



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 Sampling and Prospecting

TOTAL COST: \$7,353.23

AUTHOR(S): John Bernard Kreft

SIGNATURE(S): report signed

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5621950

PROPERTY NAME: QCM

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): claims have no names

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093n 200

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 093n068 093n10e

LATITUDE: 55 ° 41 ' \_\_\_\_\_ " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 55 ' \_\_\_\_\_ " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

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MAILING ADDRESS:

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

1) as above 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:

as above

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

iron carbonate alteration, quartz carbonate alteration, pyrite, visible gold, quartz veins, Takla Group, volcanoclastics, wacke

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: \_\_\_\_\_

4245, 4246, 9944, 10746, \*11627, 19594, 20854, \*27137, 27804, 29133

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
<b>Ground</b>			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
<b>Airborne</b>			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)</b>			
Soil 19 FA430			
Silt			
Rock 20 FA430			
Other 3 bulk core FS652			
<b>DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)</b>			
Core			
Non-core			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
<b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b>			
<b>PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		<b>TOTAL COST:</b>	<b>\$7,353.23</b>

Assessment Report

**2016 Geochemical Sampling  
And  
Prospecting Report  
On The  
QCM Project  
Tenure Worked On: 1039448, 1039453**

Located In The Germansen Range Area  
North-Central British Columbia  
Omineca Mining Division  
NTS: 093N10e  
BCGS: 093N068  
Latitude 55° 41' North and Longitude 124° 35' West

By  
Bernie Kreft  
(owner, operator, author)

October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2016

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**Summary** – The QCM Project (“the Project”) is located in north-central British Columbia, approximately 7.0 kilometres northwest of the placer mining and logging community Manson Creek. A compilation of historical exploration data pertaining to the Project shows the presence of numerous drill and RC holes with intersections averaging approximately 0.6 to 0.7 g/t Au over several tens of metres including several exemplary intersects of up to 1.44 g/t Au over 181.36 metres. Gold values are most commonly found within a fine to coarse grained ubiquitously carbonate altered (of variable intensity) wacke cut by abundant quartz and quartz-carbonate veins commonly 0.5 to 1.0 cm in width. Mineralization consists of up to 7% pyrite found within veins and host rock along with minor chalcopyrite, galena and rare visible gold. The 2016 program was designed as a preliminary assessment of the existing mineralized area. This work confirmed the presence of gold and potential for a northwest extension to the existing zone, as well as providing data to help quantify the effect of free metallic gold on assay results. Results to date are encouraging and justify a follow-up program.

**Location And Access** – The project is located in the Germansen Range area of north-central British Columbia east of the South Germansen River and north of Slate Creek. Nearby communities include Manson Creek located 7 kilometres to the southeast, and Germansen Landing located approximately 15 kilometres to the northwest. Manson Creek is northwest of Mackenzie and north of Fort St. James, accessible via 160 km and 175 km of well-maintained logging roads respectively. The 2016 work area is located on the 1:250,000 Manson Creek Mapsheet centred at approximate coordinates of latitude 55° 41' north and longitude 124° 35' west. Direct access to the property is by well-maintained logging roads to within 1 kilometre of the main showing area, then by foot along a deadfall covered old exploration road.

**Topography And Vegetation** – Topography varies from gently rolling to moderately mountainous, with elevations ranging from 850 m to 1,400 m. The majority of the area is forest covered, with vegetation consisting mainly of fir, balsam, pine and spruce, with alder occurring in wet or low lying areas. The property is generally snow free from mid-May to mid-October.

The area has been glaciated, resulting in an undulating bedrock surface that ranges from scoured to till cover of up to 10 feet or more in thickness. Eskers, kames, swamps and pot-hole lakes are common in the bottoms of larger valleys which are generally floored with glacio-fluvial material. Glacial movement was from west to east with variations to this trend generally conforming to topography. The main showing area is located on the north slope of a fairly steep hill which is skirted by a till layer of unknown thickness at lower elevations that is gradually replaced by locally derived soil and talus at higher elevations including the main showing area.

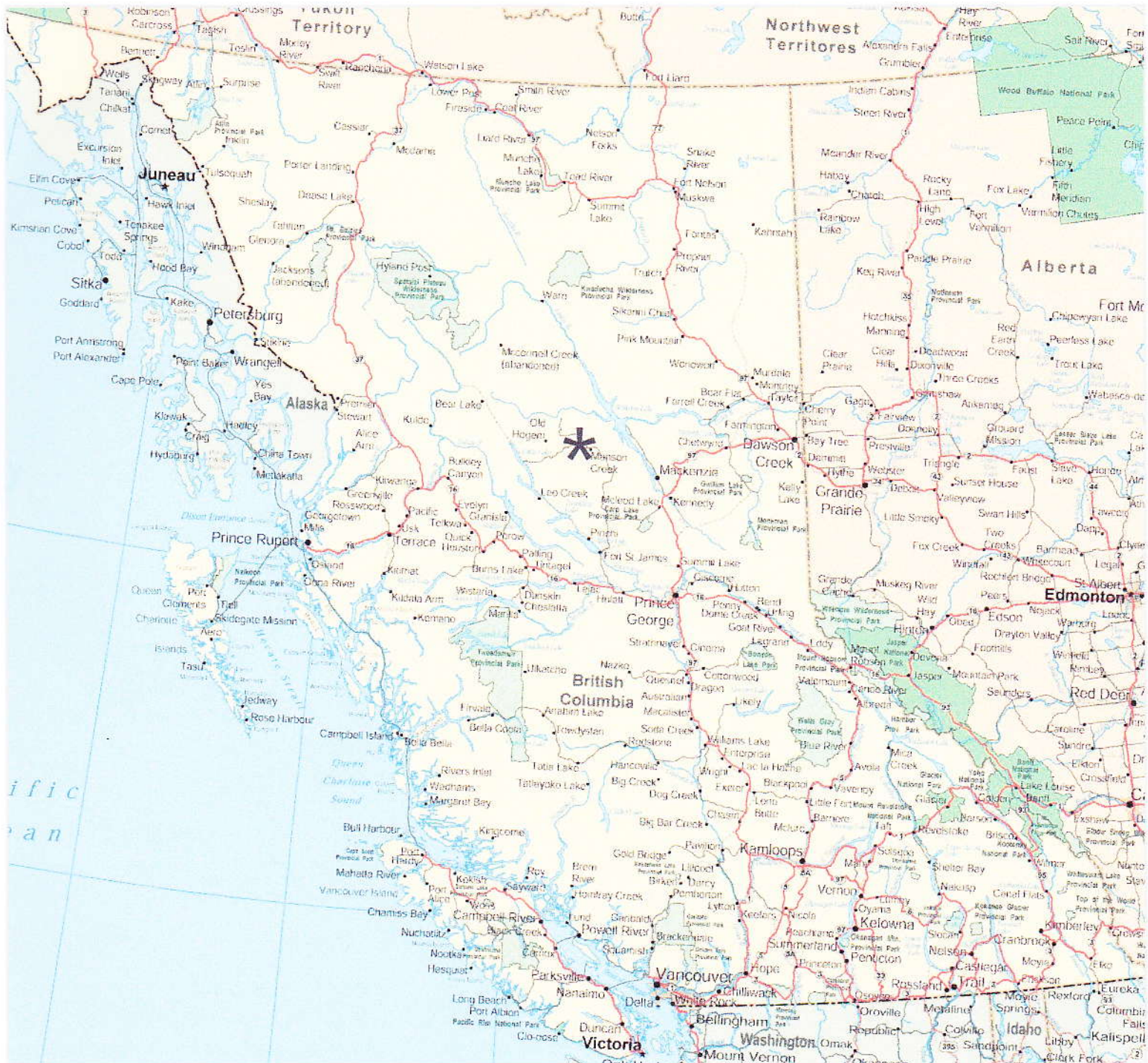
Logging and placer mining are the main economic activities in the area. Numerous active placer operations of variable size occur along Slate Creek, Manson Creek and the Germansen River. Logging efforts are also ongoing with recently active cut-blocks located immediately northeast of the property and with what appears to be surveying efforts for new cut-blocks scattered about the property itself. The community of Manson Creek provides basic necessities such as a store, post office, limited accommodations and a part time gas station.

**Property Title** – The project is comprised of 2 contiguous mineral claims staked using the BC Government’s Mineral Titles Online (MTO) staking system. Bernard Kreft owns a 100% interest in and to these claims with no underlying royalties, option agreements or other encumbrances. Project claims are detailed on the following table:

Tenure	Owner	Type	Sub-Type	Map	Good To	Status	ha.
1039448	114661 100%	Mineral	Claim	093N	2022/oct/21	GOOD	72.95
1039453	114661 100%	Mineral	Claim	093N	2022/oct/20	GOOD	36.47

**Property Exploration History** – Placer gold mining has been conducted in the Manson-Germansen area since 1870. Placer gold generally occurs as small flakes and chunks with some quartz attached, with nuggets up to 24 ozs reported. Raw gold ranges in purity from 84.7%-87.3%, which is comparable in purity to gold from other districts with a known low-sulphidation typically mesothermal gold source. A significant amount of historical prospecting and more recent regional surveys have helped vector exploration efforts to the current QCM property. A chronological summary of assessment reports pertaining to the property is as follows:

AR4245 and 4246 – During 1972 Sullivan and Rogers conducted a property wide program of soil



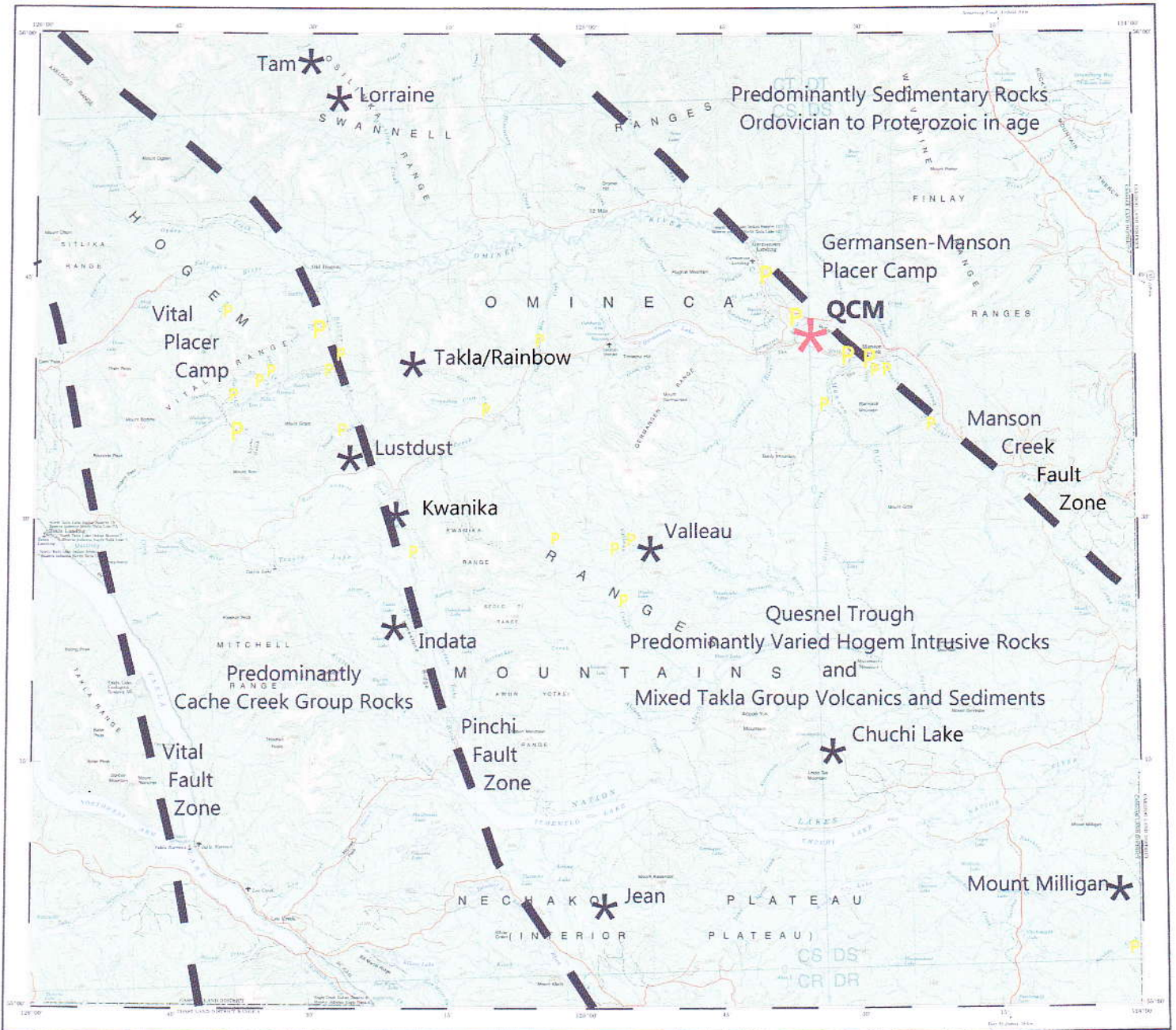
Property Location Map (Provincial)  
 To Accompany 2016 QCM Assessment Report

\* = Property Location

Date Drawn: October 24th, 2016  
 Drawn By: Jarret Kreft

Fig1





- Lorraine - Alkalic ppy Cu-Au with 35mt of 0.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au
- Tam - Alkalic ppy Cu-Au with 7.2mt of 0.55% Cu, 4.1 g/t Ag
- Takla Rainbow - Shear zone hosted gold 291,000t of 8.6 g/t Au
- Lustdust - Au-Ag-Cu Skarn with 2.8mt of 1.4% Cu, 1.7 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag
- Kwanika - Alkalic ppy Cu-Au with 182mt of 0.29% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au
- Indata - Shear zone hosted gold 6 meters of 31.6 g/t Au
- Jean - Cu-Mo ppy with 27mt of 0.3% Cu, 0.015% Mo
- Chuchi - Alkalic ppy Cu-Au with 50mt of 0.3% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au
- Mt Milligan - Alkalic ppy Cu-Au with 700mt of 0.18% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au
- Valleau - Krefit owned orogenic gold target similar to QCM, gold in soil and rock samples

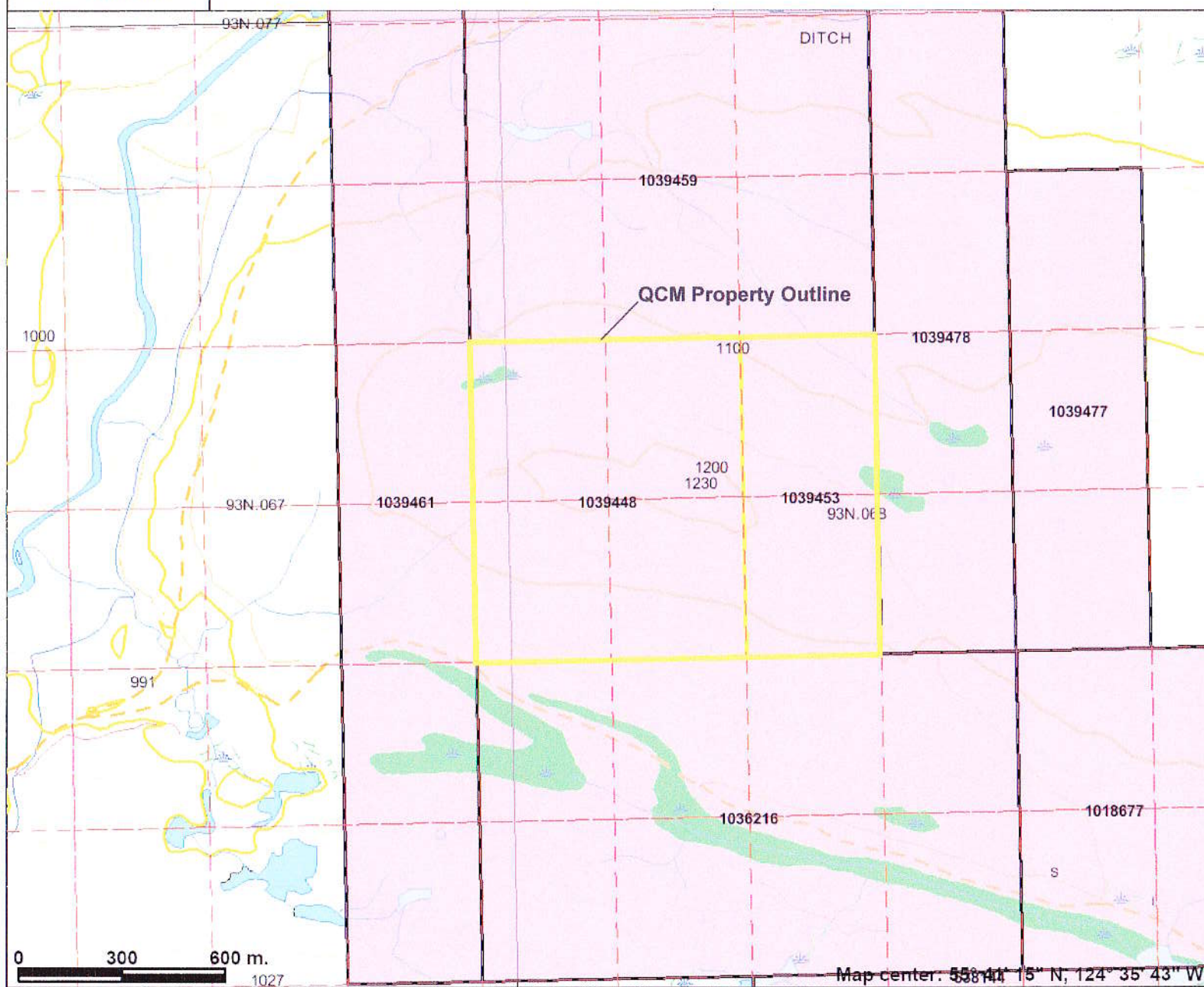
**Property Location Map (Regional)**  
 To Accompany QCM Project Assessment Report

**P** = large scale placer deposit  
**P** = small scale deposit or prospect  
**\*** = significant deposits or occurrences

Date Drawn: October 24th, 2016  
 Drawn By: Jarret Krefit

Fig.2





### Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)**
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)**
-  Contour - Index
-  Contour - Index.Indefinite
-  Contour - Index.Depression
-  Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
-  Contour - Intermediate
-  Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
-  Contour - Intermediate.Depression



Scale: 1:17,500

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

sampling along with IP chargeability and resistivity surveys. Results include the definition of a 1.0 kilometre long Au in soil anomaly with values of up to 2950ppb Au associated with chargeability lows and resistivity highs.

AR9944 – During 1981 Taiga Consultants (Michael Fox) conducted exploration work in the area of the current QCM project on behalf of Golden Rule Resources. Even though there was only sporadic geochemical coverage within the current property area, several soil sample sites with up to 900 ppb Au were encountered.

AR10746 – During 1982 Anaconda Canada completed soil sampling, alteration mapping and a single bulldozer trench in the current property area. Two extensive zones of intense ankerite, sericite, albite, quartz-pyrite alteration in volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks with gold values of up to 4200 ppb Au over 0.9 metres were located. These alteration zones were thought to have potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization and further investigation by trenching and percussion drilling was recommended.

AR11627 – During 1983 Anaconda Canada completed a 4-hole 412 metre reverse circulation drill program designed to test the extent of gold mineralization in the vicinity of the 1982 trench. All holes penetrated ankeritized, pyritized and quartz veined, volcanic sandstone with highly anomalous gold values to the low 100's of ppb throughout. Several 1 metre intervals returned values in excess of 1,000 ppb Au and a 5 metre (7.5-12.5m) interval of Hole 2 averaged 1,799 ppb Au. The highest gold assay (4660 ppb Au) was found in overburden overlying bedrock in Hole 1.

AR19594 – During 1989 Golden Rule Resources (Michael Fox) conducted 27.7 line kilometres of ground magnetometer surveys which outlined several subtle trends within the current property boundaries. This report also describes in detail significantly more drilling (percussion as well as diamond) by Anaconda than is available in the public domain.

The following information on percussion drilling efforts is appended directly from the report:

In total, thirty-two (32) percussion drill holes were drilled in the three target areas: 24 of the holes (totalling 2,043 m) were drilled in the epiclastic-hosted quartz-carbonate alteration zone outcropping along a ridge crest on the QCM 4 claim (current property area).

Widespread gold enrichment within the quartz-carbonate alteration zone was confirmed by the drilling, with some of the best values occurring in percussion drill holes 14, 18, 22, and 23. Nearly all of the drill holes returned geochemically anomalous gold values.

A comparative analysis of gold values obtained from percussion drill hole 83-14 and diamond drill hole DDH-2, both drilled from the same site, shows only poor agreement, with gold values from the percussion drill hole being significantly higher than values from the diamond drill hole. The reasons for this discrepancy are not understood although it is conceivable that selective enrichment of heavy minerals may have occurred in the percussion drill-hole cuttings as a consequence of down-hole dispersion or contamination of the heavy minerals (auriferous pyrite). Additional study would be required to properly compare how representative and reproducible the analyses are from the different drilling methods.

The wider sample interval used in the percussion drill hole could be expected to have a smoothing effect on the profiled data, but better recoveries in the diamond drill hole, slightly different orientations and collar positions of the two holes, discontinuities in mineralized zones, and uncertainties in the statistics of geochemical analyses could all be contributing factors to the discrepancies of the two sets of geochemical

analyses. Without further studies, in particular, comparison of the actual heavy minerals content of corresponding sample intervals, it cannot be concluded that down-hole dispersion and concentration of heavy minerals is occurring during percussion drilling.

- **Authors Note:** Given that there is a known coarse gold component associated with the gold bearing mineralization it is possible that the larger sample size associated with the percussion drilling would have a significantly greater chance at containing fine specks of gold, which would positively affect the assay values, than smaller diameter core drilling.

The following information on diamond drilling efforts is appended directly from the report:

Three holes of NQ diameter diamond drilling were completed, totalling 421.8 m. Detailed logging of the diamond drill core indicated that several generations of quartz veining are present, and that gold content shows a general, but not always consistent relationship with the number or density of quartz stringers or veins and/or pyrite content. Elevated gold values also occur in sections of the core where the epithermal hosted quartz-carbonate alteration zone does not contain an appreciable density of quartz-pyrite stringers or veins. This suggests that there is primary gold enrichment in an early generation of pervasive epithermal-hosted or bedded quartz-carbonate and secondary gold enrichment in a later or "overprinted" stockwork of quartz-pyrite stringers and veins which exhibit haloes of silicification, pyritization and recrystallization developed in the earlier quartz-carbonate host rock.

For detailed summaries of the Anaconda drill results the reader is referred to assessment report 29133, pp. 6-10.

AR24349 – During 1995 Michael Fox restaked the property and completed various geological surveys culminating in a geological compilation report containing an excellent summary of the areas geological features. Fox concluded that although considerable work had been completed on the property itself, the geology was still poorly understood and that although some work suggested a relationship between pyrite and gold, that controls on gold deposition were still unknown.

AR25471 – During 1997 Michael Fox completed further geological and structural mapping over the current property area. Gold values were found to be associated with a stockwork of quartz-ankeritic carbonate-pyrite stringers overprinted on an earlier extensive zone of pervasive quartz-carbonate alteration. There were also indications that there is an important group of northerly striking sub-vertically dipping mineralized structures which would not have been intersected by the Anaconda drill campaigns due to hole orientation.

AR27137 – During 2002 Viceroy Resources conducted a small-scale prospecting and sampling program covering several targets in the Germansen-Manson area including the current property area. Results from the limited soil sampling completed (54 soils) included values of up to 4070 ppb Au from the area of the Anaconda drilling. Recommendations include the completion of remote sensing analyses focusing on alteration and structural features as well as further soil sampling and prospecting.

AR27804 – During 2004 Canadian Gold Hunter Corp completed geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, metallic screen assaying and geophysics (IP and magnetic surveys), followed by a 5-hole 1,190 metre diamond drilling program over the current property area. This work confirmed the existence of a broad, low-grade (>300 ppb Au) gold zone with better grade intervals up to 1.05 g/t Au over 48 meters and rare spectacular intercepts of up to 173 g/t Au over 1.5 meters. Visible gold was observed in some high-grade zones, associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite both in quartz veins and altered

groundmass. A total of 110 drill core samples were analyzed by metallic screen analyses, with 22 of these samples reporting sufficient gold in the plus fraction as well as significantly higher grades from the analytical results of the plus fraction vs the analytical results from the minus fraction to suggest the presence of coarse metallic gold. Further work was recommended including additional soil geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling.

AR29133 – During 2006 Canadian Gold Hunter completed 16.2 line kilometres of ground based magnetic and IP surveying followed by an 8-hole 1543 metre drill program (3 holes on the QCM Zone) and a thin section study. This report also details drilling completed in 2005 but not reported on in the public domain. Results show that the QCM gold zone is associated with a coincident resistivity high and chargeability low. Thin section work showed that gold occurs in the free form in quartz carbonate veins and as inclusions in pyrite throughout volcanoclastic rocks. Drill results of up to 137.16 metres of 0.58 g/t Au were reported for 2005 while the 2006 drilling returned intercepts of up to 181.36 metres of 1.44 g/t Au.

**Regional Geology And Mineralization** – The Project is situated within the central portion of the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 km wide by 1,300+ km long depositional basin which extends north-north-westward from the southern B.C. border to just north of the Stikine River in northern B.C. The boundaries of the trough are regional faults in some areas. For example, the Pinchi Fault, situated approximately 20 km west of the Project, forms a portion of the western boundary of the trough. The trough contains an assemblage of alkalic and calc-alkalic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age (Rossland, Nicola, Takla, Stuhini Groups), intruded by co-magmatic plutons, which in the vicinity of the Project likely represent a portion of the Hogem Batholith which ranges in composition from granite to monzonite to pyroxenite. Early Cretaceous, granite to K-spar megacrystic granodiorite of the Germansen Batholith borders the Project to the east. The Quesnel Trough has excellent potential for porphyry copper-gold deposits such as Kemess, Mt Polley and Mt Milligan, as well as for bulk-tonnage sediment hosted (orogenic) gold targets such as Frasergold and Spanish Mountain.

Spanish Mountain is located near the eastern margin of the Quesnel Trough within Nicola Group (correlative with the Takla Group) metasediments. Mineralization consists of gold, commonly in its native form, pyrite and typically only traces of other sulphides. Significant tonnages of ore have been outlined within areas of quartz veined sediments exhibiting variable amounts of iron-carbonate and sericite alteration, both of which likely have a strong structural control. In March 2009, Skygold Ventures Ltd. released an updated resource estimate based on drilling from 2005 to 2008. They reported 102.3 million tonnes combined Measured and Indicated Resources grading 0.785 gram per tonne gold and 11.65 million tonnes Inferred Resources grading 0.787 gram per tonne gold, both based on a 0.50 gram per tonne gold cut-off grade (Press Release Stockwatch March 18, 2009).

The Manson Creek area lies at the boundary between the Intermontane Belt to the west and the Omineca Belt to the east. This geomorphological boundary also marks the dividing line between Mesozoic accreted arc terranes to the west (Quesnelia, Stikinia) and Paleozoic and older continental margin terranes (Slide Mountain, Kootenay, Cassiar) to the east (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

Volcanic island arcs formed to the west of the region commencing in late Paleozoic time (Lay Range arc) and continuing through the Mesozoic (Takla arc). Eastward subduction along the western margin of the arc systems gave rise to a collision zone at the continental margin culminating with arc obduction and tectonic wedging in the late Jurassic to early Cretaceous cras (ibid, 1994). Crustal thickening during this period induced regional metamorphism at depth, as witnessed by the high-grade Wolverine metamorphic complex to the east of Manson Creek, now well exposed following rapid uplift in the Tertiary.

The Manson Creek fault zone, a parallel series of NW-striking right-lateral faults of regional extent, is believed to have become active in the latest Jurassic or earliest Cretaceous. It may have been an important conduit in terms of localizing gold-bearing, CO<sub>2</sub>-rich fluids at Manson Creek and possibly elsewhere.

The complex tectonic setting of the Manson Creek area has rendered the interpretation of the regional geology somewhat difficult. Not uncommonly, the correlation of formations is difficult due to poor exposure, disruption along the NW-SE Manson Creek fault system, lack of fossil evidence in some instances and facies changes due to the influence of both continental and later island arc deposition. The oldest rocks in the region are miogeosynclinal sedimentary sequences (quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, shale, carbonate rocks) of Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic age deposited on the western paleomargin of North America (Figure 3). Proterozoic rocks are now widely exposed east of Manson Creek within the Wolverine metamorphic complex. Most formations exhibit a preferred NW-SE structural fabric overprinted by eastward directed thrusts and later batholithic intrusions.

Rifting along the continental margin in the Mississippian and Permian gave rise to the extrusion of thick tholeiitic basalt (MORB) and gabbro sills on a deep ocean floor (Slide Mountain terrane, Nina Creek group). Ultramafic (Manson Lake ultramafic suite) and gabbroic (Wolf Ridge gabbro) bodies emplaced tectonically along the Manson Creek fault zone may be dismembered parts of this ophiolite complex.

Near and within the QCM claims, the Middle Triassic Slate Creek succession of argillite, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks, tuff and basaltic flows represent the first appearance of westerly derived Takla arc detritus. On the QCM claims, lithic-detrital and sedimentary rocks assigned to this formation are pyritic and strongly altered to sericitic iron- carbonate rocks. Locally, they are cut by variably oriented quartz veins and auriferous thus constituting the principal gold exploration target on the property.

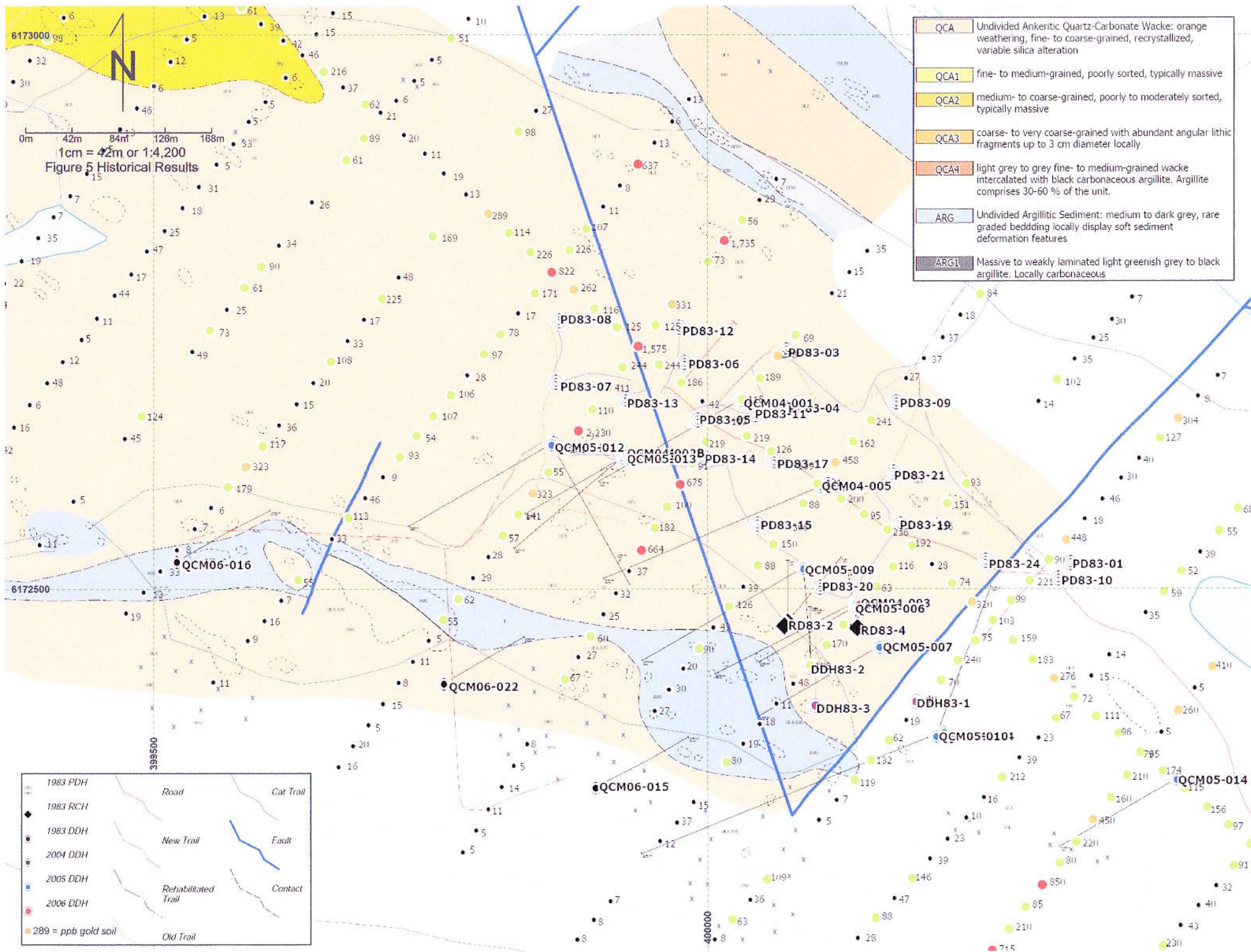
Metamorphism reached a peak in the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cenozoic and was particularly high (upper amphibolite grade) in the Wolverine metamorphic complex some 10 kilometers or so east of Manson Creek. Regional metamorphism probably resulted in partial melting of the crust and intrusion of the Germansen batholith, southwest of Manson Creek, in the mid Cretaceous (107 Ma) and the Wolverine intrusions to the east in the latest Cretaceous (72 Ma). Combined, these long-lived thermal events could have provided the heat energy needed to drive auriferous hydrothermal fluids into the Manson Creek fault zone.

**Property Geology** – The targeted rocks on the claims for gold mineralization are crystal and lithic wacke or tuffs (unit QCA). They exhibit intense carbonate (magnesium- and iron-bearing varieties)-sericite alteration which imparts a buff to pale grey colour to the fresh surface (Figure. 6a). Weathered surfaces are typically oxidized to a rusty orange colour. Locally, light apple-green grains of mariposite(?) are present. Strongly altered wacke are tough, compact and massive with an even-grained, pseudogranular to pseudocrystalline texture due to extensive carbonate replacement, which has eradicated most primary features.

Primary minerals consist of ragged or broken plagioclase and minor quartz crystals. Mafic minerals are notable by their absence and may have been replaced totally by carbonate. In less altered zones, matrix-supported lithic fragments up to 10 mm (rarely >30 mm) and in highly variable proportions are evident. They are normally sub-angular to sub-round and composed of fine-grained, buff to light grey-green rock types of indeterminate, but possibly volcanic, origin. Rare green chloritic and pink volcanic fragments are present. One possible pumice clast was noted in thin section.

Altered wacke are variably silicified and veined by stockworks of quartz, quartz-carbonate and carbonate.





Quartz veins are typically 1-10 mm in width but reach up to 50 mm. Vein strike/dip directions comprise three sets: 045°-060°/-90° to steep SE dip (main set), 090° steep S dip and 340°-350°/steep E dip. Some quartz veins also carry small amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and/or exhibit sulphide enrichment envelopes on their borders. In thin section, very fine free gold has been noted in quartz veins and in altered wallrock matrix associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite.

The altered matrix carries disseminated cubic pyrite (up to 8 mm across), averaging 2-4% by volume but exceptionally in amounts up to 10%, together with traces of chalcopyrite. Fresh wacke is not mineralized. Unit QCA was subdivided into four subunits in drill core on the basis of grain size and abundance of carbonaceous mudstone. QCA1, QCA2, and QCA3 are grain size divisions going from fine to medium-grained, medium to coarse-grained, and coarse to very coarse-grained with greater than 10% of clasts >2 cm across respectively. Subunit QCA4 is typically fine-grained and contains >20% argillite. Locally, this unit contains angular argillite clasts within medium to coarse-grained greywacke.

**Current Work and Results** – Prospecting and soil sampling was conducted immediately to the northwest of percussion hole 83-8 (which is the most northwesterly hole in the QCM Zone), as well as in the vicinity of old exploration trenches and drill roads within the main showing area. A large amount of spilled core was also gathered in an effort to provide sufficient material on which to complete metallic screen analyses. A total of 19 soil samples were taken at variably spaced intervals using hand held soil augers, with sampled material consisting of brown to red C horizon soil found at depths of from 20-70 centimetres. A total of 20 rock samples were collected in the immediate vicinity of the soil samples. Three bulk samples of core were collected from material previously spilled on the ground. All samples had UTM location data collected via GPS as well as being marked in the field by flagging inscribed with the sample code. Preparation and analyses was completed by Bureau Veritas (Acme Analytical) in Vancouver who used Prep Code SS80 (sieve 100g to -80 mesh) for soil samples and PRP70-250 for rock samples, with all samples analysed using FA430 (30g fire assay with AAS finish). Metallic screen sample prep included CRU70 (Crush to 70% 10 mesh) and PUL85 (Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh) before each sample was subjected to a duplicate FS652 metallic screen process with 50g fire assay. Fieldwork was conducted on June 19, 2016.

Prospecting conducted to the northwest of hole 83-8 resulted in the collection of 5 soil samples and 7 rock samples sourced from several hand dug pits. Rock values of up to 3.496 ppm gold from a sample of proximally derived rubble-crop/talus consisting of carbonate altered and pyritic wacke with no quartz veins and soil sample results of up to 0.543 ppm gold were encountered. Although the positive results from this sampling don't definitively prove the extension of the QCM Zone into and beyond this area their location, north and slightly west of all previous drilling efforts, confirms potential for that possibility. The lack of robust gold soil anomalies from historical work immediately to the northwest of this area may be due to a shallowing of the slope which likely means an increase in overburden depth or the presence of till, a similar situation to that which was noted at the break in slope on the south facing side of QCM hill. Both an increase in overburden depth and the presence of till would mute or dilute the geochemical expression in this area.

Prospecting and soil sampling among the old exploration workings resulted in the collection of 14 soil samples averaging 0.29 ppm gold with a peak value of 1.492 ppm gold and 13 rock samples averaging 0.43 ppm gold with a high of 2.72 ppm gold.

Metallic screen assaying was completed on 3 bulk samples of core selected from a pile of split core found spilled on the ground at the core depository. A total of 3 samples were collected with sample data detailed on the following table:

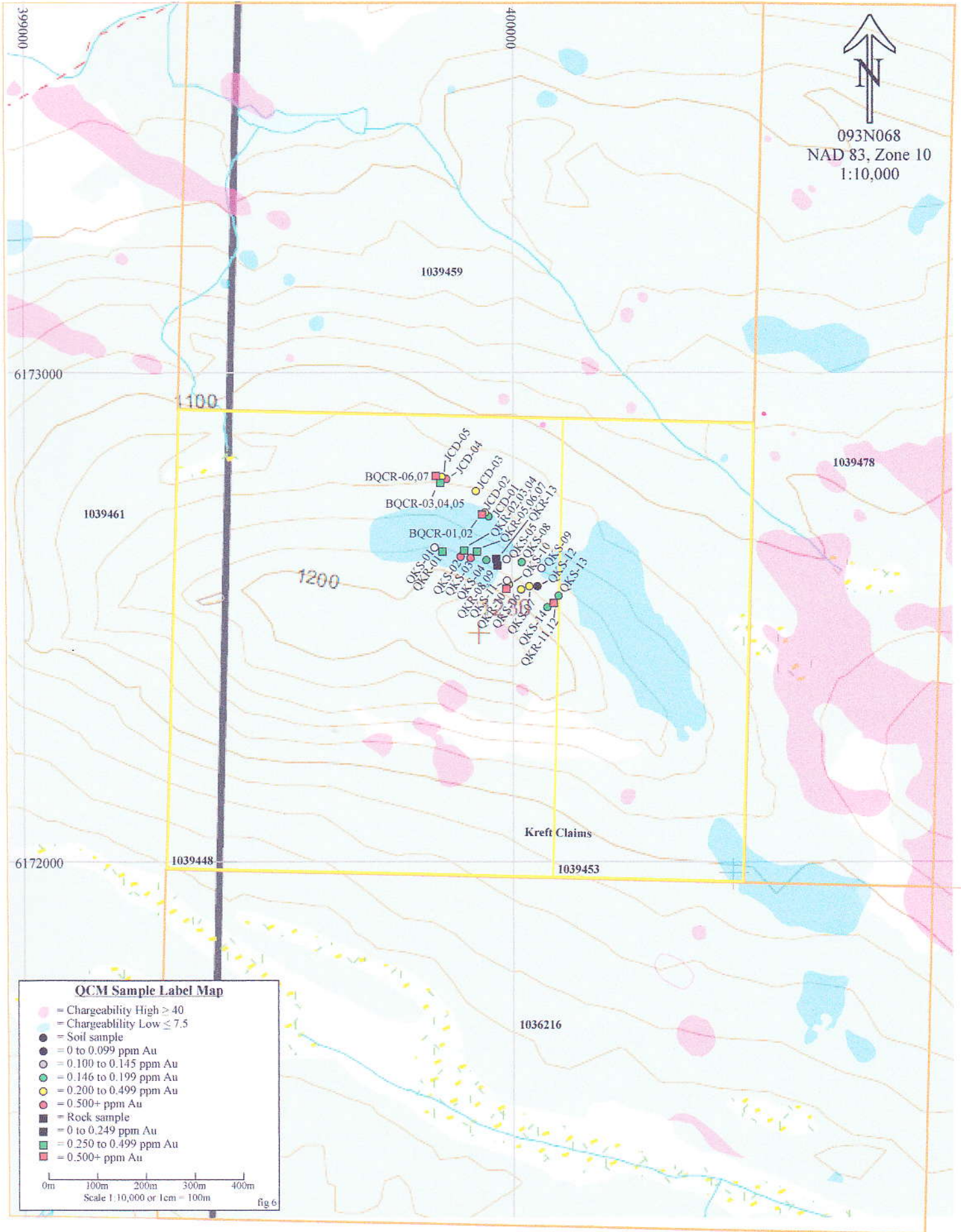


Name	Wt Kilo	Sample Description	Metallic Frac	50-gram fire	Combined Assay
QCM-01	7.38	Pyritic carb alt wacke with lim and qtz vns	3.55 ppm	0.525 ppm	0.65 ppm
QCM-02	7.23	As above minimal limonite	2.86 ppm	0.388 ppm	0.45 ppm
QCM-03	6.8	Mixed of 1 and 2 with argillite unit as well	3.23 ppm	0.7 ppm	0.8 ppm

Each of the 3 samples were subjected to two 1-kilogram metallic screen analyses and four 50-gram fire assays, with the resulting values averaged and tabulated on the above table. Standard fire assaying yielded an average grade of 0.538 ppm gold which when combined with the metallic screen results yielded an average value of 0.633 ppm gold representing an almost 18% increase in grade as compared to fire assay alone. Although limited in scope, this data appears to confirm the presence of gold coarse enough to be screened off and lost during the sample prep procedure for a standard fire assay, and that even samples that fire assay in the sub 1.0 ppm gold range may contain traces of coarse gold.

**Conclusions** – A significant zone of bedrock gold mineralization exists within the current QCM property environs. Although previous workers suggest the zone has been closed off in both strike extents, based on results of the 2016 program it is the authors opinion that potential remains to extend the zone to the northwest. Previous exploration programs generally relied on a standard fire assay and sample prep procedure which, due to the presence of coarse gold, may be under-estimating the grades present by as much as 18% or more.

**Recommendations** – More work is recommended. The initial phase should consist of close spaced C-horizon (12.5m intervals on 25m spaced lines) soil sampling, prospecting, hand-trenching and mapping immediately north and west of historical percussion hole 83-8. Targets generated by this work should be tested by an excavator trenching program.



093N068  
 NAD 83, Zone 10  
 1:10,000

1039459

1039478

1039461

1200

Kreft Claims

1039453

1036216

399000

400000

6173000

100

6172000

1039448

**QCM Sample Label Map**

- = Chargeability High  $\geq 40$
- = Chargeability Low  $\leq 7.5$
- = Soil sample
- = 0 to 0.099 ppm Au
- = 0.100 to 0.145 ppm Au
- = 0.146 to 0.199 ppm Au
- = 0.200 to 0.499 ppm Au
- = 0.500+ ppm Au
- = Rock sample
- = 0 to 0.249 ppm Au
- = 0.250 to 0.499 ppm Au
- = 0.500+ ppm Au

0m 100m 200m 300m 400m  
 Scale 1:10,000 or 1cm = 100m

fig 6



**Statement Of Qualifications**

I, Bernie Kreft, directed the exploration work described herein.

I have over 30 years prospecting experience in the Yukon and British Columbia.

This report is based on fieldwork directed and conducted by the author, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed on June 19<sup>th</sup> 2016.

This report is based on fieldwork completed in the QCM property, Manson Creek area.

Respectfully Submitted,



---

Bernie Kreft

### Statement Of Costs

Wages Justin Kreft (1.0 field days x \$300/day) June 19 <sup>th</sup>	\$300.00
Wages Jarret Kreft (1.0 field days x \$300/day) June 19 <sup>th</sup>	\$300.00
Wages Kyle Eide (1.0 field days x \$300/day) June 19 <sup>th</sup>	\$300.00
Wages Bernie Kreft (1.0 field days x \$400/day) June 19 <sup>th</sup>	\$400.00
Acme Analytical (20 rocks, 19 soils, metallic screen work)	\$1,355.11
Report Writing, Mailing and Duplication	\$2,360.00
Food, Field Supplies, Camp (4 x 1 day x \$150/day)	\$600.00
Truck Travel 887 kilometres x \$0.75/km	\$665.25
0.4 day travel - wages for 4 people (wages as above)	\$520.00
0.4 day travel - food and hotel for 4 people (\$100/day/person)	\$160.00
Sample Shipping Greyhound	\$42.72
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$7,003.08</b>
5% Management Fee	\$350.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,353.23</b>

**QCM Rock Samples**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Kilo</b>	<b>Au ppm</b>	
QKR-01	399856	6172638	mod qtz carb alt wacke with diss py to 0.5% cut by 1cm wide qtz py vn		0.399	
QKR-02	399902	6172636	2.0cm qtz vn and minor wall rock iron-carb altered and pyritized		0.118	
QKR-03	399902	6172636	as per QKR-01		0.488	
QKR-04	399902	6172636	as per QKR-01		0.229	
QKR-05	399927	6172631	3.5cm qtz vn as per QKR-02		0.281	
QKR-06	399934	6172629	as per QKR-01 weak alteration		0.076	
QKR-07	399935	6172628	as per QKR-01 with qtzpy weak stockwork		0.103	
QKR-08	399971	6172613	as per QKR-01 moderate alt		0.071	
QKR-09	399973	6172611	as per QKR-01 weakly developed sheeted vn set		0.02	
QKR-10	399990	6172565	as per QKR-01		2.725	
QKR-11	400085	6172539	as per QKR-01 qtz vn is smokey		1.031	
QKR-12	400084	6172533	as per QKR-01		0.024	
QKR-13	399976	6172621	as per QKR-01		0.051	
BQCR-01	399955	6172718	heavily fe-carb alt ?rock with pyrite diss and cut by hairline qtz stkwk		1.374	
BQCR-02	399955	6172718	as above		0.466	
BQCR-03	399857	6172787	heavy fe-carb alt and pyritized wacke cut by sheeted 0.5 cm qtz vns		0.048	
BQCR-04	399857	6172787	as above no qtz vns		0.479	
BQCR-05	399857	6172787	small qtz vn fragsand heavily fe-carb and pyritized wallrock		0.039	
BQCR-06	399846	6172796	3cm pyritic qtz vn cutting fe-carb and pyitized (2% py) ?rock		0.017	
BQCR-07	399846	6172796	pyritized (2% py) and fe-carbonate alt wacke no obvious qtz veins		3.496	
QCM-01	401070	6171242	fe-carb alt pyritic wacke cut by many mm to 1.5cm qtz py vns (core)	7.38	0.65/0.52	1kg metallic screen/4x50g fire assays
QCM-02	401070	6171242	qtz carb alt wacke as above (core)	7.23	0.45/0.39	1kg metallic screen/4x50g fire assays
QCM-03	401070	6171242	mix fe-carb or qtz carb alt wacke and argillite 2% py, a few qtz vns (core)	6.8	0.8/0.7	1kg metallic screen/4x50g fire assays

**results comparison**

Farrell QCM Soil Samples

	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Wgt</u>	<u>Au</u>
JCD-01	399956	6172711	locally derived c-horizon soil and limited till		0.146
JCD-02	399950	6172720			0.395
JCD-03	399925	6172763			0.394
JCD-04	399864	6172787			0.543
JCD-05	399857	6172790			0.375
QKS-01	399840	6172646			0.143
QKS-02	399894	6172624			1.492
QKS-03	399916	6172622			0.86
QKS-04	399946	6172618			0.155
QKS-05	399988	6172619			0.135
QKS-06	400017	6172595			0.237
QKS-07	400035	6172575			0.202
QKS-08	400021	6172620			0.17
QKS-09	400059	6172606			0.121
QKS-10	399993	6172572			0.207
QKS-11	399989	6172577			0.103
QKS-12	400052	6172567			0.065
QKS-13	400093	6172545			0.151
QKS-14	400071	6172522			0.152



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

**Client:** **Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: June 27, 2016  
Report Date: July 21, 2016  
Page: 1 of 4

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001036.2

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 70

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	70	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA430	45	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
AQ300	25	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
AQ201	25	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	70	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	70	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
FA330	9	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2 : FA330-Au Pt Pd included.

Invoice To: Kreft, Bernie  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9  
CANADA

CC:



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**Client: Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

Project: None Given  
Report Date: July 21, 2016

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.  
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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Page: 3 of 4

Part: 1 of 4

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001036.2

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.005	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
NKR-04	Rock	0.40																			
WJR-01	Rock	0.60																			
WJR-02	Rock	0.74																			
WJR-03	Rock	0.90																			
WJR-04	Rock	0.79																			
WJR-05	Rock	0.52																			
WJR-06	Rock	0.59																			
WJR-07	Rock	0.66																			
QKR-01	Rock	0.53	0.399																		
QKR-02	Rock	0.46	0.118																		
QKR-03	Rock	0.56	0.488																		
QKR-04	Rock	0.52	0.229																		
QKR-05	Rock	0.77	0.281																		
QKR-06	Rock	0.50	0.076																		
QKR-07	Rock	0.92	0.103																		
QKR-08	Rock	0.57	0.071																		
QKR-09	Rock	0.63	0.020																		
QKR-10	Rock	0.79	2.725																		
QKR-11	Rock	0.93	1.031																		
QKR-12	Rock	0.58	0.024																		
QKR-13	Rock	0.35	0.051																		
BQCR-01	Rock	0.58	1.374																		
BQCR-02	Rock	0.93	0.466																		
BQCR-03	Rock	0.43	0.048																		
BQCR-04	Rock	0.56	0.479																		
BQCR-05	Rock	0.21	0.039																		
BQCR-06	Rock	0.94	0.017																		
BQCR-07	Rock	0.56	3.496																		
WBKR-01	Rock	0.42																			
WBKR-02	Rock	0.81																			

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**Client: Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: June 27, 2016  
Report Date: July 12, 2016  
Page: 1 of 4

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

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001037.1

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 63

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage  
STOR-RJT-SOIL Store Soil Reject - RJSV Charges Apply

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

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	63	Dry at 60C			VAN
SS80	63	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
SVRJT	63	Save all or part of Soil Reject			VAN
FA430	19	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
AQ200	14	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
AQ201	30	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	63	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	63	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Kreft, Bernie  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9  
CANADA

CC:



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\*\*\* 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: Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

Project: None Given  
Report Date: July 12, 2016

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

Page: 2 of 4

Part: 1 of 4

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001037.1

Method	FA430	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.005	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	2	0.01	0.001	
SKD-01A	Soil																				
SKD-01B	Soil																				
SKD-02	Soil																				
SKD-03	Soil																				
JND-01	Soil		1.2	48.3	23.2	98	<0.1	28.0	14.7	646	3.80	34.5	2.7	1.0	44	0.3	1.2	0.4	67	0.26	0.041
JND-02	Soil		1.2	38.0	12.6	76	<0.1	23.3	15.0	683	3.72	26.6	3.0	1.2	34	0.3	1.5	0.4	63	0.20	0.034
JND-03	Soil		2.5	98.6	9.9	88	<0.1	26.7	14.6	911	4.15	11.2	2.3	1.9	59	0.2	1.3	0.2	76	0.40	0.076
JND-04	Soil		2.5	75.8	16.3	119	0.2	34.4	20.4	1453	4.97	25.8	2.6	0.7	64	0.5	1.2	0.4	81	0.57	0.093
JND-05	Soil		2.4	102.3	12.5	91	0.1	29.3	15.3	927	4.11	11.7	2.5	1.7	41	0.3	1.4	0.2	74	0.42	0.072
JND-06	Soil		1.8	76.1	11.5	86	<0.1	31.5	17.8	1019	4.13	12.1	1.9	2.0	53	0.5	1.7	0.2	77	0.48	0.106
NKD-01	Soil		1.7	57.5	30.1	116	0.2	25.4	15.2	1020	3.95	28.0	5.3	1.1	30	0.5	1.8	0.4	73	0.32	0.079
NKD-02	Soil		1.5	45.1	13.7	124	0.1	21.1	18.0	1517	4.24	12.9	<0.5	1.7	31	0.7	0.9	0.3	81	0.40	0.167
NKD-03	Soil		1.2	49.6	12.7	95	<0.1	20.3	18.0	1749	3.95	16.3	1.2	2.0	16	0.3	0.8	0.7	65	0.25	0.145
NKD-04	Soil		2.5	69.9	17.1	78	<0.1	31.7	17.3	613	4.23	36.7	13.9	1.4	31	0.2	1.3	0.4	78	0.24	0.068
NKD-05	Soil		1.9	49.5	49.7	154	0.1	35.8	24.2	954	5.43	82.6	1.1	1.4	33	0.5	1.5	0.5	97	0.25	0.145
NKD-06	Soil		2.3	43.4	19.5	107	0.1	32.0	21.2	961	5.04	45.3	3.1	1.3	31	0.4	1.3	0.5	87	0.25	0.132
NKD-07	Soil		2.4	58.5	12.3	109	0.7	22.4	14.8	1331	4.11	14.1	0.9	0.6	64	1.0	0.5	0.2	76	0.56	0.065
NKD-08	Soil		1.6	45.7	13.9	125	0.3	31.4	19.1	1516	4.30	19.5	1.1	0.6	71	0.5	0.8	0.3	75	0.50	0.067
QKS-01	Soil	0.143																			
QKS-02	Soil	1.492																			
QKS-03	Soil	0.860																			
QKS-04	Soil	0.155																			
QKS-05	Soil	0.135																			
QKS-06	Soil	0.237																			
QKS-07	Soil	0.202																			
QKS-08	Soil	0.170																			
QKS-09	Soil	0.121																			
QKS-10	Soil	0.207																			
QKS-11	Soil	0.103																			
QKS-12	Soil	0.065																			

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**Client:** Kreft, Bernie  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** July 12, 2016

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

**Page:** 3 of 4

**Part:** 1 of 4

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001037.1

Method	FA430	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	
Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.005	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	2	0.01	0.001	
QKS-13	Soil	0.151																			
QKS-14	Soil	0.152																			
JCD-01	Soil	0.146																			
JCD-02	Soil	0.395																			
JCD-03	Soil	0.394																			
JCD-04	Soil	0.543																			
JCD-05	Soil	0.375																			
YMD-01	Soil																				
YMD-02	Soil																				
YMD-03	Soil																				
YMD-04	Soil																				
YMD-05	Soil																				
YMD-06	Soil																				
YMD-07	Soil																				
YMD-08	Soil																				
YMD-09	Soil																				
YMD-10	Soil																				
YMD-11	Soil																				
YMD-12	Soil																				
YMD-13	Soil																				
YMD-14	Soil																				
YMD-15	Soil																				
YMD-16	Soil																				
YMD-17	Soil																				
YMD-18	Soil																				
YMD-19	Soil																				
YMD-20	Soil																				
YMD-21	Soil																				
AOD-01	Soil																				
AOD-02	Soil																				

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

**Client:** **Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: June 27, 2016  
Report Date: July 05, 2016  
Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001039.1

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 9

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return After 90 days  
RTRN-RJT Return After 90 days

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

Invoice To: Kreft, Bernie  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9  
CANADA

CC:

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
CRU70	3	Crush to 70% 10 mesh			VAN
SPTRF	3	Split samples by riffle splitter			VAN
SPTRF	6	Split samples by riffle splitter			VAN
PUL85	6	Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh			VAN
FS652	6	Metallic Sieve 1 kg to 150 mesh - save + and - fraction			VAN
FS652	6	Metallic Fire Assay - duplicate minus fraction analysis	50	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	6	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	6	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client:** **Kreft, Bernie**  
1 Locust Place  
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5G9 CANADA

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** July 05, 2016

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# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001039.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT/150 1kg		FA450	FA450	FS652	FS652	FS652
		Wgt	TotWt	-Au	-Au + Au Wt	+ Au	Au Total	
Unit		kg	g	gm/t	gm/t	g	gm/t	gm/t
MDL		0.01	1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.17	0.1
QCM-01	Drill Core	7.38						
QCM-01A	Drill Core		1020	0.481	0.683	30.76	4.10	0.7
QCM-01B	Drill Core		1042	0.453	0.485	37.64	3.00	0.6
QCM-02	Drill Core	7.23						
QCM-02A	Drill Core		1054	0.392	0.420	32.08	3.65	0.5
QCM-02B	Drill Core		974	0.376	0.364	30.85	2.07	0.4
QCM-03	Drill Core	6.80						
QCM-03A	Drill Core		963	0.637	0.636	31.99	3.28	0.7
QCM-03B	Drill Core		955	0.719	0.809	39.94	3.18	0.9



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
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**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** July 05, 2016

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**Part:** 1 of 1

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN16001039.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	WGHT/150 1kg	FA450	FA450	FS652	FS652	FS652	
				Wgt	TotWt	-Au	-Au + Au Wt	+ Au Au Total		
		kg	g	gm/t	gm/t	g	gm/t	gm/t	gm/t	
				0.01	1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.17	0.1
Pulp Duplicates										
QCM-03B	Drill Core			955	0.719	0.809	39.94	3.18	0.9	
REP QCM-03B	QC				0.680	0.729				
Reference Materials										
STD OXD108	Standard				0.399					
STD OXD108	Standard					0.430				
STD OXI121	Standard				1.760					
STD OXI121	Standard					1.764				
STD OXN117	Standard				7.767					
STD OXN117	Standard					7.689				
STD OXP91	Standard						30.05	15.11		
STD OXP91 Expected								14.82		
BLK	Blank						50.00	<0.17		
BLK	Blank				<0.005					
BLK	Blank					<0.005				
Prep Wash										
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank			653	<0.005	<0.005	36.68	<0.17	<0.1	