

**GEOCHEMICAL and MAPPING
ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the 2016 PROGRAM,
AUMAX PROJECT**

AUMAX 1A CLAIM

(tenure number 1038141)

(Event No. 5611323)

NTS: 92J/9E

Latitude 50°34'N Longitude 122°03'W

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

Work performed on July 18, 2016

**For
Cresval Capital Corp.
Suite 900, 570 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1**

By:
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

November 5, 2016

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT Geochemical and mapping assessment report on the 2016 program, Aumax Project

TOTAL COST \$9,689.66

AUTHOR(S) Jean Pautler

SIGNATURE(S) "jean pautler"

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5611323

YEAR OF WORK 2016

PROPERTY NAME Aumax Project

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) **Aumax 1A claim (tenure number 1038141)**

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN 092JNE 172

MINING DIVISION Lillooet

NTS / BCGS 92J/9E / 92J 060

LATITUDE 50 ° 33 ' 20 "

LONGITUDE 122 ° 02 ' 43 " (at centre of work)

UTM Zone 10 **EASTING** 567500m **NORTHING** 5600800m

OWNER(S) Cresval Capital Corp.

MAILING ADDRESS Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work] **Cresval Capital Corp.**

MAILING ADDRESS Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3P1

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude)

- Aumax property is underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform.

- Greenstone is locally altered to listwanite and flooded by pyrite

- Numerous aplite, felsite, rhyolite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous-Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the SW property boundary.

- Aumax Minfile gold showing includes the Lower and Upper Aumax zones.

- Deposit model is the gold-quartz vein deposit model such as the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine in British Columbia, 60 km to the northwest, which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au.

- Lower Aumax zone consists of sulphide bearing, northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly trending quartz ±carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones over a 300 by 300m area returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu in a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their resistant nature. In 2015 significant Au, Ag and As values were obtained in a fault zone about 600m along trend to the northwest.

- Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 by 200m greater than 100 ppb Au soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag and greater than 1% As. In 2012 the Upper Aumax zone was traced 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 5910 ppm As and 56 ppm Sb. A 100m wide weak listwanite altered zone of greenstone with similar rusty fractures occurs 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest.

- Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990 and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, have not been followed up.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

#21039 Polischuk, Gary, 1991. Prospecting assessment report, Zee mineral claim.

#26236 Polischuk, Gary, 1999. Prospecting assessment report on the Aumax property.

#27540 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2004. Report on geochemical surveys and trenching on the Aumax property.

#28134 Dunn, D. St. Clair, 2006. Report on trenching and drilling on the Aumax property.

#33829 Pautler, J. 2013. Geological and geochemical assessment report on the Aumax Project. (Upper)

#34842 Pautler, J. 2014. Geological & geochemical assessment report on the 2014 program, Aumax Project.

#35703 Pautler, J. 2015. Geochemical & prospecting assessment report on the 2015 program, Aumax Project.

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	320 ha	1:2500	AUMAX	1A	3,189.66
Photo interpretation					
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)					
Ground					
Magnetic					
Electromagnetic					
Induced Polarization					
Radiometric					
Seismic					
Other					
Airborne					
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)					
Soil	12	Au, ICP	AUMAX	1A	3,000.00
Silt					
Rock	12	Au, ICP	AUMAX	1A	3,500.00
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	\$9,689.66

1.0 Executive Summary

The 985.28 hectare Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, 16 km southwest of Lillooet approximately 258 km by road northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia at a latitude of 50°34'N and longitude of 122°03'W. The property is accessible from Lillooet via logging roads from Highway 99. The property comprises the Aumax 1A and 2A Mineral Tenure Online claims, 100% owned and operated by Cresval Capital Corp.

The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. In the northeast property area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault, which is related to gold mineralization on the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km to the north. Numerous aplite, felsite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property.

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. The Bralorne Gold Mining District covers five past producing gold mines, one of which has seen recent production (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex, 60 km northwest of the Aumax Project, produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16.

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172. The Aumax showing comprises the 97 or Lower Aumax and the 98 or Upper Aumax zones. At the Lower Aumax zone mineralization consists of sulphide bearing quartz±carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu in a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching on the main 97 vein. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature. Several vein/stockwork and breccia zones occur within a 300 by 300m area, which remain untested. A 145m diamond drill program targeted, but did not actually test, one of the zones. Zones appear to trend northwest, northeasterly and northerly with some easterly trends also identified.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 by 200m greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag and greater than 1% As.

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990, and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones, have not been followed up.

Previous exploration, undertaken between 1990 and 2005, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling on the Lower Aumax zone in 3 holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth (*Dunn, 2006*). Cresval's 2015 exploration program traced the 97 vein from the Lower Aumax zone 150m along strike to the northwest, 60m further than previously traced. Results include 0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb from quartz breccia within a 30m wide zone of anomalous soils with maximum values of 735.1 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 1859 ppm As and 40.7 ppm Sb. Significant results of 0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m were obtained approximately 450m further along trend to the northwest from a quartz-sulphide bearing fault zone.

Cresval's 2012 exploration program traced the Upper Aumax zone 450m to the south with a reconnaissance soil sample returning 1.43 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 5910 ppm As and 56 ppm Sb. A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

The 2016 exploration program, undertaken on July 18, consisted of geochemical sampling and concurrent mapping southeast along trend of the Upper Aumax zone to investigate the rusty fracture zone and attempt to hand pit the 1.43 g/t Au soil location. A small pit dug at the soil location did not intersect bedrock but quartz pieces returned 0.231 ppm Au, 3 ppm Sb and 982 ppm As. The argillaceous wallrock was also anomalous with similar values of 0.186 ppm Au, 9 ppm Sb and 1005 ppm As. The rusty fracture zone consisted of favourable weakly listwanite altered greenstone, ±pyrite, cut by rusty fracture fillings and minor northerly trending quartz-carbonate breccia veins, but significant results were not obtained.

On the property there is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at

the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

There is potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*) based on:

- the presence of significant open ended gold-silver mineralization at the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,
- unexplored gossans, untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies to the northwest and in the southwest property areas and between the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,
- paucity of previous exploration across the property, and
- similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect), located 5 km to the north.

A Phase 1 exploration program, consisting of prospecting, mapping, sampling, grid soils and trenching at a cost of \$50,000, is recommended on the Aumax Project. The program would involve:

- small excavator trenching on the Upper Aumax zone and the 1.43 g/t Au soil anomaly location,
- extension of the soil grid to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the Upper Aumax zone along strike,
- prospecting, mapping and sampling of the 100m wide Upper Aumax zone further to the south-southeast, gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest, and between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones and
- grid soils northwest of the Lower Aumax and in the southwest property areas to follow up reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalies.

This should be followed by a Phase 2, 1,000m diamond drill program with HQ equipment, expected to cost \$200,000, to adequately test the Lower Aumax zone and to follow up results from Phase 1.

Table of Contents

	Page
Report Title Page	1
Assessment Report Title Page And Summary.....	2
Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change	3
1.0 Executive Summary	4
Table of Contents.....	7
Table of Figures, List of Tables and Appendices	8
2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference	9
2.1 Introduction, Qualified Person and Participating Personnel.....	9
2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units	9
2.3 Source Documents.....	10
2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions.....	10
3.0 Reliance On Other Experts	10
4.0 Property Description and Location	11
4.1 Location.....	11
4.2 Land Tenure	13
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography	13
5.1 Access and Local Resources.....	13
5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure	14
6.0 History	15
7.0 Geological Setting	16
7.1 Regional Geology.....	16
7.2 Property Geology	18
7.3 Mineralization	25
8.0 Deposit Model	26
9.0 2015 Exploration	28
9.1 Geochemistry and Prospecting.....	28
9.1.1 Procedure	28
9.1.2 Results	29
10.0 Data Verification	29
11.0 Drilling	31
12.0 Adjacent Properties	31
13.0 Interpretation And Conclusions	32
14.0 Recommendations	34
15.0 References	35
16.0 Certification, Date And Signature	37
17.0 Appendices	38

List of Illustrations

	Page
Figure 1: Location Map	11
Figure 2: Claim and Index Map	12
Figure 3: Access Map	14
Figure 4: Regional Geology	19
Figure 5: Property Geology	20
Legend for Figure 5.....	21
Figure 6: Lower Aumax Zone	22
Figure 7: Upper Aumax Zone	23
Figure 8: Upper Aumax 2004 Grid Detail.....	24
Figure 9: 2016 Sample Locations	30

List of Tables

Table 1: Claim data.....	13
Table 2: Significant vein specifications, Lower Aumax zone	25
Table 3: Drill hole specifications	31
Table 4: Potential drill hole specifications	35

List of Appendices

Appendix I: Statement of Expenditures.....	38
Appendix II: Sample Descriptions with Select Results.....	39
Appendix III: Geochemical Procedure and Results	41

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction, Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by the owner/operator, Cresval Capital Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, to plan, direct and report on the 2016 exploration program on the Aumax Project and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The Aumax Project, located 16 km southwest of Lillooet along the southeastern margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of southwestern British Columbia, is partly ATV accessible via the Pamco logging road from the Duffey Lake road (Highway 99) between Pemberton and Lillooet.

The 2016 exploration program, undertaken on July 18, 2016, consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling (12 soils and 12 rocks) and mapping, completed by and under the direction of the author, along the continued southeastern strike extension of the upper Aumax zone.

Previous exploration on the Aumax Project, undertaken between 1990 and 2015, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling on the Lower Aumax zone in 3 holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth. There is potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer, 60 km northwest.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. ATV refers to all terrain vehicle. The annotation $020^{\circ}/55^{\circ}\text{E}$ refers to an azimuth of 020° , dipping 55° to the east. GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency electromagnetic type of geophysical survey. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey. The term "Tertiary" refers to the former geologic period of the geologic time scale, now divided between the Paleogene (Early Tertiary) and Neogene (Late Tertiary).

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton and oz/t to troy ounces per metric tonne. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi) and sulphide (S). Minerals found in the Aumax property area include pyrite (iron sulphide),

arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates), galena (lead sulphide) and tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-iron-silver, arsenic-antimony sulphide).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data.

- Research of Minfile data at <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm> on November 4, 2016.
- Research of mineral titles at <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace> and <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca> on November 4, 2016.
- Review of annual assessment and company reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Review of news releases and other proprietary data of Cresval Capital Corp.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the region having worked on regional programs in the area for Teck Exploration Limited from 1989 to 1991, and on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2015.
- Work conducted on the property by and under the supervision of the author on July 18, 2016, under the direction of the author on August 26 and 27, 2015 and previous work completed by the author on April 23, 2014 and between September 1 and 3, 2012.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under section 2.3, “Source Documents” and section 15.0, “References”. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done, but the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports.

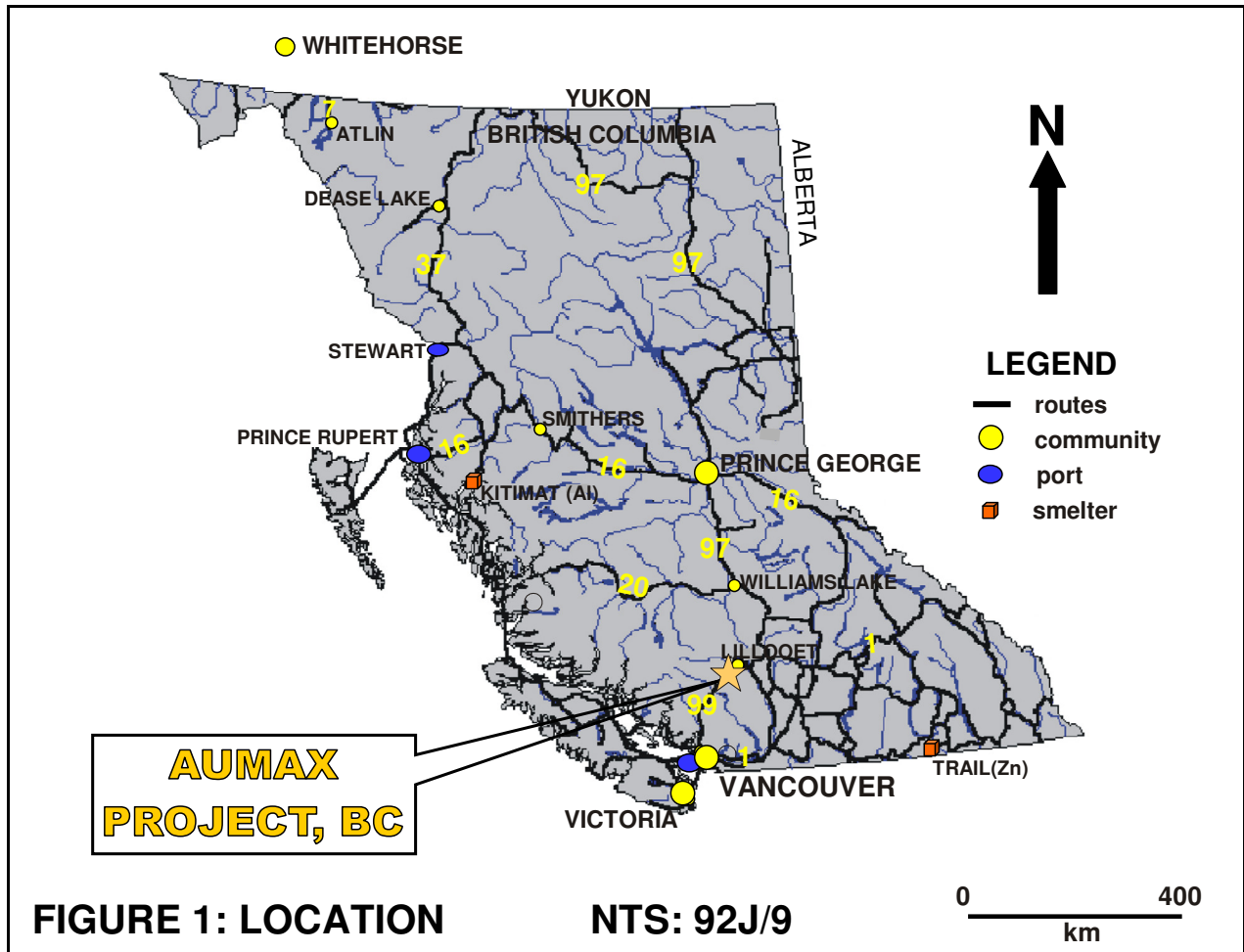
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents were reviewed for this study as identified under section 2.3, “Source Documents”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim summary in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 to 3)

The Aumax Project, NTS map sheet 92J/9E, is located 16 kilometres southwest of Lillooet (31 km by road), which is 258 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia via Highway 99 (Figures 1 and 3). The Aumax property is situated between Cayoosh and Phair Creeks, the former along which Highway 99 is situated (Figure 2). The property is centred at a latitude of 50°34'N and longitude of 122°03'W.



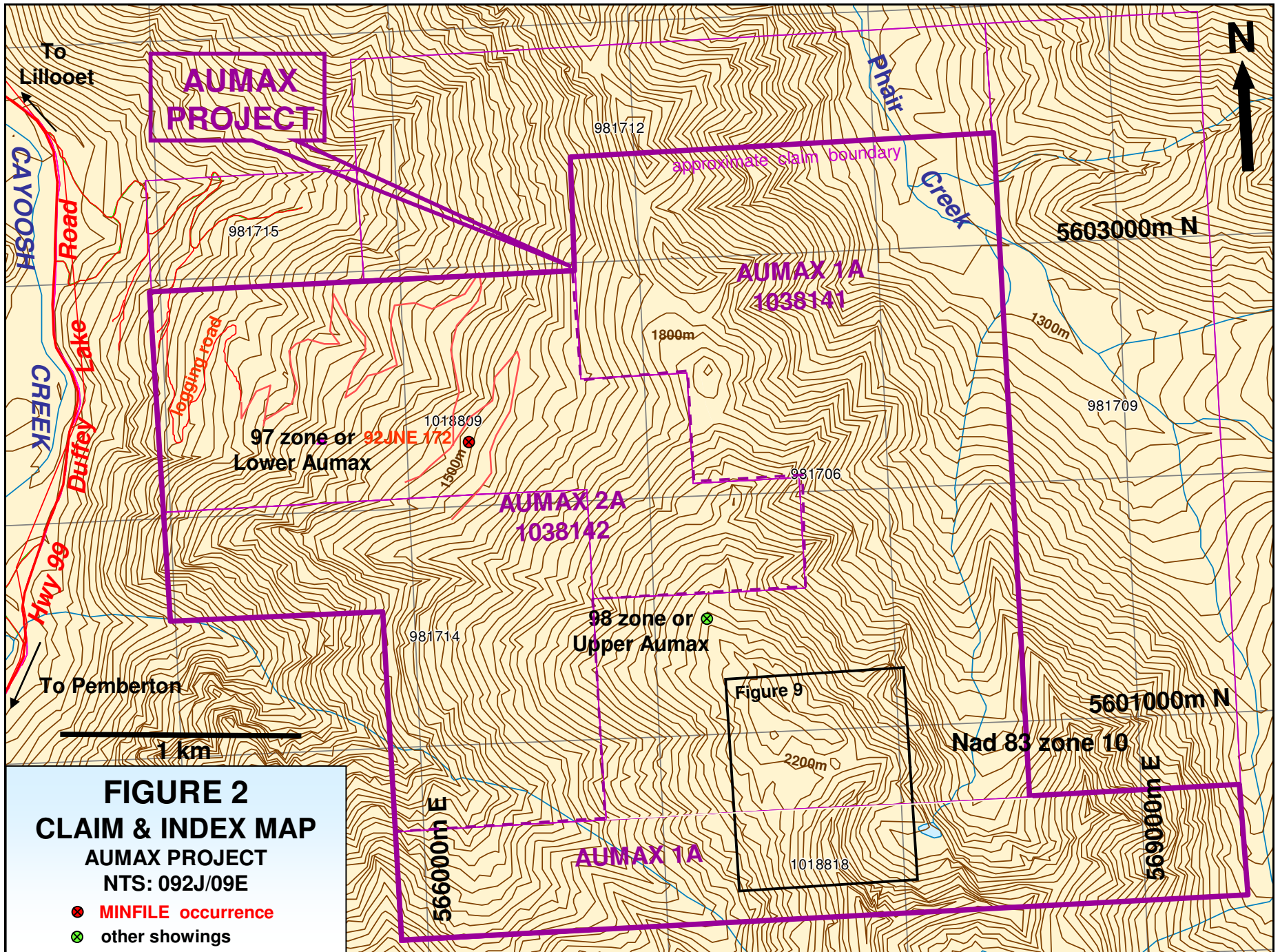


FIGURE 2
CLAIM & INDEX MAP
AUMAX PROJECT
NTS: 092J/09E

- MINFILE occurrence
- ⊗ other showings

4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Aumax Project comprises the Aumax 1A and 2A Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) claims consisting of 2 contiguous claims covering an area of 985.28 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia (*Figure 2*). All claims were acquired in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheet 92J/9E, available for viewing at <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca> and have not been legally surveyed. The 2016 work was completed on the Aumax 1A claims (1038141).

The claims are registered in the name of, and 100% owned by, Cresval Capital Corp., Client Number 205969. The 2016 program was completed and funded by Cresval Capital Corp. A table summarizing pertinent claim data is shown below.

Table 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Issue Date	Old Expiry	New Expiry Date
Aumax 1A	1038141	595.29	2015/AUG/22	2016/JUL/22	2018/JAN/30
Aumax 2A	1038142	389.99	2015/AUG/22	2016/JUL/22	2018/JAN/30
TOTAL		985.28			

*new expiry date is based on acceptance of this report for assessment

There are no parks in the area of the claims and due to the expanse of parks in the region (*Figure 3*) it is not anticipated that additional parks will be created or that existing boundaries will change. To the author's knowledge, the Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

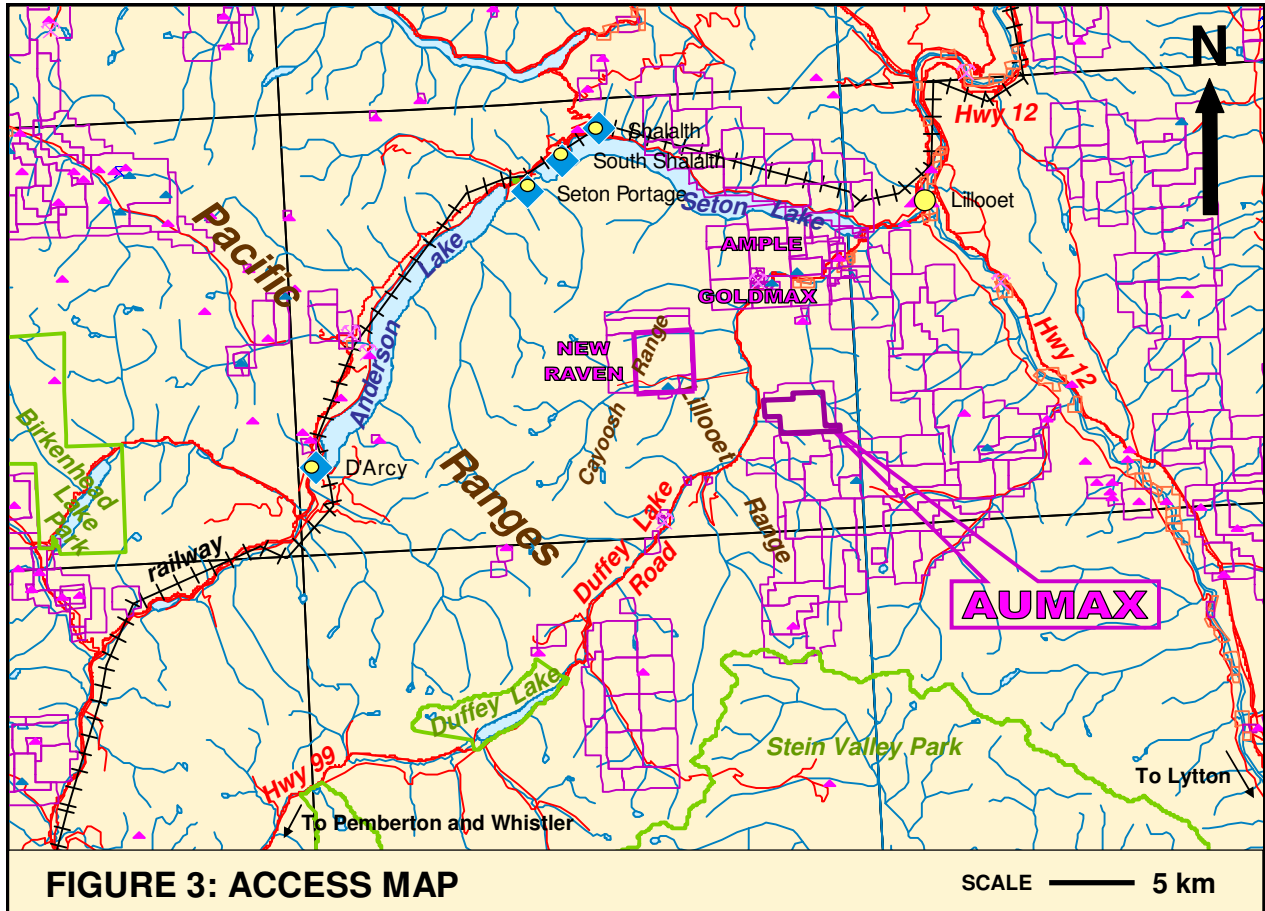
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access and Local Resources (Figures 2 and 3)

Access to the property from Lillooet (a railway terminal) is via the Duffey Lake road (Highway 99) which runs along the east side of Cayoosh Creek. The Pamco logging road, 20.5 km south of Lillooet on the east side of the highway, accesses the northwestern property area (*Figure 2*). ATV access is necessary beyond 0.5 km and extends up to the Lower Aumax zone, at approximately the 8 km point. The Upper Aumax zone can be accessed by a further steep 1.5 km hike to the southeast. Alternatively helicopter access is available in Lillooet, 20 minutes by helicopter to the north, which was used to access the Upper Aumax zone in the 2016 program. Lillooet is accessible via Highway 99 North from Vancouver through Squamish and Whistler to Pemberton, then Lillooet (*Figure 3*).

Lillooet, the closest town (*Figure 3*), has a population of approximately 2,700 with main industries including forestry, service hub, railway, tourism, logging, agriculture, and more recently wine production. Facilities include a hospital, RCMP station, post office, motels and hotels, grocery stores, service stations, restaurants, recreation facilities and a 3,990

foot paved airstrip. Lillooet is the trading centre for an area population of approximately 4,000-5,000.



5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figures 2 and 3)

The Aumax property lies within the Lillooet Range along the southeastern margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of southwestern British Columbia (Figures 2 and 3). The topography is relatively rugged with elevations ranging from approximately 860m near the Pamco Road in the northwestern property area to slightly over 2260m on the ridge above the Upper Aumax showing in the southern property area. Tree line is at approximately 2100m. Vegetation primarily consists of fir, pine and spruce, except for alpine vegetation in the Upper Aumax showing area.

Water is available year round from Cayoosh Creek, Phair Creek and their tributaries (Figure 2). The area has hot, dry summers and cold winters with high snowfall. The exploration season extends from May through October. There do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments and suitable lands occur for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites. Hydro-electric power is generated at Seton Portage, with the closest power lines at the east end of Seton Lake, approximately 12 km northeast of the property (Figure 3).

6.0 HISTORY

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing (*Figure 2*) as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 (*Minfile, 2013*). Previous exploration, undertaken between 1990 and 2015, has involved hand and excavator trenching, mapping and prospecting, (with concurrent rock sampling), reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry and 145m of diamond drilling in 3 holes on the Lower Aumax zone, and minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling on the Upper Aumax zone. A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and various private company data, is tabulated below:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1990 | Initial prospecting in area by Gary Polischuk, with the discovery of listwanite, and anomalous gold-arsenic in soils with significant results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As in soil northwest of, and from the southwest portion of, the Aumax property, respectively (<i>Polischuk, 1991</i>). |
| 1997 | Discovery of Lower Aumax zone by Randy and Gary Polischuk during logging road construction and follow up prospecting, returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from a grab sample from a trench at the 8 km mark (<i>Polischuk, 1999</i>). |
| 1998 | Discovery of Upper Aumax zone by Gary Polischuk with 650 and 4560 ppb Au in soil from a 10-15m wide rusty zone (<i>Polischuk, 1999</i>). |
| 1999 | Grid (44) and reconnaissance (4) soils, rock sampling (9) and 11 hand trenches were completed on the Lower Aumax zone, returning significant values including 5.3 Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m from a channel sample. A hand trench on the Upper Aumax zone returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m from a channel sample of red oxide. Check sampling by Cross Lake Minerals Ltd. returned 0.982 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag over 3m and maximum soil values in 1999 included 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% As. A reconnaissance red coloured soil in an area with bits of quartz (A99+9) returned 245 ppb Au 4.2 ppm Ag and 2995 ppm As between the Upper and Lower zones. (<i>See Polischuk, 1999</i> .) |
| Fall, 1999 | Exploration program by Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. consisted of rock and grid soil sampling over a 500m by 500m area (175 soils), prospecting, and 265m of excavator trenching in 6 main trenches (190m), additional short test trenches and pits (75m) and about 300m of road building and reclamation on the Lower Aumax zone (<i>Pickett, 2002</i>). The program outlined a northwest trending 400m by 100-250m wide Ag-As-Sb±Au soil anomaly, and >1 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.54m in TR-99-1 from trenching. |
| 2004 | Lower and Upper Aumax zones were explored by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. Collection of 136 soils, 7 rock samples and one hand trench resulted in the delineation of a 100m by 200m, greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly at the Upper Aumax zone, with maximum values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag |

and greater than 1% As (*Dunn, 2004*). The hand trench did not return any values of economic interest, but the zone was found to cover variably silicified and sericitized 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The structures were reported to visually continue at least 500m to the southeast (*Dunn, 2004*). Structural mapping, with the collection of seven rock samples, was completed on the Lower Aumax zone and 31 soil samples (returning a maximum of 72 ppb Au and 984 ppm As, but no Ag) were collected above the zone. Mapping indicated that the zone appears to be in place and occurs at the junction of four fault zones (*Dunn, 2004*).

- 2005 Three diamond drill holes, totaling 145m, were drilled and 2 trenches excavated on the Lower Aumax zone by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. Trenches defined one trend of mineralization as 194°/87°W. All drill holes experienced poor core recovery (<50%) and were lost before target depth (*Dunn, 2006*). It appears that Hole 1 was collared in the zone.
- 2012 Mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (11 rocks and 9 soil samples) on the Upper Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp., tracing the zone 450m to the south (a reconnaissance soil sample returned 1.43 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 5910 ppm As and 56 ppm Sb (*Pautler, 2013*).
- 2014 Mapping, prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (5 rock samples) on the northwest soil anomaly up to the Lower Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp. No significant results were obtained (*Pautler, 2014*).
- 2015 Prospecting and concurrent geochemical sampling (5 rock samples) along trend of the main 97 vein at the Lower Aumax zone by Cresval Capital Corp. tracing the vein 150m along strike to the northwest, with 0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb from quartz breccia within a 30m wide zone of anomalous soils with maximum values of 735.1 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 1859 ppm As and 40.7 ppm Sb. Significant results of 0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m were obtained approximately 450m further along trend to the northwest from a quartz-sulphide bearing fault zone. (*Pautler, 2015*).

Cayoosh Creek has a history of limited placer gold production starting in the 1860's. Some of this production occurred immediately downstream of the property, near the mouth of Downton Creek.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 4)

The Aumax Project occurs within the Upper Paleozoic to Middle Mesozoic Bridge River terrane, consisting of allochthonous oceanic rocks apparently accreted to North

America in the Jurassic. The Bridge River terrane includes the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex (a marine sedimentary and volcanic package) ultramafic rocks of the Permian Chism Creek Schist, and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Cayoosh Assemblage. Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Bridge River Complex (BRC), a major gold bearing sequence through the region, underlies the Aumax Project area.

The Bridge River Complex (**MmJBsv**) consists of an oceanic assemblage of greenstone and pelagic ribbon cherts, accompanied by lesser amounts of argillite and siliceous siltstone locally interleaved with small amounts of greywacke and limestone, which is exposed along a broad, complex antiformal structure that plunges northwest. Ultramafic rocks of the Chism Creek Schist (**PCh**) are considered to be fault-bounded thrust slivers and are typically serpentinized or partially altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration). The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite and flooded by pyrite. Most of the Bridge River Complex exhibits only a pumpellyite-prehnite metamorphic grade but higher metamorphic grades (**MmJBgs**) are found in the valley of Cayoosh Creek and along the northeast side of the Shulaps Range.

The Cayoosh Assemblage (**JKcs**) is a turbiditic sequence characterized by upward coarsening, fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks including phyllitic argillite, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. The contact is locally conformable with the underlying Bridge River Complex and is defined above the stratigraphically highest chert horizon and locally by a thin intra-formational pebble conglomerate containing limestone, argillite and chert clasts (*Journey and Mahoney, 1994*).

The Bridge River Complex is intruded by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite (**LKTgd**) plutons within the eastern to central Bridge River terrane (including the regional area of the Aumax property) and by Late Cretaceous quartz diorite plutons within the western Bridge River terrane (**LKqd**) (*Figure 4*). Minor Eocene aged dacitic volcanic rocks (**Evd**) overlie the above units in the southern Anderson Lake area, approximately 15 km east of the Aumax property (*Figure 4*).

The rocks have undergone penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism associated with Alpine style folding and large-scale imbrication of the Eastern Coast Belt with four periods of deformation, of Late Cretaceous to Paleogene age, noted. These include southwest-vergent folding and associated thrusting, northeast-vergent folding and associated thrusting, oblique southwest-vergent thrusting and associated dextral strike-slip faulting, and outward dipping extensional faulting that in the local area included detachment and northwestward displacement of the Bridge River Complex along the Cayoosh Creek Fault. (*Refer to Monger and Journey, 1994.*)

Economically, the Bralorne Gold Mining District, known primarily for gold-quartz vein mineralization, covers five past producing gold mines, one of which has seen recent production (Bralorne), and more than 60 surrounding Minfile occurrences. The Bralorne-Pioneer mining complex produced more than 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*). Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings (Ample, Golden Cache and Bonanza) occur along the Cayoosh Creek Fault approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area,

and the Raven Minfile gold-quartz vein showing lies 5 km northwest of Aumax (*Figures 2 and 4*).

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 5)

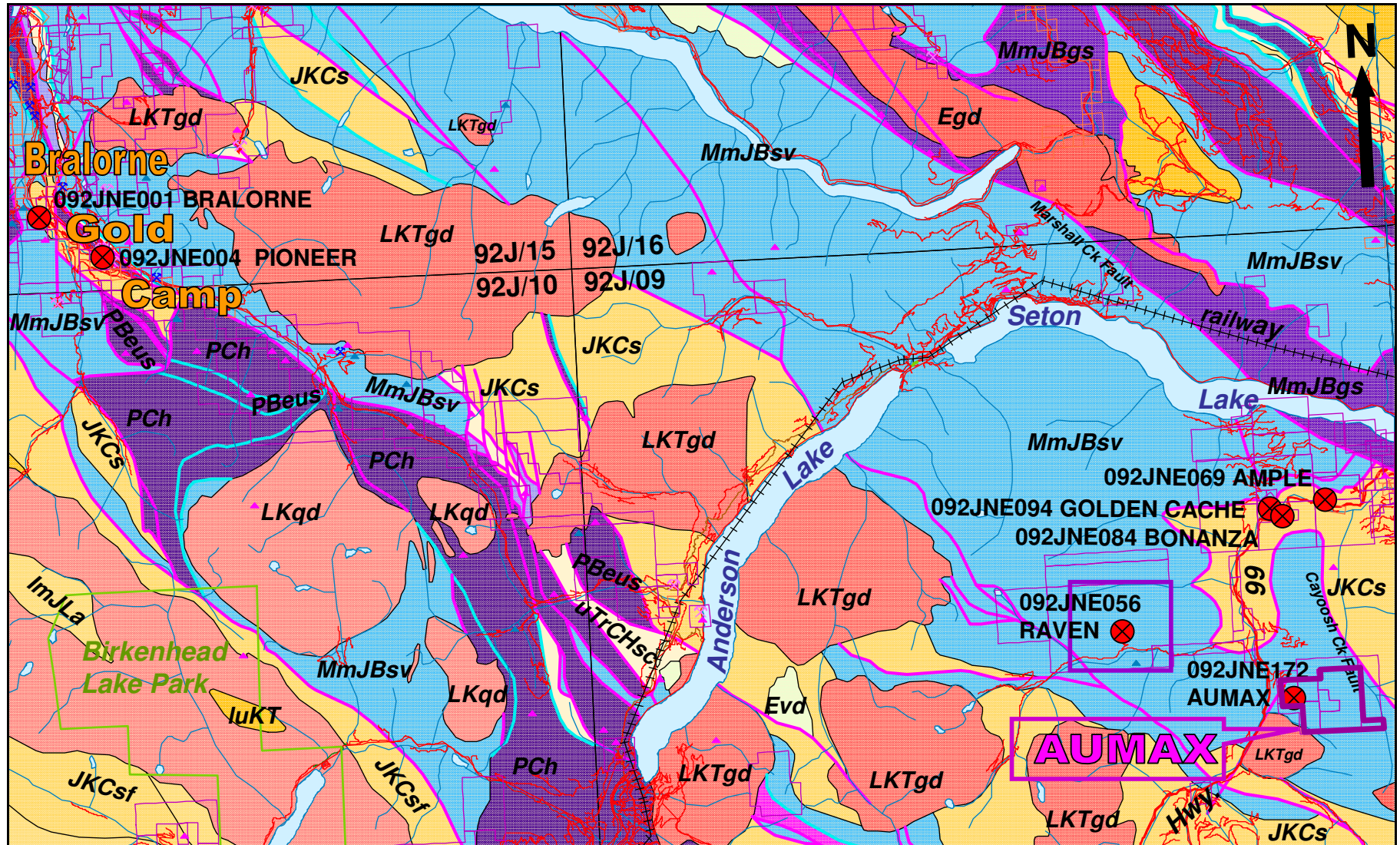
The Aumax property is primarily underlain by greenstone and argillite with minor chert, cherty argillite, quartzite, phyllite and limestone of the Mississippian to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex, which is exposed along a broad, complex, northwest plunging antiform. Just northeast of the property the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the sub-horizontal to shallow or moderate northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault (*Figures 4 and 5*). Numerous aplite, felsite, rhyolite to feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the complex, probably related to a Late Cretaceous to Tertiary aged granodiorite pluton which occurs along the southwestern boundary of the property (*Figures 4 and 5*).

Greenstone is more evident on the property, but tends to predominate due to its less recessive nature compared to the sedimentary units. The greenstone is locally altered to listwanite (quartz-carbonate alteration) and flooded by pyrite. Listwanite has been previously mapped in the southwest property area and is noted within the Lower Aumax zone (*Polischuk, 1999*). Pyritic greenstone occurs just northwest of the property.

The area southeast of the Upper Aumax zone (*Figure 9*) is primarily underlain by phyllite and argillite intruded by a north-northwest trending feldspar porphyry dyke swarm. The dykes exhibit the same trend as the mineralized fault system and may either have a relationship to mineralization, or may just intrude along the same structures. Approximately 400m further to the south northerly trending rhyolite dykes occur as opposed to feldspar porphyry, and are probably related. Two weakly listwanite altered greenstone masses are exposed in the southern area of the 2016 mapping over a 150m north-south by 100m wide area, divided by argillite. The Upper Aumax zone itself exhibits more complex geology with greenstone, cherty or silicified argillite, and marble bands (*Figure 7*).

The area of the northwest soil anomaly (690 ppb Au, 5877 ppm As), which lies along a logging spur road at 1.4 km just north of the property, is underlain by hornfelsed argillaceous metasedimentary rocks and minor possible greenstone. The spur road to the east consists of silty to cherty argillite and chert, with greenstone talus just east of the spur. On the property variably hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks, including garnet-actinolite-biotite hornfels, are exposed 600-750m further south along the main logging road. Marble occurs at 3.7 km and feldspar porphyry dyke float at 4.15 km. The hornfelsing and evidence of dykes is suggestive that the granodiorite pluton dips shallowly beneath the Bridge River Complex in this area. The feldspar porphyry dyke at 4.15 km may continue to the northwest soil anomaly.

The Lower Aumax zone is primarily underlain by cherty argillite, argillite, minor metasilstone and chert, and greenstone of the Bridge River Complex.



**FIGURE 4:
REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

SELECT MINFILE OCCURENCE
SCALE 5 km

LEGEND:

- Evd:* Eocene dacite
- LKTgd:* Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite
- LKqgd:* Late Cretaceous quartz diorite
- JKCs:* Jur-Cret Cayoosh Assemblage sediments
- JKCsf:* fine clastics
- uTrCHsc:* Cadwallader Gp Hurley Fm coarse clastics
- BRC:* Bridge River Complex

- MmJBsv:* Miss.-M Jurassic BRC marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks
- MmJBgs:* BRC greenstone & greenschist
- PCh:* Permian Chism Creek Schist serpentinite, ultramafic rocks
- Pbeus:* Permian serpentinite, ultramafic rocks

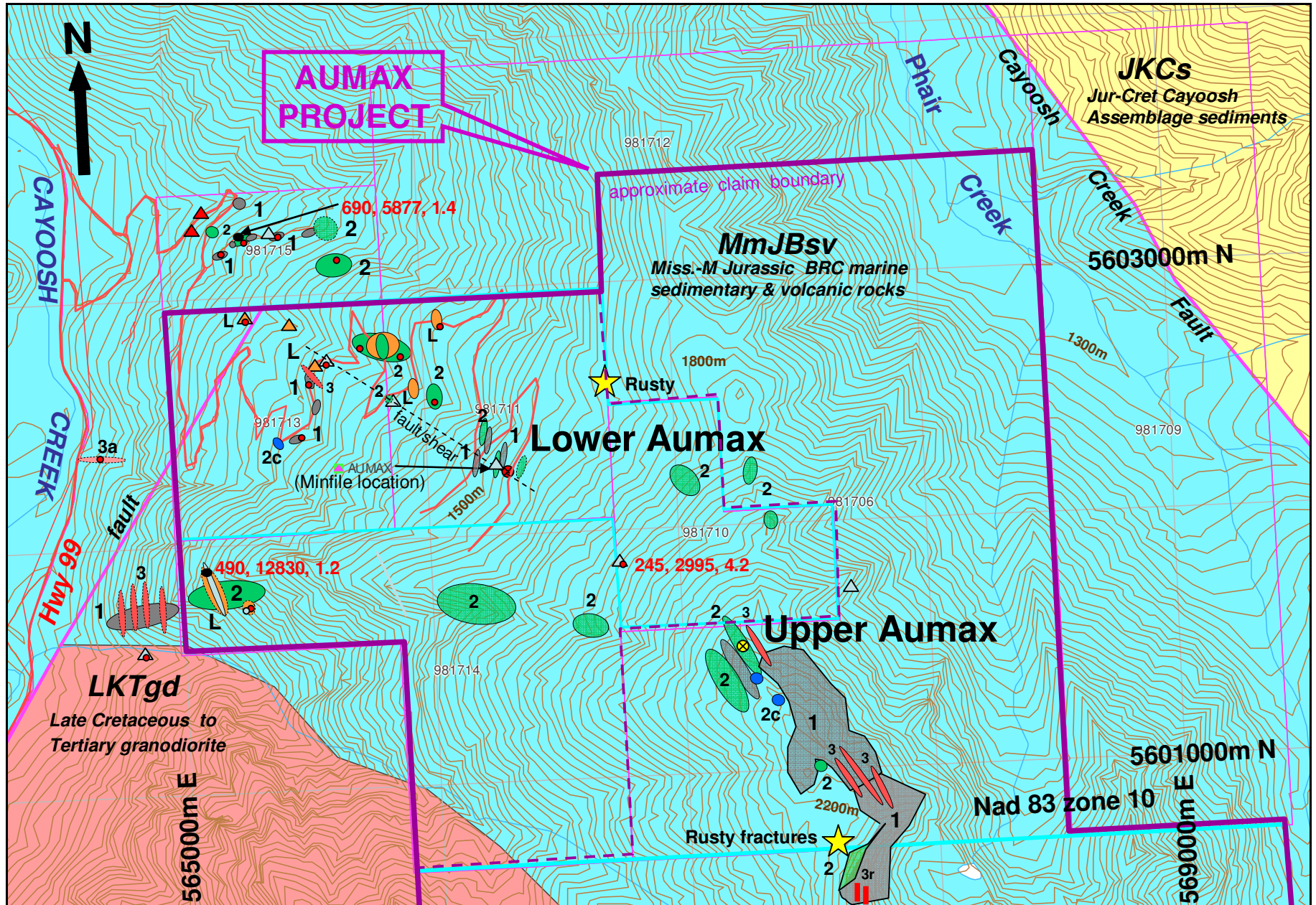





FIGURE 5: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

SCALE ————— **1 km**

LEGEND on following page

LEGEND for Figure 5

Late Cretaceous to Tertiary

-  **3a: aplite**
-  **3: feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks**
3r: rhyolite
-  **LKTgd: granodiorite intrusive rocks**

 **MINFILE OCCURENCE**

 **OTHER SHOWING**

 **490, 1283, 4.2** previous soil results Au, As, Ag (ppb, ppm, ppm)

Jurassic to Cretaceous

-  **JKCs: Cayoosh Assemblage sedimentary rocks**

 **float**

 **pyrite float**

 **quartz float**


Mississippian to Middle Jurassic

BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX


-  **MmJBsv: marine sedimentary & volcanic rocks**


 **outcrop/subcrop**

 **pyrite present**

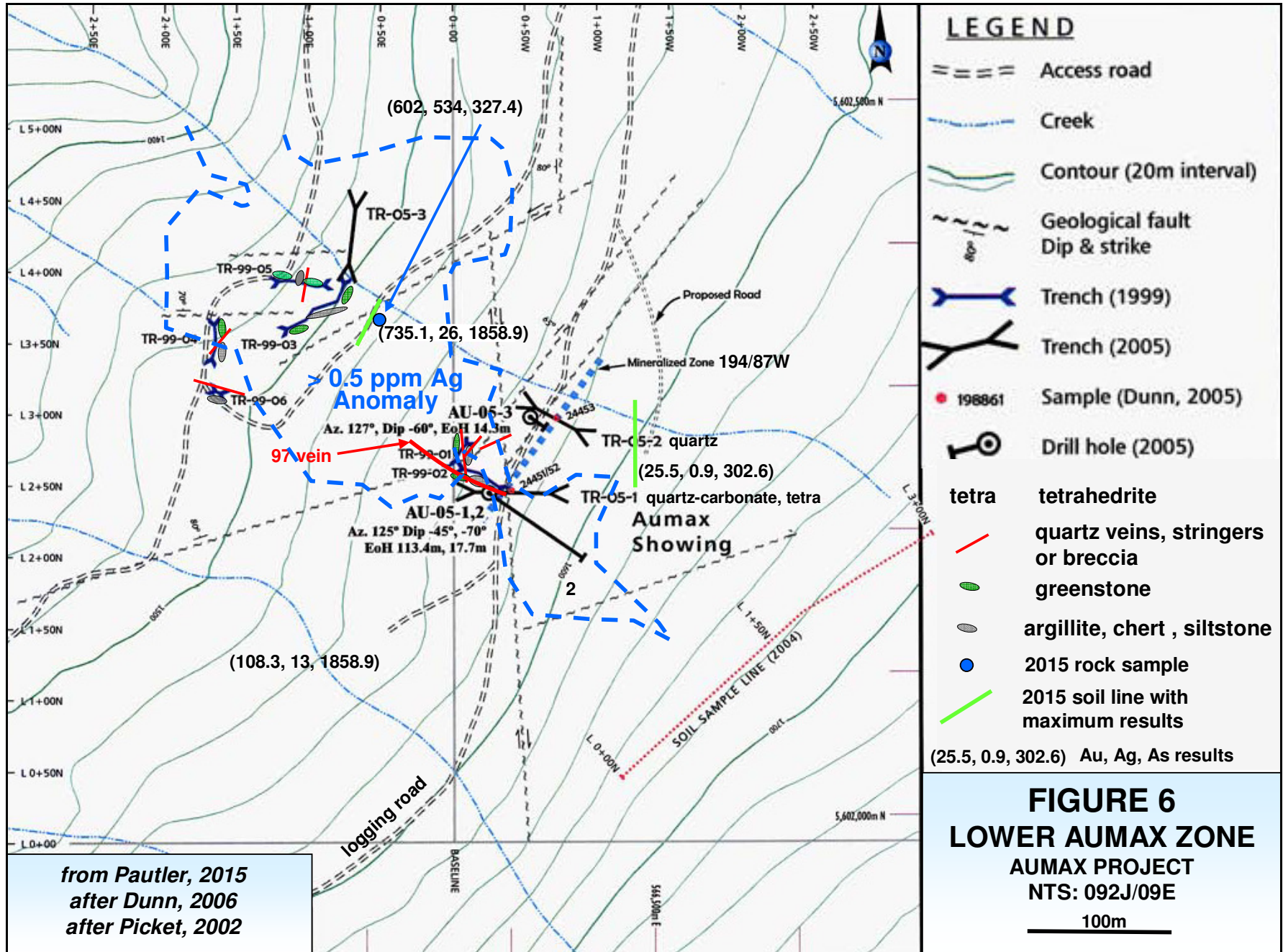
-  **2: greenstone**

 **quartz vein**

-  **L: listwanite**

-  **2c: marble**

-  **1: argillite, chert, cherty argillite, silty argillite, phyllite**



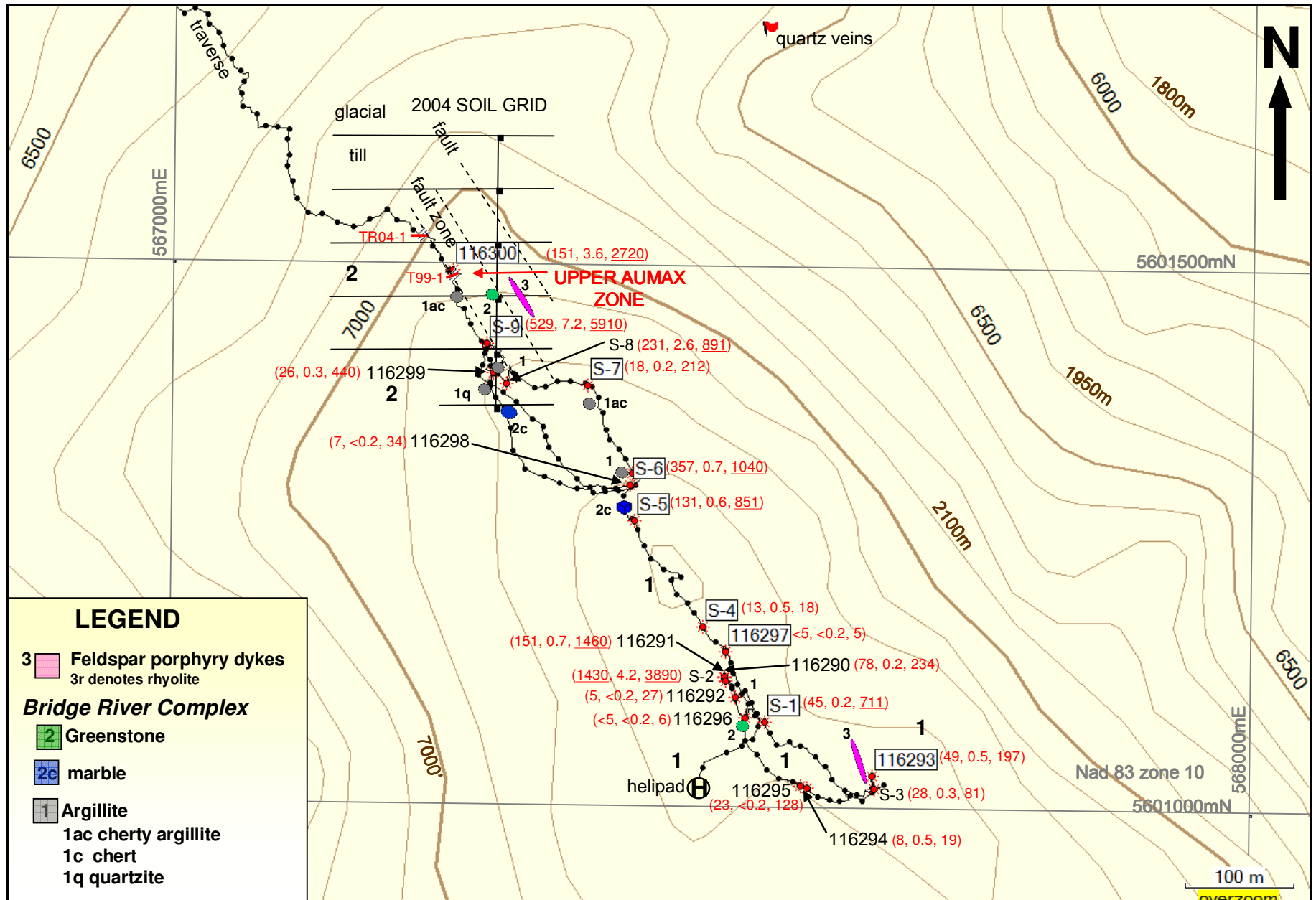
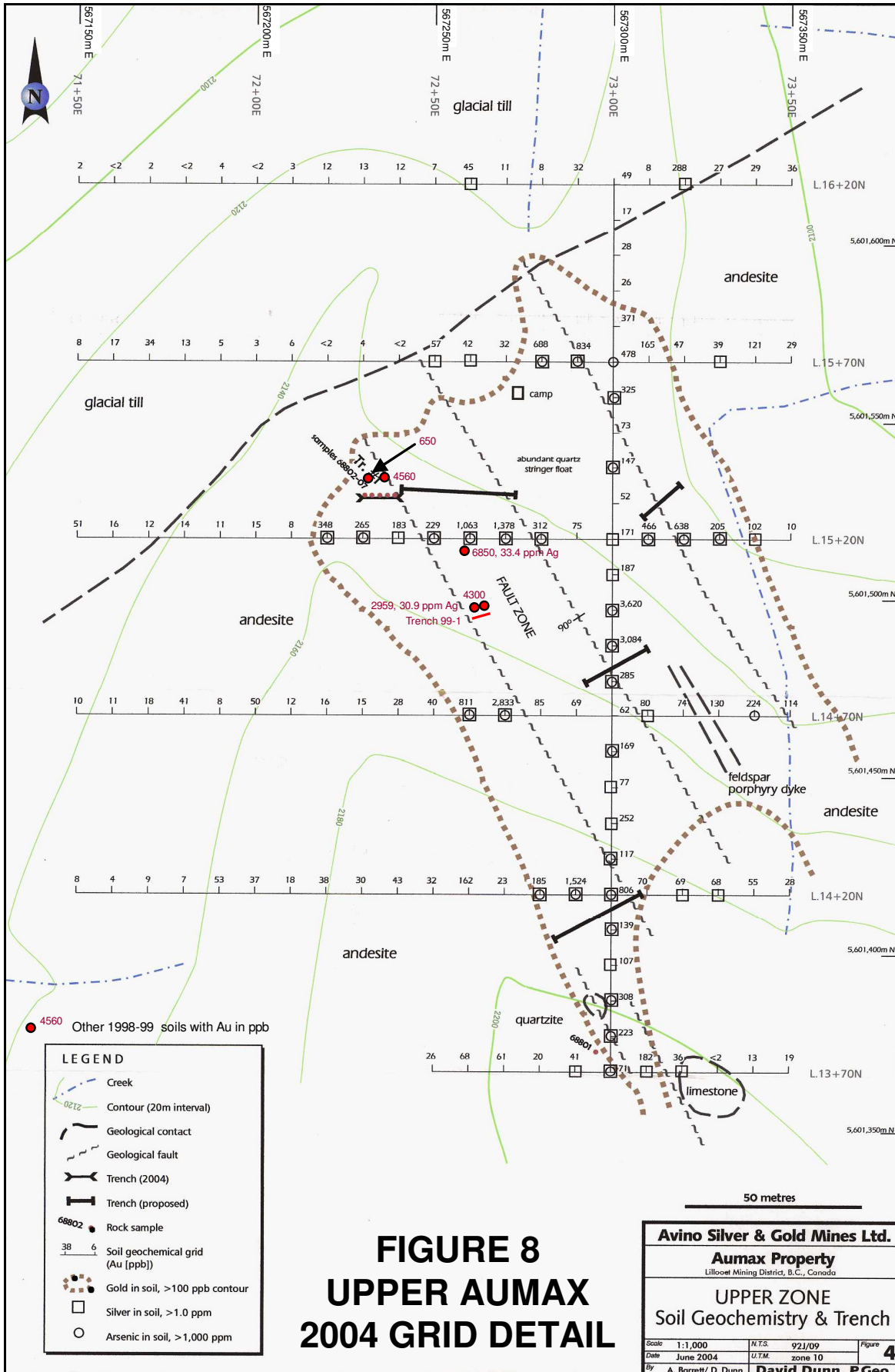


FIGURE 7: UPPER AUMAX ZONE

— previous hand trench
 ● 2012 sample, S denotes soil
 (13, 0.5, 18) RESULTS in (Au, Ag, As) (ppb, ppm, ppm)



7.3 Mineralization (Figures 5 to 9)

The Aumax Project covers the Aumax Minfile gold showing (Figures 2 and 5) as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Number 092JNE 172 (Minfile, 2013). The Aumax showing comprises the 97 or Lower Aumax and the 98 or Upper Aumax zones.

At the Lower Aumax zone mineralization consists of silver sulphides, tetrahedrite-tennantite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite, with malachite, azurite and hematite alteration in quartz veins, stockworks and breccia zones (Figure 6). A grab sample from the discovery area in 1997 returned 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from what appears to be the 97 vein (Ag showing – trench T12) and many highly anomalous quartz-carbonate boulders/veins were hand trenched on the zone in 1999 (T1-T11), with maximum values of 8.1 g/t Au and 2750 g/t Ag (Polischuk, 1999). Three veins were found with apparent trends of 300°/60°NE for the main 97 vein, which was traced for about 100m to the northwest, and 030°/50°SE and 065°/60°SE for two veins about 50-100m northeast.

Later in 1999, a northwest trending 400m by 100-200m wide Ag-As-Sb±Au soil anomaly was delineated and trenching (6 trenches) returned maximum values of >1 g/t Au, 631 g/t Ag over 0.54m in TR-99-1 (Pickett, 2002 - Figure 6). Significant vein data is tabulated below.

Table 2: Significant vein specifications, Lower Aumax zone

Trench	Description	Trend	Width (m)
T1 to T4, T12	Main, 97 vein	300°/60°NE	0.5-1.2*
T5 to T7	vein, same as TR-99-1 vein?	030°/50°SE ?	average 1m*
T8 to T11	vein	065°/60°SE	up to 1m*
TR-99-1	vein-breccia	030°/20°SE, 020°/30°SE, 181°/22°E	0.2-0.65
TR-99-2	1 vein same as TR-99-1 vein	356°/32°E	0.25
TR-99-4	1 vein	029°, 041°/30°NW	0.6-0.9
TR-99-5	2 stockwork-sheeted veins	191°/74°E	2-2.5
TR-99-6	vein breccia	298°, 305°/37-39°SE	1-1.2
TR-05-1, -2	vein – no significant values	194°/87°W	0.7-1m

* some incomplete exposures

Two trenches were excavated on the Lower Aumax in 2005 defining one trend of mineralization as 194°/87°W (Figure 6). This was followed by 145.03m of NQ diamond drilling in three holes, with poor recovery, which did not reach target depth (Dunn, 2006). The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified and sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork (2 to 10 cm wide veins with listwanitized greenstone partings), pyrite and minor arsenopyrite hosted by greenstone. The zone is characterized by a 10 to 15m wide, C-horizon soil gossan, returning maximum soil values of 6.85 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag and 2.7% As. A channel sample of red oxide from a small hand trench (Trench 99-1) returned 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m. Check sampling by Cross Minerals returned 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m (Polischuk, 1999). The zone occurs within a 100 by 200m, greater

than 100 ppb gold grid soil anomaly (open along strike), with maximum values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag and greater than 1% As (*Figure 8*). The location of the Upper Aumax zone has been defined by the author as the original 1999 hand trench on the zone (Trench 99-1) at 567259mE, 5601489mN, Nad 83, Zone 10 projection.

A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the Upper Aumax zone (*Figure 5*). An investigation of this zone in 2016 indicated weakly listwanite altered greenstone, \pm pyrite, cut by rusty fracture fillings and minor northerly trending quartz-carbonate veins and breccias (*Figure 9*). Breccia zones trend northerly to 340°. Gossanous exposures are also evident over 1 km to the north-northwest of the Upper Aumax zone. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till (*Figures 7 and 8*).

Significant gold-arsenic in soil results of 690 ppb Au, 5,877 ppm As northwest of the property, and 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property area were obtained in 1990 (*Polischuk, 1991*). An examination of the northwest anomaly in 2014 indicated the presence of pyritic, altered possible greenstone that may occur along a shear zone. Variably hornfelsed pyritic metasedimentary rocks \pm pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite occur in the area. In 1999 a reconnaissance soil sample collected between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones returned 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite (*Polischuk, 1999*).

8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the Aumax Project is the gold-quartz vein deposit model. Examples include Bralorne-Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Erickson in British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. Deposits are of post-Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. The following characteristics of the gold-quartz vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996).

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate altered ultramafic rocks.

The mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated

with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks.

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions. On the Aumax Project mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite-tennantite, related to fault zones hosted by metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks.

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellurium and boron, \pm (cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Elemental associations at the Aumax Project are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc + cadmium. Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

Typical grade and tonnage figures average 30,000 tonnes grading 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag, but may be as large as 40 million tonnes. The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 12.6 million tonnes with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au. These deposits are a major source of the world's gold production, however the veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore are only amenable to underground mining. Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

9.0 2016 EXPLORATION PROGRAM (Figures 5 and 9)

The 2016 exploration program, undertaken on July 18, consisted of geochemical sampling and concurrent mapping southeast along trend of the Upper Aumax zone to investigate a rusty fracture zone and attempt to hand pit the 1.43 g/t gold soil location from 2012. The mapping is discussed under section 7.2, "Property Geology" and section 7.3, "Mineralization" and the geochemistry is discussed below. Sample locations with gold, silver and arsenic results and geological data are shown on Figure 9, with an index of the figure location outlined on Figure 2.

9.1 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure 9)

9.1.1 Procedure

A total of 12 rock and 12 soil samples were collected from the property in 2016 for geochemical analysis. All samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection. Sample locations, and descriptions with select results (gold, silver, arsenic, iron, copper, calcium, manganese, \pm antimony and molybdenum), are documented in Appendix II and complete results are outlined in Appendix III. Sample locations with gold, silver and arsenic results are plotted on Figure 9.

Mapping and sampling were conducted along trend to the southeast of the Upper Aumax showing. Rock samples consisted of grab samples of quartz \pm carbonate veins and breccias, sulphide mineralization and altered zones, exposed as float and subcrop. The samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Reconnaissance soil samples were collected from the C horizon with a 1m hand soil auger and approximately 400-500 grams of soil was placed in a waterproof Kraft soil bag for each sample. All samples were numbered and stations marked with flagging and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 10 projection.

All of the 2016 samples were delivered by company personnel directly to ALS Minerals in Vancouver, an ISO 9001:2008 accredited facility, and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for precious and base metals. Complete results, and laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III; the latter are available at <http://www.alsglobal.com/upload/minerals/downloads/fee-schedules/2012>.

Rock sample preparation involved crushing a 1 kg split to 70% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (PREP 31). Soil preparation involves drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh (PREP 41). The samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Hg, K, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, S, W, U, V, and Zn using a 35 element ICP package (ME-ICP41) which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion and ICP-atomic emission spectrometry analysis. Gold in rock samples was assayed by fire assay with

an atomic absorption finish using a 30g sample weight (Au-AA23) and gold in soil samples was assayed by fire assay with an ICP-atomic emission spectrometry finish using a 30g sample weight (Au-ICP21).

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer and all sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory.

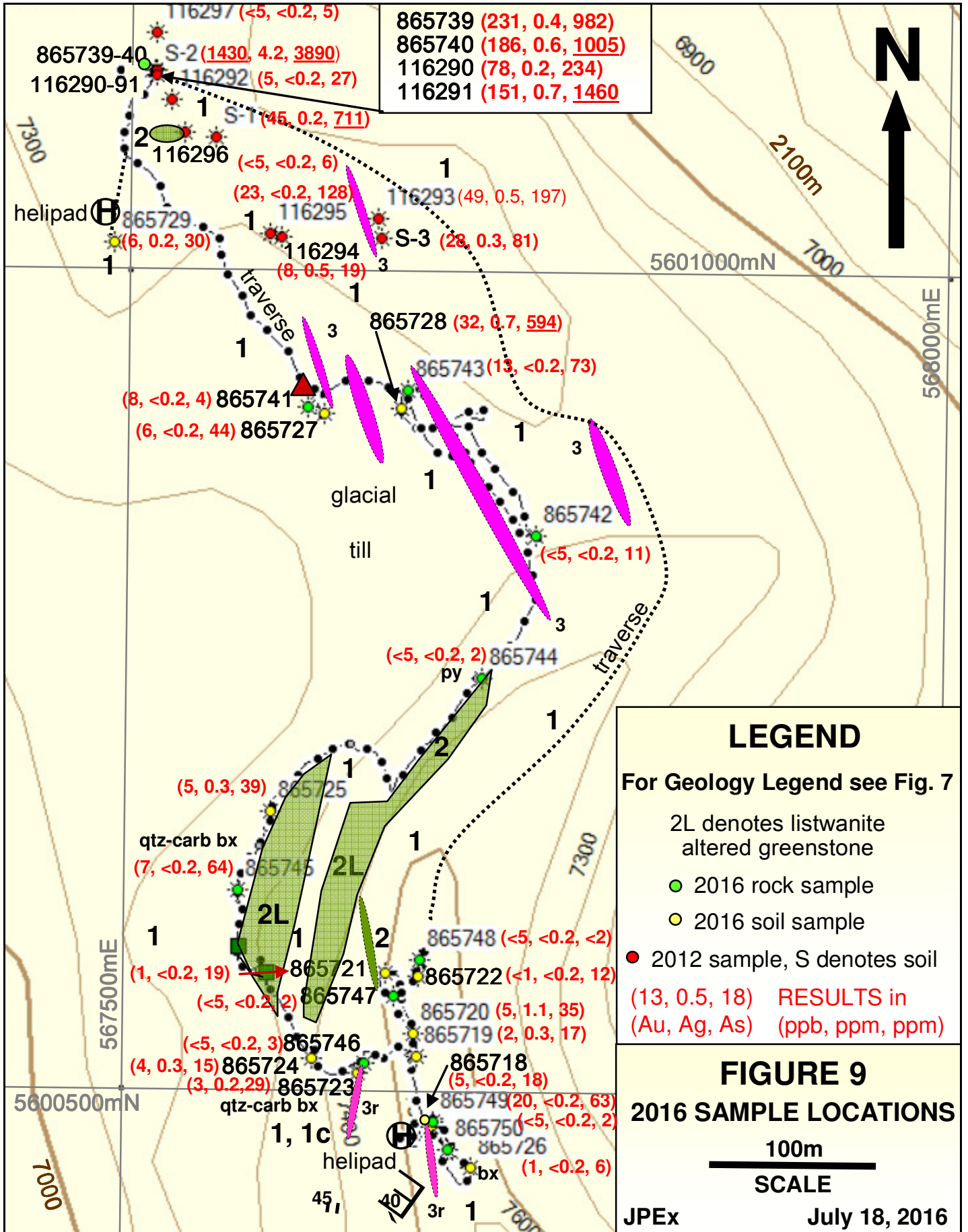
9.1.2 Results (Figure 9)

Mapping identified northerly trending weakly listwanite altered greenstone, \pm pyrite, cut by rusty fracture fillings and minor northerly trending quartz-carbonate veins and breccia. The veins also cut the argillite unit in the vicinity, which is intruded by rhyolite dykes, with brecciation evident along dyke margins. Samples did not return anomalous results. Breccia zones trend northerly to 340°.

The location of the highly anomalous soil (S-2) from 2012 was located and a small pit dug at 567514mE, 5601119mN, Nad 83, zone 10. Bedrock was not obtained but pieces of quartz, up to 5 centimetres in size, were uncovered and sampled (sample 865739). The sample returned elevated gold and antimony with anomalous arsenic as follows, 0.231 ppm Au, 3 ppm Sb and 982 ppm As. The argillaceous wallrock was also anomalous with similar values of 0.186 ppm Au, 9 ppm Sb and 1005 ppm As (sample 865740).

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original digital analytical certificates. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.



11.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Aumax property by Cresval Capital Corp. but 145m of diamond drilling in three holes was drilled by Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. on the Lower Aumax in 2005 with poor recovery (*Dunn, 2006*). Although it is reported that NQ core was drilled (*Dunn, 2006*), the logs show that DDH AU 05-2 and -3 drilled HQ core. Drill core was stored in Randy Polischuk's equipment yard in Lillooet. Drill hole specifications are tabulated below.

Table 3: Drill hole specifications

Hole No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 10 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Sample Numbers	No. of Samples
AU 05-1	566387	5602229	1570	125	-45	113.4		0
AU 05-2	566387	5602229	1570	125	-70	17.7	24456-60	5
AU 05-2A	566387	5602229	1570	125	-70	(13.4)		0
AU 05-3	566424	5602276	1570	127	-60	14.33	24461-62	2
TOTAL:						145.43		7

DDH AU 05-1 appears to have been collared in mineralization and was lost prior to intersecting another significant structure. DDH AU 05-2 was steepened to intersect the zone, but was lost prior to reaching the zone. It appears that DDH AU 05-2A was an unsuccessful attempt to redrill AU 05-2. DDH AU 05-3 was also lost prior to reaching the zone. Only seven samples were collected and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. No anomalous values were obtained.

12.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2-4)

Three gold-quartz vein type Minfile showings occur approximately 5 km north of the Aumax Project in the Ample-Goldmax property area (*Figures 3-4*). Two of the showings, the Golden Cache and the Ample, are underground past producers as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey. There is some confusion between the two in the Minfile literature, so the following is primarily summarized from Kuran and McLeod (1997) and Pickett (2000).

Work on the Golden Cache (Minfile 092JNE094) commenced in 1887, producing spectacular native gold specimens, but only slightly over one thousand tons of ore was mined. The Ample Mine (Minfile 092JNE069), located 3 km to the east, was the most significant in the area, with at least eight adits and probably over 300m of underground workings. Production was likely only a few thousand tons based on the size of the tailings pile at the old mill site. Reported production of 2788 tonnes of ore averaging 8.12 grams of gold per tonne for a total recovery of 23 kilograms of gold between 1897 and 1901 is documented for the Golden Cache but may be for the Ample or both (*Tanguay and Allen, 1983*). The Bonanza prospect (Minfile 092JNE084) appears to cover the southern extension of the Golden Cache. The Bonanza and Ample were worked periodically from the 1900's to the 1930's.

The discovery of a new zone of quartz veins with native gold (Ample-Goldmax zone) by Mr. Gary Polischuk in 1994 prompted renewed interest in the property.

Homestake Canada Inc. optioned the Ample-Goldmax property from 1995 to 1998, completing VLF-EM, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys, hand and mechanized trenching and 4600m of diamond drilling in 28 holes. Intersections include 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m, including 1.2m of 66.34 g/t Au from DDH AG96-07, 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16 and 2.49 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-23 (*Kuran and McLeod, 1997*). Gold-Ore Resources Limited optioned the property in 1998 and completed a 9-hole, 907m drill program in 1999, returning significant results including 5.46 g/t Au over 3.69m in AG-99-27, 9.53 g/t Au over 1.5 m in AG-99-30, and 0.80 g/t Au over 17.87m in AG-99-35 (*Pickett, 2000*).

Supreme Resources Ltd. completed 438m of diamond drilling in seven holes on the Ample-Goldmax property in 2008. The program confirmed previous mineralization (6.6 g/t Au over 7.1m in hole AG-08-38 compared to 11.7 g/t Au over 8.2m in AG 96-07), extended another previously indicated zone of significant gold mineralization in drill hole AG-08-37 (4.2 g/t Au over 6.1m) and identified a new zone of near-surface gold mineralization in hole AG-08-39 (5.9 g/t Au over 8.5m) (*Stimson, 2008*).

Mineralization at Ample-Goldmax, intermittently traced for 3 km along strike, is thought to be related to extension along the Cayoosh Fault, separating the hangingwall Bridge River Complex (argillite, phyllite and schist, and local greenstone) from the footwall Cayoosh assemblage. Narrow diorite and felsite dykes and sills intrude the stratigraphy. The mineralizing event is overprinted by an episode of irregular tight, commonly isoclinal folding. Quartz-carbonate veins are irregularly distributed within the zone and follow the local schistosity, generally trending northwest and dipping shallowly northeast. Minor arsenopyrite, pyrite and native gold occur in both quartz and wallrock, with the best concentrations along graphitic ribbons within quartz veins and along quartz stringer margins. Veins are better developed within the more competent units (diorite).

The author has been unable to verify the above property information, except for the collection of visible gold in quartz from a vein along the main road on the Ample-Goldmax property during a brief visit in 1997. The information listed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Aumax Project which is the subject of this report.

13.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There is potential on the Aumax Project to discover a gold-quartz vein deposit similar to Bralorne-Pioneer 60 km to the northwest which produced 12.6 million tonnes grading 9.3 g/t Au (*Ash and Alldrick, 1996*) based on:

- the presence of significant open ended gold-silver mineralization at the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,
- unexplored gossans, untested gold-arsenic soil anomalies to the northwest and in the southwest property areas and between the Lower and Upper Aumax zones,

- paucity of previous exploration across the property, and
- similarities to the Ample-Goldmax property (an advanced stage drill prospect), located 5 km to the north.

The Lower Aumax zone consists of sulphide bearing quartz \pm carbonate veins, stockworks and breccia zones, which appear to be in place, returning 6.17 g/t Au, 2610 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu from a grab sample and 5.3 g/t Au and 583.6 g/t Ag over 0.8m in trenching on the main 97 vein. The area was found to be underlain by fault breccia with mineralized quartz-carbonate boulders forming larger fragments in the breccia due to their more resistant nature. Several vein/stockwork and breccia zones occur within a 300 by 300m area, which remain untested. The 145m diamond drill program targeted, but did not actually test, one of the zones. Zones appear to trend northwest, northeasterly and northerly with some easterly trends also identified.

In 2015 Cresval traced the 97 vein, 150m along strike to the northwest, 60m further than previously traced. Results included 0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag and 401.4 ppm Sb from quartz breccia within a 30m wide zone of anomalous soils with maximum values of 735.1 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 1859 ppm As and 40.7 ppm Sb. Significant results of 0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As over 0.3m were obtained approximately 450m further along trend to the northwest from a quartz-sulphide bearing fault zone.

Previous exploration on the property was limited and concentrated on the Lower Aumax zone due to ease of access. Exploration on the Upper Aumax, undertaken between 1998 and 2004, involved only minor hand trenching (2 trenches), mapping, reconnaissance and minor grid soil geochemistry, and prospecting with reconnaissance rock sampling.

The Upper Aumax zone covers variably silicified, sericitized and hematite altered 150° trending, vertically dipping fault zones with quartz stockwork, pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and possible tetrahedrite-tennantite, hosted by greenstone with values of 1.06 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% As over 1m and 0.982 g/t Au and 10.5 g/t Ag over 3m from Trench 99-1. The zone occurs within an open ended 100 by 200m greater than 100 ppb gold soil anomaly with maximum grid soil values of 3.82 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag and greater than 1% As.

In 2012 Cresval traced the Upper Aumax zone 450m to the south (a reconnaissance soil sample returned 1.43 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 5910 ppm As and 56 ppm Sb (*Pautler, 2013*)). A 100m wide zone with similar rusty fractures was observed approximately 1 km along strike to the south-southeast of the zone and gossanous exposures are evident over 1 km to the north-northwest. The northern portion of the soil grid and area directly to the north are covered by glacial till.

The 2016 program consisted of geochemical sampling and concurrent mapping southeast along trend of the Upper Aumax zone to investigate the rusty fracture zone and attempt to hand pit the 1.43 g/t gold soil location from 2012. A small pit dug at the soil location did not intersect bedrock but quartz pieces returned 0.231 ppm Au, 3 ppm Sb and 982 ppm As. The argillaceous wallrock was also anomalous with similar values of 0.186 ppm Au, 9 ppm Sb and 1005 ppm As. The rusty fracture zone consisted of favourable weakly listwanite altered greenstone, \pm pyrite, cut by rusty fracture fillings and

minor northerly trending quartz-carbonate veins and breccia, but significant results were not obtained.

Other targets on the Aumax property include significant untested gold-arsenic in soil results including 490 ppb Au and 12,830 ppm As from the southwest property from 1990, and a reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones.

On the property there is a general, although not direct, association between gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony and copper. Tetrahedrite-tennantite is present at the Lower Aumax zone and, based on the silver-arsenic-antimony-copper-iron association, is suspected in the Upper Aumax zone.

The Aumax Project exhibits similar lithologies, alteration and mineralization to the Ample-Goldmax property, 5 km north of the Aumax Project and the gold mineralization may be related to the same structure, the Cayoosh Fault. Previous drill intersections by Homestake Canada Inc. on the Ample-Goldmax include economic intervals of 11.76 g/t Au over 8.2m from DDH AG96-07 and 31.56 g/t Au over 2.52m from AG97-16 (*Kuran and McLeod, 1997*).

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Figure 8)

Extension of the soil grid on the Upper Aumax zone is recommended to the south and east of the existing grid to trace the zone along strike. The Lower Aumax soil grid should be extended approximately 300m to the northwest to cover the northwest strike extent of the zone (or alternatively contour soils). Grid soils are also recommended in the southeast property area to follow up the reconnaissance soils from 1990 returning 490 ppb Au, 12,830 ppm As. A reconnaissance 245 ppb Au, 2995 ppm As and 4.2 ppm Ag soil from an area of quartz float with hematite and pyrite between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones requires follow up by prospecting and additional soil sampling.

Property wide mapping, prospecting and sampling is recommended based on the lack of prior coverage of the entire property and the documentation of significant gossans and gold-arsenic reconnaissance soil anomalies within the property area outside of the Aumax showing areas. Priorities are gossanous exposures 1 km to the north-northwest of the Upper Aumax zone, continuation further to the south-southeast, reconnaissance gold-arsenic anomalous soils in the northwest and southwest property areas and between the Upper and Lower Aumax zones.

Trenching, preferably with a small excavator, is recommended over the Upper Aumax zone and the 1.43 g/t Au soil anomaly location. Targets on the Upper Aumax zone have been delineated by Dunn (2004) and remain valid (*Figure 8*).

The above Phase 1 program is expected to cost approximately \$50,000. This should be followed by a Phase 2, 1,000m diamond drill program with HQ wireline tools, expected

to cost \$200,000, to adequately test the Lower Aumax zone and to follow up results from Phase 1. Potential drill sites on the Lower Aumax are as follows:

Table 4: Potential drill hole specifications

Hole No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 10 Northing	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Target
P-AU-1	566417	5602252	270	-50	150-200	3 veins, including 97 vein
P-AU-2	566359	5602392	225	-50	150-200	0.60 g/t Au, 534 g/t Ag in quartz breccia and soil anomaly
P-AU-3	565952	5602603	225	-50	150	0.69 g/t Au and 2181.4 ppm As in quartz-sulphide bearing fault

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16.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

- 1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Geochemical and mapping assessment report on the 2016 program, Aumax Project”, dated November 5, 2016.
- 2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) over 35 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia, managing the Anderson Lake gold project southeast of the Bralorne camp and conducting regional programs and property examinations throughout the regional area from 1989 to 1991, all for Teck Exploration Limited. The author worked on the nearby New Raven Project for Cresval Capital Corp. between 2008 and 2015, and also has experience in the Wells-Barkerville and Atlin gold quartz camps.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC Registration Number 19804).
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- 5) I participated in and supervised the 2016 program on the Aumax Project on July 18, 2016, and reviewed pertinent data.
- 6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
- 7) I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Cresval Capital Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Cresval Capital Corp. and my professional relationship with Cresval Capital Corp. is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 5th day of November, 2016.

“Signed and Sealed”

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

17.0 APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement of Expenditures

Wages:

Jean Pautler	July 18	1 day @ 750.00/day	750.00
Lee Ann Wolfin	July 18	1 day @ 350.00/day	350.00
Tyler N. Machell	July 18	1 day @ 250.00/day	<u>250.00</u>

Total: **\$1,350.00**

Mobilization/demobilization: ½ July 17 & 19 - 2 pd travel & meals **1,300.00**

Geochemistry:	12 rocks	@ 45/ea.	Au, ICP	\$540.00
	12 soils	@ 33/ea.	Au, ICP	396.00
		shipping		<u>20.00</u>

Total: **956.00**

Helicopter: Blackcomb Helicopters, Lillooet, British Columbia **1,008.80**
Bell 206 Jet Ranger @\$1261.00/hr
July 18: 0.8 hours + fuel

Equipment Rental, Fuel:	Truck: 2 days @ \$150/day	300.00
	Fuel:	128.50
	Sat phone, radios: 2 days @ 25/day	<u>50.00</u>

Total: **478.50**

Field Supplies: (flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers) **45.00**
3 person days @ 15.00/pd

Meals & Accommodation: 2 person days @ 120.00/pd **240.00**

Maps and Copies: **50.00**

Preparation, Interpretation, Report & Drafting: **1,875.00**

SUBTOTAL: **\$7,303.30**

PAC withdrawal from Cresval Capital Corp. **\$2,766.90**

TOTAL: **\$10,070.20**

TOTAL FILED FOR ASSESSMENT: **\$9,689.66**

APPENDIX II: Sample Descriptions with Select Results

AUMAX PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA													
2016 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS													
anomalous values in red													
SAMPLE No.	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 10 NORTHING	ELEV. (m)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ca %
865739	567514	5601119	2244	grab	quartz from hand trench at 1.43 g/t Au soil at 2012-S2 location	0.231	0.4	982	3	1.31	18	117	0.01
865740	567514	5601119	2244	grab	argillaceous wallrock from hand trench at 1.43 g/t Au soil at 2012-S2 location	0.186	0.6	1005	9.0	2.04	58	112	0.01
865741	567609	5600917	2217	comp chip	composite chip across 15 and 20 cm milky white quartz vein boulders with some rusty weathered zones	0.008	<0.2	4	<2	0.70	13	97	0.05
865742	567749	5600840	2217	grab	rusty quartz, 10-20 cm wide, from 20m area in argillite near feldspar porphyry dyke	<0.005	<0.2	11	<2	1.32	117	109	0.01
865743	567670	5600928	2225	grab	rusty quartz, 10-20 cm wide, from 20m area in argillite near feldspar porphyry dyke	0.013	<0.2	73	<2	0.96	34	224	0.01
865744	567717	5600753	2227	grab	rusty pyritic greenstone with 3% pyrite as fine talus along northerly trending quartz-carbonate altered zones	<0.005	<0.2	2	<2	8.14	246	1040	1.11
865745	567570	5600622	2214	grab	quartz-weak carbonate breccia as boulders to cobbles below cliffy outcrop from northerly trending carbonate alteration zone	0.007	<0.2	64	<2	1.92	4	494	3.70
865746	567648	5600517	2289	grab	carbonate-weak quartz breccia with argillite and rhyolite fragments, minor limonite	<0.005	<0.2	3	<2	6.12	24	2130	14.9
865747	567666	5600558	2297	grab	brecciated argillite with weak quartz-carbonate-limonite cement	<0.005	<0.2	2	<2	2.81	44	1080	8.5
865748	567681	5600581	2307	grab	epithermal looking quartz breccia with very angular clasts up to few cm in size from 50 cm to 1m wide zone; in rusty fracture zone through argillite	<0.005	<0.2	<2	<2	4.60	11	1250	17.8
865749	567691	5600482	2302	grab	brecciated cherty argillite with minor smokey quartz sweats; very weak limonite cement quartz-carbonate-limonite cement	0.02	<0.2	63	<2	2.23	17	806	5.01
865750	567700	5600465	2306	grab	strongly limonitic brecciated cherty argillite, ±variably silicified, trending 160; several zones occur over 20m	<0.005	<0.2	2	<2	1.70	15	1030	0.06

AUMAX PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA
2016 SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

anomalous values in red

SAMPLE	NAD 83	ZONE 10	ELEV.		Au	Ag	As	Fe	Ca	Cu	Mo	Mn
No.	EASTING	NORTHING	(m)	DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
865718	567690	5600479	2283	rusty to light orange-brown C horizon, exposed on top of ridge, clayey sand, 10 cm depth; rusty breccia zone with minor rhyolite dykes, ±brecciated	0.005	<0.2	18	9.7	0.72	149	2	2550
865719	567680	5600522	2299	rusty to light orange-brown C horizon, exposed on top of ridge, clayey sand, 20 cm depth	0.002	0.3	17	10.3	0.4	84	1	2820
865720	567678	5600536	2304	rusty, medium brown C horizon, exposed on top of ridge, clayey sand, 10 cm depth	0.005	1.1	35	10.1	0.38	115	21	3780
865721	567660	5600572	2298	weakly rusty to light orange-brown C horizon, exposed on top of ridge, clayey sand, 10 cm depth; rusty fractures in area in metadiorite-greenstone dyke	0.001	<0.2	19	5.4	7.3	77	4	1450
865722	567680	5600571	2305	rusty, medium brown C horizon talus fines, exposed on top of ridge, clayey sand, 7 cm depth	<0.001	<0.2	12	4.1	4.37	24	<1	833
865723	567644	5600511	2288	light orange-brown C horizon talus fines, on moderate slope, clayey sand, 20 cm depth; rhyolite dyke trending 190/45W and rusty quartz-carbonate breccia and fractures in argillite, some chert	0.003	0.2	29	8.0	1.38	113	1	1710
865724	567616	5600520	2266	medium orange-brown C horizon talus fines, on top of ridge, clayey sand, 25 cm depth, in area of minor quartz-carbonate veins to 5 cm	0.004	0.3	15	8.8	0.57	122	2	2580
865725	567589	5600670	2210	medium brown C horizon talus fines, exposed on moderate slope below steep cliffs, clayey sand, 10 cm depth, below silica-carbonate altered greenstone zones in cliffs above	0.005	0.3	39	7.5	0.65	149	4	1720
865726	567714	5600454	2300	light orange-brown C horizon talus fines, exposed on moderate slope just below ridge along breccia zone, clayey sand, 10 cm depth	0.001	<0.2	6	6.0	0.74	42	2	1400
865727	567619	5600913	2215	medium brown C horizon talus fines, exposed on gentle slope, clayey sand, 0-5 cm depth, feldspar porphyry dyke and argillite talus	0.006	<0.2	44	4.6	0.13	79	3	926
865728	567666	5600917	2225	medium brown C horizon talus fines, exposed on gentle slope from glaciated area, clayey sand, 0-5 cm depth, argillite talus and feldspar porphyry dyke talus (from above)	0.032	0.7	594	4.7	0.11	150	7	1300
865729	567489	5601017	2229	medium brown C horizon, from gentle slope on low ridge, clayey sand, 10 cm depth	0.006	0.2	30	3.9	0.1	59	4	1730

APPENDIX III Geochemical Procedure and Results

ALS MINERALS LABORATORY Analytical Procedures

Soil Sample Preparation (PREP- 41)

Standard preparation: dry sample and dry-sieve to –180 micron

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached. Received sample weight is recorded. An entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight.

Rock Sample Preparation (PREP- 31)

Standard preparation: dry, crush, split and pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Geochemical Analysis (ME-ICP41)

Geochemical Procedure - 35 Element Trace Level Methods

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion

A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

NOTE: in the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

ICP-AES Package and Detection Limits:

Al* 0.01%	Ca* 0.01%	Ga 10ppm	Hg 1ppm	Sb 5ppm	Tl 10ppm
As 2ppm	Cd 0.5ppm	K 0.01%	Na* 0.01%	Sc 1ppm	Sn* 20ppm
B 10ppm	Co 1ppm	La 10ppm	Ni 1ppm	Ag 0.2ppm	U 10ppm
Ba* 10ppm	Cr* 1ppm	Mg* 0.01%	P 10ppm	Sr* 1ppm	V 1ppm
Be 0.5ppm	Cu 1ppm	Mn* 5ppm	Pb 2ppm	Th 20ppm	Zn 2ppm
Bi 2ppm	Fe* 0.01%	Mo 1ppm	S 0.01%	Ti* 0.01%	

Dissolution of elements marked with an asterisk may not be complete.

Gold Analysis (Au-AA23)

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

Sample weight 30g

Lower limit 0.005 ppm

Upper limit 10.0 ppm

Gold Analysis (Au-ICP21)

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, ICP- Atomic Emission Spectroscopy Finish (ICP-AES)

Preparation and fire assay as above with the digested solution analyzed by atomic emission spectroscopy.

Sample weight 30g

Lower limit 0.001 ppm

Upper limit 10.0 ppm

Fire Assay Precious Metals Analysis (Au-GRA21 and Ag-GRA21)

Fire Assay Procedure

Precious Metals Gravimetric Analysis Method

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Au: Sample weight 30g, Lower limit 0.05 ppm, Upper limit 1,000 ppm

Ag: Sample weight 30g, Lower limit 5 ppm, Upper limit 10,000 ppm



ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
 www.alsglobal.com

To: CRESVAL CAPITAL CORP
 900-570 GRAVILLE STREET
 VANCOUVER BC V6C 3P1

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 This copy reported on
 8-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE VA16118003

This report is for 12 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-JUL-2016.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JEAN PAUTLER	LEE ANN WOLFIN
--------------	----------------

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: CRESVAL CAPITAL CORP
 ATTN: LEE ANN WOLFIN
 900-570 GRAVILLE STREET
 VANCOUVER BC V6C 3P1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: CRESVAL CAPITAL CORP
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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-ICP21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm
		0.001	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
STANDARDS																
BP-13		0.371														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.336														
Upper Bound		0.380														
G909-4		7.66														
Target Range - Lower Bound		7.07														
Upper Bound		7.97														
MRGeo08			4.5	2.54	31	<10	430	0.7	<2	1.06	2.1	18	88	623	3.54	10
Target Range - Lower Bound			3.8	2.44	27	<10	370	<0.5	<2	1.00	1.1	16	81	586	3.22	<10
Upper Bound			5.1	3.00	39	20	530	1.9	5	1.24	3.4	22	102	676	3.96	30
OGGeo08			19.7	2.13	116	10	80	0.7	10	0.87	18.1	93	78	8340	4.91	10
Target Range - Lower Bound			18.0	2.05	105	<10	60	<0.5	6	0.82	16.2	86	75	7800	4.51	<10
Upper Bound			22.4	2.53	133	30	110	1.8	15	1.02	21.0	108	93	8980	5.53	30
OREAS 602			>100	0.61	652	<10	20	<0.5	58	0.53	24.9	10	32	5180	1.99	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			106.0	0.57	577	<10	<10	<0.5	50	0.46	22.2	7	26	4810	1.94	<10
Upper Bound			100.0	0.71	709	20	50	1.3	66	0.59	28.2	12	34	5530	2.40	30
OREAS-45b			0.3	4.11	5	10	150	0.7	<2	0.30	<0.5	73	648	449	14.95	20
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	3.73	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	65	599	417	13.35	<10
Upper Bound			0.6	4.58	7	20	190	1.8	4	0.33	1.1	82	735	481	16.35	40
PD1		0.544														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.508														
Upper Bound		0.576														
WCM-PG124		0.323														
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANKS																
BLANK		<0.001														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001														
Upper Bound		0.002														
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	0.02	4	20	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm
		1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
STANDARDS																
BP-13	Target Range - Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
G909-4	Target Range - Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
MRGeo08	Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	1.24	30	1.12	408	13	0.32	677	970	1070	0.30	<2	7	77	20
	Upper Bound	<1	1.12	20	1.03	378	12	0.30	621	900	957	0.27	<2	5	71	<20
OGGeo08	Target Range - Lower Bound	2	1.40	60	1.29	473	17	0.39	761	1130	1175	0.35	8	10	89	60
	Upper Bound	<1	1.02	30	0.93	375	844	0.29	8540	780	6980	2.69	17	6	64	20
OREAS 602	Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.94	<10	0.84	350	810	0.26	7760	700	6510	2.51	15	4	59	<20
	Upper Bound	3	1.18	50	1.05	438	992	0.34	9480	880	7970	3.09	27	9	74	60
OREAS-45b	Target Range - Lower Bound	1	0.09	10	0.10	214	4	0.03	60	230	853	1.97	59	1	47	<20
	Upper Bound	<1	0.07	<10	0.08	193	2	<0.01	54	210	768	1.81	46	<1	44	<20
PD1	Target Range - Lower Bound	3	0.12	30	0.13	247	7	0.05	68	280	944	2.23	68	3	56	40
	Upper Bound	<1	0.07	20	0.13	797	1	0.02	216	450	23	0.03	<2	41	18	<20
WCM-PG124	Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.05	<10	0.09	727	<1	<0.01	176		16	<0.01	<2	41	14	<20
	Upper Bound	2	0.09	40	0.15	899	3	0.04	218		26	0.06	4	52	20	50
BLANKS																
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
	Upper Bound	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
	Upper Bound	2	0.02	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	4	2	2	40



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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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Page: 2 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 TI ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
STANDARDS							
BP-13							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
G909-4							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
MGeo08		0.37	<10	<10	97	<10	777
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.33	<10	<10	90	<10	708
Upper Bound		0.43	20	30	112	20	870
OGGeo08		0.31	<10	<10	77	<10	6940
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.27	<10	<10	70	<10	6500
Upper Bound		0.36	20	30	88	20	7950
OREAS 602		0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	4040
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	3680
Upper Bound		0.03	20	20	14	20	4500
OREAS-45b		0.22	<10	<10	216	<10	173
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.19	<10	<10	198	<10	154
Upper Bound		0.25	20	20	244	20	192
PD1							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
WCM-PG124							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
BLANKS							
BLANK							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Upper Bound		0.02	20	20	2	20	4



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Page: 3 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-ICP21 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm
		0.001	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
DUPLICATES																
ORIGINAL			<0.2	0.26	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	1	4	1	0.20	<10
DUP			<0.2	0.29	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	1	5	1	0.22	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	0.25	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	<1	3	<1	0.19	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	0.30	4	20	30	1.0	4	0.06	1.0	2	6	2	0.23	20
ORIGINAL		0.001														
DUP		0.002														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001														
Upper Bound		0.002														
ORIGINAL		0.011														
DUP		0.011														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.009														
Upper Bound		0.013														
ORIGINAL		0.047														
DUP		0.050														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.045														
Upper Bound		0.052														
865725			0.3	3.43	39	20	170	0.6	<2	0.65	<0.5	54	166	149	7.50	10
DUP			0.3	3.43	37	<10	160	0.6	<2	0.66	<0.5	54	166	147	7.52	10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	3.25	34	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.61	<0.5	50	157	142	7.12	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	3.61	42	20	190	1.0	4	0.70	1.0	58	175	154	7.90	20

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Page: 3 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm
		1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
DUPLICATES																
ORIGINAL		<1	0.05	<10	0.05	53	<1	<0.01	2	20	<2	<0.01	<2	1	7	<20
DUP		<1	0.06	<10	0.05	57	<1	<0.01	2	20	<2	<0.01	<2	1	8	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.04	<10	0.04	47	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	6	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.07	20	0.06	63	2	0.02	3	30	4	0.02	4	2	9	40
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
865725		1	0.28	10	2.76	1720	4	0.01	123	700	5	0.05	<2	24	17	<20
DUP		<1	0.28	10	2.77	1710	3	0.01	123	700	6	0.05	<2	24	17	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.26	<10	2.62	1625	2	<0.01	116	660	3	0.04	<2	22	15	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.30	20	2.91	1805	5	0.02	130	750	8	0.06	4	26	19	40

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Page: 3 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 TI ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
		DUPLICATES					
ORIGINAL		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	2
DUP		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	3
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	<2
Upper Bound		0.02	20	20	5	20	4
ORIGINAL							
DUP							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL							
DUP							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
865725		0.10	<10	<10	173	<10	127
DUP		0.11	<10	<10	173	<10	127
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.09	<10	<10	163	<10	119
Upper Bound		0.12	20	20	183	20	135

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 6-AUG-2016
Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118003

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
Applies to Method:	<p style="text-align: center;">LABORATORY ADDRESSES</p> <p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.</p> <table><tr><td>Au-ICP21</td><td>LOG-22</td><td>ME-ICP41</td><td>SCR-41</td></tr><tr><td>WEI-21</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Au-ICP21	LOG-22	ME-ICP41	SCR-41	WEI-21			
Au-ICP21	LOG-22	ME-ICP41	SCR-41						
WEI-21									



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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
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QC CERTIFICATE VA16118004

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-JUL-2016.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 JEAN PAUTLER LEE ANN WOLFIN

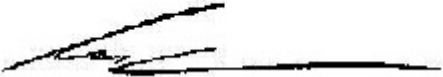
SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: CRESVAL CAPITAL CORP
 ATTN: LEE ANN WOLFIN
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm
		0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
STANDARDS																
BP-13		0.358														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.332														
Upper Bound		0.384														
G909-4		7.56														
Target Range - Lower Bound		7.06														
Upper Bound		7.98														
MRGeo08			4.4	2.60	33	<10	440	0.7	<2	1.08	2.3	18	93	638	3.64	10
Target Range - Lower Bound			3.8	2.44	27	<10	370	<0.5	<2	1.00	1.1	16	81	586	3.22	<10
Upper Bound			5.1	3.00	39	20	530	1.9	5	1.24	3.4	22	102	676	3.96	30
OREAS 502b		0.489														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.460														
Upper Bound		0.530														
OREAS 602			>100	0.61	652	<10	30	<0.5	58	0.52	25.0	9	31	5160	2.03	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			106.0	0.57	577	<10	<10	<0.5	50	0.46	22.2	7	26	4810	1.94	<10
Upper Bound			100.0	0.71	709	20	20	1.3	66	0.59	28.2	12	34	5530	2.40	30
OxJ111		2.19														
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.03														
Upper Bound		2.30														
BLANKS																
BLANK		<0.005														
BLANK		<0.005														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.005														
Upper Bound		0.010														
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	0.02	4	20	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm
		1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
STANDARDS																
BP-13																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
G909-4																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
MRGeo08		<1	1.26	30	1.14	423	13	0.34	693	1000	1100	0.30	4	7	81	20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	1.12	20	1.03	378	12	0.30	621	900	957	0.27	<2	5	71	<20
Upper Bound		2	1.40	60	1.29	473	17	0.39	761	1130	1175	0.35	8	10	89	60
OREAS 502b																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
OREAS 602		<1	0.09	10	0.10	212	4	0.03	58	220	854	1.98	62	1	48	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.07	<10	0.08	193	2	<0.01	54	210	768	1.81	46	<1	44	<20
Upper Bound		3	0.12	30	0.13	247	7	0.05	68	280	944	2.23	68	3	56	40
OxJ111																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANKS																
BLANK																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.02	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	4	2	2	40

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 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
 www.alsglobal.com

To: CRESVAL CAPITAL CORP
 900-570 GRAVILLE STREET
 VANCOUVER BC V6C 3P1

Page: 2 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 TI ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
STANDARDS							
BP-13							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
G909-4							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
MGeo08		0.38	<10	<10	100	<10	793
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.33	<10	<10	90	<10	708
Upper Bound		0.43	20	30	112	20	870
OREAS 502b							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
OREAS 602		0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	4090
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	3680
Upper Bound		0.03	20	20	14	20	4500
OxJ111							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
BLANKS							
BLANK							
BLANK							
Target Range - Lower Bound							
Upper Bound							
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Upper Bound		0.02	20	20	2	20	4

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Page: 3 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm
		0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
DUPLICATES																
ORIGINAL		0.544														
DUP		0.584														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.531														
Upper Bound		0.597														
ORIGINAL		0.014														
DUP		<0.005														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.005														
Upper Bound		0.010														
ORIGINAL		0.108														
DUP		0.107														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.097														
Upper Bound		0.118														
ORIGINAL		0.029														
DUP		0.030														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.023														
Upper Bound		0.036														
ORIGINAL		0.035														
DUP		0.026														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.024														
Upper Bound		0.037														
ORIGINAL		3.04														
DUP		2.97														
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.85														
Upper Bound		3.16														
865741			<0.2	0.23	4	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	1	14	13	0.70	<10
DUP			<0.2	0.24	3	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	1	15	13	0.72	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	0.21	<2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	<1	13	12	0.66	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	0.26	4	20	100	1.0	4	0.06	1.0	2	16	14	0.76	20

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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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Page: 3 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm
Sample Description	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	DUPLICATES														
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound															
865741 DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	<1 <1 <1 2	0.06 0.06 0.05 0.07	<10 <10 <10 20	0.10 0.10 0.09 0.12	97 99 88 108	1 1 <1 2	0.02 0.02 <0.01 0.03	4 3 2 5	260 250 230 280	2 <2 <2 4	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01 0.02	<2 <2 <2 4	1 1 <1 2	5 5 4 6	<20 <20 <20 40

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 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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Page: 3 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
 Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 TI ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	DUPLICATES						
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound							
865741 DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	12	
	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	12	
	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	9	
	0.02	20	20	8	20	15	

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 4-AUG-2016
Account: CRESCAP

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16118004

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES			
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.		
	Au-AA23	CRU-31	LOG-22
	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21
			ME-ICP41
			WEI-21