

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s)): Drilling

TOTAL COST: 116445.40

AUTHOR(S): Ed Kruchkowski

SIGNATURE(S): 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5625987

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK-CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): April 1 to November 12/2016

PROPERTY NAME: Silver Crown 6 (Red Cliff property)

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Silver Crown 6

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn

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

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

NTS/BCGS: 104A/4W

LATITUDE: 56 ° 08

LONGITUDE: 129 ° 55

(at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Decade Resources Ltd

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

Box 126, Stewart, BC

V0T 1W0

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

1) Decade Resources Ltd

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

Box 126, Stewart, BC

V0T 1W0

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

The claim is underlain by hematitic mafic volcanic tufts related to the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek formation

These vary in color from brick red to maroon generally forming distinct stratigraphic beds.

Mineralization is related to shearing and emplacement of quartz-sulphide stockworks.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 29913

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation _____			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core 599.61 m of NQ core in 2 holes		508269	116445.40
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:	116445.40

**Assessment Report On
SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY**

**Mineral Claim # 508269
Part of Red Cliff Property**

Statement of exploration# 5625987

**Located
22 kilometres North of
Stewart, British Columbia in the
Skeena Mining Division**

**NTS 104A/4W
LATITUDE 56 08' N
LONGITUDE 129 55"W**

**On Behalf of
Decade Resources Ltd
Stewart, BC**

by

Edward Kruckowski, B.Sc., P. Geo.

February 22 2017

	Page
SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	4
Location and Access	4
Physiography and Topography	5
Property Ownership	5
Previous Work	6
Personnel and Operations	7
GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY	7
Regional Geology	8
Local Geology	10
Deposit Types	11
Mineralization	13
DIAMOND DRILLING	14
INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS	15
RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET	16
REFERENCES	17
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS	18
STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION COSTS	19

	<u>List of Figures</u>	<u>After Page</u>
Figure 1	Location Map	19
Figure 2	Claim Map	19
Figure 3	Regional Geology Map	19
Figure 4	Map Showing Area of Drilling	19
Figure 5	Plan Map Showing DDH-SC-16-1 and DDH-SC-16-2	19
Figure 6	Geological Cross Section Showing DDH-Sc-16-1	19
Figure 7	Geological Cross Section Showing DDH-Sc-16-2	19

LIST OF TABLES		
Table 1	Drill Hole Summary	Page 14

LIST OF APPENDICES		
APPENDIX I	Drill Logs	After Page 19

SUMMARY

The Silver Crown 6 property is located approximately 22 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. The property has been optioned by Decade Resources Ltd who can earn 100% interest in the property from Silver Grail Resources Ltd and Teuton Resources Corp. The property is comprised of one claim covering approximately 613 hectares. The claim extends two kilometres west from the confluence of American Creek with Bear River, encompassing part of Lydden Creek and overlying part of the Red Cliff property.

The claim lies within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extends from the Kitsault area (south of Stewart), north to the Stikine River area. The belt is a host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the presently producing Eskay Creek deposit. In addition, ore reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including the Silver Coin, Red Mountain, Brucejack Lake – Suphurets area and Georgia River.

There are no known ore bodies on the property. To date, five types of mineralization have been located in the area of the property. The first type of mineralization consists of weakly sericitized andesitic rocks with minor fine grained pyrite on the west side of American Creek. This type of alteration-mineralization is similar to the area that hosts the gold bearing rocks on the Montrose zone within the Red Cliff property

The second type of mineralization consists of massive quartz, locally banded with black chlorite containing 10-25 % pyrite and local fine grained chalcopyrite. This type of mineralization appears in the footwall region of the Montrose zone and can be up to 30 m wide. It appears to occur along the west side of the claim in the Lydden Creek area.

The third type of mineralization consists of quartz-sulphide vein stockworks extending north from the Red Cliff property onto the northwest portion of the Silver Crown 6 claim. The vein stockworks are up to 20 meters wide and have been traced for over 100 meters of strike length on the Silver Crown claim. The extension on to the Silver Crown 6 claim is the north portion of a 2 km long shear zone that has been traced over 2 km on the adjoining Red Cliff Crown Granted claims. The Silver Crown 6 claim contains the extension of the Montrose zone defined on the adjoining Red Cliff property.

The fourth type of mineralization consists of massive red hematite veinlets containing coarse cube pyrite. This type of mineralization has only been seen in drill core and the south side of the Silver Crown 6 claim where it adjoins the Red Cliff property.

The fifth type of mineralization encountered on east edge of the property consists of northwest trending vuggy quartz-calcite veins and stockwork which form a mineralized zone at least 1.5 metres wide and at least 60 metres long. The zone contains galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite which form massive to semi-massive lenses, pods and stringers. Veins and stockwork

constitute 10 to 40 % of the mineralized zone and the sulphide content varies from 10 to 100% of the individual veins. In January to February 2008, a total of 1402.45 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 9 holes on the area of this mineralization. Drilling was conducted in an area where trenching in 2006 yielded an assay of 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within a massive sulphide lens. The best drill results were obtained from hole SCR-2008-2 which returned a 0.46 meter interval of 8.3 g/t Ag, 0.11 % Pb and 20.1 % Zn as well as hole SCR-2008-8 which returned 2.13 meters of 23.3 g/t Ag, 1.48 % Pb and 4.05 % Zn.

In April to November 2016, a total of 599.61 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 2 holes on the southwest edge of the Silver Crown 6 property. Drilling was conducted in an attempt to outline any occurrence of the Montrose zone trending south from the Red Cliff property. Drilling intersected red to maroon volcanoclastic rocks with numerous granodiorite dykes. No significant mineralization was intersected.

An exploration program including soil sampling, mapping and diamond drilling is recommended for the Silver Crown 6 property.

The total cost of the program is estimated to be \$400,000.00.

INTRODUCTION

Decade Resources Ltd is earning a 100% interest in the Silver Crown 6 claim which is part of the Red Cliff property. This report is being prepared in order to summarize the 2016 drill results on the Silver Crown 6 claim.

Location and Access

The Silver Crown 6 and Red Cliff claims are contiguous and are located about 22 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia near the confluence of the Bear River and American Creek. The Silver Crown 6 claim encompasses part of Lydden Creek. The claim area is approximately 56 degrees 08 minutes latitude and 129 degrees 55 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 104A/4W. Figure 1 shows the location of the Silver Crown 6 claim area.

Access to the property is via paved Highway 37A to the American Creek access road and then a trail extending along American Creek approximately 2.5 kilometers from the highway. A bridge across American Creek provides access to the drill road along the lower elevation portions of the Red Cliff Crown Granted claims. The trail extends north along Lydden Creek across the Crown Granted claims and on to the west portion of the Silver Crown 6 claim. Helicopters must be utilized for the higher areas of the claim.

Physiography and Topography

In general the property is typified by the precipitous slopes of the Coast Mountains. Relief ranges from 150 m in the American Creek Valley to over 1 000 m near the western edge of the claim with a good portion of the property impassable on foot. The property is situated roughly in the centre of the American Creek Valley at its confluence with Bear River. The main topographic features of the property are American and Lydden Creeks. These fast flowing creek cascades through the central portion of the property, occupying steep-walled canyons. Between American Creek and Lydden Creek is a small knoll where the relief is not as extreme as elsewhere on the property.

Avalanches are a constant hazard on any of the steeper slopes throughout the year especially in the area of the Red Cliff Crown Granted claims. This is evidenced by large areas of slide alder and uprooted trees located in the area where Lydden Creek turns from east flowing to the south.

Vegetation varies from mature stands of western hemlock, blue spruce and Douglas fir at the lower elevations to barren rock and ice higher up. Tree line ranges from 1050 m to 1300 m with subalpine spruce thickets heather and alpine meadows occurring between 800 m and 1300 m. On the steeper slopes where avalanches are a frequent occurrence only a combination of slide alder, mountain ash, huckleberry, stinging nettle and devil's club can exist.

Water supply is plentiful as many glacial run-off streams drain into Lydden Creek and Bear River.

Property Ownership

The property consists of approximately 613 hectares in one claim. Relevant claim information is presented below:

List of Property Claims

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>	<u>NTS Map Area</u>	<u>Area in ha</u>	<u>Expiry</u>
Silver Crown 6	508269	NTS 104 A/4	613.42	Nov. 30, 2017

Claim location is shown in Figure 2 copied from MINFILE database. The claim is situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

The property is owned jointly (50/50) by Vancouver based companies Silver Grail Resources Ltd. and Teuton Resources Corp.

Decade Resources Ltd. can earn an undivided 100% in the property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty by agreeing to pay a total of \$100,000 cash, issuing a total of 300,000 shares of

Decade Resources to Silver Grail and Teuton; and incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the property. All cash and share payments are to be split equally between Silver Grail and Teuton. To date all cash payments have been made and the Company has an extension to complete the remaining work commitment of \$400,000.00.

Previous Work

The Silver Crown 6 claim lies within a historically active mining and exploration area that extends from Stewart and Kitsault in the south to near Telegraph Creek in the north. Within this area, which has been referred to as the Stikine Arch, mining activity goes back to the turn of the century. Due to the large size of this area, it has been subdivided into Stewart, Sulphurets, Iskut River and Galore Creek camps. However, all of these individual areas are related to the Stikine Arch as a whole and are located in the area now referred to as the "Golden Triangle". Exploration for metals began in the Stewart region around 1898 after the discovery of mineralized float by a party of placer miners in the Bitter Creek area. Most of the exploration in the Stewart area has occurred in a few periods, namely at the beginning of the 20-th century, in the mid 1930's when many Crown Granted claims were located and in the period from 1970 till present.

Very little recorded exploration work has been conducted on the area of the Silver Crown 6 property although the area has been staked numerous times in past staking "rushes". The property is adjacent to the Terminus, Ruby Silver, Argenta and Red Cliff properties that have had limited production in the past and/or underground workings completed. Parts of the above properties have likely been included in the Silver Coin 6 property.

Reportedly in the 1930's, a prospector named Sam Deshaune sank a short shaft approximately 2.8 to 3 meters deep, about 30 meters to the north from the area of the 2006-2008 Silver Crown exploration by Decade on the east side of American Creek. It appears that the shaft was sunk in order to locate the source of mineralization found in overburden. Mineralized dump material was located in 2006 beside a collapsed shaft but the depth and size of the excavation could not be determined.

In the early 1970's, logging activities probably exposed the area of mineralization on then the Silver Crown 6 claim. In the period 1972-1973, John Lehto, a local Stewart prospector mined approximately 10 tonnes of ore of unknown grade from the area of the above shaft. Lehto probably intended to ship this ore directly to a smelter. This ore was mined from the area of trenches #1 and 2 excavated by Decade Resources in 2006 and 2007. In the 1980's, the area of the Silver Crown 6 claim was a part of the Tel modified grid claim owned by Joutel Resources Ltd.

The area of the Montrose extension on the Silver Crown 6 claim was sampled in 1988 by Joutel with one sample containing 0.20 oz ton Au in outcrop Elements found to be anomalous in soils within this area included Au - 530 ppb, Ag - 4.6 ppm, Cu - 20 ppm and Pb - 770 ppm

During the geochemical program conducted by Decade from November 2006 to March 2007, a total of 75 float and 2 outcrop chip samples were collected. Float samples assayed from 0.01 to 0.15 g/t Au, <0.1 to 501.4 g/t Ag, 0.001 to 6.68 % Cu, <0.01 to 33.1 % Pb and 0.01 to 20.958 % Zn. The best chip line taken across a lens of massive sulphides assayed 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters. A total of 29 soil samples were collected along access roads in the area. Anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc values were indicated in the area of the quartz-sulphide mineralization with values up to 9.8 g/t Ag, 544 ppm Cu, 7367 ppm Pb and 3286 ppm Zn. A total of 15 samples were collected from pyritic rocks exposed in three trenches along the west side of American Creek. Assay results obtained from these samples were low.

In January to February 2008, a total of 1402.45 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 9 holes on the Silver Crown 6 property. Drilling was conducted in an area where trenching in 2006 yielded an assay of 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within a massive sulphide lens. The best drill results were obtained from hole SCR-2008-2 which returned a 0.46 meter interval of 8.3 g/t Ag, 0.11 % Pb and 20.1 % Zn as well as hole SCR-2008-8 which returned 2.13 meters of 23.3 g/t Ag, 1.48 % Pb and 4.05 % Zn.

In the period May 2012 to the end of October 2012, a program of drill trail construction was undertaken from the Red Cliff Crown Granted claims on to the Silver Crown 6 claim. The north extension of the Montrose mineral zone was exposed and 3 drill holes completed from a single drill pad. A total of 403.66 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 3 holes on the Silver Crown 6 property. Drilling intersected highly chloritic andesites that were weakly silicified and brecciated with a strong quartz-pyrite stockwork that formed 10 % of the core. Massive red hematite veins with pyrite are also present. Fine cube pyrite is throughout the core forming 5 % of the rock overall. Minor, local chalcopyrite was also noted within some of the quartz-pyrite stockwork. The best drill results were obtained from DDH-2012-Mon-72 which returned several intervals including 3.05 m of 15.61 g/t gold and 3.05 m of 2.63 g/t gold.

Personnel and Operations

During the drill program, all personnel were accommodated in Stewart, BC. Supplies and personnel were transported from Stewart in pick-up trucks to the drill area staging via Highway 37A and the Red Cliff drill access road. A B-20 drill owned by Sunbeam Drilling of Stewart capable of drilling NQ sized core was used to complete the drilling. A 325 Caterpillar excavator and D-6 Caterpillar bulldozer provided by Kasum tractor of Stewart moved the drills and created the drill roads. Road construction occurred on August 15 to 27, 2016. Drilling occurred on August 28 to September 7, 2016. Core is stored at 426 King Street in Stewart BC.

E. Kruchkowski, geologist located the drill holes and logged the core.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Silver Crown 6 claim, part of the Red Cliff property lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. Portions of the Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group (Greig, C.F, 1994). The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone, and fine to medium grained and locally coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic Marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River, BC. Grove describes this formation as being green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and minor coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

Alldrick has divided the Unuk River Formation into six members as follows:

1. Lower Andesite Member: >500 metres of massive to well-bedded ash tuff.
2. Lower Siltstone Member: 50 to >200 metres of thin-bedded dark grey to black argillite and siltstone.
3. Middle Andesite Member: >1500 metres of dust tuff, ash tuff, lapilli tuff and minor tuff breccia with interbedded graded sandstone and siltstone; massive pyroxene-phyric flows near the top of the member.
4. Upper Siltstone Member: 50 to >1000 metres of carbonaceous thin-bedded argillite, siltstone, sandstone; local basal conglomerate and coralline limestone.
5. Upper Andesite Member: 2000 metres of massive tuff with minor flows and local lenses of sediments.
6. Premier Porphyry Member: Orthoclase-megacrystic, plagioclase-hornblende-phyric andesite flows and tuff-breccia.

In the property area, the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of

trough filling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows. Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine to medium grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone. Alldrick's work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are located in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas. A portion of Alldrick's mapping for the BC Geological Survey which covers the property and adjacent areas is presented in Figure 3.

The Texas Creek Plutonic Suite in the Stewart-Unuk-Iskut area is comprised of a group of Early Jurassic granodioritic stocks, dykes, sills and a batholith. Alldrick (1993) believed the suite to be emplaced in a shallow volcanic setting below and within coeval andesitic stratovolcanos. The Premier Porphyry Dykes, dated at 194.8 ± 2 Ma, are characterized by potassium feldspar megacrysts and plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass (Alldrick, 1993). Only the lower members of the Unuk River Formation are cut by the dykes, which are thought to be subvolcanic feeders to the extrusive

Premier Porphyry Member. The dykes are generally altered to a sericite-carbonate±chlorite±pyrite assemblage and are spatially associated with district mineralization.

In the Stewart area, the Early to Middle Eocene Hyder Plutonic Suite consists of a batholith and satellite stocks and dykes lying east of the main Coast Plutonic Complex. The Hyder plutonic rocks are genetically related to the Coast Plutonic intrusives having similar mineralogy and textures. The Hyder Dykes form prominent swarms of regional extent and randomly distributed, isolated dykes, particularly along the Portland Canal dyke swarm. Four dyke phases were recognized by Alldrick (1993): granodiorite porphyry, aplite, microdiorite, and lamprophyre dykes.

The Hazelton Group has been folded into north-northwest trending, doubly plunging syncline/anticline pairs with subvertical axial planes. Clastics of the Salmon River Formation occupy the cores of the synclines and display disharmonic tight to isoclinal folds at many scales (Alldrick, 1993).

Faults are abundant at both local and regional scales in the Stewart area. Alldrick (1993) described five groups of major faults:

- regional-scale north-striking, subvertical, ductile to brittle faults.
- northerly-striking moderately west-dipping normal and reverse faults.
- southeast to northeast striking brittle, subvertical "cross" faults with strong but narrow foliation envelopes and up to a kilometre of lateral offset.
- decollement surfaces or bedding plane slips near the base of the Salmon River Formation, due to ductility contrast with underlying dacitic volcanics during folding.
- mylonite bands at various orientations, a few metres wide at most.

This belt of Hazelton Group rocks is a host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Anyox, Snip, Scotty Gold, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the recently closed Eskay Creek mine. In addition, ore reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including Silver Coin, Big Missouri-Martha Ellen, Red Mountain, and Brucejack Lake – Suphurets Creek-Mitchell Creek, Homestake Ridge area and Georgia River. Deposits within the belt have been divided into two main distinct groups on the basis of metal suites and age. The first group includes the numerous Au-Ag±Cu vein and porphyry deposits that are associated with 193-198 Ma porphyritic intrusives of the Texas Plutonic Suite. The second includes Ag-rich galena-sphalerite vein systems related to biotite granodiorite intrusions of Middle Eocene age. Massive sulphide deposits are also present in different ages of the Jurassic volcanic rocks including Anyox and Granduc which are Besshi type VMS deposits in the Unuk River Formation. The Eskay Creek mine was a VMS deposit with epithermal gold-silver overprinting in Salmon River Formation just at the contact with the Mount Dilworth Formation. The BA project is a Kuroko type VMS deposit that has been explored in the Salmon River Formation just above felsic rocks analogous with the Mount Dilworth Formation.

Local Geology

Based upon the regional mapping of the British Columbia Department of Mines (Grove, E.W., 1982) most of the property appears to be underlain by lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. Mapping in 1987 by Joutel Resources concurs in general with the regional mapping of Grove (1982). Red, maroon and green volcanic agglomerates, tuffs and breccias intruded by dykes of the Portland dyke swarm dominate the geology of the property.

Based on outcrops of mapped Triassic rocks to the east of the mapped area, it appears that the north trending sequence of volcanic rocks dips to the west in the property area. Consequently the oldest rocks in the property area occur in the vicinity of American Creek.

The most abundant rock type on the property area is a series of dark green to gray-green mafic volcanic tuffs. Clasts are sub-rounded to angular ranging in size from dust to lapilli. Most of the clasts are composed of green andesitic volcanic material similar to the matrix. In some places the clasts consist of hematitic or maroon-colored mafic volcanic material, and in other places crystals of hornblende and/or feldspar are present.

The hematitic mafic volcanic tuffs appear to be the second most abundant rock type. These vary in color from brick red to maroon generally forming distinct stratigraphic beds. However, in places the contact relations are gradational with hematitic clasts being present in a matrix consisting of green mafic volcanic tuff. In some areas irregular patches of hematitic material are present giving the rock a mottled appearance. The presence of this hematitic material may represent an alteration of the original rock type. Like the green mafic volcanic tuffs clast size varies from dust to lapilli, consisting of red and green lithic fragments, plus crystals fragments of feldspar and hornblende.

Of the coarser-grained volcanic rocks most appear to be represented by agglomerates in that the clasts are rounded to sub-rounded and matrix supported. Agglomerates which are predominately hematitic are for the most part more abundant than ones which are dominantly green.

The volcanic flows are massive, dark green, magnetic and only faintly foliated at the margins. The augite bearing flows contain 5-10% fine phenocrysts of augite which have been partially altered to chlorite. Amygdules are another distinctive feature of the volcanic flows. These are up to 2 cm long and commonly infilled by a mixture of calcite and quartz.

Intruding the volcanics are at least three phases of plutonic rocks. Although a sequence of crosscutting relationships have not been established the oldest appears to be a dyke-like body of feldspar porphyry. Later dykes include some quartz monzonites, diorites and a hornblende porphyry, most which are thought to belong to the Tertiary Portland Canal Dyke swarm. The 1987 report describes these as: "These are most prevalent in the upper portions of Lydden Creek near the Montrose Zone and in the vicinity of the Redcliff Workings. Although the dip of these dykes is roughly vertical, the strike is somewhat difficult to determine due to the steep topographic conditions where these dykes outcrop. However it is thought to be northwesterly, which is roughly the same direction as the Portland Canal Dyke Swarm. In outcrop these dykes are massive, fine-medium grained, contain biotite and hornblende and vary from quartz monzonites to granodiorites. Chilled margins approximately 50 cm wide are also a characteristic feature of some of the wider of these dykes".

Deposit Types

The project area is considered prospective for a number of deposit styles. The possible deposit types for the Red Cliff property are as follows:

1. Intrusion Related Thermal Aureole Gold-Copper Veins and Stockworks

These intrusion related deposits are characterized by shear hosted quartz-pyrite veins and stockworks within and marginal to Texas Creek intrusions. Also includes pyritic breccias along intrusive contacts. Mineralization is syn-intrusive and forms along the thermal brittle-ductile transition envelope surrounding subvolcanic intrusions. Late magma movement generates local shearing and fracturing. Convecting hydrothermal fluids then precipitate gold-rich iron sulphides and gangue as an echelon vein sets and stockworks. Metal and alteration patterns are consistent with the distal portions of porphyry Cu-Au system. Alteration consists of an inner potassic zone of sericite-pyrite-quartz and an outer potassic zone where pyrite is replaced by pyrrhotite. Anomalous (>0.3 g/t Au) gold-silver mineralization develops at the transition from the pyrite to the pyrrhotite-dominant alteration zones. Examples of this type include the Snip Gold Mine (960,000 t @ 28.5g/t Au) and Johnny Mountain (207, 000 t @ 14.1g/t Au).

2. Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver Veins and Breccia Veins

Epithermal gold-silver base metal veins and breccia veins closely linked to structures and intrusions of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite. These deposits are formed from many pulses of mineralizing fluids localized above a local dome in the underlying Texas Creek batholith. Mixing of cool, meteoric groundwater with hot sulphur, chlorine and metal-bearing magmatic fluids is the most likely mechanism for base metal and gold-silver deposition. The deposits form shear hosted, en echelon sets of quartz-carbonate-chlorite-K-Feldspar+/-sulphide veins developed at the faulted margin of intrusions, as vein stockwork peripheral to breccia zones and as complex quartz-carbonate+/-sulphide-cemented breccia veins. Alteration is characterized by an inner siliceous zone, followed by an outer potassic (sericite) zone and more distal carbonate and chlorite zones. Examples of this deposit style include Silbak Premier (5.88 Mt @ 10.6lt Au and 227glt Ag) and Big Missouri 768,943t @ 2.37glt Au and 2.13glt Ag). In the Stewart area, the newly defined Silver Coin deposit is another example of a deposit hosted in low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver veins and breccia veins. It has a measured and indicated 24.1 MT at a grade of 1.08 g/t Au and 5.74 g/t Ag and an inferred 32.4 MT grading 0.78 g/t gold and 6.41 g/t Ag. The Brucejack Lake deposits also are examples of this type of mineralization. These host a measured and indicate 107mt @2.86 g/t Au and 25.8 g/t Ag and an inferred 600mt @1.09 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag.

3. Polymetallic silver-base metal epithermal veins plus or minus gold.

Sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena silver and sulphosult minerals occur in carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite and other sulphosults, native silver, chalcopryrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite are typical minerals within the veins. Some veins contain more chalcopryrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides. Principal gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, ankerite, chlorite, and subordinate sericite, rhodochrosite, barite and fluorite. The Porter-Idaho property in the Stewart area is an example of this type of mineralization. In

1989, non compliant 43-101 reserves were 826,400 tonnes grading 668.5 grams per tonne silver, 5 per cent lead and 5 per cent zinc. Between 1922 and 1950, 27,268 tonnes of ore were periodically mined from the underground workings of the Prosperity and Porter Idaho mines. The production came from the D, Prosperity and Blind veins, and averaged 0.986 grams per tonne gold, 2692.1 grams per tonne silver, 5.08 per cent lead, 3,853 per cent zinc and 0.101 per cent copper.

4. Intrusion Related Gold-Silver-Copper Skarns

Skarn and vein-style mineralization occur along faults within brittle, calcareous rocks adjacent to Eocene biotite granodiorite to biotite-quartz monzonite. High gold/silver ratios and pyrrhotite dominated sulphide assemblages are characteristic of early Jurassic intrusive-related Au-pyrrhotite deposits. The Snippaker Creek skarns are examples of this deposit style.”

Mineralization

To date, mineralization identified by exploration work are quartz-sulphide and sulphide stockworks hosted in a wide shear zone, various zones of sericite alteration and quartz-calcite-sulphide veins. The shear trends north-south along the length of the Crown Granted mineral claims and extends on to the Silver Crown 6 at the north end. Within this 2 kilometre length of shearing, various mineralized zones are present. From the south end of the shear, going towards the north, these include the Red Cliff, Chimney, Road, Waterpump, Lower Montrose and Montrose zones. Figure 6 shows the location of the mineral zones on the property relative to the Crown Granted claims.

There are six different mineralization types identified in the exploration activities. Mineralization noted is as follows:

1. Extremely fine grained pyrite in host rocks that have been pervasively altered to a mixture of sericite and quartz. Generally low gold values are associated with this mineralization.
2. Intensely silicified rocks, possibly intrusive with strong epidote and chlorite associated with quartz veins up to 5 metres wide, containing up to 25 % coarse pyrite and local minor chalcopyrite. This mineralization is located along the west side of the Montrose and Road zones. This mineralization has been called the Waterloo zone located on surface west of the above zones particularly the Montrose.
3. A stockwork of quartz veinlets carrying coarse-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite plus or minus visible gold. The Montrose, Lower Montrose and Waterpump zone contain this type of mineralization. The Red Cliff zone contains a minor amount of this type of mineralization.
4. Massive hematite veinlets with coarse cube pyrite along wide stockwork zones. The Montrose and Lower Montrose contain this type of mineralization.

5. Mineralization encountered on the property consists of northwest trending vuggy quartz-calcite-sulphide veins and stockwork which form a mineralized zone at least 1.5 metres wide and at least 60 metres long. The zone contains galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite which form massive to semi-massive lenses, pods and stringers. Quartz-calcite veins with sulphides are 1-2 cm wide. They constitute from 10 to 40 % of the mineralized zone. Sulphide content within individual veins varies from 10 to 100 %.

In appearance, the fine grained mineralization (Type 1) consists of 1 – 5 % fine grained disseminated and veined pyrite hosted by a sericite altered mafic volcanic. The sericite alteration of these rocks has been so pervasive that the color of the rock is now pale tan to light grey. Silicification has accompanied the sericitization resulting in stockworks of crosscutting quartz veins. Also associated with the quartz veins is a minor amount of carbonate plus veinlets of pyrite. Within the centre of each of these mineralized zones the quartz- pyrite content is highest as is the degree of sericite alteration. Outward from the centre of these mineralized zones the pyrite quartz content diminishes significantly then the sericite content gradually fades into unaltered rock. This mineralization is present along the east side of Lydden Creek.

Veins carrying sulphides are found in the Red Cliff, Chimney, Road, Waterpump, Lower Montrose and Montrose zones. Sulphide mineralization appears to be mainly pyrite containing minor gold, chalcopyrite, some bornite, pyrrhotite and occasionally sphalerite and galena. Where the sulphides occur in fractures, silicification has also occurred making the rock hard and brittle. Quartz stringers appear to be banded with the sulphides and sheared volcanic rock in the fractures.

In the Red Cliff zone, the mineralization (Type 2 and 3) consists of irregular veins and pods of massive pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor sphalerite and bornite which are hosted by a matrix of quartz. Surrounding the mineralization is a poorly developed zone of sericite alteration. The mineralization appears to be within a zone that is at least 20 metres wide. Based on assay data there appears to be several episodes of copper-gold mineralization. It appears that an early stage of mineralization is a copper rich – low gold value stage followed by copper-rich-high gold value stage.

The Montrose zone at depth and along the exposed north end of mineralization on the Silver Crown 6 claim contains coarse cube pyrite hosted in a matrix of red, massive hematite veinlets (Type 4). Veins are 1-2 cm wide forming up to 10 % of the rock.

The quartz-calcite-sulphide mineralization (Type 5) is located on the east side of the claim. It has been traced for 25 meters to the west from a surface exposure into silicified wall rock. Drilling this mineralization has intersected several of these quartz-calcite-sulphide veins that have elevated silver values.

DRILLING

During the period of April to November, 2016, Decade Resources completed a total of 599.61 meters of BTW size diamond drilling in 2 holes. Figure 4 shows location of drilling on the Silver Coin 6 claim. A summary of hole azimuths, dips and total depths are shown in the table below:

Table 1 Drill Hole Summary

DRILL HOLE No.	AZIMUTH Degrees	DIP Degrees	TOTAL DEPTH Meters
SC-16-1	345	-45	345.95
SC-16-2	325	-45	253.66

The predominant rock type intersected consisted of a red, highly calcareous red to marron volcanoclastic that is part of the Betty Creek formation. Calcite in the form of veining that is parallel to strong foliation forms up to 20-25 % of the rock unit. It is highly chloritic with minor local rhodochrosite and narrow hematite veinlets. Intruding the unit are narrow dykes of a fine to medium grained granodiorite. Minor narrow dykes of a black, fine grained diabase were also intersected. Figure 5 and 6 show the geological cross-sections for SC-16-1 and SC-16-2.

The drilling failed to intersect any zones of significant mineralization. Narrow zones of bornite were noted but were too small to be of economic significance.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Silver Crown 6 property is located approximately 22 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division.

The property is comprised of one claim covering approximately 613 hectares. The claim extends two kilometres west from the confluence of American Creek with Bear River.

The claim lies within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extends from the Kitsault area (south of Stewart), north to the Stikine River area.

Five types of mineralization have been located on the property: weakly pyritic, sericitized andesitic, massive quartz, locally banded with black chlorite containing 10-25 % pyrite and local fine grained chalcopyrite, quartz-sulphide vein stockworks, massive red hematite veinlets containing coarse cube pyrite and vuggy quartz-calcite –sulphide veins.

In the period May 2012 to the end of October 2012, a total of 403.66 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 3 holes on the south edge of the Silver Crown 6 property. Drilling intersected highly chloritic andesites that were weakly silicified and brecciated with a strong quartz-pyrite stockwork that formed 10 % of the core. Massive red hematite veins with pyrite are also present. The best drill results were obtained from DDH-2012-Mon-72 which returned several intervals including 3.05 m of 15.61 g/t gold and 3.05 m of 2.63 g/t gold.

In the period April to November 2016, a total of 599.61 m of drilling along the west side of the claim failed to intersect any significant mineralization. It is recommended that further drilling be conducted to determine the location of the Montrose zone.

An exploration program including soil sampling, mapping and diamond drilling is recommended for the Silver Crown 6 property.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

It is recommended that in the next exploration phase consist of soil sampling to test to the north of the exposed Montrose zone on the Silver Crown 6 claim. Based on positive results of the soil sampling, a program of drilling is also recommended.

Estimated Cost of the Program

Geologist, 60 days @ \$600.00/ day	\$36,000.00
Field assistant, 60 days @ \$300.00/day	\$18,000.00
Drilling 1500 metres @ \$140.00/ metre (all inclusive)	\$135,000.00
Soil Sampling (all inclusive-\$50,000.00)	\$50,000.00
Accommodation and food (in Stewart)	\$25,000.00
Vehicle rental	\$25,000.00
6- wheel drive vehicles	\$20,000.00
Bulldozer/excavator cost	\$30,000.00
Core cutting	\$3,000.00
Assaying 200 samples @ \$27.00/sample	\$5,400.00
Freight	\$4,000.00
Report	\$10,000.00
Drafting	\$5,000.00
Contingency	\$23,600.00
Total	\$400,000.00

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MINFILE

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHORS' QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward R. Kruchkowski, geologist, residing at 23 Temple Bay, N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.
2. I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of Decade Resources Ltd.
6. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data on the property area.
7. I am familiar with these types of deposits having conducted exploration programs on these types of occurrences in the Stewart region.

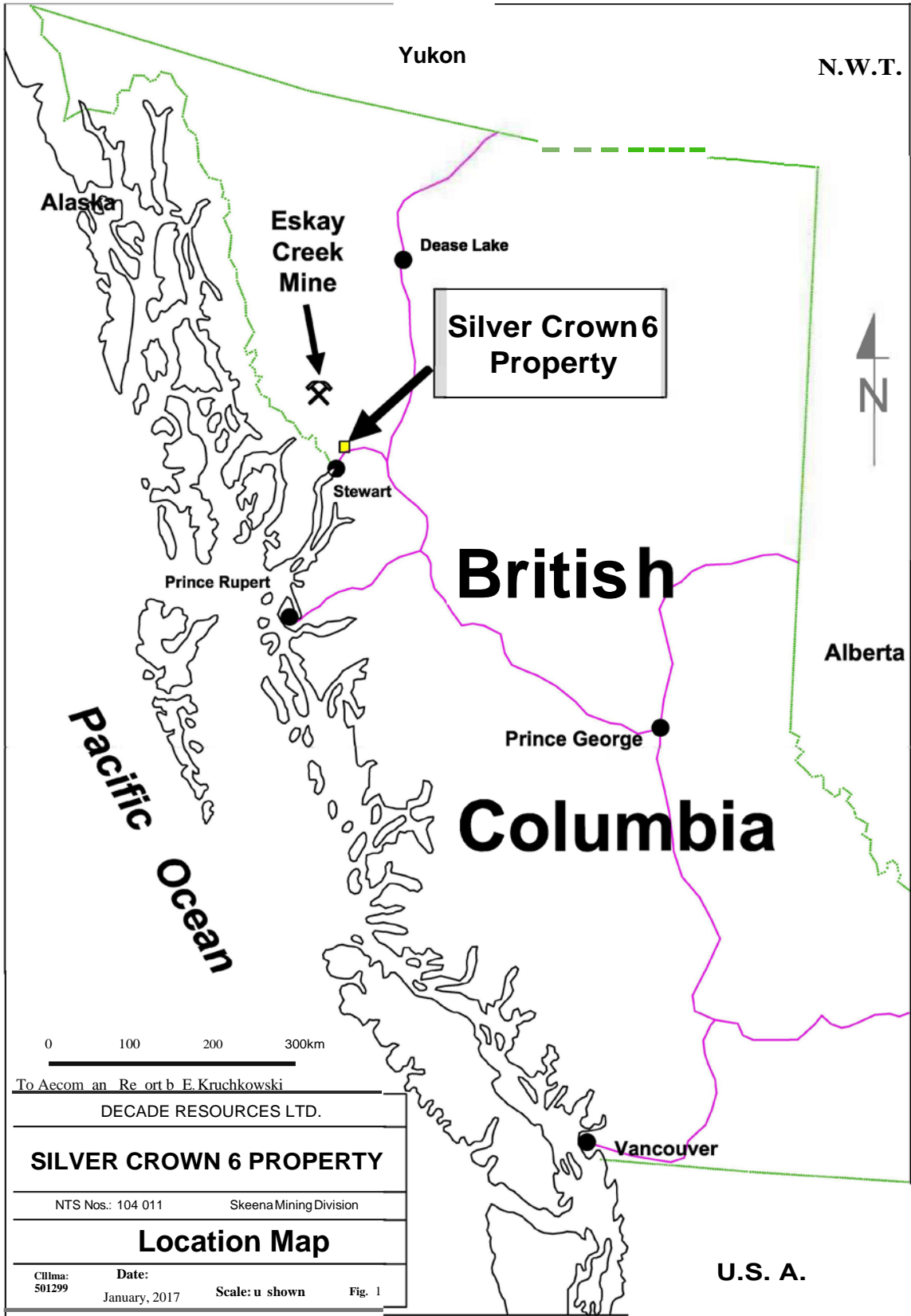
Date:

E.R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION COSTS

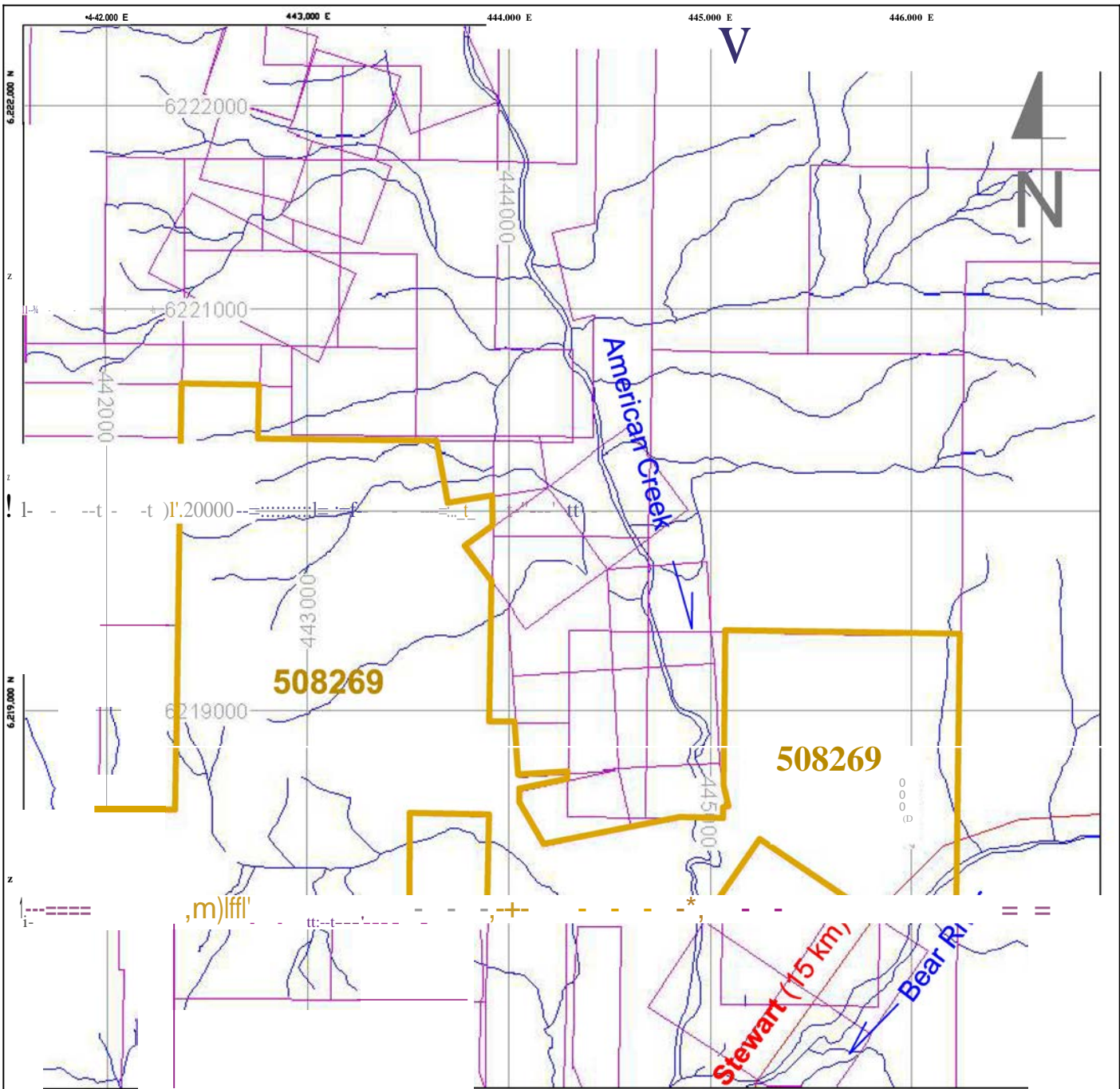
E Kruchkowski –April to November 2016 (10 days @ \$700/day)	\$7,000.00
August 28 to September 7, 2016	
Trail supervision, drill supervision and core logging.	
2 pick-up trucks @ \$150.00/day for 10 days	\$3,000.00
3 Polaris ranger-6 wheel drive vehicle @ \$200/day for 10 days	\$6,000.00
Report Writing	\$1,000.00
Drafting	\$1,000.00
Fuel Charges – gasoline and diesel	\$1,500.00
Kasum Tractor equipment for job	\$15,000.00
August 10 to September 20, 2016	
(includes site preparation – pulling drill to and from site)	
Trucking of drills and Kasum tractor equipment	\$4,500.00
5 low boy trips from American Creek to and from Stewart	
Drilling 599.61m @ \$140/m	\$83,945.40
Hotel and Meal Expenses 10 days @ \$150.00/day	\$1,500.00
Total	\$116,445.40

APPENDIX I
Drill Logs



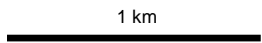
To Aecom and Report by E. Kruchkowski

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.	
SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY	
NTS Nos.: 104 011	Skeena Mining Division
Location Map	
CH/ma: 501299	Date: January, 2017
Scale: as shown	Fig. 1



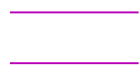
To Accompany Report by E. Kruchkowski

Legend:



1 5082691

Silver Crown 6 (Tenure 508269)



Other claims

road

lake, creek

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.

SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY

NTS Nos.: 104 011

Skeena Mining Division

Claim Map

Claims: 508269

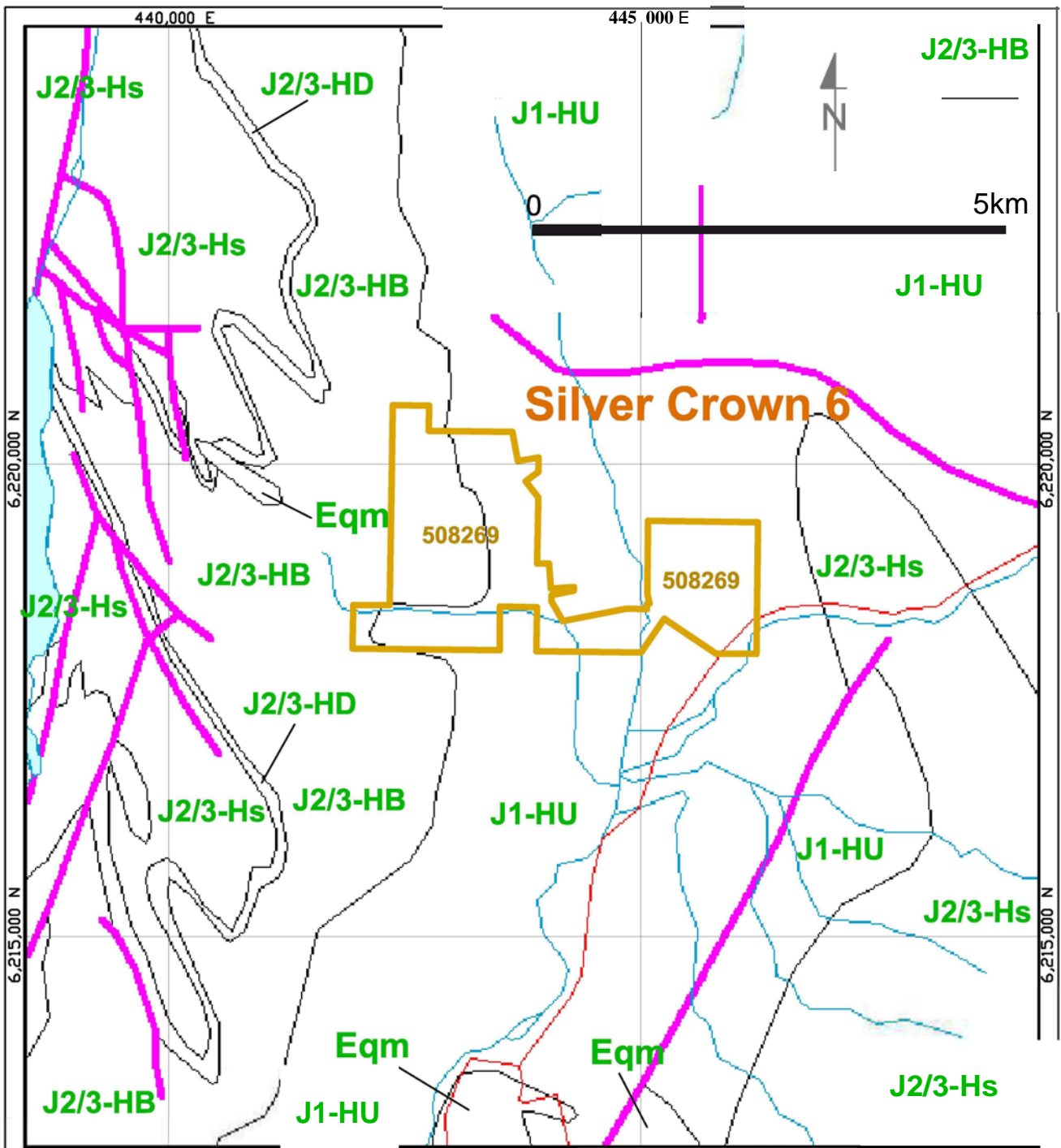
Date:

January, 2017

Scale: as shown

Fig. 2

Source: MapperWrapper (<http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace>); modified



Intrusive Rocks:
 r;:=i Quartz Monzonite
 (Eocene)

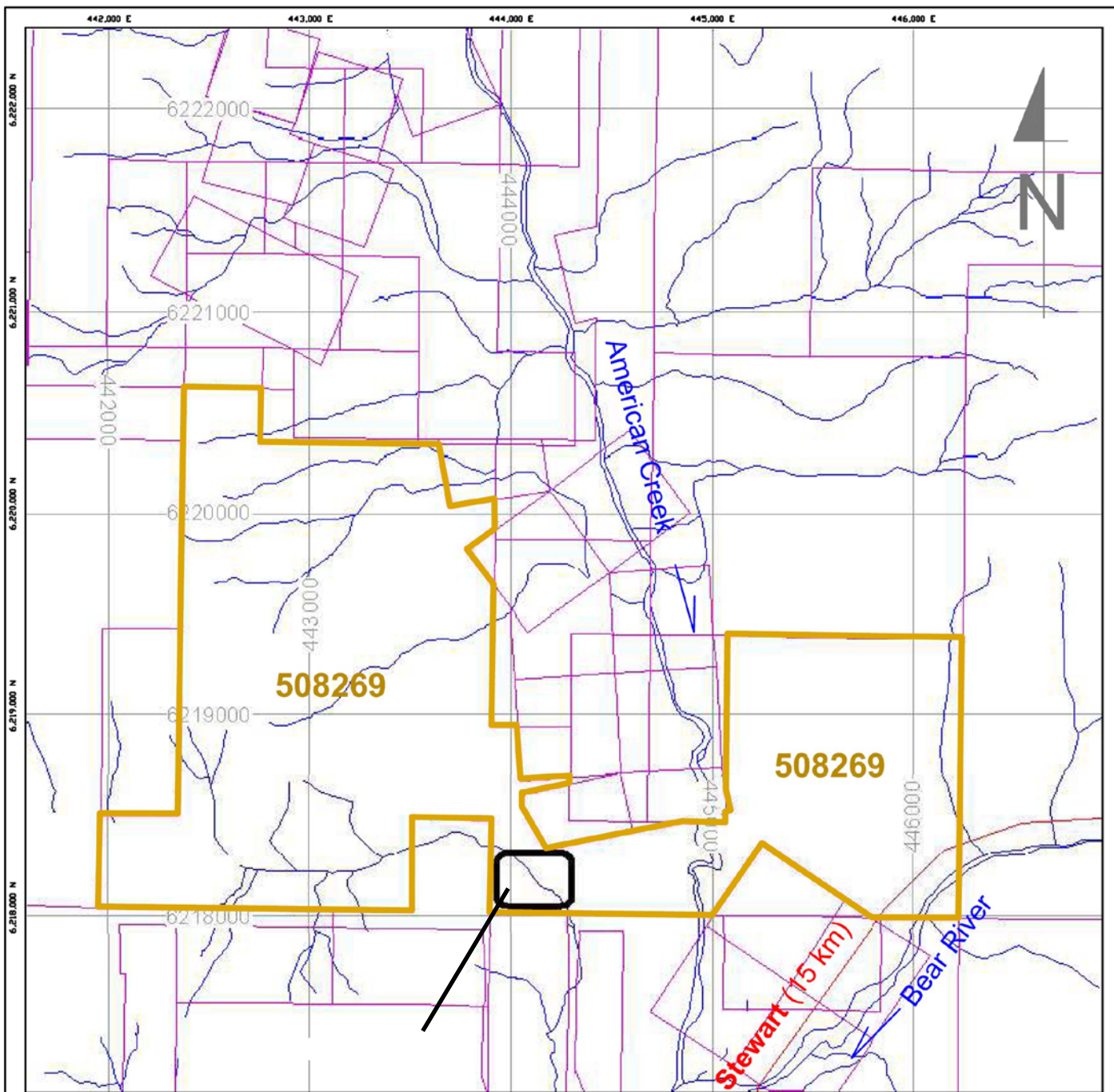
Layered Rocks:
 Hazelton Group;
 sediments (undivided)
 Hazelton Group; Mt
 Dilworth Fm
 Hazelton Group;
 Betty Creek Fm
 Hazelton Group; Unuk
 River Fm

- Legend:**
-  geological contacts
 -  faults
 -  road
 -  edge of ice/snow field
 -  lake, creek

To Accompany Report by E. Kruchkowski

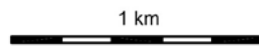
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.	
SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY	
NTS Nos.: 104 011	Skeena Mining Division
Regional Geology	
Scale: as shown	Date: January, 2017
Map No: 508269	Fig. 3

source: MapperWrepper (<http://webmap.am.gov.bc.ca/aplaceJ>; modified)



To Accompany Report by E. Kruchkowski

Legend:



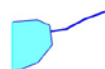
Silver Crown 6 (Tenure 508269)



Other claims



road



lake, creek

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.

SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY

NTS Nos.: 104 011

Skeena Mining Division

Map Showing Area of Drilling

Claims:
508269

Date:
January, 2017

Scale: as shown

Fig. 4

Source: MapperWrapper (<http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace>); modified

6,219,000 N

444,000 E

627583



200 m



508269

1048532

584059

DDH SC-16-01

DDH SC-16-02

Lydden Creek

drill collar

517320

6,218,000 N

600001

Decade Resources Ltd.

**SILVER CROWN 6 Property
SKEENA MINING DIVISION**

**Plan Map Showing
DDH SC-16-1 and DDH SC-16-2**



NTS 104 011

Scale 1 : 5,000

Date: January 2017

Figure 5

444,000 E

-  - Claim boundaries
-  - Creeks

NNW

azimuth 345

DDH SC-16-1

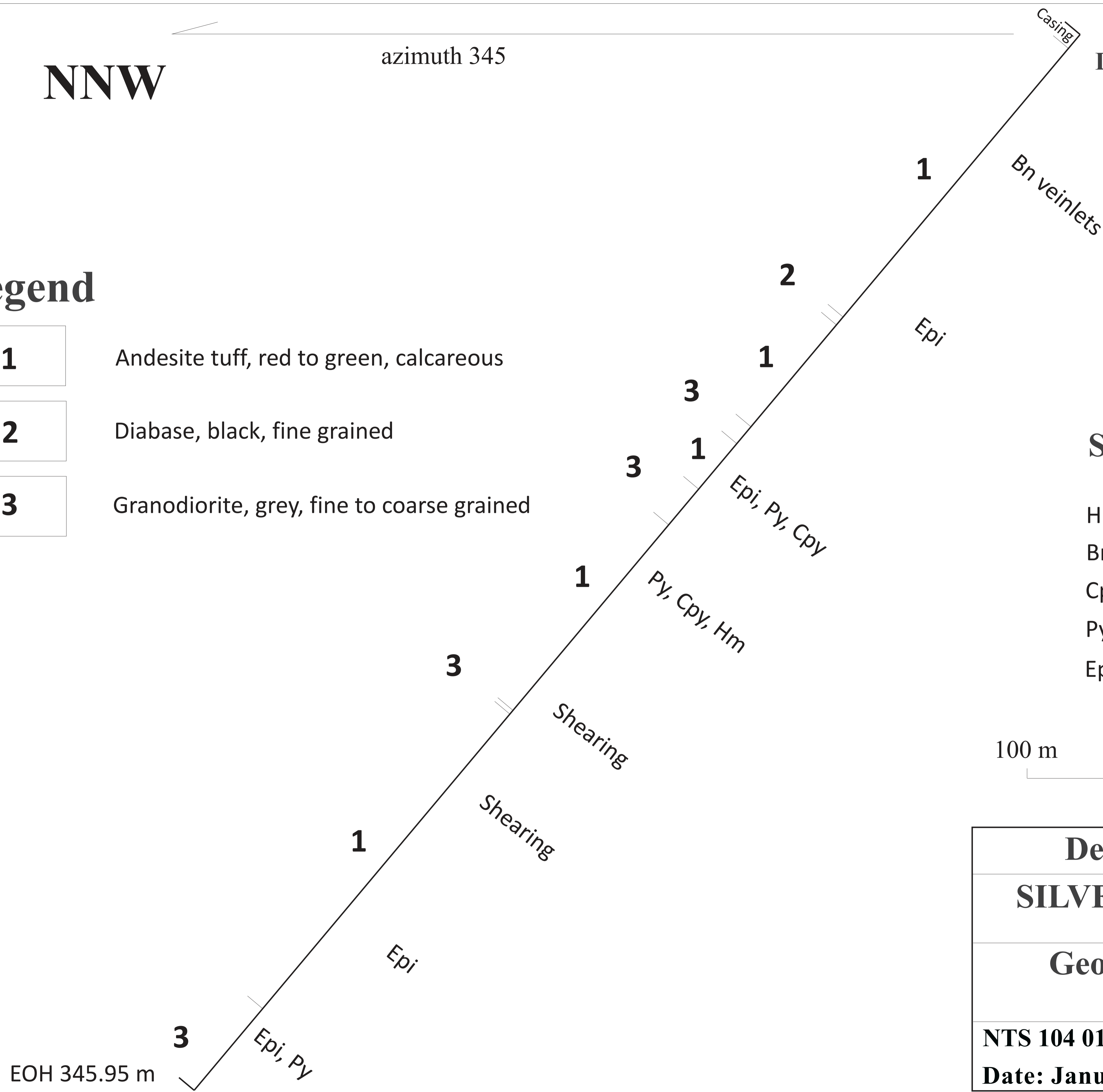
SSE

Legend

- 1** Andesite tuff, red to green, calcareous
- 2** Diabase, black, fine grained
- 3** Granodiorite, grey, fine to coarse grained

Symbols

- Hm - hematite
- Bn - bornite
- Cpy - chalcopyrite
- Py - pyrite
- Epi - epidote



EOH 345.95 m

100 m

100 m

0 m

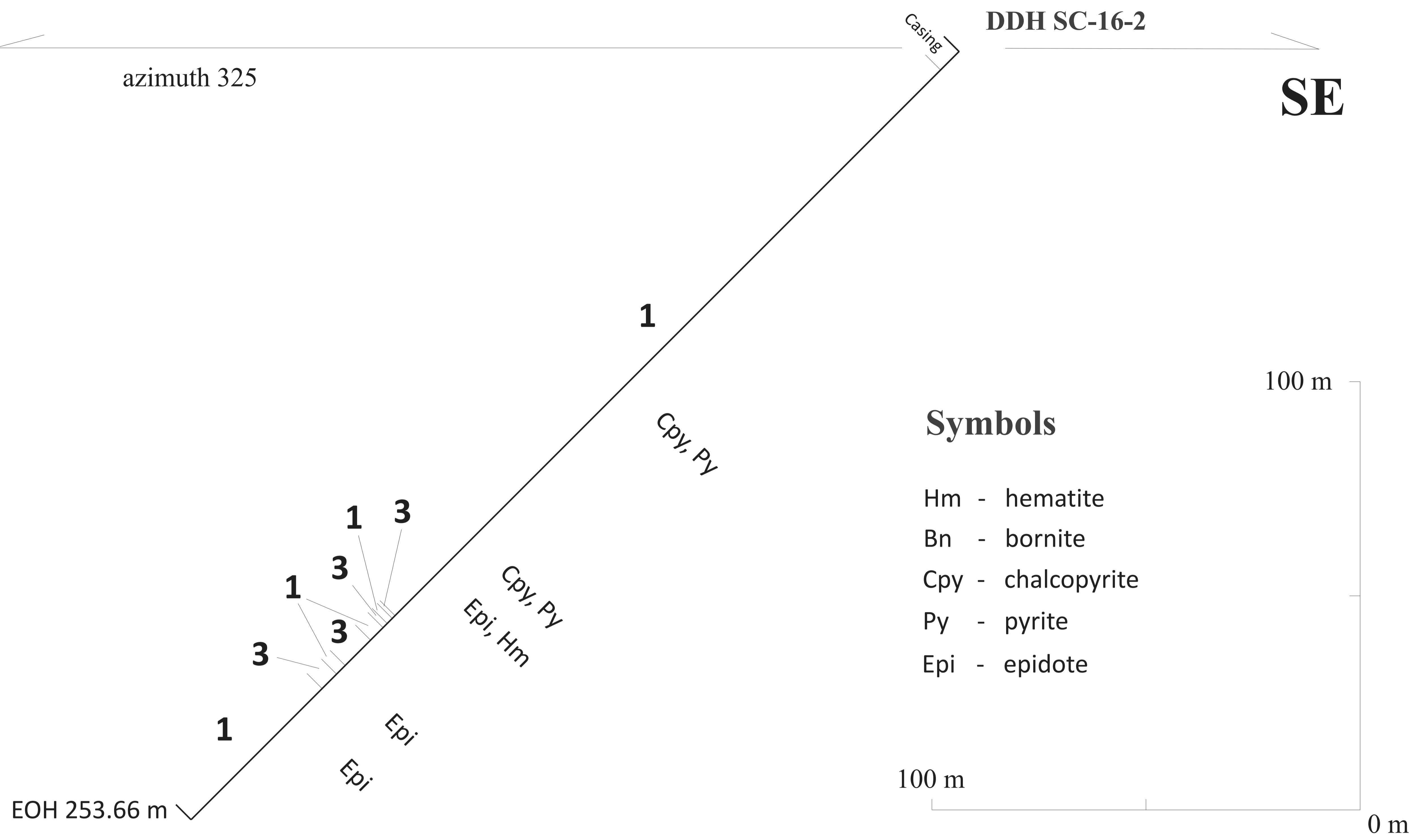
Decade Resources Ltd.	
SILVER CROWN 6 Property SKEENA MINING DIVISION	
Geological Cross Section DDH SC-16-1	
NTS 104 011	Scale 1 : 500
Date: January 2017	Figure 6

NW

azimuth 325

DDH SC-16-2

SE



Symbols

- Hm - hematite
- Bn - bornite
- Cpy - chalcopyrite
- Py - pyrite
- Epi - epidote

Legend

- 1** Andesite tuff, red to green, calcareous
- 2** Diabase, black, fine grained
- 3** Granodiorite, grey, fine to coarse grained

Decade Resources Ltd.	
SILVER CROWN 6 Property SKEENA MINING DIVISION	
Geological Cross Section DDH SC-16-2	
NTS 104 011	Scale 1 : 500
Date: January 2017	Figure 7