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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical, geophysical

TOTAL COST: 8,742.75

AUTHOR(S): John Buckle

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5569562

PROPERTY NAME: Paddy Pass

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT:

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Atlin Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 104M 14_15

LATITUDE: 59 ° 52 '43.36 " **LONGITUDE:** 134 ° 54 '38.45 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Xplorer Minerals Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1101 Faulkner Cres., Kelowna, BC V1Z 3N8

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

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Intermontane Belt (Whitehorse trough), lower Jurassic Laberg group, upper Triassic Stuhini group,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Minfile 104M 108, 104M 110

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			3000
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			5742.75
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	8742.75

Radiation Detection Measurements
ON THE PADDY PASS PROJECT,

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
NORTHWESTERN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y2H8

Tenure Numbers: 528397, 528656
Event # 5569562

Located in the
N.T.S. 104M/15_16
Northing 6638000 Easting 505000 Zone 8N NAD 83
Latitude 59” 52’ 43.36” N, Longitude 134” 54’ 38.45” W

Report Prepared By
John Buckle, P. Geo.
APEGBC #31027
August 25, 2016

Contents

1.0 SUMMARY

This report was prepared by John Buckle, P.Geo. at the request of Xplorer Minerals Inc. ("Xplorer Minerals") to describe and evaluate the radiation levels around a soil geochemistry Uranium anomaly conducted on the Paddy Pass Property in the summer of 2015. The Paddy Pass project was selected to evaluate the potential for an IOCG deposit. As IOCG deposits often contain uranium a radiation examination of the property in the area of a high MMI soil geochemistry uranium anomaly. This report covers event # is 5569562 and the claims are #528397, #528656.

The area contains many mineral occurrences, including new occurrences recorded since 1988. The area straddles the contact between the Coast Crystalline Belt to the west and the Intermontane Belt to the east. The Intermontane Belt (Whitehorse Trough) is represented by Lower Jurassic Laberge Group sediments and younger volcanics of the Inklin overlap assemblage and rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Devonian to Permian Boundary Ranges Metamorphics of the Stikine Terrane. These link Mississippian and older Nisling Assemblage units (Nisling Terrane?), to the west, with Cache Creek Complex and Peninsula Mountain oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane.

All these units are intruded by Cretaceous to Tertiary granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The northwest trending Llewellyn and Nahlin faults cut through the map area. The Llewellyn Fault was the locus for a large hydrothermal system and the majority of the mineralizaiton in the area is associated with this fault.

The area, discovered as a result of the Klondike gold rush, has been explored since at least 1899 when the Engineer mine and the Laverdiere skarn were discovered. Little activity took place from the mid-1920s to the late 1960s. Increasing base metal prices generated new exploration in the 1970s and discovery of the Mount Skukum gold deposit in the 1980s triggered intensive precious metal exploration.

Mineralization in the area, consists of sulphide-rich and sulphide-poor precious and base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, gold-copper skarns, massive sulphide pods and gold associated with listwanite-altered ultramafic rocks.

The Chilkoot mineral claims were staked in, 2006 by Xplorer Minerals Inc. and subsequently reduce to the present two claims in the Paddy Pass valley. The area presently held as the Paddy Pass property consists of two claims covering 796.415 hectares.

Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks also appear to offer a high potential for discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits based on the Big Thing occurrence located near the southeast end of Tutshi Lake (not on, but adjacent the Chilkoot property). assemblage. Upper Triassic strata on the property hosts gold-bearing copper skarn mineralization at the Mill showing just north of the shoreline of Tutshi Lake where it bends to the east. Host rocks are carbonate and conglomerate; similar mineralization occurs in correlative host rocks in the Whitehorse copper belt to the north.

Epithermal gold-silver deposits can occur in almost any type of host rock, although volcanic rocks are most common because of the association of epithermal deposits with felsic volcanic fields. Two main elements are large, sustained open fracture systems and extended periods of hydrothermal activity.

The Cretaceous intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt and have a similar geochemical signature. The large

Donlin Creek gold deposit in southwest Alaska has spatial and temporal associations with Cretaceous granitic to granodiorite magmatism; bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures in granitoid stocks and arsenic-antimony+/-mercury signatures where hosted by sedimentary rocks and hypabyssal dikes.

The area contains numerous base and precious metal-bearing mineral zones that require carefully planned and executed exploration and development work in order to outline economic mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2015 a radiation test program on behalf of Xplorer Minerals Inc. was undertaken over a mobile metal ion (MMI) soil geochemistry anomaly uranium soil anomaly. The purpose of these field test measurements was to determine if there was ambient radiation at surface in the area of the anomaly. A Radex RD1212 radiation detector was used.

3.0 Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Paddy Pass property is located in broad east-west valley that runs from Tutshi Lake to Bennett Lake. By road the east end this valley is accessible from the South Klondike Highway (Highway 2) that runs from Carcross, Yukon south to the port community of Skagway, Alaska. The highway is paved and maintained year-round. Gravel bush roads extend from the South Klondike Highway to provide access to parts of the claim block along Paddy Pass and to a plateau area between Bennett Lake and Tutshi Lake. Helicopter support is provided from permanently based machines in Atlin, 70 kilometres to the southeast and Whitehorse, 90 kilometres to the north.

The project area is in the Coast Mountains. The topography is mountainous and can be extremely rugged and precipitous at higher elevations. Elevations range from about 700 metres above sea level (ASL) at Tutshi Lake to 2040 metres ASL. At lower elevations balsam and lodgepole pine dominate with willow and alder occurring in drainages and avalanche chutes. The alpine areas have scrub balsam, heather and alpine flora.

The area is affected by weather from the coast and receives abundant rain and snow. Snow generally begins accumulating in the alpine areas in mid-September and begins receding in late April to early May. The snow is generally melted back sufficiently by mid- to late May to allow for fieldwork at lower elevations.

Power is not available in the project area. The nearest source of power is in Carcross, 30 kilometres north by road. Carcross is connected to the Whitehorse hydroelectric grid. Water resources are abundant in the project area in numerous flowing streams and large lakes.

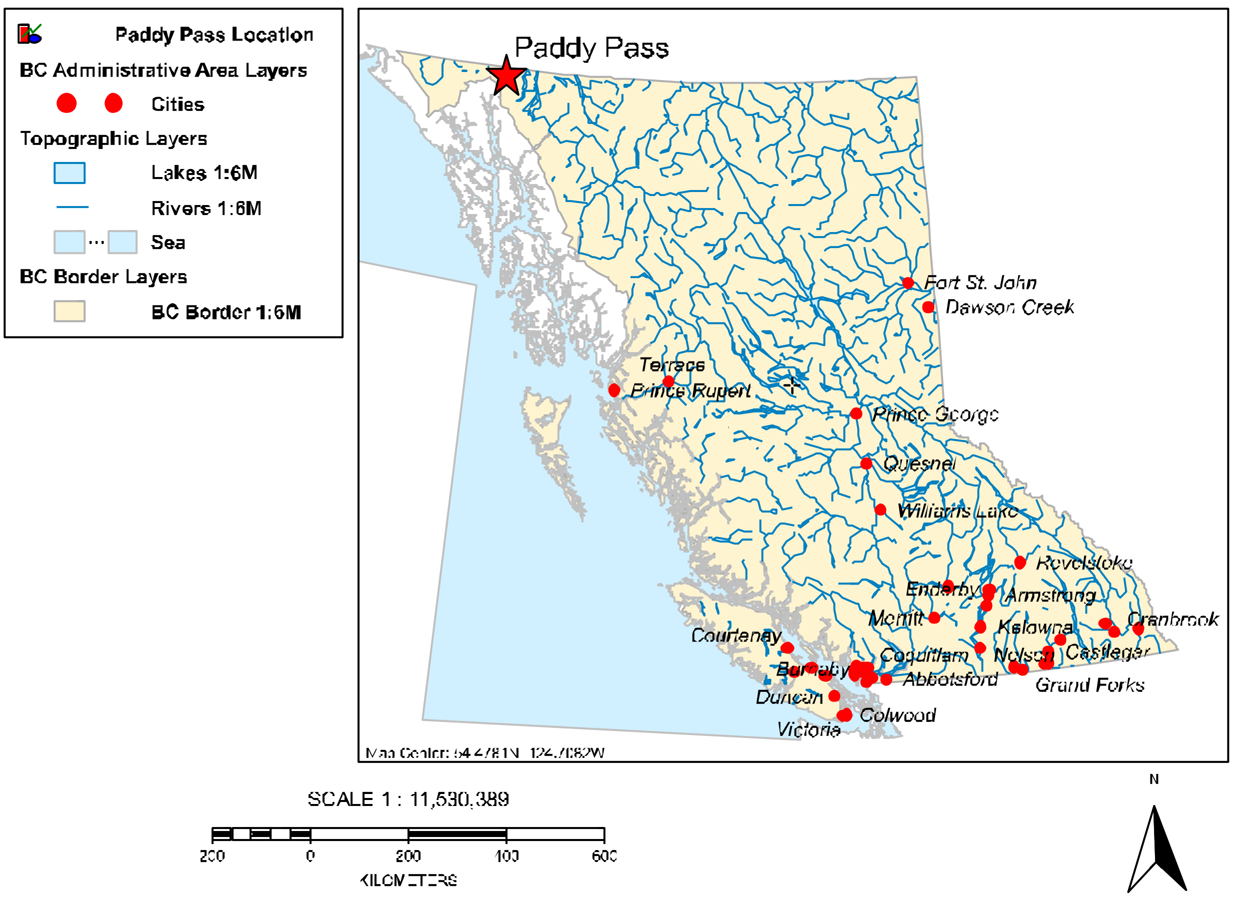
The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse, 110 kilometres by road north of the project area. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the area, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available here and in Atlin. The communities of Atlin and Whitehorse are government centres, and supply and service points for fuel, groceries, accommodation, etc. Whitehorse is serviced by major airlines and there are chartered flights to Atlin.

Aris reports with in the claim block are 34908, 30816 and on the eastern edge 25096.

Table 1 Paddy Pass Claims

Tenure #	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
528397	Mineral	ANNE 44	9/11/2016	390.094
528656	Mineral	ANNE 92	9/11/2016	406.321
				796.415

ARIS MapBuilder



http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpol/CMB.MWF April 12, 2016 1:08 PM

Figure 1 Location Map of the Paddy Pass project

The area is affected by weather from the coast and receives abundant rain and snow. Snow generally begins accumulating in the alpine areas in mid September and begins receding in late April to early May. The snow is generally melted back sufficiently by mid to late May to allow for fieldwork at lower elevations. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of British Columbia. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

Power is not available in the project area. The nearest source of power is in Carcross. 30 km north by road. Carcross is connected to the Whitehorse hydroelectric grid. At this time, the Whitehone grid has plenty of excess power and the ability to readily increase its output to supply a large mining complex.Water resources are abundant in the project area in flowing steams and numerous large lakes. The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse, 90 km by road north of the project area. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the area, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available in Yukon and in Atlin.

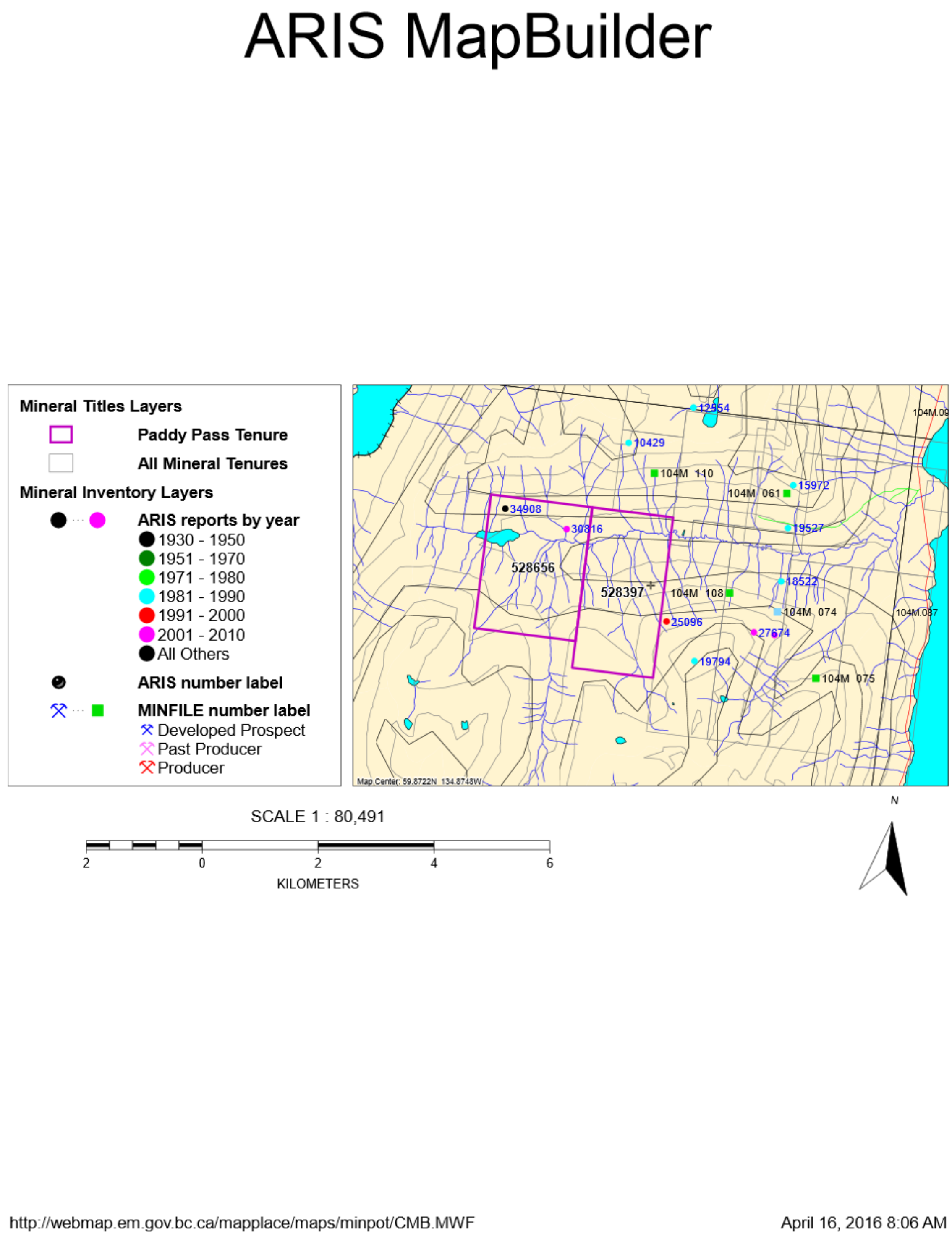


Figure 2 Paddy Pass Claim Map

4.0 HISTORY

The Bennett Lake district was first explored by prospectors travelling along the major lakes and

rivers in the early 1890s. The Klondike gold rush in the Yukon brought a great influx of people to the Bennett lake area in 1898. Gold and silver-bearing quartz veins were discovered around Bennett and Tagish lakes, and in the Wheaton River drainage. High grade mining operations at the Engineer mine beside Taku Arm (Tagish Lake), and at the Venus mine on Montana Mountain (Yukon) periodically produced gold and silver during the early to mid-1900s. The Venus mine is about 5 kilometres north of the northern Chilkoot property boundary and the Engineer mine is about 40 kilometres southsoutheast of the Chilkoot property.
In the early 1900s, ridges in the area between Tutshi Lake and the south end of Windy Arm (Tagish Lake) were prospected for Venus vein-type occurrences. Seven pits in the old Venus mill site area may date from this period. At the Venus mill site, an adit was driven into altered conglomerate and limestone during the 1970s. (Assessment Report 1610). The pits were, with one exception, blasted in conglomerate or a fine grained felsic intrusion containing copper-lead-zinc mineralization. One pit was in limestone and contained copper mineralization. Showings on the Mill claims, which covered the old Venus mill site, were discovered during geological mapping and prospecting in 1987 by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. In 1988, United Keno conducted ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying. In 1989, mapping, prospecting and sampling were done on the Mill 1 claim and two drillholes totaling 639 metres were completed on the newly staked Mill 2 claim. This showing is listed as 104M 083 in the provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE.

Near Pavey on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, two claims were staked by Fred H. Storey around 1913. The Silver Queen and Ruby Silver claims were staked to cover high grade silver mineralization. This showing is listed as 104M 002 (Silver Queen) in the provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE and is located on the current Chilkoot property. Between 1916-17, the early workers built a 1200-metre tramway from the railroad at 660 metres elevation up the mountainside to 1400 metres elevation. They then drove a 300 metre-long adit to intersect the ruby silver (pyrargyrite) mineralization.

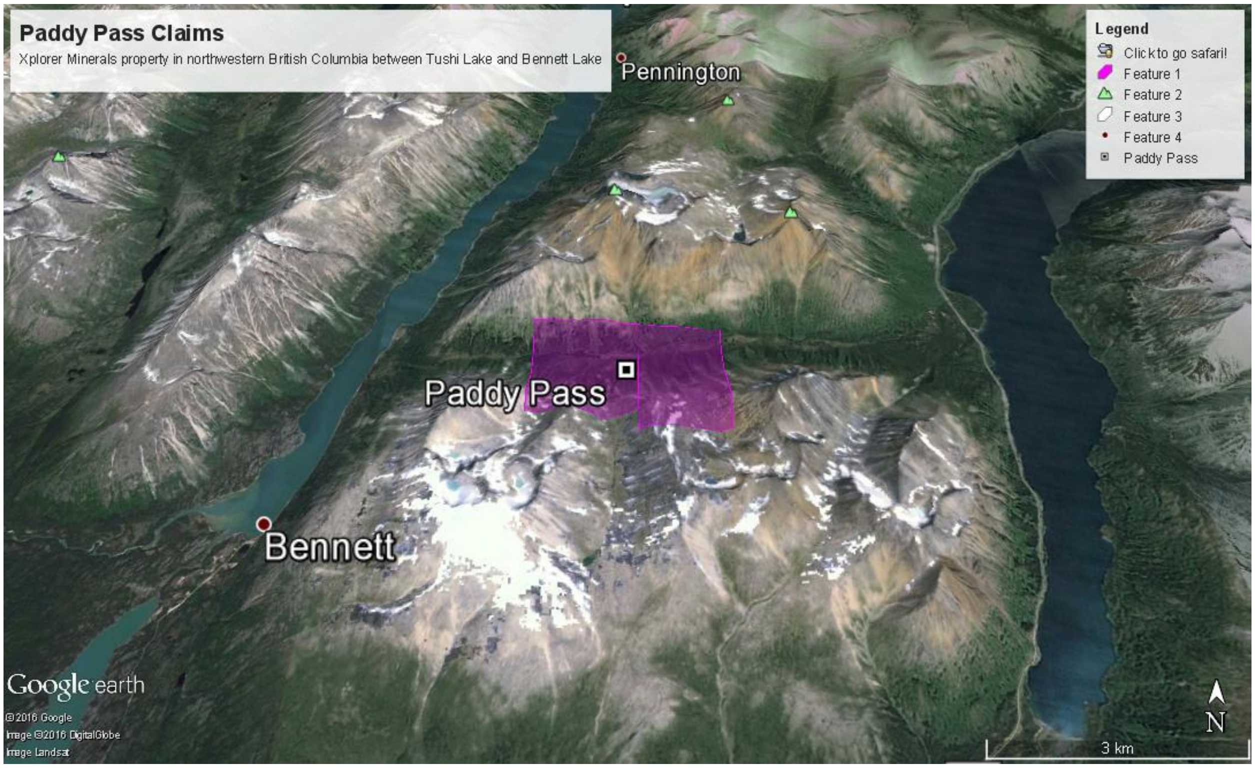


Figure 3 Paddy Pass Claims on Google Earth

Some ore was reportedly shipped in 1916, but there is no record of the tonnage. No significant silver mineralization was observed in or near the adit. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur in material below the old aerial tramway constructed below the adit portal. A quartz-arsenopyrite vein occurs in a quartz-eye porphyry dike above the adit; a grab sample assayed 14.8 grams per tonne gold (Lueck, 1989). The adit remains open and in good shape (ca. 1989). Three shorter adits are located in a steep gully 2.5 kilometres to the north of the Ruby Silver adit but do not occur on the Chilkoot property; the history of these workings is unknown. In 1933, the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company carried out exploration work on the Silver Queen Group. The claims were held as the Dick 1-40 and Old 1-6 claims in 1970 by the Premier Mining Company who carried out an aeromagnetic survey. In 1971, Premier conducted geological mapping and trenching on the Old 5 and Dick 6 claims. Prospecting in 1987 located veins above the adit.
In the north part of the Chilkoot property near the BC-Yukon border, the Rigel 1 claim was staked in 1987 to cover a very rusty ridge consisting of pyritiferous cherts. United Keno Hills Mines Limited conducted 5.2 kilometres of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying. The Fin 1 claim was staked in 1987 by Noranda Exploration in the north part of the Chilkoot property between Bennett and Tutshi lakes to cover a large gossan. In 1988, Noranda completed prospecting, mapping and stream sediment sampling. The Gridiron adit (MINFILE 104M 032) is located about 9 metres above the western shore of Bennett Lake on a west trending shear zone and is on the Chilkoot property. A clearly defined quartz vein about 0.2 metre wide near the adit portal was reported (Assessment Report 1901) to carry high gold and silver values. In 1901, 68 tonnes of ore were mined producing 2582 grams of silver and 156 grams of gold. In 1981, Du Pont of Canada

Data processing of Landsat imagery generated colour images of the iron oxide and hydroxyl content of the rocks. The method was effective along the barren ridge tops of the project area. The drainages that originated or crossed the colour anomalies were sampled. The stream sediment survey is described in this report. Preliminary rock and stream sediment-sampling program was conducted by Xplorer during the 2006 and 2007 field seasons on the property.

5.0 Exploration

The area has a long history of mineral exploration, dating back to the Klondike gold rush, when the gold seekers came through the Bennett Lake valley on their way to the Klondike goldfields. Some old, undocumented adits may date back to this time. The majority of modern exploration in the area was conducted in the latter part of the 1980s and early to mid-1990s when major companies such as Du Pont, Noranda and Westmin conducted regional and property scale exploration in the district. This work identified base and precious metal mineralization in a variety of geological settings and deposit model types over a large area measuring at least 14 by 18 kilometres. The mineralization occurs as skarn-type mineralization in Devonian to Triassic metavolcanic rocks bordering Cretaceous intrusions; as gold-bearing arsenopyrite-quartz veins in rhyolitic intrusions and adjacent hostrocks; as disseminated copper/gold mineralization in Cretaceous intrusions; and as feeder zone mineralization in a possible volcanogenic massive sulphide setting.

The following list of mineral showings occur within the Paddy Pass project area. Refer to the online provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE, at www.minfile.ca for geologic descriptions.

MINFILE NO. SHOWING NAME

104M 110

104M 108

Numerous old trenches and adits in the area show that exploration has occurred intermittently in the past, although none of this work was recorded in assessment records or Ministry of Mines Reports.

In 1957, R.L. Christie of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area. In 1987, the BC Geological survey conducted a program of reconnaissance stream sediment and lithogeochemical sampling in the region. This program found the creek draining Paddy Pass and its most easterly, south tributary to he anomalous in gold, arsenic and antimony. In 1988, Mihalynuk, Rouse, Moore and Friz from the BC Geological Survey re-mapped the area in greater detail.
In the 1970's the north side of Paddy Pass was staked as the "Linda" claims then later the "Friendship Silver" claims and explored for molybdenum and copper (Morris, 1988). The B.C. mineral inventory lists "Linda" as a molybdenite occurrence.

The arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins on Middle Ridge are up to 3.1 m wide and occur in a rhyolitic dyke that cuts Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks. An anomalous gold trend was traced for over 2.5 km by soil and stream sediment anomalies with values as high as 47,325 ppb. Soil samples yielded up to 24,220 ppb gold (0.71 oz/t) and up to 20,425 ppm arsenic. Beacon Hill recommended an extensive program of mapping, soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling.
In 1981, Dupont and Kennco staked the area between Tutshi Lake and Moon Lake based on

encouraging results from a regional geochemical survey in the area. During the field season a program of geological mapping, soil, silt and rock sampling was conducted, however the work was not recorded for assessment purposes. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1982.
At the Carbonate Zone, Noranda established a grid with a 4.9 km baseline and 11.4 km of cross lines. The grid was geologically mapped at 1:2,500 scale and soil-sampled with 524 samples being collected. The mapping program outlined a carbonate alteration zone 75 m wide by several hundreds of m long. The soil-sampling program returned anomalous copper, gold, silver and zinc values throughout the Carbonate Zone with gold values as high as 2,000 ppb. Noranda also collected 224 rock samples. One float sample from the Carbonate Zone returned a value of 44,000 ppb gold, another returned 6.4 gmtmt gold and 4% copper (sample #97537). There is some confusion in the Noranda report as to whether the sample 197537 is from a 3.0 m chip or grab sample.

In 2004, Marksmen Resources Ltd contracted McPhar Geosurveys Ltd of Newmarket, Ontario to conduct helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric survey over the entire property. The airborne survey was flown from August 17 to September 1. Marksmen also contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a mapping, prospecting and rock sampling program on the Bennett Lake Block, and, to follow-up some of the airborne results on the southeast shore of Tutshi Lake and southeast of the Carbonate Zone on the Connor 3 claim.
The 2003 program on the Bennett Lake Block involved a cursory look at the property and consisted of selected rock sampling and stream sediment sampling by the Marksmen crew. The crew looked at the old drill holes locations and old drill core and collected selected rock samples from the prospective sites and stream sediment samples from two creeks on the property. In 2004, the West Gully area was mapped in detail and anomalous rock sample results from previous operators were followed-up to determine the geological setting of the mineralization. A more regional mapping and rock sampling program was conducted around the Skam Zone and Stibnite Zone areas.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological description of the Paddy Pass property is derived in whole or in part from Mihalynuk (1999, 2003), Casselman (2005) and Cuttle (1989, 1990). The property area occurs at the contact between the Coast Belt and the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. The Coast Belt is comprised predominantly of Late Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic rocks, while the Intermontane Belt at this latitude is composed of Mesozoic arc volcanic and arc-derived sedimentary rocks.

According to Wheeler *et al.* (1991) the architecture of the area is a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of the following terranes (from east to west): mainly Paleozoic and lesser early Mesozoic oceanic crustal and supracrustal rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane; early Mesozoic arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group, at this latitude representing Stikine Terrane; and possibly(?) Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic metamorphosed epicontinental rocks of the Nisling Terrane. These terranes are overlapped by Lower to Middle Jurassic basinal turbidites of the Laberge Group that form part of the Inklin overlap assemblage. Laberge strata are succeeded by late Mesozoic and Tertiary mainly felsic volcanic strata of the Windy-Table and Montana Mountain complexes and the Sloko Group. Intrusive roots to the several volcanic episodes postdating Laberge deposition include the granitoids of the Whitehorse Trough and Coast Belt.

Current data indicate that both the Laberge Group and the Stuhini Group strata (which at this latitude represent Stikine Terrane) together constitute an overlap assemblage which is termed the Whitehorse Trough overlap assemblage. The nature of the Nisling rocks is in question; it is not certain that they really constitute a separate terrane. However, to maintain consistency with widespread current usage they are referred to collectively as the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major subparallel, north northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough, and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Nahlin fault, east of and not in the project area, more or less marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault or series of faults and has been intermittently active, probably since the Late Triassic into the Tertiary. The Llewellyn fault (which transects the Chilkoot property area) marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the west and the Whitehorse Trough in the east. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from Late Triassic to Tertiary time.

The Intermontane Belt in the property area is divided into two packages: Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the west, and rocks of the Whitehorse Trough to the east. Overlapping these packages are Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks. The Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists primarily of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite, a belt of polydeformed rocks bounded on the east by the Llewellyn fault and on the west by mainly intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite is comprised of a wide range of protoliths from quartzose to pelitic or carbonaceous and calcareous sediments through volcanic tuffs or flows to small lenses to large bodies up to several kilometres across of gabbroic, dioritic, granodioritic and granitic intrusions and ultramafite. These rocks are believed to be Devonian to Middle Triassic in age.

The Whitehorse Trough is bounded by the Llewellyn fault to the west, and by the Nahlin fault to the east near Taku Arm (Tagish Lake). In the property area, the Whitehorse Trough rocks consist of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. The Stuhini Group is comprised of basic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. These rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous and Paleogene granodioritic intrusions. The upper part of the Stuhini Group is comprised of conglomerate, limestone, shale and wacke. The Stuhini Group is correlative with the Lewes River Group in the Yukon and this sequence extends from central Yukon down to the Tulsequah River area in British Columbia.

The Laberge Group is divided into the Takwahoni and Inklin formations. They are dominated by immature marine clastics that are regionally metamorphosed to prehnitepumpellyite and epidote-albite facies. Adjacent to plutons they are hornfelsed to a higher grade. The Takwahoni Formation is of Early to Middle Jurassic age and consists of Stikiniaderived,

conglomerate-rich clastic rocks. The Inklin Formation consists of an Early Jurassic, mainly fine grained clastic succession of rhythmically bedded argillites and greywackes with locally abundant thin conglomerate units. The argillite can be noncalcareous to weakly Chilkoot calcareous to siliceous. Conglomerate units in both the Takwahoni and Inklin formations are polymictic with clasts of well rounded volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive lithologies.

The overlapping Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks crop out northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. They are composed of andesitic to dacitic bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic lapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuffs. In many instances volcanism appears to have been focused along major structural breaks, such as the Nahlin and Llewellyn faults.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Paddy Pass property geology description is sourced in whole or in part from Mihalynuk (1999, 2003), Casselman (2005) and Cuttle (1989, 1990). The crustal-scale Llewellyn fault transects the property on a north-northwesterly trend. The steeply dipping fault marks the boundary between regionally metamorphosed rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the west and Whitehorse Trough rocks to the east (Figure 4). The Yukon-Tanana Terrane rocks consists primarily of the Devonian to Middle Triassic Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite where locally preserved relic textures display a wide range of protoliths from quartzose to pelitic or carbonaceous and calcareous sediments through volcanic tuffs or flows to small lenses to large bodies up to several kilometres across of gabbroic, dioritic, granodioritic and granitic intrusions and ultramafite. The Boundary Ranges suite are bounded on the east by the Llewellyn fault and on the west by mainly granitic intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Whitehorse Trough rocks consist of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group and are bounded by the Llewellyn fault to the west, and the Laberge Group sediments and Late Cretaceous and Paleogene granodioritic intrusions to the east. The Stuhini Group is comprised of mafic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. The upper part of the Stuhini Group is comprised of conglomerate, limestone, shale and wacke. The Stuhini Group is correlative with the Lewes River Group in the Yukon and this sequence extends from central Yukon down to the Tulsequah River area in British Columbia.

Intrusive rocks that dominate the western and eastern margins of the Paddy Pass property are part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Magmatic rocks that are genetically integral to the Coast Plutonic Complex range in age from Jurassic to Early Tertiary. Caught within this plutonic collage are scraps of older, metamorphosed intrusive and layered rocks. Metamorphosed intrusive bodies of Jurassic and older age may be highly deformed, exhibiting a strong, pervasive, northwest-trending fabric. Most plutons are dominantly granodiorite and quartz monzonite, and mid-Tertiary, Late Cretaceous and older nonmigmatitic tonalite orthogneiss and weakly to nonfoliated granite.

The lithologic diversity of the Boundary Ranges rocks are similar to that in the Whitehorse map area, suggesting a correlation with the metamorphic rocks there. Original thicknesses are difficult to estimate due to the high degree of deformation, and particularly, non-coaxial folding and interstratal slip. These same factors make it very difficult to trace specific layers more than a few hundred metres in outcrop. Biotite schists form a belt along the western edge of the metamorphic belt. Biotite schists generally display a strong foliation which is disrupted by minor folds. They form compact, low outcrops that weather rusty, dark grey and may also contain impure metaquartzite layers. Resistant, yellow, orange and tan-weathering, medium-grained marble layers up to 200 metres thick are the best marker units within the metamorphic package. Locally the marble is well banded with grey graphite-bearing, green chlorite bearing or orange iron oxide stained septa. Unfortunately, like all other rocks within this polydeformed metamorphic domain, these units are discontinuous on a scale of kilometres or even hundreds of metres. Finely crystalline graphite and muscovite(?) schist generally form rubbly to blocky outcrops depending on the degree of induration.

They may grade into actinolite chlorite schists and commonly contain calcareous interlayers. The graphite muscovite schist host base metal-gold-arsenopyrite veins and tectonic breccia zones at the Crine showing. Muscovite schists are generally closely associated with the graphite muscovite schist unit, but lack carbonaceous partings and rarely enclose carbonate bands. Chlorite actinolite schists are the most abundant rocks of the metamorphic suite. Plagioclase and quartz may comprise up to 50 per cent or more of the rock, which results in mineral segregation so that the outcrop displays gneissic green and white banding. Biotite and rare garnet may be present as accessory phases.

Pyroxene plagioclase schists with lesser chlorite and actinolite form conspicuous units several hundreds of metres thick north of Fantail Lake. They also occur as volumetrically minor layers within chlorite actinolite schist. In the Tutshi Lake area similar schists grade into a weakly foliated gabbroic body. Stuhini Group lithologies are diverse: basic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. Characteristic lithologies include coarse augite porphyry and bladed feldspar porphyry, as well as widespread upper Norian carbonate known as the "Sinwa Formation". Two major divisions are developed in the area. A poorly exposed lower, foliated division is intruded by granodioritic plutons which are nonconformably overlain by upper division strata. At the base of the upper division, a granitoid-rich boulder conglomerate gives way upward to pebble conglomerate rich in metamorphic fragments and finally into wackes and argillites. These rocks are succeeded by a thick succession of augitephyric pillow basalts interlayered with fossiliferous siltstone. Topping the succession is quartzrich volcanic sandstone and conglomerate capped by upper Norian limestone. Evidence for the lower division occurs in deformed strata adjacent the Llewellyn fault. Screens and sheared rocks along the fault are dominated by chlorite epidote schist with relict textures showing pyroxenephyric clasts.

Contacts between the Stuhini Group and metamorphic strata of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite are not well exposed in the area but may coincide with structural boundaries. An orange to tan weathering, clast-supported limestone boulder conglomerate separates Stuhini Group strata and Sinemurian Laberge Group argillites. It forms a laterally continuous belt

extending from Tagish Lake to Moon Lake. A conglomerate unit that straddles Bennett Lake was previously mapped as Paleozoic to Triassic in age but is now known to be at least as young as Late Triassic. This unit sits above foliated Late Triassic granodiorite and contains abundant clasts of both granodiorite, and highly stretched quartz-rich metasediments. Locally it is foliated. Coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt is a characteristic lithology of the Stuhini Group. These basalts commonly display evidence of subaqueous eruption and may be well pillowed or they may comprise massive flows with interflow marine sediments. Dark green to grey or maroon heterolithic lapilli tuff is a common lithology, occurring at several horizons within the Stuhini Group. Late Triassic intrusions are common in northern Stikine terrane, where they are collectively known as the Stikine plutonic suite. They are generally cospatial with the thickest accumulations of Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, and with hornblendite and hornblende-clinopyroxenite-ultramafites. They range from granodiorite to alkali granite to gabbro.
Strata of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group are dominated by immature marine clastics preserved in a northwest trending fold and thrust belt. They are regionally metamorphosed to prehnite-pumpellyite and epidote-albite facies and, adjacent to plutons, are hornfelsed to higher grade. An informal definition of the Takwahoni and Inklin formations is most suited to the Laberge Group in this area. That is: the name Takwahoni Formation is applied to Stikiniaderived, conglomerate-rich clastic rocks. The name Inklin Formation is applied to a mainly fine grained clastic succession with locally abundant wackes and thin conglomeratic units. Inklin Formation rocks which underlie much of the area are crosscut by numerous granitoid stocks.

Widespread folding and thrust faulting make thicknesses difficult to assess. Typical Laberge Group lithologies include conglomerate, greywacke, diamictite, immature sandstone and siltstone, and both noncalcareous and lesser calcareous argillite. The dominant lithology is brown to green weathering, medium grained, thick bedded lithic wacke with thin shale and sand interlayers. Conglomerates and greywackes generally occur as massive beds while argillites and siltstones are normally thinly bedded and may be laminated. Conglomerates commonly form tabular or lensoid bodies reflecting deposition in channels. Contacts between the Laberge Group and older rocks are seen at only a few localities in the area. At two localities in the Tutshi Lake area, fossiliferous Laberge or Laberge-like strata rest unconformably on metamorphic rocks. On the ridges north of Skelly Lake, coarse clastic strata of Laberge Group character rest with angular unconformity on Boundary Ranges metamorphic rocks. Another example is north of Paddy Pass where well exposed Laberge wackes overlie metamorphic rocks. Although the contact between the Laberge Group and underlying Stuhini Group is commonly disrupted, locally its fundamental character is that of a disconformity. Apparently disconformably overlying the Laberge Group are Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic strata. Younger still are Eocene Sloko Group epiclastic and felsic volcanic rocks that overlie deformed Laberge strata.

Intermediate pyroclastic and flow units of probable Lower to Middle Jurassic age crop out both northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. These volcanics are distinguished from Stuhini Group volcanic rocks because they lack both voluminous augite-phyric basalt flows and granite boulder conglomerate interlayers. Further, they are interlayered with conglomerates most likely derived from the Laberge Group. A variety of lithologies are common within this rock package. These include bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic lapilli ash tuff, dark angular lapilli tuff,

rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuffs. An average composition for the suite is probably andesite to dacite, albeit small amounts of rhyolite to basalt are common. (from Thompson in report 23599)
The Llewellyn fault is a major north-northwest-trending fault that transects the Chilkoot area. It is locally a discreet, near vertical structure only a few tens of metres across but is commonly 1 to 3 kilometres across and comprised of numerous elongate lenses of various, nearly vertical lithologies. Lithologies within the fault zone are commonly silicified, sericitized, argillically altered, and pervasively cleaved. The crustal-scale fault, as well as related secondary faults, provide conduits for pluton emplacement and mineralizing hydrothermal systems. It is an important environment where high mineral potential exists and the juxtaposition of two disparate crustal fragments, Yukon-Tanana terrane and Whitehorse Trough, has created mineral exploration opportunities for a number of deposit types.

The overlapping Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks crop out northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. They are composed of andesitic to dacitic bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic Iapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuff's. In many instances, volcanism appears to have been focused along major structural breaks, such as the Nahlin and Llewellyn faults.
The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major sub-parallel, north-northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Nahlin Fault more or less marks the western extent of' the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault, or series of' faults and has seen intermittent activity from the Late Triassic to Tertiary time. The Llewellyn fault marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from late Triassic to Tertiary.
The Bennett Lake district is located at the contact between the Intermontane belt of the western cordillera and the younger volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Coast Intrusions. The Bennett lake portion of the property lies west of the Llewellyn Fault in Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The geology can generally be divided into three northwest-southeast trending packages: Stuhini Group rocks to the east: Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks in the centre; Lower Jurassic Inklin sediments and Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks to the west. The Stuhini Group rocks consist of dark-green, in part variegated green-maroon, dense, massive, hornblende feldspar phyrie volcanic rocks that contain up to 5% pervasive epidote. In hand specimen, the rock is weakly porphyritic with 10% euhedral, white feldspar phenocrysts to 3 mm long.

In the lower 150 m of the Stuhini Group rocks are at least four intervals of light buff-weathering, light green tremolite marble interbedded with dark grey, tine-grained lapilli tuff. The marble is significantly altered and permeated by micro-fractures. Towards the upper contact with the Inklin Formation is a dark green-grey volcaniclastic breccia, with clasts to 10 cm, interbedded with the volcanics.

The lower Stuhini Group is in fault contact with the Boundary Range Metamorphic Rocks. The Boundary Range Metamorphic Rocks are composed of feldsparhornblende-biotite+sericite gneiss, and feldspar-quartz-chlorite+ biotite schist. Minor augen gneiss and rare carbonate

The Paddy Pass property area is part of the Tintina Gold Belt that stretches from central Alaska through the Dawson area, Yukon and down to northern British Columbia. This belt is host to a number of intrusion-hosted, or intrusion-related gold and copper-gold deposits. The Cretaceous intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt and have a similar geochemical signature. The large Donlin Creek gold deposit in southwest Alaska has various similar characteristics, among which are spatial and temporal associations with Cretaceous granitic to granodiorite magmatism; bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures in gold deposits in granitoid stocks and arsenic-antimony+/-mercury signatures where hosted by sedimentary rocks and hypabyssal dikes.

Structural control of polymetallic veins in the Tutshi Lake area appears to vary with the host rock lithology. In metamorphic hostrocks, mineralized veins tend to be discordant and oriented parallel to dominant joint or fracture sets such as at the Crine occurrence. The original Crine vein showing was discovered by BC Geological Survey Branch mapping crews on the eastern flank of Teepee Peak and received considerable work in 1989-90 by Cyprus Canada (Gold) Ltd. It is near-vertical, and tabular to podiform, with maximum widths of up to 4 metres and has been traced for 650 metres.

Upper Triassic arc rocks of the Whitehorse Trough are lithologically and temporally equivalent to those hosting important copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits in southern BC. Upper Triassic arc rocks of the Whitehorse Trough are lithologically and temporally equivalent to those hosting important copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits in southern BC. Minor synsedimentary volcanic rocks in the Early Jurassic trough strata may hold potential for shallow subaqueous hotspring deposits rich in gold and silver like those at the Eskay Creek mine.

7.0 MINERALIZATION

A number of models have been developed over the last decade to aid exploration for epithermal veins. Epithermal gold deposits may occur in almost any type of hostrock, although volcanic rocks are most common because of the association of epithermal deposits with felsic volcanic fields. Two main ingredients are large, sustained open fracture systems and extended periods of hydrothermal activity. The Pike showing is located on the east side of Tutshi Lake across from Paddy Pass. The showing outcrops in a creek bed between 900 and 1060 metres elevation and is hosted in pyritic Stuhini Group andesite. The andesite is argillically altered and intense gossans ocur along with numerous highly fractured zones. The zones range from one to several metres across and contain intense alteration associated with slickensides on the margins. Very fine grained quartz stringers and small veins, up to 2 centimetres wide, contain pyrite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The highest value came from a grab sample of quartz veinlets in the andesite which assayed of 0.59 gram per tonne gold and 0.5 gram per tonne silver (Copland, 1987). Late chalcedonic veins locally crosscut mineralized veins (Mihalynuk, 1999). Copper skarn mineralization has historically been prominent just to the north in the Whitehorse copper belt of the Yukon. Near the north shore of Tutshi Lake, auriferous copper skarn mineralization was encountered in a drill program conducted by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. in the summer of 1989. Drilling intersected several extensive zones of massive sulphide which replace conglomerate clasts and matrix within a unit stratigraphically underlying the “Sinwa” limestone of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The massive sulphide mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. The copper skarn mineralization at the Mill showing is located at the same stratigraphic interval as other deposits in the Whitehorse copper belt. Its occurrence in northernmost British Columbia suggests that the Whitehorse copper belt extends 20 kilometres further south than its present known limit (Mihalynuk, 1999). The zone is strongly fractured and brecciated with extensive epidote and chlorite alteration. Geochemical results from drill core yielded 2.06 grams per tonne gold, 41.14 grams per tonne silver and 1.58 per cent copper over 1.40 metres (Ouellette, 1990). Several small intrusive apophyses have been mapped in the vicinity of the drillholes and drill core revealed numerous felsic dikes at depth. Iron skarns can contain appreciable amounts of gold or have an association with peripheral gold deposits. This is the case for iron skarns in the Tutshi Lake area that are clustered on Teepee Peak and at the Selly showing. The Selly showing, located just south of Skelly Lake, consists of small skarn zones developed in rocks of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite adjacent to a north trending intrusive contact with Coast Plutonic Complex granodiorite. Mineralization consists of minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena. Limestone outcrops in several locations on Bennett Range, 0.5 to 2.5 kilometres northwest of Bennett Lake. The Bennett Lake limestone showing occurs within the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite which is intruded to the west by granite and granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The strata have been warped into a gently plunging, tight to open syncline-anticline pair.

The Net 6 showing is located east of Bennett Lake between the Gridiron showing to the north and the Silver Queen showing in the south. Uranium exploration began in the area near Partridge Lake in 1979 when E & B Exploration Ltd. ran a regional exploration program. The area of the showing is underlain by feldspar porphyry biotite quartz monzonite of the Coast Plutonic Complex in contact with Stuhini Group volcanics and sediments. The plutonic rocks are cut by radioactive aplite and pegmatite dikes. A sample of an aplite dike assayed 0.034 per cent uranium (Beaty and Culbert, 1978). Porphyritic quartz monzonite and monzonite most commonly host porphyry molybdenum deposits, although subvolcanic granite to granodiorite intrusions are also known hostrocks. Thus, intrusions of monzonite composition along the eastern margin of the Coast Belt may have some potential, as do multiphase hypabyssal Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions and satellite bodies that intrude the Whitehorse Trough strata. The Net 3 showing is an example of a molybdenum occurrence within quartz monzonitic to granodioritic intrusions. Mineralization at the Net 3 was discovered during a regional uranium exploration program in the late 1970s. It comprises veins and veinlets of native silver, molybdenum and scheelite along an intensely altered fracture zone (Mihalynuk, 1999). Arsenopyrite-quartz veins also occur on North Mountain and South Mountain on the Tannis Property.

The veins on the North Mountain are hosted in rhyolitic intrusions and in the Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks and were described by Copeland in 1986. On South Mountain, the mineralized veins are confined to a fine-grained rhyolite host. The veins are up to 0.6 rn wide and occur below 1385 m elevation and above 1400 m elevation. Mihalynuk (1999) reported discovering an antimony-rich tuff horizon in the Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanics, which overlie the Inklin Formation (Laberge Group) shales along the western part of the property. in 1988, Mihalynuk collected a sample of this material that contained 975 ppm antimony. Gold mineralization has been document to occur with hydrothermal alteration related to either a shear zone in mafic volcanic rocks or to occur as disseminations in the altered mafic volcanic rocks. In the drill logs prepared by Noranda (Duke, 1989) they reported a high degree of propylitic alteration accompanied by silicification, carbonatization and disseminated and fracture-filed pyrite and pyrrhotite, which contained gold.

The mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz carbonate veins that form a weak to moderate stockwork zone in the cliffs at the north end of the zone. An iron-rich mineral seep occurs 200 m cast of the stockwork zone and may indicate an extension of the stockwork zone eastward. Sampling of the iron-rich seep material by previous workers, however, did not return any significant precious or base metals values. The soil-sampling progam above the stockwork zone returned a number of samples anomalous for copper and gold.

8.0 Radiation Measurement Program

A field crew flew from Kelowna on Aug 27th 2016 to work on Patty Pass to determine if there was any U on the claims as indicated by a previous MMI survey. A Radex RD1212 advanced radiation detector/Geiger counter was purchased for the job. The weather was socked in till Sept. 2nd and the first available helicopter (Bell 403) was contracted on Sept 3rd with Heli Dynamics out of Whitehorse. An attempt was made to access the claims from the Troymet road but it was found to be impossible to get to the claims. The pass area is heavily forested with dense brush and deadfall with numerous streams making it slow going. Measurements were made in the area around a MMI anomaly as follows:

Table 2 Radiation Measurements Table

Sample	easting	northing	Geiger reading	Background
#1	0505300	6637600	46	10
#2	0505293	6637572	25	10
#3	0505340	6637554	22	10
#4	0505304	6637549	38	10
#5	0505290	6637680	21	10

Each measuring point was taken in a pit dug approximately ten centimeters into the soil. Background or non-anomalous values are considered to be those that are less than 10 on the meter scale. All measurements taken in the area of the MMI uranium anomaly exceeded the non-anomalous threshold by a minimum of two times and as much as four and one half time.

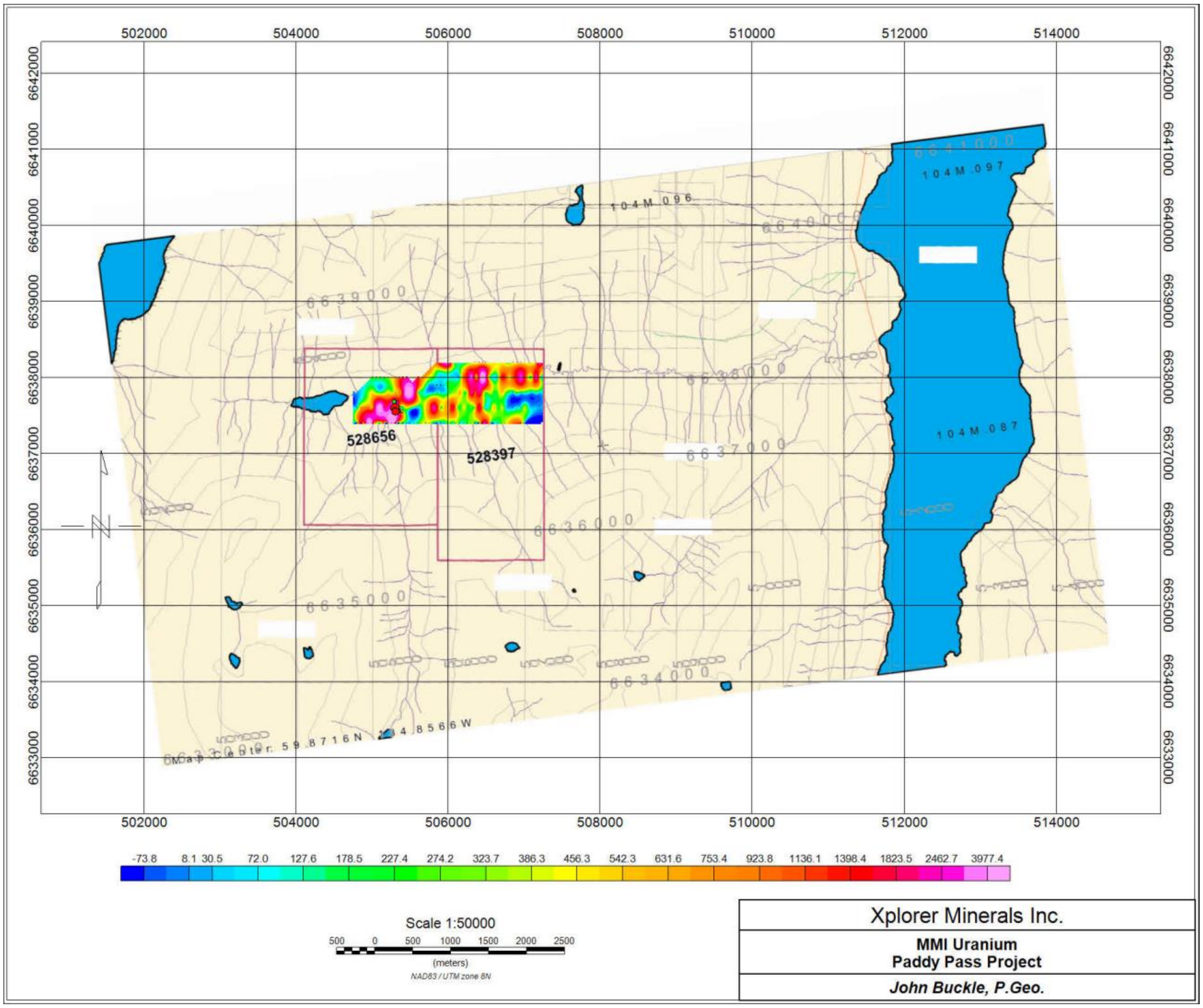


Figure 4 MMI Uranium Colour Grid from Previous Survey

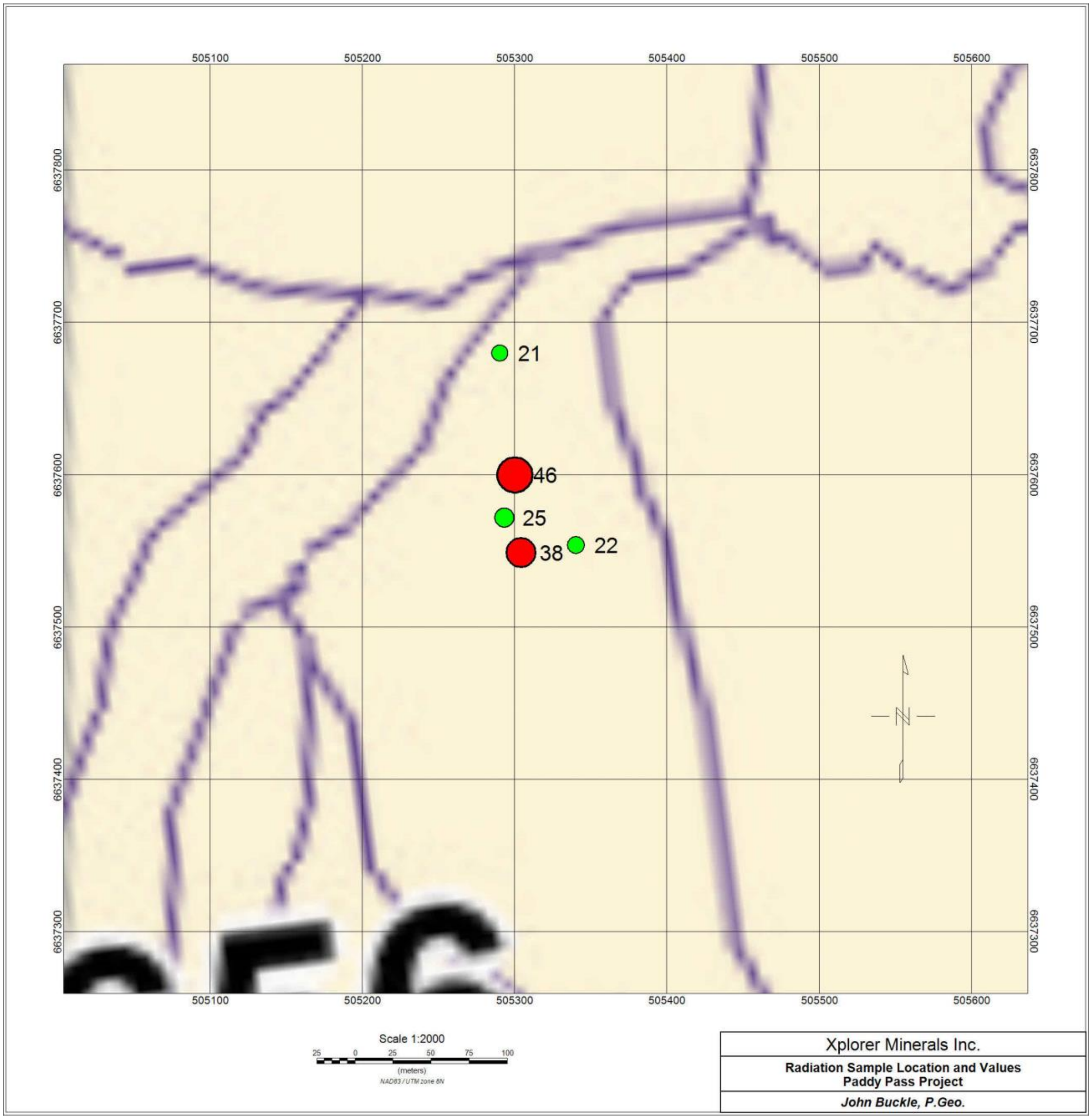


Figure 5 Colour/Size Symbol and location of Measurements in instrument counts

The five soil samples were sent for analysis to ALS Canada laboratories in Vancouver.

9.0 Geochemical Survey

Five soil samples were taken at the same locations as the radiation monitor readings. All samples were taken on claim number 258656. The samples were taken from the B soil horizon 30 centimeters below surface. The samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals Laboratories of Vancouver. The samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, Ln, La, Li, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr values are in ppm except. Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, S and Ti, which were measured in percent. All assay values were very low. As the purpose of this study was radiation detection Uranium and Thorium sample values have been plotted below.

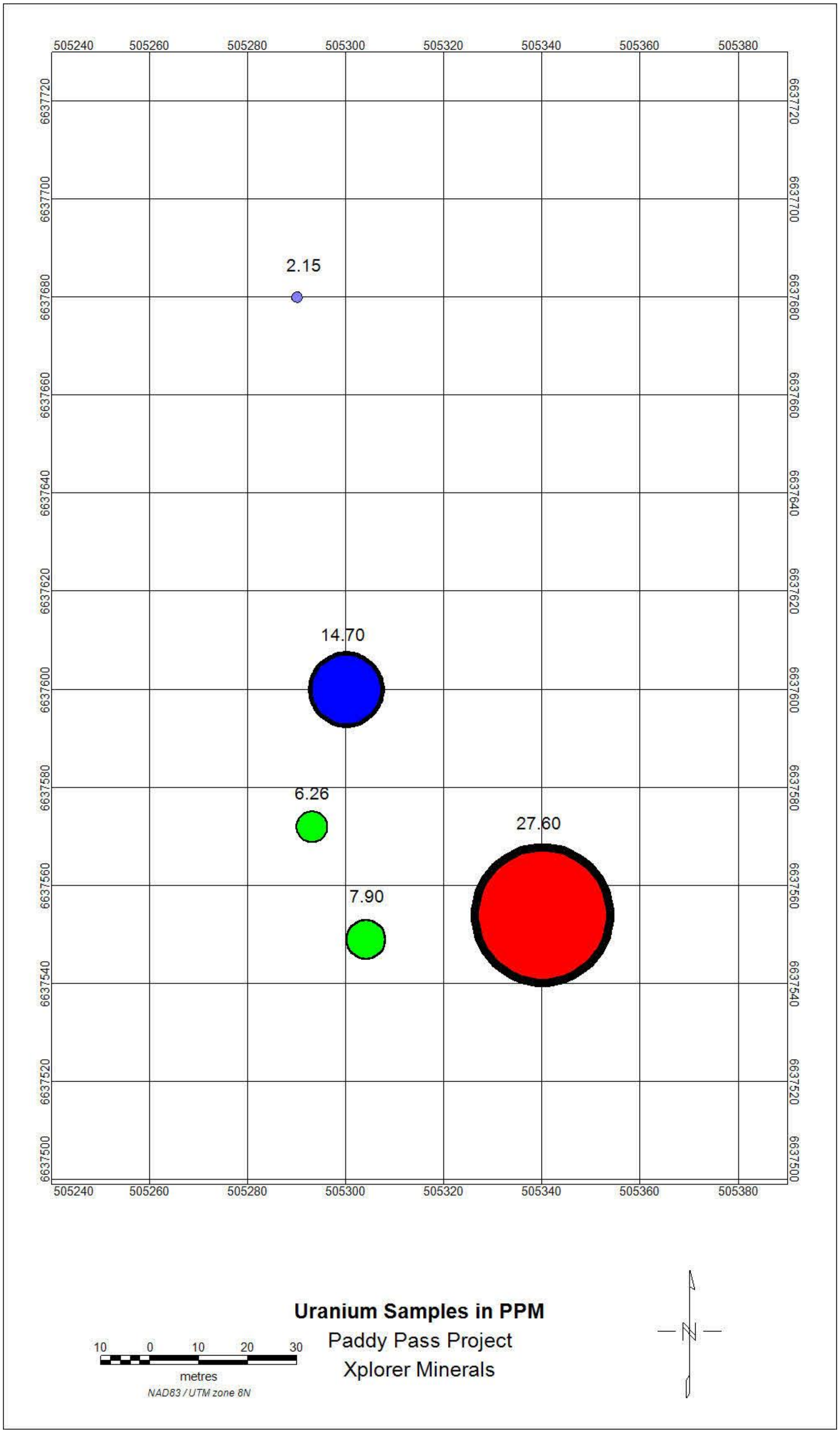


Figure 6 Plan map of Uranium in soils in ppm

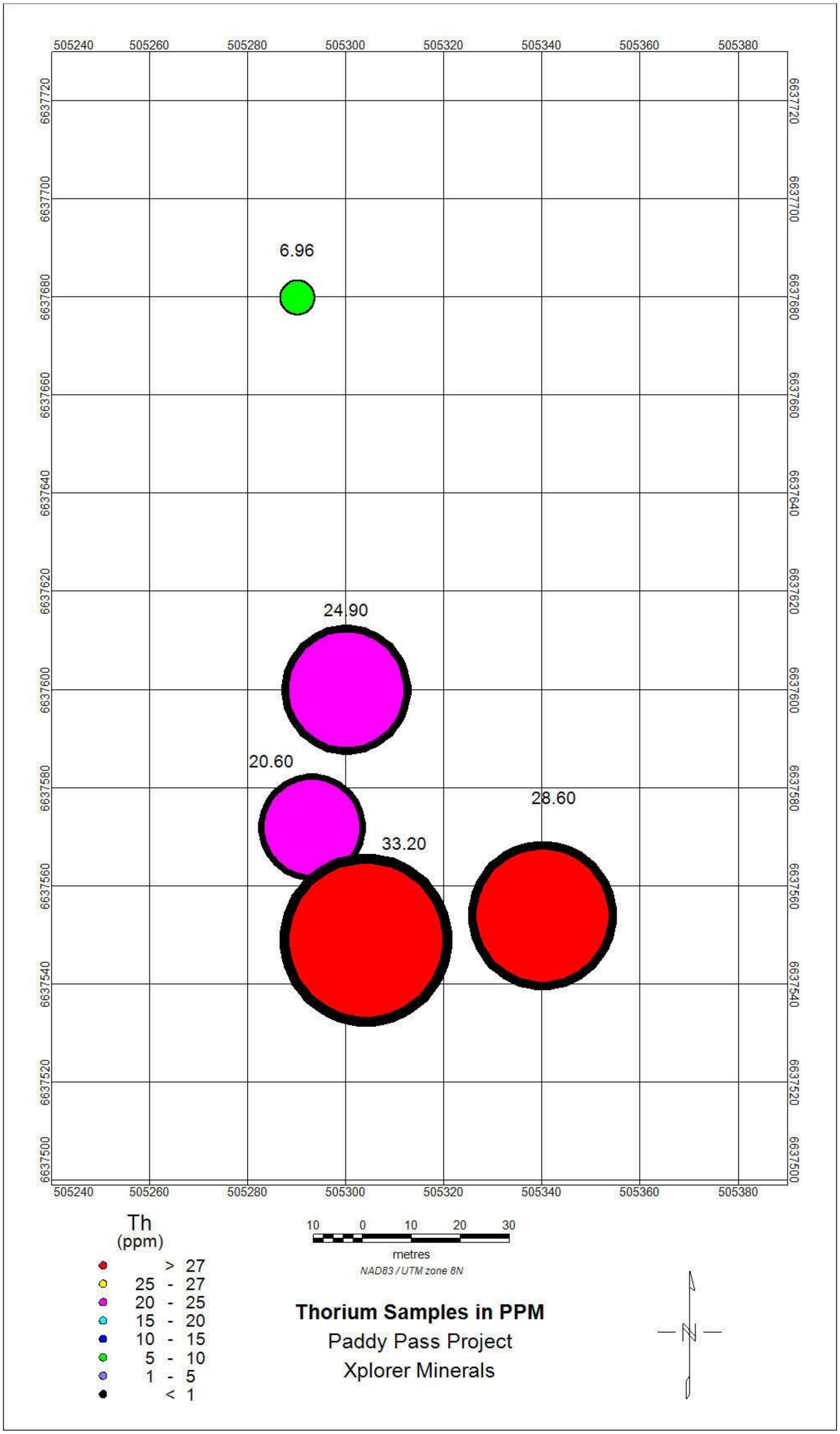


Figure 7 Plan map of Thorium in soils in ppm

The work was done between August 27 and September 2, 2015 as indicated in the table

Table 3 Work summary

Date	Description	Work type
August 27	Travel from Kelowna to Whitehorse	Travel
August 28	Standby due to weather	Standby
August 28	Standby due to weather	Standby
Aug 29	Standby due to weather	Standby
Aug 30	travelled to Carcross and overnight spent in cabin.	Travel
Aug 31	tried accessing the property by foot from the Carcross - Sagway highway but failed to get to the claims.	Field work
Sept 1	Travel to Whitehorse	Travel
Sept 2	all helicopters were booked	Standby
Sept 3	Bell 403 to the property to do the program	Field work

10.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

The radiation detection instrument indicated elevated radiation levels in the area of a uranium anomaly defined by a previous MMI geochemical survey. Soil samples taken from the same sites as the radiation monitoring instrument did not return any anomalous values. Geochemical values are extremely low in all targeted metals. No significant values in gold, silver or copper were found at this survey location. However, previous work has found anomalous values of gold, silver and copper in the project area. In light of the British Columbia ban on uranium exploration follow-up of the gold, silver and copper potential of property is not recommended. The ALS Laboratories analysis did not indicate anomalous uranium in the soil sample. This may be due to radon gas giving high radiation values from a nearby bedrock source whereas the soil did not contain actual uranium grains.

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12.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

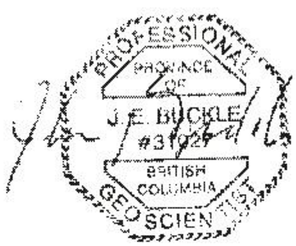
John Buckle
Email: geosol2000@gmail.com

I, John Buckle, am a self-employed Professional Geoscientist and do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with Geological Technical Certificate from Sault College in 1972 and a Bachelor of Science degree from York University, Toronto, Ontario in 1980.
2. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia #31027
3. I have worked as a geologist for thirty-five years since my graduation from college.
4. I am responsible for all sections of the assessment report titled “Radiation Detection Measurements ON THE PADDY PASS PROJECT, ATLIN MINING DIVISION NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA” and dated April 18th, 2016 and revised on August 25, 2016.

.

Dated this 25th day of August 2016.
John Buckle, P.Geo.



13.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following were the expenses:

Exploration costs Paddy Pass		
AirNorth		$1,089.78
Geiger counter.		$251.92
Hotels.		$354.44
Cabin.		$150.00
Supplies.		$83.98
Car rental.		$371.70
Gas.		$61.49
Helicopter (403)		$2,152.00
Food 2 people 6 days.		$600.00
Assays.		$196.44
Freight.		$31.00
E Bergvinson.	4 days standby 2field	$1,350.00
D Bergvinson.	4 days standby. 2 field	$1,050.00
Total Field expenses		$7,742.75
Report.		$1,000.00
Total Project expenses		$8,742.75

Appendix A: ALS Analysis Certificates

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

To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
This copy reported on
30- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

CERTIFICATE VA15138451

Project: Paddy Pass

This report is for 5 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9- SEP- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ERNIE BERGVINSON	JOHN BUCKLE	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR- 41	Screen to - 180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS41L	Super Trace AR by ICP- MS

To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
ATTN: JOHN BUCKLE
1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

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

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

To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method	WEI- 21	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.0002	0.001	0.01	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.01	0.005
01		0.28	0.0004	0.034	0.40	1.36	<10	23.9	0.31	0.432	0.16	0.068	68.0	2.06	4.71	1.670
02		0.24	0.0003	0.028	0.42	1.42	<10	21.0	0.28	0.355	0.14	0.089	61.6	2.09	4.96	1.900
03		0.38	0.0003	0.046	0.47	1.95	<10	22.7	0.35	0.399	0.24	0.105	77.5	2.45	7.49	2.21
04		0.26	0.0109	0.048	0.42	1.36	<10	24.3	0.33	0.384	0.19	0.148	90.8	2.46	8.34	2.15
05		0.22	0.0004	0.076	0.41	2.10	<10	22.1	0.13	0.370	0.06	0.083	25.5	1.535	7.27	2.38

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Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L	ME- MS41L
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.01	0.002	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.002
01		1.33	1.230	2.88	0.103	0.005	0.006	0.016	0.07	38.4	17.5	0.16	318	0.56	0.012	2.25
02		1.18	1.580	3.21	0.101	0.017	0.007	0.009	0.07	34.2	17.0	0.15	264	0.34	0.009	2.44
03		1.47	2.21	3.70	0.128	0.018	0.007	0.018	0.07	43.0	18.1	0.15	345	0.51	0.009	2.65
04		1.46	2.24	3.74	0.135	0.014	0.011	0.015	0.07	51.7	18.3	0.16	400	0.41	0.008	2.74
05		1.44	1.880	4.26	0.055	0.006	0.029	0.009	0.07	13.75	11.9	0.11	159.0	1.79	0.012	2.62

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Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41L Ni ppm 0.04	ME- MS41L P % 0.001	ME- MS41L Pb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Pd ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Pt ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Rb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Re ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L S % 0.01	ME- MS41L Sb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Sc ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Se ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L Sn ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Sr ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Ta ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Te ppm 0.01
01		1.61	0.034	7.02	0.002	<0.002	12.05	<0.001	0.01	0.109	1.305	0.3	0.58	8.60	0.013	<0.01
02		1.15	0.035	7.52	<0.001	<0.002	12.25	<0.001	0.01	0.053	1.270	0.2	0.61	7.07	0.015	<0.01
03		1.37	0.042	9.19	0.001	<0.002	12.45	<0.001	0.01	0.097	1.410	0.4	0.62	13.05	0.025	<0.01
04		1.54	0.042	9.46	0.001	<0.002	14.50	<0.001	0.01	0.072	1.400	0.3	0.66	9.73	0.018	<0.01
05		1.20	0.025	5.52	0.001	<0.002	16.40	<0.001	0.03	0.087	1.055	0.2	0.79	6.15	0.006	<0.01

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ALS Minerals

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1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS41L Th ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Ti % 0.001	ME- MS41L Tl ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L U ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L V ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L W ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Y ppm 0.003	ME- MS41L Zn ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L Zr ppm 0.01
01		24.9	0.038	0.106	14.70	19.0	0.150	6.52	29.7	0.24
02		20.6	0.036	0.096	6.26	24.8	0.261	6.24	31.3	0.43
03		28.6	0.038	0.103	27.6	38.7	1.030	8.39	32.4	0.46
04		33.2	0.041	0.103	7.90	39.2	0.257	7.84	36.6	0.30
05		6.96	0.040	0.121	2.15	30.4	0.301	2.48	25.2	0.15

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WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

Applies to Method: ME- MS41L

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	LOG- 22	ME- MS41L	SCR- 41	WEI- 21

VA15138451 - Finalized
CLIENT : "XPMINC - Xplorer Minerals Inc."
# of SAMPLES : 5
DATE RECEIVED : 2015-09-09 DATE FINALIZED : 2015-09-29
PROJECT : "Paddy Pass"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "ME-MS41L:Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due t
PO NUMBER : " "

	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
DESCRIPTIO	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1	0.0004	0.034	0.4	1.36	<10	23.9	0.31	0.432
2	0.0003	0.028	0.42	1.42	<10	21	0.28	0.355
3	0.0003	0.046	0.47	1.95	<10	22.7	0.35	0.399
4	0.0109	0.048	0.42	1.36	<10	24.3	0.33	0.384
5	0.0004	0.076	0.41	2.1	<10	22.1	0.13	0.37

to the small sample weight used (0.5g). "

ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga
%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
0.16	0.068	68	2.06	4.71	1.67	1.33	1.23	2.88
0.14	0.089	61.6	2.09	4.96	1.9	1.18	1.58	3.21
0.24	0.105	77.5	2.45	7.49	2.21	1.47	2.21	3.7
0.19	0.148	90.8	2.46	8.34	2.15	1.46	2.24	3.74
0.06	0.083	25.5	1.535	7.27	2.38	1.44	1.88	4.26

ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
0.103	0.005	0.006	0.016	0.07	38.4	17.5	0.16	318
0.101	0.017	0.007	0.009	0.07	34.2	17	0.15	264
0.128	0.018	0.007	0.018	0.07	43	18.1	0.15	345
0.135	0.014	0.011	0.015	0.07	51.7	18.3	0.16	400
0.055	0.006	0.029	0.009	0.07	13.75	11.9	0.11	159

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To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
This copy reported on
30- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

QC CERTIFICATE VA15138451

Project: Paddy Pass

This report is for 5 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9- SEP- 2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ERNIE BERGVINSON	JOHN BUCKLE	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR- 41	Screen to - 180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS41L	Super Trace AR by ICP- MS

To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
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Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS41L Au ppm 0.0002	ME- MS41L Ag ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Al % 0.01	ME- MS41L As ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L B ppm 10	ME- MS41L Ba ppm 0.5	ME- MS41L Be ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Bi ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Ca % 0.01	ME- MS41L Cd ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Ce ppm 0.003	ME- MS41L Co ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Cr ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Cs ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Cu ppm 0.01
STANDARDS																
GBM908- 10		0.429	3.11	0.92	55.5	<10	102.0	0.28	1.225	0.67	1.655	86.5	14.10	22.4	0.773	3500
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.401	2.70	0.85	49.5	<10	88.8	0.26	1.095	0.62	1.530	79.3	12.35	20.2	0.715	3380
Upper Bound		0.491	3.30	1.06	60.5	30	121.5	0.34	1.345	0.79	1.870	97.0	15.15	24.8	0.885	3880
OREAS- 45b		0.0252	0.199	3.92	3.63	<10	141.5	0.68	0.172	0.29	0.095	37.7	76.1	608	1.370	429
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.0277	0.179	3.73	2.69	<10	130.0	0.66	0.161	0.25	0.089	36.2	66.4	600	1.265	418
Upper Bound		0.0343	0.221	4.58	3.31	20	177.0	0.82	0.199	0.33	0.111	44.2	81.2	734	1.555	480
BLANKS																
BLANK		<0.0002	<0.001	<0.01	0.01	<10	<0.5	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	<0.001	<0.003	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.0002	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<10	<0.5	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.003	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	<0.01
Upper Bound		0.0004	0.002	0.02	0.02	20	1.0	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.02	0.010	0.02
DUPLICATES																
05		0.0004	0.076	0.41	2.10	<10	22.1	0.13	0.370	0.06	0.083	25.5	1.535	7.27	2.38	1.44
DUP		0.0006	0.082	0.42	1.81	<10	22.9	0.13	0.382	0.06	0.086	25.1	1.600	6.41	2.52	1.37
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.0003	0.074	0.38	1.85	<10	20.3	0.11	0.356	0.05	0.079	24.0	1.490	6.49	2.32	1.35
Upper Bound		0.0007	0.084	0.45	2.06	20	24.7	0.15	0.396	0.07	0.090	26.6	1.645	7.19	2.58	1.46

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WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS41L Fe % 0.001	ME- MS41L Ga ppm 0.004	ME- MS41L Ge ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Hf ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Hg ppm 0.004	ME- MS41L In ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L K % 0.01	ME- MS41L La ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Li ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L Mg % 0.01	ME- MS41L Mn ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L Mo ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Na % 0.001	ME- MS41L Nb ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Ni ppm 0.04
STANDARDS																
GBM908- 10		2.58	4.29	0.111	0.647	0.015	0.021	0.43	47.0	5.6	0.52	296	58.9	0.120	0.441	2210
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.36	4.23	0.121	0.602	0.007	0.012	0.37	42.7	5.5	0.47	264	57.9	0.113	0.347	2030
Upper Bound		2.88	5.17	0.159	0.740	0.026	0.034	0.48	52.3	6.9	0.59	322	70.8	0.141	0.429	2480
OREAS- 45b		14.25	21.3	0.124	0.655	0.036	0.107	0.07	18.40	7.8	0.12	758	1.32	0.016	1.015	209
Target Range - Lower Bound		13.35	19.55	0.102	0.655	0.028	0.078	0.05	16.65	7.3	0.09	732	1.10	0.014	0.925	177.5
Upper Bound		16.35	23.9	0.136	0.805	0.052	0.108	0.09	20.4	9.1	0.15	894	1.36	0.020	1.135	217
BLANKS																
BLANK		<0.001	0.006	0.014	<0.002	<0.004	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.001	<0.002	<0.04
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001	<0.004	<0.005	<0.002	<0.004	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.002	<0.04
Upper Bound		0.002	0.008	0.010	0.004	0.008	0.010	0.02	0.004	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.02	0.002	0.004	0.08
DUPLICATES																
05		1.880	4.26	0.055	0.006	0.029	0.009	0.07	13.75	11.9	0.11	159.0	1.79	0.012	2.62	1.20
DUP		1.860	4.26	0.053	0.005	0.032	0.012	0.07	13.40	12.1	0.12	163.5	1.81	0.013	2.85	1.08
Target Range - Lower Bound		1.775	4.04	0.046	0.003	0.024	<0.005	0.06	12.90	11.3	0.10	153.0	1.70	0.011	2.60	1.04
Upper Bound		1.965	4.48	0.062	0.008	0.037	0.016	0.08	14.25	12.7	0.13	169.5	1.90	0.014	2.87	1.24

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Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- MS41L P % 0.001	ME- MS41L Pb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Pd ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L Pt ppm 0.002	ME- MS41L Rb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Re ppm 0.001	ME- MS41L S % 0.01	ME- MS41L Sb ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Sc ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Se ppm 0.1	ME- MS41L Sn ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Sr ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Ta ppm 0.005	ME- MS41L Te ppm 0.01	ME- MS41L Th ppm 0.002
STANDARDS																
GBM908- 10		0.083	2060	<0.001	0.010	29.2	<0.001	0.37	1.305	1.900	0.7	1.72	32.9	<0.005	0.07	16.20
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.076	1860	<0.001	0.003	26.5	<0.001	0.33	1.100	1.885	0.7	1.52	31.0	<0.005	0.02	14.50
Upper Bound		0.096	2270	0.004	0.012	32.3	0.003	0.43	1.500	2.32	1.1	1.88	37.9	0.021	0.07	17.75
OREAS- 45b		0.042	20.2	0.029	0.050	9.52	<0.001	0.03	0.348	45.4	0.8	2.04	16.60	<0.005	0.03	6.82
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.040	18.90	0.031	0.041	8.31	<0.001	<0.01	0.259	39.9	0.7	1.89	14.75	<0.005	0.02	6.24
Upper Bound		0.052	23.1	0.040	0.055	10.15	0.002	0.06	0.362	48.7	1.1	2.33	18.05	0.010	0.06	7.63
BLANKS																
BLANK		<0.001	0.010	0.001	<0.002	0.006	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.1	0.01	<0.01	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001	<0.005			<0.005	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002
Upper Bound		0.002	0.010			0.010	0.002	0.02	0.010	0.010	0.2	0.02	0.02	0.010	0.02	0.004
DUPLICATES																
05		0.025	5.52	0.001	<0.002	16.40	<0.001	0.03	0.087	1.055	0.2	0.79	6.15	0.006	<0.01	6.96
DUP		0.025	5.62	0.002	<0.002	17.55	<0.001	0.03	0.091	1.065	0.2	0.85	6.39	0.007	<0.01	9.89
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.023	5.29	<0.001	<0.002	16.10	<0.001	0.02	0.077	1.000	<0.1	0.77	5.96	<0.005	<0.01	8.00
Upper Bound		0.027	5.85	0.002	0.004	17.85	0.002	0.04	0.101	1.120	0.3	0.87	6.59	0.010	0.02	8.85

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1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2015
Account: XPMINC

Project: Paddy Pass

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA15138451

Sample Description	ME-MS41L Ti % 0.001	ME-MS41L Tl ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L U ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L V ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L W ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Y ppm 0.003	ME-MS41L Zn ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Zr ppm 0.01
STANDARDS								
GBM908-10	0.294	0.218	1.225	46.2	1.950	18.95	1030	27.4
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.280	0.178	1.140	42.2	1.675	17.60	941	24.0
Upper Bound	0.344	0.245	1.400	51.8	2.27	21.5	1150	32.4
OREAS-45b	0.206	0.110	1.130	204	0.027	8.36	162.5	28.1
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.195	0.092	1.120	199.0	0.016	7.42	155.5	24.7
Upper Bound	0.241	0.129	1.380	243	0.024	9.08	190.5	33.5
BLANKS								
BLANK	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	<0.1	<0.001	<0.003	<0.1	<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.001	<0.002	<0.005	<0.1	<0.001	<0.003	<0.1	<0.01
Upper Bound	0.002	0.004	0.010	0.2	0.002	0.006	0.2	0.02
DUPLICATES								
05	0.040	0.121	2.15	30.4	0.301	2.48	25.2	0.15
DUP	0.042	0.123	2.62	31.0	0.323	2.81	25.6	0.15
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.038	0.111	2.26	29.1	0.288	2.51	24.0	0.13
Upper Bound	0.044	0.133	2.51	32.3	0.336	2.78	26.8	0.17

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

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ALS Minerals

To: XPLORER MINERALS INC.
1101 FAULKNER CRESCENT
WEST KELOWNA BC V1Z 3N8

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

Applies to Method: ME- MS41L

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method: LOG- 22 ME- MS41L SCR- 41 WEI- 21