ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Highland Valley Project, Geology, Broom Creek Area, Nicola Mining Division, Merritt, British Columbia, Canada

TOTAL COST: $12,590,19

AUTHOR(S): Locke B. Goldsmith, P. Eng,, P. Geo.
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event # 5631672, Jan 2, 2017; 5644605, April 20, 2017

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

PROPERTY NAME: Highland Valley

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1041000, 041003, 1041007

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 92ISE063, 62ISE159, 92ISE175
MINING DIVISION: Nicola
NTS / BCGS: NTS 92I 07 / 92I 036
LATITUDE: 59° 19' 36"
LONGITUDE: 120° 51' 26" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: NAD 83 Zone 10N EASTING: 652500 NORTHING: 5577175

OWNER(S): Charles Hugh Maddin

MAILING ADDRESS: 907-2222 Belleview Ave., West Vancouver, B.C V7V 1C7

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

MAILING ADDRESS: 907-2222 Belleview Ave., West Vancouver, B.C V7V 1C7

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Late Triassic Nicola Group island-arc andesite and related volcanic sediments. Phases of Late Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith: Highland Valley Phase: Transition - quartz diorite to granodiorite; Guichon - variety – granodiorite; Transition – Guichon to Chataway variety granodiorite; Chataway variety granodiorite. Shear zones trend north to northwesterly, and in the vicinity contain sulphide copper, silver, and molybdenum mineralization.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
451, 737, 749, 764, 1790, 3552, 3742, 4043, 4056, 4107, 4108, 7450, 7494, 8595, 9699, 9943, 11610, 14978, 22839, 23100, 23944, 24884, 25561, 29036, 29223, 29969, 34051, 34867.

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	1:5000 270 ha	1041000, 1041003, 1041007	$12,590.19
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne Magnetic Interpretation			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
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	$12,590.19

Highland Valley Project
Geology

Broom Creek Area
Nicola Mining Division
Merritt, British Columbia, Canada

Tenures 1041000, 1041003, 1041007

NTS 92I 07
BCGS 92I 036
Latitude 50° 19’ 36” N Longitude 120° 51’ 26” W
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10N: 652500 E 5577175 N

Prepared for

Granby Gold Inc.

Charles Hugh Maddin
Owner and Operator

Event numbers
5631672
5646505

Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

March 23, 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Mapping of geology on the Highland Valley property was undertaken from October 22, 2016 to January 2, 2017.on tenures 1041000, 1041003, 1041007.

1.2 Property Location

The Highland Valley mineral claims held by Granby Gold Inc. are located in south central BC in the Broom Creek area, west of Guichon Creek, and approximately 15 km north of the community of Lower Nicola. The property is located 25 km northwest of Merritt, BC. Merritt and Kamloops act as supply centres for goods and services and provide many modern amenities. Major airline services are available through the Kamloops airport.

1.3 Property Description

The Highland Valley property comprises 6 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of approximately 475 hectares, 100% owned by Charles Hugh Maddin, held in trust for Granby Gold Inc. Claim status is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Mineral tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1041000		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2016/jan/06	2022/jun/08	103.13
1041003		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2016/jan/06	2022/jun/08	185.67
1041007		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2016/jan/06	2022/jun/08	61.88
1049016		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2017/jan/07	2018/jan/07	41.27
1049017		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2017/jan/07	2018/jan/07	20.63
1049020		116570 (100%)	92I 07	2017/jan/07	2018/jan/07	61.91

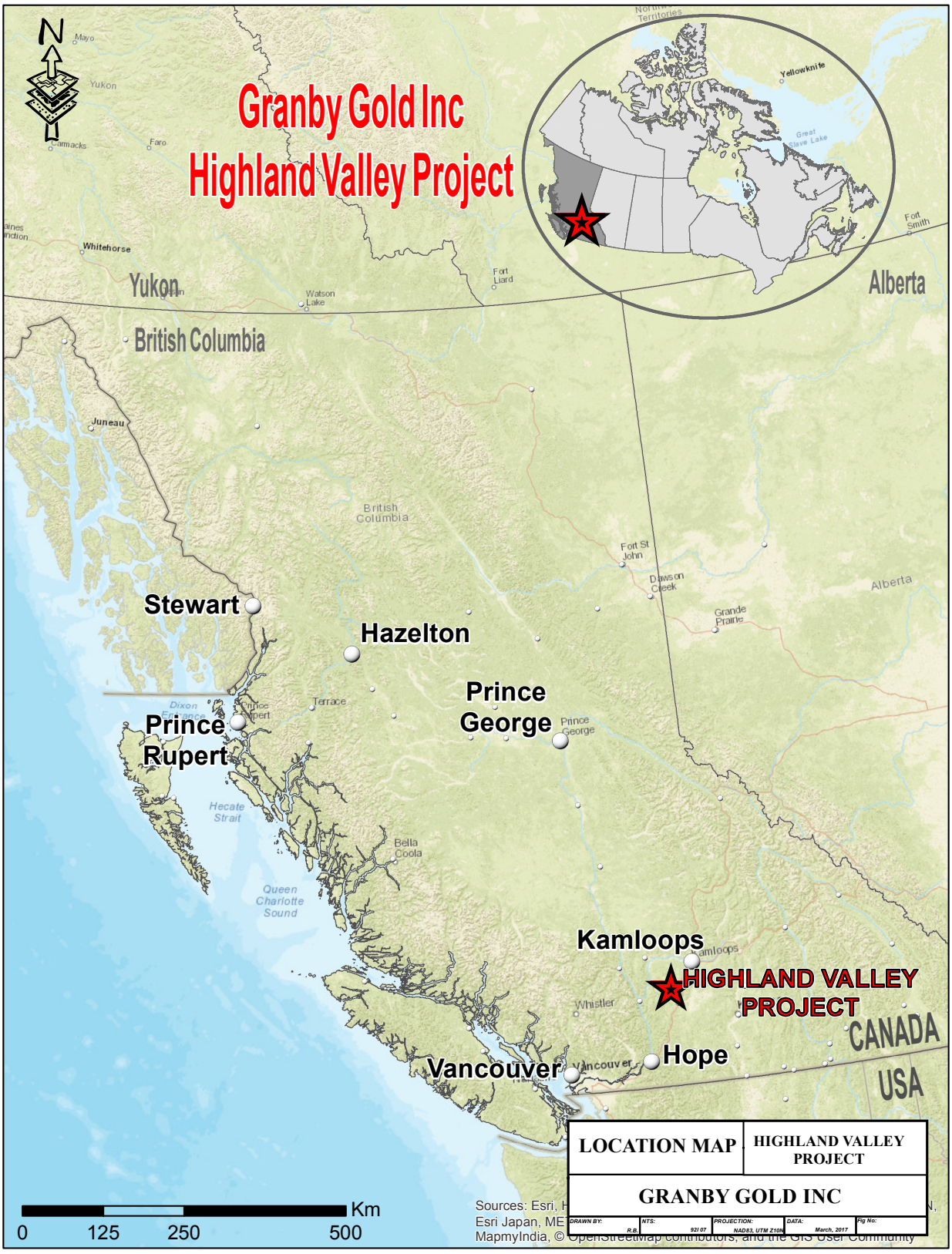

Figure 1. Location map

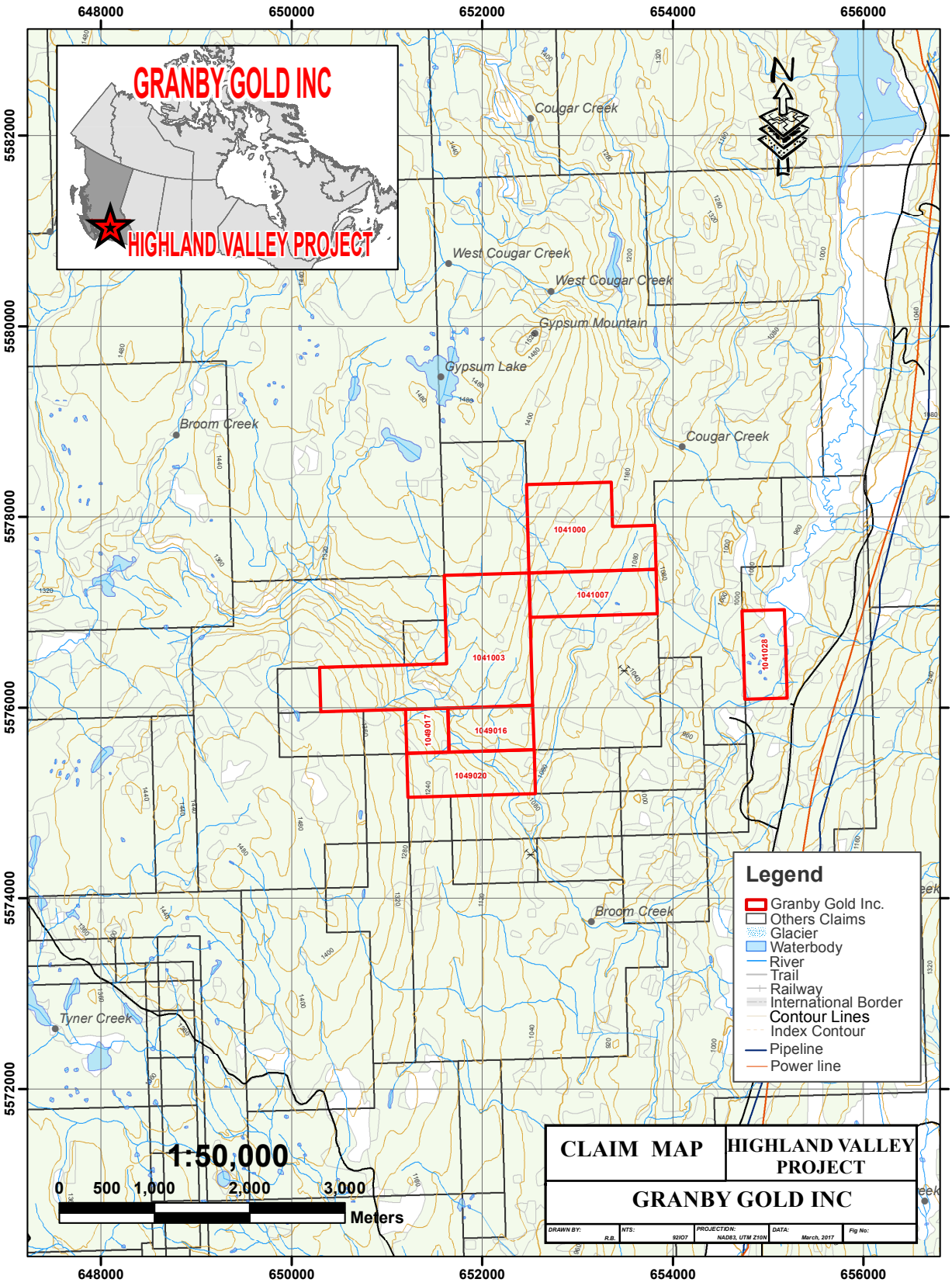

Figure 2. Claim map on topography

1.4 Physiography, Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The property is east of the Cascade Mountains and south of the Highland Valley in the Thompson Plateau physiographic region of British Columbia. Most of the property is covered by windfalls and dense stands comprised of Lodgepole pine. Spruce and fir trees are found growing at lower elevations to the southeast, and locally in areas with a sufficient moisture budget. Broom Creek crosses the property, flowing from a north to south direction. A number of smaller creeks, both seasonal and perennial, also traverse the property. Much of the area is covered by glacial drift. Scattered outcrops of granodiorite occur in the north and west at higher elevations.

An all-weather road provides access from Merritt to Lower Nicola, thence north via the Craigmont Mine and Aberdeen Mine road. Highway 97C, between Merritt and Logan Lake, lies to the east of the eastern claim boundary. Within the property unmaintained logging roads provide access to parts of the property. The UTM Grid System used is NAD 83, Zone 10N.

Optimum conditions for an exploration program are between mid May and mid October. Snow cover can still be still present in May on the property. The climate is typical of the southern interior with an average annual precipitation of 30 centimetres. Temperatures in the summer can reach 35°C and plunge to -40°C in the winter. Snow covers the property from mid November to May.

Merritt, population 5300, provides basic services of groceries, meals, fuel, and accommodation. Heavy equipment for purposes of excavating is available.

1.5 Exploration History

The area of the Granby Gold claims, variably known as Vimy or Dot, has been included in the holdings of at least eleven companies from 1960 to the present, Two historic mine workings are located in the vicinity of the Granby Gold claims; neither the Aberdeen nor Vimy (Dot) is within the Granby Gold claim group. Information in this section is compiled from Stewart, G. (1997), Stewart, E. B, (2008), and Wyllie (2013):

"In 1887 chalcocite was discovered at what would later become the Aberdeen Mine (Waypoint 46), approximately 700 metres south of the southeast corner of Granby Gold claim 1049020. Small shipments (21.8 tons) of mineralization grading 7% copper were shipped in 1916 and 1917 to a smelter in Tacoma, WA (Sanguinetti, 1972). Handpicked ore assayed 0.03 oz./t (OPT) gold, 2.96 OPT silver and 12.62% copper. Stewart (1997) lists production as 111,700 kg of copper, 24,321 grams of silver, and 280 grams of gold.

The Vimy (Dot) mine workings (Waypoint 8) are located approximately 600 metres south of Granby Gold claim 1041007. Historic production is listed as 8,400 kg of copper and 1,866 grams of silver (Stewart, 1997). Sporadic mining of the Upper and Lower Vimy zones occurred between 1920 and 1927 (Sanguinetti, 1972). The Northwest Zone (Upper Vimy) had a shaft sunk to 50 metres depth to access a mineralized shear zone.

The Lower Vimy deposit was stripped and drilled, then had two small adits driven into shear-hosted, high-grade lenses of chalcopyrite, bornite and copper carbonate. The Southeast Zone and adjacent Copper Zone were discovered by Alhambra Resources Ltd. in 1996 and 1997.

In 1956 the Chataway Mining Syndicate acquired mineral tenure in the area surrounding the Roscoe showing. In 1962 Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted exploration comprising prospecting, geophysical and geochemical surveys, stripping and diamond drilling. South of Gypsum Lake, significant copper mineralisation was discovered by trenching in Zone 04. This lies about 3 km northwest of the Northwest Zone on the Dot Property. The showing was optioned in 1965 by Bralorne Pioneer Mines Ltd. Stripping, geophysical surveying (Induced Polarization) with diamond and percussion drilling delineated a low-grade, high tonnage deposit deemed uneconomical at the time (Meyer, 1968). By the end of 1967, there had been 57 diamond drill holes (3,999 metres) and 20 percussion holes (3,097 metres) completed on Zone 04.

In 1968, Bralorne Pioneer Mines Ltd. and Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted geological mapping, surveying, sampling, geochemical and geophysical (Induced Polarization) surveys and limited trenching. No new occurrences were identified and all existing showings were determined to be sub-economic.

ASARCO (American Smelting and Refining Co.) drilled 148 percussion holes for a total of 5,166 metres on a 610-metre grid (Wells, 1981). The exact locations for the drill collars are unknown, but the program is assumed to be related to the Zone 04 occurrence. This would place it northwest of the Dot Property (Norman, 1992).

During 1972 Aselo Industries conducted an Induced Polarization Survey.

Lawrence Mining conducted IP and magnetometer surveys to the north and south of existing showings and grids. Magnetic lows with coincident chargeability anomalies were drill tested using percussion and diamond drilling. Diamond drilling amounted to 20 holes (3,400.5 metres) and percussion to 30 holes (2,301.2 metres) in 1981. The core was stored on the property (Wells, 1981). This program identified the Northwest Zone on the Dot Property. Lawrence Mining completed an additional three diamond drill holes in 1982 to the west of the Aberdeen Mine. Zappa Resources Ltd. completed six reverse-circulation (RC) holes for a total of 638.5 metres in order to extend the Northwest Zone along strike for 255 metres and to 100 metres depth. All of the holes intersected copper mineralisation grading between 0.33% and 0.91% (Norman, 1992).

Zappa Resources contracted metallurgical testing of the mineralisation at the Dot Property. The results indicated that the ore would be amenable to heap leaching.

Two new zones of copper mineralisation, the Southeast and adjacent Copper zones were discovered by Alhambra Resources Ltd. in 1996 and 1997. Both are along strike from the Upper Vimy occurrence. Both zones were tested with 16 diamond drill holes (3,108.9 metres) in 1996 and five diamond drill holes (1,290 metres) in 1997. A non-

compliant 43-101 resource estimate of 9.8 million tonnes grading 0.46% copper was published (Robinson, 2009).

Dot Resources Ltd. carried out a fall and spring program of surface mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys (IP, Mag and VLF-EM) and diamond drilling in 2007-2008. There were 9.35 line-km of IP survey, and 132 line-km of both magnetic and VLF-EM survey completed. Diamond drilling was used to verify historical reports of mineralized intersections, test strike and depth extent of mineralisation at Northwest, Copper and Southeast zones, and to test IP anomalies in the area of the Vimy Zone. Drilling in the lower Vimy only encountered narrow, low-grade copper intersections. The drill program totaled 3,097.4 metres in 14 holes.

Dot Resources commissioned an Extreme Low-Frequency (ELF) survey over portions of the property in February and March of 2013. The survey outlined a north-south trending Electro-magnetic (EM) anomaly that coincides with the locations of the Northwest, Southeast, Copper and Lower Vimy showings. An extension of survey lines to the southwest also produced a bulls-eye anomaly over the historic Aberdeen mine workings."

2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

2.1 Regional Geology, Stratigraphy, and Structure

Regional geology (from McMillan 1978) of the Highland Valley project is shown on Figures 3 and 4. Regional geology is summarized from Byrne et al (2017):

"The Quesnel terrane in the Canadian Cordillera is characterized by Mesozoic island-arc assemblages comprising volcanic and sedimentary rocks and associated intrusions. The most important rocks for this study are the Late Triassic Nicola Group and the Guichon Creek batholith (Coney et al., 1980; Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014). The Nicola Group consists primarily of andesitic submarine volcanic and associated volcano-sedimentary rocks of island-arc affinity (Preto, 1979; Mortimer, 1987; Ray et al., 1996) that were deposited in a rifted marine basin above an east-dipping subduction zone (Colpron et al., 2007). The I-type, low-K tholeiitic to medium-K calcalkalic Guichon Creek batholith (Figures 1, 2a; Northcote, 1969; McMillan, 1976; D'Angelo, 2016) intruded the ca. 238–202 Ma Nicola Group between ca. 211 and 204 Ma, prior to docking with ancestral North America (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014; Mihalynuk et al., 2016). The region subsequently underwent Cretaceous shortening and localized Paleogene–Neogene extensional deformation (Colpron et al., 2007).

Several texturally and compositionally distinct intrusive facies are recognized in the Guichon Creek batholith (Northcote, 1969; McMillan, 1976; D'Angelo, 2016.). Older marginal and equigranular mafic rocks transition to younger, centrally located, inequigranular to porphyritic felsic facies (Figure 2a). A cluster of at least four porphyry Cu deposits, hosted by the inner intrusive facies, and ~160 additional Cu showings occur in the HVC district (Figure 2a; McMillan et al., 2009; Byrne et al., 2013). Two main

stages of mineral- ization are recognized at HVC (McMillan, 1985; Byrne et al., 2013), and these are separated by ~1 m.y. and intrusion and crystallization of the most evolved intrusive rocks (D'Angelo, 2016). A postmineral, north-trending, dextral strike-slip fault cuts the Valley and Lornex deposits (Fig- ure 2a). Restoring approximately 3.5 km of dextral movement suggests that the Valley and Lornex deposits were once a single porphyry centre (Hollister et al., 1976; McMillan, 1976).

Several features indicate that some of the porphyry centres at HVC were deeply emplaced. Plutonic hostrocks, hornblende bathymetry (D'Angelo, 2016), presence of unidirectional solidification textures and coarse muscovite–dominated (Byrne et al., 2013) early halo-type (or greisen-like) veins imply that the Valley-Lornex cupola and porphyry Cu system was likely emplaced between 4 and 5 km deep (Seedorff et al., 2008; Proffett, 2009; Riedell and Proffett, 2014). A 4–5 km emplacement depth for the Valley-Lornex porphyry system (Figure 3) is also consistent with stratigraphic-thickness estimates for southern Quesnel Nicola Group rocks of between 3 and 6 km (Preto, 1979). At depths greater than approximately 4 km, a single-phase supercritical fluid (of moderate salinity, ~10%) would likely have been stable, possibly leading to mineralization styles and an alteration footprint that are atypical of porphyry environments (Rusk et al., 2008; Richards, 2011b; D'Angelo, 2016). The exposure and prevalence of Na-Ca alteration indicates a deep level of erosion (Figure 3; Seedorff et al., 2008; Halley et al., 2015)."

2.2 Mineralization

Mineralization was not observed on the Granby Gold claims during the 2016 field work. Overburden covers most of the area. Copper deposits at the Vimy and Aberdeen locations as described in Section 1.5 are located on adjacent non-owned claims to the east and south of the Granby Gold property. The style of mineralization sought is similar to shear zone-hosted copper sulphides in facies of the Guichon batholith as at the Vimy and Aberdeen occurrences.

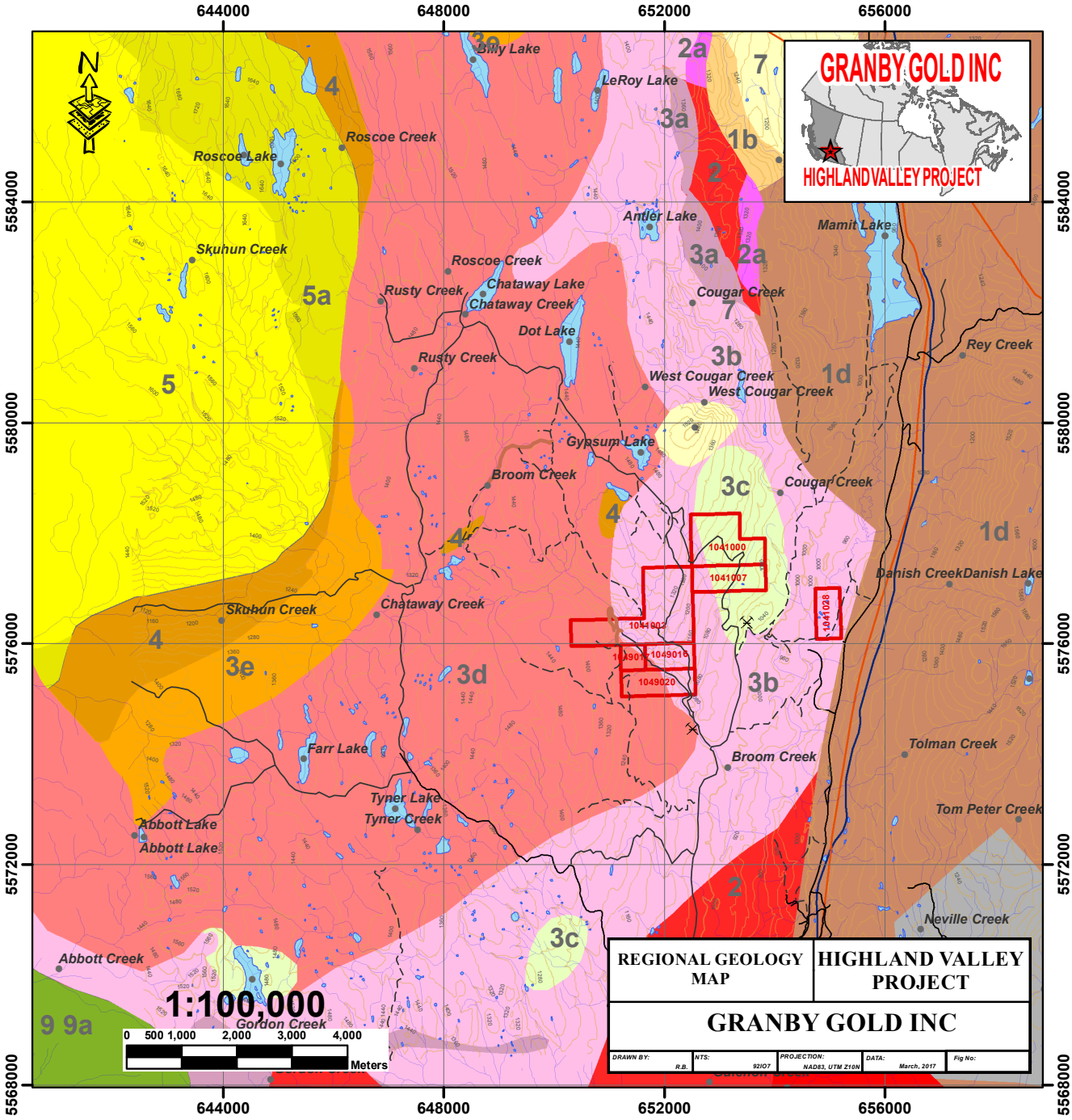

Figure 3. Regional geology with claim boundaries

Figure 4. Regional and property geology legend

3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrops within the property are variations of the Highland Valley phase of the Guichon Creek batholith (Fig 5). On the property geology and geophysical maps, areas of outcrop are of darker shades within paler colors to interpreted boundaries. Overburden is extensive.

Guichon Variety (3b) fine to medium-grained gray granodiorite, minor hornblende, with faint pale brown to tan FeOx stain underlies the central portion of the claims. A fabric of weak shearing trends north-northwest. Granodiorite transitional between Guichon and Chataway Varieties (3c) underlies the eastern section of claim 1041007. Texture is medium grained. The Chataway Variety (3d) of granodiorite in the southwestern claims is medium grained, perhaps with more hornblende than the Guichon Variety.

Ground geophysical survey coverage by previous operators extends into the northeastern Granby Gold claims. An Induced Polarization (IP) survey (Wells,1981) in the Vimy area detected north-northwest trending patterns of chargeability anomalies that correspond with copper mineralization in altered shear zones. Seven IP anomalies are present on the Granby gold claims (Fig 6). Two of these anomalies were tested with three angle percussion drill holes that passed through overburden (20-30 m) into bedrock (Wells, 1981). Assay logs record low copper values. Logs of cuttings are not available.

A total magnetic field survey was completed in conjunction with the IP survey and percussion drilling (Wells, 1981). Contoured results are shown as a layer on geology (Fig 7). Copper mineralization at the Vimy occurrences tends to be located in north-northwest trends of magnetic responses in the interval between high-low pairs. Bands of magnetic high-low pairs trend continue north into the Granby Gold claims.

A color plot of total magnetic field, IP chargeability / resistivity, and Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF EM) responses from the Vimy area is presented in Fig 8 (Vivian, G. and White, D., 2007, Fig 18). Vimy copper deposits are situated on north-northwest contours between magnetic high-low pairs, on chargeability highs, and on VLF EM anomalies. Resistivity lows tend to occur with magnetic lows. The patterns extend north into the Granby Gold property.

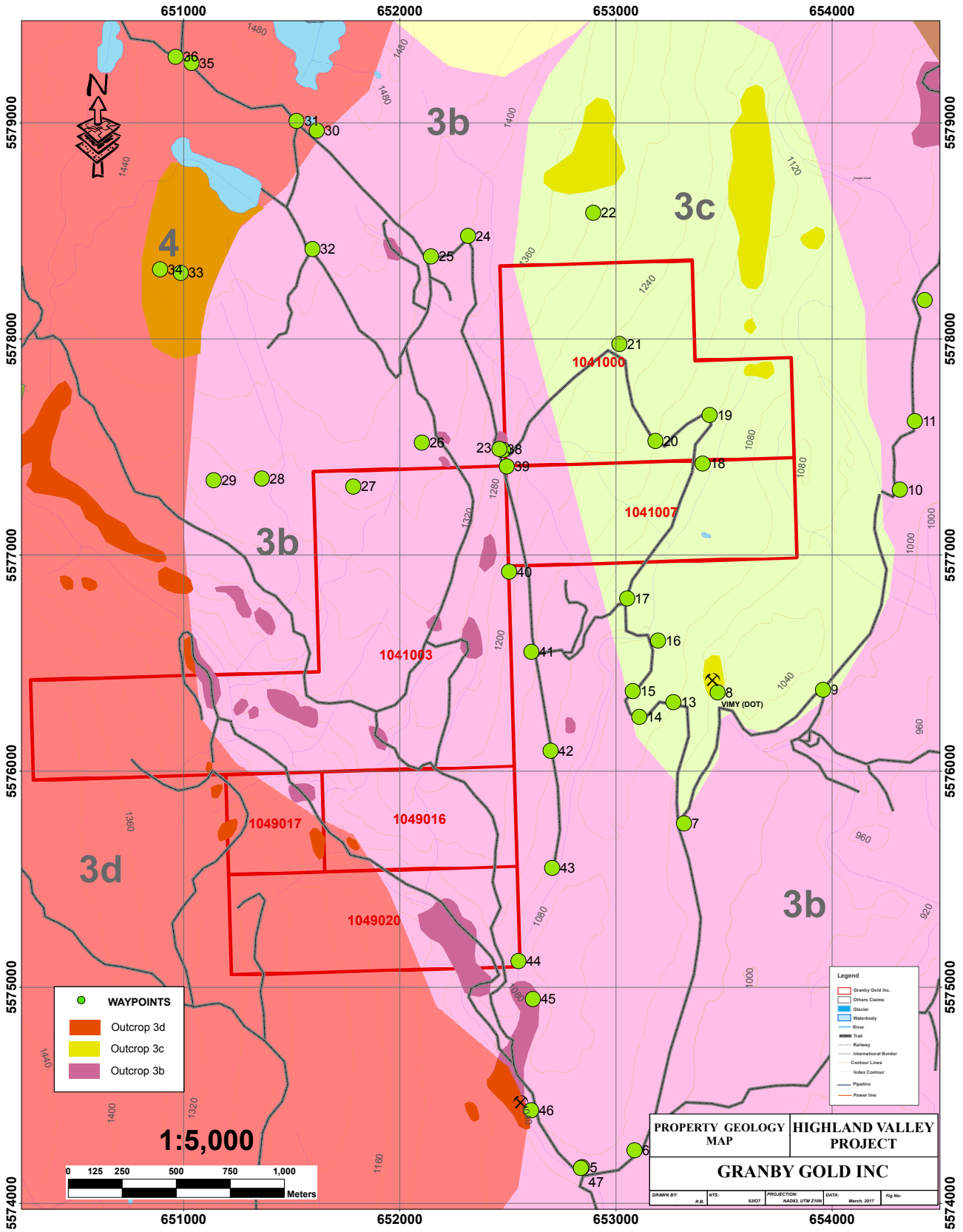

Figure 5. Property geology

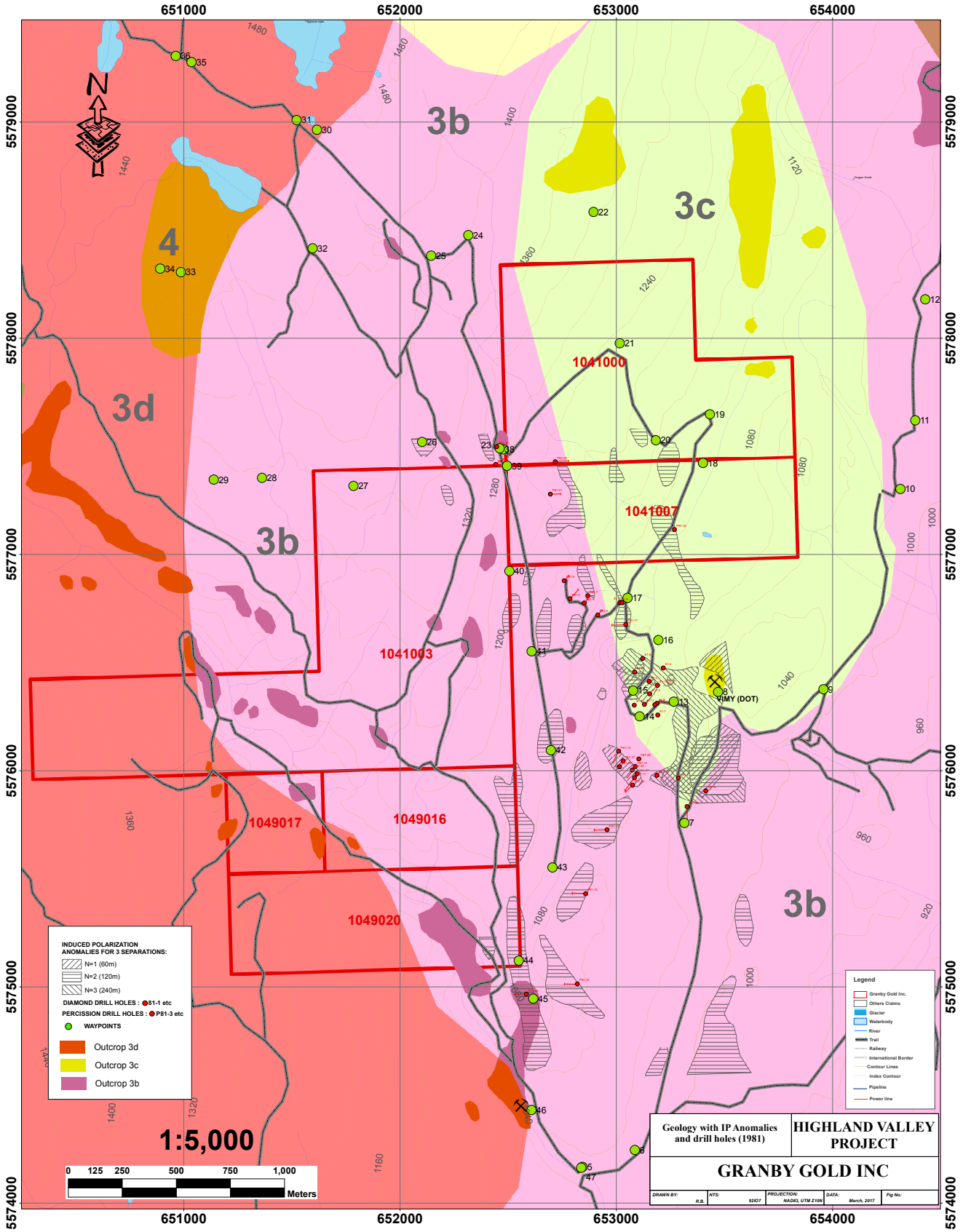

Figure 6. IP and drill holes on geology

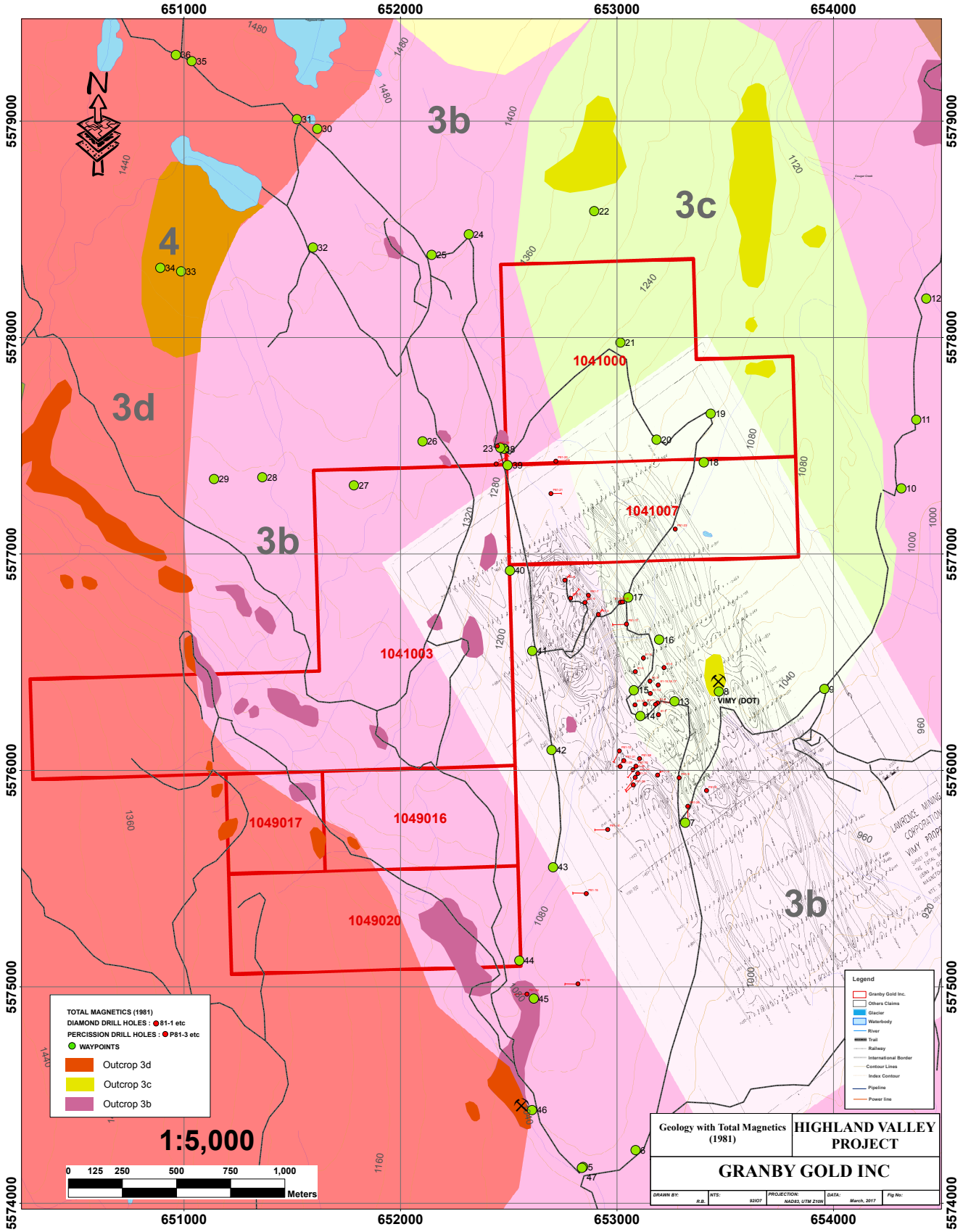

Figure 7. Total magnetic field and drill holes on geology

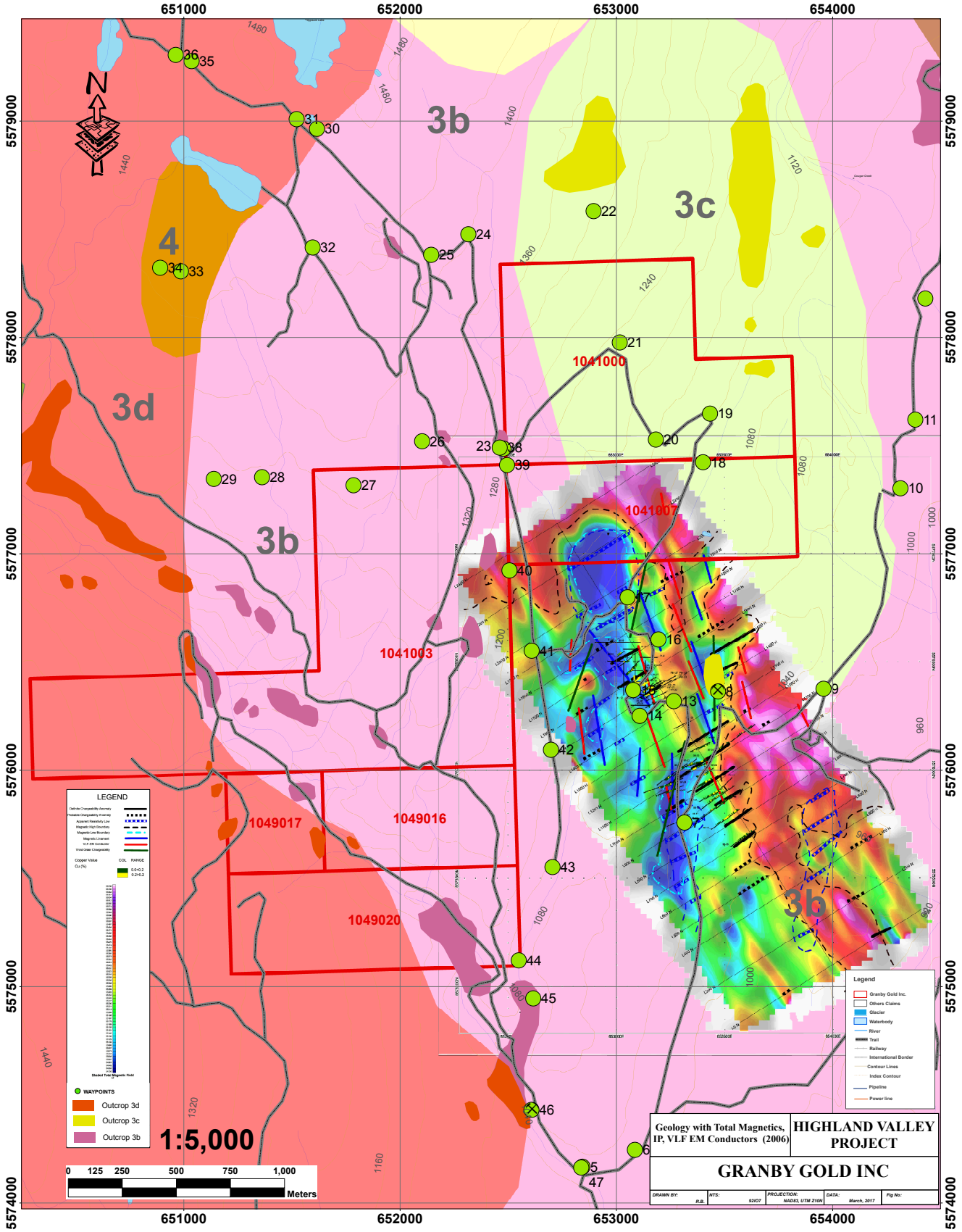

Figure 8. Total magnetic field, IP, and VLF EM conductors on geology

4 CONCLUSIONS

In the adjacent Vimy area shear zones with copper sulphide mineralization trend north-northwest toward the Granby Gold claims. Certain geophysical magnetic, IP, and VLF EM patterns mark the shear zones and may accentuate sites of copper mineralization. The patterns trend north-northeast into the Granby Gold claims.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping and search for outcrop should continue along the geophysical trends within the northern claims. Mapping should be commenced on the southern claims.

6 COST ESTIMATE

A 5-day field program.

Geologist and assistant.

R&B.

Travel, vehicle, fuel.

Analyses.

Supplies.

Report.

Contingencies @ 10%.

Total $19,000

Prices escalate rapidly. Cost of items to be estimated near the time of program initiation.

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Wells, R. A. (1981): Assessment reports for the Viny property mineral claims in the Nicola Mining Division. percussion and diamond drilling reports. Private report for Lawrence Mining Corporation Ltd. Assessment report 9699.

Wylie, R. (2013): Assessment report, Dot property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. Private report for Dot Resources Ltd. Assessment Report 34051.

8 ENGINEER'S AND GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, M.SC., P. GEO., P. ENG.

1. I, Locke B. Goldsmith, am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, and a Registered Professional Geologist in the Province of British Columbia and the States of Oregon, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. My address is 601–150 24th St., West Vancouver, B.C. My occupation is that of Consulting Geologist.

2. I have a Mining Technician Certificate from the Haileybury School of Mines, a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology from Michigan Technological University, a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, and have done postgraduate study at Michigan Technological University and the University of Nevada. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and the AIME.

3. I have been engaged in mining exploration for the past 58 years. I have conducted exploration programs and evaluations of mineral deposits worldwide.

4. I have written the report entitled, "Highland Valley Project, Geology, Broom Creek Area, Nicola Mining Division, Merritt, British Columbia, Canada", dated March 23, 2017. The report is based on published and unpublished geological and geophysical reports, maps, and data collected during a 2016 exploration program.

Respectfully submitted,

Vancouver, B.C
March 23, 2017

Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

9 COST STATEMENT, 2016 PROGRAM

Personnel

L.B. Goldsmith, ½ Oct 27, ¼ 28, 29, 30, 31, ½ Nov 4, 5, ½ 7,		
¼ Dec 6, ¾ 7, ½ Jan 2, total 7 ¼ days @ $1,040 / day	$ 7,540.00	
C.Lee, ¼ Oct 29, 29, 30, 31, total 3 ¼ days @ $440/day	1,430.00	
	8,970.00	8,970.00

Food, Accommodation

Room	$ 188.10	
Meals	190.71	
Total cost of $ 378.81	378.81	378.81
÷ 7 man days = $ 54.12 / man / day		

Transportation

4x4 vehicle, 3 days @ $100/day	$ 300.00	
Gas	132.01	
764 km @ $0.50/km	382.00	
Total cost of $814.01	814.01	814.01
÷ 3 days = $274.31 / day		

Supplies

Field books	64.87

Report

Electronic drafting, prints, scans, materials	2,362.50
Total:	$ 12,590.19

Appendix 1 – Highland Valley area field notes, October 2016

HIGHLAND VALLEY PROPERTY, GRANBY GOLD INC.						
Field Notes, L.B.Goldsmith, P.Eng., P.Geo., October 2016						
Location		**Elevation**	**Way-**	**Specimen**	**Sample**	
NAD 83 Zone 10N		**m**	**point**	**N^0**	**N^0**	
E	N					
651361	5567582	587	1			Lower Nicola - Aberdeen road junction
651910	5569294	1010	2			Aberdeen road, end of pavement, follow right fork.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652569	5572932	1026	3			On road. Flat plateau.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652801	5573563	1027	4			Junction, "A" fork, follow right branch. "Caution" sign.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652844	5574167	1025	5			Junction, "B" fork. Follow right branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653086	5574245	1026	6			Junction, "C: fork, follow left (main) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653315	5575758	1032	7			Junction, Fork "D". Dot Lake road to west (left), Follow right branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653471	5576364	1029	8			Jnction, Fork "E", follow right branch, sharp bend.

						No outcrop from last observation.
653958	5576376	1024	9			Junction, Fork "F". Right branch descends, follow left branch along plateau.
						No outcrop from last observation.
654314	5577303	1014	10			Junction, Fork "G", in a clearing. 13 road mark. Branch to right, downhill, too
						muddy. Follow left (main) branch to north.
						No outcrop from last observation.
						14 road mark, unused road to left.
						No outcrop from last observation.
654383	5577620	1024	11			Bend in road
						No outcrop from last observation.
654429	5578180	1034	12			Creek, wet crossing. Steep, muddy. Return to Fork F.
						Fork F to SE, "No public access, private drive". Return to Fork E.
						Fork E to left (NW), deep water hole, mud. Return ro Fork D
						Fork D, follow Dot Lake road to west. Slope up onto plateau.
						No outcrop from Fork D
653266	5576319	1091	13			On Dot Lake road.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653108	5576251	1093	14			Junction, Fork "H". Unused to left (west). Follow right (north) branch.

						No outcrop from last observation.
653078	5576370	1098	15			Junction, Fork "I". Unused to left (west), Follow right (north) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653195	5576604	1097	16			Junction, Fork "J". Right branch trends uphill. Follow left branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653052	5576799	1104	17			Junction Fork "K". 27 road to left. Follow right (north) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653401	5577423	1109	18			Junction, Fork "L". Branch to right (east) trends downhill. Follow left (north)
						branch, Dot Lake road.
						No outcrop from last observation.
653433	5577648	1142	19	B-8		Swithcback to SW
						No outcrop from last observation.
653183	5577528	1172	20			Swithcback to NW
						No outcrop from last observation. Slope uphill.
653016	5577977	1237	21			Junction, Fork "M" on switchback to SW. Follow right (north) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation. Slope uphill.
652895	5578584	1329	22			Climb onto plateau. End of track. Return to Fork M
						Follow SW branch, Fork M

						No outcrop from last observation. Slope uphill.
652478	5577486	1292	23			Junction, Fork "S", on switchback to NW, branch to left (S). Follow right (N)
						branch.
						No outcrop from last observation. Slope uphill.
652316	5578477	1402	24			Switchback to SW
						No outcrop from last observation. Slope uphill.
652144	5578382	1417	25			T Junction, Fork "N", Chataway road to right (NW). Follow left branch (S).
						No outcrop from last observation. Descend on plateau.
652102	5577520		26			Clearing
						No outcrop from last observation. Descend on plateau.
651785	5577317	1383	27			Clearing.
						No outcrop from last observation. Descend on plateau.
651362	5577354	1360	28			Small clearing and tree replant.
						No outcrop from last observation. Descend on plateau.
651139	5577346	1352	29			End of track in small clearcut. Return to Fork N.
						Follow NW branch, Fork N
						No outcrop from last observation.
651616	5578964	1468	30			Junction, Fork "O", branch to right (NE), follow branch to left (NW).

						No outcrop from last observation.
651522	5579009	1467	31			Junction, Fork "P". Follow left (SW) branch. Descend.
						No outcrop from last observation.
651596	5578416	1445	32			Clearing, tree replant on plateau.
						No outcrop from last observation.
650987	5578306	1456	33			Height of land, Clearing, tree replant.
						No outcrop from last observation.
650891	5578322	1449	34			End. Return to Fork P.
						Follow N branch, Fork P.
651036	5579277	1462	35			Descend
						No outcrop from last observation.
650963	5579306		36			Junction, Fork "Q", branch to right (NE), follow left (N) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
650592	5579647	1436	37			Junction, Fork "R", branch ti SW. Small lake to the SW. Return to Fork S
652461	5577491	1297	38			Fork S, on south branch
						No outcrop from last observation.
652495	5577410	1283	39	HV-1		Hornblende granodiorite. Small bluff on Fork S, south branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.

652506	5576923	1237	40			On road, no outcrop.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652609	5576552	1177	41			Junction, Fork "T". Branch to right (NW), follow left (S) branch.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652698	5576094	1130	42			On road, no outcrop.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652705	5575552	1081	43			On road, pond to left (E).
						No outcrop from last observation.
652549	5575121	1075	44	HV-2		Hornblende granodiorite, medium grained.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652616	5574945	1071	45	HV-3		Hornblende granodiorite, medium grained.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652608	5574430	1043	46	HV-4	HV-4	Shear zone in hornblende granodiorite. Aberdeen Mine. Caved adit on
						0.8 - 1.5 m-wide rusty zone with malachite, 300° 90°. Grab sample from
						outcrop.
						No outcrop from last observation.
652838	5574163	1030	47			Junction, Fork B.
652801	5573573	1030	48			Junction, Fork A.