



## ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

**TITLE OF REPORT: Prospecting and Geochemistry**

**TOTAL COST: \$9,543.14**

**AUTHOR(S): Ian T. Rozier (Hons) M.Sc., P.Geo.**

**SIGNATURE(S):**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "I. Rozier", written over the signature line.

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

**STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5608050**

**YEAR OF WORK: 2016**

**PROPERTY NAME: Mineral Hill**

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

**PLANET 1**

**GOLD7777777**

**GOLD7777778**

**HOLE IN TABLE**

**COMMODITIES SOUGHT: COPPER, GOLD, SILVER**

**MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:**

**MINING DIVISION: NICOLA**

**NTS / BCGS: 921/8W**

**LATITUDE: 50° 20' 692"**

**LONGITUDE: 120° 22' 840" (at centre of work)**

**UTM Zone: EASTING: NORTHING:**

**OWNER(S):**

**GROSVENOR RESOURCE CORPORATION (FORMERLY REVA RESOURCES CORP.)**

**MAILING ADDRESS:**

501-837 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6C 3N6

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

**Same as Owner**

**MAILING ADDRESS:**

**Same as Owner**

**REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. Do not use abbreviations or codes)**

**Mineralization, Alteration, Structure**

**REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:**

**AR# 25968, 25450, 24923A, 25892, 27409**

| 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                                                         |                                  |                 |                                           |
| GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)                 |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Soil                                                             |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Silt                                                             |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Rock                                                             | 10 – analyzed for 36 elements    | Planet 1        | \$9,543.14                                |
| Other                                                            |                                  |                 |                                           |
| DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location) |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Core                                                             |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Non-core                                                         |                                  |                 |                                           |
| RELATED TECHNICAL                                                |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Sampling / Assaying                                              |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Petrographic                                                     |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Mineralographic                                                  |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Metallurgic                                                      |                                  |                 |                                           |
| PROSPECTING (scale/area)                                         |                                  |                 |                                           |
| PREPATORY / PHYSICAL                                             |                                  |                 |                                           |
| •     Line/grid (km)                                             |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)                               |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Legal Surveys (scale, area)                                      |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Road, local access (km)/trail                                    |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Trench (number/metres)                                           |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Underground development (metres)                                 |                                  |                 |                                           |
| Other                                                            |                                  |                 |                                           |
|                                                                  |                                  | TOTAL COST      | \$9,543.14                                |

**ASSESSMENT REPORT:**

**Prospecting and Geochemistry**

**Mineral Hill Property**

**Nicola Mining Division**

**British Columbia**

**Canada**

NTS 092I/8W

Latitude 50° 20' 23'' N; Longitude 120° 22' 50''W

522242, 522243, 522244, 608139

**Prepared For:**

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July 20, 2016

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## 1 Introduction

The Mineral Hill Property (the “Property”) is comprised of 4 mineral claims, covering an area of 866.18 hectares, and includes some of the formerly productive veins of the Mineral Hill mining camp.

In June 2016 a surficial exploration program was completed on the Property following the 2015 program that focused on locating and sampling known showings in the southern half of the Property; the 2016 program focused on the northern and central parts of the property.

This assessment report was prepared to satisfy assessment requirements by the Mines Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Government of British Columbia.

The Property covers a package of Nicola Group rocks situated between Cache Creek Group sediments and the Penmask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

Development of the mineral zones on the ground covered by the Property was initiated in 1890 with the sinking of an inclined shaft on one of the Stump Lake veins and associated mineralization, which are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults. The veins have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down-dip for 300 metres. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure such as localized arcuate and/or cross structures.

The veins consist of polymetallic quartz sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages, with the quartz massive to weakly banded and metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed sulphide rich bands of layers parallel to vein walls. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite. These are interpreted to be distal to a porphyry system at depth.

## 2 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of writing. Although the author has no reason to question the accuracy of the information, the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. In writing this technical paper, the author has relied on the truth and accuracy presented to him from the sources listed in the “References” section of this report.

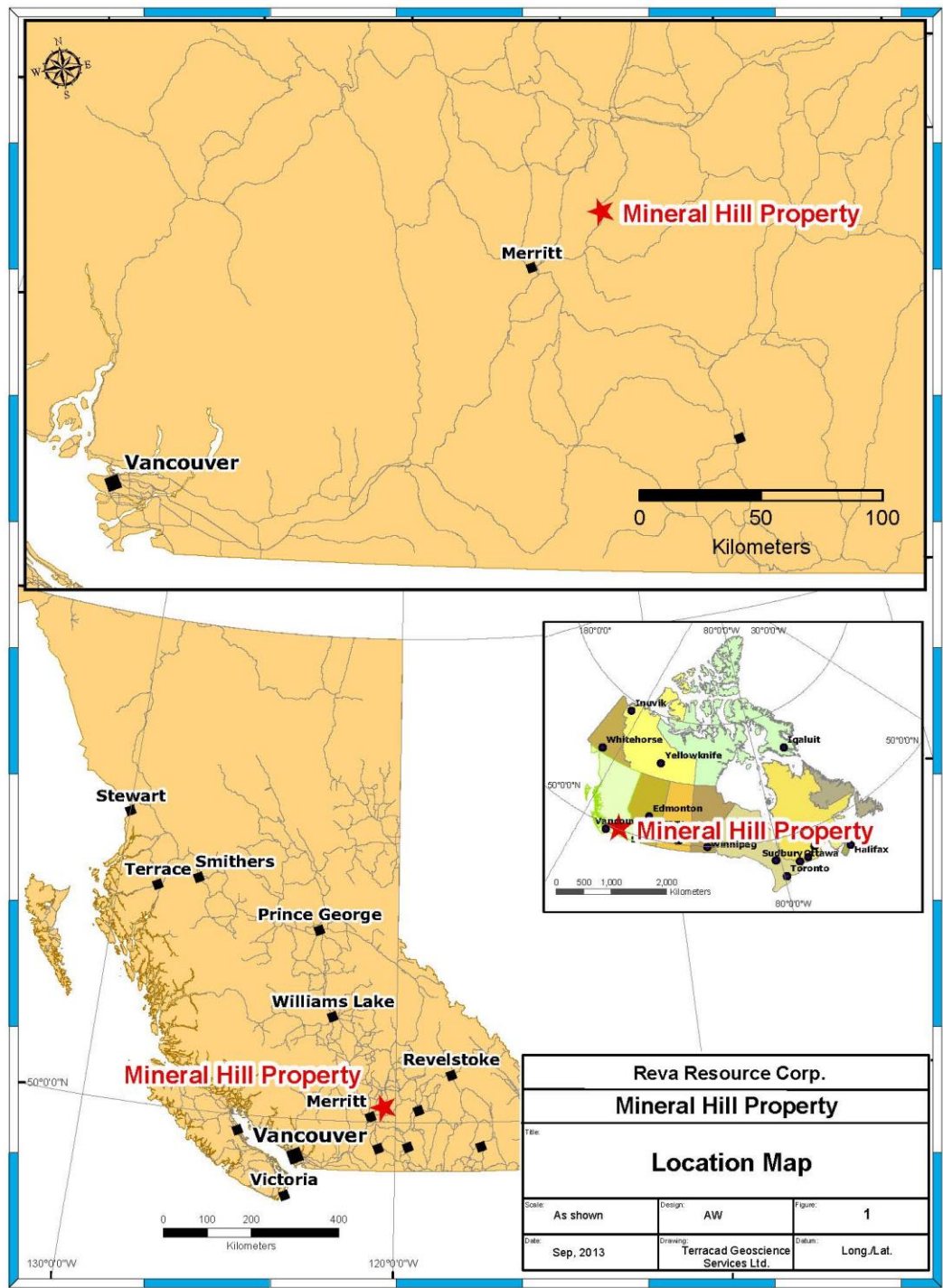
The status of the claims has been confirmed by Mineral Titles Online on July 15, 2016.

## 3 Property Description and Location

The Property is located in southwestern British Columbia, forty-two kilometres northwest of Merritt, equidistant between Kamloops and Merritt. The Property is located on the east side of Highway 5A, adjacent to and to the south of Stump Lake. Coordinates at the centre of the Property are at Universal

Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates 686000E, 5578500N using North American Datum (NAD) 83, or 50° 20' 23"N latitude and 120° 22' 50"W longitude.

Figure 1



#### 4 Mineral Tenures

The Property is comprised of 4 mineral claims, covering an area of 866.18 hectares, and includes the formerly productive veins of the Mineral Hill mining camp.

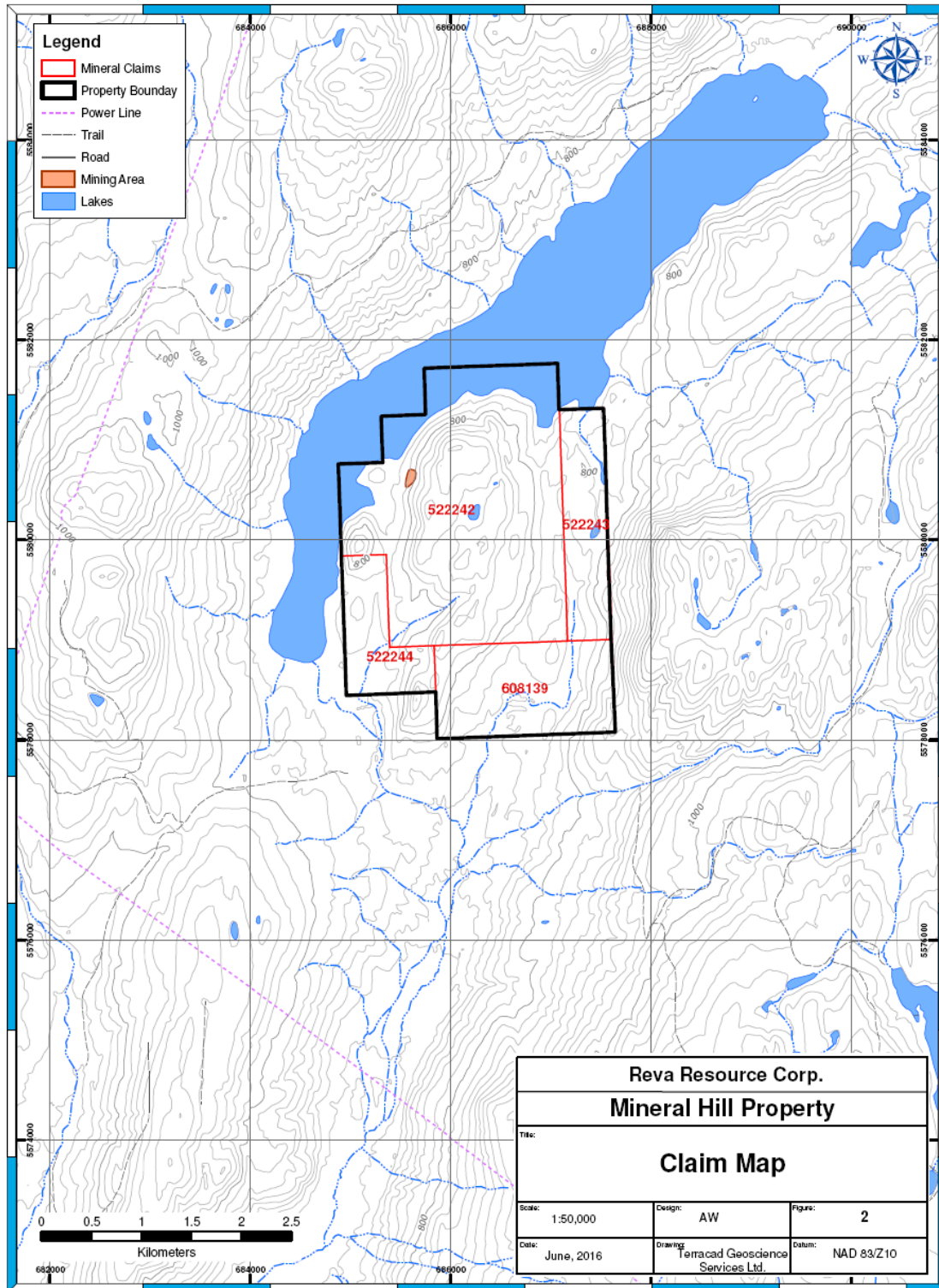
##### 4.1 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the Mineral Titles Online (“MTO”) website indicates that Reva Resources Corp. (“Reva”) is the 100% owner of the above listed 4 mineral claims that comprise the Property.

Table 1 Mineral Tenures held by Reva Resources Corp., Mineral Hill Property

| Tenure Number | Claim Name    | Owner         | Tenure Type | Tenure Sub Type | Issue Date  | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 522242        | Planet 1      | 107608 (100%) | Mineral     | Claim           | 2005/Nov/13 | 2017/Jul/15  | Good   | 515.53    |
| 522243        | Gold 7777777  | 107608 (100%) | Mineral     | Claim           | 2005/Nov/13 | 2017/Jul/15  | Good   | 103.11    |
| 522244        | Gold 77777778 | 107608 (100%) | Mineral     | Claim           | 2005/Nov/13 | 2017/Jul/15  | Good   | 82.51     |
| 608139        | Hole In Table | 107608 (100%) | Mineral     | Claim           | 2009/Jul/17 | 2017/Jul/15  | Good   | 165.03    |
| Total         |               |               |             |                 |             |              |        | 866.18    |

Figure 2



## 4.2 Underlying Option Agreement

In January 2013, Remington Resources Inc. ("Remington") entered into an agreement to purchase an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property, subject only to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The consideration for the purchase was for Remington to issue separately to each of the vendors 2,000,000 common shares (for an aggregate of 4,000,000 common shares) in the capital of Remington, such shares were subject to a four month hold period under applicable securities law. The Company is obligated to maintain the claims in good standing, either by performing exploration work of sufficient value or by paying cash in lieu.

In September 10, 2013, Remington and Reva entered into an agreement whereby Reva paid Remington \$250,000 for a 50% interest in the Mineral Hill Property, and on closing the parties formed a 50/50 joint venture with the Company acting as operator.

The Property is subject to a 1% NSR payable to Ken Ellerback, a previous vendor of the Property.

## 5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

### 5.1 Access

Access to the northern portion of the Property is from the Planet road, a dirt road branching northward from Highway 5A, at the southern end of Stump Lake. Thin road provides access to lakeside properties at the north-west of the property. The Planet Road leads to the area of the formerly productive Stump Lake Mine (ABN Mine), within 500 metres of the southeast shore of Stump Lake and proximal to the northwest boundary of the Property. Secondary dirt roads provide access to most areas of the Property.

### 5.2 Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C, with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C, and averaging 8°C. On the Property, there may be snow on the ground from December to April, but this would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

### 5.3 Local Resources

Kamloops, a historic mining centre would be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel, and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airlines and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and, the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is three hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

The Mineral Hill property is approximately 25km north of Merritt, a historic mining and lumber centre in the area.

The Highland Valley/Logen Lake mining area is approximately 75km by road from Mineral Hill.

Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is six kilometres east of the Property. An existing power line traverses the property from Stump Lake.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from many small lakes and watercourses on/or draining the property.

#### 5.4 Infrastructure

The Property is well located in terms of infrastructure. All-weather interprovincial Highway 5A passes close to the claims and a network of well maintained ranch and logging roads provide good access to all of the Property.

#### 5.5 Physiography

The Property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 180 m from Stump Lake. Vegetation is grassland with pine groves and thickets of fir at higher elevations.

The Property covers an area of gentle relief with occasional rock cliffs. The wider valley bottoms would provide sufficient areas for processing plant sites, tailings and waste disposal areas.

### 6 History

The history is related to the ground covered by the Property. In some cases, the designation of “Property” may refer to the property generally referred to during that historical period and may include ground outside the limits of the current Property. For the most part, and in most cases, Property relates to the area of the six major veins located on the Mineral Hill Property. Historical mining work on the property is summarized as follows;

#### 1890

The Nicola Mining and Milling Company performed the first major development on the property beginning in 1890 with the sinking of the Joshua, Tubal Cain, and King William Shafts. During the same time period, the Star Company sank the Star (Enterprise) and Planet shafts.

#### 1916

Donahue Mines Company Limited began to develop the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins, at which time a mill was constructed.

#### 1929 to 1931

Planet Mines and Reduction Company began work on the Enterprise vein. The shaft was deepened to 320 feet and the crosscut adit was excavated. A mill was constructed and operated from 1929 to 1931.

1931

Nicola Mines and Metals Company acquired the property and continued development work and began production from the Enterprise, Joshua, and Tubal Cain veins.

1937

Nicola Goldfields Limited acquired the property, rebuilt the mill and continued development.

1916 to 1944

Production figures from 1916 to 1944 as compiled by the British Columbia Department of Mines are as follows: 77,605 tons of ore yielding: 8,494 oz. Au; 252,939 oz. Ag; 40,822 lbs. Cu; 2,205,444 lbs. Pb; 367,869 lbs. Zn.

Recovery grades: 0.109 oz/t Au; 3.26 oz Ag; 0.026% Cu; 1.42% Pb; 0.24% Zn.

Production was exclusively from the Enterprise, King William, Tubal Cain and Joshua Veins.

1942 to 1974

Various companies performed work on the Property, including surface work by Stump Lake Mines Limited and Copper Hill Mining and Exploration.

1974

The Property was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:400' by Juniper Mines Limited.

1975 to 1983

Various companies controlled the Property.

1984

Celebrity Energy Corp conducted a program of geological mapping, soil sampling, ground electromagnetic, and ground magnetic geophysics on the southern extent and south of the Property.

1996

An exploration program was completed and covered in part the Property, on claims owned by John Kemp. This program consisted of 12 km<sup>2</sup> of prospecting, re-sampling all known cuts and adits, stream sediment samples, aerial photo-reconnaissance, 18.75 line-kilometres of grid, and 6.1 line-kilometres of ground Mag/VLF geophysical surveys over the area of the Jenny Long Camp. This area contains numerous workings, shafts, a head-frame, and the remains of a 35 ton mill. Extensive prospecting carried on outside the grid area reportedly resulted in the discovery of numerous old workings consisting of trenches, pits, adits, and shafts.

Lindinger (1996) reports that some highlights of this program were: 0.828 oz/t Au, 2500 ppm Ag, 21% Pb, >0.4% Zn, and 0.15% Cu from a one metre chip of the King William vein located in the north of the property, 0.537 oz/t Au, 8.6 oz/t Ag, .3% Cu, 1.0% Pb, 0.2% antimony from a mineralized quartz vein located on the Jenny Long system in the middle of the property, and 0.588 oz/t Au, 4.1 oz/t Ag, with anomalous lead and molybdenum from a mineralized vein at the southern edge of the property. Grades up to 0.838 oz/t Au in the -150 mesh and up to 4.50 oz/t Au were realized from the +150 mesh of samples AR13, and JR31, respectively. (AR 24,923).

1997

An exploration program of prospecting and rock sampling program was completed on the G40, G41, G42, G45, G46, 647, 648, 649, G50 mineral claims (within the Mineral Hill Property), on claims owned by John Kemp. Lindinger (1997) reports that the prospecting and rocks sampling program were successful in verifying that there was still economic mineralization remaining at and near the old workings, and that buried mineralization exists south of the known mineralization in areas covered by the G45 to G59 claims. Further work was recommended. (AR 25,450).

1999

A geological mapping and rock sampling program was undertaken on the Enterprise and Enterprise 2 Mineral claims (within the Property). Lindinger (1999), owner of the claims, reported that the geological mapping program was not successful in locating any new significant mineralization. Several structures accompanied by localized alteration and veining with minor mineralization were mapped and strike into overburden covered areas. (AR 25,968).

2001

Lindinger (2001), owner of the claims, reported that a geochemical sampling program of a portion of the Stump Lake tailings revealed that it contained a significant gold resource that was considered to be economically extractable. Heavy media and floatation testing all produce a pyrite rich concentrate that averaged between 17 and 22 g/t gold, with significant silver, lead and zinc values. The overall gold recovery was reported to be around 65% to 70% from the 'run of mine' tailings using heavy media and floatation procedures. The dynamic gravity testing of the tailings using a Knelson concentrator indicated that 10.4% of the contained gold in the tailings could be described as free. By inference about 55% to 60% of the remaining gold was associated with readily separable sulphides. (AR 26,523).

2003

Three lines of Crone Pulse EM survey were conducted across the valley of the Planet property, owned by Guy Delorme. Stephenson (2004), in a conclusion on the results of the survey, reports that it appears from the analysis that the area has potential anomalies that are discernible from the PEM data. (AR 27,409).

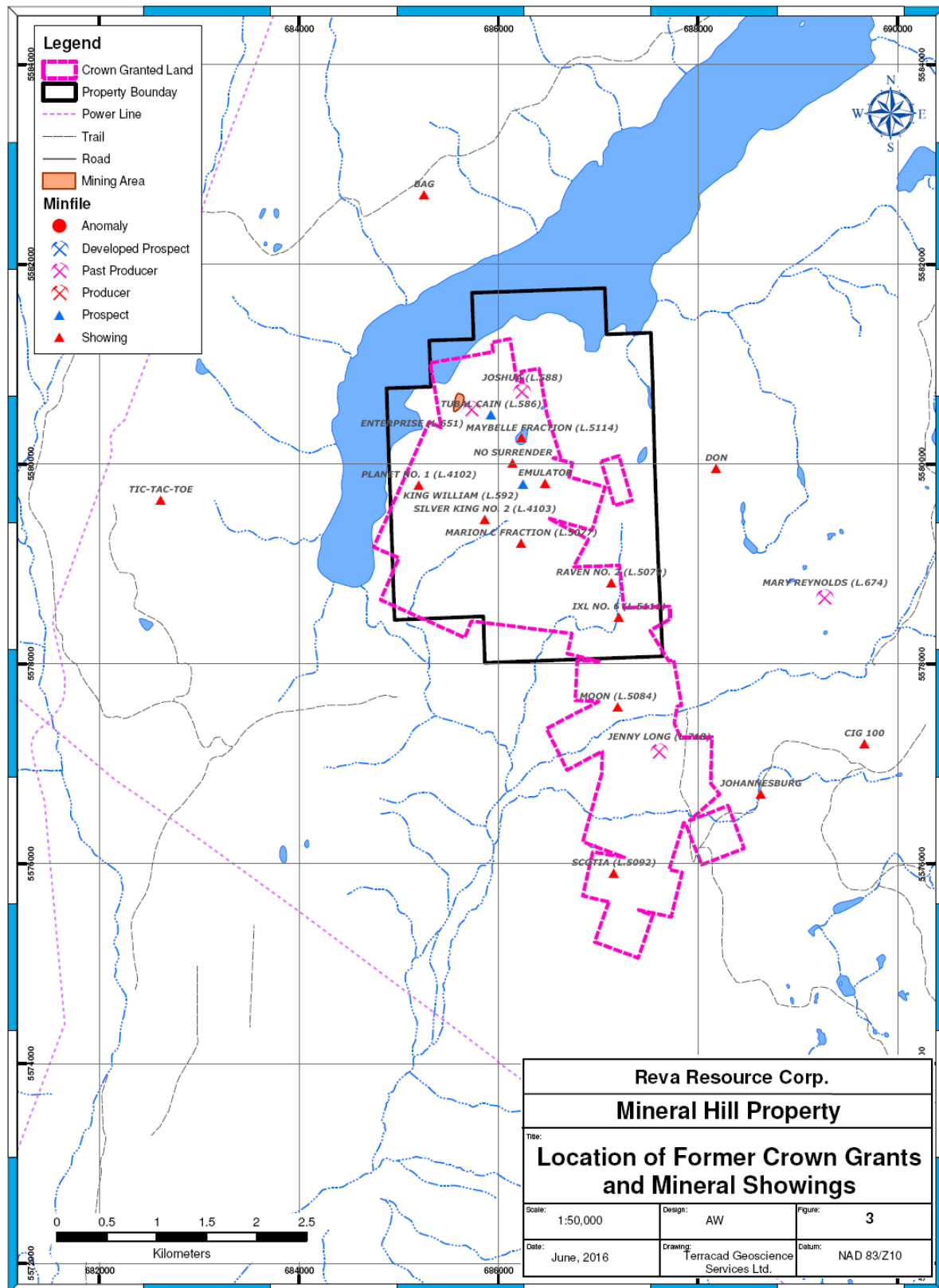
2014

A limited program of rock sampling and soil sampling was completed. The rock sampling confirmed historic results. The soil sampling identified areas of weakly anomalous copper values where there is no outcrop, suggesting this may be a useful exploration technique.

2015

A limited program of rock sampling was completed across the southern part of the property focusing on the prospective for low grade, porphyry type mineralization.

Figure 3

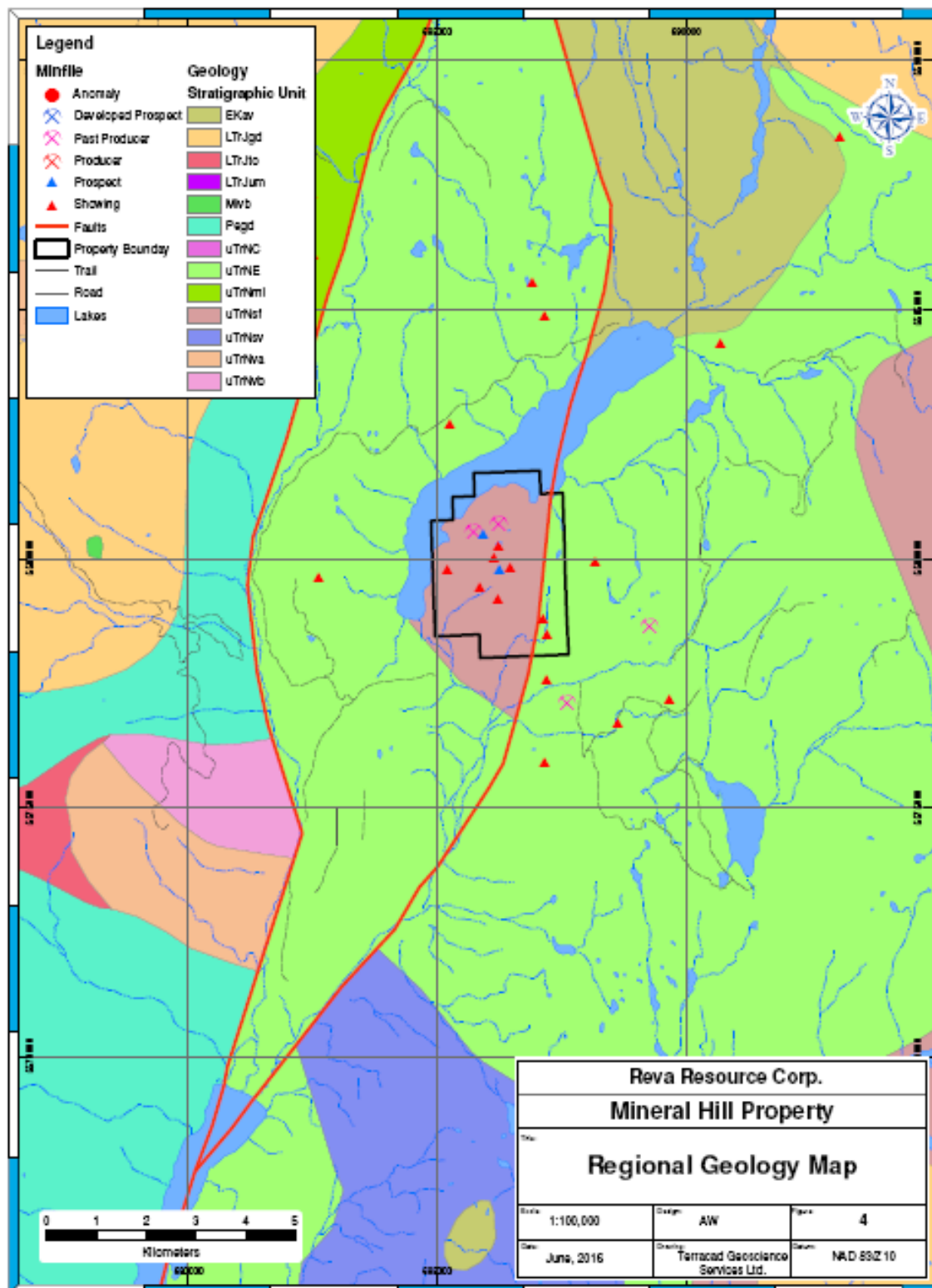


## 7 Geological Setting

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the district has been mapped by W.E. Cockfield of the Geological Survey of Canada on a scale of 1:250,000 and published as GSC Memoir 249 (1947). In the Mineral Hill area, the Property is underlain by Nicola Group volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age. The Nicola Group comprises a succession of volcanic flows and pyroclastics with minor sedimentary sections. Nicola Volcanics are dominantly of intermediate composition, but variations from basalts to rhyolites do occur. Regionally, the Nicola Group is underlain by the Cache Creek Group of Carboniferous to Permian age. The Cache Creek Group is a sedimentary sequence in which argillite predominates. Minor volcanics are interbedded in certain areas and substantial sections of limestone occur in areas to the north. In the Mineral Hill area Cache Creek Group rocks crop out extensively to the east of the claims and as occasional windows to the south. Extensive intrusive bodies cut the older rocks. These bodies are of batholithic size and are assigned to the Coast Intrusives of Jurassic or later age. Granodiorites and related phases predominate.

Figure 4



## 7.2 Property Geology

Structurally, the Mineral Hill area lies in a synclinal package of Nicola Group rocks situated between Cache Creek Group sediments and the Penmask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

### Alteration

All the exposed lithologies have undergone lower greenschist metamorphism giving the rock a greenish cast due to chloritization of the mafic minerals (mostly hornblende). There are however, several structurally controlled hydrothermally altered zones found in the mapped area. These zones are associated with the north-northwest striking steeply east dipping structures and to a lesser degree with easterly trending zones. These alteration zones are characterized by bleaching of the host rock to a pale tan colour due to pervasive ankerite alteration.

Shears with this alteration zone often contain green fuchsitic (?) mica that weathers to malachite-like green. The more intense zones, often occurring at the intersection of the two dominant mineralized trends contain carbonate and quartz breccia veining.

Alteration adjacent to most veins is typically a carbonate-pyrite+/-mica assemblage and varies locally; the width of bordering alteration appears to be directly associated with the degree of vein mineralization and/or width of the vein. At a localized King William vein exposure of a ~1 cm wide well mineralized vein with galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, the alteration zone is about 2.1 metre wide; at the Enterprise, the bleached alteration envelope in the underground workings appears generally quite thin.

### Structure

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults. With numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the alteration and mineralization controls were established. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures. The large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings fits this structural picture. Here, the ore is localized on an arcuate section of vein which would tend to open with north-south strike slip movement to form a wider, mineralized section.

Geological mapping by Juniper Mines in 1974 concluded that controls for vein quartz and mineralization are not at all clear from the data at hand. Reportedly, from the distribution of stoped area in the northern workings that the structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments. Examples of this include the southern Enterprise-King William section where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not. Similarly on the Tubal Cain system the northerly trending (western) splay is a largely barren shear

while the north-northwesterly trending branch to the east makes some ore. This ore distribution suggests that the main regional shear structure may have a northerly trend and a sinistral movement causing areas of low pressure and vein formation on related tensional structures.

## 8 Deposit Types

The veins at Mineral Hill consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages that are mesothermal to epithermal in character. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite, with small amounts of bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold. Quartz is massive to weakly banded, milky white with metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed, sulphide rich bands of layers parallel to vein walls.

## 9 Mineralization

### Mineral Hill Property Veins

"Most of the major veins in the camp are northerly trending, dip steeply east, and are less than a metre in average width, although vein widths of two or three metres have been reported (Dodd, 1887; Thompson, 1917). They have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down dip for 300 meters." "...and weak chlorite alteration penetrative foliation, apparently associated with localized shears, since this fabric is not widespread in the area."

Veins exposed near the Joshua Shaft strike north-northeast and dip about 50°E. Alteration here is iron carbonate with abundant green mica. At some localities multiple veins 5 to 10 centimetres wide are oriented parallel to prominent north and northwest trending fractures and joints. Similarly oriented veins with associated iron carbonate and green mica alteration are exposed near the Planet workings.

Early in the development of the camp the Enterprise, No Surrender and King William veins were recognized to be controlled by the same northerly trending structure (Cockfield, 1948). As suggested by Moore (1989), "The orientation of these and other veins in the camp is subparallel, or conjugate to prominent fractures and faults, such as the early Tertiary Quilchena fault, which suggests that they formed during, or soon after, regional brittle faulting in an extensional tectonic environment."

The Enterprise and King William structures were originally explored as separate properties. The Enterprise vein was initially developed from surface by an inclined shaft sunk along the vein for 97 metres. An adit driven from near the bottom of the shaft intersected the Tubal Cain and the Joshua veins. All three veins were drifted on extensively on this level designated as the 320 level.

Six principal veins are known, each of which has received development. These are the Enterprise, King William, Joshua, Tubal Cain, Planet, and the Silver King.

### Enterprise Vein

Most of the development on the vein was below the 320 level where an internal shaft was sunk to below the 900 foot level, from which levels and drifts were driven at the 440, 550, 675, and the 800 foot levels. The Enterprise vein as exposed in these workings varies in width; at the 320 level it is from 30 to 100 cm wide, the unstoped areas it is only about 30 cm wide with considerable pinching and swelling.

The vein is quite continuous over its exposed length. The strike is variable, generally about 350° with variations from 40° to 80°.

### King William Vein

The vein strikes N20°W and dips 80°E where opened up by a shaft at an elevation of 884 metres. Levels exist at 40 and 100 feet, and stoping on a hanging-wall split was carried to the surface. The quartz vein is 31 to 91 cm wide at the shaft, the greater width being related to the above-mentioned splitting. Immediately south of the shaft, a car-load of ore was mined from a nine metre cut to an average depth of 2.55 metres. In the cut the vein averages 46 cm in width.

240 metres northerly from the King William is an open-cut on the No Surrender claim, which is very likely on the same vein. In this cut a 9.1 metre vein length is exposed with a steep northerly dip; in the north end of the cut the strike is N15°W and in the south end N25°W. A parallel vein 20 cm wide occurs approximately 1 m in the foot-wall.

### Joshua Vein

The Joshua Vein lies some 250 meters to the east of the Tubal Cain. It is a northerly striking structure with a steep easterly dip. It has been developed by a shaft and various levels to a depth of 228 metres. It is also connected to the 320 level crosscut from the Enterprise workings which cut the Joshua vein just above the Joshua 400 foot level.

On the 320 level the vein has been drifted on for about 300 meters. The structure is very continuous throughout this length but widths are narrow. Widths up to 1.1 meters were noted but most of the structure averages 0.3 meters or less. On the north end of the 320 level a length of about 35 meters has been stoped in one area. In the development to the south the vein seems to weaken in width and sulphide content although continuity is still good. Also in the drift to the south the vein has been displaced to the west a few meters by low angle faults at two points. The faults seem to have been readily solved by the mine staff and the displaced vein was picked up with a minimum of dead work.

### Tubal Cain Vein

The Tubal Cain vein lies some 250 metres to the east of the Enterprise vein. The vein strikes N20°W and dips 65° to 80° to the east near the surface, and splits at depth into two branches which diverge to the south. One of these branches is the almost vertical extension of the vein at surface, and the other, the more easterly, has an average dip of 75° to the east and a north-northwesterly strike. A shaft is reported

to be 52 metres deep with a short level at the 18 metre depth. An adit driven to intersect the vein is 33.5 metres long.

The vein in this adit varies in widths from 0.6 to 0.9 metres in a number of shoots, usually not more than 6.1 metres long between which widths may be 0.25 metres or less; one swelling in the vein near the shaft reaches a maximum of 1.5 metres. The sulphide content is consistently low. The wallrocks are strongly altered and shearing is fairly strong. An andesite dyke follows the vein throughout the length of the adit and crosses the vein three times; this dyke follows down on the steeper branch of the vein.

Various workings explored the upper part of the vein. The best exposures are on the Enterprise 320 cross-cut level. On this level the western branch of the vein is a strong zone of shearing but of very little vein filling. About 325 metres of drifting has developed this structure but no sections have been stoped.

#### Planet Vein

Located some 850 metres southwest of the Enterprise workings the Planet Vein, as seen only and close to the shaft, strikes N30°E and dips 80°E. The shaft is reported to be about 30.5 metres deep. A zone of alteration, 1.4 metres wide, contains a hanging-wall band of quartz 33 cm to 46 cm wide as well as two stringers. In the shaft and 3.3 metres south of the collar the vein is narrow, and the quartz pinches down locally to a width of 20 cm.

West and southwest of the Planet shaft are two veins which dip north-easterly. On the northerly of these a 3.3 metre shaft discloses irregular quartz to a maximum width of 81 cm and a minimum width of 25 cm, containing sporadic sulphide mineralization.

#### Silver King Vein

On the Silver King claim is a vein which strikes N20°E and dips 60°E upon which a small shaft has been sunk. An alteration zone 1.3 to 2.6 metres wide or more, is poorly exposed. The vein is five cm in width with an additional few stringers in the zone. Mineralization is weak and the quartz contains rock fragments.

### 10 Exploration

#### 10.1 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

A total of 10 rock samples were collected from across the north central part of the Mineral Hill Property. Sample locations are marked in Figure 5, results are marked on Figure 6, complete descriptions are found in Appendix 3 and the Certificate of Analysis is found in Appendix 4.

#### 10.3 Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the 2014 exploration program at the Mineral Hill Property.

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| Ian Rozier | Consulting Geologist |
|------------|----------------------|

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Tyler Friesen | Field Assistant |
|---------------|-----------------|

## 11 Drilling

No drilling has been reported on the Property.

## 12 Sampling Method and Approach

### 12.1 Sample Methods for Rock Samples

Rock samples were located using a Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS). Rock samples were collected using a rock hammer; collected rock was placed into a thick plastic rock sample bag. A tag with a unique sample number was placed in the bag and the sample number was written on the bag with a permanent marker. A sample description including sample number, easting, northing, sample type, metallic minerals present, sampler and a brief description of each sample were noted. Flagging tape with this identifying number was also placed at the sample site in the field.

### 12.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The samples were delivered to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories Canada ("Veritas") in Vancouver, BC for sample preparation and for assay. Veritas has achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. The author is not aware of any relationship between Veritas and the issuer.

Upon receipt at Veritas, rock samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 0.25g and treated to a 4-Acid digestion by being heated in HNO<sub>3</sub>-HClO<sub>4</sub>-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS for 36 elements including Cu, Mo & Ag to low detection limits.

Acme provides comprehensive in-house quality control using numerous blanks, standards and pulp duplicates to test for any potential contamination.

### 12.3 Historical Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No descriptions of the historic sampling methods, approach or security measures are reported. The historic exploration was supervised by recognized professionals and would have met industry standards at that time.

Figure 5

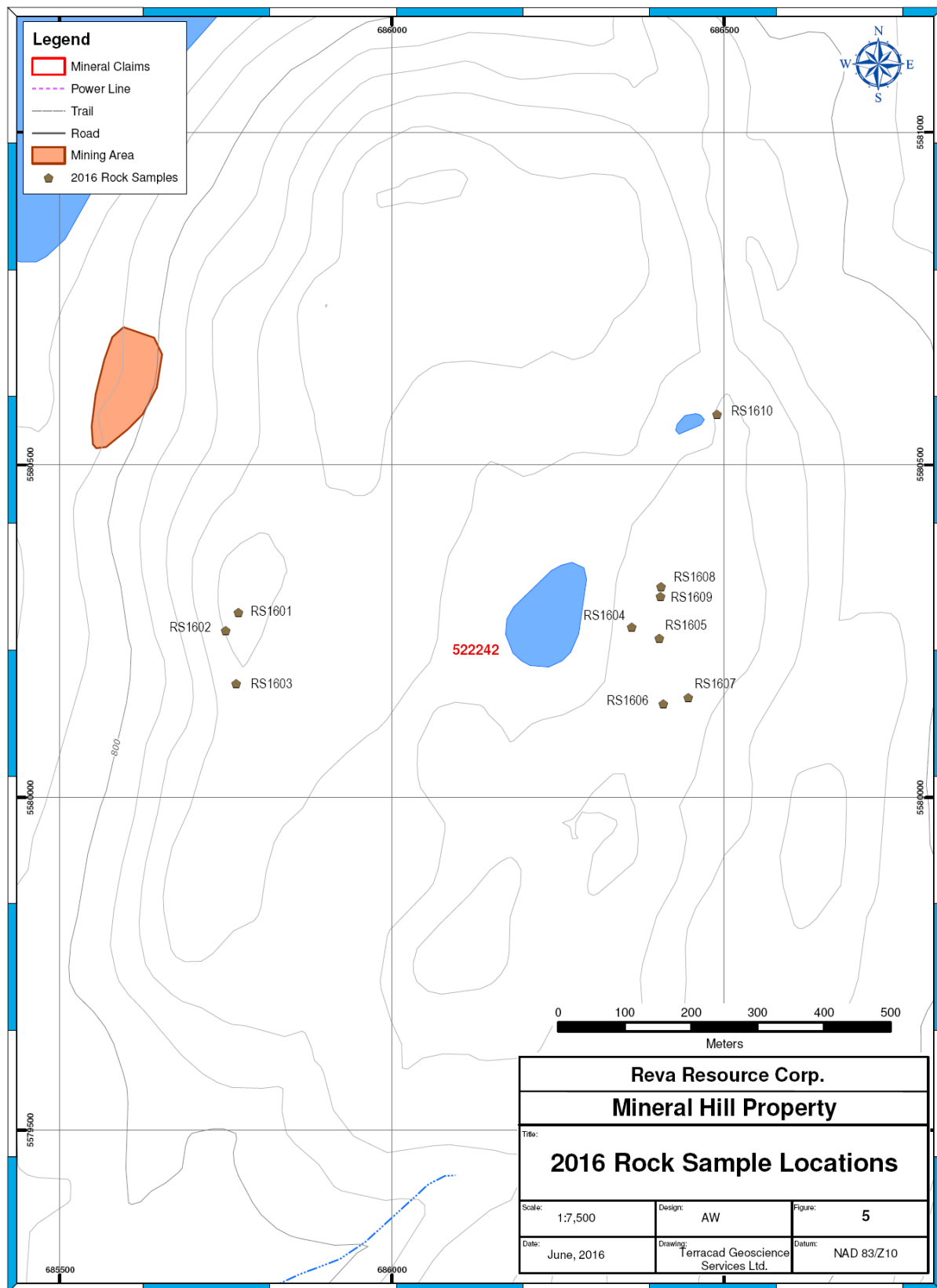
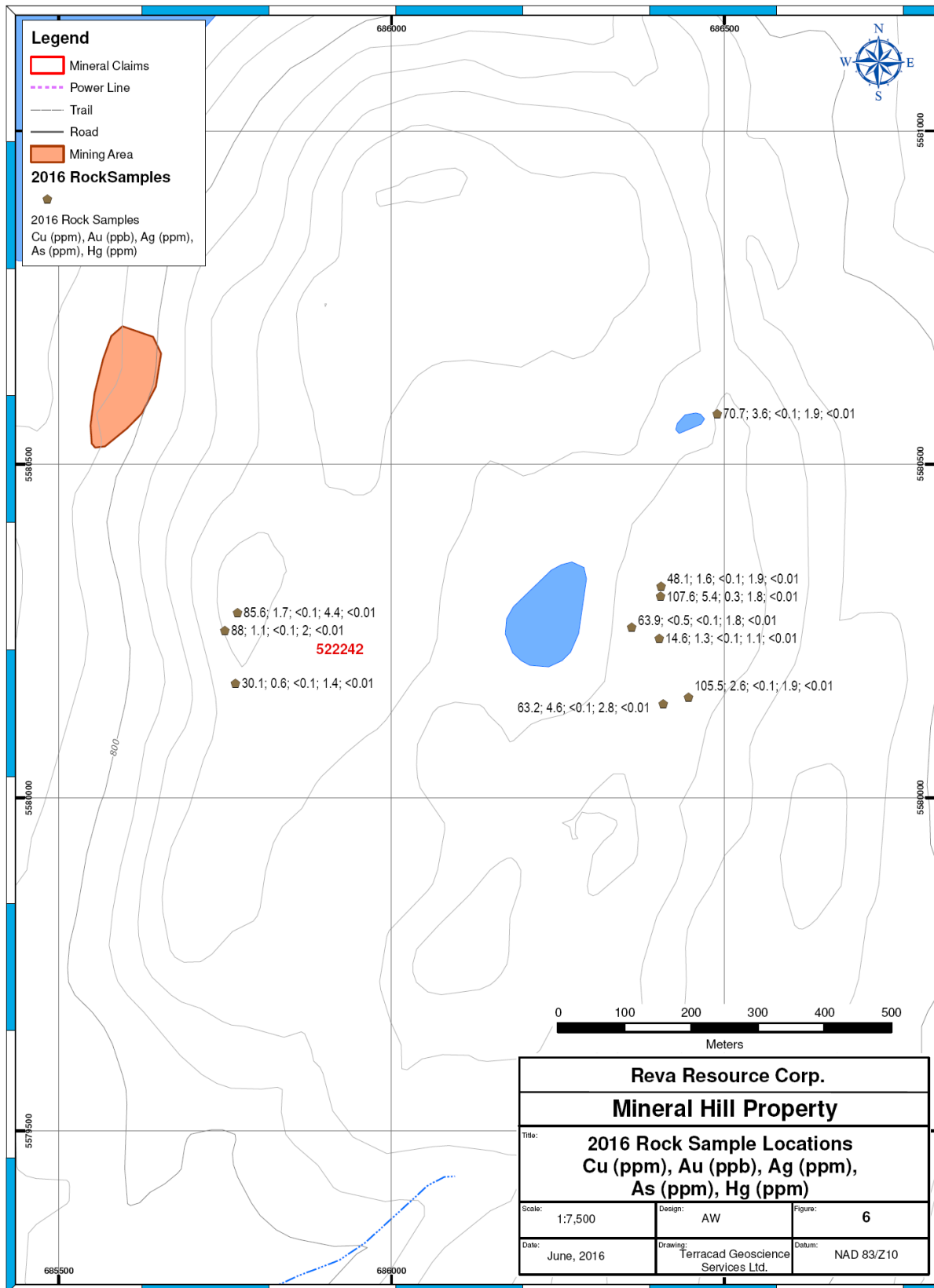


Figure 6



### 13 Adjacent Properties

The author has been unable to verify the information contained in this section. The description of mineralization on the adjacent property is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

On the Jenny Long property, situated about 4,000 metres southeast of the Enterprise vein and to the south of the Property, a 35 ton per day mill as operated for a short time by the Kootenay Nevada Company. No production figures are available.

An 85 metre shaft was sunk on a vein averaging less than 74 cm wide with local widths of 1.8 metres. Although vein widths were narrow and grades erratic, some wider and higher grade sections do occur. Some stoping has been done on the vein from workings on the 65, 165, and 265 foot levels.

A sample taken by Rayner in 1983 40 metres north of the shaft reportedly returned an assay of 0.329 oz/t Au, 5.12 oz/t Ag, 1.88% Pb, 0.20% Zn, and 0.015% WO<sub>3</sub>.

### 14 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2015 surface program focused on collecting rock samples from sites of polymetallic Au-Ag+-Cu veining, in the southern portion of the property. Rock sampling has confirmed historic results; these may be indicative of a hidden porphyry system on the Property.

### 15 Recommendations

A three phase program of exploration and development is recommended for the Mineral Hill Property.

#### Phase 1

Initially, all available previous exploration data on the ground covered by the Property should be compiled in order to determine priority areas for initial exploration. Infill mapping and sampling should be conducted over the entire property.

#### Phase 2

This would be comprised of a trial MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) soil survey over the area covered by the 2014 soil sampling survey. The MMI soil geochem method should result in more definitive anomaly soil characteristics than the conventional method of soil survey, in that the anomalies would appear in soils over weathered/transported material and would appear very sharp and directly above or up-dip from mineralization. Thus, a narrow anomaly would be interpreted as vein mineralization, whereas a widespread anomaly may be indicative of a mineralized intrusive.

In conjunction with the MMI soil survey, a VLF-EM survey over the same area would provide information as to structure/vein orientation. A comparison of the resulting VLF-EM anomalies with the MMI anomalies should provide a geochemical/geophysical signature over prime target areas. Areas of broader MMI anomalies with corresponding VLF-EM anomalies may represent zones of increased structural disruption and/or shallower depth to an underlying porphyry. These trial surveys are estimated to cost \$120,000.00.

### Phase 3

Subject to positive results of the trial MMI/VLF-EM surveys, strike extensions of the known veins into areas of cover would be covered by MMI sampling and VLF-EM surveys. Priority targets identified by the extended surveys would then be drill tested.

### Mineral Hill Property Budget Estimate

#### Phase

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Compilation of geological data | \$ 20,000        |
| Property wide mapping          | <u>25,000</u>    |
| Phase 1 Cost                   | <u>\$ 45,000</u> |

#### Phase 2

|                                                   |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| MMI Soil Survey                                   | \$ 30,000                |
| Assay costs; 100 samples @ \$50.                  | 5,000                    |
| VLF-EM Survey                                     | 25,000                   |
| Field Expenses                                    | 10,000                   |
| Engineering and Supervision                       | <u>15,000</u>            |
| Phase 2 Cost                                      | <u>85,000</u>            |
| <b>Total Cost Phase 1 and 2</b>                   | <b>\$ 130,000</b>        |
| Contingencies @ 10%                               | <u>13,000</u>            |
| <b>Total Cost Phase 1 and 2, plus Contingency</b> | <b><u>\$ 143,000</u></b> |

### Phase 3

Dependent upon results of Phase 1 and 2. It is estimated that the additional geochemical/geophysical surveys and drill testing would cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1. Qualifications of Author**

Ian Rozier, B.Sc., M.Sc., P. Geo.

4367 Erwin Drive

West Vancouver

BC

604 218 9955

Email: trestles12@gmail.com

I, Ian Rozier, of West Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self employed, consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree from the University of South Wales (UK) in 1974.
3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as a geologist for over 40 years since my graduation from university. I have worked as an exploration geologist since graduation on a wide variety of deposit types, including epithermal to mesothermal precious metal vein systems and copper – gold porphyry systems. I have worked on projects in North America, South America, Southeast Asia and South Africa.
5. I personally conducted the 2016 prospecting and sampling program on the Mineral Hill Property.

Dated the 20th of July 2016, West Vancouver, B.C.

## Appendix 2. Statement of Expenditures

Mineral Hill Property; Prospecting and Geochemistry

### Fees:

|                                   |                      |             |                    |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Consulting Geologist (Field Work) | 2 days @ \$800/day   | May 24 & 25 | \$ 1,600.00        |
| Field Assistant                   | 2 days @ \$500/day   | May 24 & 25 | 1,000.00           |
| Consulting Geologist (Planning)   | 1.5 Days @ \$800/day |             | 1,200.00           |
| Consulting Geologist (Report)     | 2 Days @ \$800/day   |             | 1,600.00           |
| Consulting Geologist (Report)     | 0.5 Days @ \$800/day |             | <u>400.00</u>      |
| Total Fees                        |                      |             | <u>\$ 5,800.00</u> |

### Expenses:

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mileage 890km @ \$0.54         | \$ 480.60                 |
| Car Maintenance and Other Fees | 108.16                    |
| Accommodations                 | 632.00                    |
| Field Supplies                 | 372.78                    |
| Food                           | 209.25                    |
| Rock Analyses                  | 295.59                    |
| Mapping                        | 400.00                    |
| Office Overhead (15%)          | <u>1,244.76</u>           |
| Total Expenses                 | <u>\$ 3,743.14</u>        |
| <b>Total Fees and Expenses</b> | <b><u>\$ 9,543.14</u></b> |

### Appendix 3. Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

[illegible]

#### Appendix 4. Rock Sample Analyses: Certificate of Analysis

### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16000881.1

|        | Method | Analyte | Unit | MDL | WGHT | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 |
|--------|--------|---------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|        |        |         |      |     | Wgt  | Mo    | Cu    | Pb    | Zn    | Ag    | Ni    | Co    | Mn    | Fe    | As    | Au    | Th    | Sr    | Cd    | Sb    | Bi    |
|        |        |         |      |     | kg   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | %     | ppm   | ppb   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   |
|        |        |         |      |     |      | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 1     | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 1     | 0.01  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.1   | 1     | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| RS1601 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.98 | 0.3   | 85.6  | 1.8   | 36    | <0.1  | 53.2  | 18.6  | 381   | 2.03  | 4.4   | 1.7   | 0.2   | 91    | <0.1  | 0.2   | <0.1  |
| RS1602 | Rock   |         |      |     | 1.01 | 0.3   | 88.0  | 0.7   | 44    | <0.1  | 82.7  | 22.2  | 503   | 2.82  | 2.0   | 1.1   | 0.2   | 49    | <0.1  | <0.1  | <0.1  |
| RS1603 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.75 | 0.2   | 30.1  | 0.7   | 48    | <0.1  | 48.5  | 19.6  | 425   | 2.81  | 1.4   | 0.6   | 0.3   | 58    | <0.1  | <0.1  | <0.1  |
| RS1604 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.72 | 0.6   | 63.9  | 1.0   | 53    | <0.1  | 12.4  | 20.3  | 569   | 2.87  | 1.8   | <0.5  | 0.3   | 131   | <0.1  | 0.2   | <0.1  |
| RS1605 | Rock   |         |      |     | 1.12 | 0.5   | 14.6  | 1.5   | 35    | <0.1  | 6.6   | 13.7  | 387   | 2.12  | 1.1   | 1.3   | 0.4   | 144   | <0.1  | 0.3   | <0.1  |
| RS1606 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.88 | 0.4   | 63.2  | 1.3   | 77    | <0.1  | 11.6  | 18.9  | 735   | 3.26  | 2.8   | 4.6   | 0.3   | 99    | <0.1  | 0.1   | <0.1  |
| RS1607 | Rock   |         |      |     | 1.14 | 0.4   | 105.5 | 2.1   | 48    | <0.1  | 11.3  | 17.6  | 610   | 2.65  | 1.9   | 2.6   | 0.5   | 208   | <0.1  | 0.7   | <0.1  |
| RS1608 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.92 | 0.4   | 48.1  | 1.2   | 73    | <0.1  | 11.4  | 21.4  | 695   | 3.80  | 1.9   | 1.6   | 0.4   | 126   | <0.1  | 0.2   | <0.1  |
| RS1609 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.95 | 0.3   | 107.6 | 4.0   | 33    | 0.3   | 38.9  | 14.7  | 1042  | 2.71  | 1.8   | 5.4   | 0.3   | 401   | 0.6   | 0.1   | <0.1  |
| RS1610 | Rock   |         |      |     | 0.60 | 0.4   | 70.7  | 1.2   | 60    | <0.1  | 9.5   | 22.8  | 659   | 2.86  | 1.9   | 3.6   | 0.4   | 125   | <0.1  | 0.2   | <0.1  |

### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16000881.1

|        | Method | Analyte | Unit | MDL | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 | AQ200 |
|--------|--------|---------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|        |        |         |      |     | La    | Cr    | Mg    | Ba    | Ti    | B     | Al    | Na    | K     | W     | Hg    | Sc    | Tl    | S     |
|        |        |         |      |     | ppm   | ppm   | %     | ppm   | %     | ppm   | %     | %     | %     | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | ppm   | %     |
|        |        |         |      |     | 1     | 1     | 0.01  | 1     | 0.001 | 20    | 0.01  | 0.001 | 0.01  | 0.1   | 0.01  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.05  |
| RS1601 | Rock   |         |      |     | 1     | 81    | 1.25  | 35    | 0.188 | <20   | 1.38  | 0.025 | 0.13  | 0.1   | <0.01 | 3.0   | <0.1  | <0.05 |
| RS1602 | Rock   |         |      |     | 2     | 141   | 2.09  | 54    | 0.192 | <20   | 1.98  | 0.035 | 0.56  | 0.1   | <0.01 | 2.7   | <0.1  | <0.05 |
| RS1603 | Rock   |         |      |     | 3     | 95    | 2.12  | 89    | 0.219 | <20   | 2.10  | 0.045 | 1.21  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 3.1   | 0.1   | 0.06  |
| RS1604 | Rock   |         |      |     | 4     | 21    | 1.71  | 39    | 0.208 | <20   | 1.85  | 0.034 | 0.52  | 0.1   | <0.01 | 3.0   | 0.2   | <0.05 |
| RS1605 | Rock   |         |      |     | 6     | 8     | 0.98  | 20    | 0.224 | <20   | 1.41  | 0.056 | 0.19  | 0.1   | <0.01 | 3.3   | <0.1  | <0.05 |
| RS1606 | Rock   |         |      |     | 3     | 10    | 1.86  | 25    | 0.171 | <20   | 2.16  | 0.032 | 0.04  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 2.6   | <0.1  | 0.06  |
| RS1607 | Rock   |         |      |     | 6     | 18    | 1.25  | 50    | 0.191 | <20   | 1.58  | 0.059 | 0.22  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 4.3   | <0.1  | 0.06  |
| RS1608 | Rock   |         |      |     | 5     | 13    | 1.95  | 94    | 0.218 | <20   | 2.26  | 0.031 | 0.99  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 2.9   | 0.2   | <0.05 |
| RS1609 | Rock   |         |      |     | 4     | 9     | 2.51  | 211   | 0.003 | <20   | 0.43  | 0.025 | 0.30  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 4.7   | <0.1  | <0.05 |
| RS1610 | Rock   |         |      |     | 6     | 8     | 1.42  | 63    | 0.192 | <20   | 1.80  | 0.035 | 0.33  | <0.1  | <0.01 | 3.1   | <0.1  | <0.05 |