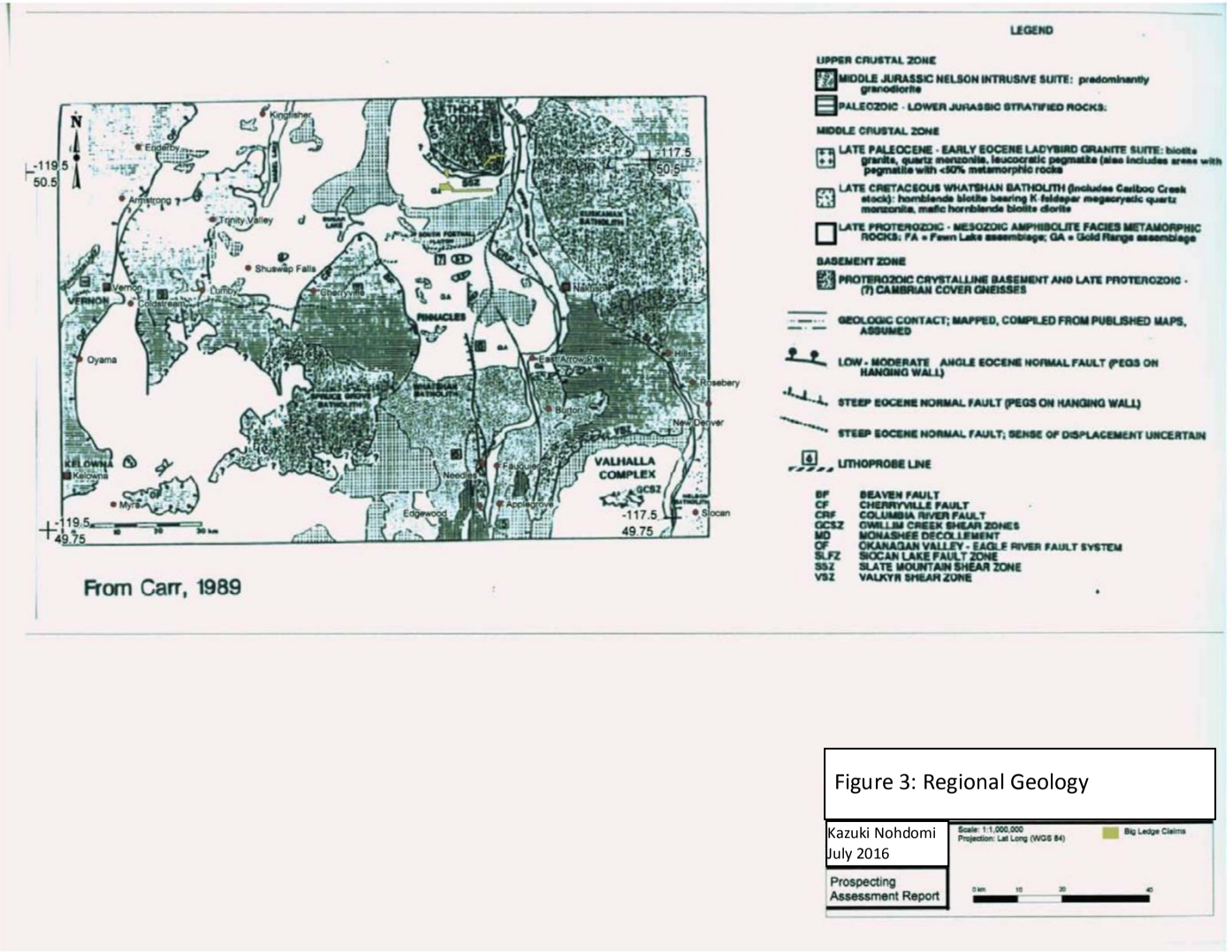
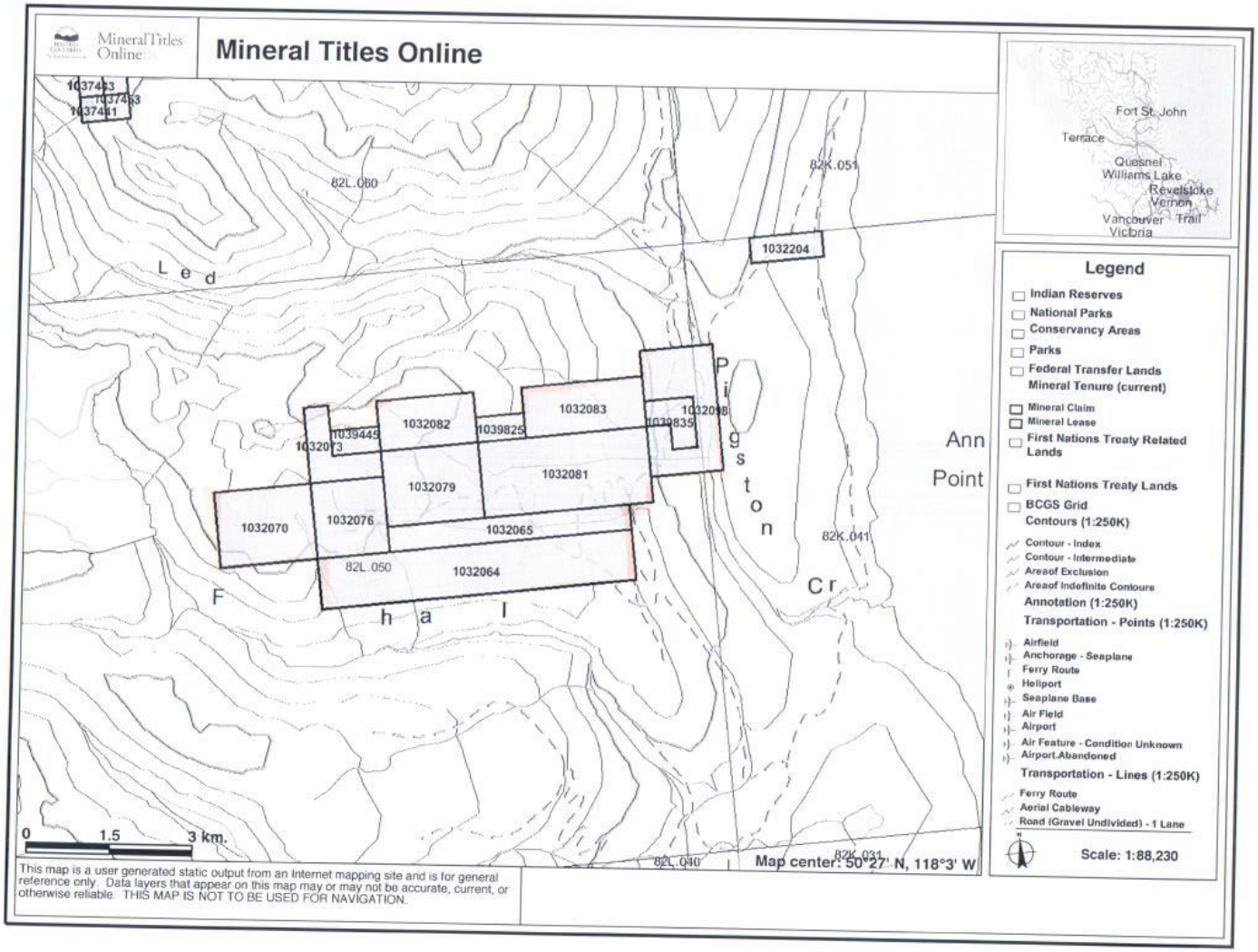


Figure 3: Regional Geology

Kazuki Nohdomi
July 2016

Prospecting Assessment Report

Scale: 1:1,000,000
Projection: Lat Long (WGS 84)
Big Ledge Claims
0 km 10 20 40


Mineral Titles Online
Mineral Titles Online
1037423
1037433
1037441
82L.050
82K.051
1032204
Led
1032083
1032082
1039825
1039445
1032073
1032079
1032081
1032070
1032076
1032065
1032064
82L.050
Pigston
Ann
Point
82K.041
Cr
Hall
0
1.5
3 km.
82L.040
82K.031
Map center: 50°27' N, 118°3' W
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
Federal Transfer Lands
Mineral Tenure (current)
Mineral Claim
Mineral Lease
First Nations Treaty Related Lands
First Nations Treaty Lands
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:250K)
Transportation - Points (1:250K)
Airfield
Anchorage - Seaplane
Ferry Route
Heliport
Seaplane Base
Air Field
Airport
Air Feature - Condition Unknown
Airport.Abandoned
Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
Ferry Route
Aerial Cableway
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Scale: 1:88,230
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF LANDHOLDINGS

2.1 Location and Mineral Claims

The Big Ledge Property comprises 10 mineral claims (3174 hectares) bordered to the north by Big Ledge Creek and to the south by Vanstone Creek. The claims stretch approximately 13.5 kilometers from Upper Arrow Lake towards the border of Monashee Park in British Columbia. The property is located 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82 L/08,82L/09,82 K/05 and 82K/12 (Figure 2). The mineral claims were staked by Kazuki Nohdomi in the November 2014 as shown in Appendix I. Work on the property was conducted by Kazuki Nohdomi.

2.2 Access

The Big Ledge property is located approximately 60 kilometers south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp. The property can be accessed by logging roads in the summer months south of Revelstoke on Highway 23 to the Shelter Bay logging roads, then traveling 18km south to the Limekiln spur road, and finally an additional 3.1km to Odin road.

2.3 Physiography, Flora and Fauna

The property lies west of Upper Arrow Lake and east along the Monashee Mountain Range. Elevations on the property range from 2,200 meters in the west to roughly 500 meters on Upper Arrow Lake. The property is vegetated in a mixture of fir and cedar with open underbrush at lower elevations, and sub-alpine spruce forests at higher elevations (Evans, 1993). Outcrop is rare to the east of the property and more abundant (averaging 80%) in the west. Ungulates such as elk, moose and deer winter along Upper Arrow Lake. Other wildlife in the region includes black and grizzly bears. In addition, trout occupy some of the lakes and rivers.

2.4 Property History

The Big Ledge Property has been the focus of exploration since 1892, when the deposit was originally staked as a gossan. By 1925, 210 metres of underground work in 4 adits had been completed on the Bonanza, Sunshine, Skyline and Adventurer claims. In 1927, 16 holes were drilled on the property (BCGS, 2007). Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (Cominco) combined a large portion of the deposit in 1947 and by 1953 they drilled 6,100 metres on the property. In 1960, the ground was re-staked as the BL group. From 1964 to 1966, approximately 3,960 metres of drilling, geological mapping and geochemical and magnetometer surveys were carried out.

Since that time numerous other companies have explored within the area around the Big Ledge. In 1977, Metallgesellschaft and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. mapped the geology. Esperanza Explorations completed geotechnical,

geophysical and geochemical surveys between 1980 and 1981. Geochemical and geological surveys were carried out in the vicinity of the Big Ledge by Noranda in 1988 and1989. Between 1991 and 1993, Teck Corp. mapped the property, conducted widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenched and performed diamond drilling (Evans, 1993). Between 2006 and 2009, Barry Hanslit drilled on the property and did not intersect mineralized horizons (Hanslit, 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2012). Rock sampling in 2006 resulted in several weakly anomalous samples (Hanslit, 2007). A ground magnetic survey was carried out in 2010 and identified some scattered magnetic anomalies (Hanslit, 2011).

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

This area has been mapped in 1977, 1979 and 1985 by the GSC and is primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. The Thor-Odin is one of a series of gneiss domes spaced approximately 80 kilometres apart on the eastern edge of the Shuswap Complex. The Shuswap metamorphic rocks are part of the Proterozoic-Mesozoic amphibolite grade complex intruded by Eocene granodiorites and pegmatites (Evans, 1993; BCGS, 2007).

A central core zone in the Thor-Odin dome consists of gneissic and migmatitic rocks. This zone is surrounded by a heterogeneous assemblage of metasedimentary rocks of the Mantling zone and Fringe zone, the latter containing abundant pegmatite and lineated quartz monzonite. The Supracrustal zone, consisting of quartzite, marble, phyllite, schist and metavolcanic rocks, forms a cover to the gneisses (BCGS, 2007).

The Big Ledge deposit is located south of the Core zone in an east-west trending succession of metasedimentary rocks of the Mantling zone. The rusty weathering succession consists of a heterogeneous mixture of schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calcsilicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. The structure is dominated by a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds. These are inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunge variably to the east and west. The mineralized horizon is within the core of a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north.

3.2 Property Geology

The property geology shown in Figure 4 (from AR29956) and 4a (showing current tenures), based on the data from BCGS online geology map, shows that the majority of the property is underlain by Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex comprised of calc-silicates, paragneiss and quartz-quartz arenite. Calc-silicate metamorphic rocks underlying the main body of the claims are faulted through the center of the claims. To the north, paragneiss is thrusted over a thin layer of quartzite and quartz arenite. South of the main body of calcsilicates is paragneiss. Lying in an arc through claims 1032081,1039835 and 1032098 is Late Paleocene to Early Eocene granite and alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks.

Property-scale mapping by Teck Corp. revealed the property to consist of approximately 60% biotite-sillimanite schists interbedded with quartzites and amphibolites as well as the occasional marble unit. The Fawn Lake assemblage strikes east-west to north-south with generally moderate to shallow dip to the south or east. No evidence of “tops” was found. Ladybird intrusives comprise less than 10% of the property. Scattered throughout the claims are small Tertiary lamprophyre dykes exhibiting little to no metamorphism. Several styles of folding are evident on property and outcrop scale. Compositional layering is very close to being parallel to bedding with isoclinal folds common along the axial plane. Limited lineation measurements indicate a shallow westerly plunge. There may be several stages of folding along this orientation related to the peak of metamorphism. Later broad, one to fifty meter scale, folds can be seen along Upper Arrow Lake. Faulting along the foliation is common with no true sense of offset. Late stage faults are apparent along north-south trends such as Pingston Creek with a left lateral offset.

Detailed geologic mapping by Teck Corp. resulted in more detailed rocks descriptions of lithologies within the property area. These have been provided below, they are not listed in any stratigraphic order.

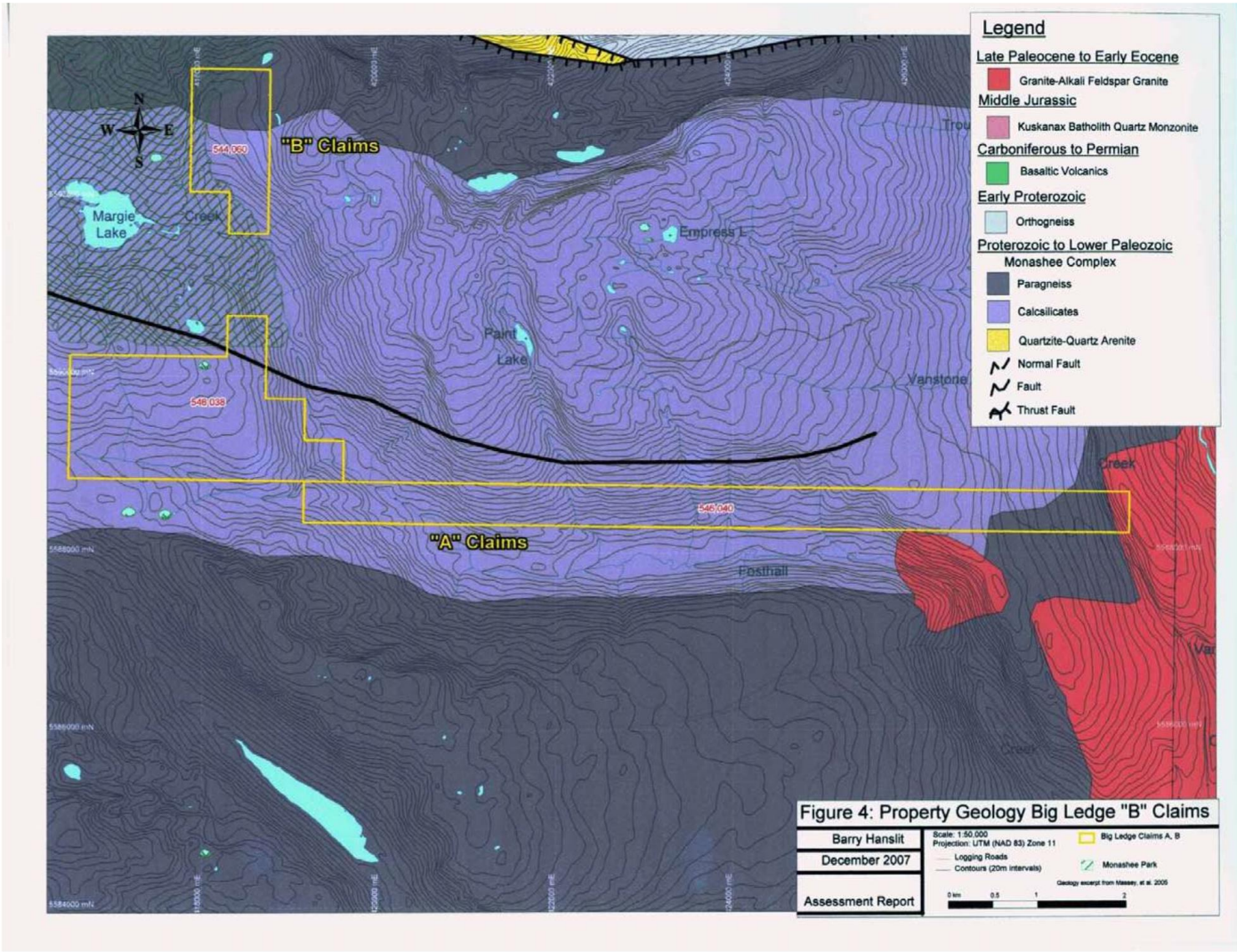
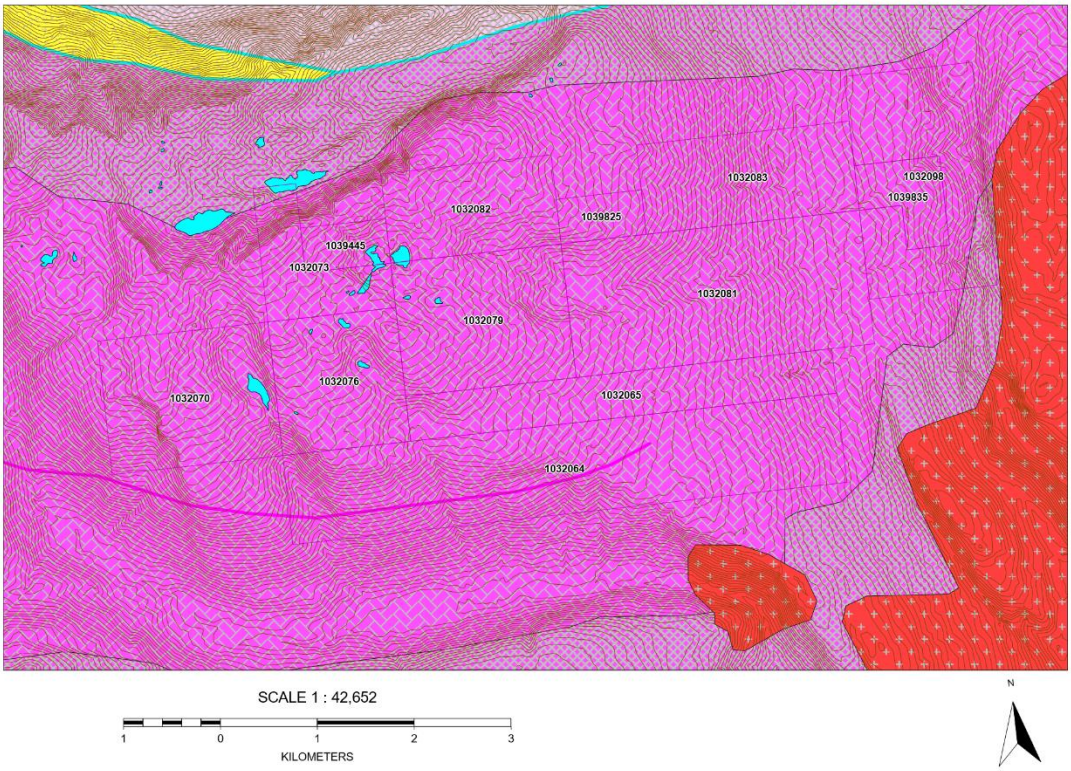

Legend
Late Paleocene to Early Eocene
Granite-Alkali Feldspar Granite
Middle Jurassic
Kuskanax Batholith Quartz Monzonite
Carboniferous to Permian
Basaltic Volcanics
Early Proterozoic
Orthogneiss
Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic
Monashee Complex
Paragneiss
Calcsilicates
Quartzite-Quartz Arenite
Normal Fault
Fault
Thrust Fault
"B" Claims
"A" Claims
544,050
546,038
546,040
Margie Lake
Creek
Empress L.
Paint Lake
Vanstone
Fosthall
N
S
E
W
Figure 4: Property Geology Big Ledge "B" Claims
Barry Hanslit
December 2007
Assessment Report
Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: UTM (NAD 83) Zone 11
Logging Roads
Contours (20m intervals)
Big Ledge Claims A, B
Monashee Park
Geology excerpt from Massey, et al. 2005
0 km
0.5
1
2

Figure 4a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1032065
1032064
SCALE 1 : 42,652
1 0 1 2 3
KILOMETERS
N

SHUSWAP ROCKS (Proterozoic - Mesozoic)

1a) Massive Amphibolite - Amphibole dominated medium- to coarse-grained groundmass with lesser amounts of biotite and plagioclase. Commonly contains varying amounts of almandine garnet (<2 cm in size) in layered amphibolites.

1b) Amphibolite with Calc-silicate Laminations - The same amphibolite unit as 1a with alternating bands of quartzite and diopside-tremolite-actinolite. Laminations are generally on a one centimeter scale or less.

1c) Amphibolite with Biotite Schist - A mixture of medium-grained amphibolites containing an equal amount of micas (biotite and muscovite), commonly contains sillimanite aggregates.

2) Biotite Schist – Well-laminated biotite with lesser muscovite-bearing schists that may contain quartzite laminations and occasionally 0.5 cm almandine garnets. The surface is strongly gossanous due to high iron content and trace amounts of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite are present.

3) Biotite Gneiss – The matrix is dominated by finely laminated, medium-grained white-grey quartzite with 20 to 30% biotite schist laminations varying in thickness from 0.5-10 cm.

4a) Quartzite – Medium-grained quartzite in beds 10 to 20 cm in thickness with preferential weathering of certain beds due to change in grain size and carbonate content. Color varies from white to buff to grey. Minor rutile, biotite and muscovite grains are present.

4b) Quartzite with Flake Graphite - Dull grey colored fine-grained quartzite with trace to 20% disseminated flake graphite grains. Typically contains two to 10% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with trace amounts of disseminated sphalerite.

4c) Quartzite with Calc-silicate Laminations – Medium-grained quartzite is light green color with diopside in the matrix. There are occasional laminations of calc-silicates consisting of diopside, tremolite and actinolite. Calc-silicates contain minor grains of rutile, muscovite and biotite.

5a) Marble - Marble units normally appear as grey massive weathered units grading to dark grey with increasing graphite component. Calcite grains are 1 to 3mm and bedding is usually apparent with graphitic beds or minor calc-silicate laminations. Occasionally flake graphite disseminations are present within the marble.

5b) Calc-silicates +/- Marble - These rocks are a pale green with beds and preferentially eroded pods of marble. The calc-silicates consist of impure quartzites containing diopside, amphibole and biotite with minor rutile and muscovite.

JURRASSIC ROCKS (above Columbia and Okanogan Faults)

6a) Argillite - Graphitic argillite and phyllite with strong slaty cleavage. Bedding is preserved with interbedded greywackes common.

6b) Mafic Volcanics - Pervasive chlorite alteration in various mafic volcanic units with a strong schistosity developed. Remnant textures include laminated tuffs, vesicular flow and lappilli tuff.

TERTIARY LADYBIRD LEUCOGRANITE SUITE

7a) Pegmatites – Coarse-grained dykes, sills and small plugs of pegmatites are common. Rock is dominated by 0.5-1 cm crystals of quartz, alkali feldspar and plagioclase with varying lesser amounts of biotite, muscovite and tourmaline.

7b) Ladybird Granites - Fine- to medium-grained stocks and plutons. Compositionally these rocks range from granite to quartz monzonite. Minerals consist of plagioclase, alkali feldspar and quartz with accessory muscovite, biotite and occasionally garnet.

EOCENE DYKES

8) Lamprophyre Dykes - Unaltered extremely mafic dykes with a dark brown fine-grained biotite, amphibole and mafic matrix with occasional vesicles and calcite filled amygdules.

3.3 Deposit Mineralogy

The Big Ledge contains showings of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and marcasite occuring along a layer known as the Ledge for a distance of over 10 kilometres. Indicated ore reserves are 6.5 million tonnes grading less than 6 per cent combined lead and zinc (CIM Bulletin Vol. 75, No. 840, page 119).

The Big Ledge is hosted in a quartzite package consisting of fine grained, dark graphitic-sericitic schist, dark quartz-rich schist, calc-silicate gneiss and minor siliceous marble layers. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated throughout these units resulting in a characteristic rusty weathering. Drilling indicates that there are at least four massive sulphide layers within the Big Ledge. It is not known if these are individual layers or fold repetitions of one or more layers. The massive sulphide layers consist of medium- to coarse-grained pyrrhotite or pyrite with varying amounts of dark sphalerite. This massive sulphide layer can be 5 to75% of the sequence (Evans, 1993). Quartz-eyes are common in the massive sulphide layers and sphalerite is typically aligned parallel to layering in the adjacent schists (BCGS, 2007).

The Big Ledge averages 30 metres in thickness and is conformable to bedding. Pyrrhotite is the most abundant sulphide and pyrite, usually in nodular masses, is locally abundant. Sphalerite is erratically distributed with the

pyrrhotite. Galena is occasionally present in minor amounts along with the other sulphides, but the only notable concentrations are small occurrences in calcareous beds adjacent to the main mineralized sections. In general, the sulphides are coarse-grained and a small amount of the ore minerals are intergrown with pyrrhotite. Iron sulphides are usually accompanied by scattered graphite flakes.

A zone of heavier mineralization occurs in the upper portion of the rock series. This zone ranges from 0.61 to 6 metres in thickness and is conformable with bedding, but the sulphides are erratically distributed in irregular massive and disseminated bodies. There is a large amount of granitic and pegmatitic material in this zone. Sphalerite appears to be most abundant in disseminated sulphide sections, but small irregular high-grade patches occur with both the massive and disseminated sulphides (BCGS, 2007). While the thickness of this horizon is unusually large in many respects it could be considered a typical Shuswap style Zn-Pb-Ag system. Alteration is essentially absent supporting a possible syngenetic origin for this system such as in a sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb system.

4.0 2015 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

4.1 Introduction

Prospecting was completed on the property in the spring of 2015 by Kazuki Nohdomi. Costs associated with the program and personnel are listed in Appendix 1. The details and results of the program will be discussed in the subsequent section.

4.2 2015 Prospecting

Prospecting took place on weekends throughout the field season of 2015. A total of 14 days were spent prospecting the the properties in the attempt to locate new undiscovered mineralization on recently built forestry roads.

Method of prospecting was to drive the forestry roads with ATV and in areas of oxidation or faulting on the road continue prospecting nearby in the hopes of finding mineralized structures.

Figures 4a through 4g exhibit approximate traverses during prospecting. Figure 4a is the most eastern of the seven maps, 4g is the most western portion of the prospecting done.

4.3 2015 Prospecting Results

No new areas of mineralization were located.

Figure 4a Big Ledge Claim Traverse

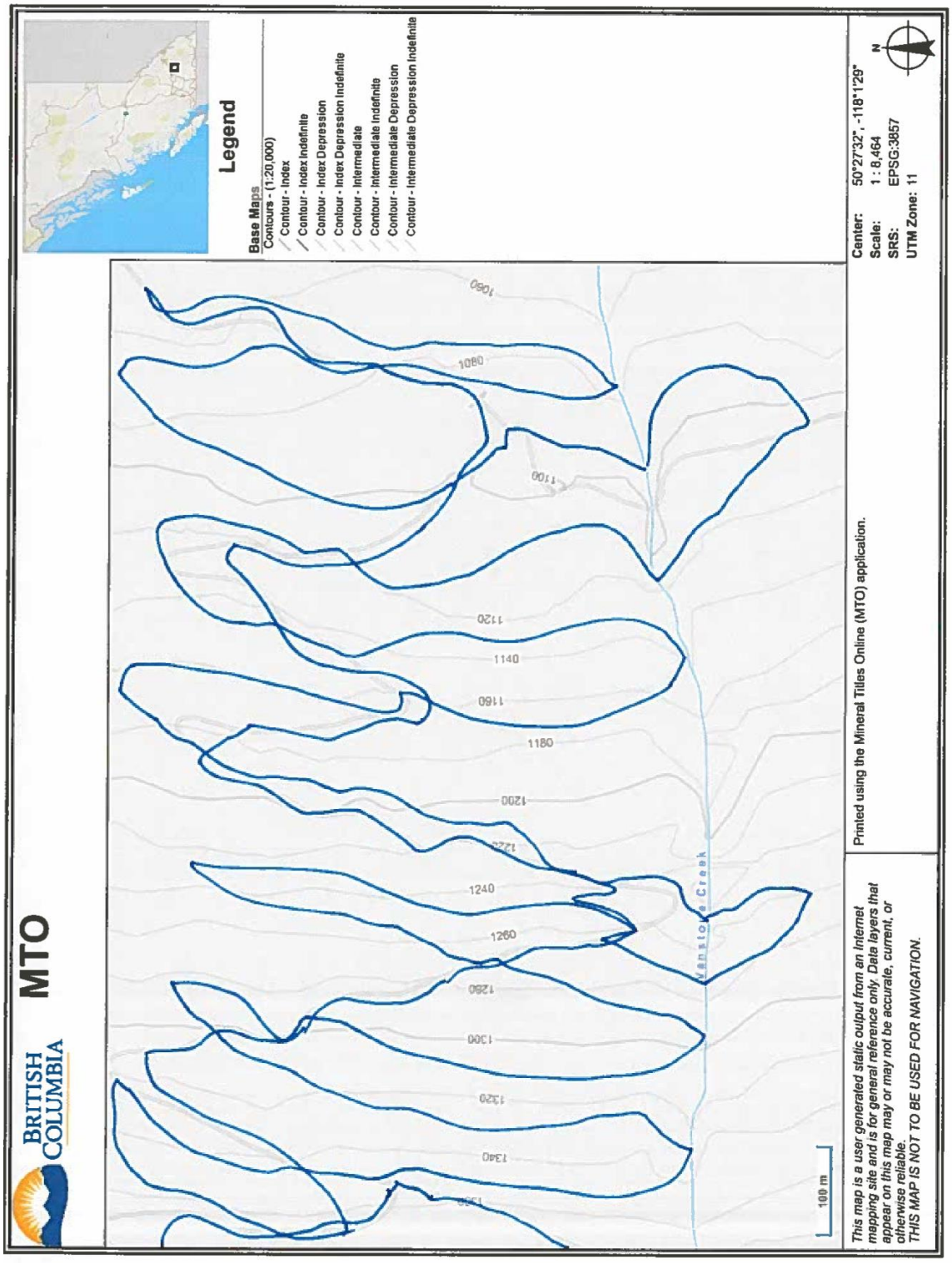


Figure 4b Big Ledge Claim Traverse

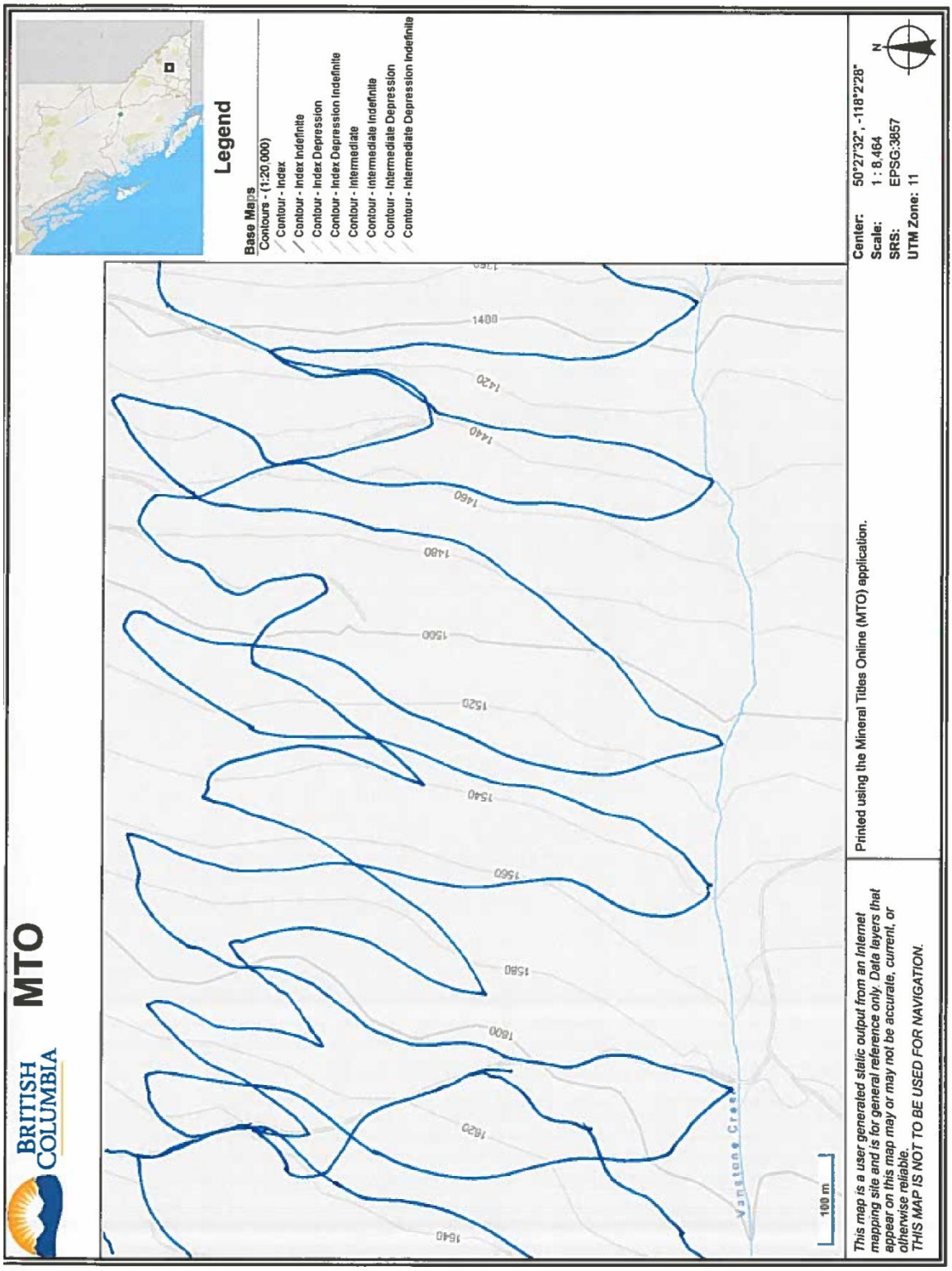


Figure 4c Big Ledge Claim Traverse

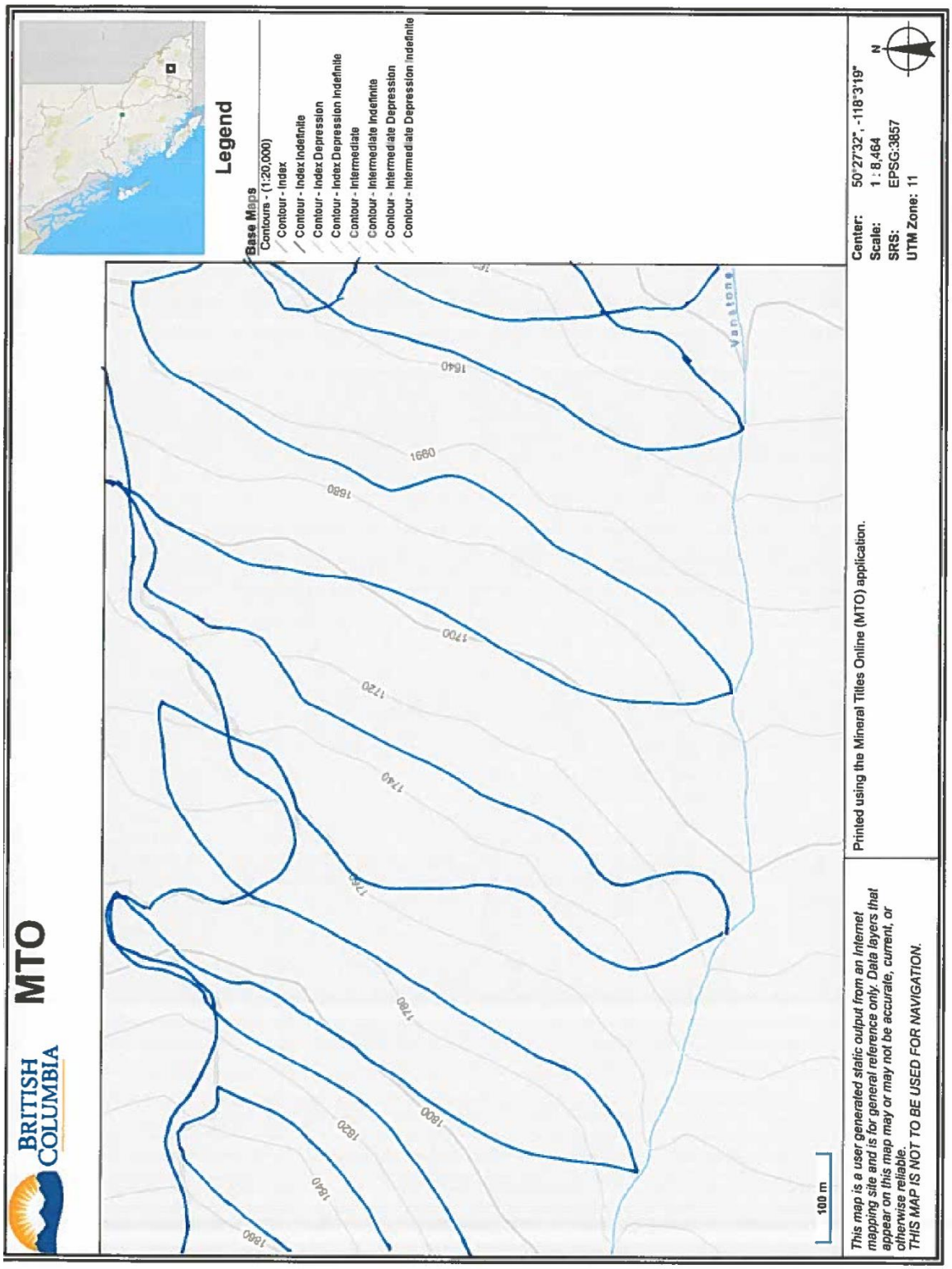


Figure 4d Big Ledge Claim Traverse

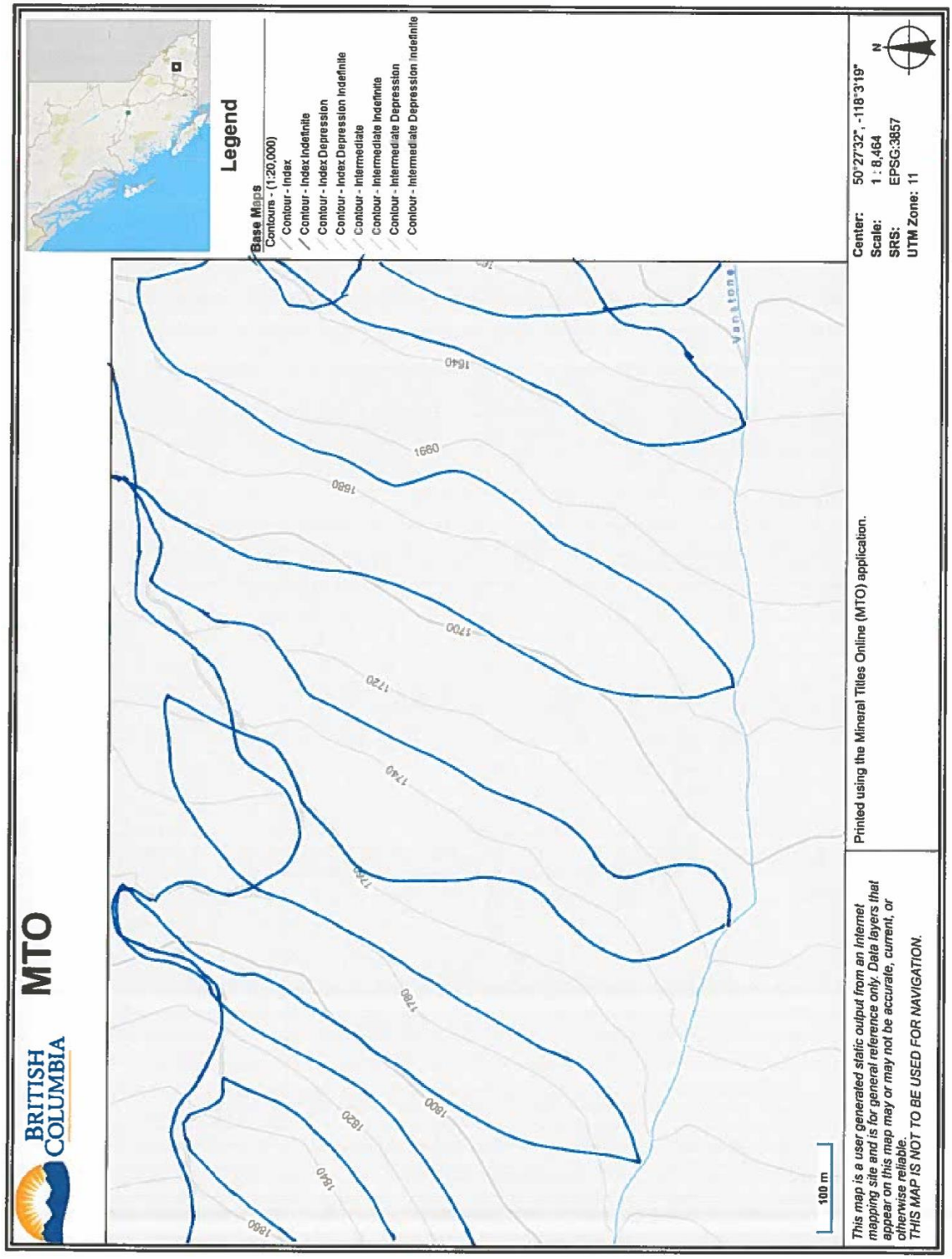


Figure 4e Big Ledge Claim Traverse

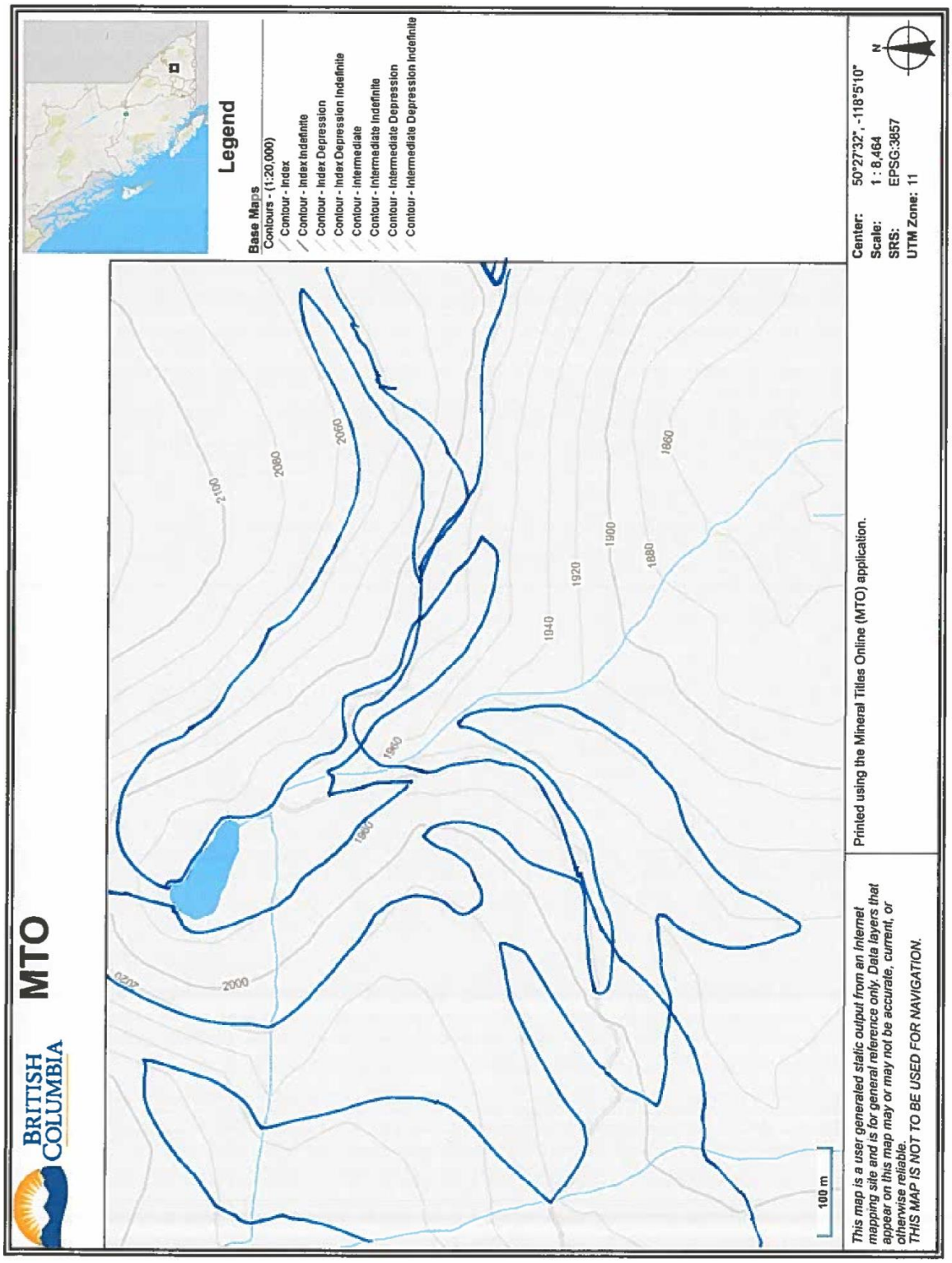


Figure 4f Big Ledge Claim Traverse

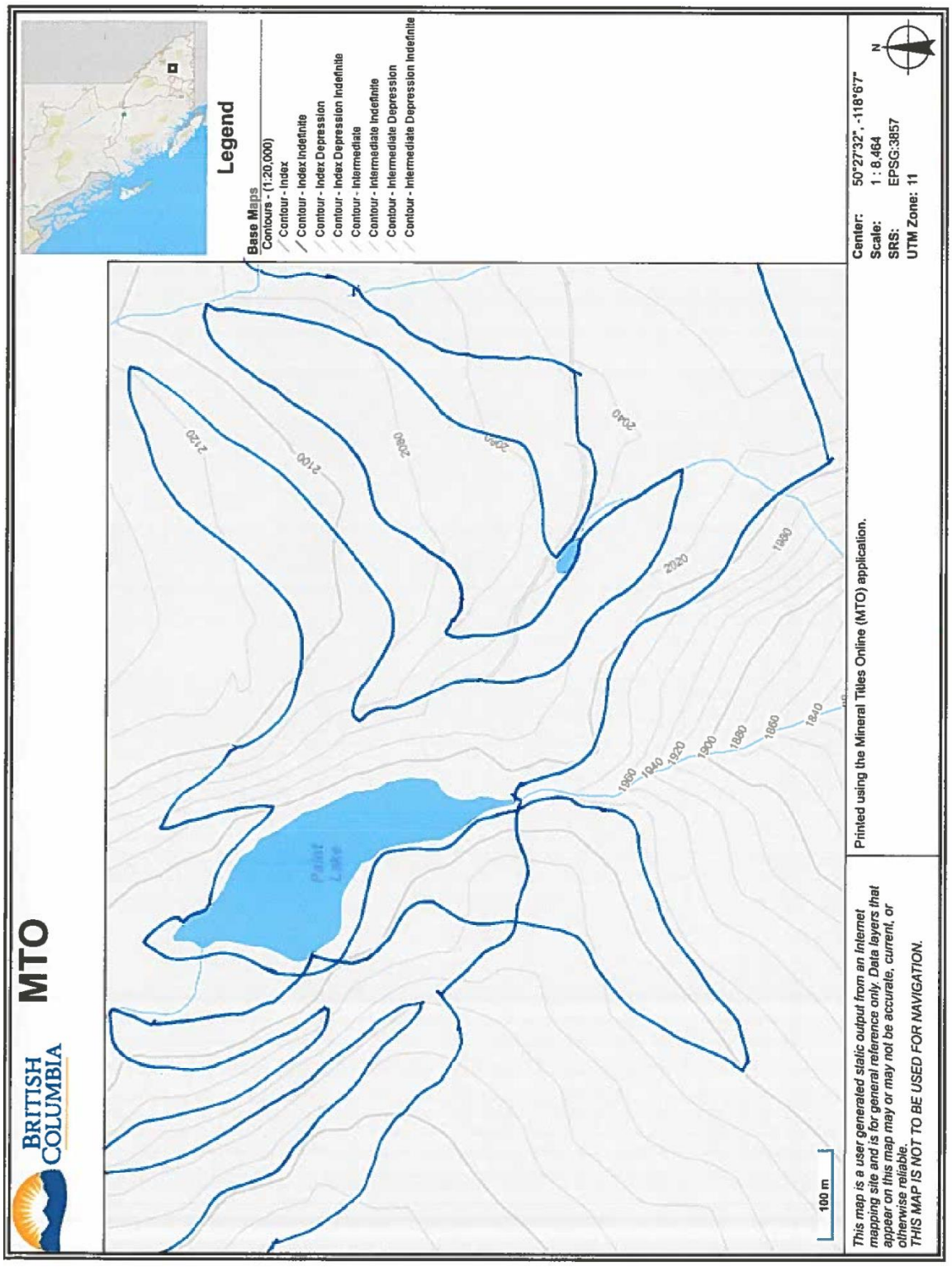
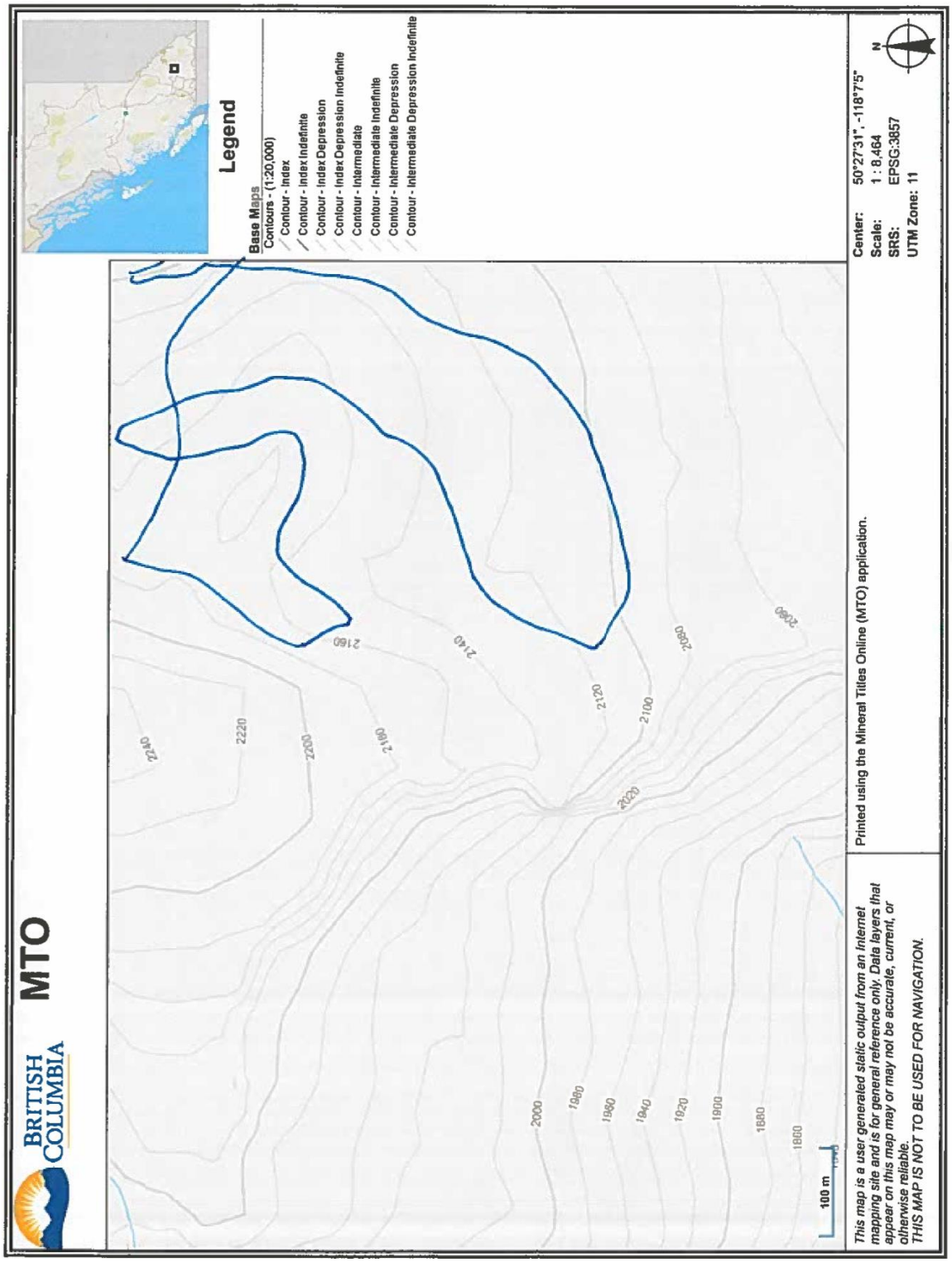


Figure 4g Big Ledge Claim Traverse



5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting on the property for the season was designed to hold the property while investigating joint-venture opportunities that will be able to perform detailed exploration. Future prospecting and magnetic surveys should be performed to identify possible zones of interest.

The Big Ledge is a highly prospective deposit that has a long history of exploration and deserves further work. A more extensive, in-depth program should be pursued.

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Appendix I

Project Cost Schedule

Statement of Expenditures (1 page)

The expenditures on the Big Ledge ($12,856.75) were generated during the prospecting program between April 16 and September 21, 2015. The costs are summarized as personnel costs.

Prospecting costs were $12,856.75 for approximately 2571 hectares. Total cost includes labor, equipment rental, and consumables. Personnel on the project include those in the field and in the office. Man-days are shown as well as a for report and field preparation. Camp costs are not shown as personal camp gear was used in the project.

14 Days Fieldwork – Includes field time and ATV use
1.0 Report Compilation

Total $12,856.75

Big Ledge Claim Prospecting 2015 Cost Schedule

Personnel Costs

Activity	Person	Day Rate	Days	Total
Field Preparation				
	Kazuki Nohdomi	$ 550	2	$ 1,100
In the field				
	Kazuki Nohdomi	550	14	7700
Report Preparation				
	Kazuki Nohdomi	550	2	1100
Subtotal Personnel Costs				$ 9,900

Equipment Costs

Item		Day Rate	Days	Total
Truck and trailer rental		$ 100	14	$ 1,400
ATV rental		100	14	1400
Subtotal Equipment Costs				$ 2,800
Consumables Costs				$ 157
Total Costs				$ 12,857

Appendix 2

List of Project Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the acquisition, processing, interpretation, and presentation of data relating to work performed on the Big Ledge, BC. Duties were performed at various times between April 16, 2015 and September 21, 2015. Contact addresses can be obtained through Kazuki Nohdomi at:

Kazuki Nohdomi
550 Pacific Street, Suite 2002 Phone: 604-358-0062
Vancouver, BC V6Z 3G2

Name	Position/duties
Kazuki Nohdomi	Program Manager