ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: ***GEOLOGICAL AND PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY***

TOTAL COST: 7841.90

AUTHOR(S): ***LINDINGER, LEOPOLD, J***

SIGNATURE(S): *LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER*

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):***5570905 - NOV/26/2015***

YEAR OF WORK: ***2015***

PROPERTY NAME: ***NAP-MICROGOLD***

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 594401, 1018754, 532246, 1016934, 681064, 835189

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: ***GOLD, COPPER, SILVER, molybdenum.***

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: ***092ISE-169***, ***092ISE 134, 092ISE179, 092ISE107***
MINING DIVISION: ***KAMLOOPS, NICOLA***
NTS / BCGS: ***NTS 092I/08E***
LATITUDE: ***50***°24'08"
LONGITUDE: ***120***°13'24" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: ***10U*** EASTING: ***697330*** NORTHING: ***5587000 N***

OWNER(S): ***Leopold J. Lindinger, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5***
Jon Alten Stewart. 42621 CANYON ROAD, LINDELL BEACH, B.C. V2R5B8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: ***LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER***
MAILING ADDRESS: ***680 DAIRY ROAD KAMLOOPS, B.C.***

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude. ***TERTIARY KAMLOOPS GROUP FELSIC INTRUSIVES PLUGS, RHYOLITE DYKES, FLOWS AND TUFFS WITH SPATIALLY ASSOCIATED NICOLA ROCK HOSTED REPLACEMENT QUARTZ-COPPER-GOLD-ZINC, MESOTHERMAL QUARTZ-CARBONATE SILVER-GOLD, AND EPITHERMAL QUARTZ CHALCEDONY DEPOSITS.***

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
123A, 4164, 4165, 4323, 4330, 4500, 4976, 6308, 7911, 8464, 9883, 11282, 11372, 11397, 13152, 14650, 16345, 16075, 18493, 19145, 20127, 22012, 22424, 23405, 23967, 24165, 24205, 24249, 24443, 24455, 24817, 24913, 24949, 25210, 28697, 28911, 28973, 30510, 31316, 31386, 32071, 32753, 33050, 33175, 33180, 33389, 34190, 33952, 34190, 34214, 34732, 35232, 35272, 35326.

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		594401, 1018754, 532246, 1016934, 681064, 835189	3700
Photo interpretation			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock		594401 681064, 835189	
core	Other		
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
RELATED TECHNICAL		594401, 681064, 835189	***219.9***
Sampling / Assaying 6 ROCK SAMPLES			
PROSPECTING (scale/area) 1:2000 TO 1:7500, 600 HECTARES		1018754, 1016934	3532
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other LAND OWNER NOTIFICATION		594401, 681064, 835189, 1018754, 532246, 1016934	390
		TOTAL COST	7841.9

GEOLOGICAL AND PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT ON

THE

NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY

NTS 92I/8W - B.C.G.S. 92I/049

Work Centered near

120^{O} 18' 10" West, 50^{O} 26' North

Work completed on Mineral claims 594401, 1018754, 532246, 1016934, 681064, 835189

Stump Lake area

Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions

Claim Owners
Leopold J. Lindinger
Jon A. Stewart

Operator
Leopold J. Lindinger

By
Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.

February 29, 2016 and amended July 13, 2016

GEOLOGICAL AND PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY

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SUMMARY

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2015 prospecting and reconnaissance geological exploration program on portion of the NAP and MICROGOLD area of the property.

The NAP–MICROGOLD Claims protect the NAP Mineral Occurrence (Minfile Occurrence #92I/SE-169) the Microgold Occurrence (Minfile No 092ISE134) the Redbird showing (Minfile No. 092ISE179) and the BAG showing (Minfile No. 092ISE107). The property covers 5809.2 hectares extending from the northwest side of Stump Lake 12 kilometres ENE to 5 kilometres east of Napier Lake in the Kamloops Mining Division. The Property is located 35 to 45 km south of Kamloops. The property covers the areas hosting the best unmined gold and copper mineralization in the Area.

The NAP-MICROGOLD property at the time of filing on November 26, 2015 is comprised of 22 MTO mineral claims totalling 5809.21 hectares. All claims are held 100% by Leo Lindinger (FMC115857) except for the following. The NAP claims Mineral tenure 594401 has a 1% NSR in favour of Richard Billingsley and Duane Kress. In late January 2012 Leo Lindinger entered into an agreement with Jon A. Stewart owner of the MICRO claims where upon spending $50,000 on the MICRO claims Stewart would transfer the claims into the name of Leo Lindinger subject to a 2% NSR which could be purchased for $1 million for each percent. To date over $60,000 of exploration expenditures has been applied to the MICRO and successor (CINDY) claims. Stewart has not as of this date transferred the claims. A 2 km perimeter clause is in effect. Lindinger on 17 April, 2013 purchased the STUMP2 mineral claim 851405 from Commander Resources Ltd. for C$2000. Commander retains a 1% NSR which can be purchased for $1 million.

Gold-silver quartz vein mineralization was discovered at Stump Lake in 1882. To 1967 nearly 75,000 tonnes of material was mined and milled from the Stump Lake Mining Camp. Dozens of exploration companies have worked in the area since 1070. The recorded discovery of the REDBIRD gold-fluorite is 1966. In 1972 the NAP bulk tonnage copper-gold-zinc-silver prospect 10 kilometres northeast of the Stump Lake mining camp was discovered. In 1982 the extensive Microgold epithermal gold system on the north side of Stump Lake was discovered of which the REDBIRD showing can be considered a part of. There are in addition to the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP dozens of small epithermal gold veins showings and occurrences mostly north of the NAP-MICROGOLD claims. From about 1970 to 2015 several programs of prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, ground magnetic, electrical conductivity, IP-resistivity, self-potential, airborne magnetics and EM, bulldozer and backhoe trenching, and diamond and percussion drilling programs have been completed on the many precious metal targets on the property and in the region.

The Property covers metamorphosed sediments and mafic alkalic eastern belt volcanics of the upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west facing island arc within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane. Intruding these rocks are coeval calc-alkalic and alkalic intrusive bodies. The closest large intrusive bodies are the eastern belt calc alkalic Wild Horse batholith immediately to the north of the NAP target and the Paleocene Rocky Gulch batholith along the west side of the property. Intruding and overlying these rocks are subaerial felsic and basaltic dykes and flows and breccias assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. Miocene “Chilcotin group basalts occur north of the property. Several large long lived north northwest and northeast striking faults displace all lithologies.

The NAP Mineral Occurrences hosts historic surface rock sampling of mineralized material returning over 1% copper, 0.8% zinc, 580 ppb gold and 325 ppb mercury. Percussion drilling in 1973 (PH73-11) intersected up to 33.5 m of 0.24% copper, with accompanying zinc and gold values. Trench 96-14 exposed 43.5 metres of well oxidized silicified stockwork breccia grading 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper, and 2.0 g/t silver. The best gold result (in the same trench) was 1.9 g/t gold over 5 metres. The 2011-12 drilling results were very encouraging with near surface results including 0.55% copper, 0.52 g/t gold over 10 metres within a 100 metres interval grading 0.23% copper and 0.12 g/t gold. The sampling, geophysics, drilling and trenching has not fully explored the entire extent of this over 2.5-kilometer-long mineralized system.

The MICROGOLD epithermal gold occurrence covers a 1.5 by 1 kilometre north trending zone of silicified Nicola volcanics within which hundreds of multiepisodic chalcedonic veins grading up to 6.5 g/t gold occur. Within the north part of the silicified zone a 500 m by 300 metres paleosurface area is covered by multimetre thick multiepisodic silica blankets, silicified conglomerates and hydrothermal breccias.

The BAG epithermal gold occurrence has variably mineralized steeply dipping quartz-carbonate veins hosted by both Nicola mafic volcanics and Tertiary rhyolite dykes. The veining extends for over 5 kilometres north towards the Anderson Lake gold showings.

The best models to apply for these deposits are high level, near surface epithermal chalcedony veins, blankets and conglomerates at MICROGOLD and innumerable examples of more deeply eroded epithermal (MICROGOLD, BAG) and mesothermal (STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, BAG, TRUMP) low to intermediate sulphidation veins systems and, as represented at the NAP disseminated (carbonate?) replacement copper-gold-zinc sulphide deposits related to bulk mesothermal silicification and mineralization. These apparently diverse mineralization styles are probably a continuum, at various levels of erosion of a major Tertiary porphyry (possibly molybdenum) mineralizing system underlying Stump Lake and possibly coeval with intrusion of the Paleocene Rocky Gulch batholith to the west. The causative source of this large and diverse mineralizing system is interpreted to be a large intrusive source that is expressed by the presence of the large rhyolitic volcanic center occurring between the NAP and MICROGOLD areas, the large dyke – tuff complex centered over the BAG showings and the numerous small rhyolite plugs and dykes present in the area and almost always near to mineralization. In addition to the more common Nicola hosted occurrence are spatially associated numerous rhyolite hosted silicified and quartz vein showings and drill intersections. The structural setting is a dextral transtensional to locally transpressive.

In early November 2015 the author completed a nearly $8000 prospecting, reconnaissance mapping and selective float sampling in the down ice extensively overburden covered area south of the NAP occurrence and over the MICROGOLD VEIN SHOWINGS concentrating in the silicified conglomerate exposures at the south end of Kullagh Lake.

Results are that angular silicified and highly altered float of various protolith sources extends over 2 kilometres south of the NAP occurrence possibly suggesting a nearer source to the float than the NAP. Also discovered are fine grained siliceous magnetite mineralized intrusives and highly altered Wildhorse granodiorite not seen in outcrop.

In the MICROGOLD area the area of silicified Tertiary mudstones and conglomerates were examined in detail. Results confirmed the observations made by Gamble in 1985 of evidence of a long lived hydrothermal system dumping mineralized chalcedony in a sub-lacustrine and sub

riverine environment with at least three explosive episodes from a nearly source redepositing coarse silicified and cross veined channel debris onto massive chalcedony blankets. The debris fines to the south. The conglomerates may be in part an unrecognized maar deposit. The possible source of the vent may be near a small highly silicified rhyolite exposure some 0.5 to 1 kilometre to the north of the observed chalcedony deposits at the north-east end of Kullagh Lake.

Additional work is recommended on the NAP-MICROGOLD property.

On the MICROGOLD target a $250,000 surface program of detailed geological and structural mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and deep 3D-IP modelling program is recommended. From the targets developed from this and past programs a $1.6 million dollar 8000 metre diamond drilling program aimed at discovering bonanza bedrock vein hosted gold-silver mineralization thought to underlie the large near surface showings is recommended. Many untested deep resistivity targets possibly related to bulk silicified (and mineralized?) zones are present.

On the NAP target a $600,000 program of ground geophysics, geological mapping and diamond drilling is recommended. A $150,000 ground magnetic, IP and resistivity program would widen and extend the recently established geophysical grid to the northwest, southeast and south to attempt to close off or determine the IP response of potentially mineralized bedrock not previously tested plus at least three lines more deeply retesting very strong deep open ended anomalies. An additional $40,000 is recommended for geological mapping and sampling. The recommended $350,000 2000 metre, 7-10-hole diamond drilling program would infill and undercut the recently drilled holes to determine the depth potential of the mineralized NAP zone and test as yet undrilled known and undiscovered IP anomalies and new discoveries.

Following the successful results of the exploration work completed on the property a minimum $3,000,000 work program would be recommended to further evaluate these and any new targets.

The BAG target will be re-examined in the geological context of its spatial, geological and mineralogical relationship with the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, the ANDERSON LAKE gold occurrence to the north and the TIC-TAC-TOE showing to the south and confirm that the presence of the felsic volcanics and intrusive are in fact related to the other felsic volcanics temporally related to the Camps mineralization.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2015, prospecting, geochemical sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping exploration program on the southern NAP part of the property and north east part of the MICROGOLD area east of Kullagh Lake.

Included in this report is a summary of existing historical and geological data from previous programs conducted on the property. Sources of information include all available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and on other properties in the immediate area and from other reports that were available to the writer.

This report follows the format recommended by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The report is required to support a Statement of Work and Reclamation Event No. 5570905 filed November 27, 2015.

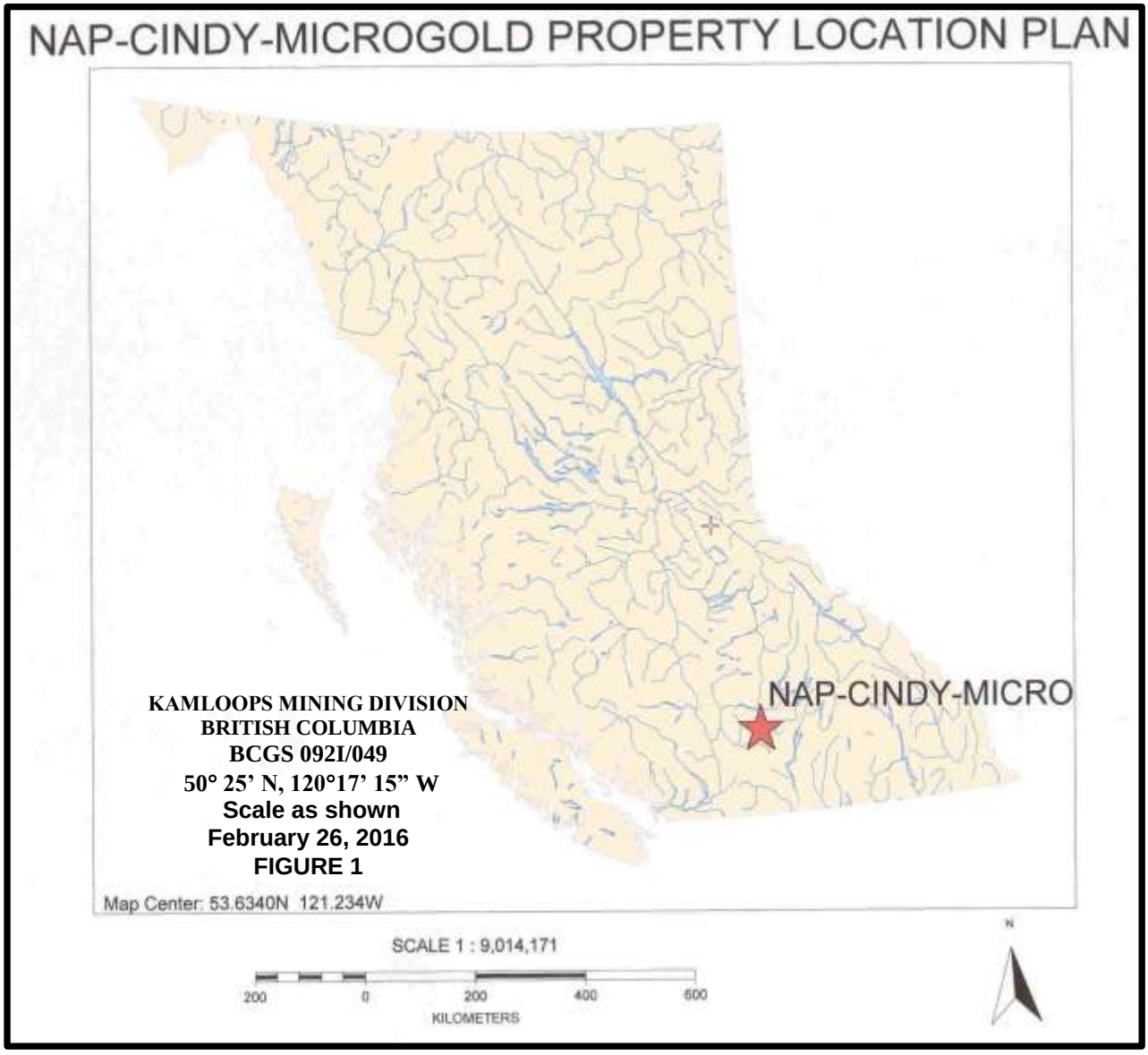
The author was responsible for designing and implementing the 2015 program that is reported herein. He also is solely responsible for the interpretations made, conclusions reached and recommendations made.

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author is of the opinion that the historical work programs conducted on the property have been conducted in a professional manner and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards of the times.

Sources of information are listed in the references.

Units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

CAPACITY		1 sq. m.	=10.764 sq. ft.
1 can. gal.	=4.5461 litre	1 hectare	=0.003861 sq. mi.
VOLUME		1 sq. mi.	=225.899 hectares
1 cu. m.	=35.315 cu. ft.	MASS	
LENGTHS		1 TROY oz.	=31.103 g.
1 in.	=2.540 cm.	1 g.	=0.03215 TROY oz.
1 cm.	=0.3937 in.	1 lb.	=0.4536 kg.
1 ft.	=0.3048 m.	1 kg.	=2.2046 lb.
1 m.	=3.2808 ft.	1 (short) ton	=0.907 metric tonnes
1 m.	=1.09361 yd.	1 metric tonne	=1.1023 short tons
1 mile:	=1.6093 km.	1 TROY oz. /short ton	=34.2848 g. /metric tonne
1 km.	=0.6214 mile		
AREA		1 g. /metric tonne /short ton	=0.0292 TROY oz.
1 sq. ft.	=0.0929 sq. m.		


NAP-CINDY-MICROGOLD PROPERTY LOCATION PLAN
NAP-CINDY-MICRO
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BCGS 092I/049
50° 25' N, 120°17' 15" W
Scale as shown
February 26, 2016
FIGURE 1
Map Center: 53.6340N 121.234W
SCALE 1 : 9,014,171
200 0 200 400 600
KILOMETERS
N

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The NAP-MICROGOLD property as of time of filing covers 5809.2 hectares as 22 contiguous MTO mineral claims. (see Table 1).

The claims were acquired by purchasing the mineral rights from the Crown using the mineral titles online (MTO) web based tenure acquisition system developed by the BC government or as outright purchases from other individuals and mining companies or options to earn in.

The claims are mostly on private land largely owned by Frolek Cattle Company, Stump Lake Cattle Company, Kullagh Lake Cattle Company and several smaller holdings. About 10% is covered by reverted crown grants now owned by the crown. Approximately 15% of the property is on crown land that has grazing leases.

Part of the surface lands over the NAP claims are deeded to the Nature Conservancy of Canada by Frolek Cattle Company. This restricts surface land uses such as alienation of grasslands by surface development but does not adversely affect mineral exploration or development.

The NAP1 mineral claim TENURE 594401 has a 1% NSR in the favour of Mr. Dwayne Kress of Squamish, BC and Mr. Richard Billingsley of Surrey, B.C. The NSR can be purchased for $1 million.

The STUMP2, TENURE 851405 claim was purchased from Commander Resources Ltd. for $2000. A 1% NSR is retained by Commander. The NSR can be purchased for $1 million.

The MICRO claims were owned by Jon Stewart and were optioned by the author in 2012. The option has been fulfilled by applying at least $50,000 worth of assessment work on the claims. Stewart retains a 2% NSR of which each 1% can be purchased for $1 million on the original MICRO CLAIMS (including the CINDY and CINDY SOUTH claims which were restaked to cover parts of the former MICRO 1 and 2 claims by Lindinger) and, pursuant to the agreement, any new tenures added that adjoin the MICRO claims. Refer to Figure 2 for claim locations and more detailed map locations.

The claims cover part of B.C.G.S. map sheets 092I-039, 39, 48 and 49 and are centered at 120^{O} 18’ 10” West, 50^{O} 26’ North. The Property centre is located about 40 km south of Kamloops, straddles Napier Lake, Hwy 5 and extends for 10 kilometres to the WSW to Moore Creek**.** Additional details including ownership and the current expiry dates are tabulated in “Table 1 – Mineral Tenure” below.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least

(a) $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,
(b) $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
(c) $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
(d) $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Cash in lieu payments are for a minimum of 6 months and are double the physical or technical work requirements.

Table 1 – Mineral Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
594401	***NAP 1***	115758 (100%)	2008/Nov/17	2024/Feb/28	473.61
681063	***NAP EAST***	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	411.84
681064	***NAP SOUTH***	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	391.35
681083	***NAP NORTH***	115758 (100%)	2009/Dec/08	2024/Jan/31	205.86
835188	***NAPNW2***	115758 (100%)	2010/Oct/06	2024/Jan/31	391.16
835189	***NAPW2***	115758 (100%)	2010/Oct/06	2024/Jan/31	185.37
851405	STUMP2	115758 (100%)	2011/Apr/11	2024/Jan/31	514.83
1016378		115758 (100%)	2013/Jan/28	2016/Nov/20*	206.02
1016924	KULLAGH	115758 (100%)	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1016932	A	115758 (100%	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1016934	EFT	115758 (100%)	2013/Feb/15	2016/Nov/20*	20.6
1018754	**CINDY**	115758 (100%)	2012/Feb/20	2023/Apr/21	288.46
1018755	**CINDY SOUTH**	115758 (100%)	2012/Feb/20	2015/Dec/01	164.88
1039869	MICRO W	115758 (100%)	2015/Nov/09	2016/Nov/09	20.5983
1039870	MICRO W1	115758 (100%)	2015/Nov/09	2016/Nov/09	20.6002
1039871	REDBIRD	115758 (100%)	2015/Nov/09	2016/Nov/09	20.6002
532244	**MICRO 3**	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2015/Dec/01	494.537
532245	**MICRO 4**	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2019/Apr/21	494.327
532246	**MICRO 5**	108954 (100%)	2006/Apr/17	2019/Apr/21	247.19
533258	**MICRO 6**	108954 (100%)	2006/May/01	2015/Dec/01	494.559
533260	**MICRO 7**	108954 (100%)	2006/May/01	2015/Dec/01	412.332
533809	**MICRO 8**	108954 (100%)	2006/May/09	2015/Dec/01	309.289
TOTAL AREA					5809.213

Original NAP tenures in ***BOLD ITALICS.*** Original MICRO tenures in **BOLD.**

(1) Assuming acceptance for assessment credit on the work in Statement of Work in Event No. 5570905 dated November 26, 2015 by the Ministry that this report documents.

Proposed exploration work causing mechanical disturbance normally requires that a Notice of Work and Reclamation must be submitted at least 30 (realistically 60) days before work is planned to begin. The author is not aware of any extraordinary environmental liabilities that may be associated with land comprising the property. To date, there have been no impediments to access and to acquire permits for exploration on the property.

To the best knowledge of the author, there are no liens and no encumbrances on the claims not already discussed above.

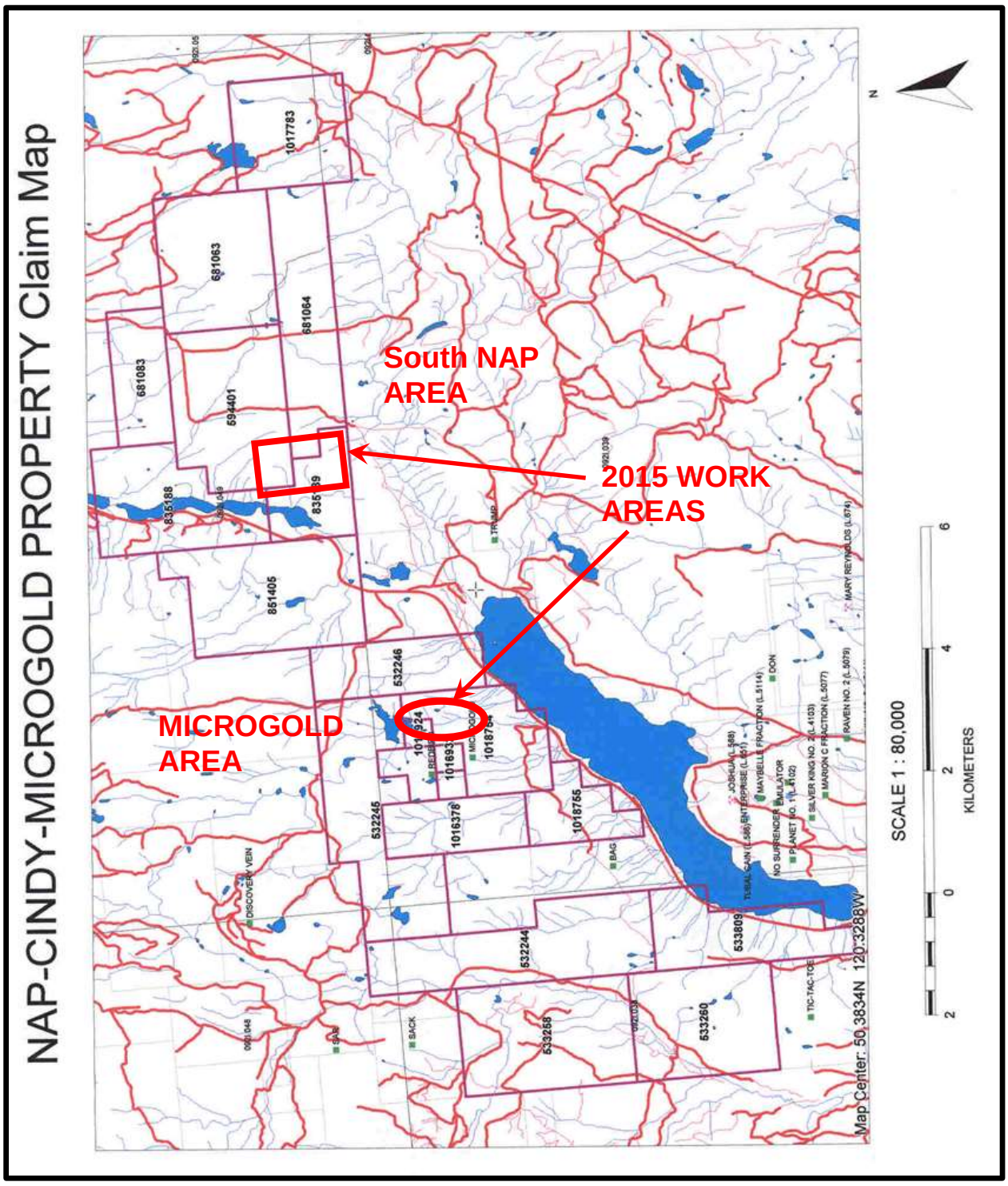


Figure 2 Property Mineral Tenures and Index Map

Most of the surface rights overlying the mineral tenures of the NAP-MICROGOLD property area privately owned. The largest landowners are Frolek Cattle Company Ltd. and Stump Lake Ranch Ltd. Part of the MICROGOLD target underlies land owned by Kullagh Lake Cattle Company Ltd. There are several other smaller land owners in the area of the claims. However,

they do not to date overlie areas known to host significant mineralization with the possible exception of the REDBIRD showing.

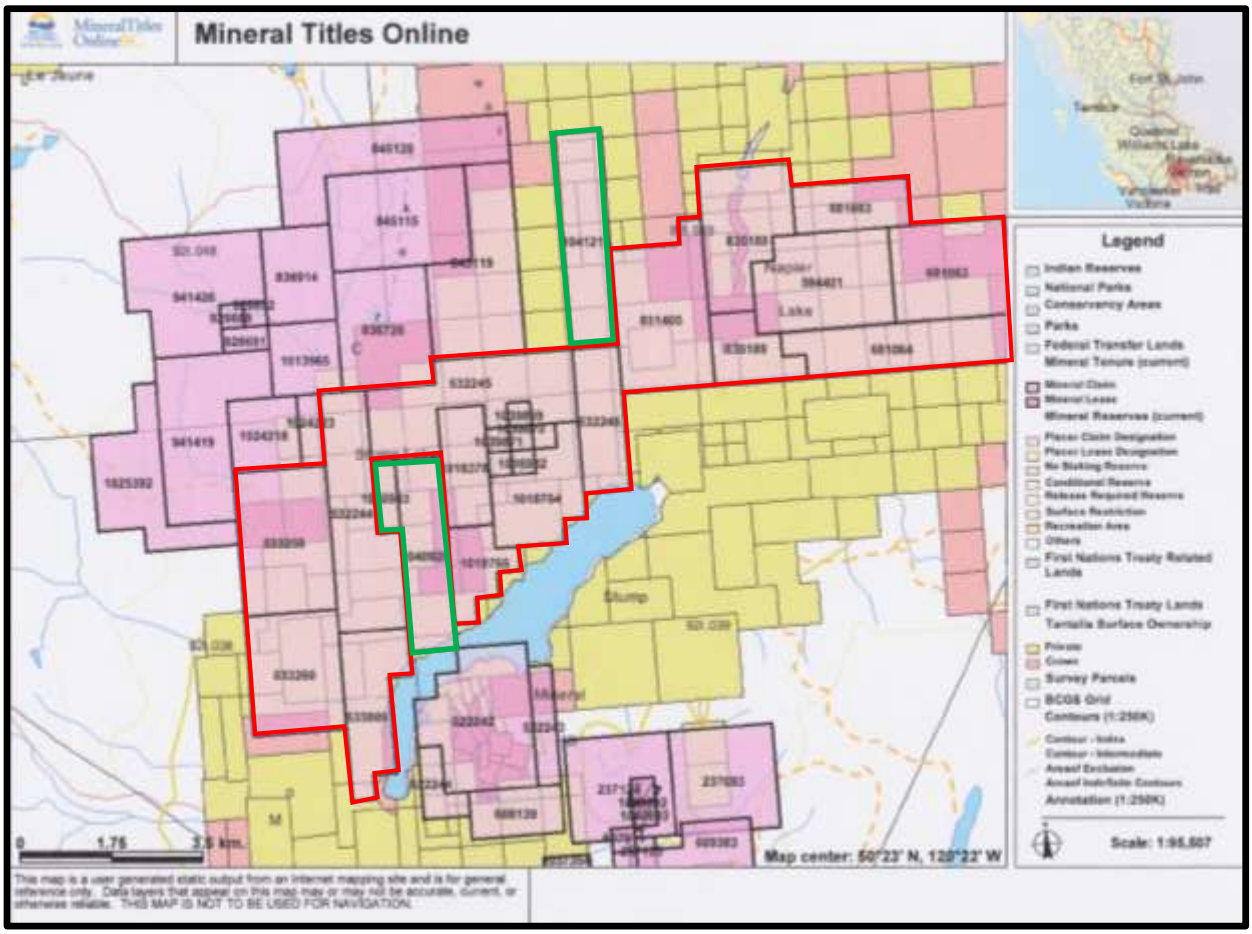


Figure 3 – Mineral and Surface Tenure

HEAVY RED LINE POLYGON WRAPPED MINERAL TENURES - NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY AS OF NOVEMBER 27, 2015

YELLOW LOTS – PRIVATE

DARK PINK LOTS – REVERTED TO CROWN (does not include surface leases)

WHITE – CROWN LAND (does not include surface leases)

GREEN LINED TENURES – OTHER TENURES OWNED BY LINDINGER AND ACQUIRED AFTER NOVEMBER 27, 2015 BUT BEFORE THIS REPORT DATE.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the NAP – MICROGOLD property is via the old Kamloops Merritt Highway (Hwy. 5a) then to the NAP via the Roche Lake Road for about 1.5 kilometres to the Hillcrest Road, then south via the Hillcrest road for 9 kilometres to the east side of the claims, or via private access roads to northwest parts of the property. Access from the south is also available from the Stump Lake and from the west via an old road at the north end of Napier Lake. Ranch fence line trail and several other fence line and branch trails. Road access to the MICROGOLD area is via the Long Lake Road or further south the 'Moore Creek" Road at Stump Lake and numerous range roads maintained by Frolek Cattle Co. Limited.

The property lies in the semi-arid intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from -25 to +30 degrees centigrade. Exploration can be carried out on a year-round basis, however effective surface mapping, geochemical sampling etc. is limited from late spring to mid to late autumn.

The dominant resource activity in the area is cattle ranching and hay farming with logging at higher elevation tree stands. Kamloops is the nearest city 35 kilometres north where most supplies, equipment and personnel to conduct mineral exploration are readily available. Access to the various parts of the property is readily available via a network of ranch roads and trails. Water is available on the west side, from Napier Lake, or from numerous small lakes, streams and springs.

Infrastructure, other than the previously described road network includes several high and medium tension hydro lines that cross near the area. Highway 5A, the old Kamloops Merritt Highway, crosses through the west side of the property. A medium tension power lines follows Hwy 5. A local low tension power line follows a recently constructed private road that accesses the northwest part of the property. A major high tension power line crosses the east the NAP claims. The Kinder Morgan pipeline crosses the west side of the property. Fibre optic and BC gas lines parallel the pipeline right of way.

The property occupies part of and extends up both sides of the north draining Campbell Creek valley at Napier Lake. And extends along the northwest side of Stump Lake to the south draining Moore creek Valley. The valley is a north draining steep walled glacial spillway near the southern headwaters of the drainage basin. The height of land dividing the Campbell Creek and Nicola drainage basins lies just south of the NAP claims.

Topography is moderate with steeper slopes near Napier and Stump Lake and the incised gullies draining into them. Napier Lake at an elevation of 720 metres is the lowest part of the claims with the highest point on the property at 1400 metres on at the NW pat of the property. Vegetation at lower elevations is short grass prairie called Stump Lake pasture which at higher elevations grades to tall grass prairie. Steep lower elevation north facing slopes and gullies have thickets of interior fir and ponderosa pine groves with poplar groves. The grassland grades to fir dominated forest at about 1000 metres elevation. Much of the pine forest has been eliminated by a recent northern pine bark beetle infestation. Fir forests are under severe tussock moth and spruce budworm infestations. Water is available from Stump Lake and several smaller lakes.

HISTORY

The areas exploration and mining history is extensive and recorded history began with the discovery of the silver-gold base metal veins of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP in 1882. Between then and 1967 70.398 tonnes averaging 3.74 grams per ton gold, 111.75 grams per tonne silver, 0.03 per cent copper, 1.42 per cent lead and 0.24 per cent zinc were mined and milled. The veins consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz carbonate sulphide shear and fissure veins. Over 65% of the production was from the Enterprise mine with minor production from the nearby Joshua, Tubal Cain and King William veins. Additional production occurred from veins several km to the south at the Jenny Long vein system.

Elsewhere in the area minor exploration took place for "redbed copper" prior to the 1960's. More locally during the 1960's and 1970's, sporadic base metal-oriented exploration targeted areas west and northwest of the Microgold Property.

Wither the discovery and development of low grade bulk tonnage copper+/molybdenum at highland valley in the late 1950's exploration has been directed for these important deposits. The discovery of the Afton deposit in the early 1970's resulted in a regional exploration boom. Most of this work investigated copper and copper-molybdenum showings along the fault contact between the Nicola Horst and the regional volcanic assemblages. In the Stump Lake area exploration since 1970 has resulted in the discovery of many hithero unrecognized lower grade copper+/-gold (NAP, LEE) and gold+/-fluorite showings and occurrences of epithermal affinity (MICROGOLD, REDBIRD, BAG. SACK, ANDERSON etc.). Locations of Minfile occurrences discussed below are presented in Figure 3.

For the history of the many targets on the property the specific summarized history has been divided into the targets as currently defined. These are the NAP, MICROGOLD-REDBIRD, and BAG. Additional summary histories are also provided on adjacent mineral showings. These are the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, TRUMP, SACK, TIC-TAC-TOE, DISCOVERY VEIN (ANDERSON) and LEE areas.

NAP-MICROGOLD Property History.

NAP AREA BC MINFILE 092ISE169

The NAP area occurs at the north east part of the property east of Napier Lake. In 1973 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. staked and worked the then undiscovered NAP Occurrence (Rebagliati 1973a). The claims were staked over a pronounced quartz-sericite-pyrite 'stain'. Initial work consisted of grid work, soil sampling for copper and zinc, ground magnetic readings and geological mapping. A 2 km by 0.7 km zone of interest was outlined by this preliminary program. A follow-up program of 12 widely spaced percussion drill holes was completed later that year (~900 m total). 5 holes on the eastern half of the property were drilled primarily on overburden covered magnetic anomalies, whereas the 7 westerly holes were drilled into the highest copper in soil anomalies. Most holes intersected weakly anomalous to sub economic low grade copper-zinc+/-gold mineralization including 33.5 m grading 0.21% copper reported from hole P73-11 (Rebagliati 1973 b).

Figure 3. Local Topography, Claims and Minfile Occurrences.

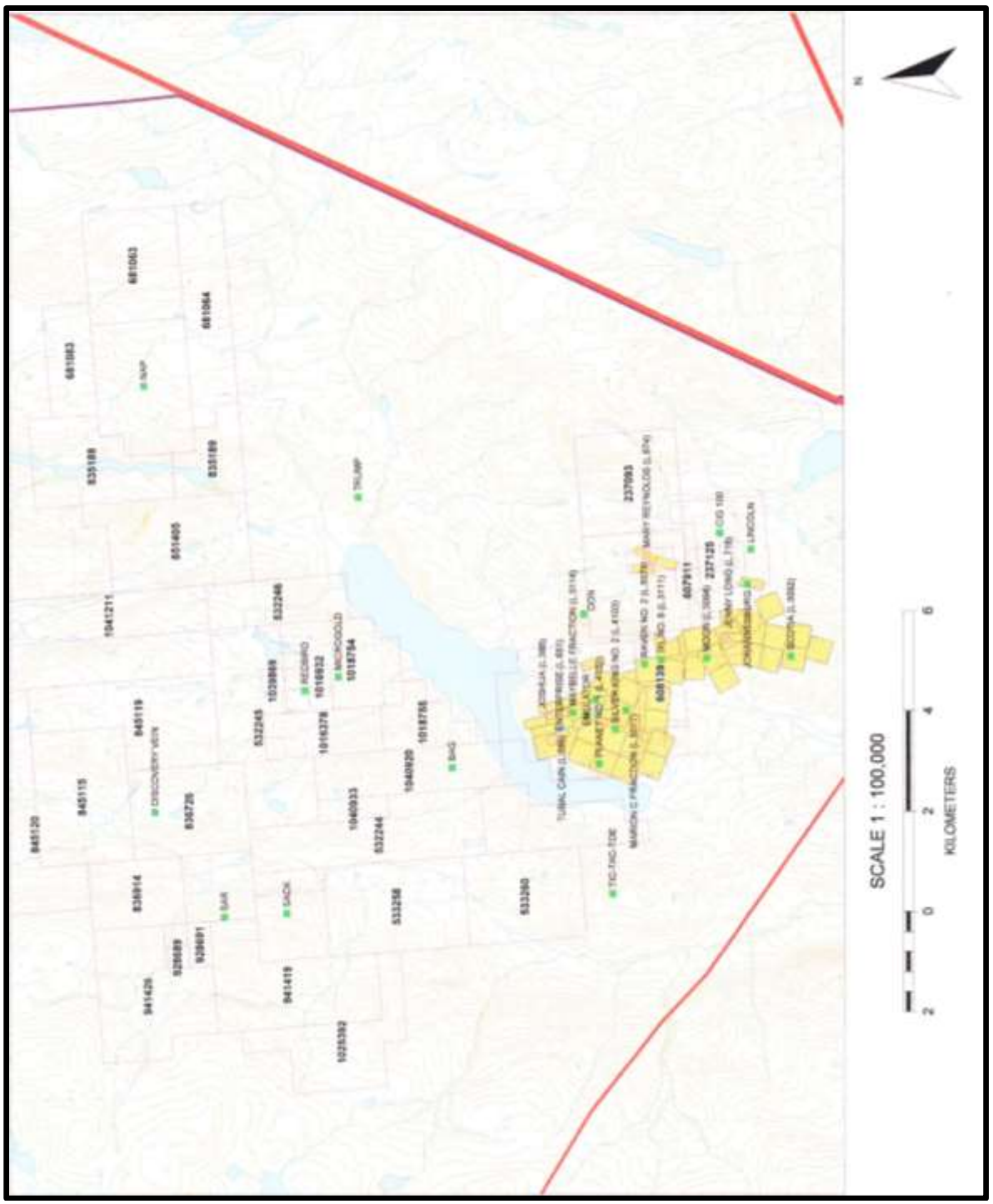


Table 2 – NAP 1973 Percussion Drilling Highlights

SAMPLE ID	SAMP LOC	% COPPER >0.05% ONLY	Au (ppb) >200 only	% ZINC >0.05% ONLY
73-P7	20-30 ft	0.061	ND	-
73-P7	80-90 ft	-	ND	0.057
73-P8	09-90 ft	0.077	103	0.106
73-P8	150-250	0.14	62	NA
73-P9	25-80 ft	0.050	~150	0.035
73-P9	100-110 ft	-	230	-
	130-140 ft	-	130	-
73-P9	190-240 ft	0.028	~130	0.065
73-P11	20-250 ft	0.17	70	-
73-P11	40-160 ft	0.229	-	-
*ND below detection, NA not analyzed, "-" below threshhold				

During 1977 Newconex completed a vertical loop EM survey over the known mineralized area (Richardson, 1977) to test for the conductive deposit potential of the area surveyed. No definable EM anomalies were outlined by the survey. Richardson recommended that an IP survey be completed on the property. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1987 Warner Gruenwald and Douglas Lieshman staked a 12-unit claim (Stump 1) over the occurrence. Between 1987 and 1990 they established an orientation grid and completed 3 field programs that included soil and rock geochemistry of surficial and shallow test pit material, detailed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the areas of known mineralization (Leishman, 1987, Gruenwald 1988, Leishman 1990). The test pit soil results in particular successfully defined mineralization. Leishman 1990 reported:

…" The more significant soil values (copper) appear to be located in the area west of P-8 towards P-11. This includes TP-28 (2,460 ppm copper), Tp-8 (4,298 and 7,034 ppm copper), TP--9 (1,244 and 2,072 ppm copper), TP-5 (1,069 ppm copper) and TP-11 (1,202 ppm copper). In addition, gold values from these samples ranged from 25 to 160 ppb. This is the same area where previous drilling by Newconex had intersected up to 48.8 metres of 0.21% copper in drill hole P-11 and 24.4 metres of 0.1 7% copper near the bottom of hole P-8. TP-8 returned the highest soil values in copper and zinc (7,034 ppm copper and 2,198 ppm zinc. This is immediately south of drill hole P-9 where values to 1,900 ppm zinc were encountered near the bottom of the hole. Gold values from this previous drilling ranged up to 230 ppb (0.23 ppm).

Other interesting values in silver (to 8.1 ppm in TP-11) are also found in this same area.
West of drill hole P-8 there appears to be a noticeable drop in the values for copper and zinc in soils however in most instances values are still of the anomalous category (i.e.: TP-16 and samples from grid line 2+00E, 1 +75S, to 2+00S).

Gold values are erratic however in most cases clearly anomalous, with values to 160 ppb gold which is found at TP-5 near the southern boundary of the shear/ alteration zone" …

The test pit gold, silver, copper and zinc results were often several times higher than the corresponding shallower earlier 'B horizon' results. The claim was allowed to lapse in May 1992.

The Nap Occurrence was staked by Leo Lindinger in October 1994. An exploration program in

1995 confirmed the nature of the mineralization, found evidence of Tertiary aged hydrothermal alteration and mineralization and determined the extent and nature of the glacial and post glacial cover. A small soil program near the northeast part of Napier Lake extended the copper and zinc anomalies to the NW.

In late 1996 a $7,600.00 Prospector's Grant funded multiphased exploration program of grid establishment, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground magnetics, prospecting and backhoe trenching was completed between September 1 and December 26, 1996. The trenching program expanded the known extent of the gold, copper and zinc disseminated sulphide mineralized silicified, and brittle fractured rocks adjacent to the shear zone. Highlights of this program were; from trench 96-14 in an area not tested by the 1973 drilling program returned 0.44 g/t gold and 0.08% copper over a sampled length of 43.5 metres, and a series of north-south trending test pits dug east and north of (south dipping) hole PH73-011 that indicated mineralization extended some distance north of and away from the area tested by the hole. One pit dug 50 metres north-northeast of hole PH73-011 returned 0.18% copper and 130 ppb gold. This pit was bracketed by pits returning slightly weaker copper and weaker gold mineralization.

Small soil and rock geochemical sampling programs were completed between March 2003 (Lindinger 2003), (Whiteaker 2006), (Lindinger 2009) in the area near to and down ice of the best historic gold results.

During 2006 Great Michael Resources Ltd. optioned the property. The property was returned one year later without any work being completed. Robin Whiteaker took several rock and soil samples however they did not produce anomalous results (Whiteaker 2006).

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP. Option

Between October 2012 and February 2014 Dakar Resource Corp optioned the NAP property. Between December 10, 2010 to January 30, 2011 Geotronics Surveys Ltd. completed a 1.7 km by 0.6 km grid (21.1 total km) oriented at 120 degrees originating from 75 metres west of the location of 1973 percussion hole 73-P-11 at UTM ZONE 10U 692175 E, 5588735 N and ending at 693650 E, 5588025 N. The grid had lines spaced at 100 metres apart and 300 metres on either side of a central baseline. The lines had stations at every 25 metres. The grid was used as control for ground magnetometer (21.1 km), IP-resistivity (19.4 km) and self-potential (19.40 km surveys that Geotronics completed. Additional details below are excerpted from Mark, 2011. The full report with figures is available for viewing on the BC ARIS portal (AR 33050).

2011-12 DRILLING PROGRAMS

In February 2011, and August 2012 Atlas Drilling Ltd. to completed a total of six NQ sized diamond holes over a 600-metre-long by 250-metre-wide strike length of the multi-kilometre long NAP zone hosting the best historic drilling, anomalous soil and rock sample and IP anomalies 1129m). All holes tested parts of Marks IP anomaly "A". The drilling was designed to crosscut at near true widths across the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralization.

All holes intersected multiple zones of copper+/- gold mineralization exceeding 0.15% copper over at least 1 metre. These intersections range from broad low grade intersections such as 0.16% copper over 168.7 meters (0.09% copper cutoff) to 0.55% copper and 0.5 g/t gold over 10 metres

(0.3% copper cutoff). In holes that undercut other diamond drill holes the copper and gold values intersected were usually lower grade than the overlying ones. In all cases except for the holes underlying Tr96-014 the drilling results were much better than the overlying trench results, a pattern that was also inferred by the chargeability results. The over 0.1% copper grades intersected have a direct correlation to over 30 mv/v chargeability. The gold dominant intersections which often occur adjacent to the south sides of and above more copper enriched intersections may be geophysically indicated by higher resistivity reflecting the host rock silicification that usually accompany this mineralization. The later separate zinc dominant polymetallic phase occurs in small shear zones with associated Tertiary crowded feldspar porphyry dykes. Further study is required to determine specific geophysical indicators of this mineralization style.

Table 3 - 2011-12 NAP Diamond Drilling Copper-Gold Project copper-gold-zinc highlights

				PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	
HOLE NO	FR	TO	INT.	Cu	Au	Zn	Cu eq	NOTES
N11-01	**47.3**	**63.09**	**15.8**	**2627**	**366**		**3103**	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
N11-01	68	76.5	7.5	688		2058	688	1200 PPM Zn CUTOFF
N11-02	91.4	122.5	29.9	2028	71		2120	1100 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
INCL	**102**	**122.5**	**19.5**	**2275**	**86**		**2387**	1500 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
N12-01	14.4	183	168.6	1619	73.7		1715	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
INCL	**16.4**	**48**	**31.6**	**3234**	**215**		**3514**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	55	68.3	15.3	1454	43		1510	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	106.5	140	33.5	1826	74		1922	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	148	180	32	1891	54		1961	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-02	83.5	84.9	1.4	756		4228		1000 PPM ZN CUTOFF
N12-02	73.6	117	43.4	1219	194	889	1471	900 PPM CU, 100 PPM ZN EXTERNAL CUT OFF
N12-03	**36**	**74.25**	**38.25**	445	**258**	**2994**		200 ppb Au external cut off
INCL	67.8	74.25	6.5	2185				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	96	138.8	45.5	999				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	**152**	**186.5**	**34**	**2236**	**58**		**2311**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	94	138.8	47.5		70.7			200 ppb external Au cut off
N12-04	**32.5**	**74**	**41.5**	**2720**	**186**		**2962**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	**39**	**49**	**10**	**5480**	**520**		**6156**	3000 PPM CUTOFF
INCL	**39**	**74**	**35**	**3025**	**217**		**3307**	2000 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-04	**103**	**125.9**	**22.9**	**3452**	**76**		**3551**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
Cu eq for copper at $2.5 lb and gold at US$ 1200 Oz								

2013 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

In June 2013 a one-day prospecting trip in the LEE area 5 km ESE of the NAP Occurrence. The are was protected by tenure 1017783. Confirmed was that sulphide mineralization similar in orientation and style to that seen on surface at the NAP outcrops here. The weak disseminated and more common late brittle fracture associated pyrite mineralization is hosted by a sheared and hornfelsed fine grained diorite. Further to the southeast large outcrops of pyroxenite.

2014 MAPPING PROGRAM

On November 7, 2014 Leo Lindinger completed a 1day geological observation program north of previous NAP programs north of Napier Lake and southeast of Ritchie Lake in the Campbell Creek valley. The area is protected by mineral tenure 835188. The purpose of the program was to determine the true bedrock thickness in the valley and note any outcrop present and if so map them and take pertinent geological observation including structural, alteration and mineralization. The area examined had numerous outcrops usually exposed in gullies and a small topographic highs exposed by the syn and post glacial jökulhlaup events that created the misfit stream valley. The program consisted of locating outcrops and GPS locating them, taking cursory geological notes and oriented imaging all exposures. Several representative rock samples were taken to assist in interpretation.

Lindinger found that the glacial cover is a compact Wildhorse batholith boulder till. In the area examined the dominant bedrock is highly sheared structurally north northwest striking moderately to steeply west dipping Wildhorse granodiorite which extends for over 10 kilometres to the north. The shearing subparrallels the N-S Campbell Creek valley. The intrusive is pervasively probably potassically altered. Intruding the batholith at near normal angles to the shearing are tabular nearly east striking subvertical rhyolite dykes occupying pure tension fractures. These are associated with the nearby larger exposures to the south (Kamloops Group felsic and basaltic volcanic complex) centered at the south end of Napier Lake 3 kilometres south. The rhyolite dykes appear to be associated with and host locally strong clay and carbonate epithermal style alteration. This alteration manifest itself here on the Wildhorse intrusives as a dark to light limonitic brown staining. Carbonate and quartz veining also occupy similarly oriented sheeted intrusive hosted tension fractures.

MICROGOLD AREA

The MICROGOLD TARGET (Minfile No. 092ISE179) lies between 4 and 6 kilometres NNE of the north end of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP has an extensive exploration history.

The REDBIRD Minfile No. 092ISE134) gold-fluorite veins were discovered in 1966 west of Kullagh Lake by John DeLatre.

During the early 1980's gold bearing quartz vein mineralization was discovered in the Kullagh Lake area by prospector John DeLatre. This area, due to the lack of visible gold mineralization was termed the MICROGOLD discovery. Subsequent surface work by Chevron (Decker 1983), BP minerals (Gamble et al 1985, a, b) and Lindinger 1995, a, b, c. resulted in discovering numerous new epithermal style gold bearing chalcedony vein and blanket showings with associated alteration around, west and northwest of Kullagh Lake. Similar but less intense vein systems extend 5 kilometres to the west, over 10 kilometres to the northwest to past Anderson Lake, and possibly several kilometres north in a felsic volcanic center. The south end of Kullagh Lake hosts a probable fossil lacustrine silica sinter and/or maar deposit.

The first recorded work was completed by Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. in 1983 (Dekker 1983 a, b.. Chevron completed geological mapping, rock geochemistry and finally drilled 4 holes.

totalling 666.3 metres. Only holes MG83-01 and 04 were recorded for assessment although the text discusses the results of structural mapping and limited rock geochemistry. Hole MG83-01 had 4 intersection returning over 1 g/t gold and MG83-04 which was drilled under the south end of Kullagh Lake had a 950 and 1125 ppb intersections. However, the holes had very limited to no sampling completed. Chevron hole MG83-1 had only 4.4% of the core length sampled. There are no records of holes MG83-02 and 03 being sampled by Chevron. Hole MG83-04 only had 8,2% of its length sampled even though there is mention of veining, alteration and mineralization in the sections of core not sampled.

Chevron relinquished its option in 1984.

BP Minerals Limited optioned the property later in 1984. BP completed reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, a moderate soil (~700 samples) and rock (368 samples) sampling program. Outlined was an 800-metre-wide by 1.4-kilometre-long rock sample anomaly exceeding 125 ppb gold (Gamble and Hoffman, 1985a). Smaller arsenic-gold-molybdenum-fluorite anomalies in soil coincided with the core area of the rock sample anomaly however the extent of both types of anomalies are restricted by deep overburden covered areas and are open to the east.

Only the soil survey was filed for assessment (AR 14650). However, the author thru his contract work with Canquest Resources Limited obtained limited, information of the remainder of the program. The information presented below is from this data. APD Gamble has a fairly complete paper data set but costs for obtaining it are prohibitive.

The following more detailed discussion on the multielement rock and soil results is presented below by Gamble, 1995b.

…" LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total of 368 rock chip samples were collected and sent to Acme Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver for geochemical analysis for 30 element I.C.P., gold (F. A+A.A.), Hg, and fluorine." …

…" a) Discussion of Results

The multi element survey outlines a major gold anomaly averaging 1,200 metres long N-S, and varying in width E-W from 800 metres in the south to 200 met res in the north. The anomaly is defined by a 175 ppb gold contour with a number of multi sample higher level anomalies exceeding 500 ppb gold. The best surface extent of gold mineralization lies within the > 500 ppb gold east-west contoured lobe at the south end of the > 175 ppb gold anomaly. Highly geochemically anomalous values ranging from 1,550 ppb to 4,100 ppb gold occur intermittently (based on the nature of non—continuous sampling) over 300 metres. The high gold values were obtained predominantly from chalcedonic vein material.

The remaining > 500 ppb contoured anomalies range in value from 1,500 to 3,000 ppb gold. The overall significance from all gold data indicates that an extensive geochemically enhanced gold mineralized epithermal system is clearly present on the property.

Silver anomalous contoured values >1.3 ppm lie within the 175 ppb gold contour. The silver anomalies although lying within the gold anomaly envelope do not clearly indicate the full extent of the gold zone. The highest value for silver reached 46.9 ppm.

Mercury anomalous contoured values >80 ppb define the south and north parts of the gold anomaly. Within the 50? ppb Hg contour higher contoured values > 175 ppb with maximum values to 3,300 ppb Hg occur. The mercury anomalies do not seem to broaden the extent of influence of the defined gold zone.

Molybdenum anomalous contoured values ppm with values to 1,316 ppm approximate the anomalous mercury distribution within the gold zone.

Arsenic also closely follows both the mercury and molybdenum anomalous pattern. Arsenic anomalous contoured values >100 ppm containing values to 2,319 ppm define the north and south zones within the gold anomalous zone.

Fluorine anomalous contoured values > 5,000 ppm F closely approximates to slightly broadens the >175 ppb Au zone. Within the >5,000 ppm F contour are smaller multi sample highly anomalous fluorine zones >60,000 ppm with values attaining up to 210,000 ppm F.

Boron anomalous clusters contoured > 150 ppm with values reaching 2,359 ppm B lie within the larger fluorine and gold anomalous zone. The clusters tend to follow the extremely high >60,000 ppm fluorine distribution. Antimony anomalous values >12 ppm up to 236 ppm Sb approximates the north and south zones within the larger gold anomaly.

Barium anomalous contour >300 ppm up to 1,661 ppm Ba partially outlines the north zone and closely approximates the northwestwards trend of the south part of the gold anomaly.

Bismuth and titanium show no relationship to the gold anomaly. Only several single sample isolated responses from 6 to 9 ppm Bi and ,08 to? Ti occur on the property.

Copper >50 ppm up to 353 ppm Cu, zinc >35 ppm up to 109 ppm Zn and lead >11 ppm up to 25 ppm Pb exhibit a similar type of cluster pattern which weakly define the north zone and northwestwards trend of the south zone of the gold anomaly. These metals are low level anomalous responses showing a good contrast to extremely low background values.

The remaining elements Fe, Mn, Cr, Co, Ni, V, Cr, Mg, Sr, Na, K, P, Al and S, exhibit consistent patterns of small several sample clusters of anomalous responses which tend to lie within the gold anomalous zone. Occasionally a larger cluster will highlight portions of the >500 ppb Au contoured zones. These elements generally do not provide a useful guide to enhancing or to broadening the anomalous gold zone.

In summary a strong multi element relationship of mercury-arsenic-molybdenum-fluorine and to a lesser extent silver-antimony-boron-barium accompany the defined >175 ppb gold anomalous zone in rocks.

10. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

a) Sample Collection, Overburden Conditions and Analysis. Soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals along grid lines 100 metres apart. In addition, between line samples were also collected at 50 metre intervals by topofil chaining from the picketed stations on the established grid lines. The soil survey resulted in employing a 50 metre x 50 metre sample density.

The overburden consists of thin residuum and till on hilltops and proximal to bedrock exposures. Till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial material cover the lower slopes and valley bottoms. The thickness of the overburden varies from a few metres along the shores of Kullagh Lake to upwards of 10 metres in the north-south trending fault controlled valley east of the lake. The glacial direction as indicated by elongated till mounds (Drumlins) *and grooves is approximately 190^{O}.*

Chernozem is the predominant soil type with a consistently thick Ah horizon of approximately 15 cm. The B soil horizon was sampled at depths from 20-40 cm and samples attempted to avoid organic-rich material. The samples were placed in Kraft envelopes (10x23 cm) and allowed to air dry at ambient temperatures.

The samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd, in Vancouver, B.C., for 30 element ICP analysis. The elements analyzed for are molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt, manganese, iron, arsenic, uranium, gold, thorium, strontium, cadmium, antimony, bismuth, vanadium, calcium, phosphorus, lanthanum, chromium, magnesium, barium, titanium, boron, aluminum, sodium, potassium and tungsten. In addition, mercury and gold following a fire assay preconcentration technique and Atomic Absorption determination were also analyzed for.

b) Summary

A soil geochemical survey comprising some 700 samples, employing a 50 metre x 50 metre sample density, was positioned to evaluate the Cindy epithermal gold prospect in southeastern British Columbia. The multi element survey outlines two major gold anomalies averaging 100 to 400 metres wide associated with a 2 km long, northwards trending zone where gold values locally exceed a 30 ppb threshold over 400 to 600 metre intervals. Maximum values are generally in the 100 ppb to 300 ppb range. A third weak gold anomaly, at least 400 metres long and about 200 metres wide trending north-northwestwards, lies 400 metres to the east, characterized by gold levels between 10 and 100 ppb. Metal zonation characteristic of classical epithermal systems is present at Cindy. A large arsenic and weaker antimony anomaly envelope the major gold anomalies, suggesting gold will be uncovered beneath apparently barren rock between the two major zones of gold accumulation. Weak aluminum enhancement may be reflecting a cap of clay alteration. Mercury is locally enhanced, in association with cores of the gold-rich zone, but levels are not outstandingly high. Base metals may or may not be weakly elevated in content, but are not suggestive of significant base metal occurrences accompanying gold, a favourable finding. Molybdenum is present in anomalous amounts; distribution of high values almost exactly corresponds with the gold.

Negative anomalies for elements such as nickel, titanium, calcium and chromium suggest a relationship with the epithermal system, but in this case the hydrothermal action has probably leached these elements in an interpreted alteration-related process.

Indicators of geology are provided by barium, in the northwest, by manganese, iron, cobalt, vanadium, aluminum, magnesium, phosphorus and chromium in the east, by nickel, tin, calcium and lanthanum southeast of Kullagh Lake, and by vanadium, magnesium and potassium in the south. The elements calcium, strontium, barium, sodium and potassium display patterns probably related to emergence of groundwater in seepage zones in a semi arid environment. False anomalies caused by erratic sampling are not significant on the property.

Gold anomalies, accompanied by favourable geology and anomalous lithogeochemistry, merit priority followup. Drill targets will readily be defined after synthesis of available information, particularly in view of the abundant outcrop, and thin soils developed in a residual environment.

c) <u>Discussion of Results</u>

The multi element soil survey has defined three major gold anomalies within the grid; a strong anomaly in the south, a second strong zone southwest of Kullagh Lake, and a weaker feature trending north—northeast from the southern end of Kullagh Lake, Figure 10. The two more outstanding gold anomalies are distributed along a north-south trend, centres of gold accumulation approximately 1 km apart.
The southern gold anomaly is between 400 metres and 600 metres in diameter, as defined by a 30 ppb contour, Maximum gold contents are 200 to 300 ppb distributed on the east side of the anomaly, Gold is complimented by a molybdenum anomaly having comparable dimensions and contrast, and by smaller zones of copper, zinc, cobalt, manganese, iron, phosphorus, magnesium, lanthanum, antimony, mercury and silver enhancement, approximately declining in size in the order of elements listed here. Arsenic and to a lesser extent antimony and aluminum have accumulated within the gold—rich zone, but anomalous values are much more widely distributed, forming pathfinder element halos linking the north and south gold zones. A similar but anti-pathetic relationship is seen for chromium, titanium, nickel and calcium suggesting that, as arsenic, antimony and aluminum were being introduced, these four elements were being leached from bedrock. Other elements showing a zonal relationship with the gold anomaly include: strontium and potassium, but these elements may be controlled by accumulation in base of slope-seepage zones in a semi arid environment.

The northern gold anomaly is a lower contrast feature exhibiting Similar relationships as the southern zone. Molybdenum accompanies gold, and is complemented by accumulation of zinc, manganese, iron, phosphorus, aluminum, antimony, cobalt, silver and mercury, the element list ordered by declining anomaly size. Notable differences are seen by the absence of copper." ...

BP Canada Resources later in 1985 drilled 22 shallow NQ core holes totalling 2173.5 metres. Similar to Chevron they were attempting to define a near surface bulk tonnage low grade gold resource. The 4 Chevron holes were reviewed by BP and MG83-02 and 03 logged and sampled and MG83-04 relogged and resampled by BP. The following description is excerpted from Gambles 1986 drilling report.

..." All drill holes encountered chalcedonic silicification in the form of laminated veins, vuggy veins and vein breccia that cut all rock types from the Tertiary sedimentary sequence through to the Upper Triassic volcaniclastic sequence. The veins vary in thickness from less than I cm to an occasionally 2 m thick vein. The thicker veins are generally flat to shallow lying while the

stringers and small veins are quite variable. Often associated with the veining are enveloping zones of variable pervasive silicification generally of limited extent.

Clay alteration is usually associated with zones proximal to areas with silicification. The clay altered zones are usually exhibited by bleaching with soft pale green clay products, occasionally kaolinite and possibly pyrophyllite occur in areas of intense clay alteration. Feldspars also show variable degrees of deterioration towards a white clay product, kaolinite. Fracturing is common with clay products lining the fractures and slips. The zones of clay alteration vary in intensity and length of interval within each hole, dependent upon the degree of stringer, vein and pervasive silicification present.

Common in most holes away from strong clay plus silicified zones is a peripheral zone of white carbonate fracture filling. Generally, the carbonate veining and stringers postdate the silicification as cross-cutting relationships are seen.

The silicification event shows several episodes or pulsations as several generations of chalcedonic veins are seen in cross-cutting relationships in addition to the silicified chalcedonic vein breccia textural features.

Fluorite, green white and purple are commonly seen with the laminated and vuggy chalcedonic veins.

Sulphides are present in low concentrations as generally very fine-grained pyrite disseminations in the country rock and are also present as occasional thin seams and cloudy grey disseminations in the chalcedonic vein material. A general progression of epithermal products from a chalcedonic vein to unaltered rock is usually observed as follows:

Chalcedonic vein+fluorite+pyrite+carbonate.
Strong clay altered, bleached host rock +pervasive silicification+chalcedonic stringers+fluorite.
Weak—moderate clay altered host rock+quartz-carbonate stringers.
Weak clay altered host rock+carbonate stringers,
Unaltered host rock+carbonate stringers.
Fractured rock is common with most fractures lined with clays, carbonate, minor chlorite, quartz and hematite (locally in some holes).

Unrelated to the chalcedonic epithermal activity is a previously emplaced epidote alteration. Epidote is locally strongly pervasive. The andesite breccia host can have both epidote altered matrix as well as isolated epidote altered breccia fragments. The epidote alteration can be proximal to clay-silicified zones as well as in intervals distant from any epithermal activity,

Faulting is observed in several holes with associated chalcedonic veining along the Kullagh Lake N—S trending valley." ...

..." The small Tertiary basin sequence of conglomerate to siltstone that is silicified on surface proved to be just a thin veneer capping the older Upper Triassic volcanic sequence. This Tertiary silicified sequence has both limited areal and shallow depth extent as well as discouragingly low gold assay results.

The assay results for all holes returned uneconomic gold values" ... ..." the best hole C-85-13 averaged 222 ppb Au, 77 ppm as, 3462 ppm F with 10% observed secondary silicification over 120.76 metres." ...

From a 3D study of the drilling. *..." two gold trends >100 ppb gold define the north and south zones that indicate northwesterly and northerly trends respectively. The arsenic in the north zone is shown to flank the gold anomaly on the east and only partially approximates the gold anomaly on the south zone. Arsenic tends to follow the same northerly strike of the gold trend.*

Fluorine approximates the gold zone in the south while cross-cuts the gold zone in the north on a general east-west orientation. The observed secondary silicification also closely follows the fluorine distribution. The overall distribution pattern, although dependent upon hole distribution, does show a favourable geochemical trend along strike to the south on the northern zone. The intervening area between the north and south zones remains untested so no correlation between these zones can be realistically made.

A plot of total meterage per hole in excess of 100 ppb Au closely corresponds to the envelope of geochemically anomalous gold zones for hole averages.

The best gold assay for all holes returned 1.92 g/t gold in DDH C-85-19 over a 2 metre interval from 6.0 – 8.0 metres down the hole within chalcedonic vein material." ...

Hole 85-19 was collared uphill and west of the Kullagh Lake sinter occurrence and hole 83-04, and several hundred metes NE of the REDBIRD gold-fluorite showing. It also occurs down dip of a shallow 30+ metres long chalcedony vein that returned several multigram gold results including 7.6 g/t over 20 cm. (Lindinger, 1995).

Asamera Resources (1987) 3 holes (917.7 m). Hole DDH C-87-1 was drilled from the east side of Kullagh Lake to undercut earlier BP holes and a thick silica cap exposure. Holes 2 and 3 were collared west of the silicified hill characterizing the south MICROGOLD zone that was previously tested by Chevron (2 holes) and BP (at least 8 holes).

As excerpted from DuPre, 1987).

"DDH C-87-1

The objective of this deep hole was to evaluate the bonanza lode gold potential below the postulated "silica cap" mapped on surface and intersected by several shallow BP Minerals holes. It was designed to test coincident VLFEM and I.P. (chargeability, resistivity) anomalies.

The hole intersected several altered andesitic zones with moderate chalcedonic silica veining and a 2.7 m wide composite quartz vein/breccia interval. This latter interval may represent a feeder system localized along a fault zone. The assay results were not encouraging (best result - 480 ppb Au over 1.7 m). The highest results (110 to 480 ppb Au) were encountered in altered zones between 35 and 59 m. (Note this is east of Kullagh Lake) *Altered zones intersected deeper in the hole*

display much lower gold values (<lo0 ppb). No adequate explanation for the I.P. chargeability anomaly was observed. Pyrite is present, but only sporadically and in low concentrations.

DDH C-87-2

This hole was also designed to test coincident I.P. (resistivity) and lithogeochemical anomalies to evaluate the bonanza lode gold potential. Several altered zones up to 5 m wide with chalcedonic silica veining were observed but they did not return any significant gold results. The best assay result was 700 ppb Au over 2.9 m.

DDH C-87-3

The objective of this hole was also to evaluate a coincident lithogeochemical and I.P. (resistivity) anomaly for bonanza lode gold occurrences. Several weakly altered zones with abundant chalcedonic silica were encountered but did not return any encouraging assay results. The best result was 480 ppb Au over 1.7 m. The best results were obtained from above 60 m."

The results in hole 3 infer that the gold bearing veining outcropping and intersected further east may be dipping to the west at a shallower angles than previously interpreted.

Canquest Resources (1996) 5 holes (1168.9 m) and Totem Minerals (2006) 1 hole (297 m).

Canquest drilled around the REDBIRD showing testing chargeability highs. Pyritized sediments were intersected. Anomalous gold mineralization was associated with quartz veining, silicification and clay alteration. The best gold analyses 1.06 g/t was in 'altered sediments" in hole 5 drilled 300 metres of the REDBIRD showing. Gold was strongly coincident with molybdenum and moderately coincident with arsenic and silver.

Totem Minerals Ltd. drilled one-hole south of the south Microgold hill. No intersections over 0.4 g/t gold were intersected. Of interest is in the top half of the hole highly potassically altered, and mineralized with magnetite and chalcopyrite pebbles of alkalic intrusive forming ~5% of the intersection.

No substantive work has been completed on the property since.

Leo Lindinger optioned the MICRO claims from Jon Stewart in 2012. He has complete several small programs to maintain tenure status and fulfill option obligations. (Lindinger, 2012a, b,)

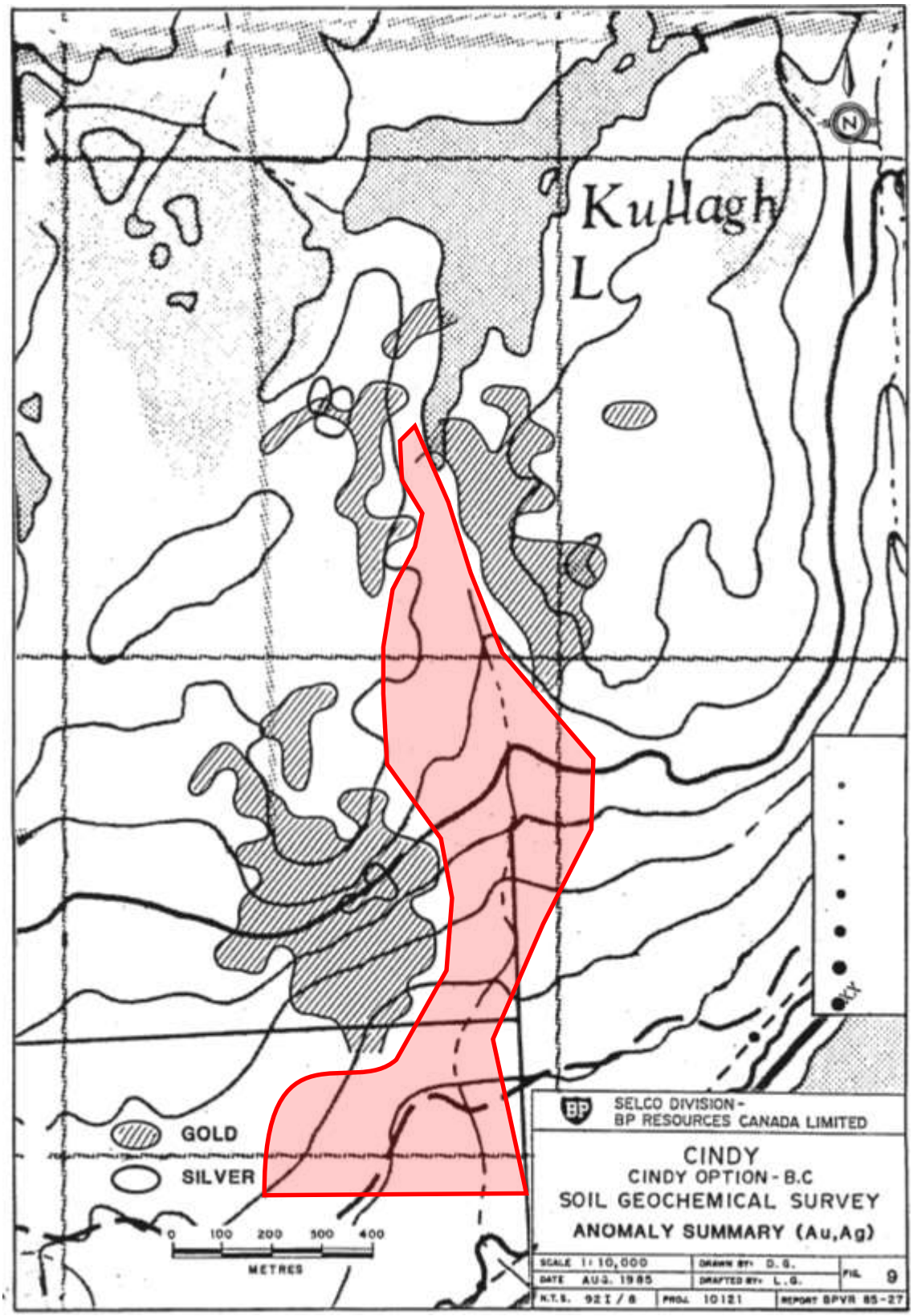


Figure 5 MICROGOLD Target. BP Generated Gold and Silver in Soil Anomalies
RED SHADED AREA IS DEEP MASKING OVERBURDEN

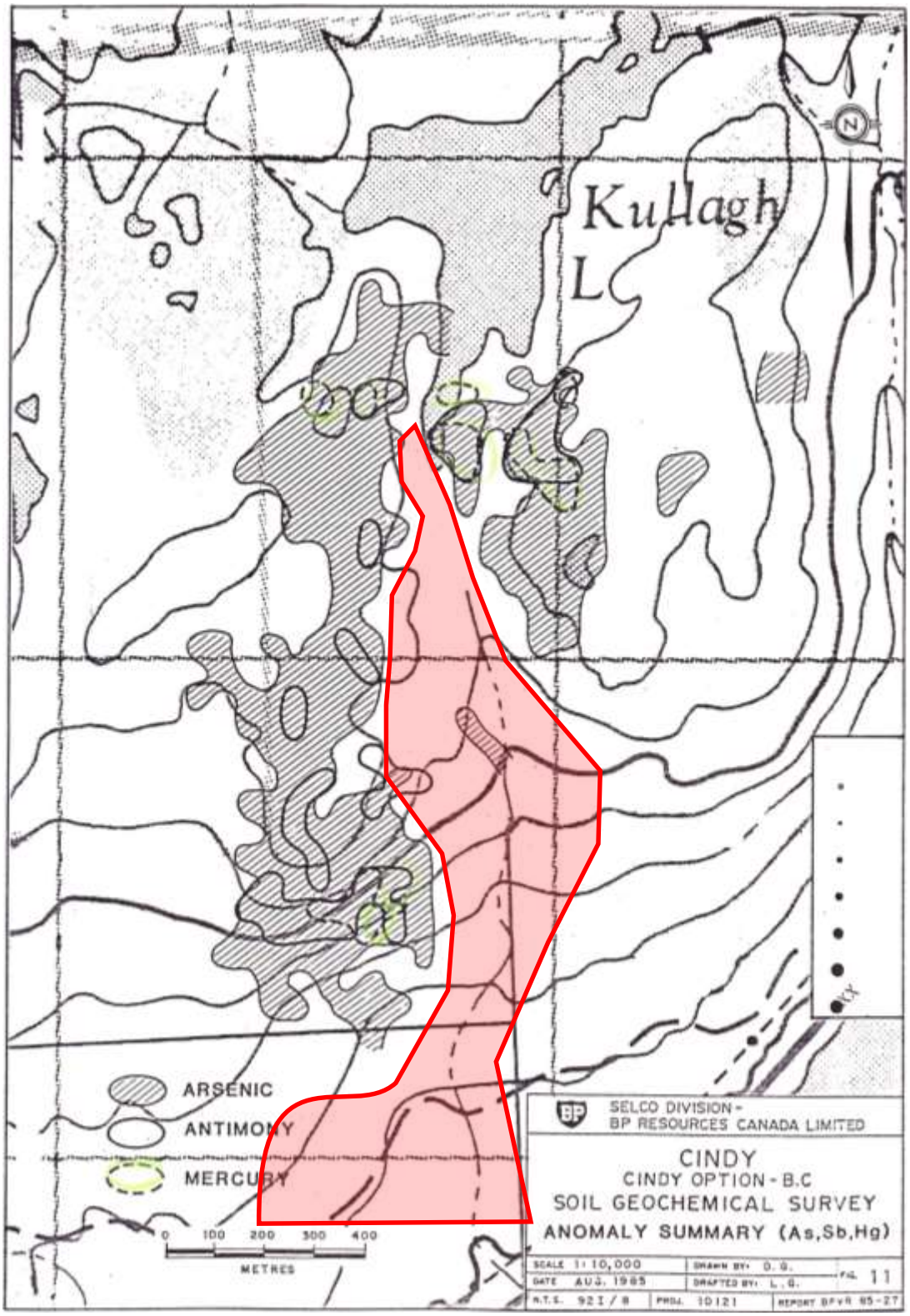


Figure 6 MICROGOLD Target BP Generated Gold and Silver in Soil Anomalies
RED SHADED AREA IS DEEP MASKING OVERBURDEN

BAG area. Minfile No. 092ISE107. The BAG area occupies the lower slopes along the west side of Stump Lake directly across for the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP and extends several kilometres to the north merging into the MICROGOLD West Zone and on to the Anderson Lake area. The TIC-TAC-TOE showing is southwest of the southern part of the area.

In 1983 Canico completed a combined soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics, and geological mapping program on the BAG claims which were staked southwest of the MICROGOLD-CINDY claims currently being operated on by Chevron. The claims covered a 4+ kilometre long by ~1-kilometre-wide rhyolite dyke and tuff-breccia exposure that Debicki interpreted as Nicola but is probably related to part of and coeval with the larger rhyolite dyke-flow complex straddling Napier Lake several kilometres to the northeast and spatially associated with the NAP occurrence. Debicki interpreted one rhyolite hosted altered and mineralized structure as the North extension of 'Enterprise vein system'. In the Numerous variably oriented mostly steeply dipping multiepisodic quartz and chalcedony veins ranging from 6 cm to 3 metres thick by up to 350 m long returned spot values up to 880 ppb gold, 3.7 pprn silver, 429 pprn Arsenic, 115 pprn molybdenum, and 162 pprn copper from the northern extent of the sampled area. Heavy mineral "gold wheel' non magnetic concentrates returned up to 935 ppb Au. These best gold values are at the extreme northern end of the explored area and can be considered to be part of the West Zone of the MICROGOLD target.

Totem Minerals in 2007 and 2009 explored the area including the east part of the BAG area including extending to the north and east several kilometres from this area. From 275 soil samples analyzed only one reported over 10 ppb gold and about 12 over 5 ppb gold. Sporadic rock sampling returned again in the northern part of the BAG area two samples "quartz vein and quartz carbonate vein with fluorite returning 67 and 72 ppb gold and 40 and 53 ppm molybdenum.

In 2009 Totem (Shearer, 2009) drilled 2 of three holes in the BAG area targeting the higher grade Nicola volcanic hosted veining proximal to the rhyolite. The best gold result was 0.44 g/t in pyritic argillite near an altered rhyolite dyke. The best gold result in Hole 2 was 0.38 g/t.

Ken Ellerbeck completed a prospecting program in 2014 on the BAG area. He sampled several pyritized "granite" exposures and nearby "silicified volcanics". Three samples including 2 of "granite" with negligible results. The granite he is referring to is termed rhyolite by Debicki and others.

Adjacent Showings and Properties History

STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP

The STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP on the south and east side of Stump Lake and across from the MICROGOLD part of the property has an extensive exploration and mining history around Stump Lake. The Stump Lake area has documented records of exploration and development for precious metals dating back to 1882. Numerous precious and precious base metal quartz fissure veins and stockworks were discovered over a 150 square kilometer area southeast of Stump Lake. Published records of mining efforts from the Enterprise and Joshua Mines immediately east of Stump Lake to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper.

Since 1984 several companies and individuals had ownership of the camp. These include in chronological order, Celebrity Energy Ltd., Leopold Lindinger, Ken Ellerbeck and now by Reva Resources Corp.

Celebrity in 1984 completed a thorough geochemical, geophysical, trenching and drilling program Hannigan 1984 AR 13152-2, White 1984 AR 13152-1. Celebrity trenched and drilled several of the previously mined veins. The best gold results were in narrow quartz veins underlying known workings. Silver mineralization associated with visible galena as much more common in quartz veins and breccia zones was the most common mineralization. The gold silver ratios averaged ~1/8

No substantive work has been completed in the area since then. Lindinger in the late 1990's sampled 28 g/t gold over 30 cm from the Tubal Cain Shaft collar.

SACK. BC Minfile 092ISE166

The Sack showings are located west of the Moore Creek fault less than 1 kilometre west of the claim boundary of MICRO Tenure no. 532244 and a similar distance north of MICRO Tenure no. 533258.

From BC Minfile.

"The Sack occurrence lies astride the faulted boundary between north trending belts of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The Quilchena fault is a high angle fault striking 010 to 030 degrees across the central portion of the property, generally parallel to Moore Creek. Lithologies within this 500-metre-wide zone consist mainly of quartz-hornblende-feldspar gneiss and biotite-chlorite schist. Foliations follow the regional north trend and dip moderately to the east. West of this fault zone is the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith, which is granitic to dioritic in composition. East of the Quilchena fault, the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite and basalt, minor interbedded pyroclastics and sediments.

Alteration and mineralization appear to be structurally controlled. The north striking regional fault and numerous secondary northwest trending fractures are associated with high level quartz-chalcedony veins, argillite alteration, enhanced arsenic-mercury geochemical values and quartz-carbonate veins in brecciated volcanics. The veins strike approximately 010 degrees and dip 85 degrees west and carry minor amounts of molybdenite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and ferrimolybdenite. Molybdenite occurs as 1 to 3 millimetre rosettes and blebs. Skarn pockets also occur.

A recent discovery of quartz-chalcedony breccia zones is restricted to a lahar or agglomerate zone at least 4 metres thick, dipping gently to the west. The zone contains numerous quartz- chalcedony-calcite veins and veinlets. A rock sample from one of these veinlets with a true width of 30 centimetres assayed 3.97 grams per tonne gold"

More recent work (MacDonald, 2007, 2008) focussed on the thin chalcedony veining and adjacent "strong argillic plus pyritic" alteration observed to determine its PGE content. No PGE's were detected however in 2007 anomalous copper (<0.13%), lead (<0.14%), zinc (<0.27%), silver (<30

g/t), tungsten (>200 ppm) and gold (<0.15 g/t) were detected. In 2008 sampling of "sulphide rich veinlets" returned 32.3 and 33.3 g/t gold respectively.

The property was acquired by Ken Ellerbeck in 2013 the current owner. In 2013 he completed a prospecting report on the extreme eastern part of the property with negligible gold but anomalous in silver, arsenic, cadmium, manganese, molybdenum, and zinc. results received from two of five samples submitted.

SAR. BC Minfile 092ISE163 is located close to the SACK Minfile occurrence.

From BC Minfile.

"The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite and basalt with thin interbedded sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks. Diorite to gabbro dykes and plugs occur within the Nicola Group rocks. To the east the area is underlain by pink-grey quartz diorite. The contact between this unit and the Nicola Group trends north, as do fractures and topographic lineaments.

Several old hand-trenched pits on the Sar showing probably represents the old Copper Hill workings, where chalcopyrite occurs in quartz vein material. The vein is emplaced along a shear zone in gabbroic country rock."

More recent work (Crooker 1998) failed to find any bedrock encouragement for copper, gold and silver in a 3-hole percussion program.

TIC-TAC-TOE BC Minfile 092ISE187

The TIC-TAC-TOE showing lies west of the south end of Stump Lake and is centered on the top of a large hill. Verley et. al. 1983 provides the following preprogram history. It occurs close to the southwestern part of the MICRO claims.

…" A brief summary of previous geophysical and geochemical work is presented below. Of particular interest is the effect of grid orientation on the results of geophysical surveys.

Geophysics:
Cukor (1979): A VLF-Em survey on northerly trending grid lines over a limited area which detected easterly trending conductors within the ultramafite, or at the edge of the carbonatized zone. A magnetometer survey which outlined the west side of the ultramafite zone (1000 to 2500 gammas); open to east.

White (1983): A P.E.M. survey on east-west grid lines was carried out over a relatively large area and detected northeasterly trending conductors crossing all lithologies. These conductors now appear to be structural (fault-shear zones) but may in part be stratigraphic.

Geochemistry

Cukor (1979): A soil geochemical survey outlined sporadic Cu-Ag anomalies (Cu 70 ppm, Ag 0.8 ppm) which appear to lie along the edge of the ultramafite or within the carbonatized zone. The survey was conducted over a limited area." ...

The geology of the area is dominantly mafic volcanic breccias and to the east towards Stump Lake some sediments were mapped. Also and possibly unique to the target is an ultramafic unit. Verley describes the unit.

... "The ultramafite is a highly sheared, serpentine-rich, dark green rock. Wet serpentinized shears are probable causes of PEM conductors "A" (DDH 83-2) and "B" (DDH 83-6). In unsheared sections, it consists of a breccia of dark to medium green mottled olivine-pyroxene porphyry fragments. The discrete to ghost-like fragments (up to 10 cm diameter and 40% by volume) occur supported in a slightly darker green matrix of subhedral to euhedral olivine (to 2mm diameter, 15%) and pyroxene (to 3 mm diameter, 10%) in a fine-grained groundmass of serpentine. Fragments consist of pyroxene (to 5 mm diameter, 25%) and olivine (to 3 mm diameter, 5%) phenocrysts in a medium to pale green aphanitic matrix. Disseminated magnetite (1%) is ubiquitous.

*In several holes, sections of banded to laminated, fine to medium-grained, possibly clastic sediment **(RU)~** occur within the ultramafite. This material may be volcanic in origin (tuff?)." ...*

The drilling program completed by Verley consisted of 5 drill holes targeting both geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

The primary zone of interest is an E-W striking 1 km+ by up to 200 m wide subvertical carbonatized zone. As described by Verley.

..." An easterly trending alteration envelope occurs along the northern edge of the main ultramafic mass. The alteration zone consists of rusty weathering carbonate (siderite) - quartz-fuchsite rock cut by abundant quartz-carbonate stringers. On fresh surfaces, the altered rock is fine to medium-grained and medium to pale green. Local greyish sections (less altered?) and reddish brown hematitic zones are irregularly distributed throughout this unit. Jasperoid is associated with some hematitic zones, but it is rare." ... ..." Pale green, laminated or foliated sections occur in holes 83-4 and 5. These may represent intercalated fine clastic sediments, tuffs, acid volcanics or more highly altered (kaolinitized?) sections.
Silver-copper-gold mineralization found to date on the TIC-TAC claims occurs in the carbonatized zone. Mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.
The carbonatized zone is interpreted to be the altered equivalent of the ultramafite, but it may in part be altered volcanic breccia. The alteration could have developed through either the addition of 'exotic' hydrothermal solutions or as a result of indigenous solutions formed during low-grade, regional metamorphism." ...

MINERALIZATION

Verley 1983 summarizes.

…" Mineralization exposed at surface on the TIC-TAC claims consists of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and azurite. Sulphide minerals (< 1%) are disseminated in quartz-carbonate stringers or veins which can be categorized as follows:
i Network stringers: pervasive, irregular thin stringers (1 to 3 mm thick) contain disseminated tetrahedrite at the No. 1 showing.
ii) Planar stringers: systematic, regular cross-cutting stringers typically 5 to 10 mm thick, commonly barren. Some have jasperoid selvages.
iii) Banded quartz-carbonate veins: large stringers 6 cm thick or more. Cream to yellowish fine-grained carbonate bands (1 cm thick) alternate with white fine-grained to chalcedonic quartz bands (1 cm thick), contain disseminated, fine-grained chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite(?).
The network stringers form stockworks and locally give rock a crackle-breccia structure. Planar stringers and banded veins, on the other hand, generally appear to trend easterly to east-northeasterly and have steep dips.

At the No. 1 showing, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations in network stringers in carbonatized rock in two trenches, both of which occur in an area 10 metres by 2 metres. Azurite is common on fracture surfaces. A grab sample of mineralization from this showing assayed 0.25% Cu, 0.42 oz/t Ag (Cukor, 1979). DDH 83-4 undercut the showing area and assayed 0.13% Cu, 0.12 oz/t Ag, 0.006 oz/t Au over 1.5 metres.

A trenched exposure of carbonatized rock approximately 30 metres long contains minor azurite on fracture surfaces and constitutes showing No. 2.

The No. 3 showing consists of a float occurrence of carbonatized rock with tetrahedrite disseminated in network stringers similar to No. 1 showing. A grab sample of this mineralized float assayed 2.55 oz/t Ag and 0.42% Cu. DDH 83-8, collared 60 metres north of this float occurrence, failed to intersect a similarly mineralized zone.

Narrow (to 1 metre) bleached, pyritic alteration zones adjacent to quartz veins (up to 61 cm wide) were intersected in volcanic breccia in DDH 83-7 and in the sandstone-shale unit in DDH 83-9. These zones are geochemically anomalous in gold (83-7, 2800 ppb Au in 61 cm quartz vein, 83-9, 405 ppb Au in 61 cm altered zone). Geochemical indications of gold, such as these, are significant in that they show that auriferous hydrothermal solutions have been active in the area.

Verley further concludes that based on the presence of tetrahedrite and similar silver-copper-arsenic ratios to the veins and carbonate altered wallrock that the TIC-TAC-TOE showings are similar to the ore shoots of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP. He also suggests that the zone has the same strike and dip and in on trend to the Planet showing which occurs southwest of the Enterprise mine.

He further concludes.

…" A further possibility is the potential of the carbonatized zone on the TIC-TAC for hosting a low-grade, large tonnage silver deposit. Tetrahedrite disseminated in a stockwork of quartz-

carbonate stringers throughout the altered zones (as at the No. 1 showing) is envisaged as the type of mineralization constituting such a deposit. Diamond drilling during 1983 failed to locate an extensive zone of this mineralization, but only a small area on the edge of the carbonatized zone was tested." ...

A total of 9 NQ drill holes were drilled totalling 900.33 metres. Holes 83-4 and 83-05 returned negligible results from 82 metre and 152 metre respectively carbonatized intersections. Hole 83-7 hosted the best gold intersection from 60.35-60.96 interval reporting 2.8 g/t gold over 0.31 m in a *..." broken zone of milky pyritic quartz vein rubble." ...* An adjacent deeper 1.45 m intersection of *... "Pyritic pale greenish grey to medium green clayey section" ...* returned 45 ppb gold. A deeper intersection from 87.4 to 118.6 metres reporting moderate to locally intense alteration and up to 3% pyrite did not return any gold values over 15 ppb and of silver over 0.7 g/t.
The best drill intersections were in DDH83-7 which returned in bleached pyritic altered Nicol basalts breccia 2.8 g/t gold over 60 cm and in hole 83-9 which returned 0.4 g/t gold over 6 cm.
Hole 83-8 intersected carbonatized zones from 15.8 to 25.4 and from 19.96 to 21.46 metres returned 137 ppb gold, 1.37 g/t silver and anomalous copper. A similar interval from 42.06 to 51.06 metres did not return any anomalous values. Hole 83-09 which was collared near Hwy 5 at the south end of Stump Lake returned from 83.64 to 84.25 a 0.71 metre interval grading 0.4 g/t gold and 3.1 g/t silver of a zone hosting a 6 cm quartz vein and altered deeper 'sandstone'. Only one other interval from 44.45 to 45.8 m was analyzed which returned 45 ppb gold and 0.5 ppm silver.

TRUMP. BC MINFILE 092ISE161

The TRUMP Minfile occurrence (092ISEis located on the east side of Stump Lake south of the NAP and east of the MICROGOLD targets. It was discovered in about 1956 (Elliot, 1956) however old drill casings and reference of old working imply earlier exploration, probably at the time the Stump Lake mining camp was active (Elliot, 1956 AR00123A). A historic assay from a small quartz breccia vein returned up to 1% copper and 3.85 o/t (97.6 g/t silver) (Dunsmore, 1972 AR 4165). Subsequent exploration during the late 1970/s and early 1980's was confined to geophysics (White et al., 1983 AR11389, 1984 AR12272, AR 1985 13940). All later work however failed to sample material of similar grade. The area however does host weak copper and moderate silver in soil anomalies.

LEE area.

The LEE area lies east of the current NAP claims. In 1972 Western Standard Silver Mines Ltd. staked and explored the LEE claim group 4 to 6 km east of Napier Lake. (Sharp, 1973). Results were inconclusive, except for areas exposed in several closely spaced recent road cuts south of an unnamed lake. The best recorded copper in soil results were near mapped bedrock exposures of pyrite +/- chalcopyrite mineralized fine grained "diorite". The highest copper in soil values obtained was 115 ppm with 2 more reporting over 80 ppm. No rock samples were taken. The mineralized area continued off the explored are to the southeast. Although additional work was recommended the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 2013 L. Lindinger staked the LEE claims to cover the area. He completed a 1-day prospecting program and rediscovered the mineralization along a logging road. Contrary to the past report no

chalcopyrite mineralization was noted however it has structural similarities and is on strike to the NAP Occurrence 5 km to the WNW. The causative source of the soil anomalies is unresolved however they appear to occur in swampy areas and may be from organic material.

ANDERSON LAKE (DISCOVERY VEIN). BC MINFILE 092ISE198

This area is about 1 to 3 kilometres northwest of the MICRO claims.

The presence of gold bearing quartz carbonate veins and silicified zones in the Anderson lake area northwest of the MICROGOLD area has been known for some time. Lindinger in 1995 b sampled weakly anomalous in gold and silver rock samples from the area of Anderson Lake.

In 2010 prospector Jeremy Marlow sampled part of the large quartz carbonate vein southwest of Anderson Lake some 3.6 kilometres NW of the MICROGOLD target which returned 6 g/t gold. Commander Resources Ltd. subsequently optioned the property. Commander completed an extensive prospecting, soil and rock geochemistry, ground geophysics and diamond drilling program. A 3 k north-south by 2.5 k east-west grid was established which provided control for subsequent soil, rock, geophysics and drilling programs. The exploration results indicate a 600 by 400 meter multielement gold anomaly centered at the discovery area about 1 kilometre southwest of Anderson Lake (Norton 2011). The highest gold value was 317 ppb. It was one of 2 values over 120 ppb. 4 samples returned over 47 ppb gold with 2 adjacent to the higher grade samples. Coincident antimony arsenic and iron occur with gold. Silver and copper have moderate anomalies at the NW and northeast corners of the grid and that are open to the north.

Geological observations of the Anderson Lake zone indicate that it is a NNE striking shallowly east (~-30^{O}) dipping thrust fault.

Geophysical results from Norton 2012 indicate that the gold anomaly is partially underlain by a deep high resistivity anomaly and weak shallow chargeability. Both features dip eastward paralleling the mineralizing structure.

Commander drilled 10 drill holes totalling 2073 metres along the DISCOVERY VEIN trend (Norton 2013).

The best results were in hole SL-12-06 which undercut a gold in soil anomaly some 500 metres NNE of the Discovery Vein. From 131.1 to 136.5 0/63 g/t gold over a drilled width of 4.55 m. including a 1 m intersection grading 1.23 g/t gold. From 151.15 to 151.7 4.11 g/t gold over 0.55 m from a reportedly 40 cm quartz vein. From 161.45 to 161.95 2.3 g/t gold, 1.88 g/t silver over 0.5 m from a 40 cm quartz vein. From 178.55 to 180.45 a 19 metre intersection grading 2.74 g/t gold ~2.5 g/t silver including 1 metre grading 4.79 g/t gold.

Hole SL-12-05 which undercut hole 6 reported significantly less values. The best intersection was from 146.7 m to 147.2 m grading 1.25 g/t gold. This interval included a 15 cm quartz-calcite vein. No other intersection returned greater than 0.3 g/t gold.

See Table 4 below for additional results. The Discovery vein area itself was not drill tested by shallow drilling.

The property was returned beck to the Marlow's in 2013. Since then they have actively been exploring the property for multiple deposit types including intrusion Associated gold, epithermal gold and VMS deposit types.

Hole Number	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)
DDHSL-12-01	295	-50		174	175.05	1.05	650
Including:			K813459	174.50	175.05	0.55	825
DDHSL-12-02	295	-50		42.50	43.90	1.40	290
Including:			L819778	43.25	43.90	0.65	484
DDHSL-12-03	250	-70		49.50	51.85	2.35	860
Including:			L819142	50.20	51.00	0.80	1360
			L819143	51.00	51.85	0.85	971
DDHSL-12-04	295	-50		106.30	108.65	2.35	590
Including:			L819977	106.30	107.05	0.75	321
			L819978	107.05	107.85	0.80	396
			L819979	107.85	108.65	0.80	1030
DDHSL-12-05	295	-50	L55048	146.7	147.20	0.50	1250
DDHSL-12-06	295	-50		130.10	142.35	12.25	360
Including			A55157	134.65	135.65	1.00	1230
				149.55	151.70	2.15	1.14
Including:			A55175	151.15	151.70	0.55	4110
				161.45	180.45	19.0	440
Including			A55185	161.45	161.95	0.50	2300
			A55204	178.55	179.55	1.00	4790

Table 4 Drilling Highlights 2012 Discovery Vein Area

Personal examination of the drill core in 2013 inferred that the drilled intersections reporting anomalous gold were within more pervasively silicified and carbonate veined, less clay altered and much less pyrite mineralized wallrock than seen at MICROGOLD.

The STUMP claims and project of which the Discovery vein is part of is owned by and actively being explored by J. Marlow of Kamloops. Recent exploration Marlow, 2013 and 2015 has resulted in the rediscovery of many old workings that exposed molybdenite and semi massive sulphide showing possibly of syngenetic origin that returned up to 0.4% copper over 4.7 metres.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Kamloops-Merritt region is underlain predominantly by rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel terrane which itself is a portion of the Intermontane Superterrane (Figure 8). The pre-

accretionary Quesnel Terrane and more locally the Nicola Group extends from north of Kamloops to the US border areas was a west facing volcanic arc complex that existed from late Triassic thru to early Jurassic.

The Nicola Group developed two major eastward younging calc-alkalic magmatic arcs, an upper Triassic western belt and an early Jurassic eastern belt as well as less dominant central calc-alkalic and an unusual but metallurgically important central to eastern alkalic belt. (Figure 15, Logan, et al 2006).

These four lithological assemblages can be further characterized as; western volcanic belt as steeply dipping, east-facing consisting predominantly of subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanics of calcalkalic affinity that grade upward into volcaniclastic rocks; central volcanic belt as composed of both subaqueous and subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias and lahars of both alkalic and calcalkalic (both plagioclase and augite phyric) affinities; an overlying, westerly dipping 'eastern volcanic belt' composed of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic (both augite and hornblende-phyric; shoshonites and ankaramites) intermediate and mafic volcanic flow, fragmental and epiclastic rocks; and an 'eastern sedimentary assemblage' that is partially overlapped by the eastern volcanic belt and is composed predominantly of greywackes, siltites, argillites, alkalic intermediate tuffs and reefal limestones. The eastern alkalic volcanic derived sedimentary belt is also intruded by the eastern calc-alkalic batholiths.

The Nicola Group volcanics have been intruded by coeval late Triassic (212 ma) western belt calc-alkalic (Guichon Creek batholith) and Early Jurassic (195 ma) eastern belt calc-alkalic (Thuya, Wild Horse, Pennask) batholiths (Logan 2006). Numerous small dioritic stocks are spatially associated with the central belt volcanics. The slightly older (200 ma) alkalic (Iron Mask) intrusive volcanic event forms the western source of the eastern belt sediments.

The Nicola Group is overlain unconformably by volcanic and locally derived clastic rocks ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary related to several post collisional volcanic, intrusive and tectonic events.

Local and Property Geology (Figure 4)

All pre Miocene lithologies have been broken into north trending subparrallel packages that are separated by regional sub-parallel fault systems. In the Merritt to Kamloops region a series of faults originating south from the Cherry Creek fault strike south towards Nicola Lake and coalesce into the Summers creek fault system southeast of Merritt. These tend to separate central belt volcanics from eastern belt volcanics and coeval sediments. 20 to 40 kilometres to the west the Guichon Creek - Deadman River fault zones divide the western from central volcanic-intrusive packages.

The oldest common lithologies in the Stump Lake area are Nicola Group late Triassic to early Jurassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern 'sedimentary belt'. These are generally coeval with and interfinger with early Jurassic eastern belt volcanics. These packages are interpreted to represent remnants of an extensive back arc suite of rock known to extend the entire length of British Columbia.

Intruding these Nicola Group sediments and volcanics are coeval to slightly later (earliest Jurassic)

calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse batholith; and slightly earlier (Logan 2006) plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask batholith near Kamloops. The alkalic intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The obduction against western North America during the mid-Jurassic generated several transpressive tectonic events that produced northeast directed folding, shearing and regional southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exposed collision generated ductile deformation fabrics. These southeast striking penetrative fabrics now characterize large areas pre Tertiary lithologies in the area (Moore, 1995).

Mid Cretaceous sinistral changing to Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated regional north striking dextral faults with subordinate northeast and east striking 'basin and range' block faults. This activity truncated the older southeast striking transpressive structures and created numerous variably shaped fault bound basins.

North and west of Nicola Lake and 4 to 10 kilometres west of Stump Lake the Nicola horst cored Paleocene Rocky Gulch batholith intrudes both Jurassic Nicola aged granodiorites and Nicola sediments. Pre Paleocene lithologies within the horst are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade phases with strong foliation-gneissocity fabrics.

East of Napier Lake the exposed Nicola metasediments sediments and adjacent portion of the Wildhorse batholith are metamorphosed to greenschist facies with various orientations to the structural fabric.

The block of Nicola Group rocks between the Nicola horst and east of the Campbell creek valley host much lower metamorphic grades. Within this block which includes the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, and the MICROGOLD areas there is a decrease in metamorphic grade from south to north.

The locally thick (in the Kamloops area) Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited in the post mid Cretaceous structural basins. These sediments, and the older lithologies were intruded and partially overlain by bimodal subaerial rhyolitic to basaltic volcanic deposits. Once such center is located in the Napier Lake area where locally thick accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, possible subvolcanic domes, tuffs and breccias occur. Another smaller dyke-tuff center occurs west of the south end of Stump Lake (BAG area). Probably related intrusive activity in the Stump Lake area is a distinctive quartz eye porphyry rhyolite-granite that appears to be related to and may have generated the extensive hydrothermal alteration including bulk silicification and accompanying copper-gold-zinc-silver bearing subvolcanic porphyry or replacement (NAP), mesothermal silver-gold base metal (STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP), TRUMP and high level gold-silver bearing epithermal deposits (MICROGOLD).

The slightly later basalt volcanics also host minor and local areas of chalcedonic quartz and anomalous mercury. However, these small localized epithermal showings may or may not be related to the protracted silicification and gold-silver-copper mineralization associated with the area.

North of the property are Miocene flood basalt assigned to the Chilcotin Group.

The only deposits present that post date the Chilcotin group rocks appear to be unconsolidated syn and post glacial till and later fluvial deposits. The till deposits include large drumlins and drumlin fields that cover the brad grassland vegetated upper Campbell creek valley largely north of but extending over the eastern part of the property. Recessive areas in particular often contain thick Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments. The lower Campbell Creek valley is a well documented misfit steam valley which in early postglacial times transported huge amounts of water and debris to the north into the south Thompson River valley. The deposits laid down by this event are part of the famous silt deposits in the valley east of Kamloops and west of Chase.

MICROGOLD Area Detailed Geology

This detailed discussion of the MICROGOLD pre drilling geology, structure, alteration and mineralization is excepted from Gamble 1985. BP called this the CINDY project.

"*Geology Summary "…*

…" The Cindy property geology is underlain by a sequence of Triassic Nicola Group alkaline volcaniclastic rocks that are green in colour and vary from coarse multi lithic breccias to fine grained tuffs. Intercalated are dark green basaltic flows or sills and a hematite-rich, purple multi lithic conglomerate. On the east side of the property Tertiary Kamloops Group basaltic flows and breccias are in fault contact with the older Triassic assemblage. This fault is known as the Stump Lake fault which strikes north to northwest and dips steeply eastwards. A small Tertiary basin assemblage consisting of a multi lithic boulder conglomerate-sandstone-siltstone lies unconformably upon Triassic basement and occupies a structural depression near the south end of the Kullagh Lake.

Cutting all rock types on the property are localized, silicified vein zones consisting of cryptocrystalline silica either in the form of finely laminated chalcedony veins or brecciated chalcedony veins. A number of these silicified zones attain several metres in thickness and persist along strike in excess of 100 metres. A number of these zones are stacked upon each other with the intervening wall rocks displaying weak clay and iron oxide alteration.

Fluorite (purple, green, white) commonly accompanies the silica—rich material. Peripheral to the silicification is an outer envelope of carbonate alteration in the form of interstitial and vein let calcite.

A condensed geologic history of the property envisages Upper Triassic subaqueous volcanism and deposition of andesite to basalt flows and volcaniclastic rocks. Accompanying sedimentation took place in minor basins and as intercalations within the volcanic stratigraphy. These assemblages were then accreted onto the Craton during Jurassic time. Unconformably overlying the Triassic package of rocks are Lower Tertiary Eocene subaerial basalt flows and breccias. To the north of the property are quartz porphyritic rhyolite flows, possible welded ash flows, that also form part of Tertiary package and underlie the basaltic sequence. During and shortly after this period, a period of regional extension occurred. This produced several N-S trending strike-slip faults such as the Stump Lake fault and likely produced several splayed faults (striking 070) as well.

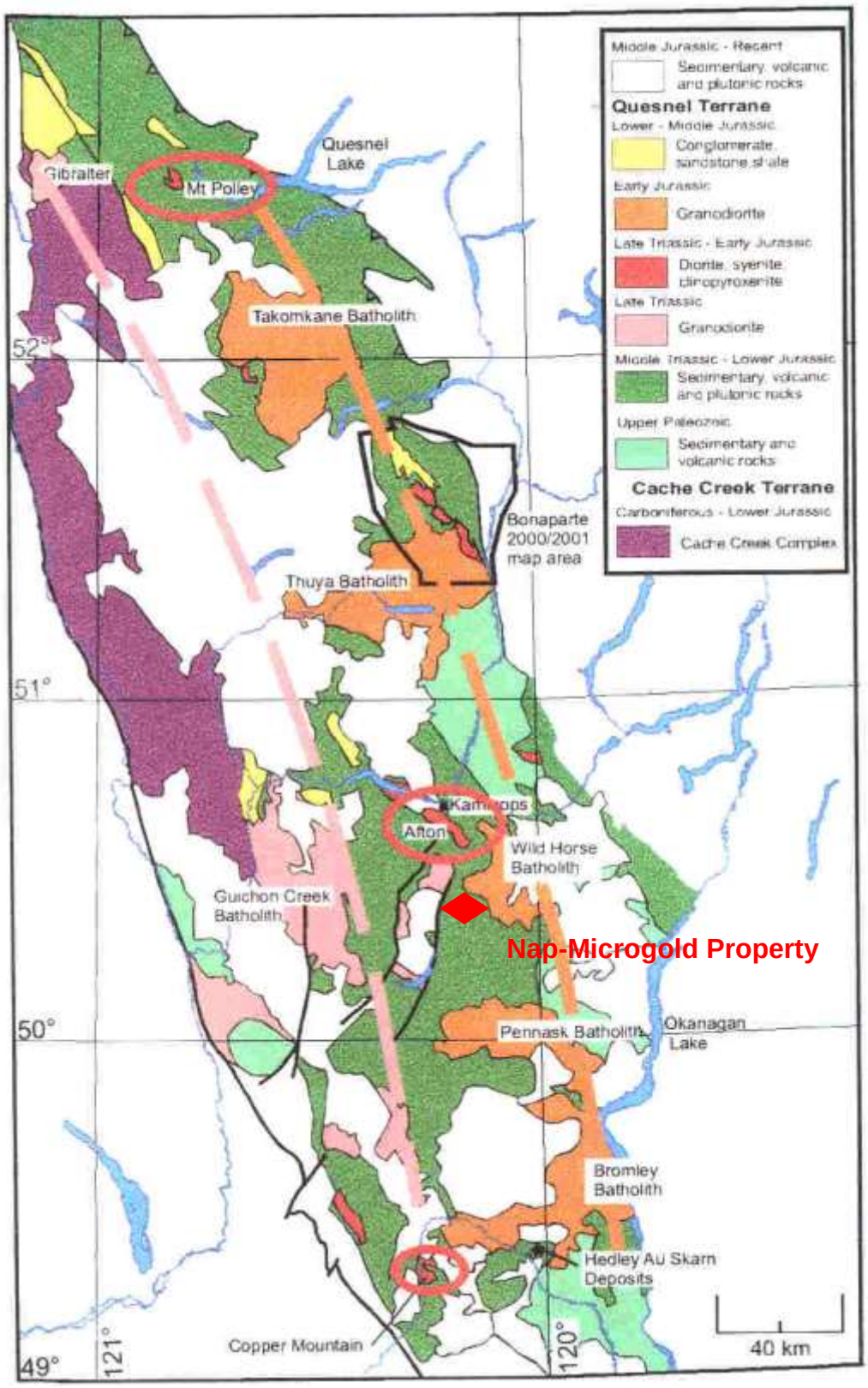


Figure 7 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Source Logan 2006)

Figure 8 – Local and Property Geology
From Moore 1990, et. al modified by Lindinger.

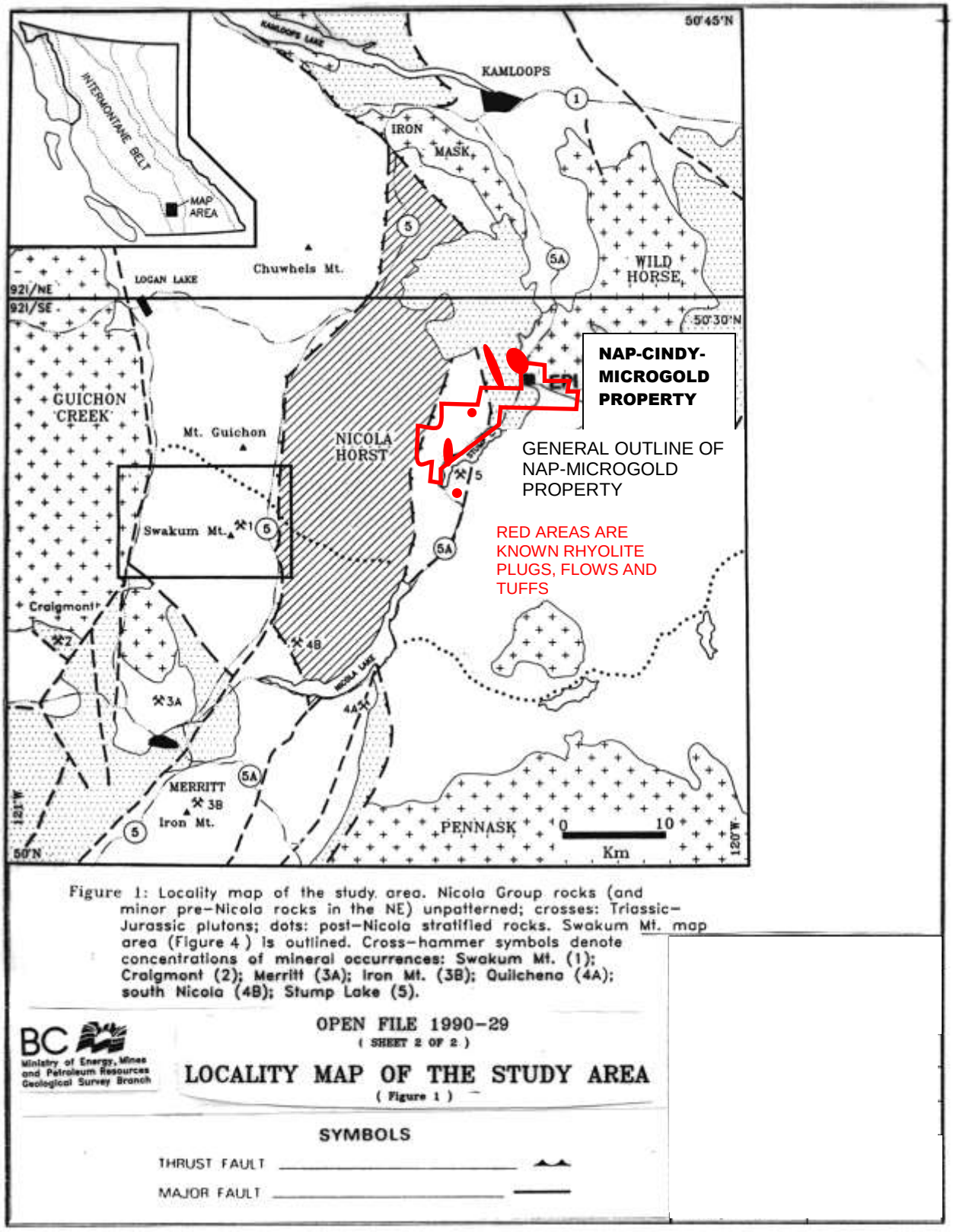


Figure 1: Locality map of the study area. Nicola Group rocks (and minor pre-Nicola rocks in the NE) unpatterned; crosses: Triassic-Jurassic plutons; dots: post-Nicola stratified rocks. Swakum Mt. map area (Figure 4) is outlined. Cross-hammer symbols denote concentrations of mineral occurrences: Swakum Mt. (1); Craigmont (2); Merritt (3A); Iron Mt. (3B); Quilchena (4A); south Nicola (4B); Stump Lake (5).

BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Geological Survey Branch

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(SHEET 2 OF 2)

LOCALITY MAP OF THE STUDY AREA
(Figure 1)

SYMBOLS

THRUST FAULT

MAJOR FAULT

During the late Eocene or Miocene, a small lacus trine sedimentary basin formed in the fault at the southern end of Kullagh Lake. Contemporaneously some form of heat source (possibly a QP rhyolite) intruded into the fault systems possibly doming the host Nicola volcanics. Along pre-existing faults siliceous gold-bearing solutions flooded into the small basin in what is a hotspring type environment. These fluids also flooded into pre-existing fractures, forming widespread flat lying veins.

The epithermal mineralization and silicification postdates the early to mid-Eocene basalt and rhyolite assemblage. Evidence of silicification is found in these Tertiary units. These multi-episodic fluids then cooled and the faults striking 070 0 appear to have been remobilized forming small horst-graben structures. The last event appears to be Quaternary glaciation stripping off alteration and covering fault zones with overburden.

Triassic - Nicola Group

i Nicola Sediments

UNIT #1 LIMESTONE

There are only a few thin units (1-5 m thick) of carbonates on the property. The best example is in the mid-western part of the property at approximately L83N, 91+00E. The rock has greenish (andesite) carbonate matrix with clasts of pure carbonate and possibly dolomite. The clasts (?) often have conical shapes and may be poorly preserved fossils. Bedding is very well defined giving an attitude of 155/48^{O}E (CE-179) which is typical of the Nicola rocks on the property.

UNIT #2 MAROON CONGLOMERATE

In the central portion of the property there is a distinctive unit of conglomerate interbedded between the andesite breccias. This rock has a distinctive maroon colour and consists of well rounded c lasts of brown basalt (?) and limestone up to 7 cm in diameter. The matrix of this rock is a fine—grained brown rock with over 10% carbonate. The conglomerate has fault contacts on the west side and along the SE side. The southern contact can be gradational with the andesite, breccias and the presence of clasts of carbonate in the andesites indicates the stratigraphic top is to the NE. Bedding is well defined with an attitude of approximately 115/45^{O}N.

This conglomerate represents a small basin at least 200 metres thick and in Chevron's DDH #4, some fine grey siltstones were seen associated with this unit but were never seen on the surface of the property.

ii Nicola Volcanics

These compromise the vast majority of Nicola rocks on the property and the basalts are a minor constituent.

UNIT #3 BASALT FLOWS

These rocks range from fine-grained brown-grey matrix with amygdules +/- olivine and pyroxene phenocrysts. Some amygdules are up to 1+ cm long and are sometimes filled with calcite. The basalt like the andesite is often moderately magnetic but this is erratic. The largest zone of basalt is on the far eastern side of the Nicola appears to underlie the andesite breccias. Often small zones of plagioclase-rich andesite breccias grade both laterally and vertically into more mafic basalts and pyroxene-rich andesites.

UNIT #4A ANDESITE BX
#4B - ANDESITE TUFF
#4C - ANDESITE FLOWS

The most dominant Nicola rock type is the andesite breccias. These rocks cover approximately 70% of the property. The matrix is a medium-grained rock which laterally and vertically range from plagioclase phenocryst-rich to a pyroxene phenocrysts-rich end member. The clasts, which are polylithic, vary from angular to sub-rounded and from 5 mm up to 40 cm in diameter. These flow breccias are dominant with occasional narrow 0.5m interbedded tuffaceous units. The tuffaceous units occasionally have graded bedding again indicating tops to the NE. The bedding is very consistent at 314-320/48-90 E over the whole property. Occasionally andesite flows are found in the breccias but these are normally very massive showing no flow features. Generally, the clasts are of volcanic origin with occasional fine-grained grey-green siltstones and carbonate clasts.

Tertiary—Kamloops Group

i Upper Eocene Kamloops Sediments

UNIT #5 - CONGLOMERATE
UNIT #6 - MUDSTONE

On the southern end of Kullagh Lake there is a small basin covering an area approximately 300 metres E-W and approximately 400 metres N-S. This basin formed in a major northerly trending fault. The rocks consist of coarse-and fine-grained conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones.

The conglomerate on the eastern side of the lakeshore has rounded quartz diorite boulders up to 2+ metres in diameter with many cobbles in the 30-60 cm range. The cobbles include quartz diorite, pyroxene andesite flows, biotite schists, cherts and generally rocks found in the present day overburden. Cobbles of chalcedonic material were also seen in the conglomerate indicating a contemporaneous explosive epithermal event was taking place during sedimentation of basin filling.

Silicification reached and reacted with this paleosurface. In the fine-grained conglomerates the matrix is consistently silicified with white-blue chalcedony often containing mauve fluorite. The round, approximately 1 cm clasts of siltstone, are unaltered indicating an invasion into the porous matrix by silica-rich solutions.

On the west side of the lake a section of mudstones have interbedded sandstones and fine conglomerates. The mudstone is very fine-grained grey-green with little or no alteration. The mudstone is generally massive but occasional laminations have well preserved carbonaceous plant impressions. No carbonate is in the matrix of the mudstone which consists of fine clay to silty material.

Within the unaltered mudstone the thin units of sandstone and conglomerate are silicified with chalcedony+/- fluorite, likely being preferentially invaded by solutions due to their porosity. A large chalcedonic vein shows cross-cutting features indicating it was emplaced after deposition of the mudstone.

On the eastern side of Kullagh Lake zones of mudstone within the conglomerate have finely laminated chalcedonic veins overlying them. These veins are conformable and have small mudstone rip--up clasts at the base indicating the siliceous solutions actually formed within the existing basin contemporaneously with the sediments.

The basin appears to have been a locus for a multi-episodic hotsprings type environment. We know it is multi-episodic with early silicification being reworked into cobbles, laminated chalcedony laid down with sedimentary features and invasion and cross-cutting features giving us three or more major episodes.
This basin has very gently dipping bedding into the main N-S fault and exhibits lateral grading with the conglomerates in the centre and mudstones and sandstones being more distal and overlying. It is a very small lacustrine pond and may only be 2-3 metres thick at the thickest, but it does provide evidence for a paleosurface during the mineralizing.

ii Upper Eocene Kamloops Volcanics

UNIT #7 QUARTZ PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE

On the Cindy property there is only one outcrop of Q.P. rhyolite. The exposure occurs just to the north of the northeast end of Kullagh Lake. The rock is silicified by a quartz vein stockwork with angular white rhyolite breccia 3 cm fragments containing 1—2 mm euhedral quartz phenocrysts in a siliceous white groundmass.

Further to the north, within one kilometre north of the north claim boundary and within 5 kilometres along Highway No. 5 there are good exposures of Q.P. rhyolite." ... This is the large rhyolite dyke-flow complex that occurs on the west side of the NAP occurrence. *..." The rhyolite appears to underlie the Eocene Kamloops Group basalt sequences. The nature of the Q.P. rhyolite along the highway exposures show a colour flow banded texture from white to grey. It is suggested that the variation in colour and grain size of the grey aphanitic bands to the white fine-grained layers may be in part due to welding, and therefore the unit is probably a welded to partially-welded to non-welded ash flow. In addition, less that 1 m to 2 m high-level feeder dykes of similar composition cut the rhyolite flow sequence.*

If one were to extrapolate the rhyolite occurrences the projection would go tracking through to the areas proximal to the known silicification on the Cindy property.

While only a weak direct observed relationship can be made between the rhyolite and known silicification it is very likely that this unit is a potential heat source for silicification and mineralization.

UNIT #8A BASALT FLOW TOP BRECCIA
#8B BASALT FLOW
#8C BASALT BASAL BRECCIA

On the eastern side of the property there is a subaerial basalt flow approximately 100 metres in thickness. This unit belongs to the Kamloops Group which is lower to middle Eocene in age and are probably part of the Dewdrop Flats Formation. Since we have small zones of chalcedony in the unit, we can conclude the mineralizing event postdated the middle Eocene.

Unit #8A is a distinctive flow top breccia. It has a maroon oxidation unlike the other parts of the flow, and lies on the western boundary at the highest topographic elevations for this unit. The flow has very little faulting or fracturing with bedding (340/30 ^{o} E), this being proximal to the attitude the flow was originally laid down. The flow top breccia is very vesicular with large monolithic clasts up to 10 cm in diameter. These clasts occasionally have ropy lava textures and chalcedonic amygdules and manganese oxidation is quite common.

Unit #8 B is a homogeneous, massive core of the flow. Vesiculation decreases downwards and the rock consists of a grey fine-grained groundmass with 1-2 mm olivine phenocrysts. Other than manganese oxidation this unit shows little alteration and like most of the unit is not magnetic.

Unit #8C is a basal breccia which is composed mainly of grey fine-grained clasts which are angular and average 2-4 cm in diameter. Occasionally a large vesicular clast can be seen. The matrix is a very distinctive, fine-grained, yellow-orange clay altered matrix.

d) Structure

The Cindy property has a great number of faults and fracture zones which will be separated into two main categories of, a) pre-mineralization and, b) post-mineralization. In the area of the property the Nicola Volcanics have consistent bedding attitudes with of folding taking place. The only folding seen on the property was a few small drag folds seen on an E-W trending fault at L82N/107E.

Before mineralization, several large northerly to north-easterly trending faults must have had appreciable strike-slip motion on them. These displaced the Nicola volcanics by fair distances as indicated by the maroon conglomerate which is bounded on both the eastern and western sides by faults. According to Ewing (1981) these may be Eocene faults. Two (N-S) parallel faults along a) 95E and b) 117 E (Stump Lake Fault) appear approximately vertical. This latter fault must postdate the Eocene basalts as this Stump Lake Fault has displaced them. Another (N-S) fault at approximately 104E runs through Kullagh Lake and appears near vertical. This fault with a splay running approximately 045/45^{O} E intersects in the middle of Kullagh Lake with the N-S fault and appears to be the locus of mineralization. Also, two faults striking approximately 070^{O} which run easterly as far as 112 E, probably existed before mineralization. As well, a fault (070^{O}) through the southern dome may have also existed before mineralization. All these faults provided ground

preparation for an intrusive heat source and channels for migrating hydrothermal fluids. Also, the fault at the southern end of Kullagh Lake had to exist for the small basin to form in. These faults are therefore prime candidates for "Bonanza" type deposits or stockwork systems,

There also had to be some ground preparation for the large flat lying veins. From our basin we know these near surface veins were only 10-20 metres below the paleosurface when emplaced so, with some ground preparation, isostatic pressure could be overcome. Presumably deeper emplaced veins would also be structurally controlled. When vein attitudes are plotted there is an interesting domal effect. Two small domes cut line centred around a) L75N 100-101 E and L84N, 101 E and perhaps these mimic a doming caused by an intrusive body (heat source?) at depth.

After mineralization another form of faulting occurred. Horst-graben type faults striking N 070^{O} dropped a block on the east side of Kullagh Lake between L82N and L85N preserving the small sedimentary basin. Another down drop block is at B/L 1OOE at L72N where the southern mineralized zone may be extended under the overburden.

Mineralization and Alteration

The Cindy property has gold and weak silver mineralization in accompanying silicification and accompanying alteration. The highest values are within the chalcedony. No visible gold has been seen to date. Sporadic finely disseminated pyrite occurs on the property and very rare disseminations of chalcopyrite have also been seen. From analyse so far there appears to be no association with gold and silver with either pyrite or chalcopyrite. Overall, the system has very little sulphides and mineralization is confined to chalcedonic material and nearby alteration.

Chalcedony veins are extensive on the property and individual veins can be up to 250 metres in length or more and up to 2 metres in thickness. The largest most persistent veins are generally flat lying. The hydrothermal pressures appear to have overcome isostatic pressure emplacing the flat lying veins in fractured rock and in fault prepared zones.

The veins in cross-section exhibit pinching and swelling and can sometimes be seen to split and form large parallel veins. There are also vertical chalcedony veins which, while less common, can be up to 1-metre-wide and over 200 metres long. Zones of stockwork do exist between large parallel flat lying veins but the most extensive stockwork and steeply dipping veins exist in the two major faults. So far, no good cross-cutting relationship between the larger veins exists. The system appears multi-episodic between veins and within the veins as exhibited by vein breccia textures.
The chalcedony varies from the normal milky-white to a grey colour with finely disseminated pyrite. Oxidation of pyrite has produced rusty gossanous surfaces and fractures. Fluorite is very common (visibly up to approximately 60%) in the chalcedony veins and can form fine laminations, selvages and coarse vuggy crystalline cavity fillings. Both green, white and more commonly purple fluorite crystals occur. Fluorite seems consistently geochemically present with chalcedony and in cases like the "Red Bird" showing can make up to 50% or more of the vein material. Calcite also occurs in the chalcedony veins but not nearly as commonly (20—30% of the time).

One large chalcedony vein with approximately 60% calcite exists between L83N and L84N at 102 E. This 2-metre-thick vein has anomalous gold values with the best gold values occurring in the

chalcedony + fluorite vein material and not in the enclosing wall rocks. On the eastern side of the property small calcite veins are common, both as individual veins and as stockwork in faults and fracture zones. These veins appear to be a more distant member of the mineralizing system and these carbonate veins carry very little gold or silver.

Epidote veins and pervasive alteration are common in barren rock fault zones, as well as within mineralized zones. Occurrences are erratic and from analyzed samples they are found to carry very little gold or silver. The epidote appears to be an alteration that is pre-Tertiary and not related to the epithermal system.

Alteration around the veins is very consistent mineralogically while varying in intensity and distance. The alteration is almost always present but ranges from a few centimetres up to 10 metres from the veins themselves. The alteration is always in fractured rock with angular fragmentation normally only 2-4 cm in diameter. The most distinctive alteration is a red iron oxidation and clay alteration which seems to have resulted from iron-rich acidic solutions. Pyrite very rarely occurs as strong disseminations, but at the "Red Bird" showing it can be up to 5% of the altered rock. The only other consistent component in the overall alteration is saussuritization of the plagioclase in the andesite and the presence of manganese on fractures. Occasionally carbonate is present as pervasive alteration but it is very erratic and is fracture related. The iron oxidation is limited to the fracture surface while the matrix is normally "bleached" by the clay alteration. Veins rarely have a 1-2 mm clay altered selvage. The hydrothermal solutions were likely low temperature acidic solutions invading fault and fracture zones. The most intense clay alteration seen is around steeply dipping veins and on the footwall of shallow dipping veins and where it can carry up to 500-600 ppb gold versus 1,000-4,000 ppb gold in the chalcedony veins.

In the chalcedony veins many textural features were seen. Most common was fine laminations parallel with the vein attitude. These sometimes have wavy appearances parallel with the pinching and swelling of the veins. Quite often veins would exhibit multiple textures, such as laminations on the sides of the veins, with silicified breccias in the centre indicating multiple episodes of silicification.

There are many types of open space filling with vugs containing fluorite and calcite crystals or "sugar" quartz as crustification. Two types of vein breccias were seen; a) with host rock angular c lasts in a chalcedonic matrix and b) angular chalcedonic fragments in a chalcedonic matrix. These breccias and veins often showed two or more types of chalcedony again indicating multiple episodes. Another type of open space filling seen quite often is boxwork and comb structures.

Shearer, 2007 completed some petrology work on the Chalcedony veins where it was determined that …" *indicate that potassium feldspars are much more abundant than previously known. Much of the fluorite-silica alteration is also characterized by abundant adularia." ...*

NAP Target Geology

Rebagliati 1973 describes his observations on the NAP property geology. ..." *Hornfelsed pyroclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group are the oldest rocks exposed on the property. These rocks have been intruded, along the northern edge of the property, by the Jurassic Wildhorse Batholith which has caused them to be hornfelsed. Contemporaneous to the intrusion of the*

batholith, an east-west fracture system developed, and was intruded by a dense siliceous rock containing from 1 to 10% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Subsequent to its intrusion, shearing was again initiated along this zone. Presently the rock, ranging from a competent very fine-grained quartz diorite to a quartz sericite schist, occupies this east-west structure.

Slabs of these various rocks, cut by a diamond saw, show that as the density of the fracture cleavages increase so does its schistosity. This suggests that the whole zone is of the same composition and the textural differences are due only to the intensity of shearing present.

The siliceous pyritic zone is cut by easterly striking lamprophyre dykes which are probably related to late magmatic phases of the Wildhorse Batholith.

The Wildhorse Batholith consists of a gneissic coarse-grained granite that shows little discernible variation from one outcrop to another." ...

Rebagliati's summary still well encapsulates the pertinent geological features of the NAP property except that more recent improvements in geochronology and more recent observations by Lindinger results in some modifications to the Rebagliati's interpretation.

The oldest rocks exposed on the NAP claims are predominantly mid to late Triassic Nicola Group metasediments assigned to the eastern sedimentary facies with interbedded eastern belt subaqueous alkalic mafic tuffs and possible flows.

The lamprophyre of Rebagliati is a tectonically imbricated and S folded dyke sill or flow of undeformed medium grained crowded hornblende porphyry. Additionally, crowded hornblende porphyry 'cobbles' have also been located within sediments on the property. Whole rock analyses indicate that the hornblende porphyry is normatively similar to 'pothook diorite' of the Iron Mask batholith some 25 km north and is very similar to much larger exposures of mafic augite? porphyry flows exposed east of Stump Lake in the Stump Lake creek valley. Similar appearing less than 10-metre-thick flows is intersected at over 100 metres depth in several 2011 and 2012 drill holes at the NAP and would be considered to be on strike to the surface exposure.

The Nicola Group rocks exposed on the property form an inverted T, with east striking steeply south dipping exposures trending from the west central side of the property for about 1.2 km to the east and southeast in two outcrop groups, and to the north as irregular north striking west dipping exposures 0.2 to 1 km east of Napier Lake. These are separated by a major thrust or reverse fault called the NAP shear zone which is described in more detail below.

The early Jurassic calc-alkalic (dioritic) Wild Horse batholith which intruded and locally hornfelsed the Nicola lithologies underlie the northeast part of the claims. The intrusive contact zone with the sediments is very recessive and rare exposures of the intrusive near the contact are strongly carbonate and clay altered.

The harder, more resistant and outcropping meta-sediments south of this contact appear to be thermally metamorphosed and may be silicified and potassically altered to a biotite hornfels. Regionally extensive middle to upper greenschist burial related metamorphism has imparted schistose to weakly gneissic fabrics to both the Nicola and Wild Horse lithologies. The crowded hornblende porphyry, due to its composition, appeared to resist deformation, retaining much of its

original fabric and behaving brittley, forming boudins within the surrounding schistose metasediments.

A northeast to southeast striking, south dipping secondary foliation is evident. The east trending outcrops in the south have a strongly developed foliation coincident with east to southeast striking steeply south dipping isoclinal folding and shearing related to a major 90 to 110 degree striking steeply to moderately south dipping shear zone called the NAP Shear Zone ('NSZ').

The displacement on the 'NSZ' is unknown. However, lithologies have very different orientations north and south of the NSZ. It may be part of a deeply eroded exposure of a thrust or reverse fault developed along and near the intrusive contact with the Wild Horse batholith during the Jurassic transpressive tectonic regime generated by the docking of Quesnellia with North America. The very strong NW striking structural trend north of the NSZ along the southern contact with the Wild Horse batholith lines up with some probably dextral north trending displacement lines up with an inferred southeastern extension of the Cherry Creek fault zone southwest of the Iron Mask batholith.

The Nicola lithologies on the property are intruded by and unconformably overlain by remnants of subaerial felsic and later basaltic dykes, flows and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group.

On and around the property Kamloops Group rhyolite, basalt and andesite intrude and cover areas to the north, south, east and west of the Nicola exposures. A large felsic volcanic centre occurs in the Napier Lake valley on the west side of the claims. Here numerous north, northwest and east striking steeply dipping quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic feeder dykes and plugs, intrude remnant subaerial flow, autobreccia, breccia dyke and tuff deposits. Felsic tuffs are known to extend to the west central part of the property.

A Kamloops Group mafic volcanic center is present at the south end of Napier Lake. Basalt flow deposits partially surround the north and south sides of the claims and underlie portions of the southeast parts of the claims, overlying the Nicola, Wild Horse and rhyolite lithologies.

Glacial till and later fluvially reworked deposits cover recessed areas.

Structure and alteration

The dominant structural feature through the NAP property is the 'NSZ'. The 'NSZ' is visible as pronounced over 4 km long by up to 100+ metre wide 110 degree striking steeply south dipping quartz-sericite-pyrite altered package of Nicola metasediments. A local subordinate 160^{O} striking schistosity is often present. North of the 'NSZ' bedding parallel foliation for the northern outcrops tends to be northerly and steeply west dipping.

Small felsic feldspar porphyry dykes (that may be related to the nearby felsic volcanics) are found within deeply eroded parts of the 'NSZ' and have been intersected in recent drilling. The dykes are strongly silica and ankerite flooded, contain polygonal brittle fractures and evenly disseminated pyrite. Adjacent to the intrusives are sheared, yellow, sericite and clay altered schistose metasediments that host fabric parallel stringer, disseminated and stockwork pyrite –sphalerite-

galena-mercury mineralization (sericite-pyrite+/-quartz alteration).

Further east, at higher elevations, in less deeply eroded parts of the 'NSZ' and adjacent (brown biotite hornfelsed Nicola Group hanging wall) rocks to the south are pervasive silica-pyrite flood and crackle breccia zones apparently overlie the dykes. The silica flooding in the crackle breccia is often more intense along open fracture walls. This alteration appears to grade into and locally overprinted a distinctive brown biotite hornfelsed weakly pyritic biotite schist. Small recrystallized limestone lenses within these altered metasediments contain fine grained evenly disseminated secondary black biotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. The sericite-pyrite-quartz alteration grades into argillic and propylitic alteration haloes that surround the 'NSZ'. Altered calcareous units within the propylitic zone contain epidote and disseminated pyrite. This area has seen the bulk of the exploration to date.

Quartz eye rhyolite flows near the 'NSZ' (and other east striking structures north of the property) are often strongly clay altered with carbonate +/- rare pyrite and hematite stockwork veining.

Mineralization.

The known mineralized trend on the NAP property occurs as southeast trending apparently steeply to shallowly southwest dipping zones extending at least 1000 metres by 20 to over 50 metres thick and at least 200 metres deep with significant copper, zinc +/- silver +/- gold sulphide mineralization. The zone is open to depth, to the east and west and to the south. Drilling has proven that as many as three sub-zones are present however numerous unclosed IP anomalies are present in deeply overburden covered areas. If the 500-metre-long LEE mineralized zone which lies directly on strike with the NAP trend, then an over 5 kilometres of mineralized strike is present.

The source of the copper-gold mineralization is unknown, however the southwestern edge of the northwest striking Wildhorse Batholith contact is less than 500 metres NE of and subparrallel to the NAP shear system. The Batholith itself (north of the Nap area) appears to be extensively hydrothermally altered along its contact with the Nicola rocks with weak quartz sulphide vein swarms outcropping 1 km north of the NAP along the steep east side of the Campbell Creek outwash valley. In the same area highly along the east side of the south end if Ritchie Lake Lindinger in 2014 mapped altered rhyolite dykes intruded into east striking subvertical fractures in highly deformed north striking subvertical orthogniessic textured Wildhorse granodiorite. Similarly, oriented quartz-chalcedony veinlets form swarms paralleling the dykes. The contact area is also delineated by a weak to moderate regional magnetic high. The alteration associated with the Nap mineralized system is known to outcrop more than 1 km NW and SE of the area drill tested in 2012, however especially its eastern extent, including the Wildhorse contact is extremely poorly exposed.

The copper mineralization at NAP appears to be almost exclusively chalcopyrite but minor enargite and copper enriched pyrite may be present. The chalcopyrite occurs as biotite associated or replaced disseminations in variably biotite hornfelsed (potassic alteration?) and silicified rock (first noted in 2012), within pale silicified sulphidic fractures, and in late dark brittle chlorite +/- manganese lined fractures. The first style appears to be the earliest with the third the latest. The later types (including the zinc phase mentioned above) and their associated alteration appear to in part replace the earlier mineralization phases. The best copper grades occur within chlorite zones.

Within the limited areas tested the best copper and zinc mineralization are associated with discreet chargeability highs and resistivity lows, although as hole N12-03 indicates high chargeability and apparently hi resistivity can also indicate significant but much weaker gold copper mineralization. In this hole the best and largest gold enriched intersection occur within both high resistivity and chargeability adjacent and south of better copper and lower gold intersections.

Hole 12-02 from 123.8 to 128.5 metres hosted a cryptic distinctive fine grained crowded feldspar porphyry unit (possible dyke) that hosts very finely disseminated net textured sphalerite.

Also observed within larger hangingwall zones of disseminated and stockwork pyrite mineralization are sphalerite+/-galena+/-silver+/-mercury rich calcite bed or early vein and quartz breccia shear vein mineralization styles. One calcite 'bed' hosting massive sphalerite reported diluted grades of over 7% zinc and 1.5% lead with multigram silver values. These narrow zones all occur on the south (upper) side of the main mineralized zone.

Geochemical Characteristics

Strongly association with copper mineralization are iron, sulphur, and zinc. The copper dominant mineralization has a moderate correlation with gold, and an overall 75/1 ratio. Copper also has a weak association with cesium, hafnium, neodymium, iron, potassium, thorium, uranium and cerium. Neodymium also has an weak erratic spatial association with gold. Sodium appears weakly enriched in the core of the highest mineralization and depleted near the boundaries. Molybdenum is weakly anomalous in the weathered portion of the intersection and at the end of the hole suggesting possible depletion. Chromium was noticeably depleted in copper mineralized areas and in the Augite porphyry. Elements showing a negative correlation with copper include manganese, niobium and sodium. Elements showing a depletion halo bracketing the copper include sodium. Elements showing an enrichment halo around copper include barium and selenium (at lower contact).

The weak gold enriched upper 70 metres of the hole 12-02 was also enriched in arsenic, antimony, barium, manganese, niobium, strontium, and depleted in uranium. The remaining elements showed no noticeable pattern.

The uppermost zone was primarily a gold enriched zone (the best drilled on the property to date) that also hosted anomalous copper, and zinc values, grading 0.26 g/t gold at an external 0.2 g/t cut-off and 0.3% zinc with a 0.1% zinc cut-off over 38.25 m

The Cindy-Microgold hosts classic epithermal style mineralization. South and west of Kullagh Lake an extensive multielement soil and rock anomaly is present suggesting a major hydrothermal system was present in the area. The area trends directly south across Stump Lake to the Mary Reynolds past producer.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The MICROGOLD and BAG targets have morphological, geochemical and geophysical signatures typical of low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits. The MICROGOLD target

in particular with it voluminous levels of silicification, clay alteration, preserved river channel and sub lacustrine paleosinter deposits including probably shallow level chalcedony blankets grading to more steeply dipping vein system at depth and possible maar deposits has all the characteristics of almost fully preserved robust epithermal system.

Recently recognized is an apparent intimate relationship of mineralization to numerous felsic (quartz-eye porphyry) plugs and dykes and related tuffs. This relationship appears to occur over the entire STUMP LAKE MINING and EXPLORATION CAMP including the NAP target.

The NAP Occurrence has many of the characteristics of a high level intrusive associated copper-gold-silver-zinc replacement deposit. BC examples having similar morphologies, mineralization and alteration styles (and ages?) include the Huckleberry deposit.

The best copper mineralization appears to be associated with a dark chloritic alteration that forms an alteration front around the deposit.

Rebagliati 1973 concluded that the deposit is related to both hornfelsing from the nearby Wild Horse batholith plus intrusion within a related shear zone by a later syn shear ‘quartz diorite’ dyke, or from fluids sourced from the south from an as yet undiscovered (tertiary?) felsic intrusion.

The pattern partially delineated by both IP and drilling suggests a more complex morphology than a simple tabular intrusive peripheral deposit. This is partially due to multiple episodes of mineralization emplacement due to magmatic pulses and/or structural activity occurring during hydrothermally high fluid pressures. There is evidence for post mineralization structural displacement.

Porphyry and associated replacement deposits are commonly associated with induced polarization signatures with the best copper mineralization associated with moderate chargeability highs and resistivity lows in comparison to the nearby pyrite dominated haloes which have stronger chargeability signatures or the source intrusives which can be resistivity highs. The form of these signatures can take almost any shape.

The hydrothermal system and accompanying mineralization are also spatially associated with a composite Tertiary Kamloops Groups volcanic complex. The south end of Napier Lake host vent-proximal basaltic fragmental rocks and flows that extend to immediately south of and east of the NAP occurrence. To the north and west are quartz feldspar phyric rhyolitic dykes and flow domes. To the south and west are andesitic to dacitic flows and breccias. The relatively recent felsic feldspar porphyry dykes in the core of the NSZ may be related to Kamloops Group intrusive activity.

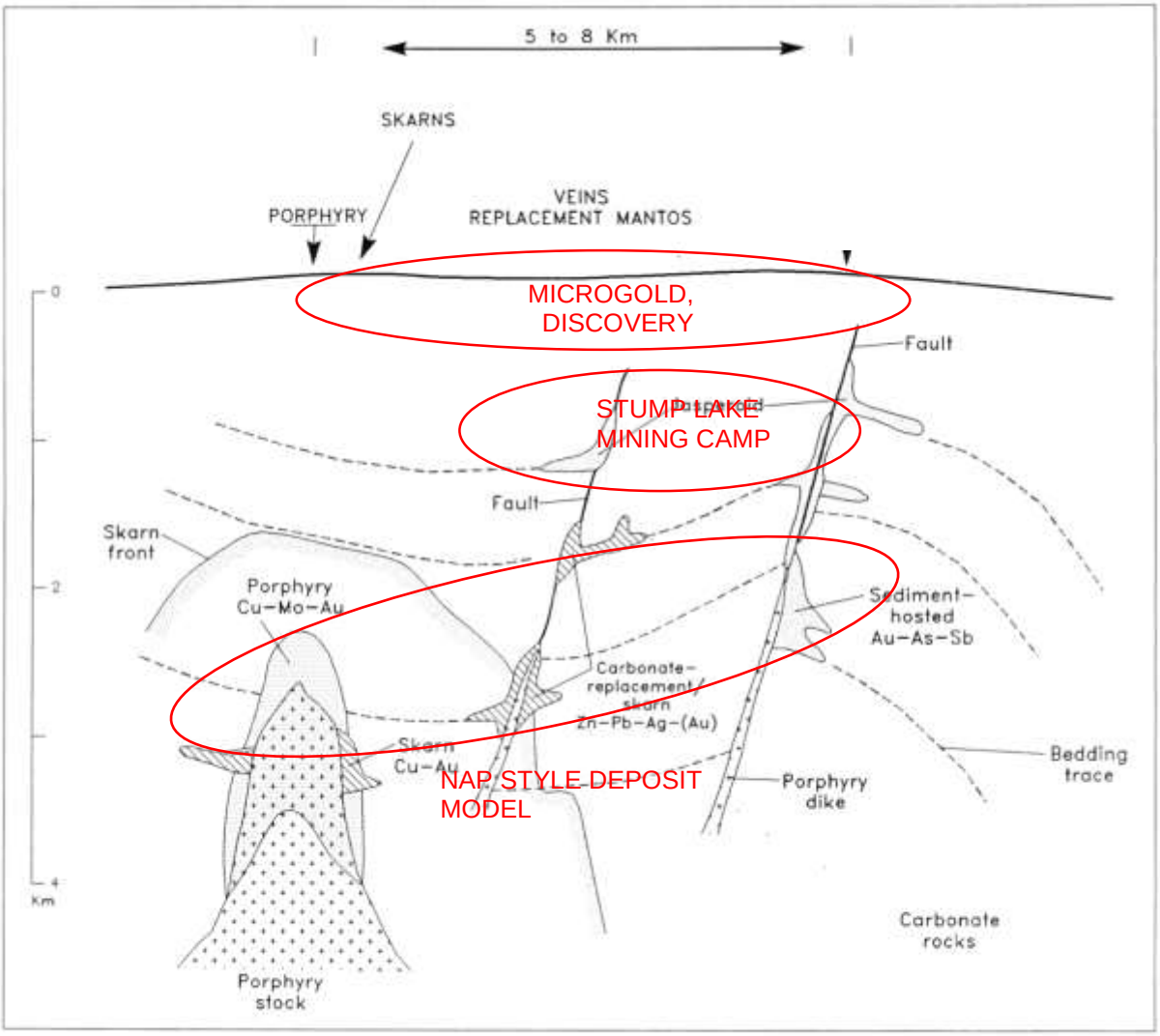

Figure 9-14. Schematic model of possible links between porphyry districts and sediment-hosted gold deposits (after Sillitoe and Bonham, 1990).

Figure 9

2015 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2015 exploration program was composed largely of gathering geological observations and GPS readings using a Garmin Rhino model 530Chx. However, a few float samples of silicified and altered Nicola volcanics, sediments and various intrusives were sampled. The descriptions and summary results are presented below in Table 6, analytical certificates presented in Appendix A and images of the samples in Appendix B.

Introduction

On November 2 and 3 2015 a 1 by 2 kilometre area south of and down ice of the NAP occurrence was reconnaissance mapped and several float rock samples were taken. On November 5, 2015 the MICROGOLD area was prospected with focus on the area east of the south end of Kullagh Lake which is covered by an very unusual silicified conglomerate, or diatreme and up to 2-metre-thick chalcedony and sinter blankets. On November 7, 2015 the MICROGOLD area was visited again with of Dr, James Oliver, P.Geo. for the purpose of evaluating the extent of the chalcedony vein systems and blankets of the area and their interpreted position in an epithermal system.

The south NAP area is protected by mineral tenures 851064 and 851189. The MICROGOLD area is protected by mineral tenures 1016924 (Kullagh) and 1018754 (CINDY).

Purpose

South NAP Target.

The purpose of examining the extensively glacial drift covered area down ice and down dip of the at and near surface copper-gold mineralization at the resistant silicified Nicola metasediment hosted NAP Occurrence was to determine if any unknown outcrops are present and to note the extent and intensity of any silicified, altered or mineralized float.

MICROGOLD Target

The purpose of visiting the MICROGOLD epithermal gold occurrence was to prospect the silica blankets, breccias, basal Tertiary conglomerates and veined and silicified mudstones occurring along the SE end of Kullagh Lake to get a better understanding of the nature of the deposits and more importantly to determine the source(s) of these massive at paleosurface deposits.

The program consisted of locating Nicola aged outcrops and mineralized float and GPS locating them, taking cursory geological notes and taking images of the important exposures.

Program

Sample and Analytical Methodology

Several float samples were taken on the south NAP area of mineralized rocks consisting of felsic mineralized intrusives and altered and mineralized rhyolite. The samples were GPS located and images taken of them prior to placing in a plastic sample bag. The samples were delivered by the author on November 17, 2015 to ALS Minerals Ltd. depot in Kamloops. The samples were prepped in Kamloops and the pulps sent to Vancouver where they were a 0.5 gm subsample was

digested and from the digested pulp using their ME-MS41 package gold and 40 elements were analyzed for. This MS package had "near total digestion" for most elements analyzed for.

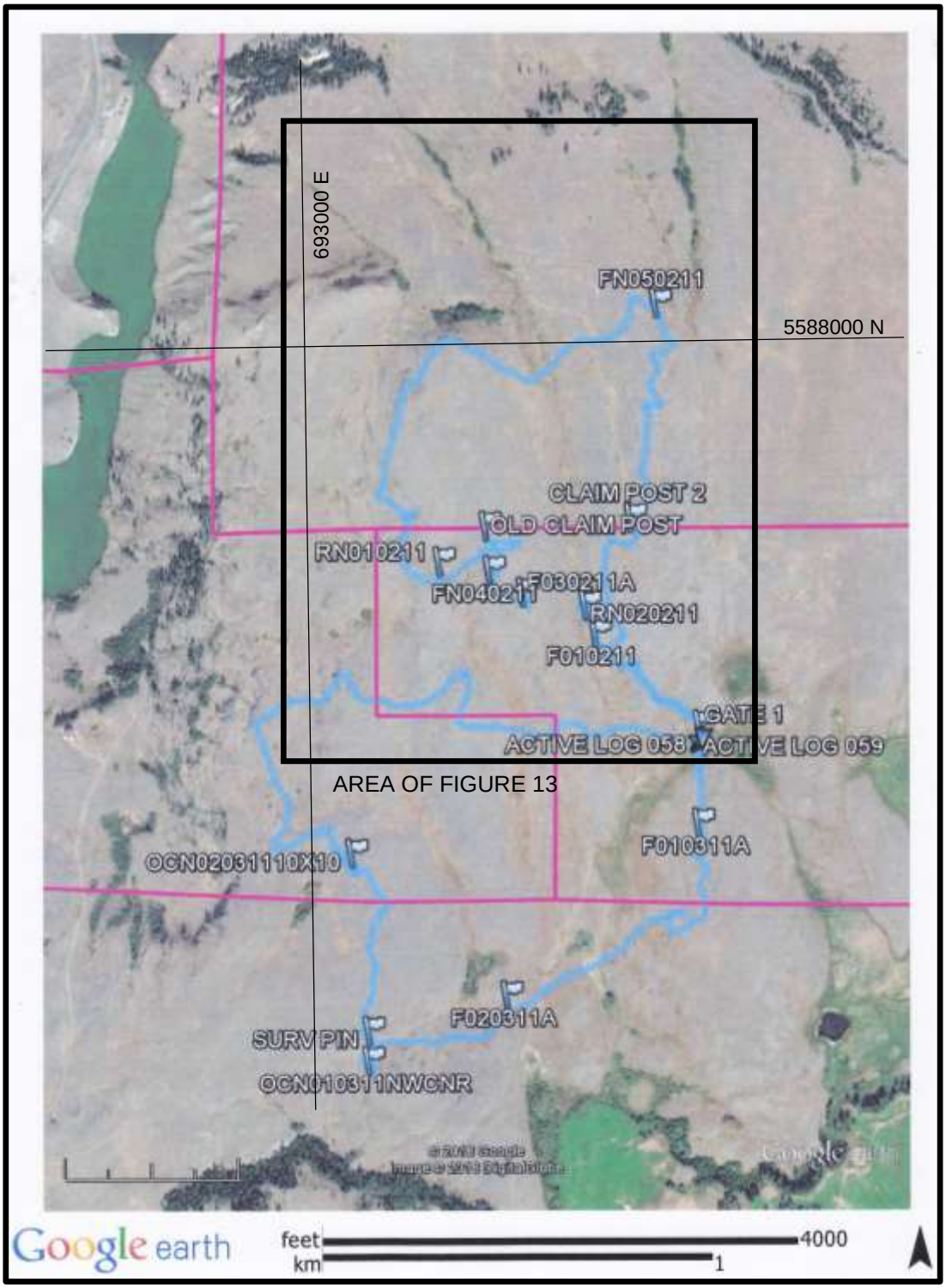

Figure 10 – NAP GPS Traverses, Sample and Observation Points for November 2 And 3, 2015.

EXPLORATION RESULTS.

South NAP area.

No previously unknown bedrock exposures were discovered. The glacial deposits present are a series of shallow drumlins ranging from 0.2 to over 1-kilometre-long and up to 20 metres high. To the extent of the area examined (up to 2.5 kilometres south of the NAP Occurrence) angular fragments and shards of silicified and often iron stained material was present in the glacial deposits. At several locations within the first kilometre down ice of the NAP occurrence are boulder piles made by early settlers. The bulk of the boulders are massive Wildhorse batholith provenance. However, several rounded fine grained siliceous and/or silicified fine grained with variable small percentage of veinlet and disseminated pyritized intrusive boulders were observed. Some are quite angular and have come from a more local bedrock source south of the NAP occurrence. Several were sampled. See table xxx for rock descriptions and summary results, Appendix A for analytical results, and Appendix B for float sample images. Only one float rock sample F010211 a cobble of strongly carbonate altered Nicola sediment returned weakly anomalous, silver, copper, lead and molybdenum. This style of alteration is not seen at the NAP.

The presence of angular shards of strongly bleached silicified Nicola sediments hosting the NAP alteration and mineralization was present even in the most southern traverses. This may indicate that hithero unknown zones of NAP style mineralization may occur under the extensive till sheet south of the known showings.

MICROGOLD AREA

The examination of the existing exposures concentrating in the area of silica sinters at the south end of Kullagh Lake revealed that they occur as Gamble reported in his report as excerpted in the MICROGOLD geology section. Images of some of the observed silicified heterolithic conglomerate, chalcedony blankets and possible hydrothermal breccias are presented in Appendix C. The wide range of rounded fragment sizes and composition in this small area the author considers extraordinary. The largest remnant 2 m+ diameter boulders of Wildhorse intrusive occur at the northern end of the conglomerate exposure at least 200 metres north of the south end of Kullagh lake and exist as glaciated off remnants with only the bottom parts sitting directly on relatively fresh Nicola basalt. They as many conglomerate boulders have thin less than 3 cm silicified margins often grading to weakly clay altered interior selvages that gradually grade, if large enough to fresh rock. As mentioned by Gamble boulders of Nicola horst amphibolite, Wildhorse intrusive (the most common large intrusive boulders), much less common Nicola basalts, very common but small (< 4 cm by 1.5 cm) subrounded hornfelsed? Tertiary mudstone and/or Nicola metasediment, numerous small quartz eye granite? Variably rounded (including angular) quartz phyric rhyolite are present in the deposits. Also present are numerous pyritized rounded egg-shaped and egg-sized cobbles of possibly Nicola sediment. Unusual at the conglomerate at the locations observed is the absence material less than 0.5 cm diameter. This indicates a very high energy depositional environment in a large water volume where finer material would not be deposited.

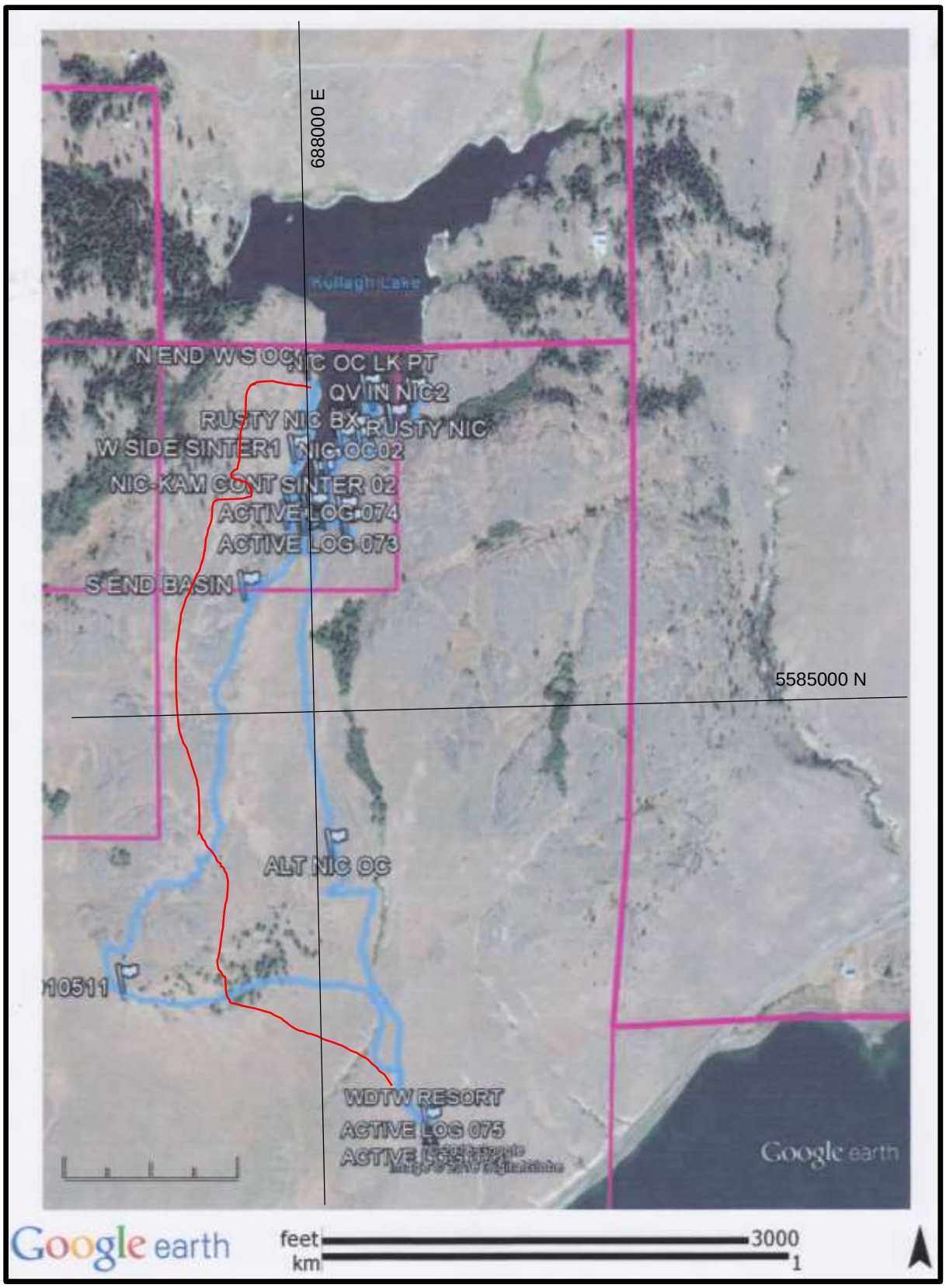

Figure 11 – MICROGOLD GPS Traverse and Observation Stations For November 5, 2015 (blue line) and exit traverse for November 7, 2015 (red line)

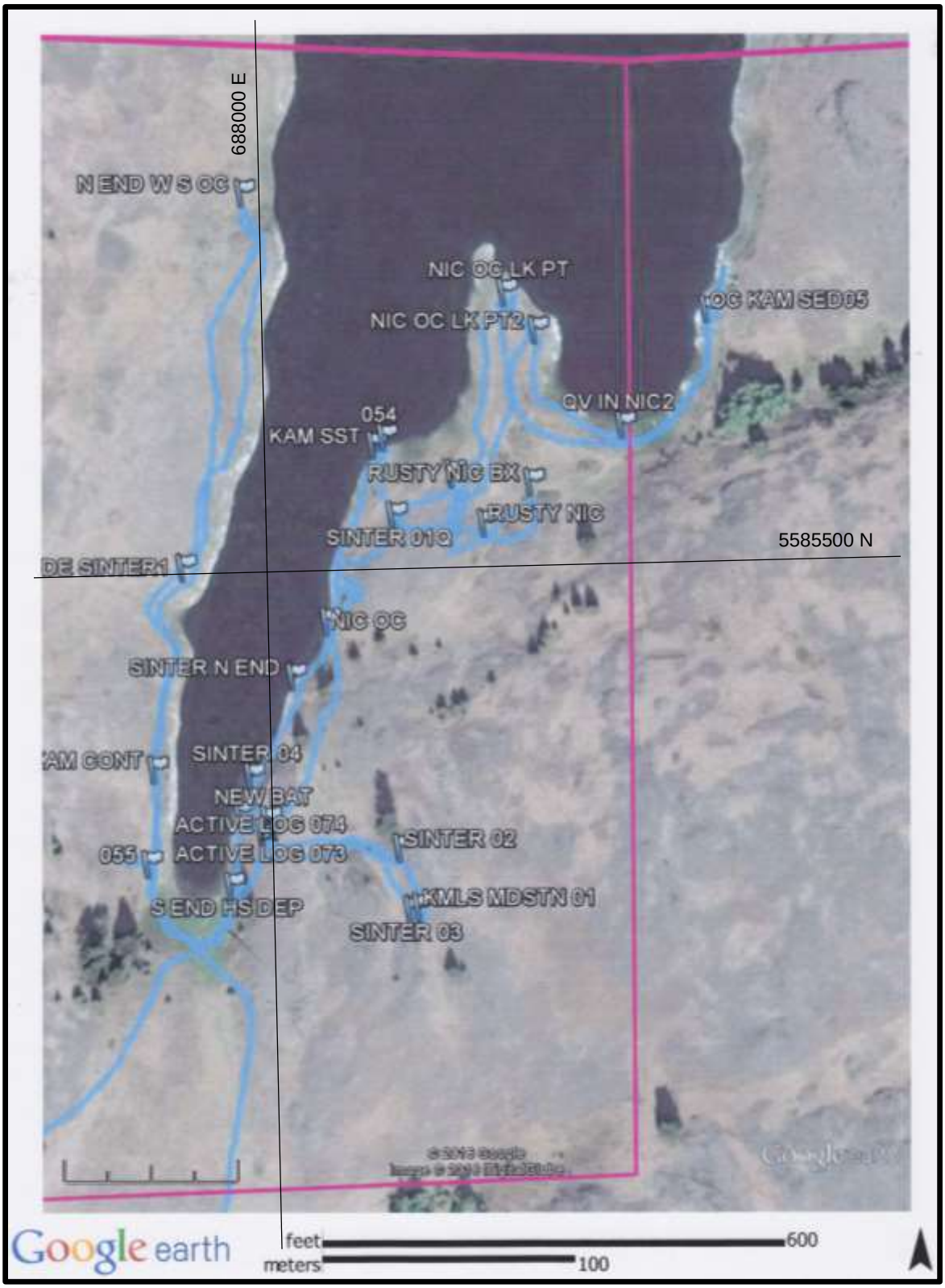

Figure 12 – MICROGOLD GPS Traverse – Kullagh Lake Detail and Observation Stations for November 5, 2015.

TABLE 5 – 2015 GPS OBSERVATION AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

TARGET	LOCATION NAME	DATE & TIME	DESCRIPTION	UTM E	UTM N	ELEV
NAP	F010211	02/11/2015 11:18	SEE IMAGE	692769	5587238	1064
NAP	RN020211	02/11/2015 11:42	SEE IMAGE	692741	5587306	1003
NAP	F030211A	02/11/2015 12:21		692584	5587332	979
NAP	FN040211	02/11/2015 12:59		692500	5587383	972
NAP	OLD CLAIM POST	02/11/2015 13:05		692486	5587492	973
NAP	RN010211	02/11/2015 13:23		692376	5587400	972
NAP	FN050211	02/11/2015 14:28		692892	5588064	942
NAP	CLAIM POST 2	02/11/2015 14:56	+FN060311	692845	5587526	955
NAP	F010311A	03/11/2015 11:14	RHYO BLDR	693040	5586779	957
NAP	F020311A	03/11/2015 11:42	SIL-PY NIC SCHS	692581	5586323	935
NAP	OCN010311NWCNR	03/11/2015 12:13		692239	5586140	923
NAP	OCN02031110X10	03/11/2015 12:36	KAM AND BX	692182	5586670	957
NAP	GATE 1	03/11/2015 13:54		693035	5587020	947
MICROGOLD	SURV PIN	03/11/2015 12:10		692237	5586216	931
MICROGOLD	WDTW RESORT	05/11/2015 10:34		687923	5584360	809
MICROGOLD	OCC010511	05/11/2015 11:05	BIG QV	687335	5584715	961
MICROGOLD	S END BASIN	05/11/2015 11:36		687550	5585473	984
MICROGOLD	S END HS DEP	05/11/2015 11:46		687654	5585603	954
MICROGOLD	SINTER 01	05/11/2015 12:00		687657	5585634	950
MICROGOLD	SINTER NE	05/11/2015 12:06		687667	5585626	954
MICROGOLD	SINTER 02	05/11/2015 12:09	20X10 NW	687727	5585624	962
MICROGOLD	KMLS MDSTN 01	05/11/2015 12:11	SIL&BX 15X1ONE	687736	5585600	974
MICROGOLD	SINTER 03	05/11/2015 12:16	5X5 DIP 05S	687732	5585599	966
MICROGOLD	SINTER 04	05/11/2015 12:43		687661	5585650	954
MICROGOLD	SINTER N END	05/11/2015 12:56		687678	5585693	956
MICROGOLD	NIC OC	05/11/2015 12:58	1M UNDER HS	687692	5585717	954
MICROGOLD	SINTER 01Q	05/11/2015 13:08		687718	5585764	957
MICROGOLD	NIC OC02	05/11/2015 13:13		687743	5585782	956
MICROGOLD	NIC OC LK PT	05/11/2015 13:20		687762	5585861	953
MICROGOLD	NIC OC LK PT2	05/11/2015 13:26		687776	5585845	953
MICROGOLD	QV IN NIC2	05/11/2015 13:30		687815	5585806	951
MICROGOLD	OC KAM SED05	05/11/2015 13:38		687849	5585856	951
MICROGOLD	RUSTY NIC	05/11/2015 13:54	IN NS ZN	687757	5585761	952
MICROGOLD	RUSTY NIC BX	05/11/2015 13:56		687776	5585780	952
MICROGOLD	KAM SST	05/11/2015 13:59		687709	5585793	948
MICROGOLD	54	05/11/2015 14:00		687713	5585797	947
MICROGOLD	NEW BAT	05/11/2015 14:13		687669	5585632	953
MICROGOLD	55	05/11/2015 14:20	EDIPPINGQV	687620	5585612	948
MICROGOLD	NIC-KAM CONT	05/11/2015 14:36		687620	5585652	947
MICROGOLD	W SIDE SINTER1	05/11/2015 14:43		687629	5585738	947
MICROGOLD	N END W S OC	05/11/2015 14:56		687649	5585898	949
MICROGOLD	ALT NIC OC	05/11/2015 15:22	SOME Q VNG	687724	5584983	935

Table 6 Rock Sample Descriptions and Anomalous Elements

TARGET	LOCATION NAME	DATE & TIME	DESCRIPTION	SUB DESCRIPTION	UTM E	UTM N	ELEV	ANOMALOUS ELEMENTS (ppm)
NAP	RN020211	02/11/2015 11:42	Buff brown dark grey weathering (manganese?) carbonate altered fine grained diorite. Possibly hornfelsed.	SEE IMAGE	692741	5587306	1003	
NAP	F030211A	02/11/2015 12:21	Buff brown dark grey weathering (manganese?) carbonate altered fine grained basalt?.	SEE IMAGE	692584	5587332	979	Mn 1390
NAP	FN040211	02/11/2015 12:59	Grey-green very fine grained chlorite-carbonate altered Nicol metasediment? Weathers bright maroon colours.	SEE IMAGE	692500	5587383	972	Ag 0.69, As 4.8, Cu 410, Mo 3.2, Pb 56, Zn 233, Re 0.038
NAP	RN010311	02/11/2015 13:23	Possible outcrop. Altered vesicular rhyolite. Weak clay alteration.	SEE IMAGE	692376	5587400	972	Ce 17.6
NAP	FN050211	02/11/2015 14:28	Pale grey fine grained intrusive (possible "rhyolite"). Very blocky albite or potassic altered fractures. Rock is bleached. No known outcrop of this rock type known.	SEE IMAGE	692892	5588064	942	
NAP	CLAIM POST	02/11/2015 14:56	Pale grey fine grained intrusive (possible "rhyolite"). Rock is bleached and clay altered with hematitic staining. No known outcrop of this rock type known.	+FN060311 SEE IMAGE	692845	5587526	955	Mn 3180, Mo 2.3, Ni 137,

The maximum boulder size appears to decrease rapidly to the south where up to three (as Gamble mentioned) "conglomerate" beds are deposited onto previously deposited and in turn overlain by later chalcedony beds. The upper beds include subangular polylithic fragments of possibly from the lower conglomerate beds. Large 0.5 m dia deformed rounded laminated mudstone.

The chalcedony beds range from massive up to 15 cm thick red hued massive subvitreous and planar to white and grey finely to moderately laminated continuous to discontinuous wavy laminations. Rare silicified wood is present and gamble mentions imprints of swamp reeds.

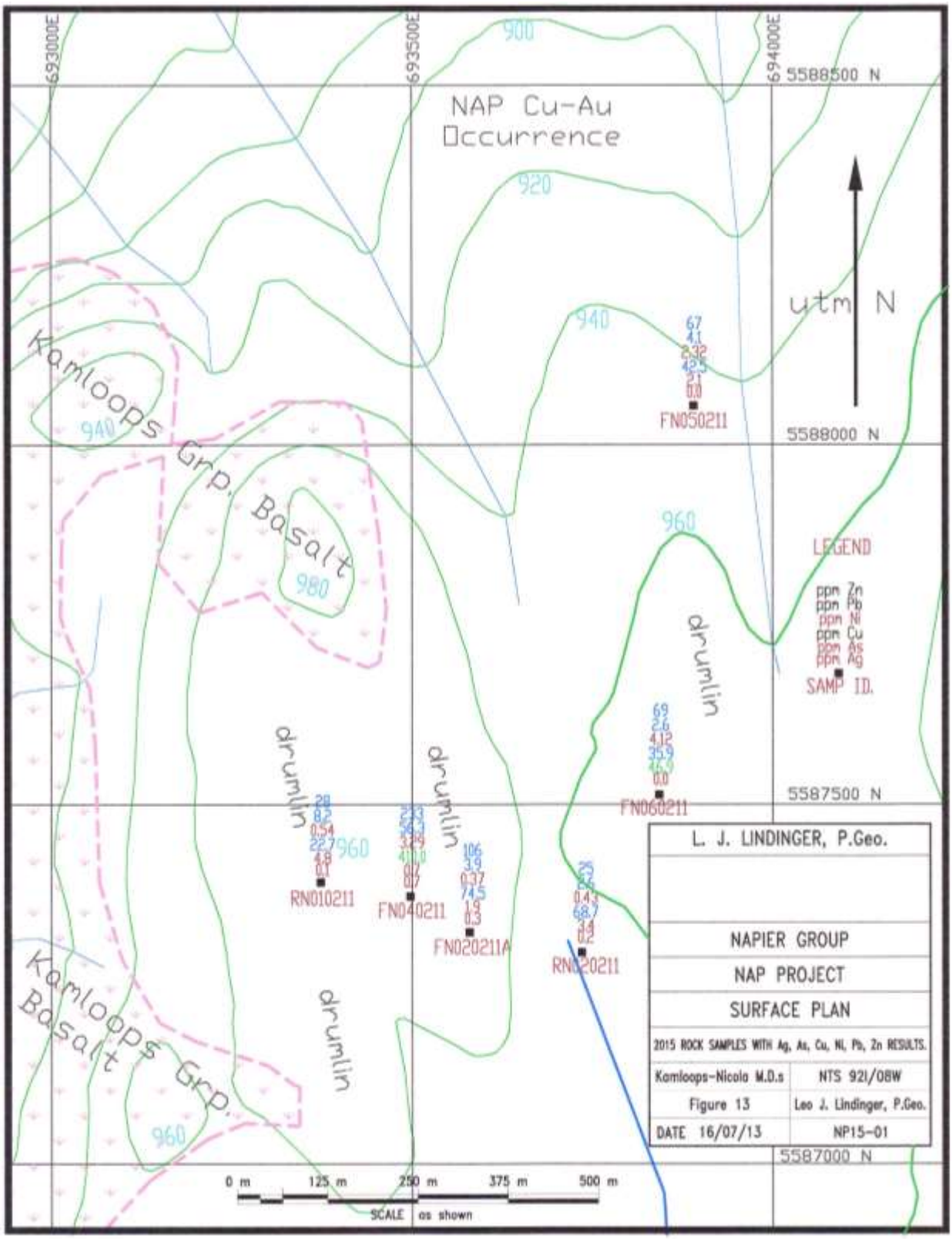

Figure 13 – NAP Rock Samples With Ag, As, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb and Zn Results.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.

On the MICROGOLD portion widespread epithermal style gold-silver mineralization occurs over a 30 sq. km area that lies north of and is related to the Stump Lake Mining Camp. The presence of the best grades of gold, arsenic, molybdenum and fluorite in slightly more eroded but still interpretably to be in the above boiling portion of a hydrothermal system supported by the numerous still open ended geochemical soil and geophysical anomalies indicate that much of the area is still prospective for as yet undiscovered bonanza or bulk tonnage gold deposits. The 1985 geochemical survey has open ended anomalies to the east that coincide with structural and alteration features that overlie deep resistivity highs and weak to moderate IP highs. The down dip extension of the high grade veins west of Kullagh Lake partially defined by hole CN85-19 remains untested.

Table 7 Exploration Expenses

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			**Totals**
Personnel (Name)*/Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Lindinger Leopold geologist	2015, November 2, 3, 5, 7	4	$800	$3,200	
Landowner notification meetings	October 30, 2015	0.3	$800	$240	
				$3,440	**$3,440**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	Lindinger Leopold	1.0	$800	$800	
General research	Lindinger Leopold	0.5	$800	$400	
Report preparation	Lindinger Leopold	3.5	$600	$2,100	
Landowner notification	Lindinger Leopold	0.3	$600	$150	
				$3,450	**$3,450**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping					
Reconnaissance	Lindinger (1200 hectares)				
Prospect	Lindinger (600 hectares)				
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock	*laboratory costs*		$0.00	$219.90	
				$219.90	**$219.90**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental	4x4 4 days @ $80/day	4	$80.00	$320.00	
kilometers		480	$0.50	$240.00	
				$560.00	**$560.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Meals	4 lunches @$23/lunch	4.00	$23.00	$92.00	
				$92.00	**$92.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	GARMIN RHINO GPS	4.00	$5.00	$20.00	
				$20.00	**$20.00**
Freight, rock samples					
	DELIVERY 2 HRS @$30.HR	2.0	$30.00	$60.00	
				$60.00	**$60.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$7,841.90**

RECOMMENDATIONS

MICROGOLD Target.

There are several undrill tested geological, geochemical and/or geophysical targets at the south end of the southern anomaly, 400 metres east of the south end of Kullagh Lake, under the north end of Kullagh Lake, the drumlin south of Kullagh Lake and down dip to the south west of hole CN89-019. The large structure west of the Asamera holes 1 and 2 west of the south part of the Microgold zone remains untested as a bonanza gold host. These all occur near north trending recessive structures at the intersection with ENE striking structures hosting widespread alteration and geochemical anomalies. Several untested deep resistivity targets possibly related to bulk silicified (and mineralized?) zones are present. The area is also prospective for bulk tonnage sediment hosted gold deposits proximal to the inferred subvertical feeder structures.

A $250,000 surface program of detailed geological, structural mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and deep 3D-IP modelling program is recommended. From the targets developed from this and past programs a $1.6 million dollar 8000 metre diamond drilling program aimed at discovering bonanza vein hosted and porous rock bulk tonnage gold-silver mineralization would be recommended.

Table 8 - Recommended MICROGOLD -BAG Exploration Expenditures.
NOTE includes BAG area mapping.

ITEM	DETAILS	CHARGE
Preparation	Permitting, Land owner notification management.	$7,000
Grid re-establishment	50 km @ $300 per km	$15,000
IP survey	30 km @ $4000 per km	$120,000
Geological mapping	25 DAYS @ $1200 per day*	$30,000
sampling and prospecting	25 days ~$500 day plus analytical costs*	$20,000
Contingency 10%		$25,000
Report preparation		$23,000
Total surface program		$250,000
Diamond drilling	8000 m @ $140/m (Contract and Mobilization)	$1,120,000
Geological supervision	50 days @ $1100 per day*	$55,000
geotechnical and core splitting	100 mandays@ $500 per day*	$50,000
vehicular support	110 vehicle days @ $100 per day	$11,000
Analyses	3000 samples @ $50 per sample	$150,000
Report and Modelling		$50,000
access fees		$15,000
Contingency		$149,000
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES:		$1,600,000

* Labour charges include accommodation and board.

NAP Property General

Additional mapping and sampling is recommended. If possible an effort to determine the relationship to the NAP copper-gold system, Stump Lake epithermal mineralization and the widespread Tertiary felsic intrusives and extrusives should be attempted.

Elsewhere on the extensive property additional work is required to add to the near surface extent of the gold-copper mineralization at the NAP that has only been partially delineated by the geophysics trenching and drilling to date. To complete the next recommended phase, the following $600,000 work program is proposed. Details comprise a significant extension to the 2010 geophysical grid to the east and south, a target wide outcrop mapping and sampling program, geochemical sampling of all discovered altered and mineralized rock followed by additional diamond drilling.

Geophysics (Ground Magnetics and IP)

The grid established in 2010 should be extended to the NW to Napier Lake, a distance of 500 to 700 metres, and 500 metres to the south with provision to extend if results warrant. This would test the strong copper-zinc soil anomaly defined by the 1973 surface work and unsuccessfully tested by percussion hole 73-P12.

Examination of Rebagliati's 1973 surface work program (AR 4500) revealed that he mapped an exposure of pyritized Nicola sediments and carbonates some 1000 metres ESE of the end of the 2010 grid. Additionally, as reporting in AR4330 a 200-metre-long set of road proximal outcrops of 'sericitized fine grained diorite" hosting pyrite with minor chalcopyrite mineralization that also appears to be the source of minor copper in soils anomalies south of a small lake 3.5 km east of the east end of the 2010 IP grid suggests the NAP structural-alteration corridor probably extends to at least that location. If so the NAP alteration-mineralization zone is at least 7 km long and straddles the south margin of the Wildhorse batholith. At least 95% of this area is covered by deep overburden including drumlins. Recommended is extending the grid for 3.5 kilometres to the east-southeast at an UTM orthogonal orientation to that location using an initial line spacing of 200 metres and line length of 1.0 km. This would total 6.0 by 1.0 kilometre area of grid work with about 30 lines and 6.0 kilometres of baseline. $85,000 is budgeted for this program.

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling

An approximate $40,000 budget for a gridding, property wide outcrop mapping and sampling program is recommended.

Drilling

Pursuant to the results of the mapping, sampling and geophysical programs a ~$370,000, 2000 metre 7 to 10-hole diamond drilling program is recommended. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below holes N11-01 and N11-02, and a third 200 metre hole would test the area partially defined by hole 73-P08 about midway between holes N11-01 and N11-02. The area near this hole, to the west and southwest, has produced some of the highest copper, zinc and silver grades in rocks and soils on the property. If the current interpretation that the mineralized zone(s)

is dipping to the southwest is correct then the vertical hole 73-P08 was collared down dip of and actually missed the best surface mineralization. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below and to the east of hole N11-02. Additional drilling would be based on the new results of the IP survey.

The remaining ~$100,000 would be used for site access fees, contingencies, 3D geological modelling and a comprehensive final report of the exploration activities.

Table 9 - Recommended NAP Exploration Expenditures

ITEM	DETAILS	CHARGE
Preparation	Permitting, management	$5,000.00
Grid re-establishment	50 km @ $300 per km	$15,000
IP survey	42 km @ $2000 per km	$85,000.00
Magnetometer survey		$10,000.00
Geological mapping	15 DAYS @ $1100 per day	$16,500.00
Sampling and prospecting		$12,500.00
Diamond drilling	2000 metres @ $140 per metre (Contract and Mobilization)	$280,000.00
Geological supervision	25 days @ $1100 per day*	$26,500.00
Geotechnical and core splitting	51 mandays@ $500 per day*	$25,500.00
vehicular support	50 vehicle days @ $100 per day	$5,000.00
Analyses	600 samples @ $40 per sample	$24,000.00
Contingency	~7%	$40,000.00
Report and Modelling		$20,000.00
Access fees		$25,000.00
Corporate Management fee		$10,000.00
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES:		$600,000.00

* Labour charges include accommodation and board.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 34 years.

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I own entirely the mineral property described as the NAP-MICROGOLD property subject to several NSR agreement with Jon Stewart (2%), Duane Kress (1%), Richard Billingsley (1%) and Commander Resources Ltd. (1%). Details are presented in the Property Description and Location section.

I am responsible for the report entitled Geological Assessment Report on the NAP-MICROGOLD property dated February 29, 2016 and amended July 13, 2016.

"Leopold J. Lindinger"

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A – ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE
680 DAIRY RD
KAMLOOPS BC V2B 8N5

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1- DEC- 2015
Account: RENGEO

CERTIFICATE KL15177628

This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 17- NOV- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

LEO LINDINGER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS

To: RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE
ATTN: LEO LINDINGER
680 DAIRY RD
KAMLOOPS BC V2B 8N5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 1- DEC- 2015
Account: RENGEO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL15177628

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME- MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Al % 0.01	ME- MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 B ppm 10	ME- MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME- MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME- MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME- MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
FN010311		1.20	0.15	1.27	3.4	<0.2	<10	60	0.10	0.89	1.42	0.11	4.06	12.3	11	0.83
FN020311		0.66	0.26	6.19	1.9	0.2	<10	90	0.60	0.34	3.70	0.07	5.30	9.8	12	0.72
FN040311		1.22	0.69	5.38	0.7	<0.2	<10	40	0.43	0.35	3.88	0.98	5.24	15.7	7	0.23
FN050311		1.86	0.05	3.54	4.8	<0.2	<10	100	0.31	0.18	2.71	0.07	17.60	15.6	4	0.74
RN010311		0.47	0.03	1.28	2.1	<0.2	<10	390	0.88	0.08	1.25	0.08	35.1	36.4	31	0.47
SIL 02		1.02	0.03	1.17	46.9	<0.2	<10	120	0.24	0.04	0.84	0.07	32.3	15.8	109	1.40

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Plus Appendix Pages
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Account: RENGEO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL15177628

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME- MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME- MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME- MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS41 K % 0.01	ME- MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME- MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME- MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME- MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME- MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME- MS41 Na % 0.01	ME- MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
FN010311		68.7	2.45	2.63	<0.05	0.08	<0.01	0.008	0.08	2.1	4.2	0.40	211	0.43	0.17	0.08
FN020311		74.5	3.77	13.15	0.08	0.04	<0.01	0.007	1.22	2.8	11.6	1.62	1390	0.37	0.58	<0.05
FN040311		410	3.90	11.70	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.026	0.34	2.7	4.4	0.56	628	3.29	0.44	0.05
FN050311		22.7	4.85	7.12	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.018	0.12	9.5	8.9	0.86	294	0.54	0.20	0.25
RN010311		42.5	7.84	3.42	0.07	0.17	0.02	0.029	0.22	18.5	1.4	0.30	3180	2.32	0.12	0.24
SIL 02		35.9	2.90	3.21	0.05	0.30	<0.01	0.040	0.13	13.9	3.9	0.28	209	4.12	0.18	0.11

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL15177628

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
FN010311		15.8	1090	2.8	1.8	<0.001	0.87	0.23	3.6	0.3	<0.2	60.2	<0.01	0.04	0.4	0.137
FN020311		6.4	1040	3.9	50.6	0.001	1.35	0.19	4.8	0.2	<0.2	210	<0.01	0.04	0.8	0.151
FN040311		7.0	1410	56.3	18.2	0.038	2.27	0.11	3.4	2.9	0.5	91.5	<0.01	0.26	0.8	0.116
FN050311		4.8	320	8.2	4.2	<0.001	<0.01	0.69	3.6	0.4	0.3	327	0.01	0.01	11.3	0.087
RN010311		137.0	1560	4.1	5.7	<0.001	<0.01	0.05	7.3	0.4	0.5	147.0	<0.01	<0.01	2.4	0.190
SIL 02		36.6	1480	2.6	5.7	<0.001	0.16	0.07	10.9	0.5	0.5	108.0	<0.01	0.01	2.5	0.035

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Page: 2 - D
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Finalized Date: 1- DEC- 2015
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL15177628

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
FN010311		0.02	0.21	61	0.09	4.26	25	1.9
FN020311		0.44	0.20	144	0.21	4.47	106	1.1
FN040311		0.18	0.18	117	0.57	3.74	233	1.5
FN050311		0.02	2.82	207	0.54	6.82	28	1.6
RN010311		0.25	0.82	97	0.14	9.60	67	16.5
SIL 02		0.10	0.62	98	<0.05	9.93	69	10.4

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 1- DEC- 2015
Account: RENGEO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL15177628

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME- MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.

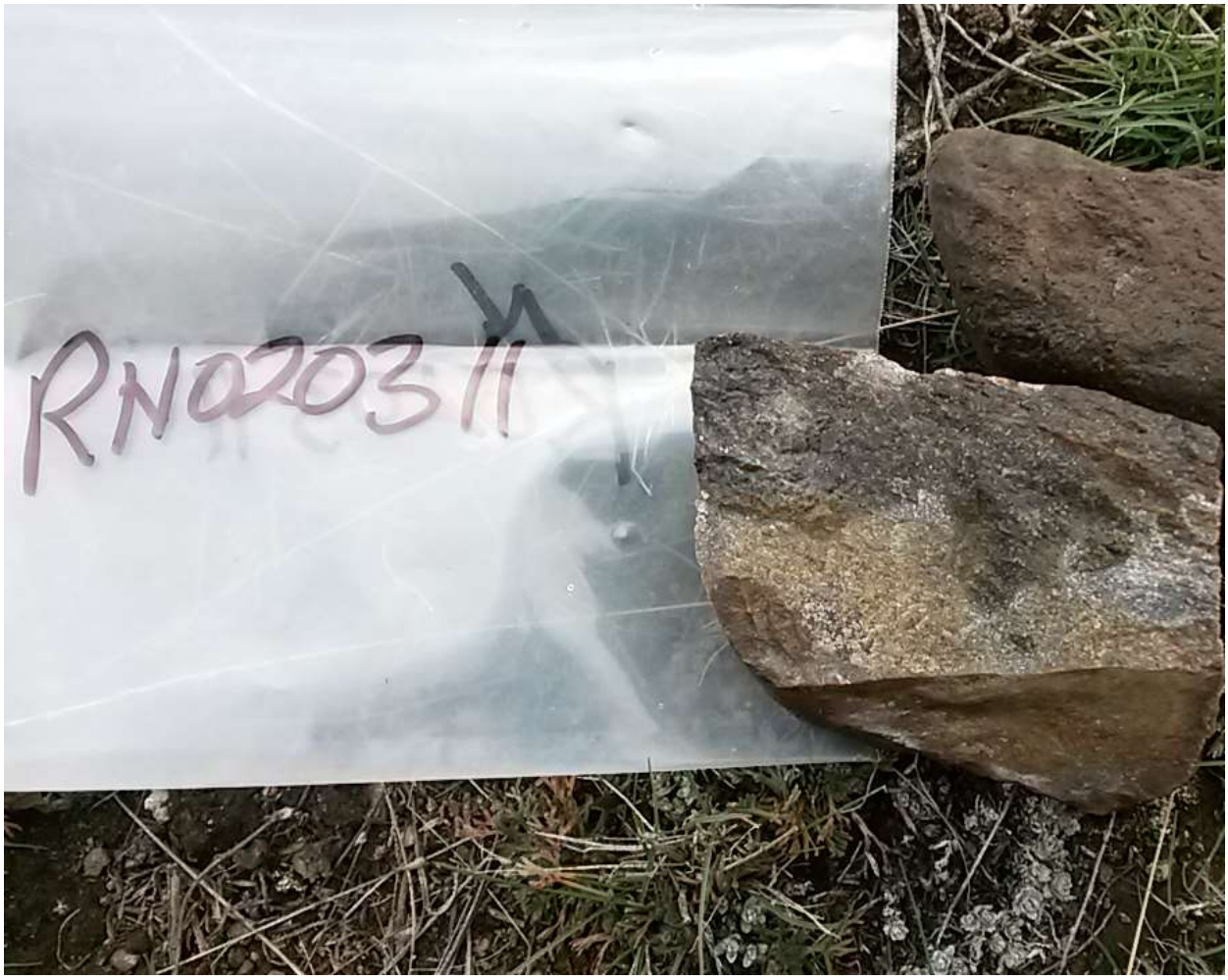
CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31
PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
ME- MS41

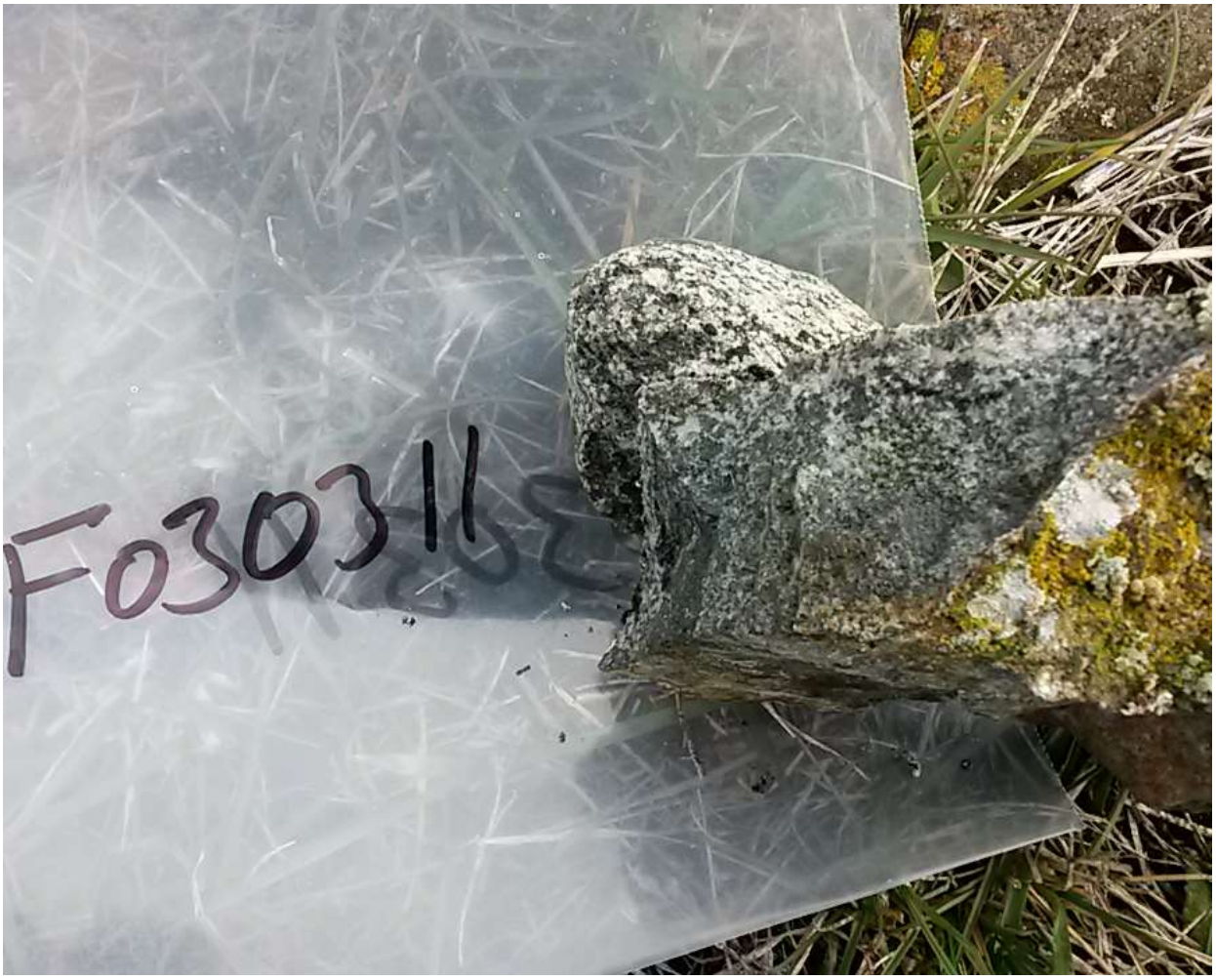
APPENDIX B – SOUTH NAP FLOAT SAMPLE IMAGES

NOTE all samples should read "…0211" not "…0311"

Rock sample RN010311
NOTE ALL RN and F(N) SAMPLES SHOULD READ 'RN'0X0211



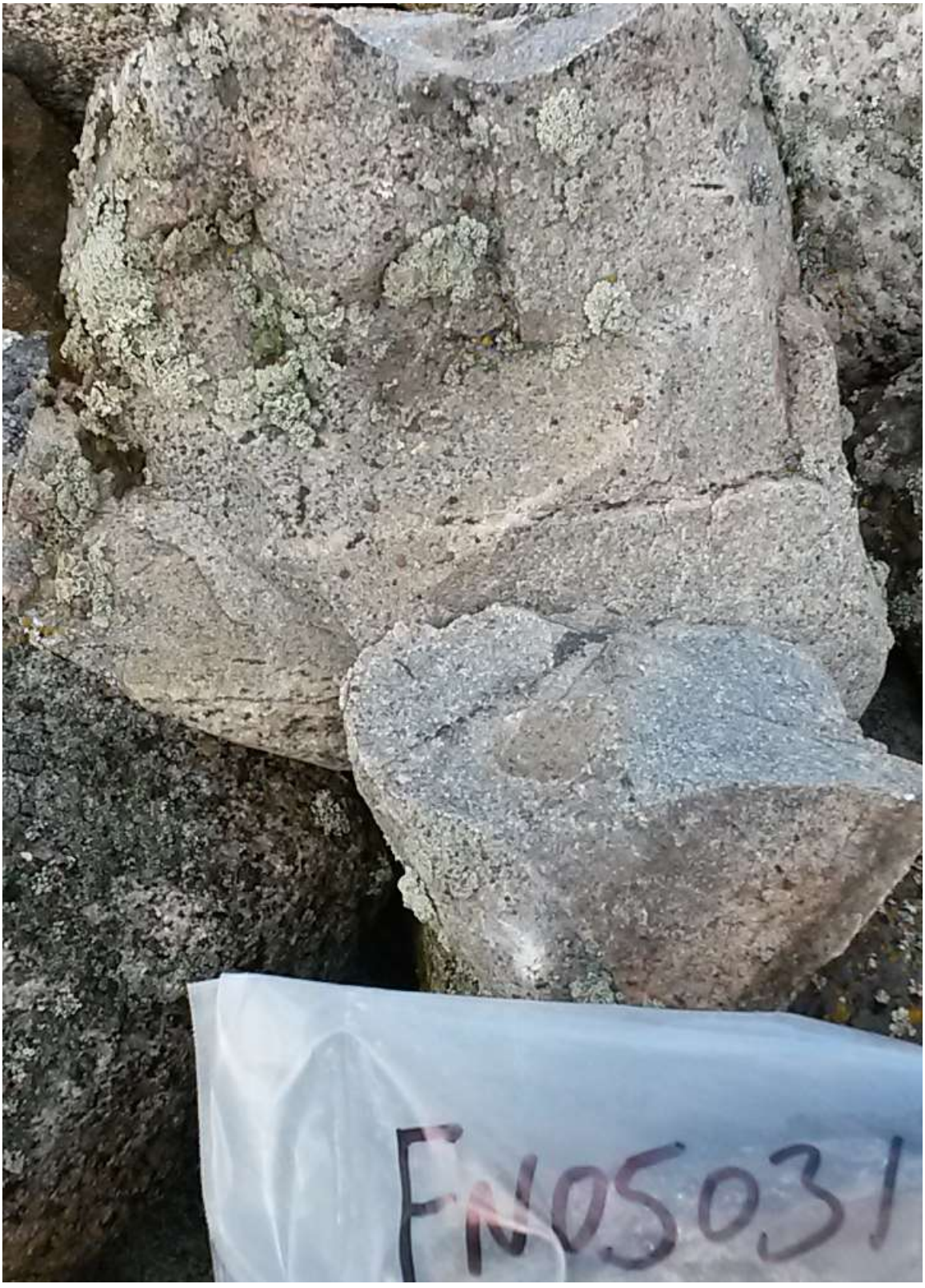
Rock Sample RN020311



Sample F030311 a

Sample F030311 B

Sample FN040311



Sample FN050311

Sample FN060311

Leucocratic siliceous fine grained intrusive with quartz-magnetite veinlet surface.

Fine grained siliceous intrusive.

APPENDIX C – MICROGOLD AREA IMAGES

All images taken within 100 metres of UTM 687700E 5585725N

South End of Kullagh Lake looking SSE. All images taken along or near shoreline. Conglomerates occur near water line and blankets form resistant ridges and small topographic highs. Red arrow points to tree whose base is seen in next image below and top 2 images below (left of centre).

Chalcedony Blankets on SE Shore of Kullagh Lake. Looking east.
Rusty zones below blankets are hydrothermally altered conglomerates.

Chalcedony Blanket Overlying Silica Cemented Conglomerate (under hammer). Looking north.

Silicified Hydrodessicated Mudstone Overlain by Massive Chalcedony.
Possible remnant plant casts in chalcedony.

Silica Cemented Heterolithic Conglomerate with Chalcedony Replaced Tree Root (in red circle) Note small mudstone boulder to right of red circle with linear chalcedony veinlets.

Hydrothermally Altered Heterolithic Conglomerate (Rounded Nicola Horst Schist, Intrusive cobbles and chalcedony veinlet silicified and hydrobrecciated mudstone cobbles common in top left part of image.

Heterolithic Conglomerate with silicified coatings and laminated chalcedony vein crossing top of image.

Heterolithic Silicified Mudstone Dominated Chalcedony Wrapped Conglomerate
Note. Vertical dark chalcedony veinlet cutting through sediment at left of image.

Large deformed chalcedony veined mudstone boulder (lower left of image) within heterolithic conglomerate-breccia and overlain by remnant of white chalcedony blanket. Chalcedony coated altered fragment conglomerate lower right.

20 cm dia altered tertiary rhyolite cobble with dark chalcedony veinlet cross cutting and rimming cobble. Note white chalcedony fragment at left and small variable grain size felsic intrusive and dark silicified mudstone dominated cobbles and pebbles.

West Dipping Chalcedony Breccia Vein (west side of the south MICROGOLD zone.) Hole 87-03 was collared ~200 m west of this location. Looking north.
Location 10511 at SW corner of Figure 11

40 by 25 cm Quartz Chalcedony Breccia Vein Boulder from Southern Microgold Area