

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Geochemical, & Prospecting

TOTAL COST: 18,623.87

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka Craig A Lynes SIGNATURE(S): 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): No surface disturbance YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5586744

PROPERTY NAME: Lode Star

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Monashee Star 1039166, Lode Star 1036571, KL Rose 1039081

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082LSE021, 082LSE040

MINING DIVISION: Vernon NTS/BCGS: 082L01/W, 082L.019

LATITUDE: 50 ° 07 ' 52 " LONGITUDE: 118 ° 19 ' 02 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Craig Lynes 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:
Box 131, Grindrod, BC V0E 1Y0

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

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Claims underlain by Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group & Paleozoic-Mesozoic Nicola Group sedimentary & volcanic trend northwest lithologies include tuffaceous mudstone, chert, limestone, and arc derived sandstone and conglomerate. The sequence is cut by north trending steep west dipping Bevan Fault, associated with Jurassic and/or Cretaceous batholith emplacement to the south. Gold-bearing mineralization associated with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite feldspar porphyry intruding older sed/volcanics

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 5279, 10871, 11817, 11645, 13545, 18079, 28555

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	12 hectares	1039166	4,877.64
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt		1039166	2,310.55
Rock		1039166, 1036571, 1039081	11,435.68
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:			\$18,623.87

Geological and Geochemical Report

On the

LODE - STAR PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map 082L 01/W, BCGS Map 082L 019

Northing: 5552000 - 5554700

Easting: 404800 – 408300

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
36024**

Prepared by:

Andris Kikauka,

P.Geo. Consulting

Geologist

And

Craig A Lynes

Prospector

March 05, 2016

Geological and Geochemical Report on the Lode-Star Property

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INTRODUCTION

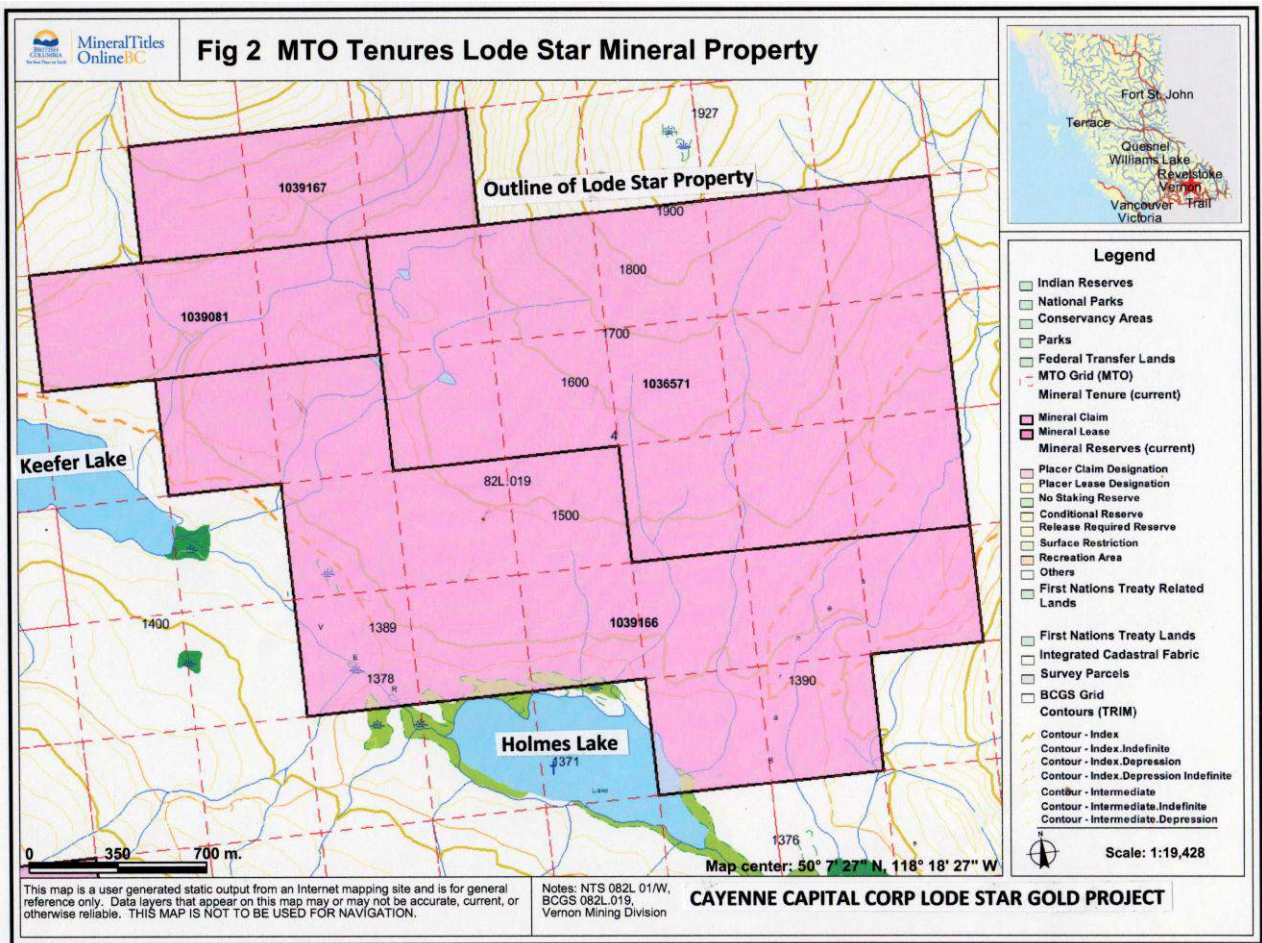
The Lode Star mineral property consists of 4 MTO located mineral tenures (ID numbers 1036571, 1039081, 1039166, & 1039167). The property covers an area of 662.88 hectares, 1,637.3 acres. The mineral tenures are within the Vernon Mining Division N.T.S.: 82 L/01 W, BCGS: 082L 019.

The center of the Lode Star mineral property is located at latitude & longitude 50° 07' 48" N., 118° 19' 03" W, U.T.M.: 5,553,430 N., 406,500 E. Mineral tenures 1032689, 1032690, 1032691, and 1032823 are registered 100% to FMC # 116233, Craig A Lynes, Box 131, Grindrod, British Columbia, V0E 1Y0. (Source: BC government mineral titles website <https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do>)

Access to the Lode Star property can be obtained from Vernon, on highway 6, via Lumby to Monashee Summit, a distance of 84 kilometers. From there, the well-maintained Keefer Lake Forest Service Road can be followed northeastwards for 13.5 kilometers to the Holmes Lake Road, and is followed for approximately 3 kilometers to the western boundary of the property. Various logging and mining roads and trails (up to 1,600 meters elevation) provide access within the claim boundaries. The access trails to the property are suitable for ATV's and 4WD vehicles, whereas 2WD vehicles are restricted to logging roads. The Lode Star property occupies south, southwest and southeast facing slopes of a moderate gradient mountainous area of the Monashee Range. The property is located 0.5-3.5 km northwest of Keefer Lake, and 0-2 km north of Holmes Lake (Fig 2). The property is vegetated by pine and fir trees which are in various states of growth.

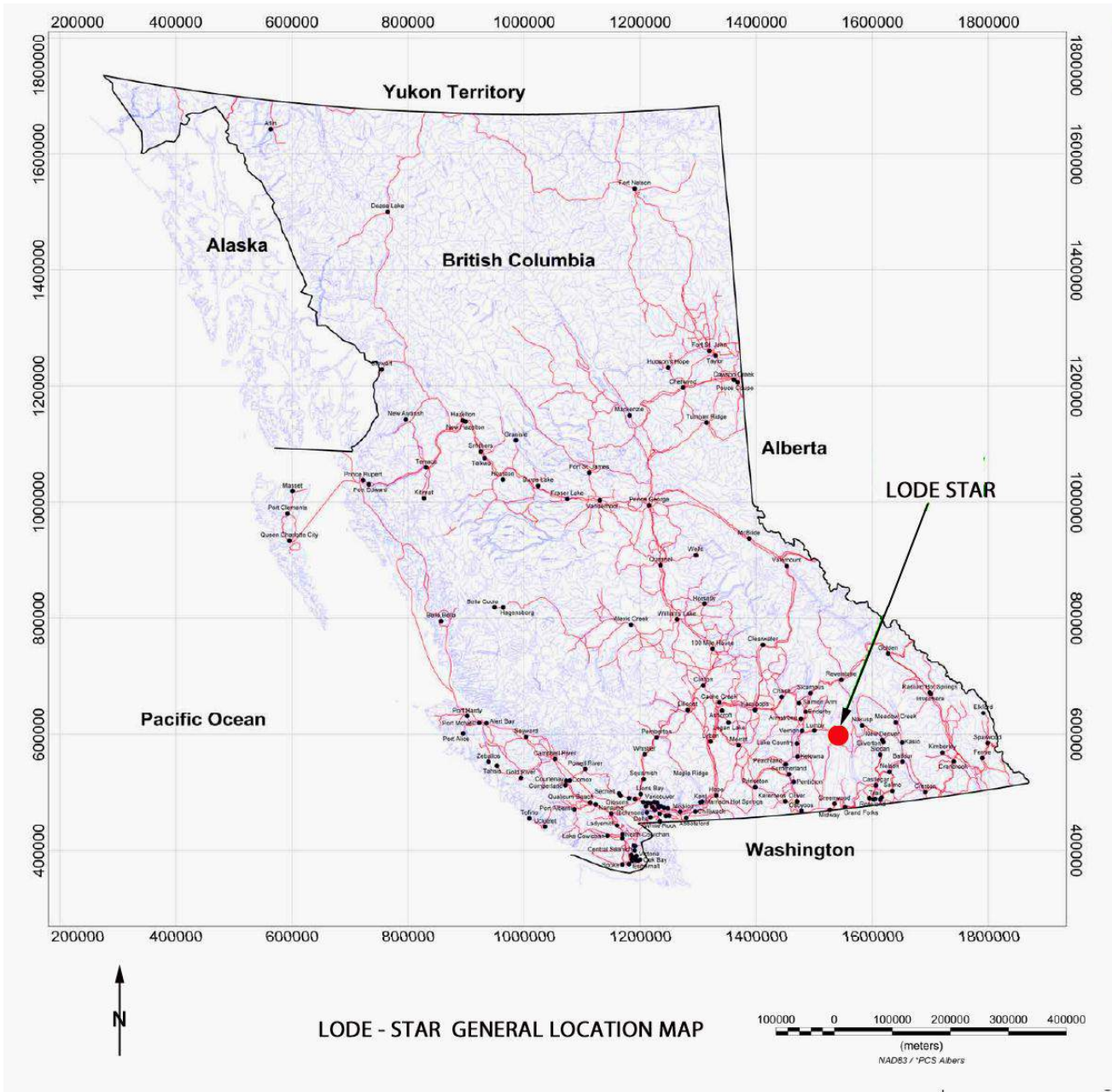
The Lode Star property is underlain largely by Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group, Thompson Assemblage (Harper Ranch Formation), and flanked by Triassic Nicola & Slokan Group and Proterozoic/Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex metamorphic rocks to the north. This sequence of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic, sedimentary and volcanic rocks is intruded by apothecoses (stocks, dikes-sills) of Jurassic Nelson batholith and/or Cretaceous Whatshan batholith. Kilometer-scale areas of Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusive rock (lithologies include granodiorite, minor quartz diorite, granite and porphyritic phases) outcrop extensively south of the Lode Star property.

Tertiary (Miocene to Pliocene) plateau basalts cap portions of the intrusive rocks and the intrusive/Thompson Assemblage contact to the south. Regionally, the metamorphic grade varies from amphibolite facies for Monashee Complex metamorphic rocks, mid to lower greenschist for Cache Creek Group, Thompson Assemblage rocks and mid to upper greenschist for Slokan and Nicola Group rocks.



Tenure Number	Claim Names	Owner	Tenure Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date *	Area Hectares
1036571	Lode-Star	116233 100%	Mineral	082L	2015/JUN/04	2019/DEC/31	269.28
1039081	KL-Rose	116233 100%	Mineral	082L	2015/OCT/07	2019/DEC/31	62.14
1039166	Monashee-Star	116233 100%	Mineral	082L	2015/OCT/07	2019/DEC/31	269.33
1039167	Golden - Rose	116233 100%	Mineral	082L	2015/OCT/07	2019/DEC/31	62.13

*The good to date is pending the acceptance of this report



LOCATION – ACCESS – PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lode Star property is located in the Whatshan Range of the Monashee Mountains of southern British Columbia. The project area is 70 kilometers east-southeast of Vernon, and 27 kilometers northwest of the Needles ferry on Arrow Lake.

Access into the claim blocks is excellent due to an array of well-maintained logging roads operated by Pope and Talbot to the east of the divide, and Tolko Industries to the west of the divide.

The property is accessed via the Keefer Lake FSR, which leaves Provincial Highway 6 approximately 32 kilometers east of the Needles Ferry. The property is 24 kilometers up Keefer Lake FSR. Although four-wheel drive is recommended, the majority of the roads are accessible with two-wheel drive.

Climate and Vegetation

Elevations on the Lode Star property range from 1,350 m (4,428 ft) to 1,900 m (6,232 ft). The property hosts a forest comprised mostly of spruce, pine and fir trees which is in various states of growth. The north part of the property (1,900 m, 6,232 ft elevation) is the highest point that traces a north trending ridge crest. Most of the property has moderate slopes of 10- 30°, but flattens to less than 10° below 1,420 m (4,658 ft) elevation. The lowest elevation of the Lode Star property is 1,350 m (4,428 ft) elevation in the south edge of the property located near Holmes Lake. Much of the property has been timber harvested by Pope and Talbot as operators. The Lode Star property experiences cool to cold moist winters and warm to hot dry summers. Winter snow falls on the property area by November and stays on the ground intermittently until April.

Weather data for Kelowna lists annual average temperatures as 4 degrees C (39 degrees F) as the low, and 15 degrees C (59 degrees F) as the high. Average total precipitation for Kelowna is 345 mm (13.6 inches). Kelowna is at an elevation of 344 m (1,129 ft), is approximately 75 kilometers west-southwest of the Lode Star property.

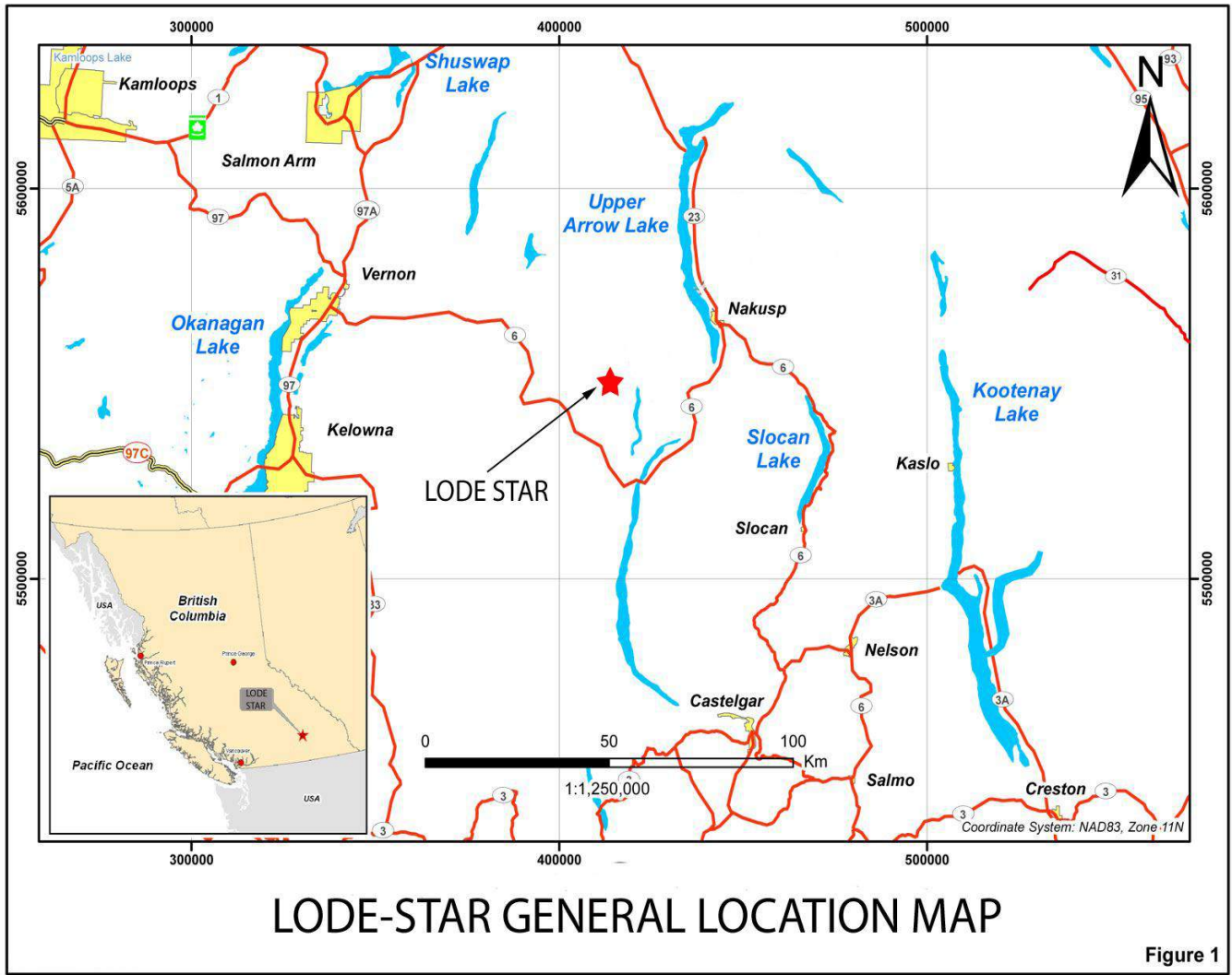
Although the till cover generally seems to be thin, most of the rock outcrops are in road cuts, creeks and ridge crests. Till thickness increases (greater than 2 meters depth), in lower elevation portions of the property, where gradients are generally less than 10 degrees slope. Soil profiles observed in road cuts were deemed to be sufficiently mature for soil-survey results to be meaningful.

Local Resources

The City of Vernon has good accommodation and logistical support including a source of supplies, helicopters and a hospital. Vernon has a population of 58,540 and equipment and supplies needed to support mine development are available.

Infrastructure

The property is well situated with regard to local logging road infrastructure. Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn from Holmes Lake from a location on the south limit of the property.



Lode Star Location Map

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The dominant physiographic feature of the area surrounding the Lode Star mineral property is mountainous terrain of the Monashee Range. The local physiography consists of moderate mountainous terrain with somewhat subdued topography with maximum elevations of 1,900 meters (6,232 feet), and maximum relief of approximately 550 meters (1,804 feet).

The topography would not be considered rugged within the claim area. Four main drainages serve to delineate the general area, these being Barnes Creek to the east, Holding Creek to the south and east, Kettle River and headwaters thereof to the north, and the east fork of Trapp Creek to the south.

Typical Physiography of the Lode Star project area

(Shot is looking north from a logging road on the South side of Holmes Lake.)
(Lode Star property in background - Gold anomalies near centre of photo)

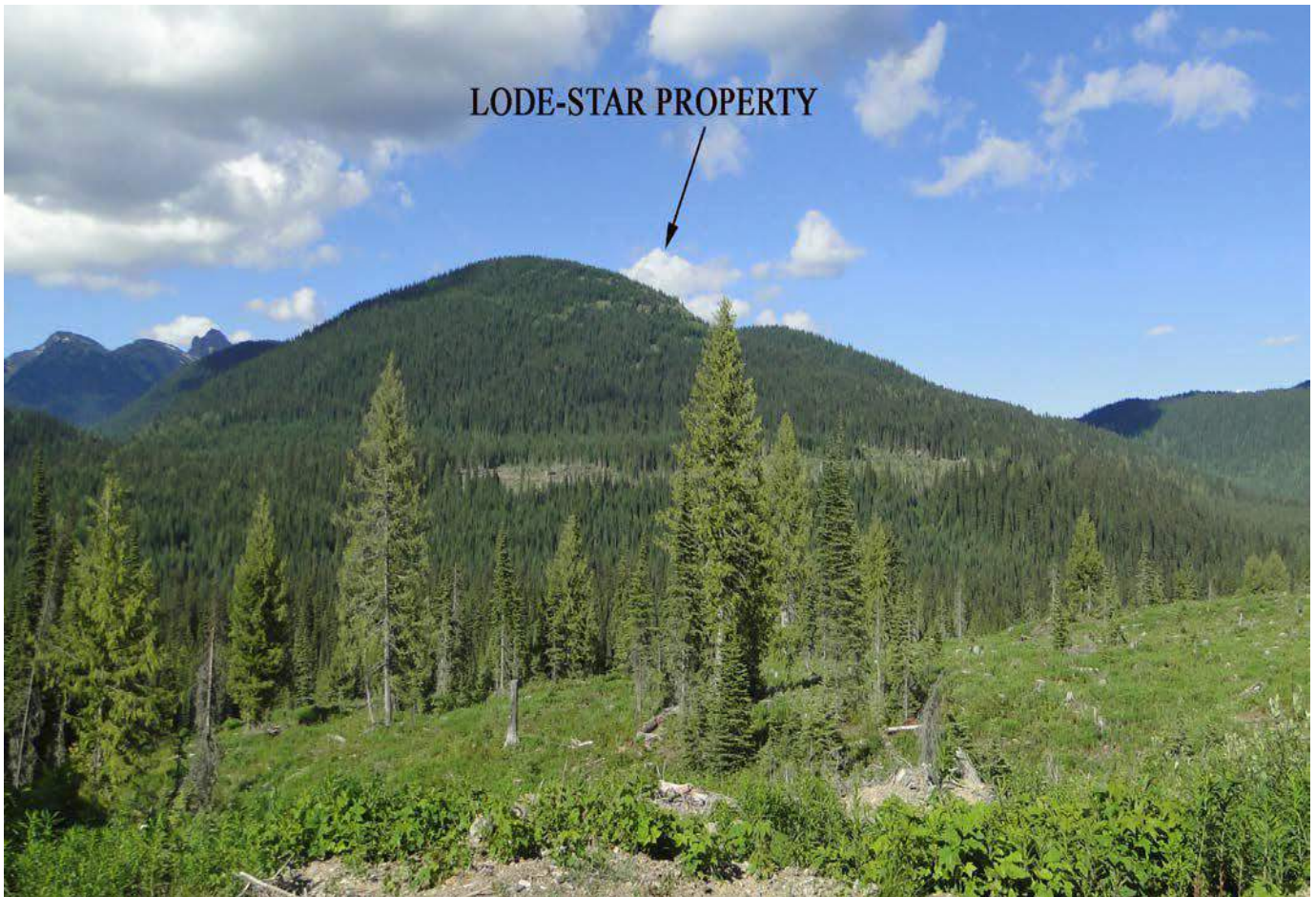


Photo taken By C. Lynes August 2015

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION HISTORY

Earliest mineral exploration activity on the current location of the Lode Star mineral property took place in 1974. Geological mapping and geochemical rock and soil sampling fieldwork were carried out by Duncanex Resources Ltd (Morrison, 1973). BC Assessment Report 05279 reports an inferred fault complex trending N, NW and ENE located approximately 250-1,000 m east of the KL Minfile (082LSE021, 405224 E, 5554174 N). Quartz diorite and quartz diorite feldspar porphyry are found in the vicinity of the inferred fault complex. Locally, pyritization, silicification and chloritization are in evidence where the igneous rocks cut hornfels. A rock chip sample of silicified hornfels with 30% quartz veining and 2% disseminated pyrite was taken from an outcrop and it returned geochemical values of 0.005 oz. Au/ton and 0.02 oz. /ton. A total of 607 soil samples were collected at 100 foot (30.5 m) intervals along lines spaced 400 to 500 feet (121.9-152.4 meters) apart. Intrusive dyking and local faulting occur in the anomalous area (Morrison, 1973).

In 1982 and 1983, Cominco Ltd. carried out an extensive regional geochemical program consisting of regional stream sediment sampling including both silt and heavy minerals, and after staking target areas, grid and contour soil sampling took place (AR#13,040). Cominco reported fine grained clastic rocks, marble and greenstone of the Upper Paleozoic, Thompson Assemblage (Cache Creek Group) are unconformably overlain by fine grained clastic rocks, andesite, marble and sericite schist of the Upper Triassic, Slocan and Nicola Groups (Butrenchuck, 1983). Granodiorite of the Jurassic Nelson and Valhalla Batholith intrude all of the above. Cominco also reported that multiphase folding is present in the Shuswap (Monashee Complex) rocks to the northeast, at least two phases of folding in the Thompson Assemblage and probably two phases in the Slocan and Nicola Groups. Their report states that faulting occurs throughout the area but no significant offsets have been determined.

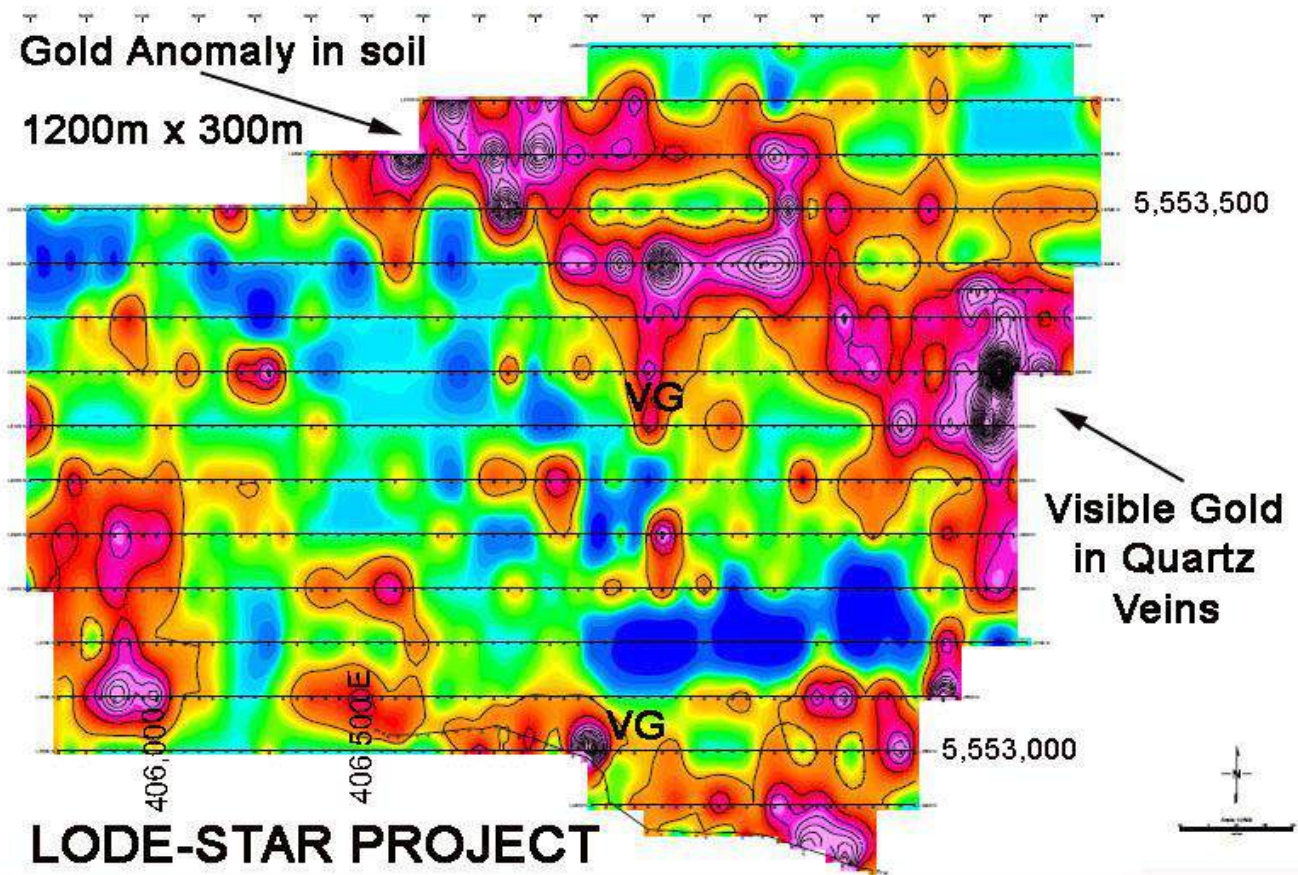
In 1988, Ocean Crystal Resources Ltd carried out geological mapping, soil (47 samples) and rock (9 samples) geochemical analysis on the Snow 1-3 claims. The highest gold values obtained from the soil samples collected in 1988 were 310 ppb and 235 ppb. The corresponding arsenic values were 780 ppm and 420 ppm. Only one silver value exceeded 1 part per million. The rock source for anomalous soil samples has not been determined. Further sampling is suggested for areas of arsenic anomalies and additional exploration is warranted to locate the source of gold in soil (Caltagirone, 1988).

In 2003 to 2005, Columbia Yukon Explorations Ltd. conducted soil geochemistry programs (39 line-kilometers) and trenching (6 excavations in a 75 by 500 meter area) covering the entire KBM 1-14 claim group. Significant gold and arsenic anomalies were discovered. In 2004, 185 soils were collected on six lines which produced significant gold-silver-arsenic anomalies, notably a northerly-trending linear anomaly extending for 500 meters and open to the north, south and east (Augsten, 2005).

In 2005, a further 794 soils were collected on an expanded Holmes Lake Grid. In March 2005, part of the original soil anomaly was trenched. The Holmes Lake Grid covers an area of approximately 1.7 kilometers by 1.3 kilometers.

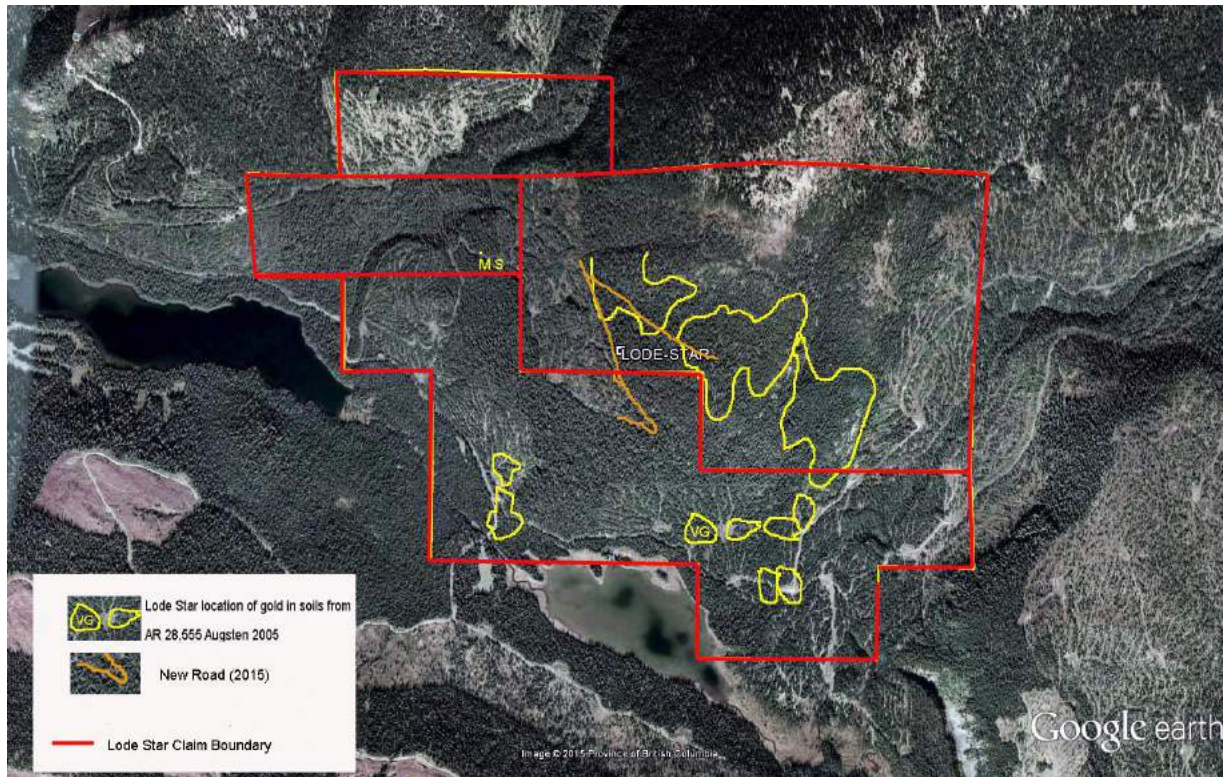
The 2004-2005 soil grid coverage has identified several significant gold and arsenic soil anomalies. The most important of these is a broad west-northwest-trending anomaly approximately 1200 meters by 300 meters in size, and open both to the west-northwest and east-southeast. This anomaly is located on the northern part of the soil grid. Quartz veins occur at the southeast portion of this anomaly and corresponded to high gold in soil values of 1,280 ppb Au with accompanying elevated silver and arsenic. There is positive correlation between gold and arsenic in soil samples. Outcrop exposure in the area of this anomaly is limited. Anomalous Au and As zones in soil are underlain by feldspar porphyry or feldspar porphyritic diorite bedrock, and minor argillaceous sediments. On the southern part of the soil grid there is another northwest-trending anomaly parallel to the northern anomaly although more poorly defined. It is best described as a series of anomalous clusters of gold and arsenic soil anomalies trending west-northwest. Within the southern anomaly high values of 365 ppb gold and 300ppm arsenic were obtained, and visible gold was panned from the 365 ppb Au in soil sample site (406,900 E, 5,552,500 N).

PPB Au in Soil, Contour Map, Assessment Report 28,555



Red and pink is very highly anomalous, orange is highly anomalous, green is low, blue is nil

Compilation Gold in Soil Anomaly Map in Google Earth



Trenching on the Holmes Lake Grid in 2005 was carried out by Columbia Yukon Exploration Inc. and several gold bearing quartz veins were discovered. Gold bearing quartz-sulphide vein material in trenches coincided with a strong northerly trending gold-arsenic-silver in soil anomaly (Augsten, 2005). A total of 300 meters (1-3 meters deep, and 1-3 meters wide), of trenching was completed in the spring of 2005 using a hydraulic excavator. Approximately 750 meters of access trail (approximately 4 meters wide) was built to facilitate the trenching. Subsequent trenching of these anomalies resulted in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins hosted in fine grain feldspar porphyritic quartz diorite which intrudes structurally disturbed argillaceous siltstone.

TRENCH 28N:

Trench 28N is approximately 20 meters long by 1.5 meters wide. A small quartz vein was discovered in this trench corresponding to the location of the anomalous soil at about 7625E. This vein (#23087) returned geochemical analysis values of 700ppb Au, 12.6 ppm Ag, and 270ppm As.

Trench 29N is approximately 40 meters long by 1.5 meters wide by 1 metre deep. No rocks of interest were found in this trench.

Trench 30N is approximately 27 meters long by 1.5 meters wide by 1 metre deep. A 1.5m fault zone was sampled and it was anomalous in gold (90 ppb Au), silver (1.1 ppm Ag) and arsenic (135 ppm As). These results are historic. Analyses are not compliant with NI 43-101, and are not to be relied upon.

Trench 31N is comprised of an east and west side. The total is 113 meters long by 1.5 meters wide by 1 metre deep. A 15cm quartz vein was discovered in Trench 31 N with values of 16.4g/t Au and 282 g/t Ag (#23051, 23052). This vein contained minor sulphides including chalcopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, and trace galena. Overall sulphides were <0.3 %. Malachite was observed as well. Small amounts of fine grained, fracture-controlled, visible gold was seen on cut pieces of vein material.

To the west of the vein the wallrock is a strongly fractured feldspar porphyry (#s 23057, 23058) which averaged 207ppb Au, 249ppm As, and 2.6ppm Ag over 2.7 meters with an increase in values toward the vein.

To the east of the vein (#s 23059, 23060, 23061) the rock was still anomalous in gold and arsenic, but weaker. Some hydrothermal breccia with quartz carbonate alteration was observed here as well. Samples 23062 and 23063 consisted of a strongly fractured zone hosting a narrow quartz vein. This zone corresponded to a soil anomaly at 7525E on L31N. The rock here is elevated in both arsenic and gold (e.g., #23063 – Au=250ppb, As=355ppm). Trench 32N was approximately 25 long by up to 10 meters wide. A north trending set of veins was encountered with gentle easterly dips and the trench was widened at that point to better facilitate sampling. Trench 32N intersected a series of parallel quartz veins in a strongly altered sequence of rocks which may be feldspar porphyry. A malachite stained quartz vein in 23068 ran the highest grade of precious metals with 14.9 g/t Au and 594 g/t Ag. The widest vein in this area is about 15cm. These results are historic. Analyses are not compliant with NI 43-101, and are not to be relied upon.

TRENCH 33 Trench 33N

Trenching here uncovered a sequence of increasingly fractured to intensely altered feldspar porphyry going from 407616E to 407598E for a distance of 18 meters. The strongly fractured rock goes from 407616E to 407608E, and from there to 407598E the rock is altered to a quartz carbonate, sericite clay rock with fine disseminated pyrite. Textures within the strongly altered rock are mostly obliterated. The strongly altered section (samples 23075 to 23079) is very anomalous in gold arsenic and antimony, especially the four meters between samples 23075 and 23076 which averaged 355ppb Au, 2485ppm As, and 112.5 ppm Sb. Trenching in 2005 discovered a new gold-bearing structure with gold and silver-bearing quartz veins as well as strongly altered wallrock. The most northerly trench (TR33N) contained smaller quartz veins that host the broadest area of intensely altered wallrock. The apparent width and intensity of this alteration zone suggests a strong hydrothermal system. The veining discovered in these trenches occurs proximal to the trace of a major north-trending normal fault, the Bevan Fault, and more specifically in the hanging wall of that fault. This fault may be an important control on mineralization discovered here.

Columbia Yukon Exploration Inc collared an exploration drill hole approximately 60 meters north of the east-central portion of Trench 33 N (Easting 407,650 E, Northing 5,553,292 N, 1,610 meters elevation above sea level).

Significant trenching results by Columbia-Yukon Explorations Inc., 2005

Sample #	Sample Width (m)	Trench #	Au (g/t) 1= ppb	Ag (g/t) 2= ppm	As (ppm) Bold=>350	Sb (ppm) Bold=>100
23051	0.15	31N	15.8	282	170	155
23052	0.15	31N	16.6	203	120	90
23057	2.00	31N	140 ¹	0.7 ²	195	<5
23058	0.70	31N	400 ¹	8.1 ²	405	10
23062	Grab	31N	200 ¹	0.9 ²	185	<5
23063	1.00	31N	250 ¹	1.8 ²	355	<5
23064	1.00	32N	65 ¹	0.4 ²	200	10
23065	1.00	32N	1.53	50.0	170	15
23066	Grab	32N	2.17	1.9 ²	290	<5
23067	Grab	32N	2.70	58.1	85	10
23068	Grab	32N	10.60	59.4	55	980
23073	Grab	33N	0.88	6.4 ²	375	25
23075	2.00	33N	180 ¹	0.5 ²	1615	85
23076	2.00	33N	530 ¹	0.4 ²	3355	140
23083	0.70	32N	2.53	24.0 ²	185	30
23084	0.35	32N	0.93	33.4	210	25
23087	Grab	30N	0.68	12.6 ²	270	<5

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Lode Star property is underlain by a west-northwest trending belt of rocks belonging to the Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group, Thompson Assemblage (Harper Ranch Formation), and flanked by Triassic Nicola & Slocan Group and Proterozoic/Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex metamorphic rocks to the north.

This sequence of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic, sedimentary and volcanic rocks is intruded by apophyses (stocks, dikes-sills) of Jurassic Nelson batholith and/or Cretaceous Whatshan batholith. Large areas of Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusive rock (lithologies include granodiorite, minor quartz diorite, granite and porphyritic phases) outcrop extensively south of the Lode Star property. Tertiary (Miocene to Pliocene) plateau basalts cap portions of the intrusive rocks and the intrusive/Thompson Assemblage contact to the south

The regional geology in the vicinity of the Lode Star Project has not been adequately described in past work by either Provincial or Federal agencies and various interpretations exist. GSC Open File #637 shows the area as being underlain by Paleozoic-aged volcanic and sedimentary assemblage consisting of pelite, quartzite, conglomerate, argillaceous and graphitic limestone, black shale, andesite, and tuff - all considered to be part of the Thompson Assemblage (Okulitch, 1979).

A more recent compilation shows the entire claim block underlain by rocks of the Harper Ranch Group which include hemipelagic tuffaceous mudstone, chert, limestone, and arc derived sandstone and conglomerate (Hoy et al, 1994). The Harper Ranch Group is considered to be the basement to Quesnellia. The most current work in the area is a recent publication by the GSC which is in part a compilation of past work and some new mapping (Thompson et al, 2003). This map shows that the majority of the Lode Star property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola & Slocan Group siliclastic rocks comprised of grey to black phyllite, quartzite, and minor tuffaceous rocks. A significant northerly trending, moderately west-dipping normal fault (Bevan Fault) transects the eastern portion of the Lode Star property.

Regionally, the metamorphic grade varies from amphibolite facies for Monashee Complex metamorphic rocks, mid to lower greenschist for Cache Creek Group, Thompson Assemblage rocks and mid to upper greenschist for Slocan and Nicola Group rocks. The Lode Star property lies within a west-northwest trending, 16 km (10 mile) wide, belt of Devonian-Permian Cache Creek Group, Thompson Assemblage and Upper Triassic Nicola-Slocan Group, weak to moderately metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks extending from Holmes Lake to Cherryville, 26 km (16 miles) to the west-northwest of the claim group.

The Mesozoic Nicola-Slocan Group of rocks have faulted contacts with Monashee Group gneisses lying towards the northeast (Fig 3). The Paleozoic Thompson Assemblage (Harper Ranch) is characterized by a thick sequence of argillaceous sediments, with minor intercalated limestone and andesitic volcanic rocks. A variety of the argillaceous sediments contain large limestone inclusions ranging from 5 centimeters (2 inches) to 3.05 meters (10 feet). Low grade metamorphism of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks has been caused by emplacement of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite intruding the Paleozoic Cache Creek-Triassic Nicola Group.

There are two deposit types sought in the exploration of the Lode Star mineral property:

1- Au bearing quartz veins.

2- Au bearing transitional-contact aureole veins

The following summary details geology and mineralization of typical Au bearing vein deposit types (source: BC Mineral Deposit Profiles, Lefebure, 1996):

1-Au bearing quartz veins:

SYNONYMS: Mother Lode veins, greenstone gold, Archean lode gold, mesothermal gold-quartz veins, shear-hosted lode gold, low-sulphide gold-quartz veins, lode gold.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Au (Ag, Cu, Sb).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/ International):

- Phanerozoic: Bralorne-Pioneer (092JNE001), Erickson (104P029), Taurus (104P012), Polaris- Taku (104K003), Mosquito Creek (093H010), Cariboo Gold Quartz (093H019), Midnight (082FSW119); Carson Hill, Jackson-Plymouth, Mother Lode district; Empire Star and Idaho- Maryland, Grass Valley district (California, USA); Alaska-Juneau, Jualin, Kensington (Alaska, USA), Ural Mountains (Russia).

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Type of carbonate alteration reflects the ferromagnesian content of the primary host lithology; ultramafics rocks - talc, Fe-magnesite; mafic volcanic rocks - ankerite, chlorite; sediments - graphite and pyrite; felsic to intermediate intrusions - sericite, albite, calcite, siderite, pyrite. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

ORE CONTROLS: Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks. They are commonly closely associated with, late syncollisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust. Veins are usually at a high angle to the primary collisional fault zone.

- Phanerozoic: Secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones.

COMMENTS: These deposits may be a difficult deposit to evaluate due to "nugget effect" EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, K, Li, Bi, W, Te and B ± (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn and Hg) in rock and soil, Au in stream sediments.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies. Areas of alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite as a result of carbonate alteration.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Placer gold or elevated gold in stream sediment samples is an excellent regional and property-scale guide to gold-quartz veins. Investigate broad 'deformation envelopes' adjacent to regional listric faults where associated with carbonate alteration. Alteration and structural analysis can be used to delineate prospective ground. Within carbonate alteration zones, gold is typically only in areas containing quartz, with or without sulphides. Serpentinite bodies, if present, can be used to delineate favourable regional structures. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks.

2- Au bearing transitional-contact aureole veins

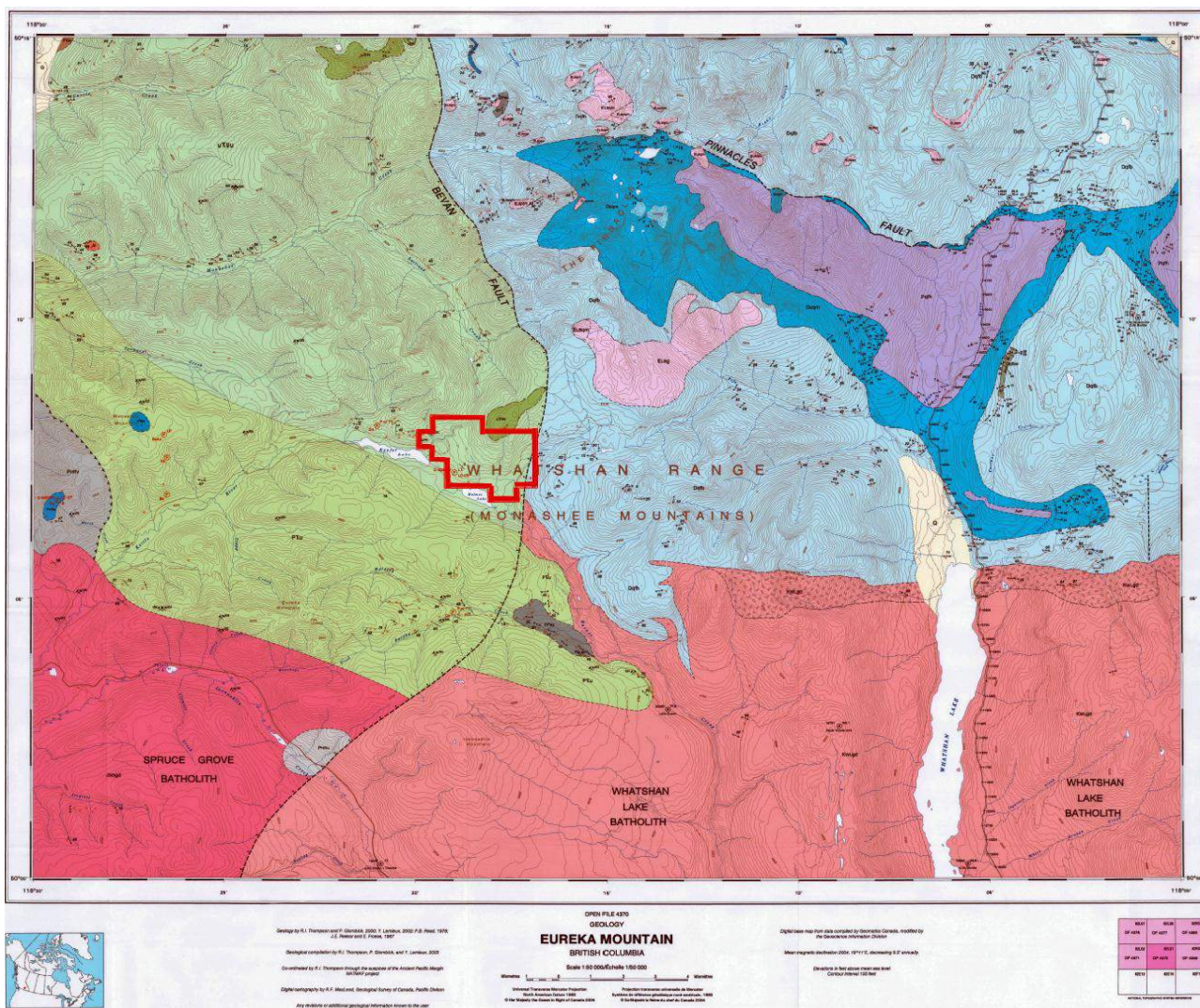
The second type of mineral deposit type are transitional-contact aureole veins whereby mineralization is transitional between the setting for subvolcanic porphyry copper systems and subvolcanic epithermal systems. The following summary details geology and mineralization of typical Au bearing transitional-contact aureole vein deposit types (source: BC Mineral Deposit Profiles, Lefebvre, 1996):

SYNONYMS: Mesothermal veins, extension veins, transitional veins, contact aureole veins. **COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS):** Au, Ag (Cu).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/International): Scottie Gold ([104B 034](#)), Snip ([104B 250](#)), Johnny Mountain ([104B 107](#)), War Eagle ([082FSW097](#)), Le Roi ([082FSW093](#)), Centre Star ([082FSW094](#));

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Parallel tabular to cymoid veins of massive sulphide and/or bull- quartz- carbonate with native gold, electrum and chalcopyrite are emplaced in a set of en echelon fractures around the periphery of a subvolcanic pluton. Many previous workers have included these veins as mesothermal veins.



The Lode-Star property is located within red boundaries. The property is located near the contact of Intrusive, Volcanic and sedimentary rocks, adjacent to the Bevan (Normal) Fault.

The Lode Star property is underlain by three varieties of Paleozoic Cache Creek sediments (DTrHsf). One rock unit is made up of angular argillaceous sediments fragments (5 mm.) set in a matrix of argillaceous sediments. A second, but similar, rock unit has argillaceous fragments up to 30 mm set in a matrix of finer grain argillaceous sediments (coarse grained argillaceous siltstone).

A third rock unit is made up of black silt size (0.5-2mm) grains has been mapped as black siltstone. In the vicinity of intrusive dykes, argillaceous sediments have been hornfelsed and indurated, with intensity relative to the proximity of the intrusive rocks. Near fault zones argillaceous sediments contains up to 3% gypsum on fracture surfaces, and some serpentinization of mafic portions of greenstone that occur in the south portion of the Lode Star property. The south portion of the Lode Star property is underlain by Cache Creek Group volcanics of andesite composition.

The most common variety of andesite is medium grained. It is massive in outcrop. The medium-grained andesite has been metamorphosed to greenstone. The fine grained andesite is crumbly in outcrop, whereas the argillaceous sediments trends to break along cleavage planes. A third variety of andesite occurs at the western edge of the volcanic exposures has been metamorphosed to greenstone. It is a fine-grained, highly fractured and slightly silicified. Near fault zones, some serpentinization of mafic portions of greenstone is reported (Morrison, 1973). Traces of quartz and calcite as 0.1-1.0 cm wide veinlets are widespread in this rock. Quartz veins are emplaced as fracture filling related to structural extension (dilatant) zones. A porphyritic variety of andesite occurs near the southeastern corner of the claim group. The rock contains 10% augite phenocrysts (2 mm.) and 20% plagioclase phenocrysts (2 mm.). Quartz diorite fine grain dykes occur in the creek valleys on the western side of the property.

Both medium grained and porphyritic varieties of quartz diorite occur on the Lode Star property. The alteration assemblages present on the Lode Star property consist of quartz, chlorite, kaolinite, montmorillinite, ankerite, and calcite. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite are the principal, sulphides found in the quartz gangue.

Gold values are closely related to high antimony, arsenic, and lead values. In general, the veins are steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed occurring as sets of parallel and offset veins. The quartz-sulphide fissure veins present on the subject property trace steeply dipping fissures and faults that are mainly north to northeast trending. A small portion of mineralized quartz veins trend northwest with steep dips (Augsten, 2005).

Historic placer gold exploration took place on alluvial occurrences in Holding, Eureka, Barnes, and Upper Kettle River. There is also some recorded placer activity in Wauchope Creek to the southwest. Barnes Creek has a recorded placer production of 2581 grams between the years of 1935 to 1945 (Minfile #082LSE053); and nearby Holding Creek (Minfile #082LSE045) was also a past producer of alluvial native gold. Evidence of historic placer operations on Holding Creek are evident by the presence of old workings and access trails. Eureka Creek had a recorded placer production of 870 grams between the years of 1931 to 1945. The original Eureka workings date back to the late 1890's and very early 1900's. These workings consisted of two adits. In the lower adit, there was reportedly a mineralized dike containing pyrite, and averaging about two grams per tonne gold (EMPR AR 1901).

EXPLORATION

The authors were commissioned by Cayenne Capital Corp to conduct a program of geological mapping, and geochemical rock sampling on the property for the purpose of identification of base and precious metal bearing mineralization. A total of 10 hectares (24.7 acres) was mapped at a scale of 1:5,000 and

12 rock chip samples were taken on the south and central parts of property. Field work was supervised by the author, and carried out in October, 2015.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING and MINERALIZATION SAMPLING: Geological features such as strike, dip of lithological contacts, and alteration mineral assemblages were identified on the subject property, as well as sulphide mineralization. A total of 3 out of 12 rock chip samples were taken across interval lengths of 14-25 centimeters (5.6-10 inches) using rock hammer and chisel. In order to minimize sampling biases, approximately 1-2 kilograms (2.2 -4.4 pounds) of acorn sized rock chips were collected from bedrock exposures of outcrop and are representative of the sampled interval. The writer sampled intervals perpendicular to the strike of mineralization. A total of 9 out of 12 rock chip samples taken by the writer consisted of float (grab) samples of angular shaped quartz-sulphide material. Rock chips were carefully collected to avoid contamination and placed in a marked poly ore bag and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, BC for multi-element ICP-MS and gold geochemical analysis (Pioneer Labs, Rpt 2151510).

Description of the rock samples are listed as follows:

Table 3: Lode Star Rock Chip Samples 701-712 Location and Type

Sample ID	MTO tenure	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Sample Type
701	1039166	407279	5552367	1394	float (angular)
702	1039166	406919	5552486	1396	float (angular)
703	1039166	407350	5552605	1451	float (angular)
704	1039166	407370	5552801	1458	float (angular)
705	1036571	407618	5553201	1589	float (angular)
706	1036571	407604	5553104	1551	outcrop
707	1039166	406064	5552621	1387	float (angular)
708	1039081	405965	5553826	1482	float (angular)
709	1036571	406477	5553720	1529	outcrop
710	1036571	406493	5553711	1531	float (angular)
711	1036571	406569	5553656	1543	outcrop
712		404583	5554160	1488	float (angular)

Lode Star Rock Chip Samples 701-712 Geological Descriptions

ID	Lithology	Mineralization	Vein Strike	Vein Dip
701	andesite, greenstone		pyrite	
702	andesite, greenstone		pyrite	
703	andesite, greenstone		pyrite	
704	andesite, greenstone		pyrite	
705	quartz diorite, granodiorite		pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite	
706	quartz diorite, granodiorite	pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite	165	63 E
707	quartz diorite, granodiorite		pyrite	
708	quartz diorite, granodiorite		pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	
709	quartz diorite, granodiorite	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	38	68 SW
710	quartz diorite, granodiorite	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	40	80 SE
711	quartz diorite, granodiorite	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite	49	71 SE
712	phyllite, slate		pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	

Sample ID 705 contains approximately 0.1% pyrite, 0.1% tetrahedrite and 0.1% chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of galena.

Sample ID 711 contains approximately 20% pyrite, 7% arsenopyrite, 0.2% galena, and trace tetrahedrite.

Sulphide mineralization is hosted in quartz veins and lesser quartz infilling fracture zones with minor carbonate, chlorite, kaolinite, and limonite gangue minerals. Quartz-sulphide veins are associated with fault and fracture zones cutting fine grained feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks.

The majority of quartz-sulphide fissure veins trend northeast to north and have steep dips (easterly direction). Quartz-sulphide veins identified on the subject property are tabular and/or splayed and occur as sets of parallel and offset veins.

Geochemical analyses of 12 rock samples are listed in the following table:

Sample ID	Width (cm)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Fe %	S %	As ppm	Sb ppm
701		12	10	15	.3	56	.73	.27	239	<2
702		100	4	93	.5	122	2.89	.47	36	32
703		10	5	10	.4	32	.64	.10	21	<2
704		24	5	41	1.2	24	1.55	.43	24	<2
705		703	443	151	51.8	18840	.93	.20	45	628
706	14	266	138	43	52.4	8200	1.06	.21	108	606
707		218	3	27	1.9	39	12.39	8.02	52	<2
708		336	17	22	2.9	150	13.86	8.57	644	<2
709	25	1149	5	82	2.9	320	15.90	5.47	909	<2
710		980	2	39	5.9	740	24.95	15.44	1285	16
711	20	347	1093	22	16.3	15500	19.56	9.83	69290	218
712		568	2	54	4.9	200	22.65	17.48	560	<2

Lode Star Rock Samples, Multi-element ICP-MS analysis, (source: Pioneer Labs Report 2151510)

The following 6 rock chip samples were taken as follow up to the first phase of exploration:

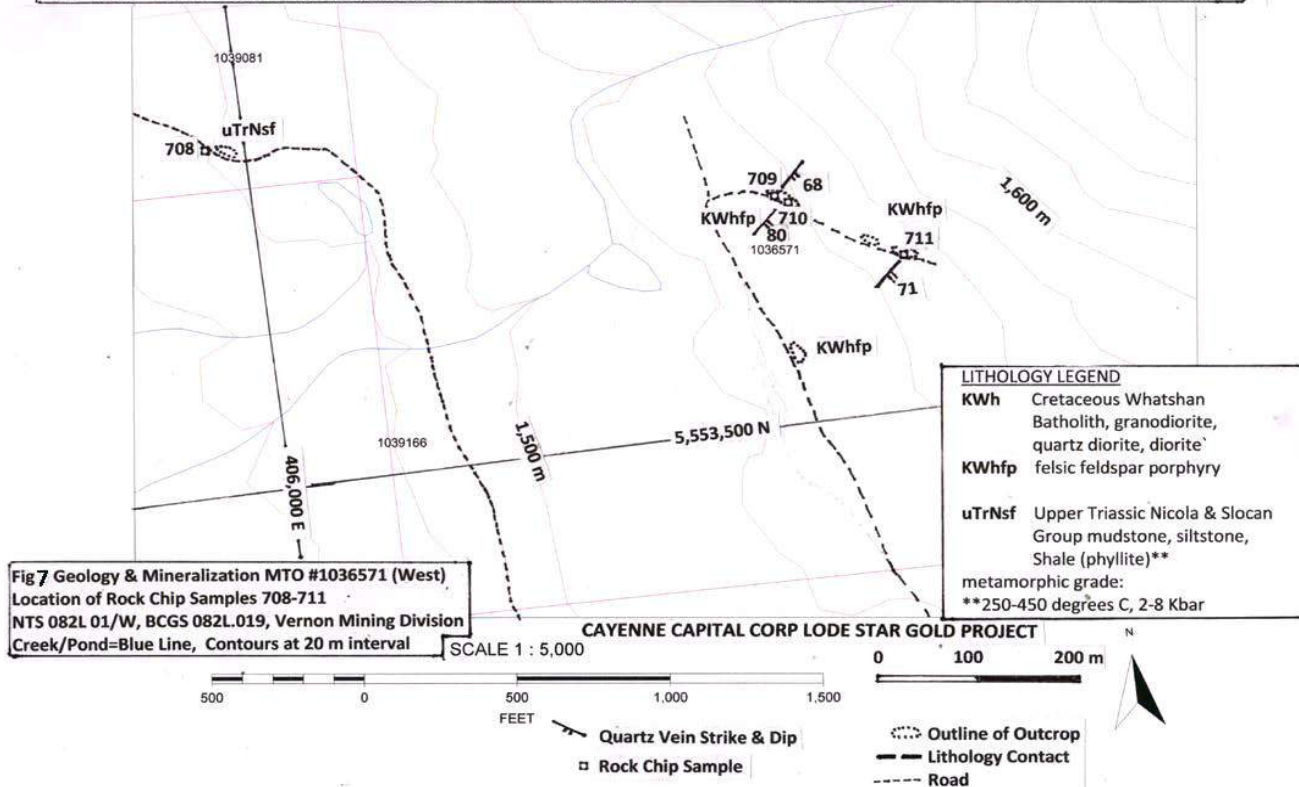
Sample ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Sample Type
20867	406709	5553572	1 m chip across alt granite with blebs of sulphide and 3... 5cm qtz veins
20868	406780	5553534	Grab of massive sulphide blob in alt granite in road cut otcp
20869	406732	5553568	Grab across 25 cm of rusty 10cm qtz vein and alt granite wallrock
20870	406699	5553583	Chip across 20 cm of wall rock and white quartz vein with no sulphides.
20871	406774	5553084	Grab of rusty graphite zone, with fine grnd diss py minor As-Py?
20872	406446	5553744	Grab of semi-massive sulphide in outcrop roadbed, near jctn of new roads.

Rock chip sample 20867 (340 ppb Au, 4.3 ppm Ag, 126 ppm Cu, 702 ppm As) is located about 150 meters east of the regional Bevan Fault (that trends north and dips steeply west). The showing is a 1 meter interval length of 3-5 cm wide quartz veins with aggregates of pyrite and trace amounts of arsenopyrite hosted in clay altered granitic bedrock. Multiple narrow quartz-sulphide veins in clay altered intrusive rocks are perspective for disseminated and fracture filling type Au-Ag bearing exploration targets.

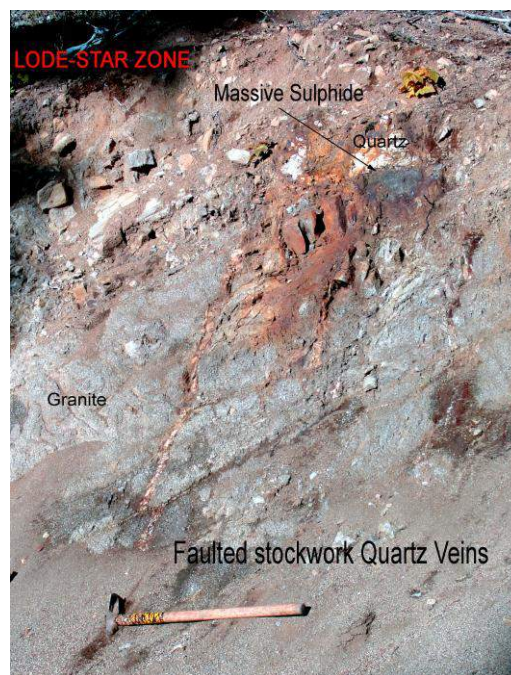
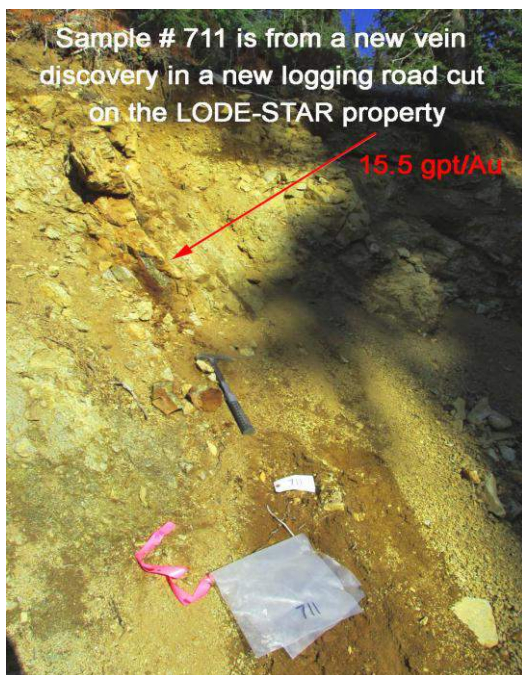
Rock chip sample 20869 (3,210 ppb Au, 21.1 ppm Ag, 70 ppm Cu, 8,008 ppm As) is located near sample 20867. Elevated Au-Ag values in rock sample 20869 correlate with high As values. Rock chip sample 20870 (680 ppb Au, 2.0 ppm Ag, 43 ppm Cu, 411 ppm As) is also located near sample 20867, but sample 20870 is a low-sulphidation (low Fe) type quartz vein with elevated Au-Ag values, and may represent a more distal from source, lower temperature phase of mineralization.

Lode Star Property Location of Rock Chip Samples 708-711

ID	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Mineralization	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width cm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
708	405965	5553826	1482	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	float (grab)			336	17	22	2.9	150
709	406477	5553720	1529	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	38	68 SE	25	1149	5	82	2.9	320
710	406493	5553711	1531	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	float (grab)	80 SE		980	2	39	5.9	740
711	406569	5553656	1543	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite	49	71 SE	20	347	1093	22	16.3	15500



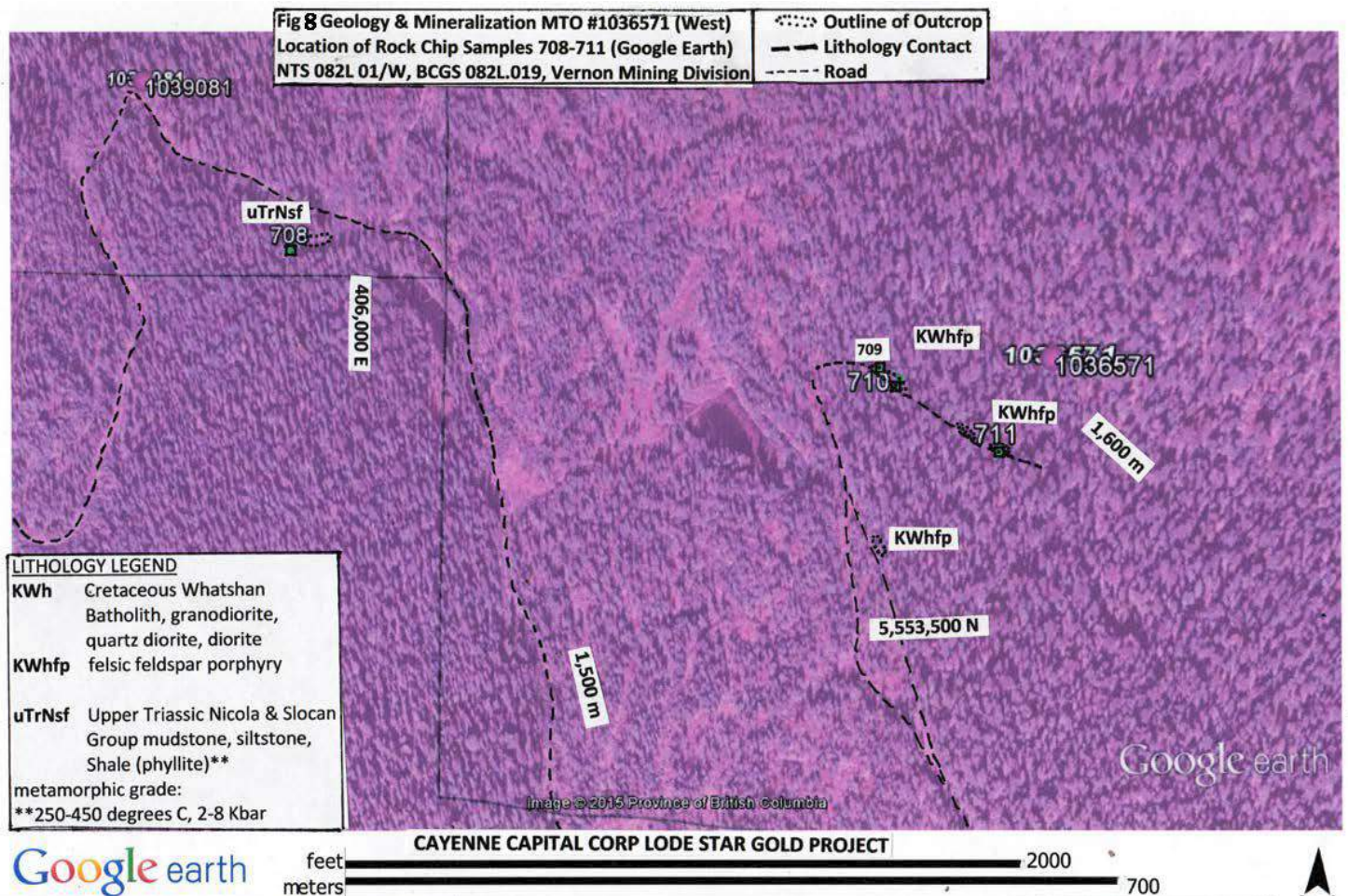
New... LODE-STAR ZONE



This is one of numerous Au bearing veins in this new zone.

Sample 711 contained approximately 20% pyrite, 7% arsenopyrite, 0.2% galena, and trace tetrahedrite

Geology and Mineralization Title # 1036571 (West), Google Earth

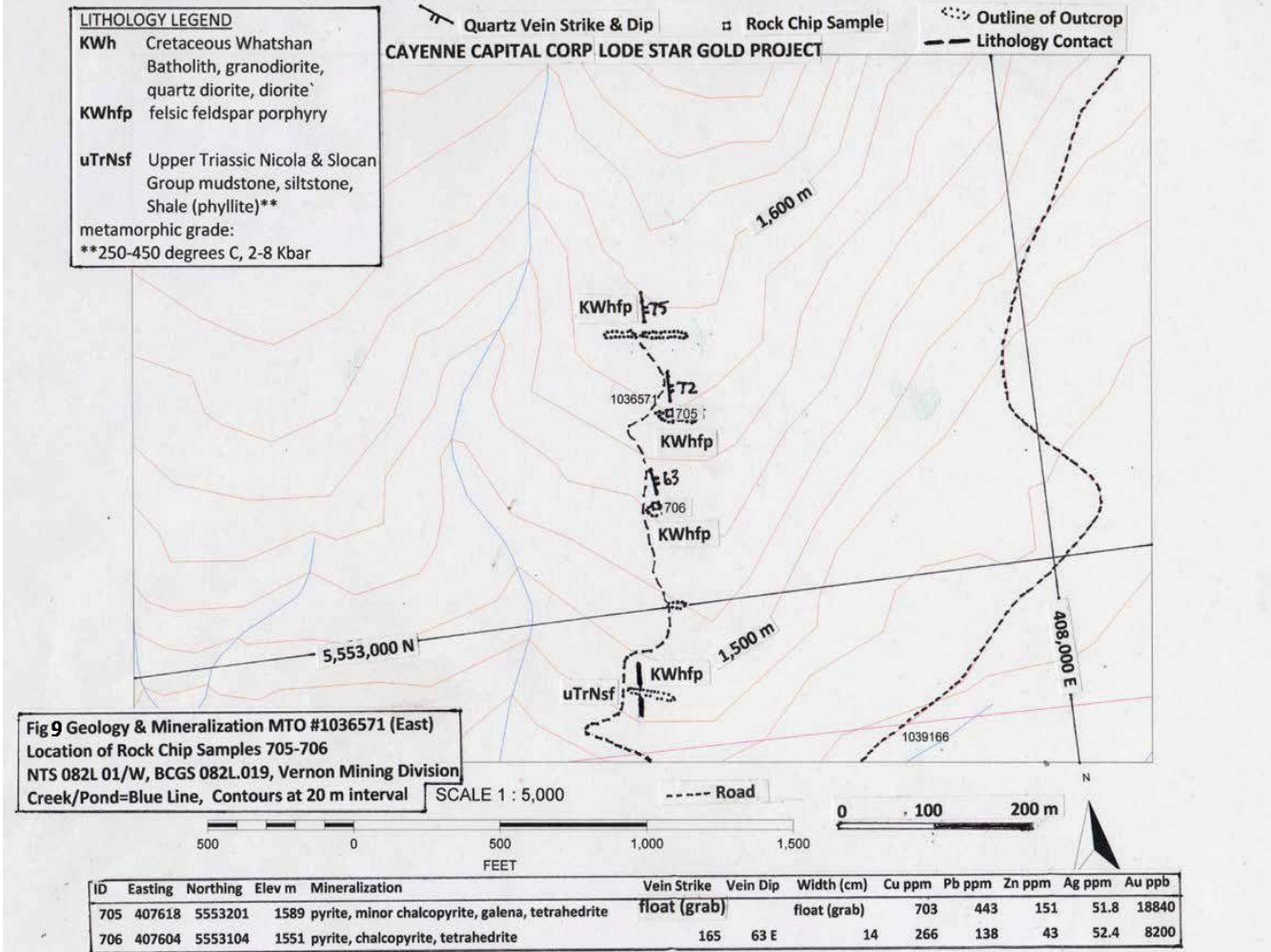


ID	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Mineralization	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width cm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
708	405965	5553826	1482	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	float (grab)			336	17	22	2.9	150
709	406477	5553720	1529	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	38	68 SE	25	1149	5	82	2.9	320
710	406493	5553711	1531	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	float (grab)	80 SE		980	2	39	5.9	740
711	406569	5553656	1543	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite	49	71 SE	20	347	1093	22	16.3	15500

LODE-STAR SHOWINGS

Rock chip sample 711. Quartz vein trends 049 degrees, dipping 71 degrees to the southeast. Sample width is 20 centimeters, and minerals recognized were semi-massive pyrite, coarse grain arsenopyrite, and minor chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite. Geochemical analysis (approximately 1.5 kilograms of quartz vein material) Returned 347 ppm Cu, 1,093 ppm Pb, 22 ppm Zn, 16.3 ppm Ag, and 15,500 ppb Au (Pioneer Labs Certificate 2151510, Appendix A)

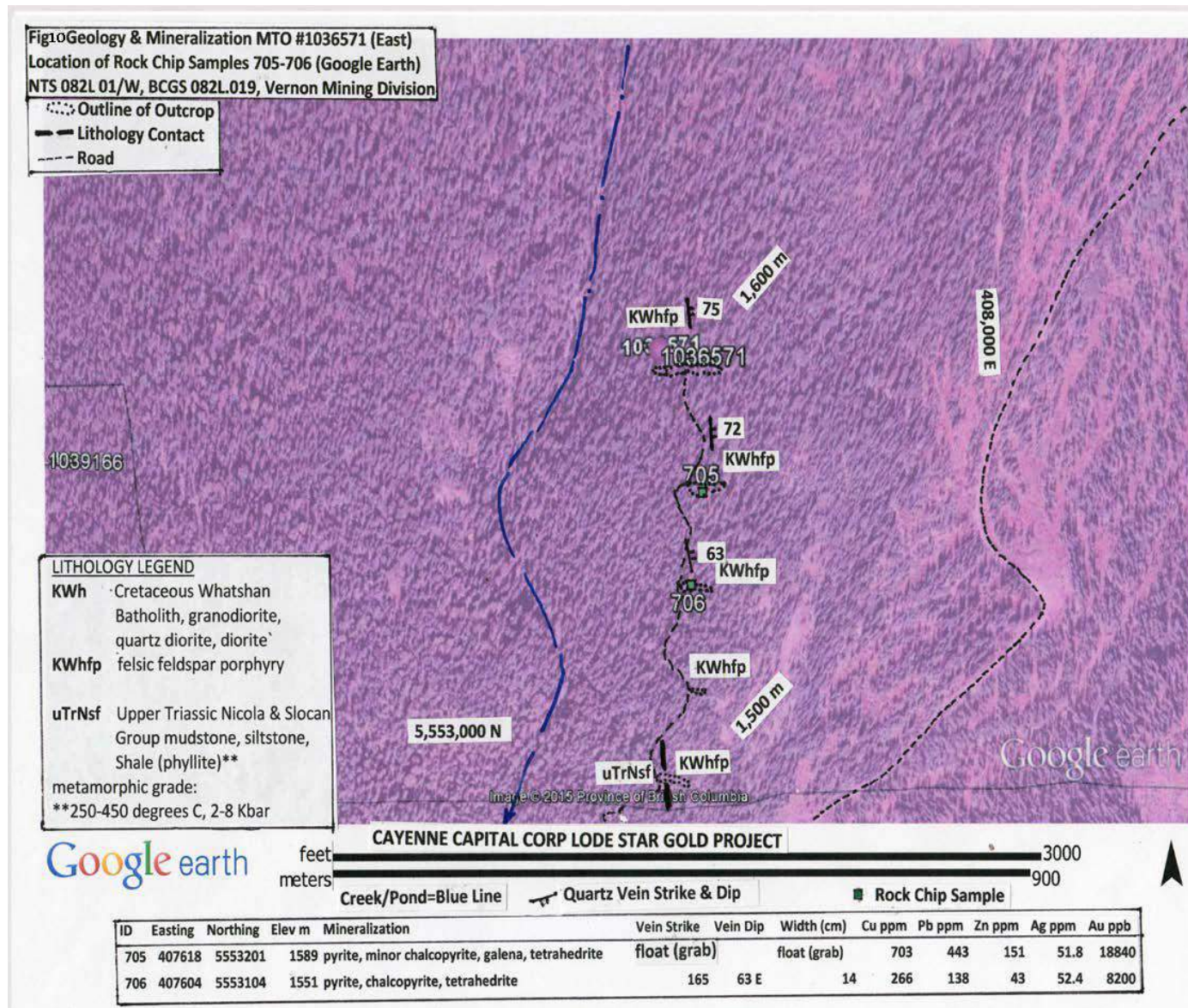
Lode Star Property Location of Rock Chip Samples 705-706



Rock chip sample 706. Quartz vein trends 165 degrees, dipping 63 degrees to the east. Sample width is 14 centimeters, and minerals recognized were pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Geochemical analysis of approximately 1.5 kilograms of quartz vein material returned 266 ppm Cu, 138 ppm Pb, 43 ppm Zn, 52.4 ppm Ag, and **8,200 ppb Au** (Pioneer Labs Certificate 2151510, Appendix A).



Geology and Mineralization Title # 1036571, Google Earth



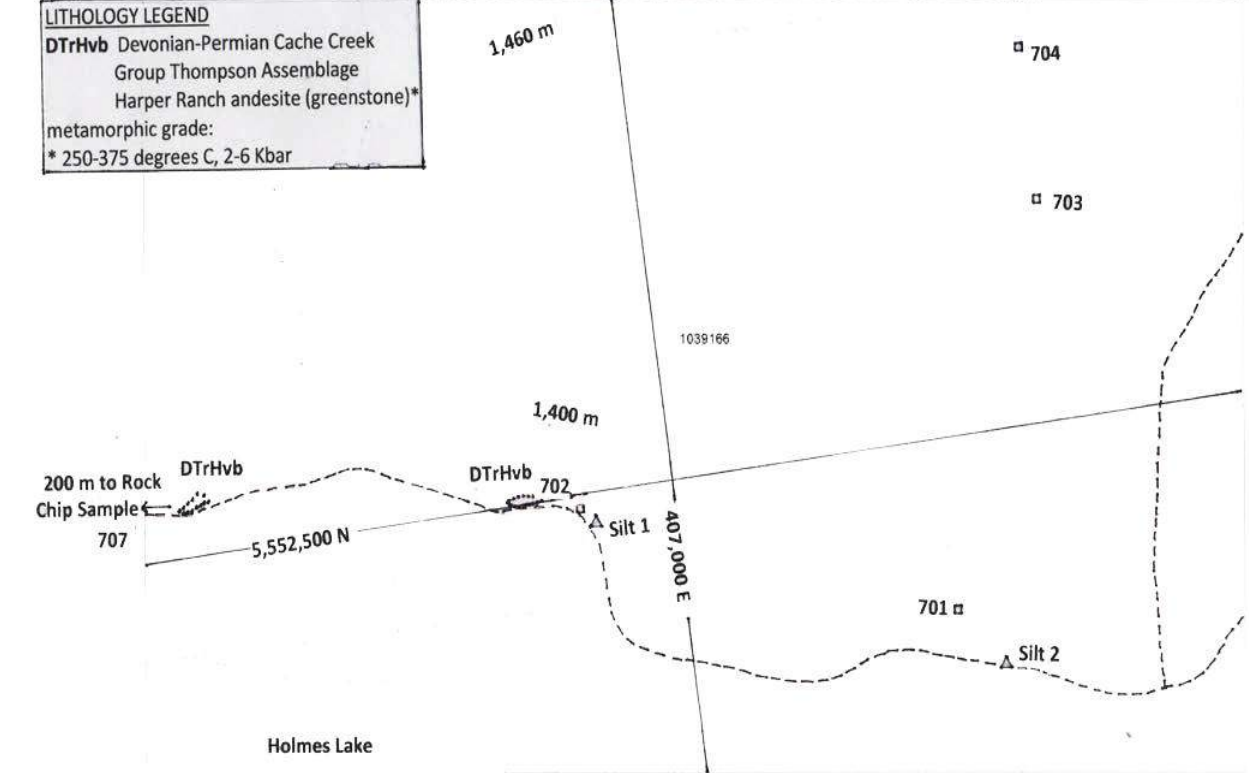
Geology and Mineralization Title # 1039166 (East), Rock samples 701-704,707, & stream sediment samples Silt 1, Silt 2

Lode Star Property Location Rock Chip Samples 701-704

ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Mineralization	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
701	407279	5552367	1394	pyrite	float (grab)	12	10	15	0.3	56
702	406919	5552486	1396	pyrite	float (grab)	100	4	93	0.5	122
703	407350	5552605	1451	pyrite	float (grab)	10	5	10	0.4	32
704	407370	5552801	1458	pyrite	float (grab)	24	5	41	1.2	24
707	406064	5552621	1387	pyrite	float (grab)	218	3	27	1.9	39

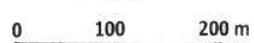
Fig 11 Geology & Mineralization MTO #1039166 (East)
 Location of Rock Chip Samples 701-704 (& Silt 1, Silt 2)
 NTS 082L 01/W, BCGS 082L.019, Vernon Mining Division
 Creek/Pond=Blue Line, Contours at 20 m interval

LITHOLOGY LEGEND
DTrHvb Devonian-Permian Cache Creek Group Thompson Assemblage
 Harper Ranch andesite (greenstone)*
 metamorphic grade:
 * 250-375 degrees C, 2-6 Kbar



CAYENNE CAPITAL CORP LODE STAR GOLD PROJECT
 □ Rock Chip Sample △ Stream Sediment Sample SCALE 1 : 5,000

○ Outline of Outcrop
 - Lithology Contact

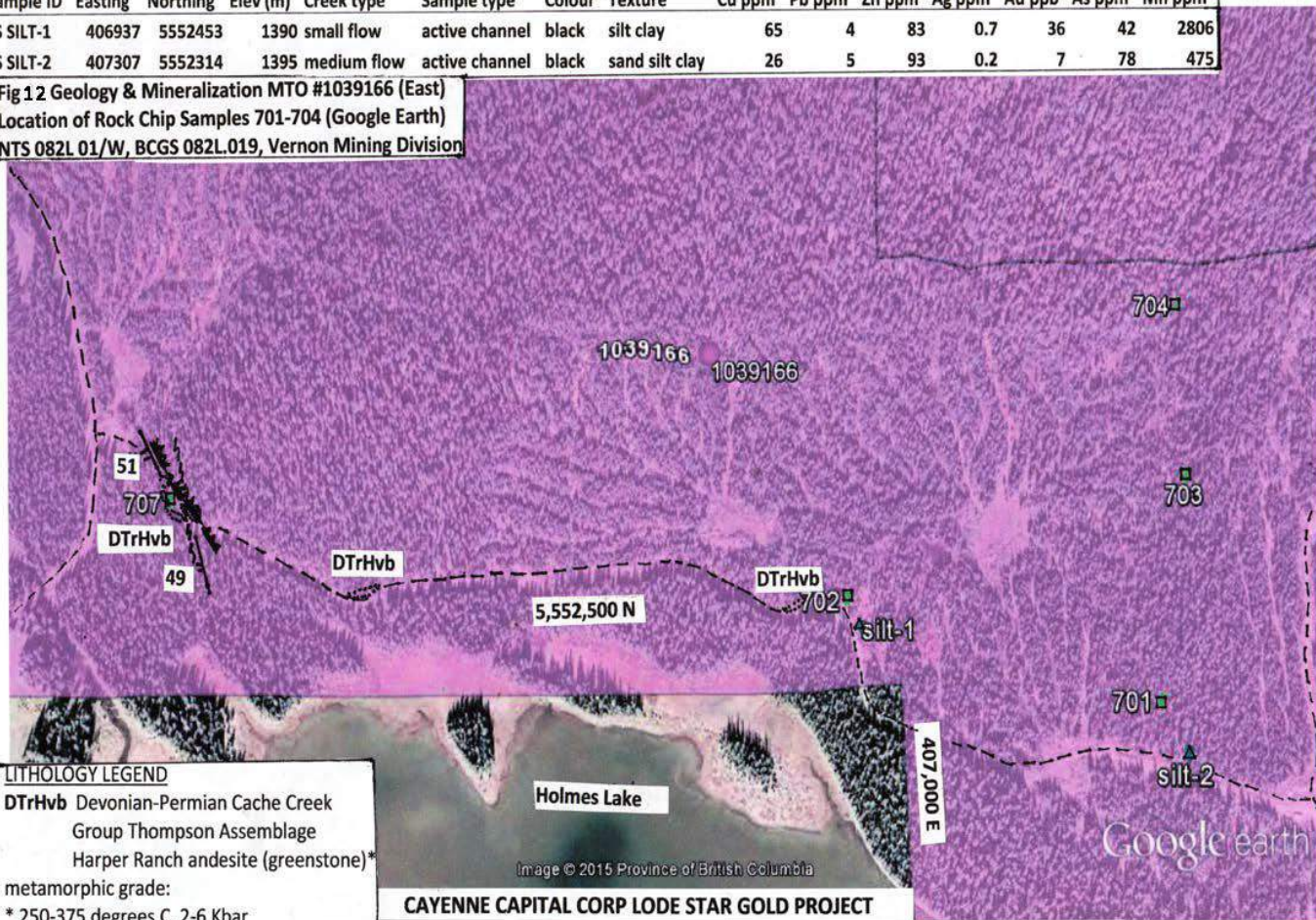


Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Creek type	Sample type	Colour	Texture	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	As ppm	Mn ppm
LS SILT-1	406997	5552453	1390	small flow	active channel	black	silt clay	65	4	83	0.7	36	42	2806
LS SILT-2	407307	5552914	1395	medium flow	active channel	black	sand silt clay	26	5	93	0.2	7	78	475

Geology and Mineralization Title # 1039166 (East), 701-704, 707, & stream sediment samples Silt 1, Silt 2, Google Earth

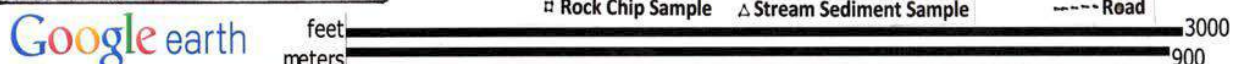
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Creek type	Sample type	Colour	Texture	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	As ppm	Mn ppm
LS SILT-1	406937	5552453	1390	small flow	active channel	black	silt clay	65	4	83	0.7	36	42	2806
LS SILT-2	407307	5552314	1395	medium flow	active channel	black	sand silt clay	26	5	93	0.2	7	78	475

Fig 12 Geology & Mineralization MTO #1039166 (East)
 Location of Rock Chip Samples 701-704 (Google Earth)
 NTS 082L 01/W, BCGS 082L.019, Vernon Mining Division



LITHOLOGY LEGEND
 DTrHvb Devonian-Permian Cache Creek Group Thompson Assemblage Harper Ranch andesite (greenstone)*
 metamorphic grade:
 * 250-375 degrees C, 2-6 Kbar

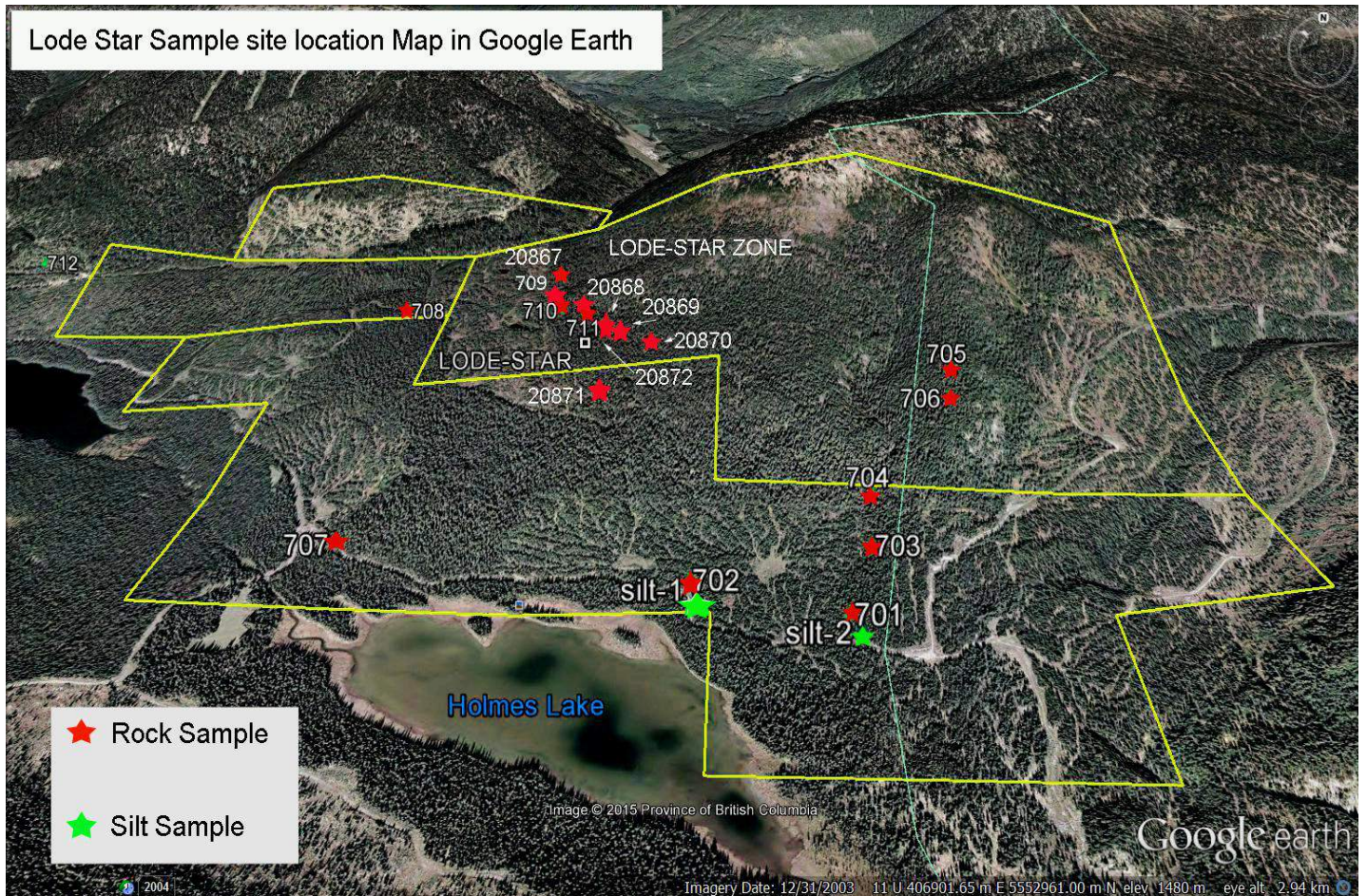
CAYENNE CAPITAL CORP LODE STAR GOLD PROJECT



ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Mineralization	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
701	407279	5552367	1394	pyrite	float (grab)	12	10	15	0.3	56
702	406919	5552486	1396	pyrite	float (grab)	100	4	93	0.5	122
703	407350	5552605	1451	pyrite	float (grab)	10	5	10	0.4	32
704	407370	5552801	1458	pyrite	float (grab)	24	5	41	1.2	24
707	406064	5552621	1387	pyrite	float (grab)	218	3	27	1.9	39

- Fault
- Quartz Vein Strike & Dip
- Outline of Outcrop
- Lithology Contact
- Fine-grain Intermediate Composition Dyke

**Location of Rock Chip Samples 701-712, 20867-20872 plus Stream Sediment Sample Silt 1, Silt 2
(Google Earth Image tilted looking north)**



A total of 2 stream sediment samples were taken on the southern portion of the Lode Star property. Approximately 500 grams of sample material of -20 mesh sized wet screened fraction was obtained using a screen and pan below to catch fines. Raw material taken from a depth of 1-20 cm in the active channel of small creeks was screened and -20 mesh sediment fines were scooped into marked tyvex sample bags.

The material was dried and shipped to Pioneer Labs Inc for multi-element ICP-MS geochemical analysis (Appendix A). Results indicate that Silt 1 contains elevated manganese (2,806 ppm Mn), and is located in close proximity to 365 ppb Au soil anomaly (approximately 75 meters apart from each other). This area is at 1,380-1,400 meters elevation and is characterized by swampy lowlands with very little outcrop.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The veining and alteration discovered to date indicates a northerly to north-easterly trend to the mineralizing structure. Veins have variable dips generally to the east with northerly strikes, and southeast dips with north-easterly strikes.

The alteration assemblages present on the Lode Star property consist of quartz, chlorite, kaolinite, montmorillinite, ankerite, and calcite. The highest grade mineralization occurs in strongly fractured quartz veins with very low sulphide contents, indicative of structurally controlled, late-stage fracture filling gold-bearing mineralization.

Pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite are the principal, sulphides found in the quartz gangue. Gold values are closely related to elevated antimony, arsenic, and lead values. In general, the veins are steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed occurring as sets of parallel and offset veins.

The quartz-sulphide fissure veins present on the Lode-Star property trace steeply dipping fissures and faults that are mainly north to northeast trending. A small portion of mineralized quartz veins trend northwest with steep dips (Augsten, 2005). The Lode Star property exhibits valid gold bearing quartz vein and transitional-contact aureole deposit type targets for exploration. The geological model suggests mesothermal to transitional deposit type gold bearing quartz veins are associated with late phases of Mesozoic age intrusive lithologies (approximate depth of burial 1-3 km).

The writers sampled a 20 centimeter wide quartz-sulphide vein (rock chip sample number 711, Fig 8, 9) that returned geochemical analysis results of 15,500 ppb Au, and 16.3 ppm Ag (0.452 troy ounces/short ton Au, and 0.48 troy ounces/short ton Ag).

This new discovery was made by the authors of this report on October 14, 2015 and has been dubbed the Lode-Star showings.

The writers also sampled a 14 centimeter quartz-sulphide vein (rock chip sample number 706, Fig 6, 7)) that returned geochemical analysis results of 8,200 ppb Au, and 52.4 ppm Ag (0.239 troy ounces/short ton Au, and 1.53 troy ounces/short ton Ag). These mineralized quartz veins are hosted in fractured feldspar porphyry and are proximal indicators of a nearby major vein. These showings are located approximately 1.5 Km south east along the anomalous gold trend.

Detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock and soil sampling), and geophysical surveying (VLF-EM and magnetometer) are recommended, prior to doing detailed depth investigation with fences of drill holes. Based on historic data, and current geological mapping and geochemical analysis of rock samples, the subject property is considered by the writer to be of merit that is worthy of exploring for base and precious metal bearing minerals. An understanding of structural/lithological controls (e.g. defining hangingwall of major faults), and metal zoning of base and precious metal enriched hydrothermal systems are important factors to consider in order to define optimum exploration targets on the Lode Star property. Further detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying is required to optimize exploration targets and identify Ag-Au bearing mineralization on the subject property.

The Lode-Star property represents an excellent exploration bet at this stage of discovery.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a 2 phase work program is implemented. The first phase consists of geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, and VLF-EM & geophysical magnetometer surveying on the Lode Star property. Phase 1 has a proposed budget of \$50,000.00. Phase 1 recommended fieldwork location is over the area of anomalous Au-As in soil, including lateral extensions of Au-As in soil zones on MTO titles 1036571, 1039081, 1039166, & 1039167. Areas of strong Au-As in soil geochemical anomaly that coincide with first derivative airborne magnetometer anomalies and coincident geochemical-geophysical anomalies are high order exploration targets. A two phase exploration program is recommended. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of exploration is recommended that includes 500 meters (1,640 feet) of core drilling and geochemical analysis with a proposed budget of \$100,000.00. The total of phase 1 and 2 proposed budget=\$150,000.00.

Budget details for the recommended 2 phase exploration program are listed in the following tables:

Table 5: Proposed Phase 1 Budget for Lode Star

PHASE 1: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR LODE STAR Ag-Au Property:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, & 2 Geotechnicians, 18 days	\$	14,000.00
FIELD COSTS-Analysis & assays soil, rock samples		9,500.00
Geophysical equipment rental		2,950.00
Equipment and Supplies		4,500.00
Communication		900.00
Meals & Accommodations		3,250.00
Transportation		4,900.00
REPORT		4,500.00
Contingencies		5,500.00
		Total = \$ 50,000.00

Table 6: Proposed Phase 2 Budget for Lode Star (Contingent on results from phase 1)

PHASE 2: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR LODE STAR Ag-Au :

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 2 Geotechnicians, 18 days	\$ 14,000.00
FIELD COSTS- Core drilling 1,640 feet (500 meters)	50,000.00
Assays & analysis 180	5,900.00
Equipment and Supplies	3,000.00
Communication	1,000.00
Meals & Accommodations	4,600.00
Transportation	4,000.00
REPORT	4,500.00
Contingencies	13,000.00
	<hr/>
Total =	\$ 100,000.00

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na and K. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA to 1 ppb detection.

RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.

Project: Lode Star
Sample Type: Rocks/Silt

Analyst _____
Report No. 2151510
Date: November 4, 2015

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb
LS-SILT-1	.7	.81	42	<5	159	<10	2.11	7	8	16	65	1.42	.36	.53	2806	2	.03	33	.08	4	.58	11	<2	59	<5	.02	<5	34	83	36
LS-SILT-2	.2	1.46	78	<5	69	<10	.48	2	9	34	26	2.77	.08	1.15	475	1	.03	23	.05	5	.03	<2	<2	25	<5	.16	<5	59	93	7
701	.3	.30	239	<5	37	<10	.19	3	2	92	12	.73	.13	.08	128	4	.05	6	.04	10	.27	<2	<2	3	<5	.02	<5	4	15	56
702	.5	1.21	36	<5	78	<10	1.06	2	9	58	100	2.89	.10	.81	370	5	.06	13	.13	4	.47	32	<2	44	<5	.15	<5	71	93	122
703	.4	.33	21	<5	8	<10	.18	2	3	76	10	.64	.07	.02	61	4	.06	2	.01	5	.10	<2	<2	13	<5	.03	<5	5	10	32
704	1.2	.61	24	<5	24	<10	.19	3	5	100	24	1.55	.04	.54	374	3	.04	11	.02	5	.43	<2	<2	12	<5	.02	<5	9	41	24
705	51.8	.13	45	<5	9	<10	.14	11	2	128	703	.93	.04	.03	196	4	.03	5	.01	443	.20	628	<2	4	<5	.01	<5	5	151	18840
706	52.4	.17	108	<5	11	<10	.38	9	4	129	266	1.06	.04	.14	357	3	.02	6	.01	138	.21	606	<2	10	<5	.04	<5	7	43	8200
707	1.9	1.02	52	<5	27	<10	.89	2	42	42	218	12.39	.07	.65	467	5	.04	34	.19	3	8.02	<2	<2	39	<5	.05	<5	43	27	39
708	2.9	.42	644	<5	18	<10	1.28	3	106	44	336	13.86	.04	.27	100	6	.02	107	.06	17	8.57	<2	<2	16	<5	.06	<5	17	22	150
709	2.9	1.14	909	<5	8	<10	.66	5	84	44	1149	15.90	.01	.79	783	8	.02	42	.10	5	5.47	<2	<2	19	<5	.03	<5	72	82	320
710	5.9	.69	1285	<5	9	<10	.72	4	194	23	980	24.95	.02	.42	209	19	.02	27	.07	2	15.44	16	<2	21	<5	.02	<5	16	39	740
711	16.3	.52	####	<5	33	<10	.45	5	173	29	347	19.56	.06	.28	167	13	.02	61	.02	1093	9.83	218	<2	26	<5	.02	<5	10	22	15500
712	4.9	1.21	560	<5	12	<10	2.40	6	229	25	568	22.65	.02	.99	533	5	.02	21	.10	2	17.48	<2	<2	19	<5	.01	<5	64	54	200

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Al, B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na and K. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA to 1 ppb detection.

RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.

Project: Lode-Star, Mara Belle, Trinity Cliffs
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst _____
Report No. 2151540
Date: December 04, 2015

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb
20867	4.3	1.60	702	<5	178	<10	.68	4	20	62	126	5.12	.17	1.07	557	5	.04	12	.24	22	.20	23	<2	59	<5	.30	<5	119	64	340
20868	2.1	1.31	123	<5	27	<10	.84	8	71	36	717	13.26	.03	.89	560	6	.02	22	.43	25	7.67	26	<2	26	<5	.08	<5	80	82	80
20869	21.1	1.02	8008	<5	175	<10	.49	4	16	93	70	5.18	.15	.70	394	5	.03	6	.12	77	.62	15	<2	54	<5	.13	<5	75	47	3210
20870	2.0	.74	411	<5	39	<10	.29	2	7	106	43	2.45	.09	.50	240	6	.03	10	.11	6	.23	12	<2	17	<5	.09	<5	45	29	680
20871	.5	1.77	159	<5	65	<10	1.54	4	18	64	102	4.69	.13	1.88	665	8	.04	38	.19	11	2.19	11	<2	46	<5	.34	<5	83	129	12
20872	1.3	1.18	8	<5	20	<10	2.24	3	51	46	330	9.07	.01	.23	213	6	.01	72	.10	30	4.80	8	<2	20	<5	.12	<5	44	35	45
MB15001	.8	.15	10	<5	12	<10	.04	4	5	92	18	11.17	.03	.04	81	7	.01	49	.01	18	13.11	<2	<2	4	<5	.03	<5	19	14	38
TC15001	.9	.33	44	<5	9	<10	2.65	4	44	44	354	6.77	.01	.47	284	4	.03	197	.69	9	3.21	6	<2	45	<5	.30	<5	85	116	45

LABOUR

Personnel / Position	Field Days	# Days	Rate	Sub Total	Total
Craig Lynes / Prospector	June 21-24	4 days	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	
Teresa Lynes / Field Tech	June 21-24	4 days	\$450.00	\$1,800.00	
					\$3,800.00
Andris Kikauka /Geologist	Oct. 12-15	4 days	\$600.00	\$2,400.00	
Craig Lynes / Prospector	Oct 12-15	4 days	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	
	Oct 24-26	3 days	\$500.00	\$1,500.00	
Teresa Lynes / Field Tech	Oct 24-26	3 days	\$450.00	\$1,350.00	\$7,250.00
LABOUR					\$11,050.00
EXPENCES					
Meals /Accommodation	June 21-24	8			
Travel- 22 person days	Oct. 12-15	8			
	Oct 24-26	6			
		22 days	\$90.00		\$1,980.00
Truck Rental					
1 4x4 vehicle		22 Days	\$100.00		\$2,200.00
Fuel					\$289.60
Assay Costs Pioneer Labs					\$356.27
Equipment rental- Radio's		19 days	\$75.00		\$625.00
Chainsaws, Sat Phone etc.					
Consumables					
Bags, Tags Batteries etc.					\$23.00
Data Compilation and Reporting					\$2,100.00
PROGRAM TOTAL					\$18,623.87

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- MINFILE: British Columbia Mineral Occurrence database. RGS: British Columbia geochemical database
MAPPLACE: interactive site for geoscience data for British Columbia.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Andris Kikauka, P.Geol. as the co-author of this report entitled Geological and Geochemical report on the Lode Star Property”, do hereby certify that:

I am a self-employed professional geoscientist with offices at 4199 Highway 101, Powell River, BC V8A 0C7. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of

Canada. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist number 18275 .

I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.



Andris Kikauka P. Geo
Signature of Qualified Person



I Craig A. Lynes am the co-author of this report and I have completed college courses in mineral exploration, mineralogy and earth sciences at Selkirk College in Castlegar BC.

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry as an independent prospector and exploration contractor since 1975.

I retain an excellent working relationship with many professional mining engineers, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, geological technicians, prospectors, drillers and miners.

I have gained a great deal of my exploration knowledge from working very closely with many professional geologists over the years.

I also continually study the geology and deposition of numerous mineral deposit types.

I have conducted exploration programs and prospected in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah USA, as well as in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Yukon Territories Canada.

I'm the president and head prospector for Rich River Exploration Ltd., a contract mineral exploration service company that has been in continual successful operation since 1999...

Web-site: www.richriver.bc.ca

Respectfully Submitted by



Prospector



SELKIRK



COLLEGE

CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

CRAIG LYNES

HAS PARTICIPATED IN


"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

120 Hour Course

Sponsored by: Ministry of Mines & Petroleum
Resources & Ministry of Education

May 2 - May 13, 1977




INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR


CHAIRMAN OF CONTINUING EDUCATION