

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: TECHNICAL/GEOCHEMICAL/GEOLOGIC

TOTAL COST: \$8270.35

AUTHOR(S): RAFFLE/BAHRAMI SIGNATURE(S): _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A YEAR OF WORK: 2015

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

PROPERTY NAME: MAGGIE/ROY

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): MAGGIE 1, ROY, ROY COPPER, BULLION 1, BULLION 2, BULLION 3
BULLION 4, BULLIONDALE

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: ZN, CU, PB, AG, AU, MO

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092GNW036, 092GNE001

MINING DIVISION: VANCOUVER NTS/BCGS: _____

LATITUDE: 49 ° 38 '10 " LONGITUDE: 123 ° 01 '45 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) NEK CANADA MINING GROUP INC. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:
1000-840 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC, V6Z 2M1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) NEK CANADA MINING GROUP INC. 2) _____

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Britannia-Indian River Roof Pendant, Slumach Rhyolite Horizon, Noranda-Kuroko Massive Sulphide
London Porphyry, Slumach Vein, Sphalerite-Chalcopyrite, Gold, Coast Plutonic Complex

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 17194, 31070, 20297, 10761

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	3D Modelling, Data Compilation	ALL CLAIMS	4155.08
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	16	MAGGIE 1	3278.72
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	21	MAGGIE 1	836.55
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:	\$8270.35

NTS: 092G/10 and 092G/11
BCGS: 092G/056, 092G/065, 092G/066

**Assessment Report for the Maggie and Roy Properties,
Squamish, British Columbia**

Claims: 1012519, 1034892, 1034399, 1032051, 1032048, 1034400

Approximate Location:
Maggie Property: 49.64 N, 123.03 W
Roy Property: 49.61 N, 122.98 W
Vancouver Mining Division

Prepared For:
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February 5, 2016
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

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1 Summary

This assessment report presents the results of, and expenditures related to exploration conducted by NEK Canada Mining Group Inc. on Maggie and Roy Properties (the “Properties”) located near Squamish, British Columbia. The Maggie Property comprises one claim having an area of 42 hectares (ha), and the Roy Property comprises 9 contiguous claims, totalling 1,193 ha.

The 2015 exploration comprised rock sampling, reconnaissance mapping, and GPS verification of historically documented workings and showings. Field work was conducted on August 14, 2015. Follow up office work comprised digitization of historical exploration data within the Maggie and Roy claims, and 3D modelling of drill intersected mineralized zones within the Maggie Property.

The Properties are situated within the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex of southwest British Columbia. Within this complex, variably metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur as roof pendants. The largest of these pendants in southwest B.C., the Britannia-Indian River pendant of the Cretaceous Gambier Group, underlies the Properties. The Britannia-Indian River pendant is mainly a calc-alkaline, subaqueous volcanic and sedimentary sequence of felsic to intermediate pyroclastics, flows, cherts, argillites and greywacke. It forms a shallowly northwest-plunging anticline with its axial plane coincident with the Indian River.

The Britannia-Indian River District has been explored since the late 1800’s. The Britannia Mine, located 10 km west of the present Maggie and Roy claims operated between the years 1905 and 1977, yielding approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au (1.1 billion pounds copper, 276 million pounds zinc, 5.8 million ounces silver, and 493,000 ounces gold).

In 1982, the Slumach (MAR) quartz-sulphide gold vein zone was discovered within present day Maggie Property by Maggie Mines Ltd. Maggie Mines subsequently completed a series of 15 short diamond drill holes targeting the Slumach Vein and Creek Zone, which ultimately delineated the Slumach vein over a 150 m strike length by 55 m down dip extent. In 1983, Maggie Mines completed a 58 m adit and 28 m of crosscuts and raises on the vein prior to the collection of two bulk samples. The first 10.5 tonne sample averaged 43.8 g/t Au, 224 g/t Ag, 0.60% Pb (lead) and 3.39% Zn. A second 51.7 tonne sample returned 36.0 g/t Au, 107 g/t Ag, 1.29% Cu, and 4.61% Zn. Early in 1987 Maggie Mines reported an inferred resource estimate of 8,145 tonnes grading between 13.7 to 17.1 g/t Au (3,254 to 4,062 ounces Au). The resource is considered historical in nature, is not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards, and has not been verified by APEX.

A second zone of mineralization within the Maggie claim known as the Slumach (rhyolite) horizon occurs 150 m to the southwest of the vein. 1987 drilling by Minnova encountered a southwest dipping felsic volcanic horizon with VMS mineralization potential. Drill hole MM-06 returned 3.6% Zn and 3.3 g/t Au over 1.5 m; MM-09 returned 0.45% Cu, 10.8% Zn, 14 g/t Ag and 4.6 g/t Au over 0.60m; MM-10 4.32% Zn,

112 g/t Ag, 0.83 g/t Au over 0.50 m; and MM-12 0.28% Cu, 4.75%Zn, 8.0 g/t Ag and 7.39 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

In the early 1920's, a 33 m long adit was driven into mineralized intrusive rocks at London Creek Slide (London Porphyry) area of the Roy Property. Mineralization consisting of approximately 5-10% pyrite (disseminated, veins and veinlets), minor chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite occurs within phyllic-propylitic altered locally porphyritic quartz diorite. At the Roy Prospect strata-bound massive to crudely banded chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization up to 50 cm thick occurs. Several historic pits, trenches and open cuts have been excavated to test the Roy mineralized zones. 1975 sampling of the main Roy trench by Lindberg returned 27.8% Cu, 90.5 g/t Ag and 0.69 g/t Au over 1.2 m (sample IRA 34). Lindberg also carried out detailed chip sampling of the London Slide area. Assay results reportedly returned 0.5 g/t Au over a width of 239 m. Follow-up grid soil, systematic road cut rock chip sampling, and diamond drilling of 3 holes totalling 999.45 m in 1980 was conducted by Anaconda at the London Porphyry area. Drill hole IR-80-1 returned grades of 0.1% Cu over 89.1 m from a depth of 368.1 m; significantly, ending in mineralization at a depth of 457.2 m. Similar zones of mineralization intersected drill holes IR-80-2 and IR-80-3 returned 0.12% Cu over 18 m; and 0.12% Cu over 26.1 m, respectively.

The Maggie and Roy Properties have significant potential to host economic polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Ag-Au) Noranda-Kuroko type VMS, porphyry copper-molybdenum (\pm Au) and quartz-sulphide vein lode gold mineralization. The Indian River area contains several related centres of felsic volcanism (rhyolite domes) including the Slumach (Maggie), Roy, War Eagle, and McVicar all occurring within the Britannia-Indian River volcano-sedimentary sequence, host rocks of the prolific Britannia ore-bodies. Disseminated and fracture controlled porphyry-style pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization occurs within propylitic altered quartz-diorite rocks that intrude the Indian River sequence at the London Porphyry (Roy Property) and ABC showing (north of Maggie).

A helicopter versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey is recommended for the Properties. The recommended line spacing is suggested at 100 m. Based on the area of the Properties and the line spacing the total estimated cost for this survey is \$45,000. In addition, a 10 day of field program is recommended to conduct GPS surveying of historic drill collars and reported mineral occurrences, particularly the drill collars targeting the Slumach horizon within the Maggie Property, and the massive sulphide zones reported within Roy Property. At the same time, heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) sampling steep alpine drainages is also recommended within Maggie Property. A total cost of \$20,000 is estimated for this field work program.

Contingent on results of the helicopter VTEM survey and upon completion of the initial field work program, a total of 2,000 m diamond drill program is recommended for the Properties to further delineate the existing mineralization zones and evaluate high priority airborne geophysical anomalies. The total cost of the proposed drill program is estimated to be \$400,000.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This assessment report presents the results of, and expenditures related to, exploration conducted by NEK Canada Mining Group Inc. on the Maggie and Roy Properties (the “Properties”) located near Squamish, British Columbia.

NEK Canada Mining Group Inc. retained APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) to conduct the exploration related work and report on his behalf. The field work comprised rock sampling, reconnaissance mapping, and GPS verification of historically documented workings and showings. Office work comprised digitization of historical data and 3D modelling of mineralized zones from compiled drill hole and underground data.

This report is a compilation of recently collected and publicly available information. In writing this report, the author(s) has used as sources of information those publications listed in the reference section. All units used in this Report are metric and Universal Trans Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates in this report and accompanying illustrations are referenced to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), Zone 10, unless otherwise stated.

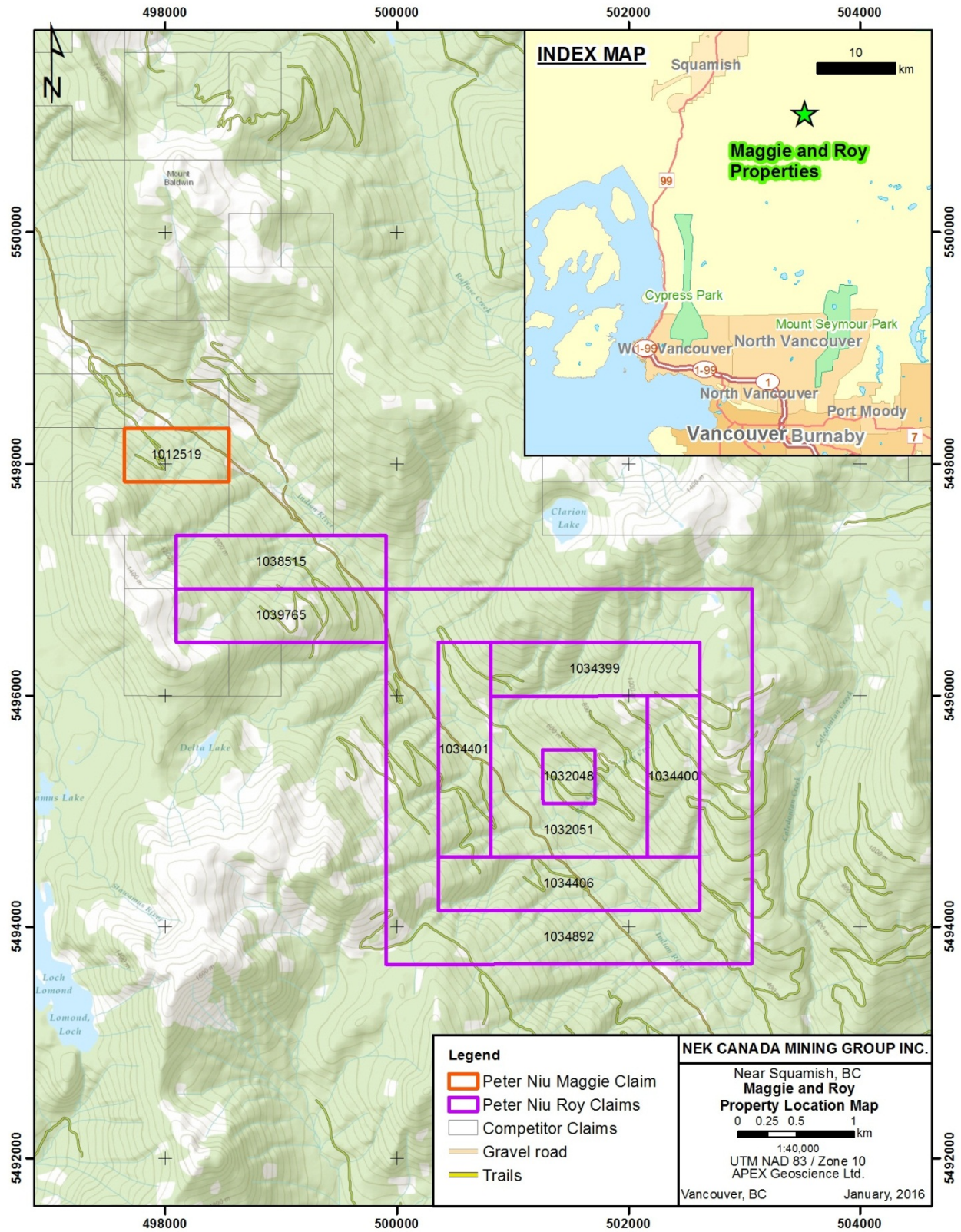
3 Property Description and Location

The Properties are located 40 km north of Vancouver, and 10 km southeast of Squamish, BC, within NTS 1:50,000 map sheets 092G/10 and 092G/11 and BCGS 1:20,000 map sheets 092G/056, 092G/065, 092G/066. The Maggie Property comprises one claim, totalling 42 hectares (ha) centered approximately at 498,125 mE and 5,498,000 mN. The Roy Property comprises 9 contiguous claims totalling, 1,193 ha, centered approximately at 501,400 mE, and 5,495,200 mN (Figure 1, Table 1). All claims are held 100% by NEK Canada Mining Group Inc..

Table 1 - Maggie and Roy Claims

Claim Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)	Property
1038515	HIGH GRADE	2015/09/12	2016/09/12	83.71	Roy
1039765	WC-BULLIONDALE	2015/11/03	2016/11/03	83.72	Roy
1034892	BULLIONDALE	2015/03/21	2016/03/21	502.42	Roy
1034401	BULLION3	2015/02/26	2016/02/26	83.73	Roy
1034406	BULLION4	2015/02/26	2016/02/26	104.69	Roy
1034399	BULLION 1	2015/02/26	2016/02/26	83.72	Roy
1032051	ROY COPPER	2014/11/05	2016/05/05	167.47	Roy
1032048	ROY	2014/11/05	2016/05/06	20.93	Roy
1034400	BULLION2	2015/02/26	2016/02/26	62.80	Roy
1012519	MAGGIE 1	2012/09/03	2016/03/03	41.85	Maggie

Figure 1 – Maggie and Roy Property Claims and Location Map



4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Properties can be accessed from Squamish by following all-weather gravel Mamquam Forest Service Road to its junction with Indian Forest Service Road, and then following Indian River Road southeast for 10 km. A series of steep, partly overgrown mineral exploration and logging roads provide access various parts of the Properties, including the historic Roy and Slumach showings (Figure 1).

The local resources are very good with logging and backcountry tourism both active in the area. Local infrastructure is excellent with proximity to Squamish, and both a power lines and natural gas lines transecting the property along the Stawamus-Indian River valleys. Skilled exploration and mining personnel, equipment and services are available within a one half hour drive of the Property in nearby Squamish, or Vancouver.

The Properties straddle the Indian River Valley. Elevations range from 600 m along Indian River to over 1400 m. Most of the Properties has been logged and is covered by second growth regenerated forest below 1000 metres, except for the area of the Slumach Zone where steep bluffs remain forested with old growth fir and hemlock. Abundant fresh water sources occur throughout the year in the Indian River Valley, including small lakes and tributaries, available through appropriate permits for exploration or mining purposes.

The climate in the area is typical of coastal temperate rainforests, with warm, dry summers (10-20 °C), cool, wet winters (-10-0 °C), averaging about 2300 millimetres of annual precipitation, mainly as rain during the winters. Minor snowfall accumulations at higher elevations linger along north-facing slopes well into the spring. Exploration is possible year round over most of the Maggie Gold Property (Houle, 2009).

5 History

The Britannia-Indian River District has been explored since the late 1800's. Claims in the area were owned by the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company until 1962, when the Britannia Mine and the surrounding claim group were acquired by the Anaconda Company (Anaconda). In 1984, Corporation Falconbridge Copper (Falconbridge) optioned the Indian River-Furry Creek claim group (which includes the present day Roy claim group) from Anaconda. Fleck Resources (Fleck) purchased the claim group and Falconbridge option from Anaconda late in 1985.

The historic Maggie Property (which includes the present day Maggie claim) occurring adjacent to and north of the Indian River claims was staked by Maggie Mines Ltd. between 1876 and 1978, and subsequently transferred to International Maggie Mines Ltd. in 1985. The Property was then acquired by Minnova Inc. (Falconbridge) in 1987.

The Britannia Mine, located 10 km west of the present Maggie and Roy claims operated between the years 1905 and 1977, yielding approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au (1.1 billion pounds copper, 276 million pounds zinc, 5.8 million ounces silver, and 493,000 ounces gold (BC Minfile 092GNW003).

5.1 Maggie

In 1982, the Slumach (MAR) Zone was discovered within present day Maggie Property by Maggie Mines Ltd. Two select grab samples taken from outcrop yielded 41.5 grams-per-tonne (g/t) gold (Au), 23 g/t silver (Ag), 1.17% copper (Cu), 20% zinc (Zn) and 93.3 g/t Au, 69 g/t Ag, 5.07% Cu, 4.75% Zn. Chip samples collected across the vein in outcrop the same year returned 57.5 g/t Au and 29.1 g/t Ag (silver) across 0.9 m. Maggie Mines subsequently completed a series of 15 short diamond drill holes (holes M38 to M52 totalling 484 m) targeting the Slumach Vein and Creek Zone located 70 m to the northwest along the strike of the vein. Maggie Mines drilling delineated the Slumach Vein over a 150 m strike length by 55 m down dip extent (Houle, 2009). Highlights of drilling are listed in Table 2.

Also in 1982, another helicopter-borne combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey totaling 2,343 line-km was conducted over much of the area, including the entire present location of the Maggie Gold Property. The survey was flown along contours at 75 metre vertical intervals maintaining a constant mean elevation of 50 metres. Both the magnetic and VLF-EM showed highly variable responses along the east side and at the north end of the Indian River (Timmins and Sivertz, 1982).

In 1983, Maggie Mines completed a 58 m adit and 28 m of crosscuts and raises on the vein. In 1984 and 1985 results from two bulk samples from the Slumach and Creek Zone surface open cuts and Slumach underground vein were reported (Table 2). The bulk samples were processed at the Cominco Smelter in Trail BC. The first 10.5 tonne sample, a mix of material from the Slumach discovery outcrop open cut and Creek Zone returned 43.8 g/t Au, 224 g/t Ag, 0.60% Pb (lead) and 3.39% Zn (zinc). A 51.7 tonne sample from the Slumach vein underground returned 36.0 g/t Au, 107 g/t Ag, 1.29% Cu (copper), and 4.61% Zn. Select underground vein samples collected in 1984 returned values of up to 131 g/t over 0.45 m, 134 g/t over 0.32 m, 255 g/t over 0.27 m, and 199 g/t Au (no width specified), respectively (Houle, 2009).

Table 2 – Maggie Vein Bulk Sampling and Drilling Highlights

Description	Weight (tonne)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1984 Bulk: Slumach/Creek Zone, Underground Slumach Vein	10.5	-	43.8	224	-	0.60	3.39
1984 Bulk: Underground Slumach Vein	51.7	-	36.0	107	1.29	-	4.61
1982 Drilling: M-45	-	4.87	4.83	-	-	-	-
1982 Drilling: M-46	-	2.02	9.77	-	-	-	-
1982 Drilling: M-48	-	0.60	24.5	-	-	-	-
1982 Drilling: M-53	-	0.61	95.3	-	-	-	-
1987 Drilling: MM-06	-	1.50	3.30	-	-	-	3.60
1987 Drilling: MM-09	-	0.60	4.60	14	0.45	-	1.80
1987 Drilling: MM-10	-	0.50	0.83	112	-	-	4.32

Early in 1987 Maggie Mines reported an inferred resource estimate of 8,145 tonnes grading between 13.7 to 17.1 g/t Au (3,254 to 4,062 ounces Au). The resource is considered historical in nature, is not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards, and has not been verified by APEX. Later in 1987, drilling of 4 additional holes targeting the Slumach Vein (MM-01 to MM-04) by new option partner Minnova Inc. failed to define additional mineralization. The drill holes intersected dykes in place of the mineralized zone, or intersected vein that did not return significant gold values (Houle, 2009).

The Maggie Property also hosts additional potential at the Slumach Rhyolite zone 150 m to the southwest. 1987 drilling here by Minnova encountered a southwest dipping felsic volcanic horizon with VMS mineralization potential. Narrow quartz-sphalerite (zinc sulphide) vein mineralization intersect in drill hole MM-06 returned 3.6% Zn and 3.3 g/t Au over 1.5 m; MM-09 returned 0.45% Cu, 10.8% Zn, 14 g/t Ag and 4.6 g/t Au over 0.60m; MM-10 4.32% Zn, 112 g/t Ag, 0.83 g/t Au over 0.50 m; and MM-12 0.28% Cu, 4.75%Zn, 8.0 g/t Ag and 7.39 g/t Au over 1.0 m (Burge, 1989).

5.2 Roy

In early 1920's, a 33 m long adit (now caved) was driven into mineralized granodiorite within London Creek Slide area. Mineralization was reported to be low grade Cu, consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor amounts of molybdenite. Other work during this time included several open cuts and two diamond drill holes, which reportedly failed to return significant mineralization (Heah, 1984).

At the Roy Prospect strata-bound massive to crudely banded chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization up to 50 cm thick overlies andesitic flows and fragmental rocks. Stringer sulphide (chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz-jasper) veins ranging from 1 to 20 cm thickness occur over a 20 x 20 m area underlying the Roy Prospect, and are interpreted to represent a volcanogenic feeder zone. Several historic pits, trenches and open cuts have been excavated to test the Roy mineralized zones. Sampling of the main Roy trench by Lindberg (1975) returned 27.8% Cu, 90.5 g/t Ag and 0.69 g/t Au over 1.2 m (sample IRA 34). A second sample (IRA 29) collected from the same interval returned 15.8% Cu and 1.1 g/t Au. A rock grab sample collected from a similar 0.6 x 7 m massive sulphide lens discovered by Riccio and Rebagliati (1980) 600 m to the southeast of the Roy Prospect returned 10.7% Cu and 76.80 g/t Ag (sample 0393).

In 1963 Anaconda began a regional investigation of the London Creek-Roy Creek area which culminated in a drilling program aimed at testing the siliceous pyritic zone exposed in the London Slide area and the extension of the Roy mineralization. In 1964 three holes drilled at different angles and in a NE direction from the London Tunnel portal intersected approximately 45 m grading slightly less than 0.3% Cu and 0.02% molybdenum (Mo) on the southern contact of the London Slide rocks. The downward and lateral extension of the Roy mineralization was tested in 1965 by drilling two inclined holes collared approximately 85 m southwest of the main Roy showing. Both holes did not encounter any significant mineralization (Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

In the early 70's logging operations cleared parts of the Indian River Valley and several logging roads were built on both sides of the valley. This enabled Lindberg (1975) to

remap the Indian River portion of the Anaconda Claim Group and to produce a geological map on scale of 1:4800 which clearly outlined the different volcanic lithologies of the area. Lindberg also carried out detailed chip sampling of siliceous pyritic rocks exposed along the horizontal logging road which is truncated by the London Slide. Assay results returned 0.5 g/t Au over a width of 239 m. These gold values led Lindberg to conclude that the siliceous pyritic rocks "could potentially host a low-grade high-tonnage gold deposit". At the same time he pointed out that the volcanic rocks in the area could contain Britannia-type massive sulphide deposits (Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

Anaconda followed up on Lindberg's recommendations in 1980 and conducted exploration, which consisted of detailed mapping, geochemical soil sampling, diamond drilling (3 holes totalling 999.45 m) and rock chip sampling. The three diamond drill holes tested the London Porphyry area intersecting phyllic-propylitic altered locally porphyritic quartz diorite rock containing approximately 5-10% pyrite (disseminated, veins and veinlets), minor chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite mineralization. Drill hole IR-80-1 returned grades of 0.1% Cu over 89.1 m from a depth of 368.1 m; significantly, ending in mineralization at a depth of 457.2 m. Similar zones of mineralization intersected drill holes IR-80-2 and IR-80-3 returned 0.12% Cu over 18 m; and 0.12% Cu over 26.1 m, respectively (Figure 5; Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

Grid soil sampling across Anaconda's claims was completed at 100 x 100 m sample spacing. The soil samples, analyzed for copper, zinc, molybdenum and gold, defined four (4) geochemical anomalies.

The largest soil anomaly, coincident with the London Porphyry and Roy Prospect, returned >100 ppm Cu values over a 900 x 500 m area containing spotty (>20 ppb Au) gold, anomalous zinc and molybdenum values. A similar copper-molybdenum anomaly with local isolated coincident zinc values lies on the west side of the Indian River valley opposite the London Porphyry anomaly. A distance of 1 km to the southeast of the London Porphyry anomaly occurs the Caledonian Porphyry anomaly, which returned >100 ppm Cu and >10 ppm Mo values over a 700 x 200 m area. The anomaly is associated with spot >20 ppb Au values and a similar sized >100 ppm Zn response having an apparent downslope offset of a few hundred metres. A fourth, 600 x 400 m >100 ppm Zn and partly overlapping Mo anomaly with spot anomalous copper and gold values lies just south of the present day Roy claims near the confluence of Caledonian Creek and Indian River (Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

Systematic rock chip sampling designed to replicate Lindberg's (1975) gold zone at the London Porphyry, in addition to sampling at the London Creek and Caledonian Porphyry prospects was completed. Rock samples were collected as continuous chip samples across outcrop surfaces with a standard 5 m sample length wherever possible. The sampling was designed to provide an indication of the average grade of mineralization within each area; however the samples should not be interpreted to represent the true width of mineralized zones.

At London Creek prospect 37 samples collected from an approximately 100 x 50 m area of fracture controlled sphalerite mineralization returned an average of 0.18% Zn. Two

separate chip sample areas testing the London Porphyry (London Slide) average 0.29% Cu (9 samples) and 0.22% Cu (8 samples). A series of 44 chip samples collected 150 m upslope along the London Slide road (mainly phyllic altered quartz micro porphyry) over a distance of 220 m did not return significant gold values. Copper values were anomalous though generally less than 500 ppm. A single 5 m sample containing molybdenite-rich quartz-pyrite veins averaged 0.11% Mo. A distance of 950 m to the east of London Slide chip sampling of similar phyllic altered quartz micro-porphyry rocks averaged 0.20% Cu (11 samples over approximately 65 metres). At the Caledonian Porphyry, 4 chip samples of propylitic altered quartz diorite exposed along a road cut over an 80 m distance averaged 0.30% Cu.

6 Geology

6.1 Regional

The Properties are situated within the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex of southwest British Columbia. Within this complex, variably metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur as pendants – separate bodies of stratified rock, surrounded by plutonic rocks (McColl, 1987). The largest of these pendants in southwest B.C., the Britannia-Indian River pendant of the Cretaceous Gambier Group, underlies the Properties (Figure 2). The Britannia-Indian River pendant is mainly a calc-alkaline, subaqueous volcanic and sedimentary sequence of felsic to intermediate pyroclastics, flows, cherts, argillites and greywacke. It forms a shallowly northwest-plunging anticline with its axial plane coincident with the Indian River. Four major types of intrusive bodies are found in the District and the Properties: very large granitoid plutons (both pre-Gambier Jurassic and post-Gambier Cretaceous), large Cretaceous granitoid plutons, smaller Cretaceous quartz feldspar porphyry rhyodacite bodies, and Pliocene to Holocene mafic dikes, sills and flows of the Garibaldi Group (Reddy et. al., 1988).

6.2 Property Geology

6.2.1 *Maggie*

The most recent and detailed geological mapping documented on the Maggie Property was by Minnova geologists (Burge, 1988 and Wells, 1990). Burge and Wells provided detailed descriptions of the Gambier Group rocks exposed, as they targeted primarily volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization hosted within them. The Maggie Property sits on the southwest limb of the northwest-plunging anticline structure, underlain by moderately southwest-dipping units of Gambier Group stratigraphy, equivalent to the footwall units beneath those which host the Britannia massive sulphide deposit. The metamorphic grade of these units is typically lower greenschist facies to locally amphibolite facies in the contact aureole of later intrusions (Houle, 2009).

The Slumach Zone consists of the two veins, the Main and East Veins that contain significant gold, silver, copper and zinc values. Both veins consist of a 1-2 m wide quartz-rich fault (shear) zone that contains sulphide mineral bearing quartz veins ranging in width from 5-30 cm. Reported gold values are erratic but spectacular (Houle, 2009).

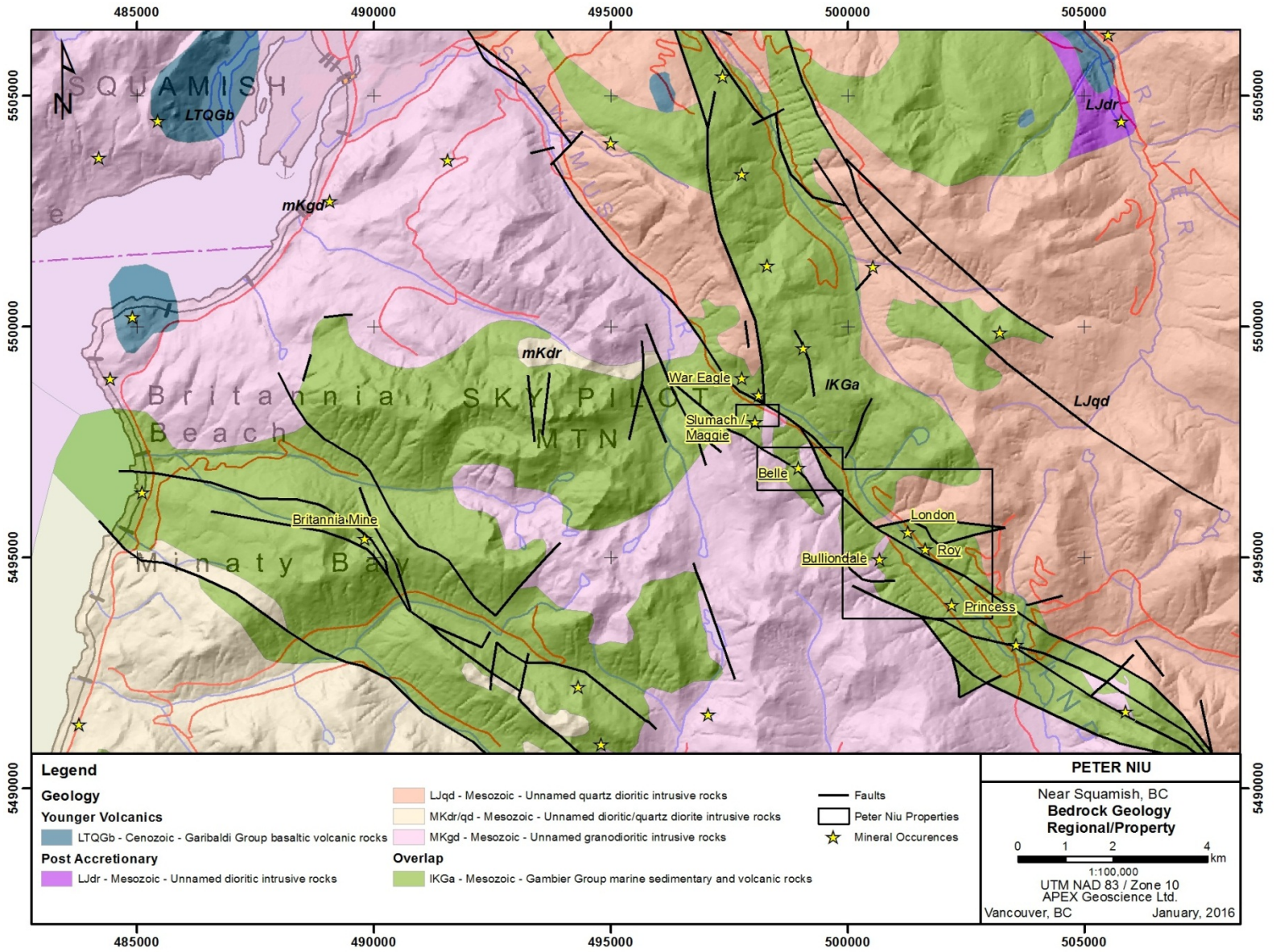
6.2.2 *Roy Property*

Detailed mapping of Roy area in 1980 indicated that the Indian River volcano-sedimentary sequence consisted of a lower succession of interfingering coarse-grained acid to intermediate pyroclastic rocks, rhyolite domes and flows and minor andesite flows (proximal sequence) overlain by volcanoclastic sediments and bedded andesitic tuffs (distal sequence).

The upper part of the proximal sequence contains the Roy Prospect, and chalcopryrite-rich segregations which are interpreted as proximal volcanogenic sulphides. Epigenetic chalcopryrite-pyrite-quartz-chlorite + jasper veins underlying the massive sulphides are considered to represent stringer-type mineralization. The basal volcanoclastic sediments contain pyrite rich clasts and some disseminated copper mineralization and are potential targets for distal polymetallic massive sulphide deposits (Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

The volcanic sequence is truncated by a quartz-porphyry / quartz-diorite intrusive system (London Porphyry) which contains porphyry-type mineralization within phyllic and propylitic altered portions. Further to the east porphyry mineralization occurs in propylitic altered quartz diorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Caledonian Porphyry) (Riccio and Rebagliati, 1980).

Figure 2 – Regional Geology



7 2015 Exploration

The 2015 exploration comprised rock sampling, reconnaissance mapping, and GPS verification of historically documented workings and showings. Field work was conducted on August 14, 2015. Follow up office work comprised digitization of historical exploration data within the Maggie and Roy claims, and 3D modelling of drill intersected mineralized zones within the Maggie Property.

A summary of all 2015 exploration work is provided below. Detailed rock sample descriptions and laboratory certificates are included in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively.

The total cost to complete the 2015 exploration was \$8,270.00 (Appendix 3).

7.1 Maggie Rock Sampling

A total of 16 rocks were collected from Maggie 1 claim (Figure 3, Table 3). The historical Slumach Showing, Creek Zone, and ore dump outside the historic Adit #2 entrance were targeted for sampling. Samples were sent for gold fire assay and multi-element ICP analysis to Bureau Veritas Labs. Five of the samples, generally coarse quartz vein material containing clotty chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization, were selected for 500 gram screen metallic analysis to evaluate the potential for coarse gold.

Sample 15JHP104, collected from Slumach Showing (historic discovery outcrop and open cut) returned assays of 46.8 g/t Au, 26.6 g/t Ag and greater than 1% Cu and Zn (over-limit). Talus samples 15KRP101 and 15KRP102 collected 100 m north of Slumach showing below the Creek Zone open cut returned assay values of 6.12 and 15.9 g/t Au, respectively. Two samples (15KRP107 and 15KRP108) collected from the Adit #2 ore dump returned values of 1.13 and 0.95 g/t Au, respectively.

The results of 500 gram screen metallic analysis returned significant gold values from the coarse (>106 µm) fraction, however weighted average total gold versus conventional 30 gram fire assay results are generally comparable.

Figure 3 – 2015 Rock Sampling & Historical Work on Maggie Property

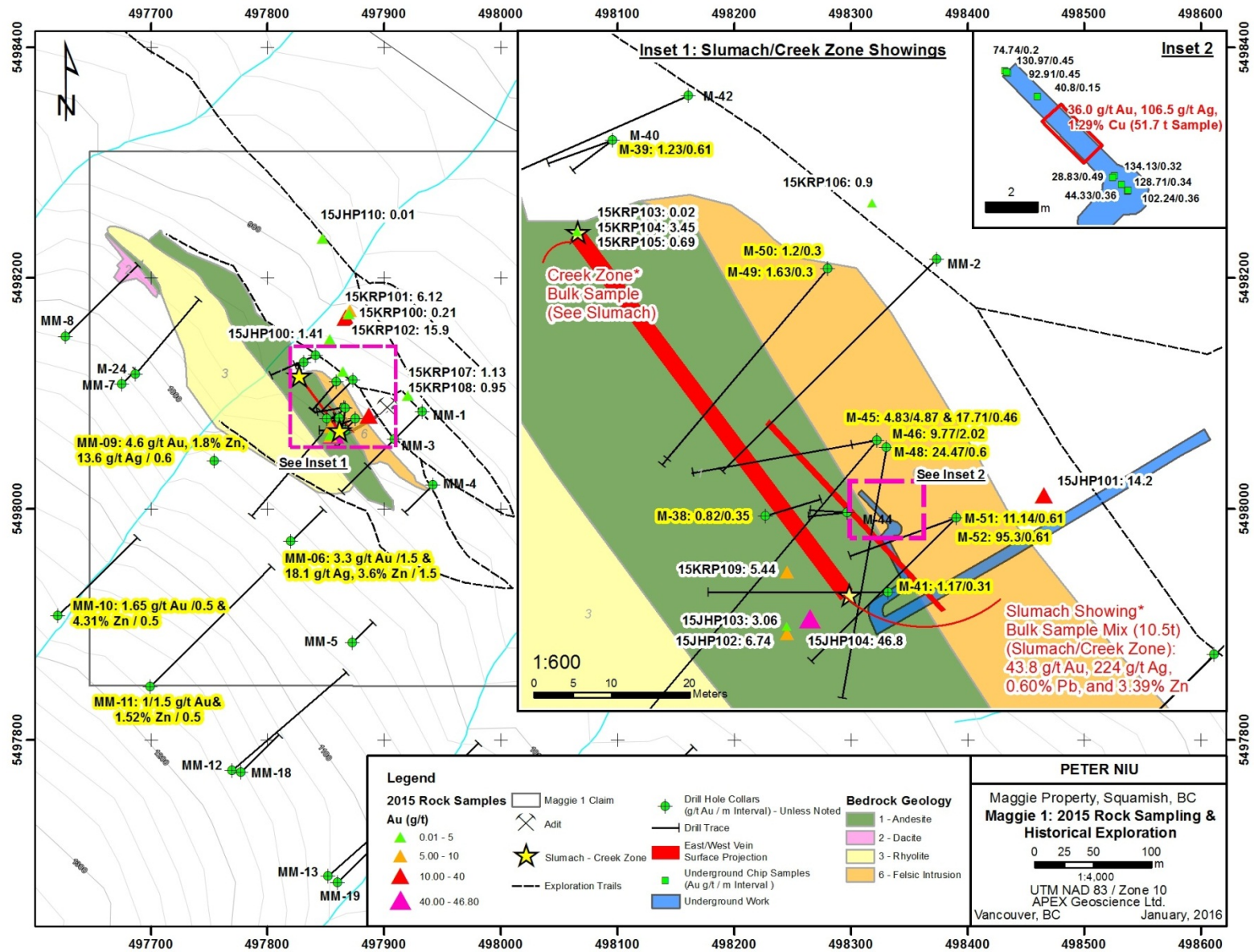


Table 3 – 2015 Rock Sample Gold Assay Results

Sample	Lithology	Zone	30 g Fire Assay (g/t Au)	500 g Metallic Screen		
				Total (g/t Au)	Coarse >106 µm (g/t Au)	Fine <106 µm (g/t Au)
15KRP100	Quartz Vein	Creek Zone Talus	0.21	-	-	-
15KRP101	Quartz Vein		6.12	4.25	33.49	2.65
15KRP102	Quartz Vein		15.90	-	-	-
15KRP103	Footwall Andesite	Creek Zone Outcrop	0.02	-	-	-
15KRP104	Main Quartz Vein		3.45	3.32	7.69	3.05
15KRP105	Hangingwall Andesite		0.69	-	-	-
15KRP106	Quartz vein in Hornfels	-	0.90	-	-	-
15KRP107	Quartz Vein	Adit #2 Dump	1.13	1.06	2.06	1.00
15KRP108	Silicified Hornfels		0.95	-	-	-
15KRP109	Quartz vein in Hornfels	Slumach Open Cut	5.44	6.55	9.58	6.44
15KRP110	Argillite	-	0.01	-	-	-
15JHP100	Quartz Vein	Creek Zone Talus	1.41	-	-	-
15JHP101	Hornfels	Slumach Open Cut Talus	14.20	-	-	-
15JHP102	Footwall Hornfels	Slumach Open Cut	6.74	-	-	-
15JHP103	Hangingwall Hornfels		3.06	-	-	-
15JHP104	Hornfels	Slumach Open Cut Talus	46.80	47.73	88.06	45.80

7.2 Maggie 3D Modelling

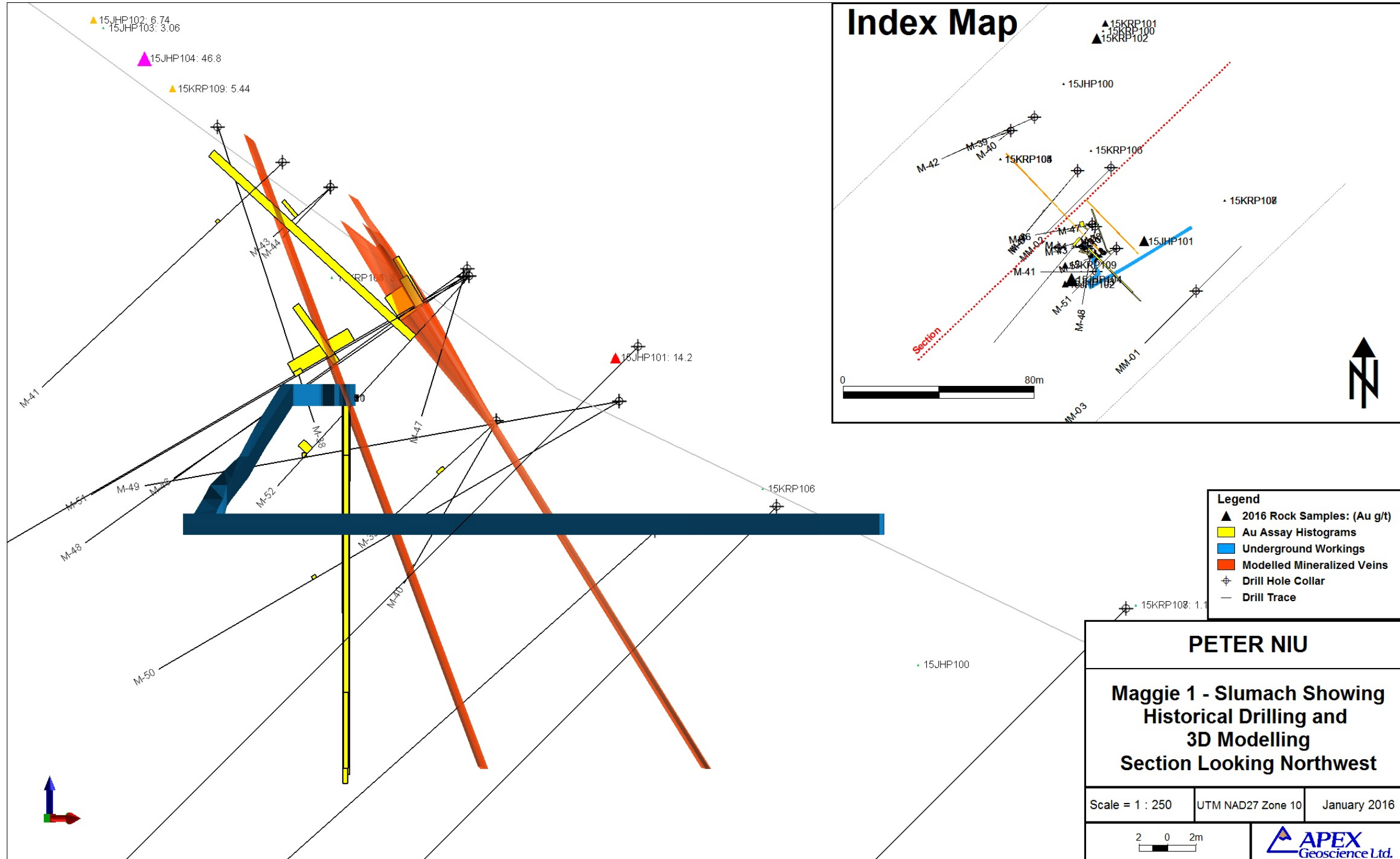
Historical drill logs and plan sketches of historic underground workings at the Slumach Showing were obtained through British Columbia Geological Survey. All historical figures containing spatial data were then rectified using either provided coordinates or by matching the base data with ArcGIS and/or Google Earth satellite ortho-imagery. All relevant data were then digitized and imported in ArcGIS 10.2 and Micromine 2011. The locations of vein outcrops, open cuts and historical workings were GPS verified during the field visit.

Subsequently, a 3D model of the underground workings and interpreted mineralized zones were constructed via Micromine 2011 (Figure 4). The model incorporates all historical drilling, along with underground sampling, and 2015 rock sampling.

7.3 Roy GIS Compilation

All relevant publicly available data were obtained through British Columbia Geological Survey and reviewed. Historical figures containing spatial data were then rectified using either provided coordinates or by matching the base data with ArcGIS and/or Google Earth satellite ortho-imagery. All relevant data were then digitized and imported in

Figure 4 -3D Model of Slumach Mineralization on Maggie Property



ArcGIS 10.2. A summary of all data compiled, digitized and imported are provided in Table 4 below and shown in Figure 5.

Table 4 – Roy Historic Data Compilation

Type	Company	Year	Details
Drilling	Britannia Mine Smelting Co.	1913-1919	Collar location and drill hole traces (surface projection) for 7 holes.
Drilling	Anaconda	1964-1981	Collar location and drill hole traces (surface projection) for 11 holes. Assays from three of those holes (1980).
Drilling	Falconbridge	1985	Collar location and drill hole traces (surface projection) for 6 holes. Assays from one hole (IR-85-01).
Rock Sampling	Anaconda	1980	Composite grades of rock chip sampling from 9 locations, grades, and intervals.
Soil Sampling	Anaconda	1980	Soil sampling anomalies for Au and Cu.
Mapping	Anaconda	1980	Mineralized outcrop zones and alteration zones.

8 Sample Methodology, Preparation, and Analysis

8.1 Sample Methodology

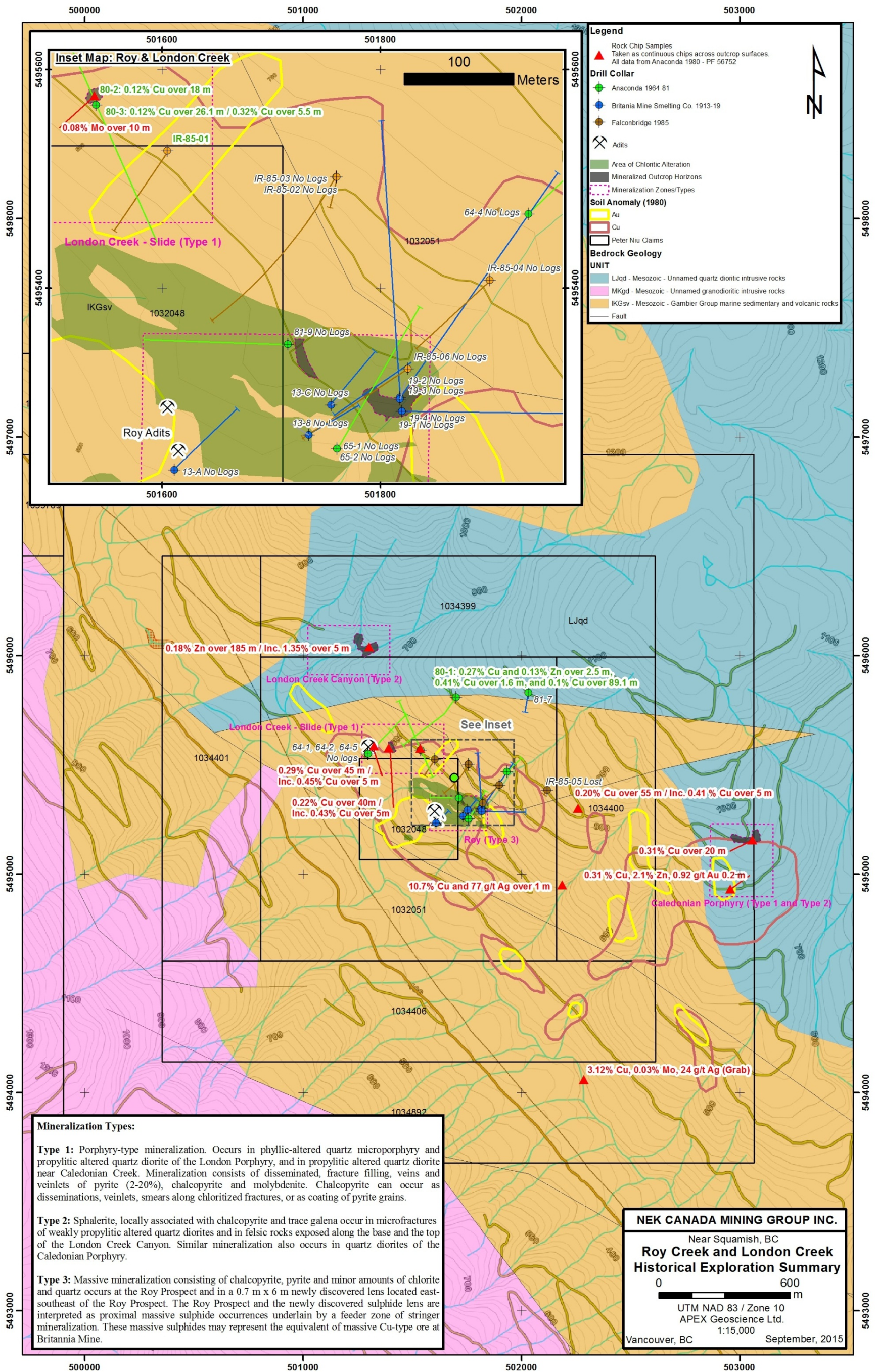
Rock samples were collected using a hammer from outcrops or from talus. Samples were placed in a poly ore bag with the sample number written on both sides in permanent marker. A sample tag marked with unique sample number was placed inside each sample bag and sealed with cable tie. The site position was recorded using a handheld GPS receiver in UTM NAD83 format and a rock sample card was filled out indicating lithology, grain size, alteration type and intensity, veining type, sample type, relief, GPS location and general remarks.

8.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

All Rock and stream sediment samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (BV), formerly ACME Labs, Vancouver, BC for analysis. BV is an International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 certified geochemical and assaying laboratory. BV did not report anything unusual with respect to the shipments, once received.

Rock samples were submitted to BV for aqua-regia inductively coupled plasma emission/mass spectrometry (ICP-ES/ICP-MS) for a 33-element suite (BV's "AQ300") and gold analysis (BV's "FA330" method) analysis. Samples were crushed to 10 mesh (1.7 mm) with 80% passing using a jaw crusher. The samples were then split using riffle splitter to 250 grams, and sample splits were further pulverized to pass 200 mesh using a ring mill pulverizer to 85% passing. Samples were then subject to BV's "AQ300" method, whereby a 0.5 g sample split is dissolved in hot (95°C) aqua-regia and subject to inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis (ICP-MS) analysis. Detection limit of 0.1 ppm to 10,000 ppm Cu and 0.1 ppm to 100 ppm Ag was achieved using the AQ300 method. For the FA330 analysis, 30 g sample splits

Figure 5 –Historical Work Compilation on Roy Property



were analyzed by lead collection fire assay fusion, achieving lower detection limit of 0.002 ppm Au and upper limit of 10 ppm Au (BV method FA330-Au). Samples returning Au values of greater than 10 ppm by FA330 are automatically analyzed by gravimetric method (FA530).

Samples submitted for screen metallic analyses (BV FS631) were crushed to 200 mesh and a 500 g split was then screened at 150 mesh (106 µm). The weight of the coarse and fine fractions was recorded; separate 30 g fire assays were conducted on both the +150 and -150 mesh fractions and used to determine total (weighted average) gold content of the sample.

9 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Maggie and Roy Properties have significant potential to host economic polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Ag-Au) Noranda-Kuroko type VMS, porphyry copper-molybdenum (\pm Au) and quartz-sulphide vein lode gold mineralization. The Indian River area contains several related centres of felsic volcanism (rhyolite domes) including the Slumach (Maggie), Roy, War Eagle, and McVicar all occurring within the Britannia-Indian River volcano-sedimentary sequence, host rocks of the prolific Britannia ore-bodies. Disseminated and fracture controlled porphyry-style pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization occurs within propylitic altered quartz-diorite rocks that intrude the Indian River sequence at the London Porphyry (Roy Property) and ABC showing (north of Maggie).

Within the Maggie claim 2015 rock grab sampling of the Slumach vein discovery outcrop and Creek Zone areas confirm the presence of high grade quartz-sulphide (chalcopyrite-sphalerite) vein-hosted gold mineralization. The results of 3D geologic modelling by APEX indicate the Slumach West vein strikes approximately 320 and dips 70 degrees to the northeast while the parallel Slumach East vein dips at 60 degrees northeast. Historic drilling focused on the near surface potential of the Slumach veins near Adit #2 and the Creek Zone. There is potential to extend mineralization along strike to the northwest and southeast and at depth with additional drilling. Previous work by Falconbridge suggested the Slumach vein lode raked 60 degrees to the southeast, though this interpretation is based on relatively few closely spaced drill holes (Davidson, 1985).

Of concern is the fact that historic drill holes MM-01, MM-03 and MM-04 apparently did not intersect significant gold values. All three holes were drilled to the southeast of Adit #2. This could indicate the potential to extend mineralization in this direction may be limited. Drill hole MM-03 reportedly intersected a post-mineral dyke in place of the mineralized zone (Burge, 1989). Narrow feldspar porphyry dykes exposed in the area between the Slumach discovery outcrop and Creek Zone and interpreted to be post-mineral were noted by the author during the field visit. Future modelling will need to account for the effect of post-mineral dykes on the vein lodes.

The Maggie claim hosts additional potential at the Slumach horizon located 150 m southwest of the Slumach veins. Drilling by Minnova between 1987 and 1989 defined a southwest dipping zinc-gold mineralized felsic volcanic (VMS) horizon. The presence of barium-enriched dominantly zinc (+Cu+Ag+Au) mineralization and abundant sulphide

fragments within Slumach hangingwall felsic units may indicate presently drill defined Slumach mineralization lies marginal or distal to an undiscovered massive sulphide lens. A zone of base metal poor massive to semi-massive pyrite having a minimum thickness of about 10 m occurs at the base of the Slumach rhyolite near the southern boundary of the Maggie claim. The massive sulphide has also been interpreted to indicate proximity to economically significant VMS mineralization (Glover, 1988).

There is potential to extend known VMS mineralization of the Slumach horizon along strike to the northwest, and particularly, southeast of the Maggie claims where the Slumach rhyolite has been traced approximately 2 km into the present Roy group of claims.

Within the Roy claim group historic drilling, soil geochemical, surface rock chip sampling, limited underground development and surface trenching has defined a broad apparently west-northwest trending zone of porphyry copper (\pm Mo) mineralization. The results of Anaconda diamond drilling and soil geochemical sampling suggests a moderately northwest dipping (approximately 240/30) mineralized zone associated with the transitional contact between phyllic altered quartz microporphyry and marginal propylitic altered quartz marginal quartz diorite that intrude rocks of the Indian River volcano-sedimentary sequence.

The presence of a large copper in soil geochemical anomaly on the west side of the Indian River suggests potential to extend the zone of porphyry mineralization to the north and west. Additional soil geochemical and rock chip sample anomalies at the Caledonian Porphyry and southeast of the present claims near the confluence of Caledonian Creek and the Indian River that do not appear to have been tested by diamond drilling also warrant follow-up exploration.

10 Recommendations

A helicopter versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey is recommended for the Properties. The recommended line spacing is suggested at 100 m. Based on the area of the Properties and the line spacing the total estimated cost for this survey is \$45,000. In addition, a 10 day of field program is recommended to conduct GPS surveying of historic drill collars and reported mineral occurrences, particularly the drill collars targeting the Slumach horizon within the Maggie Property, and the massive sulphide zones reported within Roy Property. At the same time, heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) sampling steep alpine drainages is also recommended within Maggie Property. A total cost of \$20,000 is estimated for this field work program.

Contingent on results of the helicopter VTEM survey and upon completion of the initial field work program, a total of 2,000 m diamond drill program is recommended for the Properties to further delineate the existing mineralization zones and evaluate high priority airborne geophysical anomalies. The total cost of the proposed drill program is estimated to be \$400,000.

11 References

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12 Certificate of Author

12.1 Kristopher J. Raffle

1. I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing in Vancouver British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that: I am a Principal Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. (“APEX”), 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2. I am the author of this Technical Report entitled: “Assessment Report for the Maggie and Roy Properties, Squamish, British Columbia”, dated February 5, 2016 (the “Report”). I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practiced my profession continuously since 2000. During April 2013, I visited the Bullion Creek Property on behalf of NEK Canada Mining Group Inc. and co-authored the Report. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGBC (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia).
3. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report on August 14, 2015.
4. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5.
5. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.
6. I consent to the filing of the Report with any regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Report.

Dated this February 5, 2016

Vancouver British Columbia, Canada



Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.

12.2 Bahram Bahrami

I, Bahram Bahrami, residing in Vancouver British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist employed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (“APEX”), Suite 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2. I am the author of the report entitled: “Assessment Report for the Maggie and Roy Properties, Squamish, British Columbia”, and I am responsible for the preparation of this report.
3. I am a graduate of the Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2008), and a graduate of British Columbia Institute of Technology with an advanced diploma in Geographic Information Systems (2009). I have practised my profession since 2010.
4. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGBC (Association of Professional Engineers, Geoscientists of British Columbia), and a ‘Qualified Person’ in relation to the subject matter of this report.
5. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5.
6. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
7. I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for the submission to any Provincial or Federal regulatory authority.

Dated this February 5, 2016

Vancouver, BC, Canada

“Signed”

Bahram Bahrami, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix 1 – 2015 Rock Sample Description

2015 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Easting	Northing	Material	Lithology	Grain_Size	Py (%)	Cpy (%)	Sph (%)	Alt_Int	Alt_Type	Veining	Relief	Descriptio	Au_ppm	Cu_PPM	Zn_PPM	Ag_PPM
15KRP100	497870	5498169	Talus	Quartz Vein	Crs	0	5	20	Strong	Si		High	Creek Talus, Massive sphalerite, Chalcopyrite +/- Pyrite	0.21	2346	>10000	1.8
15KRP101	497871	5498172	Talus	Quartz Vein		0	10	0				High	20cm QV cobble, large clotty Chalcopyrite	6.12	3410	325	6.1
15KRP102	497867	5498166	Talus	Quartz Vein	Crs	0	10	0	Strong	Si	Stock	High	Creek Talus, Clotty Chalcopyrite Quartz Vein, massive Sphalerite. High graded sample	15.90	>10000	>10000	24.5
15KRP103	497827	5498115	O/C	Hornfels	Fine-med	0	4	1	Mnr	Si		High	Footwall Sample (Steeply dipping fault to East), Mnr diss sulphides.	0.02	82	246	<0.3
15KRP104	497827	5498115	O/C	F.W. Andesite		0	10	10	Strong	Si	High	High	Massive Chalco and Sphalerite in QV Sample. 20-30cm wide subvertical vein striking approx 140 degrees.	3.45	9174	>10000	17.3
15KRP105	497827	5498115	O/C	Hornfels	Fine-med	0	4	1	Mnr	Si		High	Hanging Wall Sample (Steeply dipping fault to East), Mnr diss sulphides	0.69	6975	339	12
15KRP106	497865	5498119	O/C	Quartz vein in Hornfels		2	0	2	Strong	Si	High	High	Maroon colour, 25cm vein containing py, sph, and cpy	0.90	902	4295	2.5
15KRP107	497921	5498098	Bldr	Quartz Vein		1	2	0	Strong	Si	High	Mod	Composite Q.V. grab sample from Adit #2 stockpile, diss and clotty Cpy in Q.V.	1.13	784	200	1.9
15KRP108	497921	5498098	Bldr	Silicified Hornfels		2	1	1	Strong	Si	High	Mod	Maroon coloured silicified hornfels (more like silicified wallrock hornfels), diss Py, Cpy, and Sph	0.95	873	1671	1.8
15KRP109	497854	5498071	O/C	Quartz vein in Hornfels		2	5	5	Strong	Si	Stock	High	Maroon coloured Q.V. Hornfels (in "Open Cut"). 50cm x 3cm vein	5.44	6212	>10000	9.6
15KRP110	497837	5498251	Sub O/C	Argillite	Fine	0	0	0			none	low	Very gossonous exterior, rubbly, o/c along trail, trace diss py.	0.01	61	66	<0.3
15JHP100	497854	5498147	Talus	Quartz Vein	fine-crs	0	20	30				Mod	Talus sample taken in steep creekbed. Massive-Diss Chalcopyrite and Sphalerite. Gossonous and limeonitic exterior	1.41	>10000	>10000	23.3
15JHP101	497887	5498081	Talus	Hornfels	fine-crs	7	2	1	Strong	Si	High	High	Very silicified and gossonous. Large veins and nodes of pyrite and chalcopyrite +/- Sphalerite. Talus at base of upper adit slope by road.	14.20	>10000	1635	18.9
15JHP102	497854	5498063	O/C	F.W. Hornfels	Fine-med	5	0	3	Strong	Si	High	High	Sample of Footwall wallrock at mouth of open cut. Very silicified and hornfelsd. Pale brown, with cordiorite porphyroblasts in a fg biotite groundmass.	6.74	2285	>10000	4
15JHP103	497854	5498064	Sub O/C	Hornfels	Fine-med	5	0	2	Strong	Si	Mod	High	Sample of sub o/c taken at base of hangingwall (thought to be hornfelsd squamish pluton). Visible cordiorite porphyroblasts, as well as quartz in a pale brown fg biotite groundmass.	3.06	1367	82	4.4
15JHP104	497857	5498065	Bldr	Hornfels	Fine-med	0	10	30	Strong	Si	Mod	High	Sample taken from stockpile left in front of open cut. Very gossonous exterior, angular, possible hornfelsd Squamish Pluton. Stringers, nodes, and diss of Sph and Cpy.	46.80	>10000	>10000	26.6

Appendix 2 –2015 Rock Sample Certificates



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **APEX Geoscience Ltd.**
200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8 CANADA

Submitted By: Kris Raffle
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: August 17, 2015
Report Date: September 10, 2015
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002026.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: 99178
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 16

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8
CANADA

CC: Jerry Holmes

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	16	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA330-Au	16	Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
AQ300	16	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	16	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	16	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
FA530	3	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8 CANADA

Project: 99178

Report Date: September 10, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002026.1

Method	WGHT	FA330	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
15JHP100	Rock	0.86	1413	10	>10000	6	>10000	23.3	<1	4	242	4.02	<2	<2	<1	419.6	40	31	5	<0.01	<0.001
15JHP101	Rock	1.52	>10000	6	>10000	28	1635	18.9	2	10	610	3.60	4	<2	1	11.8	<3	<3	36	0.03	0.018
15JHP102	Rock	1.91	6744	5	2285	42	>10000	4.0	2	11	816	2.59	3	<2	1	277.7	24	<3	42	0.05	0.028
15JHP103	Rock	1.12	3056	4	1367	18	82	4.4	<1	1	243	1.07	3	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	9	0.01	0.005
15JHP104	Rock	1.02	>10000	5	>10000	418	>10000	26.6	<1	9	727	3.21	3	<2	<1	914.8	73	39	22	<0.01	0.008
15KRP100	Rock	0.56	212	<1	2346	6	>10000	1.8	2	12	884	2.16	<2	<2	<1	1156.3	110	<3	34	0.02	0.013
15KRP101	Rock	0.92	6124	3	3410	12	325	6.1	<1	<1	220	1.04	<2	<2	2	1.6	<3	4	6	<0.01	0.001
15KRP102	Rock	1.13	>10000	1	>10000	5	>10000	24.5	2	3	186	4.50	13	<2	<1	132.8	12	19	13	<0.01	<0.001
15KRP103	Rock	0.64	22	<1	82	4	246	<0.3	6	19	1341	4.29	<2	<2	2	1.1	<3	<3	118	0.21	0.094
15KRP104	Rock	2.14	3451	5	9174	28	>10000	17.3	<1	5	559	2.79	3	<2	<1	250.9	23	3	14	<0.01	0.001
15KRP105	Rock	0.97	691	4	6975	21	339	12.0	5	18	969	4.69	10	<2	2	2.0	<3	4	81	0.12	0.058
15KRP106	Rock	1.05	900	<1	902	2924	4295	2.5	4	8	405	2.44	<2	<2	1	363.8	<3	<3	84	0.07	0.042
15KRP107	Rock	1.60	1134	86	784	17	200	1.9	2	6	347	1.75	14	<2	1	1.7	<3	<3	29	0.06	0.025
15KRP108	Rock	1.18	954	41	873	7	1671	1.8	2	7	485	2.17	13	<2	2	9.2	<3	<3	48	0.06	0.023
15KRP109	Rock	0.91	5436	11	6212	33	>10000	9.6	3	10	910	3.47	3	<2	2	87.7	6	<3	80	0.10	0.048
15KRP110	Rock	1.10	7	<1	61	3	66	<0.3	13	18	393	4.12	13	<2	93	<0.5	<3	<3	113	1.60	0.198



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Client: **APEX Geoscience Ltd.**

200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8 CANADA

Project: 99178

Report Date: September 10, 2015

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002026.1

Method	Analyte	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA530
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	0.9
15JHP100	Rock	<1	<1	0.09	11	0.001	<20	0.14	<0.01	0.02	<2	3.99	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15JHP101	Rock	<1	2	0.99	72	0.029	<20	1.08	<0.01	0.33	<2	2.13	<1	<5	<5	<5	14.2
15JHP102	Rock	<1	<1	1.65	126	0.084	<20	1.94	0.01	1.05	<2	2.56	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15JHP103	Rock	<1	2	0.38	29	0.010	<20	0.43	<0.01	0.10	<2	0.19	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15JHP104	Rock	<1	<1	0.70	35	0.006	<20	0.76	<0.01	0.16	<2	4.01	<1	<5	<5	<5	46.8
15KRP100	Rock	<1	<1	0.85	47	0.032	<20	1.05	<0.01	0.36	<2	3.49	<1	<5	6	<5	
15KRP101	Rock	<1	4	0.35	66	0.002	<20	0.33	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.39	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15KRP102	Rock	<1	2	0.31	2	<0.001	<20	0.37	<0.01	0.02	<2	3.62	<1	<5	<5	<5	15.9
15KRP103	Rock	3	5	2.74	156	0.210	<20	3.60	0.02	1.65	<2	0.20	<1	<5	9	11	
15KRP104	Rock	<1	<1	0.53	3	0.003	<20	0.52	<0.01	0.04	<2	2.03	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15KRP105	Rock	1	3	1.91	164	0.075	<20	2.25	0.01	0.56	<2	2.15	<1	<5	6	6	
15KRP106	Rock	2	2	1.10	77	0.094	<20	1.91	0.03	0.75	<2	0.51	<1	<5	5	5	
15KRP107	Rock	<1	3	0.63	27	0.013	<20	0.75	<0.01	0.20	<2	1.04	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15KRP108	Rock	<1	3	0.88	36	0.037	<20	1.10	0.01	0.45	<2	1.13	<1	<5	<5	<5	
15KRP109	Rock	1	1	1.87	129	0.106	<20	2.44	0.02	1.15	<2	1.79	<1	<5	7	5	
15KRP110	Rock	2	26	1.50	13	0.086	<20	3.48	0.36	0.03	<2	0.74	<1	<5	<5	<5	



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Project: 99178
Report Date: September 10, 2015

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002026.1

Method	WGHT	FA330	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
Pulp Duplicates																					
15JHP101	Rock	1.52	>10000	6	>10000	28	1635	18.9	2	10	610	3.60	4	<2	1	11.8	<3	<3	36	0.03	0.018
REP 15JHP101	QC	>10000																			
15KRP102	Rock	1.13	>10000	1	>10000	5	>10000	24.5	2	3	186	4.50	13	<2	<1	132.8	12	19	13	<0.01	<0.001
REP 15KRP102	QC																				
15KRP110	Rock	1.10	7	<1	61	3	66	<0.3	13	18	393	4.12	13	<2	93	<0.5	<3	<3	113	1.60	0.198
REP 15KRP110	QC	<1 63 <3 63 <0.3 13 17 387 3.95 14 <2 92 <0.5 <3 <3 115 1.52 0.191																			
Core Reject Duplicates																					
15KRP106	Rock	1.05	900	<1	902	2924	4295	2.5	4	8	405	2.44	<2	<2	1	363.8	<3	<3	84	0.07	0.042
DUP 15KRP106	QC	956 <1 899 2905 4198 2.5 3 8 393 2.37 <2 <2 1 367.4 <3 <3 84 0.06 0.042																			
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard	11 145 125 352 1.9 71 11 828 2.60 43 7 62 2.3 7 9 40 1.00 0.072																			
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	<1 594 13 27 0.3 328 47 372 19.20 5 8 3 <0.5 <3 <3 269 0.04 0.027																			
STD OXD108	Standard	421																			
STD OXI121	Standard	1832																			
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD DS10 Expected		14.69 154.61 150.55 370 2.02 74.6 12.9 875 2.7188 43.7 7.5 67.1 2.49 8.23 11.65 43 1.0625 0.073																			
STD OREAS45EA Expected		1.6 709 14.3 31.4 0.26 381 52 400 23.51 10 10.7 3.5 303 0.036 0.029																			
STD OXD108 Expected		414																			
STD OXI121 Expected		1834																			
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<1 <1 <3 <1 <0.3 <1 <1 <2 <0.01 <2 <2 <1 <0.5 <3 <3 <1 <0.01 <0.001																			
BLK	Blank	2																			
BLK	Blank	<2																			
BLK	Blank																				



QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002026.1

Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA530
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9
Pulp Duplicates																
15JHP101	Rock	<1	2	0.99	72	0.029	<20	1.08	<0.01	0.33	<2	2.13	<1	<5	<5	14.2
REP 15JHP101	QC															
15KRP102	Rock	<1	2	0.31	2	<0.001	<20	0.37	<0.01	0.02	<2	3.62	<1	<5	<5	15.9
REP 15KRP102	QC															14.9
15KRP110	Rock	2	26	1.50	13	0.086	<20	3.48	0.36	0.03	<2	0.74	<1	<5	<5	
REP 15KRP110	QC	2	23	1.49	12	0.081	<20	3.44	0.33	0.03	<2	0.72	<1	<5	8	<5
Core Reject Duplicates																
15KRP106	Rock	2	2	1.10	77	0.094	<20	1.91	0.03	0.75	<2	0.51	<1	<5	5	5
DUP 15KRP106	QC	2	2	1.10	77	0.094	<20	1.87	0.03	0.75	<2	0.50	<1	<5	<5	5
Reference Materials																
STD AGPROOF	Standard															<0.9
STD DS10	Standard	14	50	0.72	399	0.065	<20	0.92	0.06	0.31	3	0.27	<1	<5	<5	<5
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	5	765	0.09	134	0.085	<20	2.70	0.01	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	15	72
STD OXD108	Standard															
STD OXI121	Standard															
STD SP49	Standard															18.3
STD SQ70	Standard															39.7
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.29	0.3	5.1	4.3	2.8
STD OREAS45EA Expected		7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053		0.036		12.4	78	
STD OXD108 Expected																
STD OXI121 Expected																
STD AGPROOF Expected																0
STD SP49 Expected																18.34
STD SQ70 Expected																39.62
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
BLK	Blank															
BLK	Blank															
BLK	Blank															<0.9



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Client: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
200 - 9797 45 Ave
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Report Date: September 10, 2015

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002026.1

		WGHT	FA330	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		<2	<1	1	<3	33	<0.3	<1	3	383	1.64	2	<2	21	<0.5	<3	<3	22	0.59	0.038
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		<2	<1	4	4	31	<0.3	<1	3	434	1.66	<2	<2	19	<0.5	<3	<3	19	0.52	0.039



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002026.1

		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA530	
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
Prep Wash		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	4	2	0.38	51	0.048	<20	0.83	0.06	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5	
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	4	2	0.42	43	0.045	<20	0.78	0.06	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5	



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Client: **APEX Geoscience Ltd.**
200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8 CANADA

Submitted By: Kris Raffle
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: September 30, 2015
Report Date: October 09, 2015
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002026M.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: 99178
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 5

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
SPTRF	5	Split samples by riffle splitter			VAN
PUL85	5	Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh			VAN
FS631	5	Metallic Sieve 500g to 150 mesh			VAN
Split +150 mesh	5	Analysis sample split/packet			VAN
Split -150	5	Analysis sample split/packet			VAN
FS631	5	Metallics Fire Assay for Au	30	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	5	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
FA530	1	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
200 - 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton AB T6E 5V8
CANADA

CC: Jerry Holmes



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Project: 99178

Report Date: October 09, 2015

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002026M.1

Method	Analyte	M150	FA430	FS600	FS600	FS600	FA530
		TotWt	-Au	TotAu	+Au	+Wt	-Au
Unit		g	gm/t	gm/t	gm/t	g	ppm
MDL		1	0.005	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.9
15JHP104	Rock	516	>10	47.73	88.06	24.14	45.8
15KRP101	Rock	594	2.650	4.25	33.49	30.84	
15KRP104	Rock	490	3.045	3.32	7.69	28.60	
15KRP107	Rock	508	1.002	1.06	2.06	28.12	
15KRP109	Rock	521	6.437	6.55	9.58	18.37	



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15002026M.1

Method	M150	FA430	FS600	FS600	FS600	FA530
Analyte	TotWt	-Au	TotAu	+Au	+Wt	-Au
Unit	g	gm/t	gm/t	gm/t	g	ppm
MDL	1	0.005	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.9
Reference Materials						
STD AGPROOF	Standard					<0.9
STD OXD108	Standard	0.428				
STD OXI121	Standard	1.842				
STD OXN117	Standard	8.009				
STD OXP91	Standard			15.05	30.04	
STD SP49	Standard					18.5
STD SQ70	Standard					40.3
STD OXP91 Expected				14.82		
BLK	Blank	<0.005				
BLK	Blank	<0.005				
BLK	Blank			<0.17	30.00	
BLK	Blank					<0.9
Prep Wash						
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	382	<0.005	<0.01	<0.17	27.85

Appendix 3 – Expenditures

2015 Exploration Expenditures

	Date	Num	Memo	Amount
Geological field work				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Geological Services Performed Field - Jerry Holmes (July 22-Aug 21/15)	525.00
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Geological Services Performed Field - Kris Raffle (July 22-Aug 21/15)	775.00
Total Geological field work				1,300.00
Geological office work				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Geological Services Performed Office - Kris Raffle (July 22-Aug 21/15)	519.25
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Geological Services Performed Office - Bahram Bahrami (July 22-Aug 21/15)	428.00
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Geological Services Performed Office - Jerry Holmes (July 22-Aug 21/15)	720.00
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Geological Services Performed Office - Jerry Holmes (Aug 22-Sept 21/15)	1,092.00
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Geological Services Performed Office - Bahram Bahrami (Aug 22-Sept 21/15)	3,040.00
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Geological Services Performed Office - Kris Raffle (Aug 22-Sept 21/15)	410.75
	10/31/2015	2015-277	Geological Services Performed Office - Kris Raffle (Sept 22-Oct 21/15)	108.50
	01/31/2016	2016	Geological Services Performed Office - Bahram Bahrami (Dec 22/15-Jan 21/16)	2,000.00
Total Geological office work				8,318.50
Overhead & management fee				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)	38.36
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)	3.97
	10/31/2015	2015-277	Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)	12.34
Total Overhead & management fee				54.67
Sales discount/reduction				
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Customer discount	-2,496.17
Total Sales discount/reduction				-2,496.17
Third Party				
Assays & related costs				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Bureau Veritas: assay analysis, Aug 27/15, inv VANI15002026	589.81
	10/31/2015	2015-277	Bureau Veritas: assay analysis, Oct 9/15, inv VANI237532	246.74
Total Assays & related costs				836.55
Rental - automotive				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Kris Raffle: truck rental, Aug 13-14/15	120.20
Total Rental - automotive				120.20
Travel - fuel				
	08/31/2015	2015-211	Kris Raffle: fuel, Aug 14/15	57.21
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Jerry Holmes: mileage, Aug 14-17/15	73.39
Total Travel - fuel				130.60
Taxi, parking & other				
	09/30/2015	2015-245	Jerry Holmes: toll fee, Aug 14/15	6.00
Total Taxi, parking & other				6.00
Total Third Party				1,093.35
Total 2015 Expenditures				\$8,270