

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

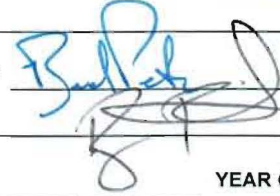
Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 2016 Geochemical Report on the Majazz Property

TOTAL COST: \$5,592.50

AUTHOR(S): Brad Peters, B.Sc & Rory Ritchie, H.B.Sc (Chem), P.Geo

SIGNATURE(S):



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

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event ID: 5629599 / 2016/dec/16

PROPERTY NAME: Majazz Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Majazz 1

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper-Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 093N/03 / 093N.025

LATITUDE: 55 ° 14 '13 "

LONGITUDE: -125 ° 3 '25 "

(at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.

2) Larry Leon

MAILING ADDRESS:

211 - 850 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1

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

1) Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

211 - 850 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1

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

Monzonite, Hogem Intrusive Suite, Early Jurassic, chalcopyrite, copper, molybdenum

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 35823

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil 35		1032804	\$5,592.50
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	\$5,592.50

2016 GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
MAJAZZ PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS MAP SHEET 093N/03
369,150 E / 6,123,140 N (NAD 83 ZONE 10)
LONGITUDE -125.057° / LATITUDE 55.237°



Majazz Claim
Tenure No. 1032804

Prepared by

RORY RITCHIE, H.B.SC.(CHEM), P.GEO.
BRAD PETERS, B.SC (GEOLOGY)
OWNED BY: PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS CORP. & LARRY LEON
OPERATED BY: PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS CORP.



February 17, 2017

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1 Summary

This report on the Majazz property, an early exploration-stage project in British Columbia Canada, was prepared by Brad Peters, B.Sc., and by Rory Ritchie, H.B.Sc., P.Geo on behalf of Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.

The property is located approximately 100 km northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. Access to the property is via well-maintained logging roads from Fort St. James. The property is comprised of 1 mineral claim that cover 1,659.7 hectares.

The property is located within the Quesnel Terrane which is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity. The economic importance of the Quesnel arc is demonstrated by its rich endowment of porphyry copper-gold mineral deposits. The area is underlain by a variety of intrusive phases related to the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Suite.

Exploration during 2016 consisted of an infill soil geochemistry survey to follow up on anomalous copper and molybdenum geochemistry identified during 2015 exploration. The 2016 soil geochemistry program consisted of collecting 35 soil samples followed by analysis by XRF. Work was conducted on September 10, 2106.

The results confirmed the presence of anomalous molybdenum in soil over an area measuring approximately 800 metres by 400 metres. Anomalous copper was also confirmed to be associated with anomalous molybdenum but similar to the 2015 survey additional copper anomalies were also identified but displayed a more erratic distribution.

Based on the results from 2016 exploration, follow up work is recommended to determine the source of the anomalous geochemistry, and to expand upon the limited rock sampling in the area. A program of ground geophysics in addition to follow-up reverse circulation drilling is recommended to determine the potential extent and scale of sulphide mineralization.

2 Introduction

This report on the Majazz property, an exploration-stage project in central British Columbia, was prepared by Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. (“PEMC”). The purpose of the report is to outline exploration methods and results, and to provide recommendations for further exploration, if warranted.

3 Property Location and Description

3.1 Property Location

The Majazz Property is located at Latitude 55.237° north and Longitude 125.057° west, approximately 100 km northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. The property is situated roughly 3 km north of Tchentlo Lake, and is located on NTS map sheet 093N/03 (50K), and BCGS map sheet 093N.025 (20K).

The project survey control utilizes the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system. It is based on the Zone 10 North projection using the NAD 83 Datum. The UTM coordinates place the project at 369,150 mE / 6,123,140 mN.



Figure 3.1: Location Map

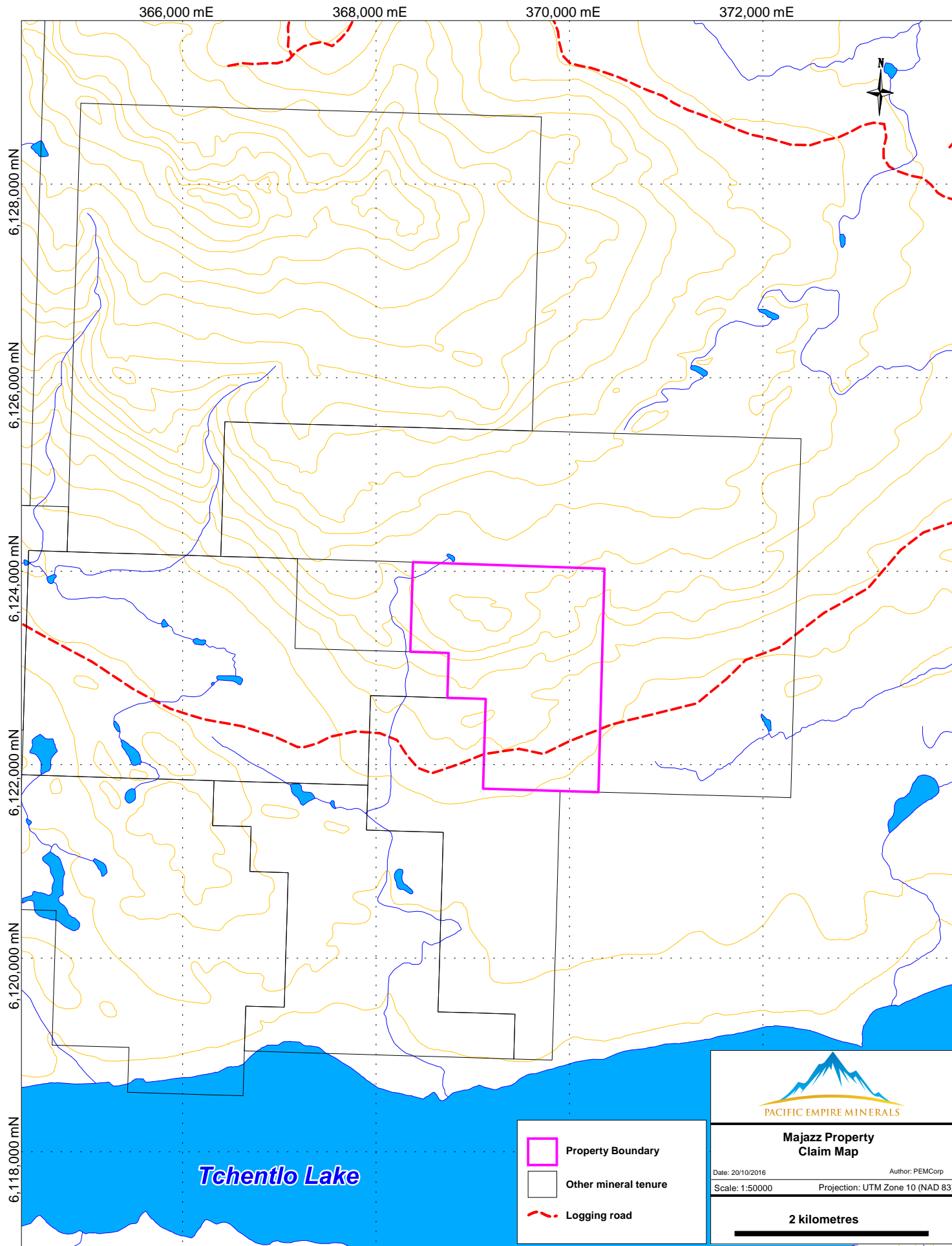


Figure 3.2: Claim Map

3.2 Property Description and Land Tenure

The property is comprised of 1 mineral claim, covering a total of 1659.7 hectares (Tenure ID 1032804). The property was acquired by staking on December 18, 2014. Table 1 shows claim details downloaded from the MTO website.

Table 3.1: Majazz Claim Details

Tenure #	Tenure Name	Owner	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1032804	Majazz 1	276,676 (50%) & 115,551 (50%)	Nov 30, 2017	1,659.7

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The southern portions of the project are easily accessible via well maintained logging roads from Fort St. James.

Continue north out of Fort St. James on the North Road for 9 km, then turn left on Tachie Road and continue for 40 km. Turn north onto the Leo Creek-Grosetete FSR and proceed for 68 km, then turn right onto the Driftwood FSR, heading northwest. Follow the Driftwood for 16 km, then turn right onto the Tchentlo FSR. Follow the Tchentlo FSR for approximately 22 km to arrive at the Majazz property. There is currently active logging in this area, so logging roads are in good shape. Travel by road to the site is 150 km from Fort St. James.

The property can also be accessed by helicopter or by float plane out of Fort St. James.

4.2 Climate

The following data has been taken from Environment Canada's National Climate Data and Information Archive for the Fort St. James area and contains climate data collected beginning in 1971.

The area has short cool summers and long cold winters with an annual average temperature of 3.1°C. The highest daily average temperatures of 15.3°C occur in July and the lowest daily average temperatures of -11.3 °C occur in January.

The region receives an average of 295 mm rainfall and 192 cm of snowfall annually, with 138 days per year where precipitation exceeds 0.2 mm. The property is snow covered from early November to late May.

4.3 Local Resources & Infrastructure

Labour and services are readily available from Prince George, Fort St. James and Vanderhoof. Trucking, expediting, industrial supply, heavy machinery and operators are available in Fort St. James, as are personnel for line-cutting, core-cutting and other exploration services.

There are no permanent structures or facilities located on the property. Infrastructure on the property consists of a logging road which crosses the southern portion of the property.

4.4 Physiography

The property lies near the northern boundary of the Southern Plateau and Mountain Region of the Canadian Cordilleran Interior System. More specifically, the Property is within the Nechako Plateau near the southern limits of the Swannell Range of the Omineca Mountains.

The Nechako Plateau was covered by the Cordilleran ice cap, which moved eastward from the Coast Ranges towards the Rocky Mountains near McLeod Lake, over-riding the mountains, coating the landscape with a blanket or veneer of glacial drift, and altering the pre-glacial drainage patterns.

Drainage from this area is to the northeast via the Nation River into Williston Lake, which forms part of the Peace-Mackenzie River basin.

The property is located on the southeast flank of Nation Mountain. Elevations range from 1235 meters at the northern boundary of the property to 980 meters above sea level in the southeast portion of the property. The southeast portion of the property occupies a broad, till-blanketed low lying area that is gently sloping with sparse outcrop. As elevation increases to the northwest the occurrence of bedrock exposures increases.

The area is characterized by swamps and forests consisting of spruce and lodgepole pine, broad-leaf deciduous trees and shrubs, such as alder, birch and aspen, cottonwood, and underlying lichen and mosses.

5 History

Limited exploration has taken place on the Majazz claims, however the surrounding area has been the focus of numerous exploration programs.

To the north, south and west of the property the Redton claim block was most recently explored by Kiska Metals Corp. and its predecessor Geoinformatics Exploration Canada Ltd. Redton Resources Inc. staked the claims in January of 2005 at the initiation of online staking in British Columbia and immediately optioned the property to Geoinformatics. The Redton claim block consisted of 159 contiguous claims covering 70,288 hectares and extended for approximately 80 km to the north of the southern boundary of the Majazz claims. The Redton claim block included numerous prospects including the Falcon, Heath, Nation, Halobia Creek, Rottacker, and Tak (Franz and Voordouw, 2012, AR#32504).

The Falcon prospect, located approximately 5 km to the southwest of the Majazz claims, was explored in the 1970's by Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd. Two 300 x 700 m zones of anomalous Cu + Mo were identified from soil sampling and additional unpublished work included diamond drilling, trenching and geophysical surveys. In the 1990's Independence Mining Co. optioned the claims and additional soil geochemistry was completed that defined several Cu-Mo anomalies. In 2006, Geoinformatics conducted an extensive field program that included 818 meters of diamond drilling that intersected a broad zone of vein-hosted Mo-Cu mineralization associated with a monzonite porphyry. This was followed up in 2008 with eight holes totalling 2966 meters, with five of the holes intersecting at least 300 meters with >0.03% Mo (Franz and Voordouw, 2012, AR#32504).

The Heath prospect is located approximately 5 km to the northwest of the Majazz claims and was staked in 1969 by Colin Campbell. Mr. Campbell excavated hand trenches that exposed polymetallic (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn) chalcopyrite-magnetite fissure veins that form the heart of the Heath #1 showing. The claims were optioned to Senate Mining & Exploration Ltd. who conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and ground

magnetometer surveys. Results delineated a broad Cu-in-soil anomaly. Additional work since then consists of 20 line-km of IP, magnetometer surveys, soil geochemistry, VLF-EM, and a 10 hole, 969 m diamond drill program (Franz and Voordouw, 2012, AR#32504).

During 2015 PEMC completed a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey consisting of 351 soil samples collected at 100 meter intervals along lines spaced 200 meters apart (Peters and Ritchie, 2016, AR#35823). Soil samples were collected with a soil auger from the B horizon. Results from this survey identified an area of coincident anomalous molybdenum-copper in soils. This area was the focus of infill soil sampling during 2016.

6 Geological Setting

The property lies within the Quesnel Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period (Figure 6.1).

The Quesnel Terrane formed along or near the western North American continental margin and accreted to the margin in the late Early Jurassic (186-181 Ma). Quesnellia is found along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera and in the Nation Lakes area is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

The Quesnel Terrane is in contact to the east with Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, representing part of the ancestral North American miogeocline. In places, the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes are separated by an intervening assemblage of late Paleozoic oceanic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane. The boundary between the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes is a complex structural zone that includes late Early Jurassic east-directed thrust faults that juxtapose the Quesnel Terrane above the Cassiar Terrane.

To the west the Quesnel Terrane is in fault contact with the late Paleozoic through mid-Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane, interpreted to be part of the accretion-subduction complex associated with the generation of the Quesnel Magmatic arc. Younger rocks commonly found in the region include Cretaceous granitic stocks and batholiths, Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and flat lying basalts of both Neogene and Quaternary age.

Intrusive units of a wide variety of sizes, ages, compositions and textures occur in the region. The largest bodies are the Hogem Intrusive Suite and the Germansen batholith. The Hogem Intrusive Suite is composed of many discrete plutons including gabbroic, dioritic, monzonitic and syenitic Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusions, as well as mid-Cretaceous granitic bodies. A myriad of small intrusions and some larger ones are equivalent to the Early Jurassic volcanic units and to the late stages of Takla Group volcanism. Significant porphyry copper-gold deposits in the area are associated with “crowded porphyries”. In a typical crowded porphyritic monzonite, small blocky plagioclase phenocrysts (1-2 mm), with lesser hornblende, biotite and/or augite touch each other in a fine grained matrix of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, mafic and oxide minerals.

Volcanic units in the area have been assigned to the Upper Triassic Takla Group and consist of a number of distinguishable subunits, each of regional extent. In the Nation Lakes area the Takla Group has been subdivided into a number of units: the Slate Lake succession, the Plughat Mountain succession, the Inzana Lake succession and the Willy George succession. Superficially, Takla stratigraphy seems to represent an upwards transition from basinal sediments through increasing epiclastic and then pyroclastic components, into thick volcanic piles (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

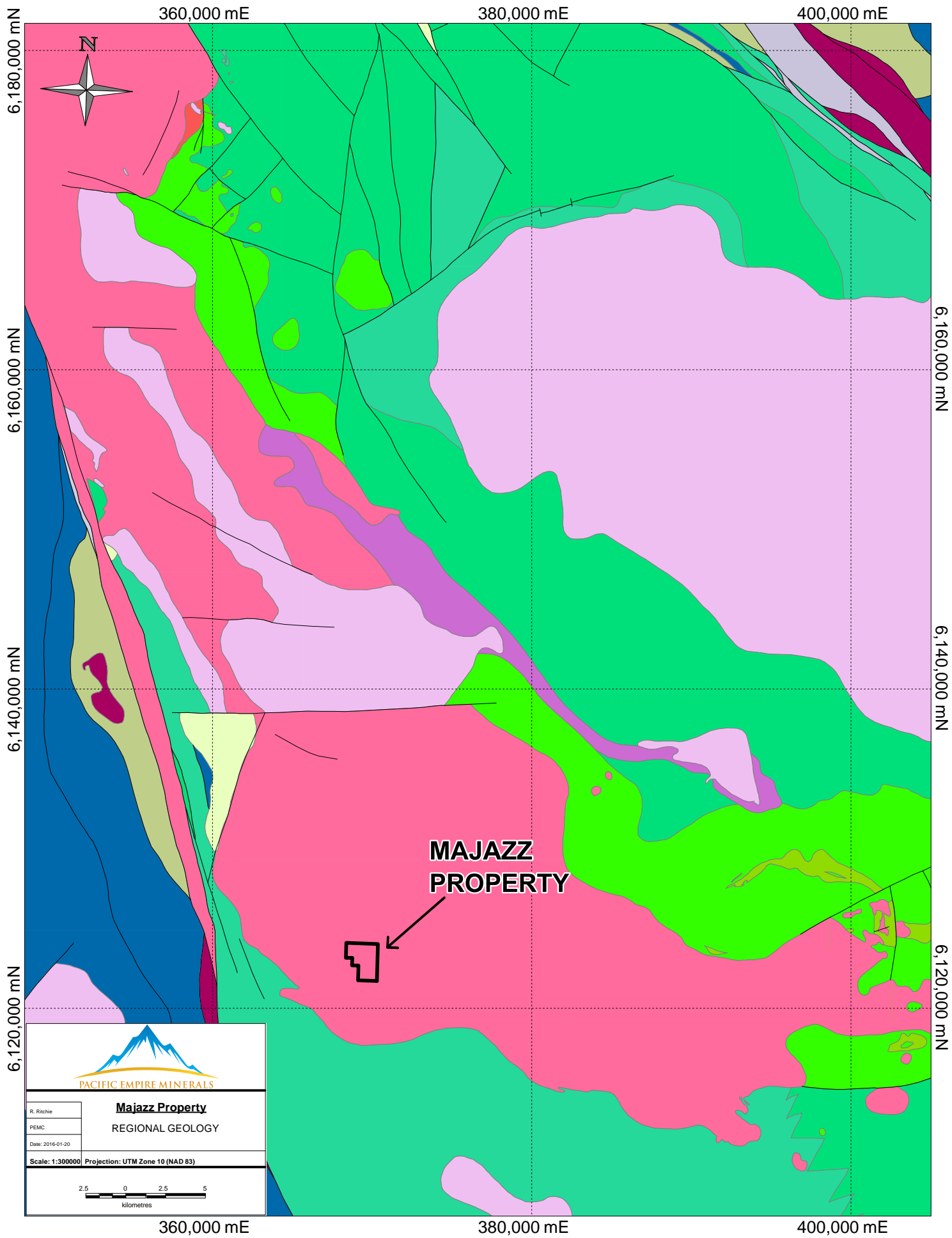


Figure 6.1: Regional Geology

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Mainly shale, sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, limestone and dolostone.

TERTIARY



CRETACEOUS +/- TERTIARY



UPPER CRETACEOUS



LOWER CRETACEOUS



JURASSIC



TRIASSIC



UPPER PALEOZOIC



LOWER PALEOZOIC



UPPER PROTEROZOIC



MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC



VOLCANIC ROCKS

Mainly basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite.

LATE TERTIARY TO QUATERNARY



EARLY TERTIARY



CRETACEOUS



JURASSIC



TRIASSIC



PALEOZOIC



PROTEROZOIC



METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Mainly slate, schist, gneiss, marble, greenstone and amphibolite.

CENOZOIC



MESOZOIC



PALEOZOIC



LATE PROTEROZOIC



EARLY TO MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC



AGE UNKNOWN



INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Mainly granite, diorite and granodiorite.

MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY



LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY



EARLY CRETACEOUS



MIDDLE TO LATE JURASSIC



TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC



PALEOZOIC



PROTEROZOIC



AGE UNKNOWN



ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (VARIOUS AGES)



Figure 6.2: Regional Geology Legend

6.1 Property Geology

The Majazz property is primarily underlain by monzonitic and quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Hogem Intrusive Suite in addition to feldspar \pm quartz porphyry with localized occurrences of granodiorite, diorite, gabbro and syenite as dikes, sills, plugs and stocks. The most predominant rocks in areas of bedrock exposure are medium grained monzonites (Figure 6.3).

Outcrop exposure is limited at lower elevations; however, at higher elevations outcrop exposure is plentiful.

7 2016 Exploration

On September 10, 2016 a total of 35 soil samples were collected. Samples were collected at 100 metre intervals along lines spaced 200 metres apart. Lines were located between 200 metre spaced lines from the 2015 geochemical survey. This infill sampling was focused on the area where anomalous molybdenum and copper in soils was identified during the 2015 reconnaissance program. Sample descriptions, maps with sample numbers, copper and molybdenum are located in the Appendix.

Soil samples were collected with a soil auger from the B horizon and analyzed with an Olympus X-5000 XRF analyzer for a suite of elements. Geochemical maps and sample descriptions can be found in the Appendix.

Data was recorded using a Trimble Juno 5 with Encom Mobile Discover. At each sample location and occurrence of outcrop the coordinates were recorded and data entered into a pick-list driven database. Following XRF analysis of the soil samples the data was merged in the database.

8 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Soil samples were collected from the B horizon and placed in Kraft sample bags. Samples were allowed to dry for a week and then the samples were analyzed using a benchtop Olympus X-5000 XRF Analyzer. Representative samples were placed in small plastic receptacles and capped with Saran-Wrap. Samples were analyzed for 51 seconds. Specific details of the analysis are presented in Section 9.1 - XRF Analytical Techniques.

9 Other Relevant Data and Information

9.1 XRF Analytical Techniques

Instrument Used:

Olympus Model X-5000 Benchtop analyzer with a Tantalum (Ta) anode configuration. This configuration is used for heavy-transition metal-focused applications.

Details:

The analyzer is equipped with an industrial grade X-ray Fluorescence analyzer high resolution detector system.

- >165 eV FWHM at 5.95 keV Mn spectral line
- 50 KeV, 10 W Tantalum X-ray Tube

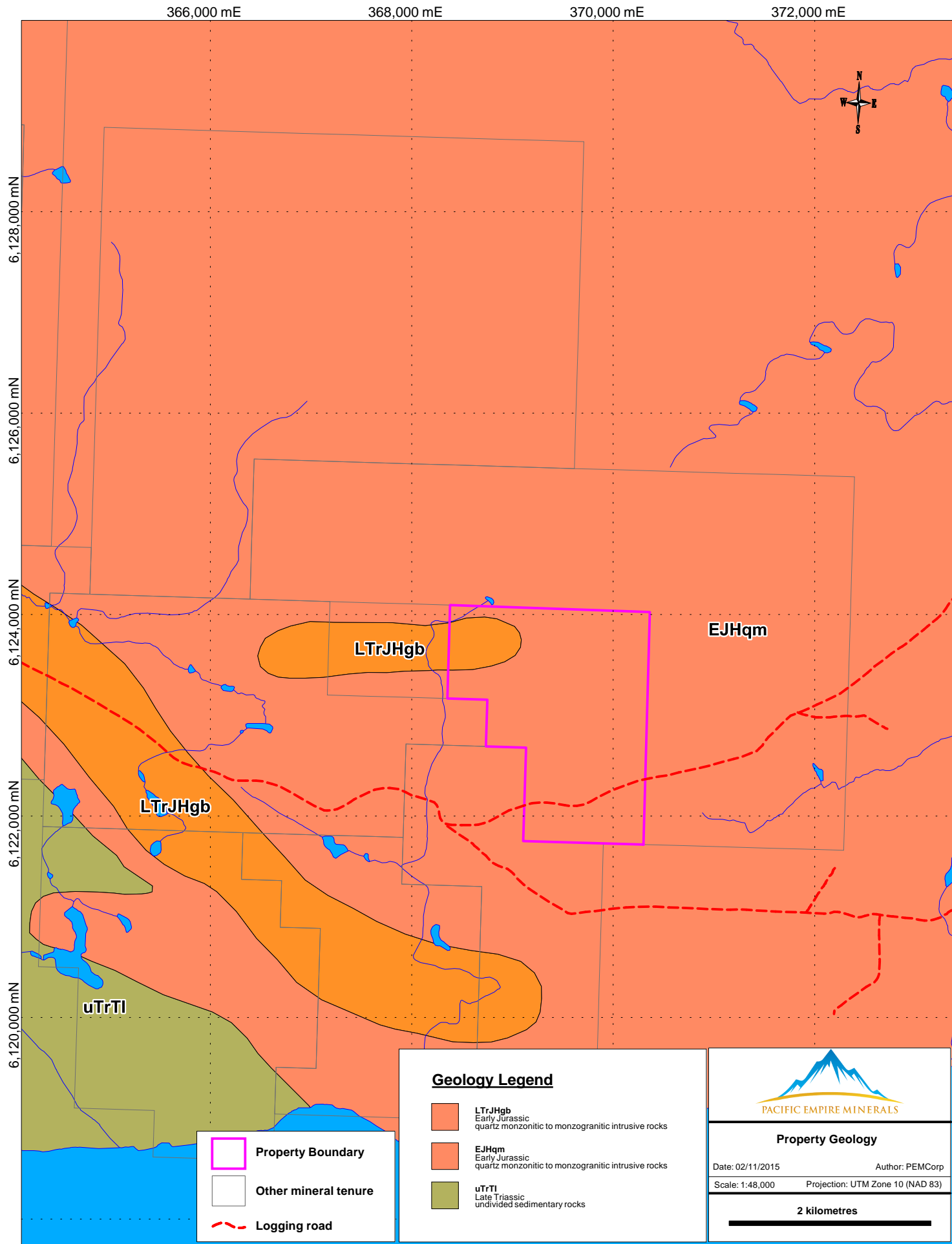


Figure 6.3: Property Geology

- Total of 105 seconds for analysis (Beam #1: 16s, Beam #2: 20s, Beam #3: 15s)
- Results reported in parts per million (ppm)
- Method used is “Soil Mode”
- The following elements are reported P,S, C, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, W, Pt, Au, Hg, Pb, Bi, Th, and U.

10 Discussion and Interpretation

10.1 Discussion of Soil and Rock Geochemistry

Soil sampling confirmed the presence of copper and molybdenum in soils in the southwest portion of the property. The anomalous zone is approximately 800 metres by 400 metres and is spatially associated with the outcrop where a mineralized rock sample was collected during 2015 exploration. The distribution of anomalous copper-in-soil samples is somewhat erratic whereas the distribution of molybdenum results in a more focused anomaly.

10.2 Interpretation

The coincident copper-molybdenum soil anomalies are of interest and are likely “in situ” anomalies for two reasons: the overburden in this area is not extensive and the soil anomalies are coincident with copper mineralization in outcrop. As it stands, the coincident copper and molybdenum anomalies are open to the SW and may extend on to ground that is currently owned by another company. This anomaly may be indicative of a small to moderately sized Cu ± Au ± Ag ± Mo porphyry system in the immediate vicinity.

11 Recommendations & Conclusions

Based on the results from 2016 exploration, follow up work is recommended to determine the source of the anomalous geochemistry, and to expand upon the limited rock sampling in the area. A program of ground geophysics in addition to follow-up reverse circulation drilling is recommended to determine the potential extent and scale of sulphide mineralization.

12 Statement of Qualifications

I, Rory R. Ritchie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting located at 1553 Woods Dr., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada;
2. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from The University of Western Ontario, completed in 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at Simon Fraser University by 2008. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
3. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
4. I completed a personal inspection of the Majazz property on September 10th, 2016;
5. I have co-authored the report entitled “2016 Geochemical Report on the Majazz Property”. The report is based on exploration conducted by the authors;
6. I am non-independent using the definition in Section 5.1 of National Instrument 43-101;
7. I am the Vice President of Exploration for Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.;
8. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 21st day of February, 2017.

Rory R. Ritchie H.B.Sc., P.Geol.

I, Brad J. Peters, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of BJP Consulting located at 411-801 Klahanie Drive, Port Moody, BC, Canada;
2. I have a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of British Columbia (Geology), completed in 2009;
3. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
4. I have co-authored the report entitled “2016 Geochemical Report on the Majazz Property”. The report is based on exploration conducted by the authors
5. I am non-independent using the definition in Section 5.1 of National Instrument 43-101;
6. I am the President of Pacific Empire Minerals Corp.;
7. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 21st day of February, 2017.

Brad J. Peters B.Sc.

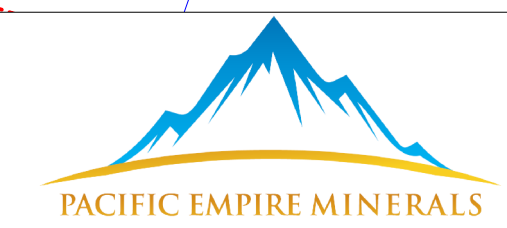
References



- Franz, K. and Voordouw, R. (2012). 2011 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Redton Project. Assessment Report 32504, Kiska Metals Corporation. Redton Project.
- Nelson, J. and Colpron, M. (2007). Tectonics and metallogeny of the British Columbia, Yukon and Alaskan Cordillera, 1.8 Ga to the present. *Mineral deposits of Canada: a synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication*, 5:755–791.
- Peters, B. and Ritchie, R. (2016). 2015 Geochemical Report on the Majazz Property. Assessment Report 35823, Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. Majazz Property.

A Soil sampling - XRF analytical results

B Soil Geochemistry - Sample Numbers





Majazz
2016 Soil Geochemistry
Sample ID
 Date: 21/10/2016 Author: PEMCorp
 Scale: 1:2,500 Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

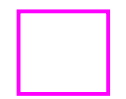

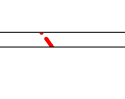
-  Property Boundary
-  Other mineral tenure
-  Logging road






100 metres

C Soil Geochemistry - Copper




Majazz
2016 Soil Geochemistry
Copper
 Date: 21/10/2016 Author: PEMCorp
 Scale: 1:2,500 Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

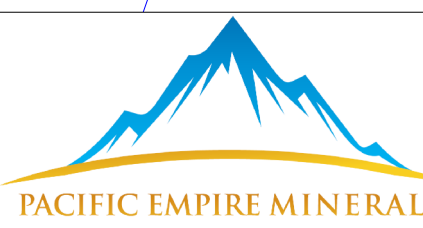
-  Property Boundary
-  Other mineral tenure
-  Logging road

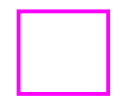


- Cu-in-soil**
-  350 to 1175 ppm
 -  275 to <350 ppm
 -  175 to <275 ppm
 -  100 to <175 ppm
 -  10 to <100 ppm






100 metres

D Soil Geochemistry - Molybdenum




Majazz
2016 Soil Geochemistry
Molybdenum
 Date: 21/10/2016 Author: PEMCorp
 Scale: 1:2,500 Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

-  Property Boundary
-  Other mineral tenure
-  Logging road

- Mo-in-soil**
-  60 to 122 ppm
 -  40 to <60 ppm
 -  25 to <40 ppm
 -  15 to <25 ppm
 -  BD (-1) to <15 ppm

100 metres

E Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	
Rory Ritchie	Soil sampling September 10, 2016	1	\$400.00	\$400.00	
Justin Lutinski	Soil sampling September 10, 2016	1	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Rory Ritchie	Travel September 8-9 and September 11, 2106	3	\$400.00	\$1,200.00	
Justin Lutinski	Travel September 8-9 and September 11, 2106	3	\$300.00	\$900.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)				
General research			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Report preparation	Brad Peters	2.0	\$400.00	\$800.00	
Other (specify)				\$800.00	
				\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00
Airborne Exploration Surveys	Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount				
Aeromagnetics			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Remote Sensing	Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel				
Aerial photography			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Ground geophysics	Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel				
Magnetics					
Other (specify)					
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Stream sediment			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Soil	35 soil samples (XRF analysis)	35.0	\$10.00	\$350.00	
Rock	laboratory costs		\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$350.00	\$350.00
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Airfare			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Taxi			\$0.00	\$0.00	
truck rental	5 days	5.00	\$75.00	\$375.00	
kilometers			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other					
				\$375.00	\$375.00
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel	2 nights	2.00	\$125.00	\$250.00	
Camp			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Meals	\$25/man/day	8.00	\$25.00	\$200.00	
				\$450.00	\$450.00
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)					
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Sample bags	35.00	\$0.50	\$17.50	
Other (Specify)					
				\$17.50	\$17.50
Freight, rock samples					
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL Expenditures					\$5,592.50