

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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 19603.00

AUTHOR(S): Jim Cuttle

SIGNATURE(S): 

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event 5590726 / Feb 13/2016

PROPERTY NAME: Trout

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1022929, 780763, 780722

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 93F 044

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: NTS 93F 10

LATITUDE: 53 ° 37 ' 40 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 46 ' 53 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

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

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2) _____

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

Eocene Endako Group basalt, Eocene Kasalka volcanics and conglomerate, Glacial till, geochemical sampling, epithermal, graben, blind mineralization, thin cap rock

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 34474, 32229, 16733, 16539, 13973

| TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT | EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS) | ON WHICH CLAIMS | PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| GEOLOGICAL (scale, area) | | | |
| Ground, mapping | | | |
| Photo interpretation | | | |
| GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne 1995 Airborne (data purchase re-interp)264kms | | | 1695.00 |
| GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...) | | | |
| Soil 39 (Au + 37 element) Bureau Veritas/Acme | 1022929 | | 11705.00 |
| Silt | | | |
| Rock | | | |
| Other | | | |
| DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size) | | | |
| Core | | | |
| Non-core | | | |
| RELATED TECHNICAL | | | |
| Sampling/assaying | | | |
| Petrographic | | | |
| Mineralographic | | | |
| Metallurgic | | | |
| PROSPECTING (scale, area) 12 sq kms | | 1022929, 780763, 780722, 601040 | 6203.00 |
| 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: | | | 19603.00 |

2015 Field Work

TROUT MINERAL PROPERTY

Omenica Mining Division, Nechako Area

Central British Columbia

CANADA

(Longitude 124° 46', 53" W, Latitude 53° 37', 40" N)

NTS 93F/10

By:

Jim Cuttle, P.Geol.

LANDMARK GEOLOGICAL Inc.

86 Cloudburst Road

Whistler, BC, V0N 1B1

Dec 30, 2015

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1. SUMMARY – 2015

In August and October, 2015, the author and crews completed three separate programs of follow-up infill soil sampling and general geological investigations. This work occurred on a previously identified gold target known as Area 8 in the central west part of the Trout Property as well as areas between Area 8 and surrounding the Discovery Zone, a distance of approximately 3.5 to 4 kilometres to the northeast.

Work was completed for Venerable Ventures Ltd of North Vancouver. It included the collection of 39 Ah horizon soil samples that were analysed by Acme Labs by low detection limit ‘ultra-trace analysis. Additional prospecting, mapping and ground proofing of 1993 airborne magnetic and resistivity anomalies was also completed. An idealized model of mineralization has been included for the Discovery Zone.

Soil geochemistry results from Area 8 identify a 900 metre long by 100 metre wide gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly located 3.5 kilometres southwest of the original Trout ‘Discovery’ Zone outcrop. These geochemical anomalous areas have been defined statistically using a total population of 1004 Ah horizon soil samples with anomalous elements such as gold, arsenic, antimony and silver values greater than 80 percentile. All soil grid lines at Area 8 trend north and north northwest and are roughly spaced 150 metres apart with sample station spacing of 25 metres. The total combined grid from 2014 and 2015 covers a strike length of over 900 metres.

This northeast trending geochemical anomaly occurs along a till covered slope, associated with a coincident airborne resistivity high and magnetic low signature located inside and close to the south flanks of what is interpreted to be part of the Trout graben. The Area 8 anomaly remains open to the northeast and is a priority target for future follow-up including trenching, geophysical surveying and geochemical work.

Precious metal mineralization at the ‘Original’ main Discovery Zone (Minfile #093F044) on the Property also occurs along what is interpreted to be the same south boundary of the Trout graben. Mineralization here is a low-sulphidation gold-silver epithermal system hosted by silica-adularia altered breccias in polymictic conglomerate, rhyodacite and trachyte.

Previously identified drill targets remain top priority for testing at the Discovery Zone in addition Area 8 and several other areas on the Property containing historical gold and multi-element till geochemical anomalies such as Area 3, 4 and 7. These targets have received little to no geochemical and geological follow-up work.

Total expenditure on the Trout property for this assessment filing is \$19603.

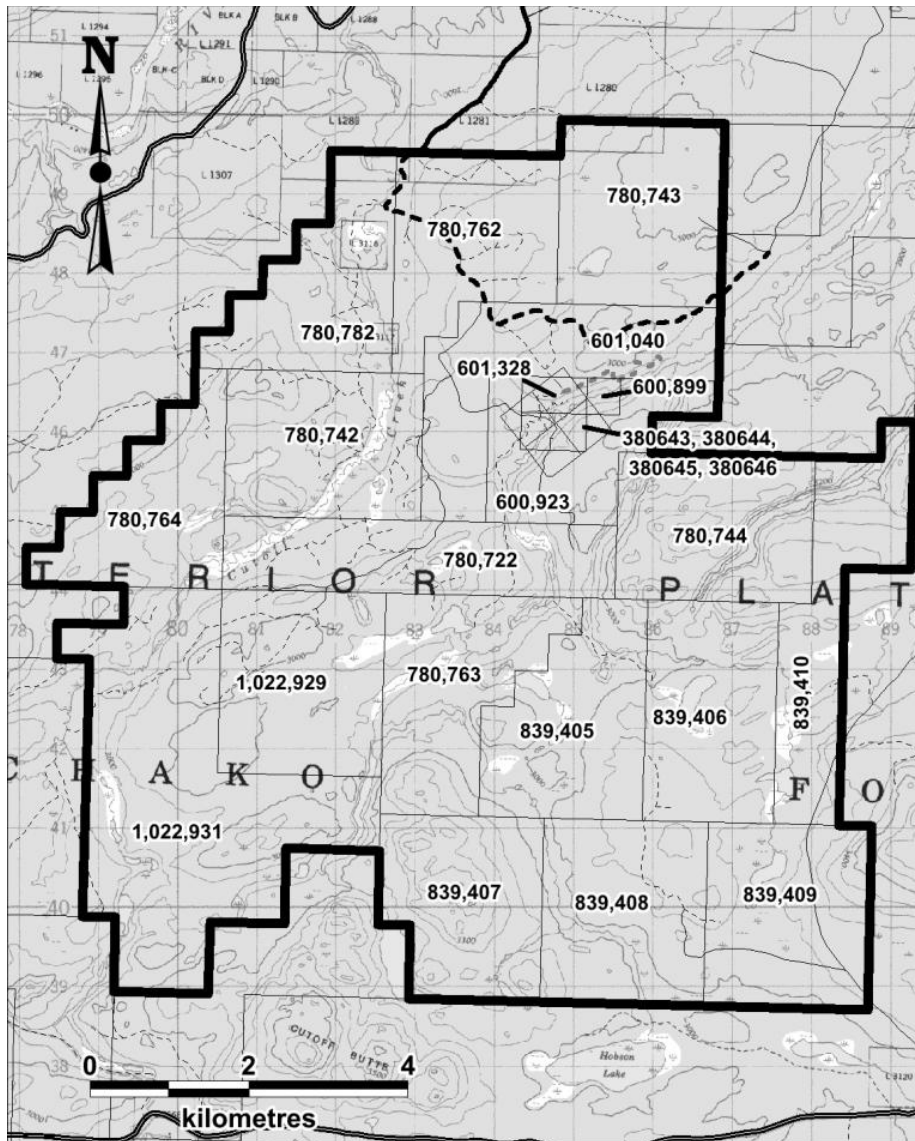
2. PROPERTY LOCATION and DESCRIPTION

The Trout property comprises twenty four mineral tenure claims covering a horizontal area of 8763 hectares. The claims are located on the Nechako Plateau in north central British Columbia. They are positioned 70 kilometres south-west of the town of Vanderhoof (124° 45' longitude, 53° 39' latitude) between the Nechako River and Knewstubb Lake in the middle of the Big Bend Creek topographic map sheet (1:50,000, NTS 93F/10). Vanderhoof (population 5000) is on Highway 16 about 100 kilometres west of Prince George, British Columbia's largest northern city (population 83000).

Figure 1 Property Location Map



Figure 2 Mineral claim holdings December 2015 – Trout Property



(Trout property outlined in black with associated tenure numbers, on NTS 93F 10. Projection NAD 83/Z10)

Table 1: Current Claim Tenure, Trout Property, as of Dec, 2015.

| Num | Tenure # | Claim Name | size hectares | Good to Date |
|-----|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 380643 | Winnie | 25 | March 15, 2018 |
| 2 | 380644 | Maggie | 25 | March 15, 2018 |
| 3 | 380645 | Jocelyn | 25 | March 15, 2018 |
| 4 | 380646 | Maren | 25 | March 15, 2018 |
| 5 | 301040 | Brook | 479.0855 | March 15, 2018 |
| 6 | 780722 | T1 | 460.1451 | March 15, 2018 |
| 7 | 780742 | T2 | 460.0064 | March 15, 2018 |

| Num | Tenure # | Claim Name | size hectares | Good to Date |
|-----|----------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 8 | 780743 | T3 | 478.8812 | March 15, 2018 |
| 9 | 780744 | T4 | 460.111 | March 15, 2016 |
| 10 | 780762 | T5 | 440.5974 | March 15, 2018 |
| 11 | 780763 | T6 | 460.3028 | March 15, 2018 |
| 12 | 780764 | T7 | 402.5774 | March 15, 2016 |
| 13 | 780782 | T8 | 421.4934 | March 15, 2016 |
| 14 | 839405 | T9 | 460.3554 | March 15, 2016 |
| 15 | 839406 | T10 | 460.3367 | March 15, 2016 |
| 16 | 839407 | T11 | 441.3763 | March 15, 2016 |
| 17 | 839408 | T12 | 479.776 | March 15, 2016 |
| 18 | 439409 | T13 | 479.7759 | March 15, 2016 |
| 19 | 839410 | T14 | 441.0422 | March 15, 2016 |
| 20 | 600923 | Trout | 479.48 | January 10, 2017 |
| 21 | 601328 | Trout 2 | 38.33 | January 10, 2017 |
| 22 | 600899 | Trout | 287.51 | January 10, 2017 |
| 23 | 1022929 | | 479.48 | March 15, 2018 |
| 24 | 1022931 | | 1112.74 | August 15, 2017 |
| | | | | |

The Winnie, Jocelyn, Maren and Maggie claims were staked in September, 2000 and are considered legacy 2 post claims. All other claims were staked using the Mineral Titles ‘on-line’ method of electronic staking.

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Trout property is accessible by truck by taking the Kenny Dam Forest Service road turn off from Highway 16 in Vanderhoof and driving southwest along the Nechako River to kilometre 71 where one turns left onto the Swanson Logging road. This secondary dirt road heads south for seven kilometres to the old 'discovery outcrop' at Trout and continues on, allowing further access to other parts of the property via a network of other smaller logging trails, recent cut blocks and old drill roads. Local access to other specific areas on the property is best done on foot or in the winter by snowmobile or snowshoe.

Topography on the property is gentle, with rolling hills and broad wet valleys. At the higher elevations up to 1060 metres, the vegetation consists of a mixed and open growth of white spruce, aspen, and lodge pole pine. At lower elevations down to 820 metres small creek valleys, swamps, marsh lowlands and small diameter and dense black spruce growths are typical. All elevations are below tree line.

Two north-easterly flowing drainages and associated tributaries, known as Cutoff and Swanson Creeks criss-cross the property forming both broad wet valleys and in lesser cases steep sided canyons; the later likely a direct result of recent glacial outwash. A blanket of glacial tills and gravels cover bedrock in most places and exposed outcrop is not common on the property. Poorly developed eskers and large scale outlet tills seen from aerial photos suggest final ice movement came from the southwest to northeast.

Field work can usually start in April and continue through October. The climate is generally considered temperate with summer temperatures variable between 5 to 25°C and winter temperatures dropping to lows of -30°C. Heavy snowfall is not uncommon.

Vanderhoof and Prince George are main supply centres offering a variety of geological contractors as well as camp supplies, work personnel and expeditors. Daily jet services link Prince George with Vancouver, B.C.

4 PROPERTY WORK HISTORY

The area surrounding and underlying the Trout property was first mapped at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Geological Survey of Canada (Tipper, 1963). Subsequent detail mapping at 1:50,000 was carried out by Anderson, Snyder, Resnick and Barnes (1998) on the Big Bend Creek map sheet (NTS 93F/10) and has been useful in differentiating specific lithological groups and rock units. Although helpful, these mapping campaigns particularly in 1963 are considered broad interpretations of what commonly turns out to be complex geologic environments. This early mapping was later complimented with wide spaced (1000m) airborne magnetics and radiometrics in 1968 by the Federal Government.

Regional lake sediment collection campaigns were also completed by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1993 and 2005 on NTS sheets 93C and F. This geochemical data is an important tool at the beginning of any compilation project, however in this case the sample density around the Trout area is considered very large and is likely helpful only on a regional scale.

The earliest recorded geological work on and around the Trout claims dates back to 1978. Several major and junior exploration companies were actively searching the Nechako area for uranium and molybdenum mineralization. At the time, the Nechako Plateau was considered a relatively remote area to explore characterized by few access roads, generally poor rock exposure with most areas masked by thick and extensive layers of glacial tills. It was not until the early 1980's and the subsequent discovery of gold at the Trout 'Discovery' outcrop in the summer of 1984 that explores began to realize the area's potential for precious metal mineralization.

Table 2: Historical work in area of the current Trout property

| Year | Work | Company | Comments |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1978 | Drilling | E&B Exploration | Uranium exploration |
| 1984-1985 | Prospecting/Trenching/ Drilling | Kerr Addison | Discovery of Trout prospect |
| 1987 | Soils/Trenching/Drilling | Welcome North | |
| 1990 | 1050m Drilling | Goldrite | |
| 1993/1994 | 1250m Drilling | Cogema | |
| 1995-1997 | Sampling/ 615m Drilling | Phelps Dodge | |
| 2000 | Rock sampling | Carmichael | Re-staked by Carmichael |
| 2004 | 310m Drilling | Southern Rio | Under option from Carmichael |
| 2010 | Airborne survey - 6900 hectares | Landmark Geological | Expansion of claims |
| 2011 | Soils / Prospecting | Venerable Ventures | Under option from Landmark / Carmichael |
| 2012 | 78 line kms cut line / IP/ trenching and 2019m diamond drilling | Venerable Ventures | Under option from Landmark / Carmichael |
| 2014 | Soil sampling, mapping and prospecting | Venerable Ventures | Under option from Landmark / Carmichael |
| 2015 | Soil sampling, field proofing of geology and prospecting | Venerable Ventures | <i>Subject of this report</i> |

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

The Trout property lies in the central portion of the Nechako Basin, an area regarded as part of a larger extensional system that extends from northern Washington State, north-westerly over 1000 kilometres into the Babine district of British Columbia. The property is located more specifically

on the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia within the Intermontane Belt and along the eastern edge of the Stikine Terrane, an area consisting of late Palaeozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary, volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks.

The oldest stratigraphic assemblages forming basement rocks to parts of the Nechako Basin in central British Columbia consist of Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic island arc volcanics, in particular the basaltic Stuhini Group (Takla) and calc-alkaline Hazelton Group. These arc volcanics were intruded by the Topley plutonic rocks and experienced at least two distinct cycles of uplift, erosion and related sediment deposition. These extensive sedimentary deposits are recorded as Upper Jurassic black mudstone, chert pebble conglomerate, and sandstone of the Bowser Lake Group (Ashman Formation) and the overlying Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group.

Several episodes of uplift, block faulting and related Upper Cretaceous and Eocene intrusive activity (Quanchus Intrusions) followed and the area was subsequently overlain by Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanics, Middle Eocene Ootsa Lake Group rhyolitic volcanics and andesitic rocks of the Upper Eocene Endako Group andesite flows. Yet another period of uplift in the Oligocene produced back arc volcanism represented by the Miocene and Pliocene Chilcotin Group. These young volcanics consist of flat lying lava fields of vesicular olivine basalts flows, commonly identified with columnar jointing with small shield volcanoes comprising the Anahim Belt locally perched on the plateau forming Chilcotin basalts (Diakow, 1997).

5.2 Local and Property Geology

Detailed drill core logs and descriptions of rock outcrop in trench exposures at the Discovery zone and elsewhere on the property suggest the claims are underlain by various volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Hazelton, Ootsa, Kasalka and Endako groups.

Updated geological mapping and prospecting guided partially by airborne magnetic and apparent resistivity data has helped outline what is interpreted to be a 10 km by 2.5 km northeast trending graben structure that extends through the centre of the property and includes the original Trout “Discovery” gold zone. Mapping and prospecting in 2014 was confined primarily to this structure.

The Trout Property is covered with clay rich tills and thick outwash gravels and as such defining the limits of these tills and the extensive post mineral basalt cover rocks to locate windows through to the underlying and ‘productive’ Kasalka, Ootsa and Hazelton groups were a priority. These underlying rocks are believed to host epithermal gold mineralization found at the Trout ‘Discovery’ zone.

Additional mineralized targets on the Trout Property could be located either below this thin post mineral basalt rock cap, hidden by extensive unconsolidated glacial overburden or occur within covered erosional inliers through the basalt cap. The Discovery zone may represent one of these erosional or fault bounded inliers.

Geological mapping and prospecting work concentrated in areas and roads cuts within the central and north central portions of the Trout Property. A majority of the new outcrop was mapped as part of the Endako Group basalts. These include brown, maroon and black vesicular basalt, grey tuffaceous mafic volcanics, and grey to black brown interbedded siltstones and tuffaceous sandstones. The basalts are commonly magnetic whereas the tuffaceous and sedimentary rock are not.

Other less frequent outcrop are mapped as part of the Kasalka Group volcanics. They were found near the central and northern end of Area 10 near Trapper Lake and along the Swanson Creek drainage. Rock types include feldspar porphyritic dark grey andesite, maroon feldspar trachyte porphyry, bleached siltstone, and polyolithic volcanic agglomerate and/or immature conglomerate. The later occurs as two or more parallel and distinct northwest trending and weather resistant vertical ribs.

It is not clear if this resistant vertical feature represents remnant bedding of the Kasalka Group or rather a series of pebble breccias that have acted as feeders for the overlying basalt cap.

Photo 1: Kasalka Group Conglomerate unit - Swanson Cr drainage

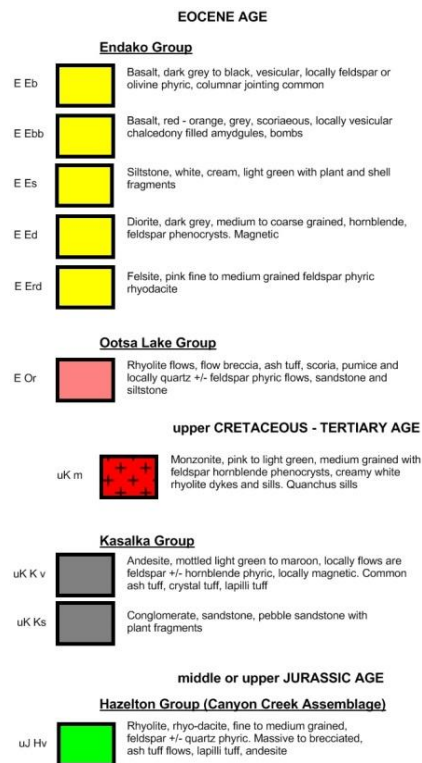


Photo 2 Kasalka Group Conglomerate (Discovery Zone)



All exposures were found principally beside old road cuts, sharp topographic breaks or near swamps or creek margins.

Figure 3: Geological Legend



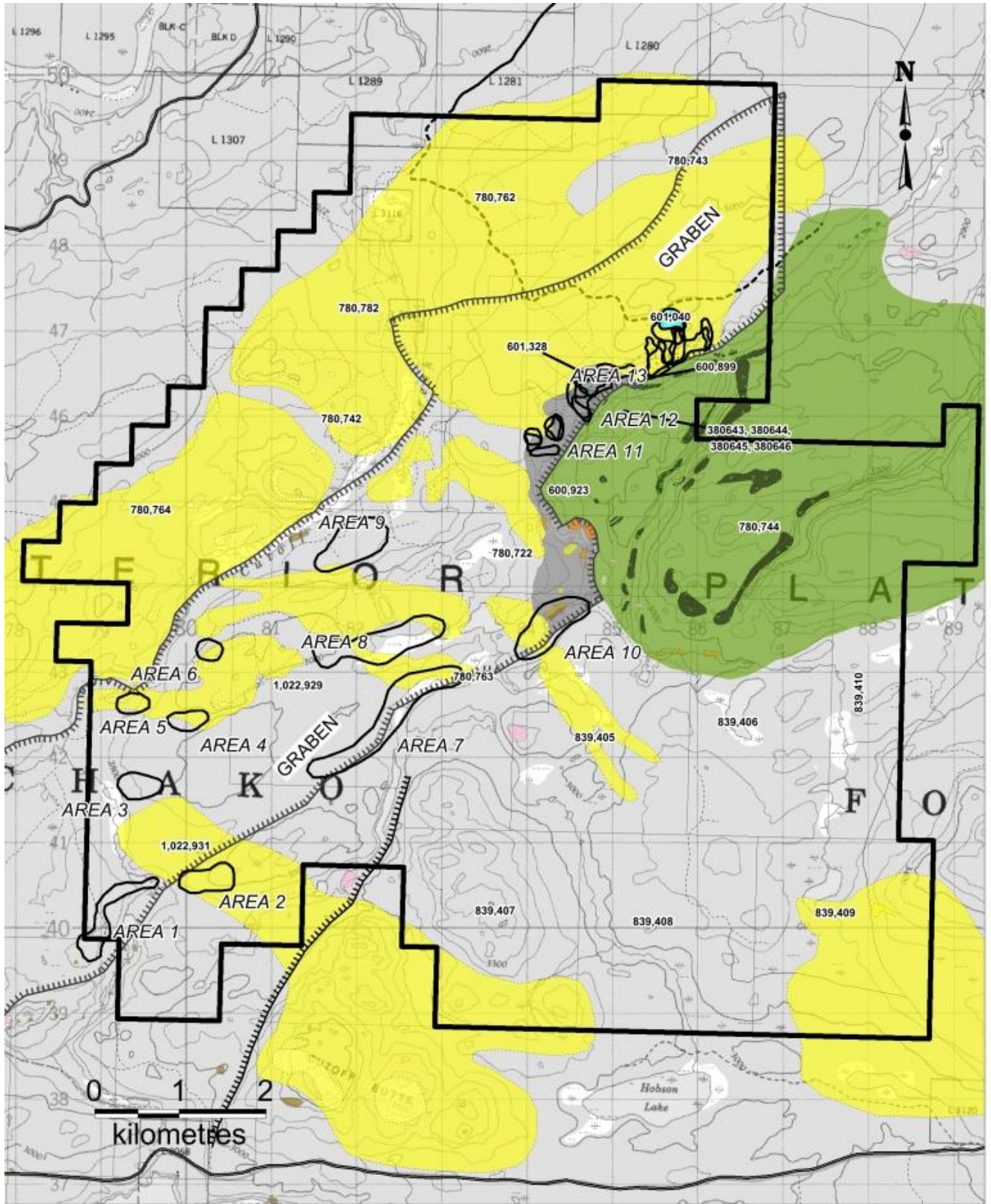


Figure 4: Trout Property Geology (from 2014)

(NTS 93F 10. Projection NAD 83/Z10)

5.3 Historical Geological Descriptions

Various historical interpretations and lithological descriptions recorded in government publications and mineral property assessment reports are quoted below.

Fox, Phelps Dodge (1997):

"The Trout area is underlain by a bimodal sequence of Kasalka Group rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic rocks. Andesitic rocks consist of lapilli tuff, flows and flow breccia. Flows are generally light green to dark grey, moderately magnetic and locally vesicular with feldspar, hornblende and augite phenocrysts. Thick sequences of maroon to green, monolithic lapilli tuff are intercalated with the flows. Lapilli are angular to sub rounded fragments of andesite porphyry, up to 5 centimetres in size. An important constituent of the Kasalka Group is a polymictic breccia/conglomerate unit that hosts the Trout showing and extends northwesterly for several hundred metres. This unit ranges in width from 700 metres in the south, widening to approximately 2000 metres some 2.5 kilometres to the north.

Just south of the Trout prospect, Kasalka Group rocks are juxtaposed against older Canyon Creek (mJCC) volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group along a northeast trending fault. Canyon Creek rocks consist of felsic ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and flow breccia which are locally flow-banded with minor interbedded sedimentary rocks."

Potter, Kerr Addison (1985):

Ootsa Lake volcanics are widely exposed in the area south of Swanson Creek within claims 1 and 5 (current claim T4). Two rock suites are recognized. An early suite of andesitic rocks includes flows, flow breccias and tuffs. A later suite is predominantly trachytic with minor rhyolite and dacite units. Suite Two rocks include banded flows and breccias.

Endako Group olivine basalts (Miocene) outcrop in the upland areas west of Cutoff Creek on claims 14 and 15 (current claims T2, T7). Magnetic surveying shows these rocks to extend into the western corner of the survey grid.

The principal zone of interest presently recognized; can be considered as the area lying within a 400 meter radius of the Discovery Zone. Much of the andesites and trachytes exposed here have undergone one or more episodes of explosive brecciation. Trachytic breccias tend to exhibit in-situ shattering with no intermixing of contrasting lithologies. Andesitic breccias are commonly polymictic assemblages of fragments differing in composition and texture.

Silicification of the breccia masses has produced fine grained quartz infilling of shatter-voids with little effect, on the fragments themselves. Exception to this occurs at Discovery Zone and to a lesser extent at North Zone (Trench 7) where solution of fragment margins has produced rounded clasts enveloped by fine grained banded quartz, chalcedony and adularia ("Quartz-net breccia"). At the Discovery Zone steeply dipping banded quartz-adularia veins cut the breccia. Strike directions of these late features are near 060°.

Relatively fresh andesite flows and depositional breccias are found along the Swanson valley to the south and north-east of the central area of interest. These are devoid of silicification and mineralization.

Along the south side of Swanson Valley, east of central zone is an extensive zone of highly siliceous volcanic breccias. Silicification here is pervasive rather than peripheral to breccia fragments. These rocks are locally pyritic.

6. MINERALIZATION

Mineral deposit types of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia have been studied by Lane and Schroeter, (1997) among many others. Of the twelve low sulphidation epithermal occurrences studied in the Nechako area, at least ten occur in rocks of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group or Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group. Host rocks for this mineralization are generally flow banded rhyolite, trachyte, tuffs, related fragment rocks and conglomerates.

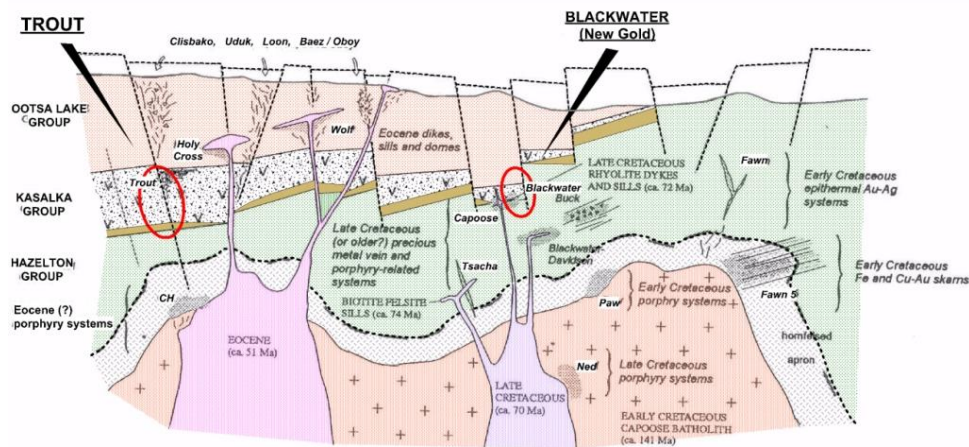


Figure 5 Precious metal mineralization in the Nechako Area (modified after Lane and Schroeter, 1997)

Commonly, the regional structures are sub-vertical in nature and vary in orientation from northeast to northwest. These are likely related to the strong Eocene rifting and graben formation described by Diakow (1994).

In 2014, results of new geological mapping and prospecting guided partially by airborne magnetic and resistive features have helped identify a 10 km by 2.5 km northeast trending graben structure that extends through the centre of the property and includes the original Trout “Discovery” gold zone. The graben fault block is considered an ideal environment for hosting both bulk and high grade bonanza style gold and silver deposits.

At the original Discovery zone, gold mineralization is sulphide poor, but may be locally associated with pyrite and lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, stibnite and cinnabar. Native gold, argentite and electrum have been documented by previous operators. General conclusions suggest mineralized zones observed on the Trout property are consistent with a low-sulphidation (LS) banded chalcedony Au-Ag epithermal system.

Two types of mineralized host rocks at Trout have been better identified from previous drilling and relogging of historical drill core by Venerable Ventures. These are described below.

6.1 Original Trout 'Discovery Zone' - high-grade gold in brecciated conglomerate

The location of the original gold discovery on the Trout property is called the 'Discovery Zone' (or Main Zone in some reports). It is located on the Winnie and Jocelyn claims along a swampy valley of Swanson Creek. The mineralization occurs as silicified breccias and veins, in moderately dipping polymictic conglomerate of the Kasalka Group.

Previous chip sampling and drilling suggests the showing extends approximately 150 metres by 100 metres to the northeast and continues to at least 100 metres depth. The breccia appears to lie along a major northeast trending normal fault which passes through the centre of the property. This fault separates the Hazelton volcanics to the southeast from the Eocene Kasalka Group to the northwest and dips 65° to the north and northwest. It represents an extensional graben structure that is likely related to the precious metal mineralization found at Trout.

At the Discovery zone, bonanza style gold and silver mineralization is hosted in banded chalcedony and quartz - adularia stock works, veinlets and breccias, in and around semi rounded clasts of relatively unaltered and brecciated andesite and conglomerates. These clasts and fragments are commonly rimmed by banded chalcedony and quartz adularia mixes. Thin section descriptions of mineralized breccia samples from the Discovery zone confirm two stages of brecciation both containing small 'bead-like' grains of native gold and argentite, laminated chalcedonic quartz, adularia with quartz and lesser sericite (Potter, 1985).

6.2 'Camp North Zone' - bulk gold enriched trachyte breccia

Gold is found at two other areas known as the Camp and Camp North zones, located 150 metres northwest and 400 metres north of the Discovery Zone respectively. Gold and minor silver mineralization is hosted predominantly with silicified volcanic breccias, tuffs, conglomerates and clay altered zones. The volcanic rocks are rhyodacitic to trachytic in composition and are highly porphyritic. They are commonly but not always re-cemented or healed with pervasive silica, quartz veinlets and laminated silica and quartz and clay gouge. Disseminated pyrite is seen but is not overly abundant.

In the Camp (North) Zone drill holes TR12-08 and 09 intercepted wide zones of low grade gold mineralization associated with a quartz healed porphyritic trachyte breccia unit. The zone outcrops immediately below thin overburden, measures 300 metres by 200 metres in diameter and varies in thicknesses from 16 to 27 metres. It has a moderate resistivity IP signature and remains open in three directions. Grades average 0.2 to 0.5 grams per tonne gold and 1 to 5 grams per tonne silver.

7. 2015 FIELD WORK and RESULTS

In August and October, 2015, the author and field crew completed two campaigns of follow-up infill soil sampling on a previously identified gold target known as Area 8, located in the central west part of the Trout Property. A total of 39 Ah soil samples were collected.

A third field visit was made to both ground truth resistivity and magnetic airborne anomalies between Area 8 and the Discovery Zone and to address ‘clean up’ issues around the old camp. Additional prospecting, field proofing of geological mapping and re-processing/re-interpretation of historical airborne magnetic (reduced to pole) and apparent resistivity (900, 7200 56000 Hz) data from 1993 was also completed at Trout during this time.

The objective of the 2015 soil geochemical work was to better authenticate and define known ‘gold in till’ anomalies using ‘ultra trace’ analytical methods on specific and receptive organic rich Ah soil horizons.

The significance of the ‘ultra trace’ geochemical method is that it reports very low precious and base metal concentrations that may have percolated ‘vertically’ through the overlying porous and fractured ‘post’ mineral basalt or otherwise clay rich glacial overburden. Anomalies of this type can represent truly blind mineralized targets that may have otherwise been overlooked by previous geochemical campaigns or missed by less sensitive geochemical methods.

Verification and upgrading of previous geological mapping along with additional prospecting, guided partially by airborne magnetic (reduced to pole) and apparent resistivity (900, 7200 and 56000hz) data has helped define a 10 km by 2.5 km northeast trending graben structure that extends through the centre of the property including the original Trout “Discovery” gold zone. The graben fault block is considered an ideal environment for hosting both bulk and high grade bonanza style gold and silver deposits. This graben continues to be the focus of future field work.

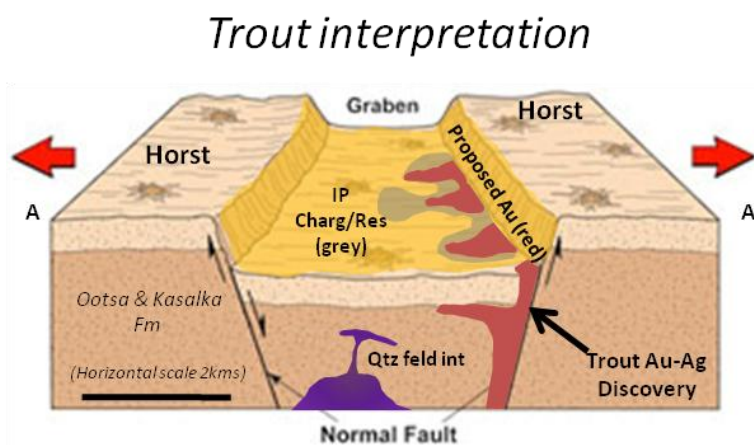


Figure 6 Simplified Trout Graben model (looking northeast)

7.1 Soil collection methodology – after Heberlein 2011

In 2011 Heberlein Consulting was contracted to design a geochemical soil program that would best isolate anomalous mineralization below a cover of post mineral basalt and clay rich glacial tills. His recommendations listed below remain as a guide for all work completed from 2011 through 2015.

- “A recommended approach at Trout is to validate the Cogema anomalies (1993 gold in till anomalies) using modern analytical methods.”
- “The success of deep penetrating geochemical methods depends on using the appropriate combination of sample medium and analytical technique.”
- “In the Nechako Plateau region, the combination of Ah horizon sampling coupled with a low detection limit or Ultratrace analysis using a weak aqua regia digestion (such as Acme’s Group 1F), has proven to be effective at detecting blind mineralization down to depths of tens to hundreds of metres (Heberlein and Samson, 2010).”
- “It can also be successfully employed in areas of basalt cover to ‘see through’ to the underlying bedrock.”
- Anomalies of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper, lead and zinc that are buried under basalt ‘cap rock’ are expected to be subtle but in-situ. Data is best leveled and presented as a percentile or Z score of the total population.

7.2 ‘Ah’ Soil Geochemistry Survey – Area 8 - 2015

Geochemical anomalies have been defined using a combined population of 1004 ‘Ah’ soil horizon samples collected by Venerable during the 2011 through 2015 field programs. These samples are located within a similar geological environment and were analysed using the same geochemical methods. Percentile thresholds were derived from this population.

Individual soil samples were all delivered to Acme Labs of Vancouver and a 15 gram sample of <80 mesh (177 micron) material was analyzed by ‘ultra-trace’ methods for 37 elements by induced coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) using an modified and slightly weaker aqua regia digestion for low to ultra-low determinations (code AQ-251).

On the Trout Property significant anomalies are defined by geochemical results greater than or equal to the 98 percentile (> 9.0ppb Au, > 270ppb Ag, > 8.5 ppm As, >0.6 ppm Sb). Anomalous samples greater than or equal to the 90 percentile are defined as, > 1.1ppb Au, > 108ppb Ag, and > 4.8ppm As. These are considered important ‘trace signatures’ for blind precious and base metal mineralization buried below overlying post mineral basalt or clay rich glacial overburden.

Detection level for Au, Ag and As is 0.2ppb, 2ppb and 0.1ppm respectively. Samples with values less than detection were multiplied by 0.5.

Area 8 – (Au, As, Sb, Ag) Analysis of Ah soils confirm a 900 metre long Au, Ag, As soil anomaly identified 3.5 kilometres southwest of the original Trout ‘Discovery’ zone. Gold up to

119ppb, silver up to 559ppb and arsenic 15.2ppm. These results are highly anomalous when compared to the regional geochemical background of the 1004 samples collected from 2011 thru 2015. Results are listed in Table 3.

Photo 3: Ah soil horizon sampling by author - Area 8, August 2015

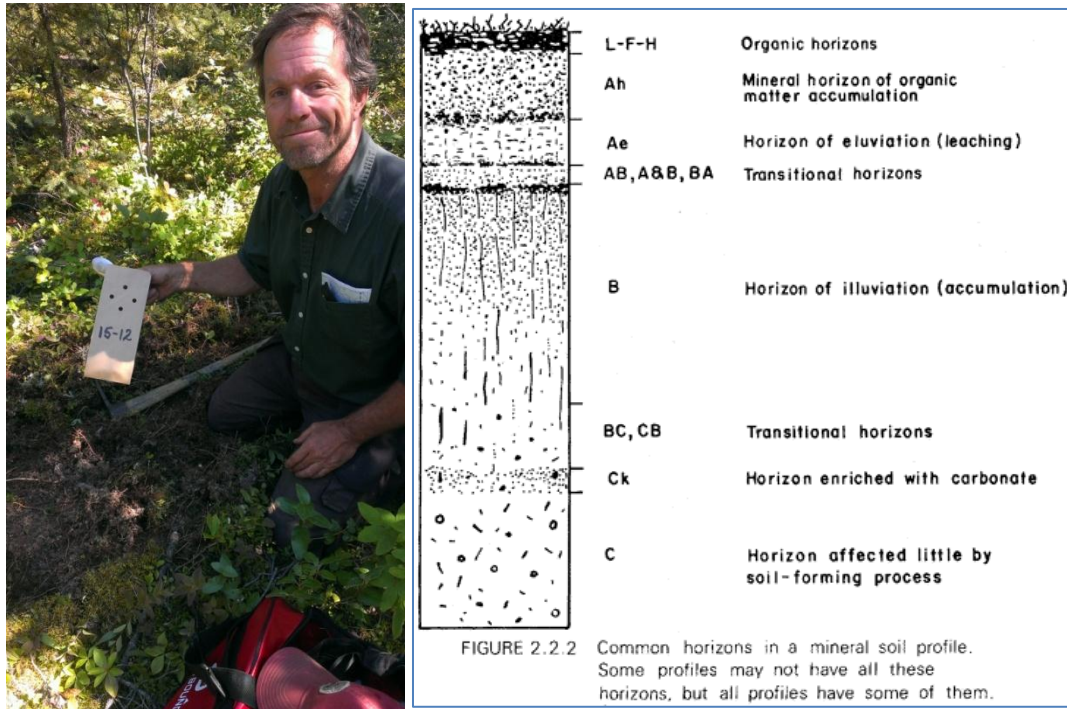


Figure 7: Typical soil horizon profile in temperate climate



Photo 4 Typical Ah sample media below organic layer - August, 2015

Table 3: 'Ah' horizon Soil Sample locations/Results – Area 8 - 2015 (calculated percentiles from sample population of 1004)

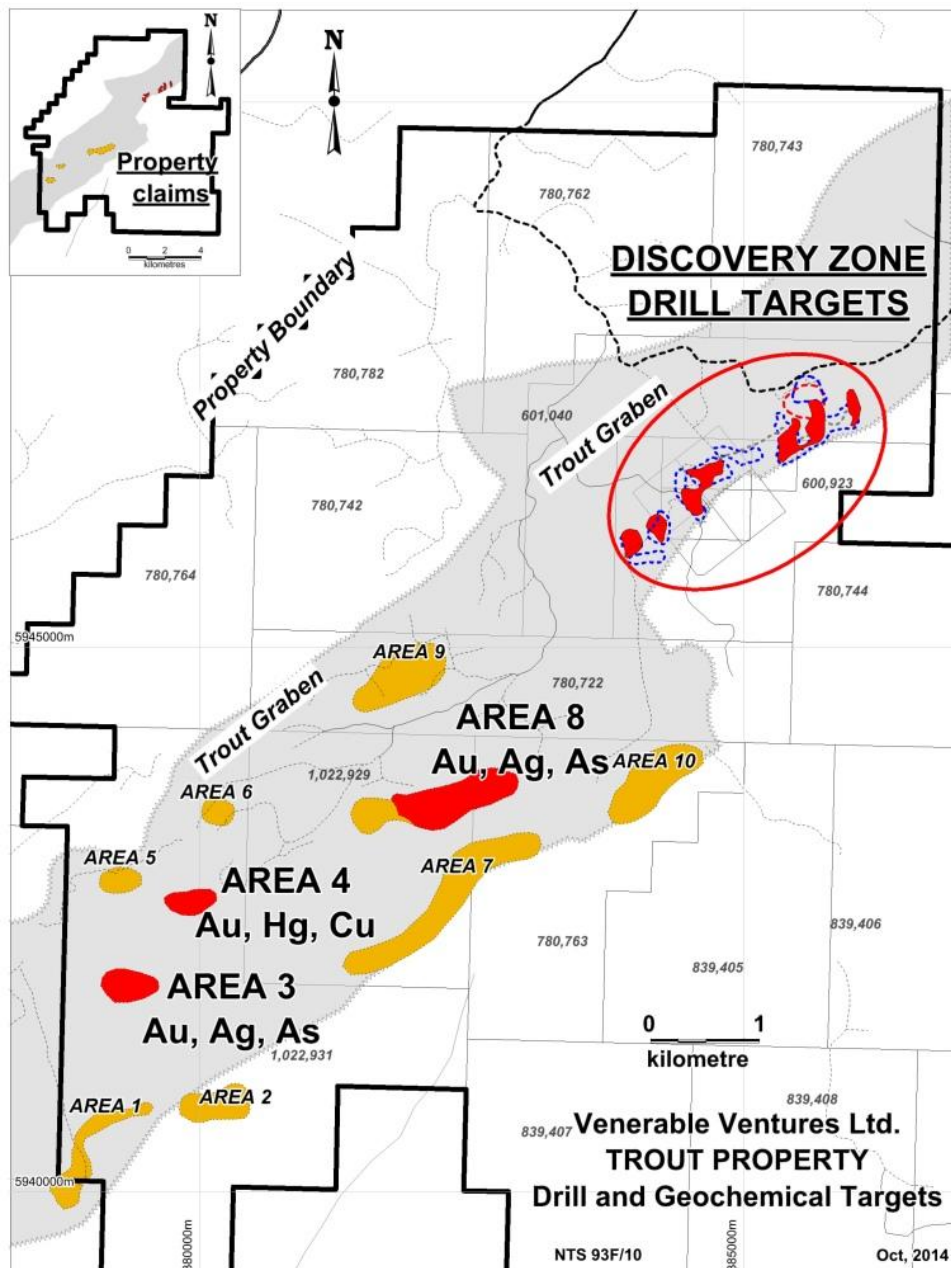
| PegNum | Lab_Sam ple | UTM_E | UTM_N | Au ppb | Au Percentile | As ppm | As Percentile | Sb ppm | Sb Percentile | Ag ppb | Ag Percentile |
|--------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 8-22 | 15-1 | 381716 | 5943606 | 2.8 | 95.7 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 0.13 | 41.4 | 20 | 26.8 |
| 8-23 | 15-2 | 381723 | 5943578 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.16 | 55.4 | 15 | 15.5 |
| 8-24 | 15-3 | 381732 | 5943555 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 2.2 | 60.7 | 0.21 | 69.3 | 12 | 9.3 |
| 8-25 | 15-4 | 381744 | 5943530 | 7.7 | 97.9 | 1.7 | 47.3 | 0.21 | 69.3 | 34 | 49.1 |
| 8-26 | 15-5 | 381761 | 5943518 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 2 | 56.3 | 0.24 | 75.4 | 25 | 35.9 |
| 8-27 | 15-6 | 381774 | 5943494 | 2.6 | 95.1 | 1.5 | 40.1 | 0.26 | 78.9 | 27 | 38.9 |
| 8-28 | 15-7 | 381782 | 5943476 | 3.6 | 96.1 | 20.1 | 99.8 | 0.93 | 99.5 | 15 | 15.5 |
| 8-29 | 15-8 | 381788 | 5943454 | 2.2 | 94.7 | 1.4 | 36.1 | 0.22 | 71.5 | 18 | 21.8 |
| 8-30 | 15-9 | 381801 | 5943428 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 0.17 | 59.6 | 11 | 7.2 |
| 8-31 | 15-10 | 381811 | 5943407 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 7.9 | 96.8 | 0.49 | 96.1 | 13 | 11.5 |
| 8-32 | 15-11 | 381900 | 5943447 | 1.3 | 91.2 | 7.6 | 96.5 | 0.45 | 94.9 | 75 | 80.7 |
| 8-33 | 15-12 | 381900 | 5943479 | 3.7 | 96.2 | 2.9 | 74.6 | 0.21 | 69.3 | 11 | 7.2 |
| 8-34 | 15-13 | 381900 | 5943500 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 2.2 | 60.7 | 0.32 | 86.6 | 13 | 11.5 |
| 8-35 | 15-14 | 381900 | 5943525 | 3 | 95.8 | 2.4 | 65.3 | 0.3 | 84.4 | 18 | 21.8 |
| 8-36 | 15-15 | 381900 | 5943550 | 7.6 | 97.8 | 2 | 56.3 | 0.31 | 85.6 | 95 | 86.7 |
| 8-37 | 15-16 | 381896 | 5943576 | 1 | 87.3 | 6 | 94.0 | 0.41 | 93.0 | 44 | 61.3 |
| 8-38 | 15-17 | 381902 | 5943604 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 2.4 | 65.3 | 0.34 | 88.6 | 17 | 19.6 |
| 8-39 | 15-18 | 381899 | 5943625 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 1.9 | 53.5 | 0.27 | 80.6 | 13 | 11.5 |
| 8-40 | 15-19 | 381902 | 5943650 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.17 | 59.6 | 17 | 19.6 |
| 8-41 | 15-20 | 381900 | 5943675 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 1 | 19.1 | 0.22 | 71.5 | 43 | 60.1 |
| 8-42 | 15-21 | 382084 | 5943731 | 1.2 | 89.8 | 1.6 | 43.8 | 0.41 | 93.0 | 21 | 28.8 |
| 8-43 | 15-22 | 382102 | 5943722 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 1.6 | 43.8 | 0.29 | 83.1 | 24 | 34.4 |
| 8-44 | 15-23 | 382125 | 5943705 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 2.4 | 65.3 | 0.24 | 75.4 | 19 | 24.3 |
| 8-45 | 15-24 | 382137 | 5943683 | 2.1 | 94.4 | 2.5 | 67.6 | 0.23 | 73.3 | 12 | 9.3 |
| 8-46 | 15-25 | 382170 | 5943664 | 9.2 | 98.1 | 4.7 | 89.6 | 0.34 | 88.6 | 21 | 28.8 |
| 8-47 | 15-26 | 382194 | 5943646 | 1 | 87.3 | 3.2 | 79.6 | 0.44 | 94.2 | 7 | 3.3 |
| 8-48 | 15-27 | 382217 | 5943644 | 31.2 | 99.4 | 8.9 | 98.1 | 0.45 | 94.9 | 42 | 58.9 |
| 8-49 | 15-28 | 382252 | 5943625 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 11 | 99.2 | 0.57 | 98.0 | 9 | 5.1 |
| 8-50 | 15-29 | 382279 | 5943640 | 6 | 97.1 | 7.9 | 96.8 | 0.62 | 98.6 | 17 | 19.6 |
| 8-51 | 15-30 | 382497 | 5943666 | 5.3 | 96.9 | 2.6 | 69.6 | 0.41 | 93.0 | 14 | 13.6 |
| 8-52 | 15-31 | 382479 | 5943687 | 7.3 | 97.6 | 9.9 | 98.8 | 0.59 | 98.1 | 30 | 42.5 |
| 8-53 | 15-32 | 382464 | 5943714 | 26.1 | 99.1 | 3.9 | 85.8 | 0.36 | 90.4 | 33 | 47.8 |
| 8-54 | 15-33 | 382442 | 5943734 | 5.1 | 96.8 | 2.6 | 69.6 | 0.35 | 89.6 | 38 | 54.9 |
| 8-55 | 15-34 | 382419 | 5943749 | 119.3 | 99.9 | 6.7 | 95.5 | 0.47 | 95.6 | 124 | 93.0 |
| 8-56 | 15-35 | 382399 | 5943765 | 2.6 | 95.1 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 84.4 | 47 | 65.3 |
| 8-57 | 15-36 | 382375 | 5943788 | 1.3 | 91.2 | 1.6 | 43.8 | 0.4 | 92.5 | 98 | 87.2 |
| 8-58 | 15-37 | 382348 | 5943807 | 6.1 | 97.2 | 3.5 | 82.9 | 0.48 | 95.9 | 44 | 61.3 |
| 8-59 | 15-38 | 382324 | 5943819 | 0.9 | 85.7 | 2.6 | 69.6 | 0.37 | 91.2 | 44 | 61.3 |

| PegNum | Lab_Sample | UTM_E | UTM_N | Au ppb | Au Percentile | As ppm | As Percentile | Sb ppm | Sb Percentile | Ag ppb | Ag Percentile |
|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 8-60 | 15-39 | 382295 | 5943798 | 1 | 87.3 | 4.9 | 90.3 | 0.5 | 96.3 | 96 | 86.8 |

** Acme Labs file # VAN15002747

Location maps with Ah soil sample numbers and analytical results for various elements are included in the Appendix II.

Figure 8: Area 8 highlighted with additional Interest areas and names in red and yellow



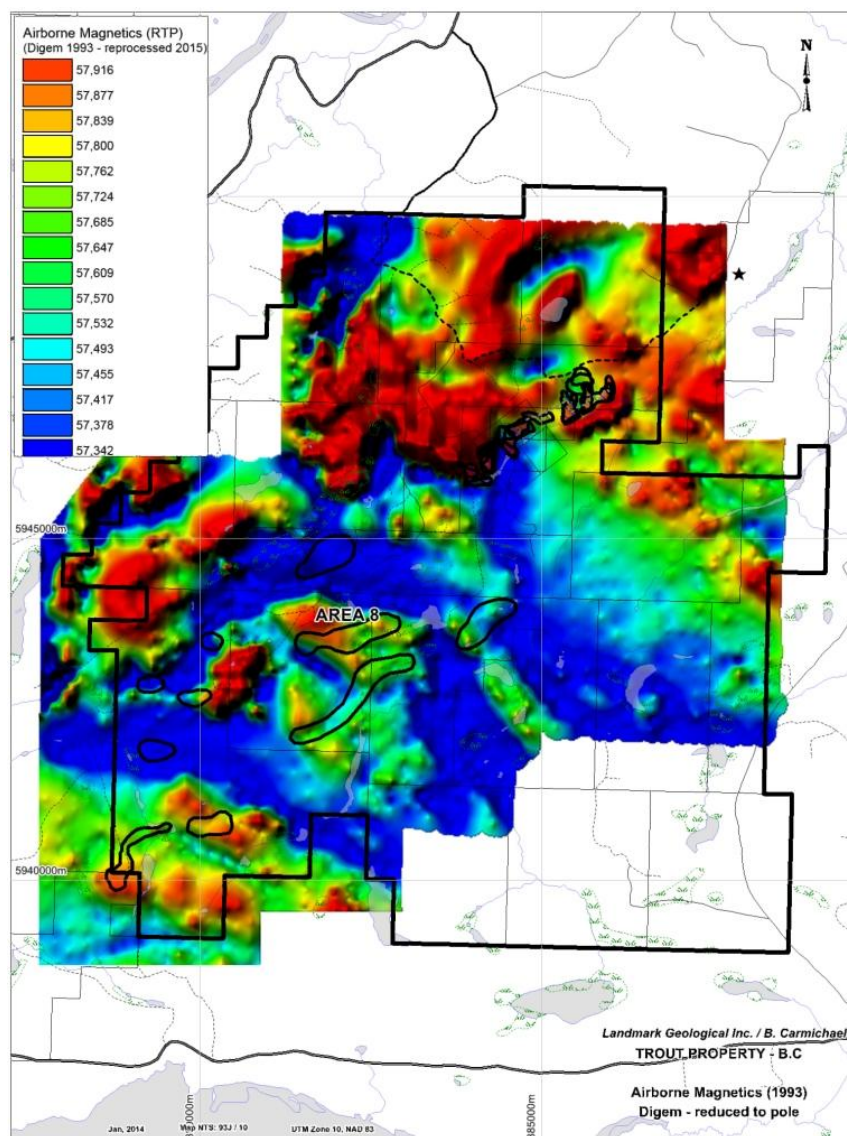
(with claim numbers)

7.2 Re-interpretation of 1993 airborne magnetics and resistivity prospecting and ground proofing geology.

Additional prospecting, field proofing of geological mapping and re-processing/re-interpretation of historical airborne magnetic and resistivity data from 1993 was also completed within the current property boundary.

To help prioritize additional follow-up work during the 2015 field season, an historical airborne magnetic / resistivity data set covering roughly 80% of the Trout property entire was purchased in 2014 and re-processed by the author in early 2015. The re-interpretation of magnetic and resistivity data focused on the responses surrounding Area 8.

Figure 9: 1993 Digem Airborne Survey – Magnetics Reduced to Pole – reprocessed (Area 8 labelled)



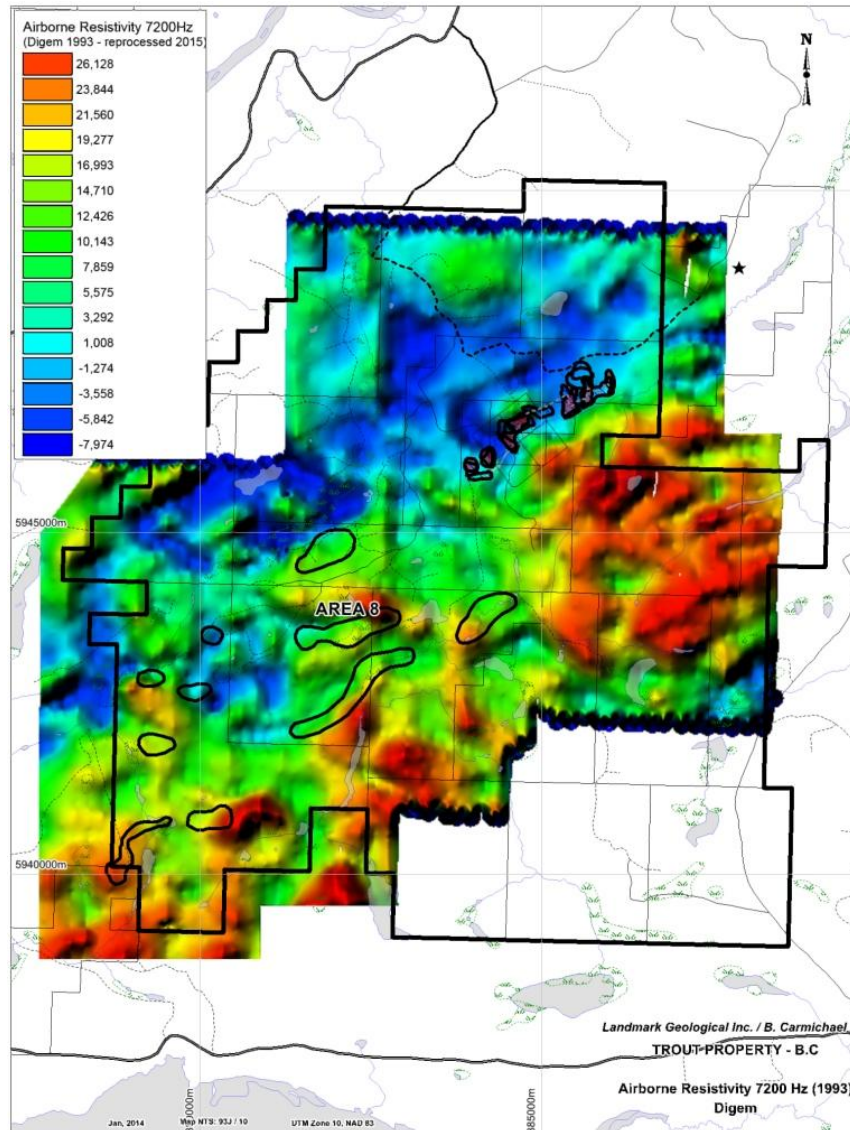


Figure 10: 1993 Digem Airborne Survey - Resistivity 7200Hz – reprocessed (Area 8 labelled)

Re-processing and selective filtering of resistivity and magnetic data surrounding anomalous soil geochemistry at Area 8 isolated a coincident airborne resistivity high and magnetic low signature located inside and close to the south flanks of what is interpreted to be part of the Trout graben.

Results suggests there is a ‘blind’ resistive anomaly (possible silica?) up to 50 metres below a likely thin cover of post mineral porous basalt and till material that is coincident with anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and silver. See geophysical maps of Area 8 in Appendix III.

Further prospecting and detailed ground proofing of geology did not locate additional outcrop in this area.

8. 2015 EXPLORATION COSTS

Related costs for the 2015 field work (August and October, 2015)

| Expense | Detail | Amount |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Motor Bike rental | 2 days | \$ 200.00 |
| Trailer rent | 6 days @ 250/day | \$ 1,500.00 |
| Truck rental Jim | 6 days @ 150/day | \$ 900.00 |
| Truck rental Ryan | 3 days @ 150/day | \$ 450.00 |
| Truck Expenses Ryan | Fuel | \$ 188.00 |
| Truck Expenses Jim | Fuel | \$ 920.00 |
| Food | Jim / Christine / Ryan | \$ 800.00 |
| Hotel - Vanderhoof | Ryan - 2 nights | \$ 202.00 |
| Camp Supplies | Genie fuel, sample equipment, sample bags, batteries | \$ 57.00 |
| Airborne purchase | Original historical airborne - 1993 Digem job 1138 | \$ 1,695.00 |
| Geochem Analysis | ACME Labs | \$ 1,091.00 |
| MI software update | Mapping /geochem analysis / geophysical analysis | \$ 1,700.00 |
| Geologist field | Jim Cuttle 6 days @700 | \$ 4,200.00 |
| Geologist rept/mag-res interp | Jim Cuttle 3 days @700 | \$ 2,100.00 |
| Helper / Labour | Ryan Sharp 3 days @\$500 | \$ 1,500.00 |
| Helper | Christine Cuttle 6 days 350 | \$ 2,100.00 |
| | | \$ 19,603.00 |

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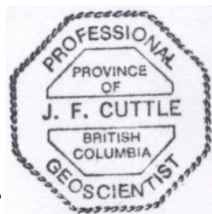
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10. CERTIFICATE

I, Jim Cuttle, of Whistler, British Columbia, Canada, do certify that;

- I work as a consulting geologist with a home office at 86 Cloudburst Road, Black Tusk Village, Whistler, British Columbia, Canada. V0N-1B1.
- I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick (1980) with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
- I have practiced my geological profession continuously for over thirty five years in the capacity of exploration and consulting geologist. My work has included project management, mineral property assessment, data compilation and project generation for various public and private mineral exploration companies in Canada and internationally.
- I am a registered member in good standing of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (19313) and have been since July 1992.

Dated this 30th day of December, 2015



"Jim Cuttle"

Jim F. Cuttle, B.Sc., P.Geol.

Landmark Geological Inc.

APPENDIX I

Soil Geochemistry Lab certificate - 2015



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Landmark Geological Inc.**
86 Cloudburst Road
Whistler BC V0N 1B1 CANADA

Submitted By: Jim Cuttle
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 15, 2015
Report Date: October 29, 2015
Page: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002747.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Trout Property
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 39

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

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: **Landmark Geological Inc.**
86 Cloudburst Road
Whistler BC V0N 1B1
CANADA

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

| Procedure Code | Number of Samples | Code Description | Test Wgt (g) | Report Status | Lab |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----|
| Dry at 60C | 39 | Dry at 60C | | | VAN |
| SS80 | 39 | Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh | | | VAN |
| AQ251 | 39 | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis | 15 | 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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Client: Landmark Geological Inc.
86 Cloudburst Road
Whistler BC V0N 1B1 CANADA

Project: Trout Property
Report Date: October 29, 2015

Page: 2 of 3

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002747.1

| Method | Analyte | Unit | MDL | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | |
|--------|---------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W | Sc | Tl | S | Hg | Se | Te | Ga |
| | | | | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| 15-1 | Soil | | | 6.8 | 13.9 | 0.09 | 79.7 | 0.078 | <1 | 0.71 | 0.012 | 0.04 | <0.1 | 1.7 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 17 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.6 |
| 15-2 | Soil | | | 6.4 | 16.4 | 0.08 | 92.1 | 0.073 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.010 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.03 | <0.02 | 30 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 2.9 |
| 15-3 | Soil | | | 6.8 | 17.1 | 0.15 | 122.3 | 0.077 | 2 | 1.04 | 0.012 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.1 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 31 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.8 |
| 15-4 | Soil | | | 7.6 | 19.4 | 0.18 | 146.0 | 0.088 | 1 | 1.26 | 0.012 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 2.8 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 25 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 4.4 |
| 15-5 | Soil | | | 8.7 | 22.0 | 0.19 | 135.8 | 0.088 | 1 | 1.11 | 0.014 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.6 | 0.06 | <0.02 | 16 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.6 |
| 15-6 | Soil | | | 7.6 | 19.3 | 0.19 | 117.5 | 0.075 | 2 | 1.11 | 0.011 | 0.13 | <0.1 | 2.5 | 0.07 | <0.02 | 49 | <0.1 | 0.03 | 3.7 |
| 15-7 | Soil | | | 7.7 | 15.8 | 0.18 | 105.6 | 0.059 | 2 | 0.94 | 0.010 | 0.09 | <0.1 | 2.1 | 0.07 | <0.02 | 22 | <0.1 | 0.04 | 3.1 |
| 15-8 | Soil | | | 7.1 | 13.3 | 0.08 | 195.3 | 0.054 | 2 | 0.58 | 0.010 | 0.06 | <0.1 | 1.4 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 54 | <0.1 | 0.03 | 2.1 |
| 15-9 | Soil | | | 6.2 | 15.4 | 0.12 | 76.2 | 0.073 | 1 | 0.87 | 0.010 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 1.7 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 17 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.6 |
| 15-10 | Soil | | | 8.3 | 19.3 | 0.24 | 104.1 | 0.083 | 2 | 1.03 | 0.013 | 0.09 | <0.1 | 2.9 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 55 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.1 |
| 15-11 | Soil | | | 7.5 | 15.0 | 0.17 | 138.3 | 0.057 | 2 | 1.05 | 0.012 | 0.09 | <0.1 | 2.2 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 59 | <0.1 | 0.03 | 3.2 |
| 15-12 | Soil | | | 7.4 | 17.1 | 0.14 | 135.7 | 0.065 | 1 | 0.93 | 0.009 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.06 | <0.02 | 34 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.4 |
| 15-13 | Soil | | | 7.1 | 18.3 | 0.16 | 118.3 | 0.073 | 2 | 1.29 | 0.008 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.2 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 35 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 4.3 |
| 15-14 | Soil | | | 6.1 | 17.5 | 0.13 | 94.8 | 0.075 | 2 | 0.82 | 0.009 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 46 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 4.1 |
| 15-15 | Soil | | | 5.3 | 12.7 | 0.07 | 58.4 | 0.052 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.008 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.3 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 41 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 2.9 |
| 15-16 | Soil | | | 6.2 | 15.6 | 0.18 | 173.4 | 0.064 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.009 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 2.0 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 40 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.5 |
| 15-17 | Soil | | | 7.0 | 18.1 | 0.17 | 109.6 | 0.082 | 2 | 1.05 | 0.010 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 2.5 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 23 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.7 |
| 15-18 | Soil | | | 7.4 | 14.8 | 0.12 | 89.4 | 0.072 | <1 | 0.94 | 0.009 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 2.1 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 36 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.3 |
| 15-19 | Soil | | | 6.4 | 14.8 | 0.09 | 60.2 | 0.075 | <1 | 0.72 | 0.010 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.5 | 0.03 | <0.02 | 8 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.1 |
| 15-20 | Soil | | | 6.2 | 15.2 | 0.11 | 132.7 | 0.074 | <1 | 0.70 | 0.009 | 0.11 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 25 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 2.8 |
| 15-21 | Soil | | | 5.8 | 14.0 | 0.07 | 106.3 | 0.058 | <1 | 0.56 | 0.010 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.4 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 33 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 2.8 |
| 15-22 | Soil | | | 6.3 | 14.6 | 0.12 | 71.6 | 0.071 | 1 | 0.89 | 0.008 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 19 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.4 |
| 15-23 | Soil | | | 6.1 | 16.7 | 0.11 | 83.9 | 0.076 | 1 | 0.76 | 0.008 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.6 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 23 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.6 |
| 15-24 | Soil | | | 6.8 | 16.6 | 0.13 | 89.6 | 0.067 | <1 | 1.12 | 0.008 | 0.04 | <0.1 | 1.8 | 0.07 | <0.02 | 23 | <0.1 | 0.02 | 4.2 |
| 15-25 | Soil | | | 7.1 | 17.8 | 0.17 | 142.6 | 0.074 | 2 | 1.27 | 0.008 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 2.0 | 0.08 | <0.02 | 28 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.9 |
| 15-26 | Soil | | | 6.4 | 13.1 | 0.11 | 212.9 | 0.051 | 2 | 0.77 | 0.010 | 0.04 | <0.1 | 2.0 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 76 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.2 |
| 15-27 | Soil | | | 7.6 | 15.9 | 0.14 | 119.7 | 0.076 | 1 | 0.95 | 0.009 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.3 | 0.07 | <0.02 | 19 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.5 |
| 15-28 | Soil | | | 9.6 | 16.0 | 0.21 | 96.2 | 0.093 | 1 | 0.97 | 0.015 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.6 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 37 | <0.1 | 0.05 | 3.2 |
| 15-29 | Soil | | | 8.4 | 16.6 | 0.18 | 159.5 | 0.078 | 3 | 1.04 | 0.011 | 0.09 | <0.1 | 2.7 | 0.08 | <0.02 | 43 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 3.4 |
| 15-30 | Soil | | | 5.2 | 10.8 | 0.11 | 168.0 | 0.039 | 3 | 0.67 | 0.011 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 2.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 88 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 2.4 |

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Client: Landmark Geological Inc.
86 Cloudburst Road
Whistler BC V0N 1B1 CANADA

Project: Trout Property
Report Date: October 29, 2015

Page: 3 of 3 **Part:** 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **VAN15002747.1**

| Method | Analyte | AQ251 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| | | Mo | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ag | Ni | Co | Mn | Fe | As | U | Au | Th | Sr | Cd | Sb | Bi | V | Ca | P |
| Unit | | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | % |
| MDL | | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.01 | 0.001 |
| 15-31 | Soil | 0.91 | 10.10 | 4.55 | 40.1 | 30 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 318 | 2.02 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 21.3 | 0.06 | 0.59 | 0.14 | 53 | 0.22 | 0.043 |
| 15-32 | Soil | 1.37 | 5.60 | 5.38 | 41.1 | 33 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 271 | 1.50 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 26.1 | 1.1 | 18.7 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 0.13 | 42 | 0.22 | 0.035 |
| 15-33 | Soil | 2.58 | 6.42 | 6.97 | 62.0 | 38 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 1815 | 1.46 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 40.1 | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 40 | 0.47 | 0.061 |
| 15-34 | Soil | 1.36 | 7.27 | 6.23 | 48.0 | 124 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 344 | 1.80 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 119.3 | 0.4 | 22.9 | 0.15 | 0.47 | 0.19 | 49 | 0.33 | 0.073 |
| 15-35 | Soil | 1.62 | 5.12 | 6.17 | 39.6 | 47 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 370 | 1.51 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 29.3 | 0.17 | 0.30 | 0.11 | 43 | 0.35 | 0.051 |
| 15-36 | Soil | 2.00 | 6.75 | 6.58 | 63.9 | 98 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 496 | 1.86 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 0.12 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 53 | 0.32 | 0.074 |
| 15-37 | Soil | 0.86 | 8.77 | 4.67 | 61.8 | 44 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 874 | 2.40 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 33.0 | 0.20 | 0.48 | 0.08 | 71 | 0.47 | 0.055 |
| 15-38 | Soil | 1.06 | 6.91 | 5.79 | 57.8 | 44 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 446 | 2.58 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 19.5 | 0.13 | 0.37 | 0.09 | 70 | 0.29 | 0.146 |
| 15-39 | Soil | 1.01 | 10.56 | 5.67 | 65.6 | 96 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 587 | 2.58 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 25.6 | 0.27 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 75 | 0.45 | 0.089 |

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Project: Trout Property
Report Date: October 29, 2015

Page: 3 of 3

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15002747.1

| Method | Analyte | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W | Sc | Tl | S | Hg | Se | Te | Ga |
| Unit | | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| MDL | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| 15-31 | Soil | 7.7 | 18.7 | 0.22 | 82.8 | 0.084 | 1 | 1.03 | 0.012 | 0.06 | <0.1 | 2.8 | 0.06 | <0.02 | 28 | <0.1 | 0.03 | 3.2 |
| 15-32 | Soil | 6.6 | 14.5 | 0.12 | 99.2 | 0.076 | 2 | 0.76 | 0.009 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.9 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 33 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.2 |
| 15-33 | Soil | 5.5 | 13.6 | 0.17 | 237.9 | 0.059 | 2 | 0.80 | 0.008 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.0 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 60 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.2 |
| 15-34 | Soil | 5.4 | 16.6 | 0.24 | 109.9 | 0.057 | 2 | 1.04 | 0.008 | 0.06 | <0.1 | 2.2 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 48 | 0.2 | <0.02 | 4.2 |
| 15-35 | Soil | 5.3 | 13.5 | 0.14 | 128.5 | 0.056 | 2 | 0.70 | 0.007 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 1.8 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 44 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 3.6 |
| 15-36 | Soil | 5.4 | 18.5 | 0.26 | 118.7 | 0.087 | 2 | 1.13 | 0.009 | 0.06 | <0.1 | 2.9 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 44 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 4.5 |
| 15-37 | Soil | 4.9 | 22.9 | 0.55 | 124.6 | 0.090 | 3 | 1.48 | 0.008 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 3.6 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 50 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 4.9 |
| 15-38 | Soil | 5.6 | 21.9 | 0.33 | 108.7 | 0.089 | 2 | 1.47 | 0.009 | 0.05 | <0.1 | 3.8 | 0.06 | <0.02 | 39 | 0.1 | <0.02 | 5.2 |
| 15-39 | Soil | 5.2 | 21.7 | 0.31 | 116.1 | 0.078 | 4 | 1.43 | 0.009 | 0.07 | <0.1 | 3.9 | 0.05 | <0.02 | 45 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 5.8 |

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Page: 1 of 1 **Part:** 2 of 2

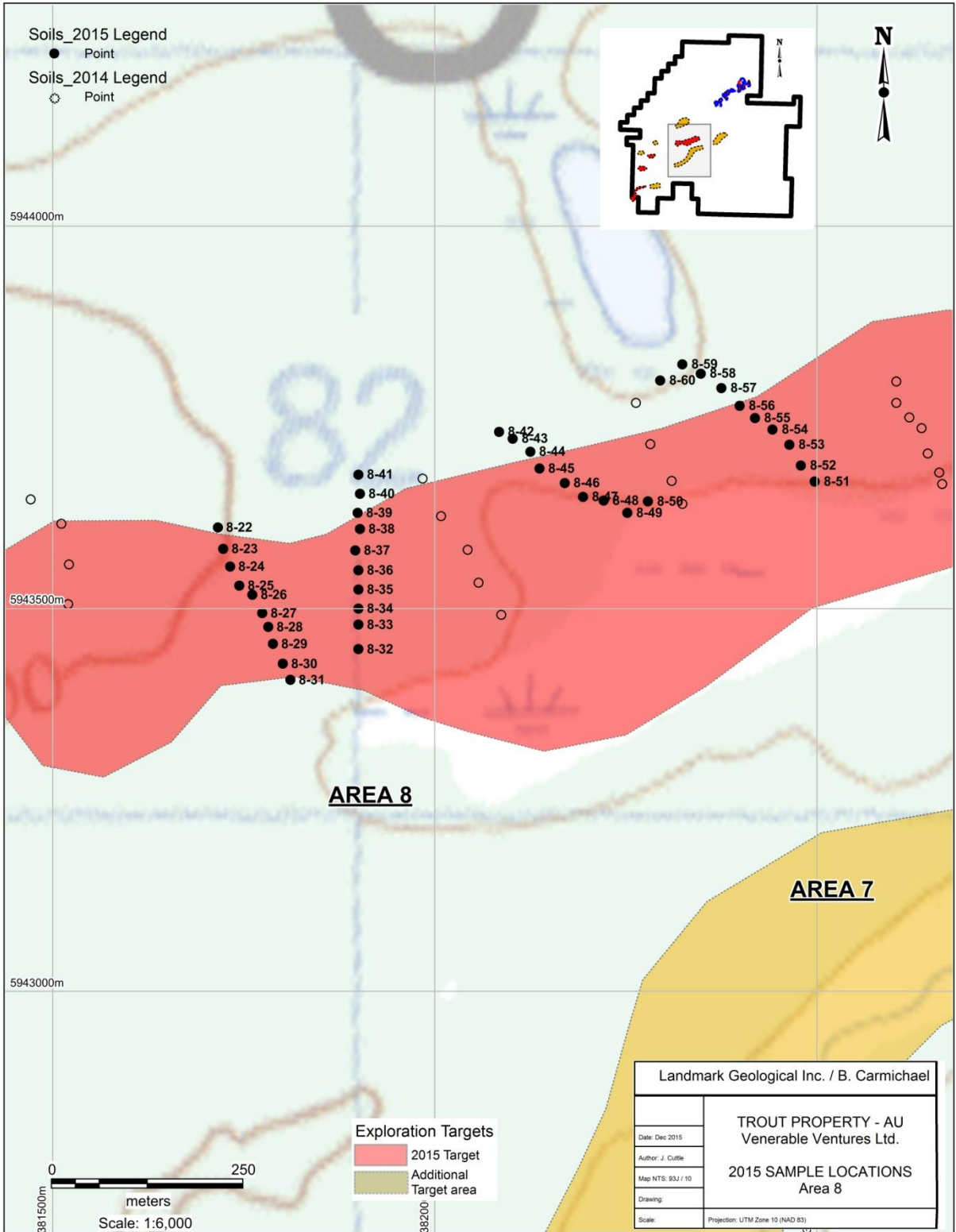
QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN15002747.1

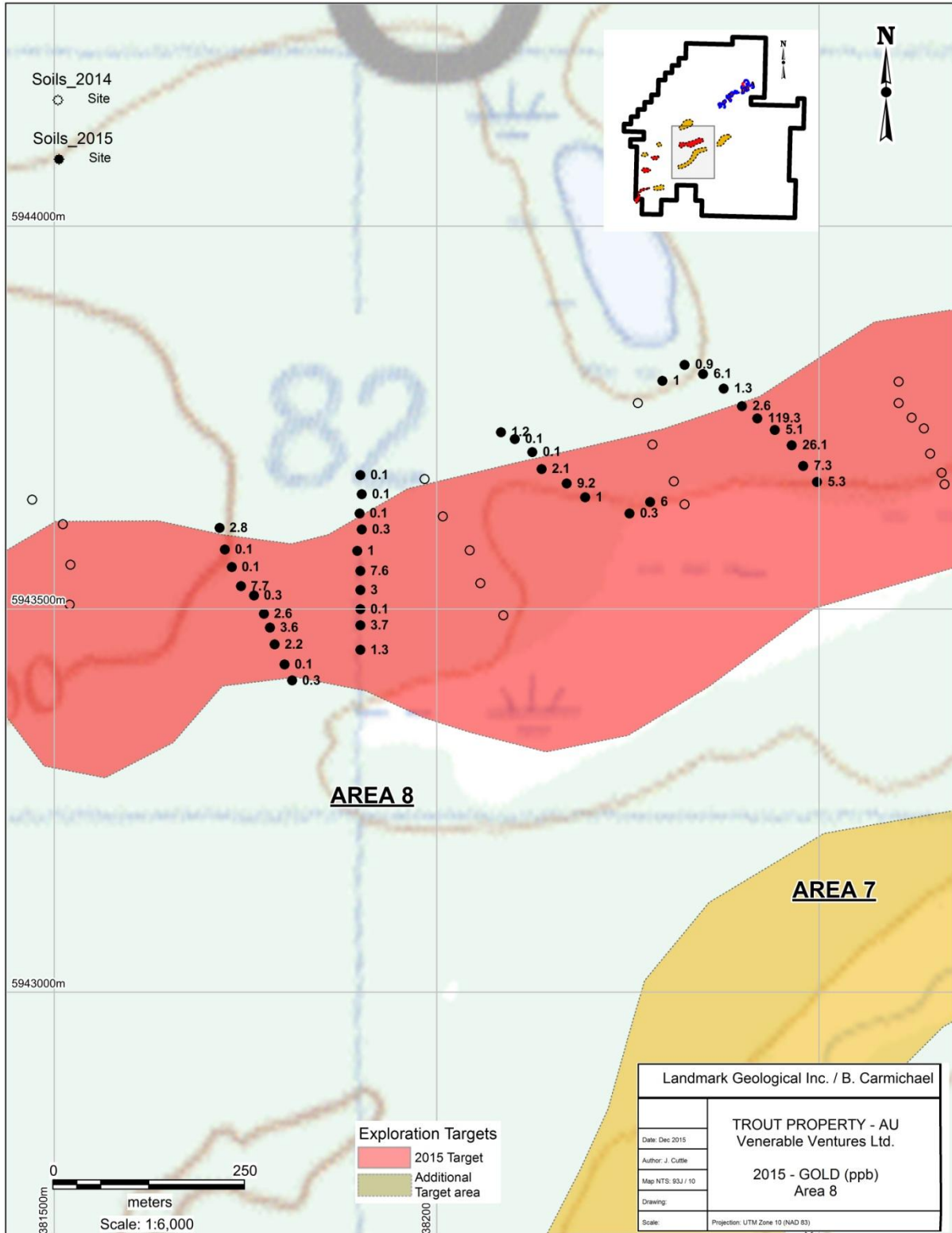
| Method | Analyte | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 | AQ251 |
|---------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W | Sc | Tl | S | Hg | Se | Te | Ga |
| Unit | | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| MDL | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| Pulp Duplicates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-28 | Soil | 9.6 | 16.0 | 0.21 | 96.2 | 0.093 | 1 | 0.97 | 0.015 | 0.08 | <0.1 | 2.6 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 37 | <0.1 | 0.05 | 3.2 |
| REP 15-28 | QC | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. | I.S. |
| Reference Materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD DS10 | Standard | 18.1 | 54.0 | 0.76 | 357.0 | 0.080 | 7 | 1.08 | 0.080 | 0.35 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 5.13 | 0.27 | 311 | 2.1 | 5.01 | 4.5 |
| STD DS10 | Standard | 16.6 | 53.5 | 0.77 | 347.8 | 0.075 | 7 | 1.03 | 0.068 | 0.34 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 5.17 | 0.27 | 254 | 2.0 | 4.71 | 4.5 |
| STD DS10 | Standard | 18.2 | 57.5 | 0.78 | 371.4 | 0.082 | 7 | 1.09 | 0.073 | 0.35 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 5.05 | 0.28 | 266 | 2.3 | 5.00 | 4.7 |
| STD OXC129 | Standard | 12.9 | 52.1 | 1.52 | 50.5 | 0.407 | 2 | 1.61 | 0.607 | 0.42 | <0.1 | 0.9 | 0.04 | <0.02 | 7 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 5.6 |
| STD OXC129 | Standard | 12.0 | 52.1 | 1.46 | 49.3 | 0.391 | 1 | 1.47 | 0.552 | 0.35 | <0.1 | 0.8 | 0.04 | <0.02 | <5 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 5.1 |
| STD OXC129 | Standard | 12.8 | 51.4 | 1.51 | 52.6 | 0.406 | 2 | 1.58 | 0.571 | 0.35 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.03 | <0.02 | <5 | <0.1 | <0.02 | 5.7 |
| STD DS10 Expected | | 17.5 | 54.6 | 0.775 | 359 | 0.0817 | | 1.0755 | 0.067 | 0.338 | 3.32 | 3 | 5.1 | 0.29 | 300 | 2.3 | 5.01 | 4.5 |
| STD OXC129 Expected | | 13 | 52 | 1.545 | 50 | 0.4 | 1 | 1.58 | 0.6 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 1.1 | 0.03 | | | | | 5.6 |
| BLK | Blank | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.02 | <5 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.1 |
| BLK | Blank | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.02 | <5 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.1 |
| BLK | Blank | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.02 | <5 | <0.1 | <0.02 | <0.1 |

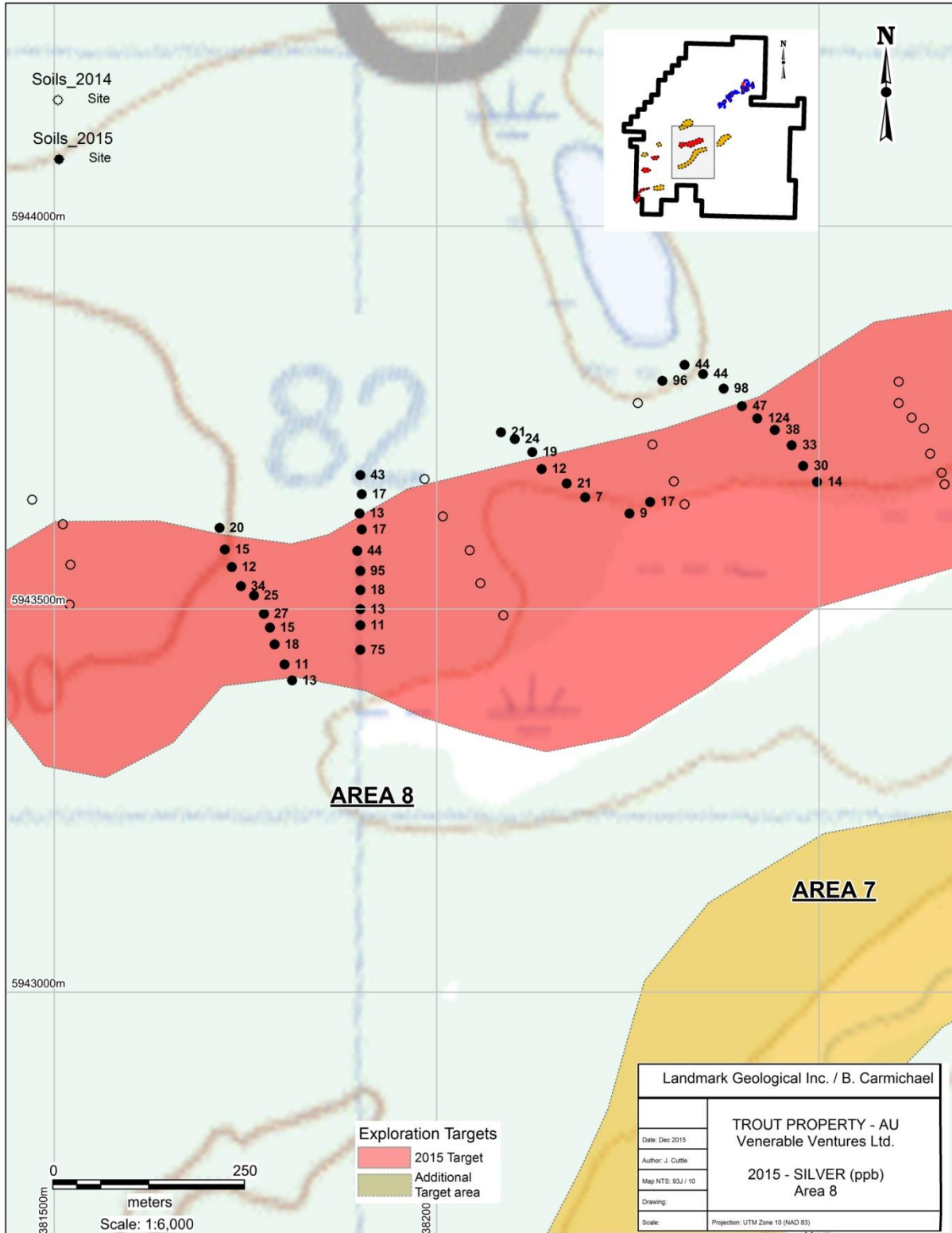
This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.

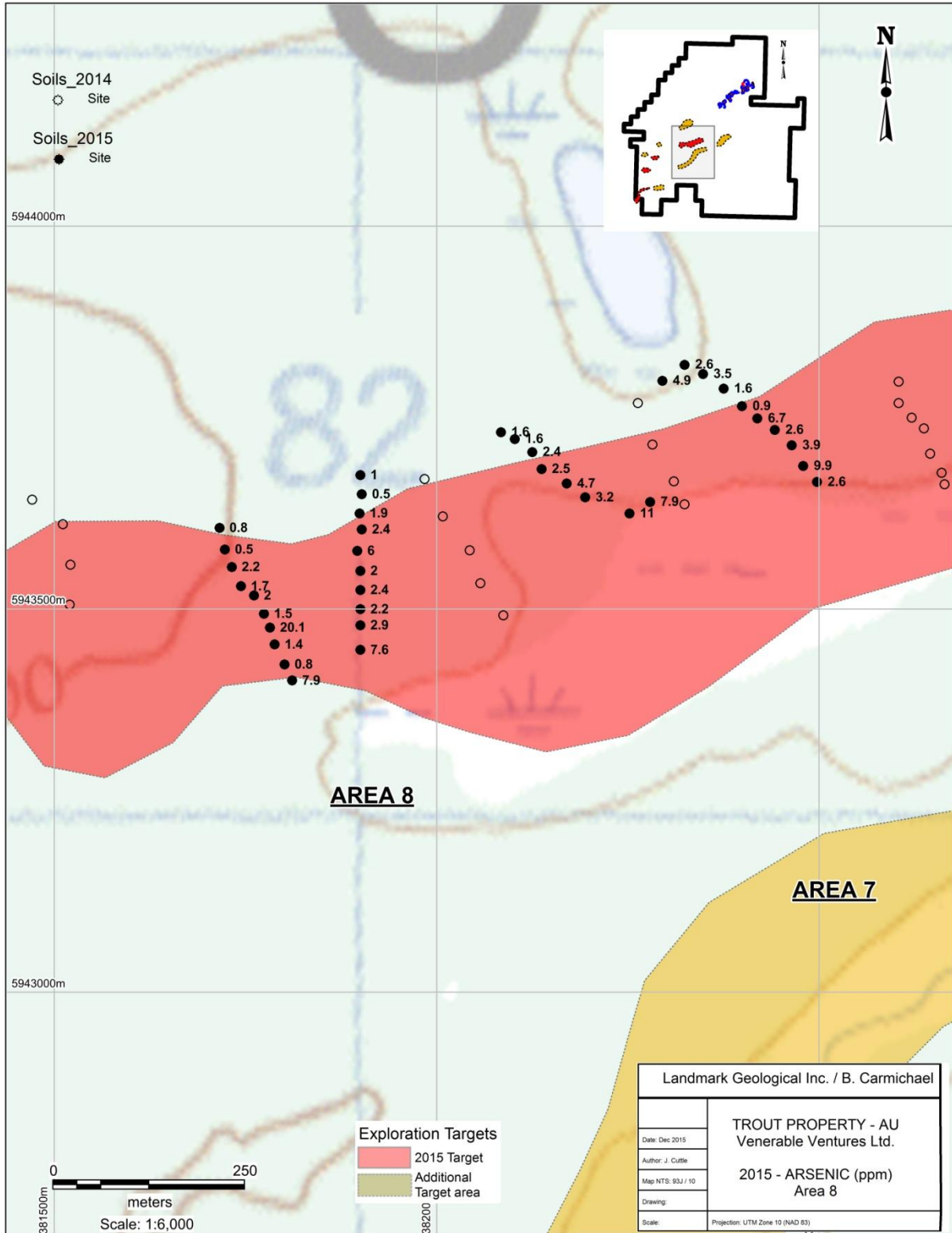
APPENDIX II

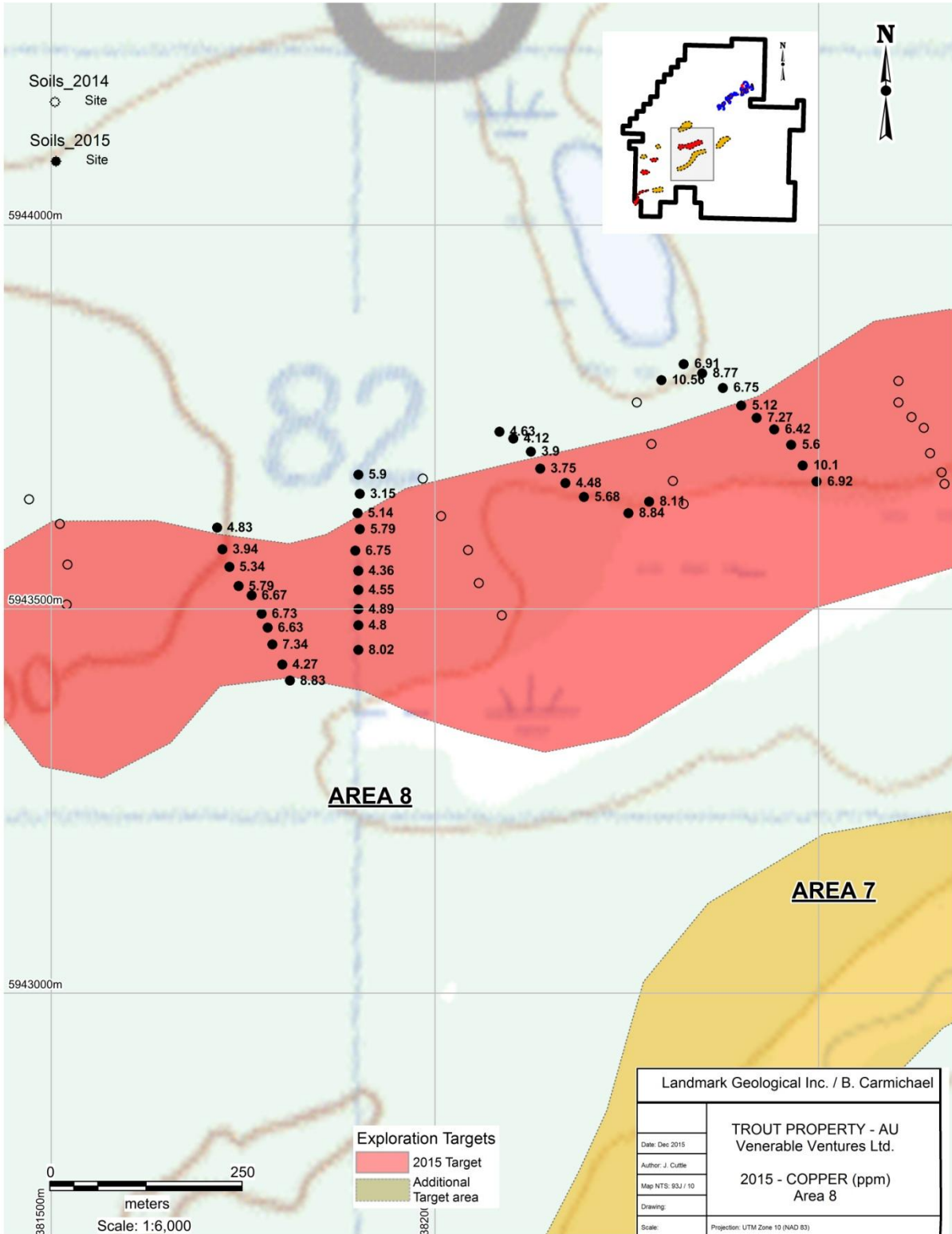
Geochemical maps – sample numbers with Au, Ag, As, Cu - Area 8 (work in 2015)











APPENDIX III

Geophysical maps – resistivity 7200Hz / Magnetics RTP - Area 8 (overlain with anomalous gold in Ah soil horizon)

