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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)]: Technical, Geophysical: Radar Survey

TOTAL COST: $1,795.00

AUTHOR(S): Dr. Paul Metcalfe P.Geo. and David J. McLelland

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5583699

PROPERTY NAME: Tory

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 538818 (Ruby 56)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: n/a

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

NTS/BCGS: 104A/04

LATITUDE: 56 ° 6 ' 21.7 " **LONGITUDE:** 129 ° 43 ' 3.4 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Auramex Resource Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

750 Grand Boulevard

North Vancouver, V7L 3W4

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

1) Auramex Resource Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

750 Grand Boulevard

North Vancouver, V7L 3W4

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

Bear River, Jurassic, Hazelton, volcaniclastic, intermediate, pyroclastic, Unuk River, Betty Creek, Triassic.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 23854, 24708, 29433, 31306

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne Radar Survey	2901	538818	$1,795.00
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
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:	$1,795.00

Assessment Report for a Satellite RADAR survey and analyses on the Tory Gold Property

Skeena Mining Division,

British Columbia, Canada

Latitude: 56°6'21.7" N Longitude: 129°43'3.4" W

455,350 m E, 6,218,100 m N

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 9; 1983 North American Datum

Prepared For

Auramex Resource Corp. (owner)

by

Dr. Paul Metcalfe P.Geo.

and

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Date of Report: 29/04/2016

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3. Introduction

In August of 2015, Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. (Auracle) was asked by Wayne Crocker of Auramex Resource Corp. (“Auramex”) to carry out processing of commercially available and public domain synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data for a designated area of interest (the AOI) covering the mineral tenures comprising the Client’s Stewart project. The scope of these services included analysing archival remote sensing data provided by the Client, and acquiring and analysing radar data from both public databases and new acquisitions.

The objective of this project was to generate processed images from the acquired radar data for the purpose of detecting structural discontinuities and, where possible, lithological boundaries within the property as an exploration tool for structurally hosted, intrusion-related gold (Au) deposits.

3.1. Disclaimer

Auracle has assumed that all technical documents reviewed and listed in "References" are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Auracle reserves the right, but will not be obligated to, revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The remote sensing work completed by Auracle on the Property was performed exclusively for the purposes of the Client. Should the data and/or report be made available in whole or part to any third party, and such party relies thereon, that party does so wholly at its own and sole risk and Auracle disclaims any liability to such party.

Where the remote sensing work has involved Auracle’s use of any information provided by the Client or third parties, upon which Auracle was reasonably entitled to rely, then the remote sensing work is limited by the accuracy of such information. Auracle is not liable for any inaccuracies or incompleteness in said information, save as otherwise provided in the terms of the contract between Auramex and Auracle.

4. Property Location and Description

4.1. Property Location

The 18 hectare (ha) Tory property is situated north and east of Stewart in NW British Columbia (Figure 1), centred on latitude 56°6'21.7" N and longitude 129°43'3.4" W (455,350 m E, 6,218,100 m N). The tenure lies in the 104A/04 National Topographic System (NTS) map area and in the British Columbia Terrain Resource Integrated Management (TRIM) map area 104A.012.

4.2. Mineral Tenure

The property comprises a single "electronic" mineral tenure, acquired online (Table 1). Its location is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: Summary of Mineral Tenure

Tenure	Claim Name	Owner	Issue date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
538818	RUBY 56	Auramex Resource Corp. 100%	06-Aug-06	31-Dec-16	18.0430

4.3. Physiography, climate and vegetation

The property covers an area in British Columbia's rugged Coast Mountains, an area characterised by steep slopes and high rainfall. The property lies on the southern side of the upper Bear River valley between 1100 m and 1350 m above sea level (a.s.l.; Figure 2). Glaciation has incised the topography deeply, creating characteristic U-shaped valleys, with an alp, or break in slope, at an elevation of 1250 m a.s.l. in the immediate area. Uplift of the Coast Mountains during periods of isostatic rebound has enabled overdeepening of the existing glaciated valleys by rivers and streams, cutting steep-sided, V-shaped canyons in valley floors. The glaciated valleys and their fluvial successors habitually occupy zones of lithological weakness; this may be the case with the drainages in the Bear River watershed.

The area's climate is typical of the northern Coast Mountains. A Pacific maritime influence ensures relatively warm and consistently wet winters. Average temperatures at Stewart vary from –4°C in January to 15°C (exceptionally 30°C) in July. Annual rainfall in Stewart is 1,843 mm, at least two-thirds of which falls during the winter months from September to February; at higher elevations it falls as snow. Despite this, all major and many subsidiary drainages flow throughout the year, except at alpine elevations. Fieldwork at higher elevations is usually possible until October but snow is possible at any time of year at nearly any elevation and snow-pack from the previous year might hinder exploration at higher elevations until as late in the year as September.

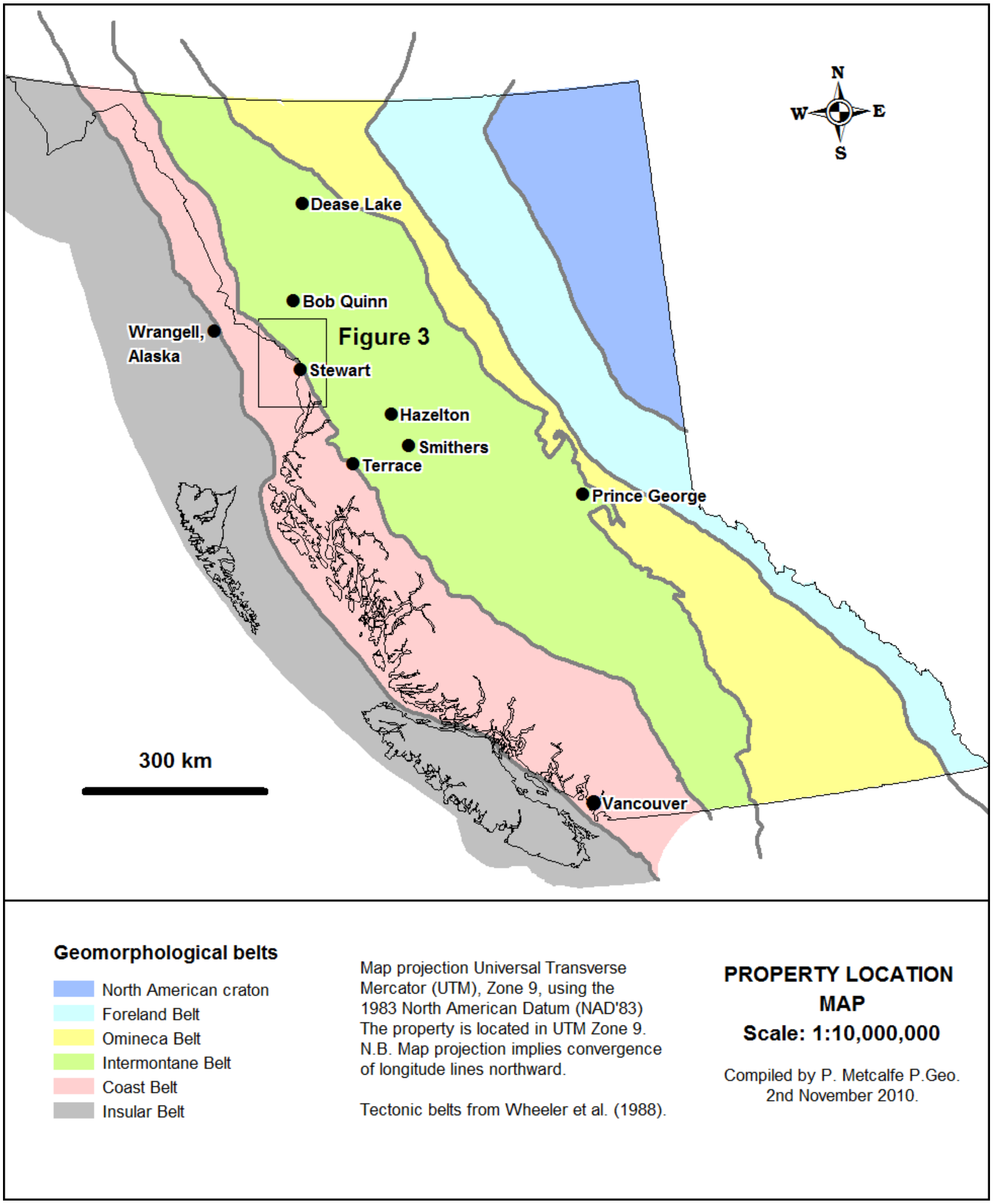

Figure 1: Property Location.

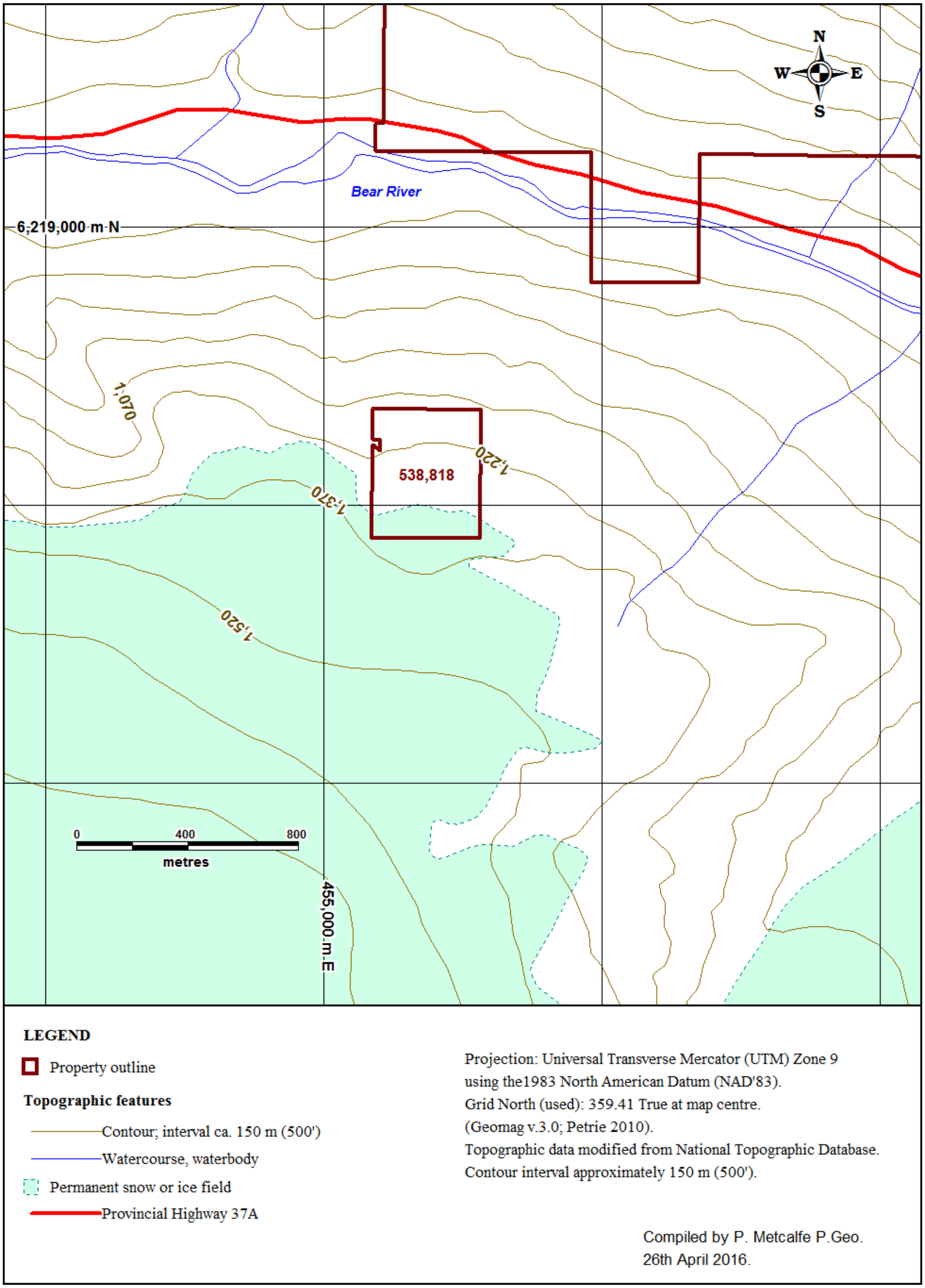

Figure 2. Property mineral tenure and physiography.

Vegetation is typical of the Pacific coast rain forest. Tree line on the property varies between 1,000 and 1,200 m a.s.l.; included in the category of "trees" (*i.e.*: below tree line) are numerous landslide slopes hosting moderately thick landslide alder, interspersed with Devil's Club. Timber stands between the landslide and avalanche slopes comprise (in order of precedence) western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and minor cedar, these species yielding to mountain hemlock at higher elevations. Above tree line the vegetation follows the progression common to the alpine of northwestern British Columbia, passing upslope through a zone of perennial and annual alpine flowering plants and through a zone of White Mountain heather to tundra. The Bear River valley floor below its knickpoint is flat and hosts stands of cottonwood, interspersed with spruce, hemlock and alder.

4.4. Local resources, infrastructure and property access

The property lies along the upper Bear River valley to the north east of Stewart, B.C. Stewart has an enviable location at the head of the Portland Canal, first remarked by Robertson (1911) and has a history of mining and mineral exploration well in excess of a hundred years. The town is accessible from the sea through a bulk loading facility and *via* a paved highway 333 km south to Smithers. Food, fuel and other supplies are either on hand or can be transported with minimal delay from the south.

The valley is extreme in its topography and the property is accessible only by helicopter. Stewart airport is the nearest helicopter base at the time of writing.

5. History of Exploration

Mineral exploration in the Stewart-Anyox area began before Confederation and prospectors began detailed exploration of the Stewart area in 1898, during the Klondike gold rush. No significant placer deposits were found (Conway 1913, 1914), but mineralized float led to the discovery of gold in quartz veins. In 1902, mineralization was discovered at American Creek. Continued prospecting led to the discovery of the Premier mineral occurrence in 1910. Mining operations date back to the opening of the Anyox and Silbak Premier mines in 1914 and 1918, respectively.

The early history of the Stewart Camp and, in particular, the development of the Bear River valley is well described by a succession of remarkable mining recorders (Flewin 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, Carmichael 1907, Manson 1908, 1909, Robertson 1910, 1911, Conway 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, Jack 1916, 1917, Clothier, G.A., 1918a, 1918b, 1919a, 1919b, 1920a, 1920b, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, James 1928, 1929 and Mandy 1930a, 1930b, 1931, 1932, 1933a, 1933b, 1934a, 1934b, 1934c, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939). Sadly, these comprehensive accounts of mineral exploration were one of the casualties of the Second World War.

The system of Assessment Reports began in 1947, but there has never been any assessment work specifically targeting the property. The tenure was covered during an airborne magnetic survey (Duffy and Deleen 1996) and by geological mapping by Lac Minerals (Bull 1994). Activity under the present tenure has been restricted to limited geochemical sampling (Dunn and Davis 2007) and an airborne geophysical survey (Prikhodko *et al*. 2009). The airborne data were subsequently inverted by Kowalczyk *et al*. (2010).

6. Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1. Regional Geology

The property is located within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera on the western margin of the Stikine terrane (Stikinia). More specifically, it lies within an area extending north and northwest from a southern apex at the old mining camp of Anyox and which hosts more than 1000 mineral occurrences of dominantly precious metal vein type, with related skarn, porphyry and massive sulphide occurrences. Seventy-eight of these occurrences are past-producing mines, fifty-seven of which produced predominantly precious metals. The area encompasses metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west, is dominated by Stikinia and includes part of the western margin of the Bowser Basin (Evenchick 1991a, 1991b) to the east (Figure 3). Named the Stewart Complex (Grove 1986), the area has enjoyed decreasing complexity with time and research (*e.g.*: Anderson 1993, Alldrick 1993, Alldrick *et al*. 1996, Anderson *et al*. 2003) and is commonly referred to as British Columbia's Golden Triangle, although Golden Arch (precluded by copyright), or Golden Crescent (Kikauka 1989) were better descriptors.

Northwestern Stikinia is underlain by rocks of at least five Palæozoic to Cenozoic tectonostratigraphic packages (Anderson *et al*. 2003). The three lower assemblages comprise multiple, overlapping Late Palæozoic and Early Mesozoic arc assemblages, of which the Late Triassic Stuhini Group is the latest product. These assemblages form a base for the Jurassic arc and basinal assemblages; the Jurassic and older rocks are intruded by the Palæogene post-kinematic granitoid intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

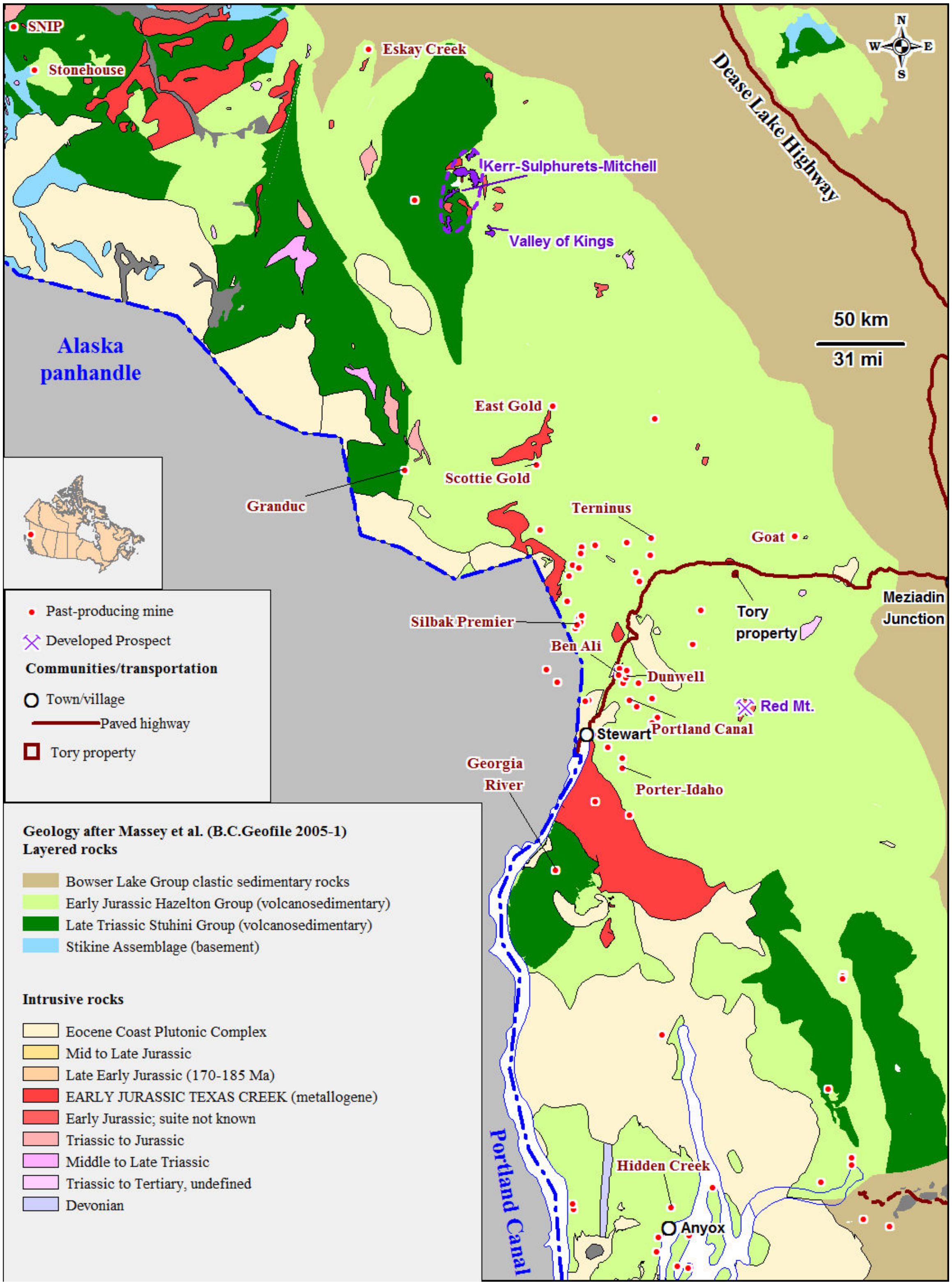

Figure 3: Generalised regional geology after Massey *et al.* (2005).

Metalliferous deposits discovered to date in northwestern Stikinia are associated mainly with Mesozoic arc assemblages and predominantly those of Jurassic age. Formation of the Jurassic island arcs and their associated mineralization occurred during four magmatic episodes, each from 5-10 Ma in duration and bracketed by Triassic-Jurassic, Early Jurassic, Middle Jurassic, and Cretaceous-Eocene deformations (Anderson *et al*. 2003).

The magmatic episodes, together with examples of their derivative mineral deposits, are:

1. Latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic (ca. 205-196 Ma) alkaline porphyry-related, deformed mesothermal Ag-Au veins (*e.g.*: Red Mountain); also Triassic Besshi-style volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS, *e.g.*: Granduc deposit);

2. Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite (ca. 196-187 Ma) alkaline porphyry and porphyry-related epithermal, transitional and mesothermal Ag-Au veins and base and precious metal deposits (*e.g.*: Premier, Bronson Creek, Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell and Snowfield deposits);

3. Latest Early Jurassic (ca. 185-183 Ma) small, poorly mineralized porphyry intrusions; and:

4. Middle Jurassic (ca. 175-172 Ma) calc-alkaline arc and tholeiitic back-arc magmatism and syn- and epigenetic, stratabound base and precious metal deposits (*e.g.*: Eskay Creek deposit) related to the back-arc basin formation.

Arc activity ended with deposition of the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks. As noted above, the southwestern margin of Stikinia is bounded by the Palæogene post-kinematic Coast Plutonic Complex.

6.2. Property Geology

The area was initially described by McConnell (1913). McConnell identified two informally designated formations: a dominantly argillite lithology called the Bitter Creek formation, exposed to the west of the Bear River Valley, striking southeast and dipping moderately to the southwest. Apparently overlying this sequence was the dominantly greenstone lithology designated as the Bear River formation. Hanson (1935) reinterpreted both formations as roughly contemporaneous and assigned the sequence to the Hazelton Group.

Grove (1971, 1986) reworked the stratigraphic column of the area and identified and mapped the Mesozoic rocks in the Bear River Valley and the adjacent Salmon River valley to the west. Grove proposed an older, predominantly volcanic assemblage as the Unuk River formation, based on a type section in that watershed and with a proposed age from Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic. Grove also proposed a later, predominantly clastic assemblage called the Betty Creek formation, grading conformably or paraconformably upsection into the Bowser Lake assemblage.

Subsequent mapping (Alldrick 1993)[1] identified the rocks the lower Bear River valley as Unuk River formation, assigned to the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic. Significantly, Alldrick's single age constraint on this sequence is a 210±7 Ma U-Pb zircon age from the middle of the formation, suggesting that the majority of these rocks are Triassic.

Most recently Greig *et al*. (1994) published the results of mapping in the Cambria Icefield. This work was the first in the area to make a determined effort to collect palæochronological information. Unfortunately, little information was returned from the immediate area of the property. A total of two isotopic age measurements, both Eocene are available for the entire Bear River valley, mute testimony to the abysmal dearth of public funding for scientific research along a paved highway to a deepwater port at the core of a major mining camp.

A geological map of the property area is shown in Figure 4. Of necessity, it is a compromise between more recent, regional work of Greig *et al*. (*op. cit.*) in the Cambria Icefield and the eastern area of Grove's (1971, 1986) and Alldrick's (1993) regional studies.

With the above *caveat* in mind, the property is reported to be underlain by a lower unit comprising andesitic or dacitic lapilli tuff and tuff; including very poorly stratified units. This unit is overlain, with apparently horizontal contact, by undivided pyroclastic fragmental volcanic rocks. An intermediate to felsic intrusion, exposed in the valley bottom, is not exposed on the property. The age of the rocks is not known, but presumed to be Lower Mesozoic. The intrusion is presumed to be Jurassic to Cretaceous in age.

6.3. Significant Mineralized Zones

There are no recorded zones of mineralization on the property.

[1] The reader will note that Alldrick's 1982-1983 fieldwork predates that of Greig *et al*. (1994) by ten years, although publication was contemporaneous.

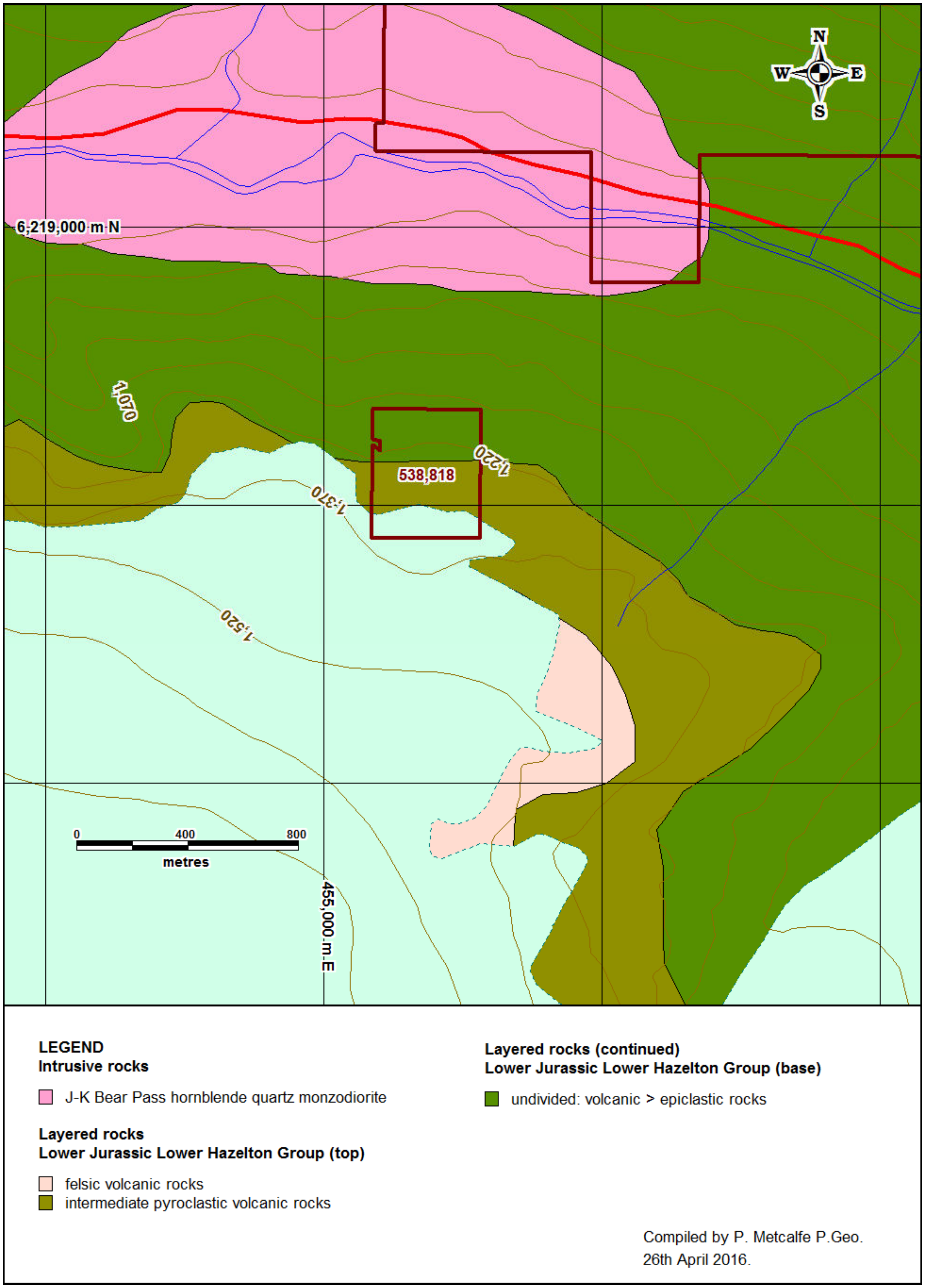

Figure 4. Property geology, adapted from Greig *et al.* (1994).

7. Data Acquisition

Table 2: Data Provided by the Client

Data Type	Data Source	Date Received
Geological map	Alldrick 1993	17th August, 2015
Geological map	Greig *et al.* 1994	17th August, 2015
Geochemical	Smith and Dunn 2005	17th August, 2015
Geochemical	Dunn and Davis 2006a, b	17th August, 2015
Geochemical	Dunn and Davis 2007a, b	17th August, 2015
Geophysical data	Prikhodko *et al*. 2009	17th August, 2015
Geophysical data	Prikhodko *et al*. 2010	17th August, 2015
Geophysical inversion	Kowalczyk *et al*. 2010	17th August, 2015
MINFILE	http://minfile.gov.bc.ca	17th August, 2015
BC mineral tenure	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca	17th August, 2015
Vector topography	Canadian National Topographic Database	17th August, 2015

Table 3: Archived Data Collected from Various Sources

Data Type	Data Source	Date Downloaded
BC mineral tenure	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/	5th October, 2015

Table 4: Newly Collected Data

Data Type	Data Source	Date Collected
RadarSat 1 Synthetic Aperture Radar (descending)	MacDonald Dettwiler and Associates (MDA)	17th August, 2015
RadarSat 1 Synthetic Aperture Radar (descending) MDA	MDA	17th August, 2015
Sentinel 1 Synthetic Aperture Radar (3 tiles)	European Space Agency	17th August, 2015

8. Data Description

8.1. Radar Data

Two RadarSat-1 Fine 6.25m Synthetic Aperture c-band microwave Radar data sets were purchased from MDA Corporation Richmond, BC. These were used to form an Epipolar pair. This pair covers the entire watershed of the Bear River valley and was used in preference to three datasets acquired from the European Space Agency's Sentinel 1 satellite by reason of the former's finer resolution and pairing. The latter were processed and examined as a backup for the former and as a check on the veracity of images processed from the RadarSat data.

Historic archived data for the AOI that had spatial reference were ingested in raster, vector, tabular and grid formats. Conversions to a common datum (WGS 84) and common projection (UTM 09N) were carried out.

Raster data, in the form of scanned maps, were resampled (Warped) to fit using coordinates or identifiable geographic features. In some cases the raster data was then converted into vector data using 'heads-up' digitizing or raster feature extraction. Grid data was ingested using interoperability software to preserve the original content.

8.2. Data Pre-Processing

8.2.1. Radar Data (Figure 5)

RadarSat-1 Fine CEOS data were converted to .tif format and corrected for:

- Antenna pattern
- Slant Range
- Radiometry
- Topographic distortion (Layover and Foreshortening)
- Masking
- Histographic matching
- Concatenation and 3D image development

The ortho-corrected 6.25 m data were then filtered for speckle reduction with a Robert's asymmetric box type filter. This pre-processed radar data was checked for alignment against the higher resolution optical data and fine position corrected.

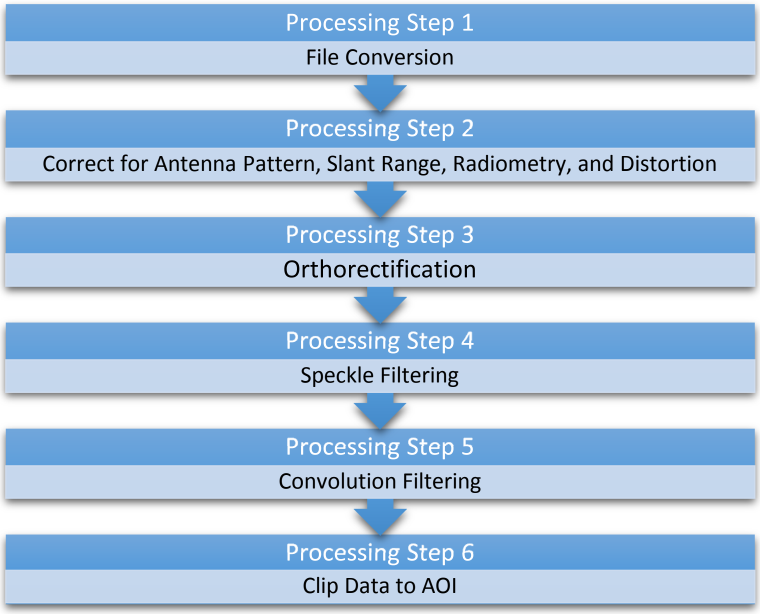

Figure 5: Radar Data Pre-Processing Workflow

9. Data Processing

9.1. Methodologies

The methodologies used in this work are consistent with scientific standards conventionally used in these types of individual processes and analyses (Jensen 1996, Harris *et al.* 2010).

9.2. Radar Data Processing (Figure 6)

The noise-reduced and pre-processed Radar data were re-processed using a series of protocols including: Directional filters: 120º and 90º; Laplace Transforms; and several mathematic convolutions including co-occurrence and occurrence sets. Results from these Mathematical Convolution images included Co-Occurrence: Mean; Variance; Homogeneity; Contrast; Dissimilarity; Entropy; Second Moment; and Correlation image sets. In addition, Occurrence: Data Range; Mean; Variance; Entropy; and Skewness image sets.

These several data were projected using both nearest neighbour and cubic convolution resampling to improve and discriminate their varied linearity, density, texture or arcuate pattern. Results were projected using custom histogram displays for improved visual discrimination.

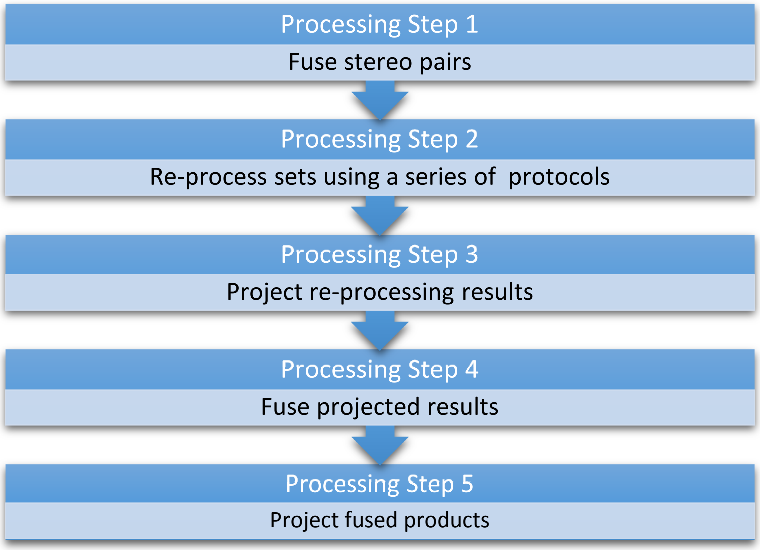

Figure 6: Radar Processing Flow Chart

10. Remote Sensing Software

Software used in this work included:

- ITT VIS ENVI 5.0 plus IDL with atmospheric and DEM extraction modules.
- ESRI ArcGIS10.1 with spatial analyst, and image analyst extensions
- ESRI ArcGIS 9.3
- Mapinfo Professional v.8.0
- Global Mapper v.11.02
- X-Tools Pro
- PCI Geomatica Ortho Suite and Radar Orthoengine
- ASF

11. Results

The conjoined images from processed RadarSat data which cover the property are shown in Figure 7. The diagram is a blue/red image which can provide a three-dimensional (3D) image, if viewed through the appropriate eyewear. For clarity, this 3D visualization is ***not*** directly representative of topography. It is a visual representation of the interaction of an active[2] geophysical technique (in this case electromagnetic radiation in the radio bands) with the dielectric properties of the bedrock, whether at or beneath the land surface.

RADARSAT data acquired in a previous study of a similarly mountainous area (McLelland and Metcalfe 2015) enabled differentiation of lithologies on steep terrain. This was not the case on the present property. This may owe to either or both of the following:

1. The lithological units in the Stewart area are close in physical properties and/or:
2. Steep and variable slopes contribute more to radar reflectance than do lithological differences.

Nevertheless, the processed images from the RadarSat data exhibit linear irregularities (Figures 7 and 8) clearly visible even in the areas of the valley floor where thick colluvium cloaks bedrock. In some areas, sinusoidal discontinuities are also visible, although these occur along the forest-covered valley sides.

The linear discontinuities can be grouped into four or five main sets. The two sets most plainly visible trend east-northeast and northeast across the property and onto adjacent ground. These are interpreted as structural discontinuities, either faults or narrow shear zones and their visibility and lateral persistence suggests that they are younger in age. The set trending east-northeast appears to be the youngest set of all those examined.

Less apparent are structures of linear presentation with azimuths from northwest to north-northeast. Their linearity suggests steep inclination, but they are, apparently, disrupted by the northeasterly and east-northeasterly striking discontinuities and are interpreted as being older.

[2] An active geophysical technique is herein defined as a technique which effects an anthropogenic change to the target volume (equivalent to a sonar "ping") and which then measures and analyses a resultant (the sonar echo). This may be compared to a passive sonar array, which listens without broadcasting. Widely used examples of the former are seismic reflection and refraction surveys, induced polarisation surveys and airborne electromagnetic surveys. Example of passive geophysical techniques are magnetic field surveys and radiometric gamma ray surveys.

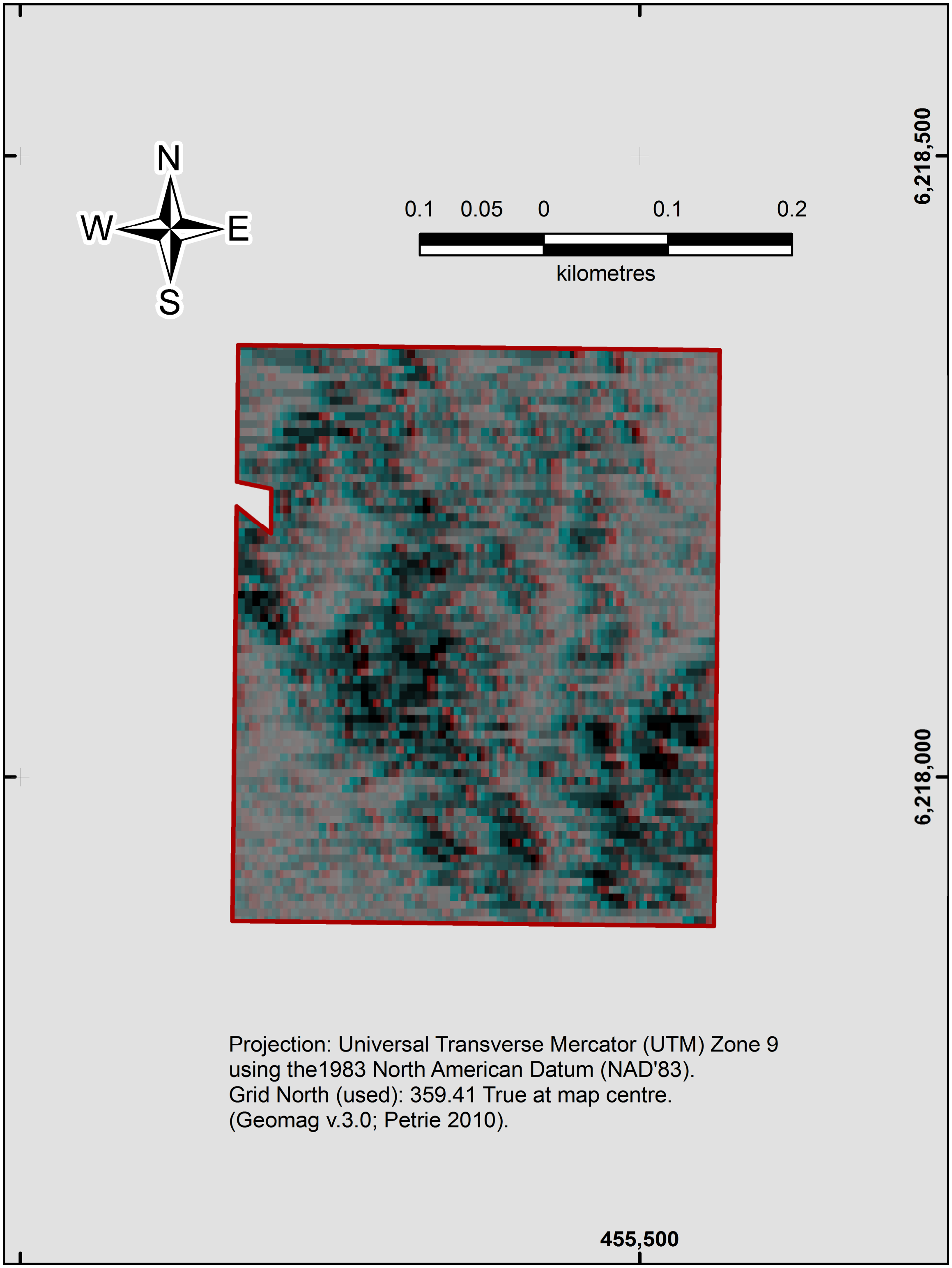

Figure 7. Processed image of Sentinel Synthetic Aperture Radar data.

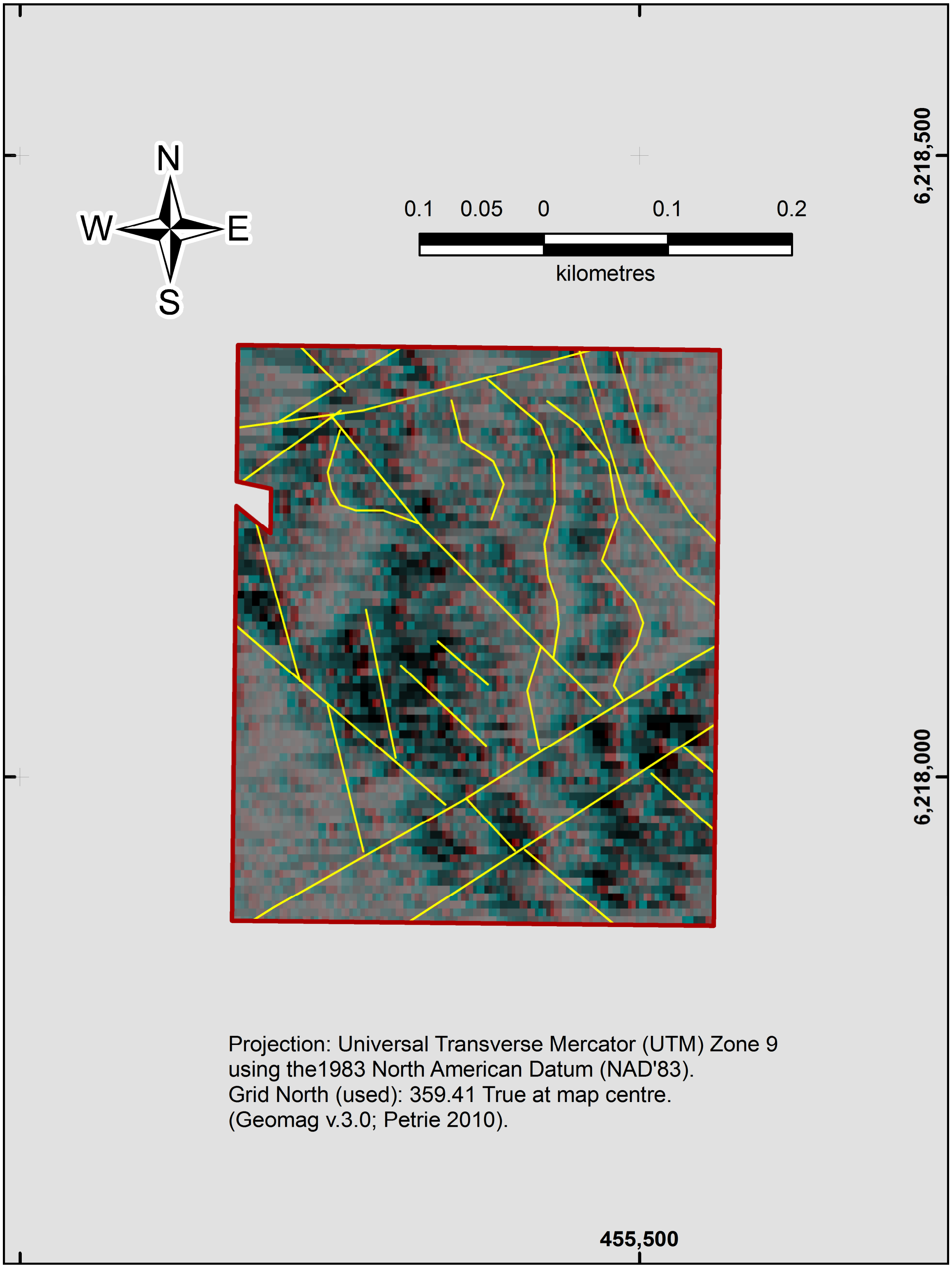

Figure 8. Preliminary identification of discontinuities in RadarSat data.

These discontinuities are interpreted as structural discontinuities in bedrock.

Least apparent but still commonly observed are curvilinear features, interpreted as structures with apparent northwesterly strike and southwest dip. Their relationship to the oldest subvertical set is not clear, but ground-truthing of the Georgia River property to the south of Stewart (Metcalfe 2011) indicated that the subvertical northerly fractures are conjugate with dextral shearing on southwest dipping structures (Metcalfe and Nelson 2014).

Lastly, sinusoidal discontinuities observed both on the property and on the surrounding ground are interpreted as the surface traces of primary, folded layering.

12. Conclusions

The preliminary test of the applicability of Synthetic Aperture Radar to analysis of the mountainous terrain north and east of Stewart was an unqualified success. Discontinuities in the images coincide with structures observed during fieldwork by previous authors on neighbouring ground. Moreover, these discontinuities are visible both downslope under heavy vegetative cover and at higher elevations beneath snow and limited thicknesses of glacial ice, permitting a preliminary structural analysis of the property.

The images processed from the RadarSat data present a clear pattern of features transecting the property, a pattern consistent with regionally observed major structures. The latest-formed set are interpreted as near-vertical with east-northeast strike. This set apparently disrupts a subvertical, northeasterly striking set. A third, less easily identified set is steeply dipping with southeasterly to south-southwesterly strikes. A fourth set of discontinuities is that with apparent southeast strike and generally southwesterly dip. It is also, apparently, disrupted by the latest two sets but its relationship with the third set is unclear.

The above observations are consistent with those made on the ground at Georgia River (Metcalfe 2011, 2014), with previous airborne geophysical studies made over that ground (Prikhodko *et al*. 2010) and with the disposition of structural features interpreted from a satellite radar survey of the same property (Metcalfe and McLelland 2015). They are also consistent with observations made at the northwestern end of Stikinia's Golden Crescent (Atkinson *et al*. 1991, Metcalfe, unpubl. data), indicating a common tectonostratigraphic history of Lower Mesozoic rocks in northwestern Stikinia (Metcalfe and Nelson 2014).

As noted above, fusion of these findings with pre-existing data in the Georgia River area (*op. cit.*) has already established exploration targets in at least three areas of the property which will require follow-up ground truthing. This will be an essential activity prior to the next phase of active exploration.

13. Recommendations

The following are recommended for the property:

1. A comprehensive review of all geological data peripheral to the property, with particular attention to geological mapping, specifically structural mapping in areas of historic production or exploration, with a view to creating a precise, accurate and comprehensive database for future exploration;
2. Fusion of the resulting database with the RadarSat data, to identify areas of interest for ground-truthing;
3. Ground-truthing of the entire property by geological mapping and prospecting;
4. Sample collection from every intrusive phase exposed on or near the property for the purpose of lithochemical analysis and isotopic age measurement;
5. Sample collection of any chemical sedimentary rock for the purpose of age determination and:
6. Preliminary evaluation of the area for an exogenic geochemical survey.

These recommendations are independent of one another. Future activities would be contingent on results from this first stage of exploration.

14. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Mrs. Lindsay Smith, for her preliminary evaluation of discontinuities visible in the paired image produced from the processed RadarSat data and Ms. Marie Brannstrom for her rapid, thorough proofing of the report.

15. References

N.B: Emboldened references are specific to the report; those remaining are provided for the convenience of the reader.

Alldrick, D.J., 1989: Volcanic Centres in the Stewart Complex (103P and 104A,B). B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1988, Paper 1989-1, pp. 241-250.

Alldrick, D.J., 1993: Geology and Metallogeny of the Stewart mining Camp, Northwestern British Columbia; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch Bulletin 85, 105p., 2 maps.

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16. Statement of Costs

Auramex	**Project Area:**	***Big Sky***	**Mineral Exploration:**	***Remote Sensing***			
			RS Area	Cost /km			
2015	Budget	Area	2901	$100			$290,100.00
		Tenures	191.8				
	Property:	***Tory***					
Personnel		Type	Units	Rate	#	Qty	Total
	Project Manager		$/Day(8hr.)	$600.00	0		$0.00
	QP		$/Day(8hr.)	$1,050.00	1	0.5	$525.00
	Field Assistants		$/Day(8hr.)	$500.00	0		$0.00
	GIStech		$/Day(8hr.)	$640.00	1	0.5	$320.00
	Geospatial Analyst		$/Day(8hr.)	$600.00	0		$0.00
	Remote Sensing Analyst		$/Day(8hr.)	$850.00	1	0.5	$425.00
Mapping and Reporting	Mapping						$0.00
	Reporting			$1,050.00	1	0.5	$525.00
	Printing and copying						$0.00
	LS Printing						$0.00
Total							**$1,795.00**

17. Statements of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

I, **Paul Metcalfe**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a resident of British Columbia and the Principal of Palatine Geological Ltd., with a business address at P.O. Box 289, Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X0;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Durham (B.Sc. Hons. *Dunelm*. 1977), a graduate of the University of Manitoba (M.Sc. 1981) and a graduate of the University of Alberta (Ph.D. 1987);
3. I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 39 years since my graduation from the University of Durham, including employment as a postdoctoral research fellow by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit at the University of British Columbia and at the Geological Survey of Canada;
5. My experience since graduation from Durham has been mainly within the western cordillera of North, Central and South America and has given me considerable knowledge of Cordilleran geology, and of geological and geochemical exploration techniques;
6. I have several years' experience working in northwestern Stikinia;
7. This report was prepared on behalf of Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. who has been engaged by Auramex Resource Corp., to complete a geophysical program on this property and:
8. The work in this report has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted scientific principles and is based upon the best information available at the time of preparation.

DATED at Gabriola Island, British Columbia this 29th day of February, 2016.

"P. Metcalfe"

Dr. Paul Metcalfe P.Geo.

Statement of Qualifications

I, **David J. McLelland,** do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal in:

   Auracle Remote Sensing Inc.,

   325 Dorset Road Qualicum Beach,

   British Columbia, Canada V9K 1H5

2. I have received a Master of Science with Distinction in Remote Sensing and Geospatial Science from Manchester Metropolitan University's faculty of Earth and Environmental Science, and have received a postgraduate diploma in applied and theoretical GI Science from Simon Fraser University.
3. I have completed the B.C.I.T. B.C.Y.C.M. Mineral Exploration program, and completed the B.C.I.T. B.C.Y.C.M. Advanced field School.
4. I have 12 years of experience in Remote Sensing, and I am the Remote Sensing Project Manager and responsible for the acquisition and management of data and execution of analyses.
5. This report was prepared on behalf of Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. who has been engaged by Auramex Resource Corp. to complete a remote sensing program, on this property.
6. I have no material or financial interest in the subject properties or the companies that own them.
7. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted Scientific Principles and is based upon the best information available at the time of preparation.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not reflected in the report and therefore the omission of fact.

David J McLelland MSc, PGdip, (FRGS, MCRSS)

(David J. McLelland)

Dated in Qualicum Beach, British Columbia, Canada this 29th day of February, 2016