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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $3,500.00

AUTHOR(S): J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. **SIGNATURE(S):** J Shearer

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5639681

PROPERTY NAME: Camborne Claim & Spider Crown Grant

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Revelstoke Mining District **NTS/BCGS:** 82K/13E (82K.072)

LATITUDE: 50 ° 46 ' 53 " **LONGITUDE:** 117 ° 36 ' 32 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) J. T. Shearer 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam BC V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Polymetallic vein; former producer; vein material - galena, sphalerite, pyrite; intense wallrock alteration

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
assessment reports: 17436, 10421

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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			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying		Lot 15732	3500
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:	$3,500.00

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

CAMBORNE CLAIM and SPIDER CROWN GRANT TENURE #1042495, 1042496 and LOT 15752

SPIDER MINE AREA
INCOMAPPLEUX RIVER, NORTH LARDEAU BELT
NTS 82K/13E (82K.072)
Latitude 50°46'53"N/Longitude 117°36'32"
Revelstoke Mining District
Event #5639681

Prepared for

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
#5-2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1

Prepared by

J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

February 28, 2017

Fieldwork completed between May 1, 2016 and February 28, 2017

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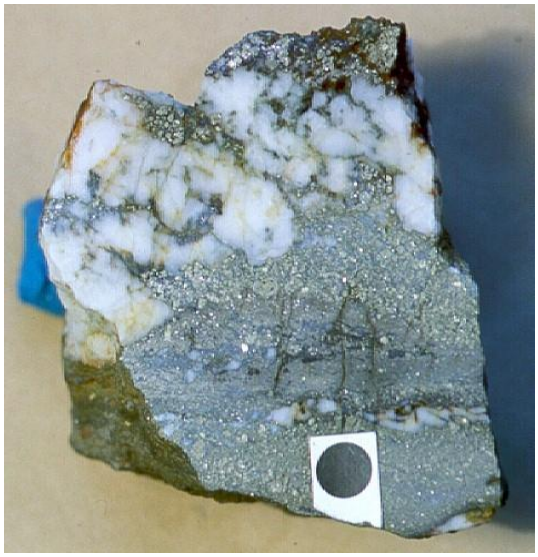
FIGURES



Sample from Spider Mine, circle on specimen ½ inch diameter

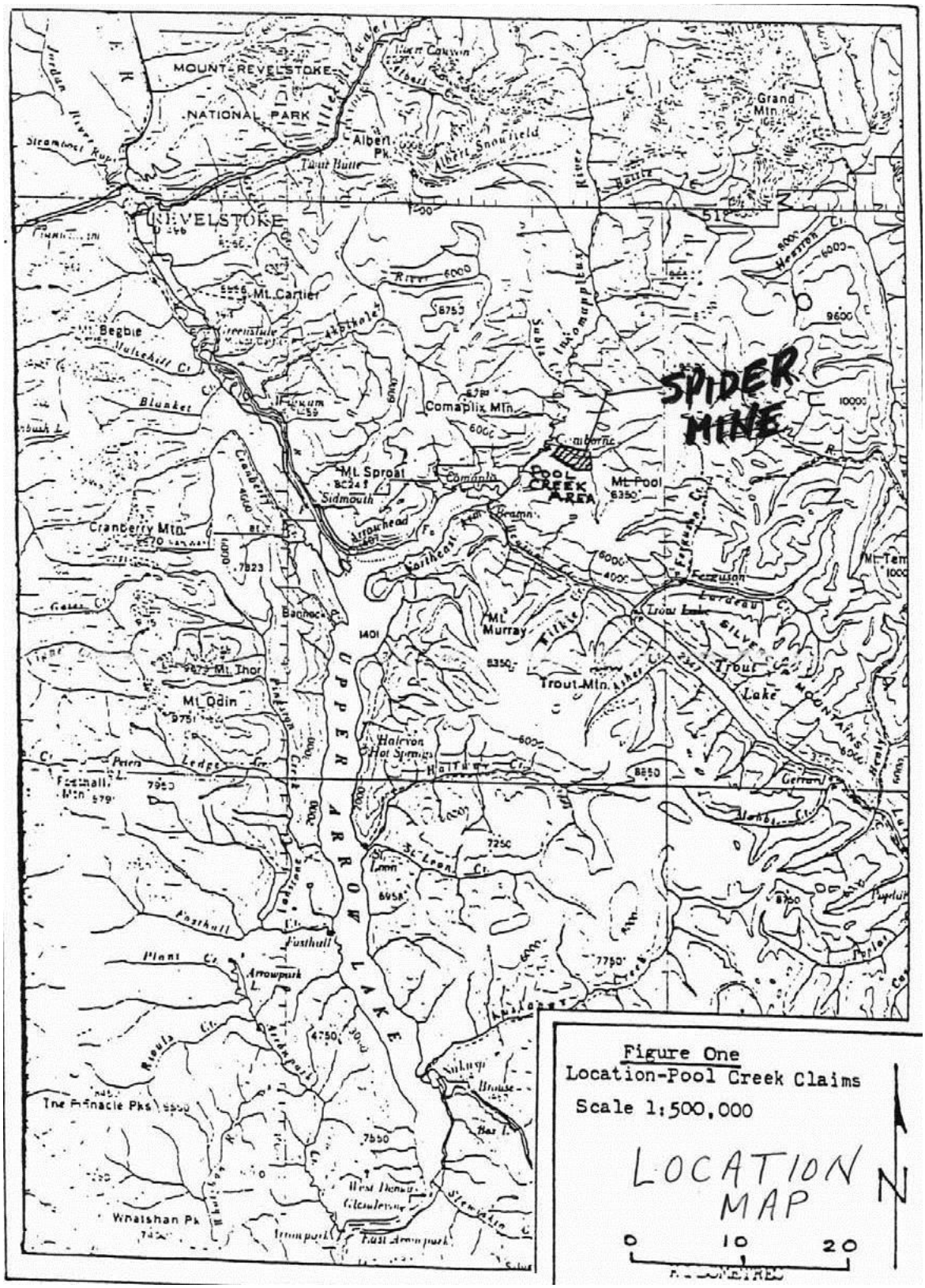


Figure 1 Location Map

SUMMARY

The Spider Mine was brought into production in 1952 and continued operations until 1958. Total production to the end of 1958 was 371 kilograms of gold, 53,481 kilograms of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes of ore with a recovery grade of 0.086 oz. Au/ton, 12.2 oz. Ag/ton, 8.6% Pb and 9.14% Zn. This vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200 metres. Potentially, ore grade material was intersected in drilling an additional depth of 70 metres below this level.

The Eclipse vein (Lat. 50°46.6', Long. 117°36.3'), accessible via the No. 10 adit level of the Spider Mine, produced 31,748 tonnes of ore in the period 1956-58. This development exposed the top of the ore body (005°/75° east) through a vertical range of 46 metres.

The main constituents of the Spider Mine mineralization are quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of ankerite, chalcopyrite, and rarely arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Sections composed essentially of pyrite, sphalerite and galena are common. The order of deposition of the vein minerals is ankerite, quartz pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena. Fine and coarse grained varieties of galena are present.

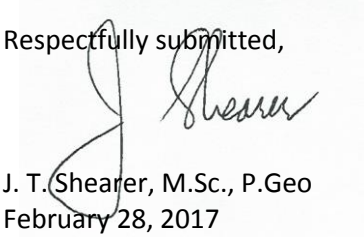
Zones of carbonate alteration and oxidation, as much as several metres wide, occur along the faults principally on the eastern or hangingwall side with or without accompanying vein mineralization. These zones comprise altered remnants of the volcanic country rock, ankerite, disconnected quartz stringers and a small amount of chrome mica. In the oxidized zone, most of the pyrite, sphalerite and gangue has been leached, leaving a mixture of clay, limonite and galena. The No. 4 orebody shows vertical oxidation for 40 metres below the surface.

The main ore controls are a series of northerly trending fissures (splays or tension fractures?) that appear to be related to the through-going southeasterly trending Camborne fault along the valley of Pool Creek. Hydrothermal solutions were controlled by the intersection of the principal fissures with fold crests. Mineralization appears to have favoured the Jowett Formation because of the volcanic composition of the competent, fissure sustaining characteristics of the fine grained; carbonate altered rocks, and later fracturing along the faults when intersecting large scale folds.

Diamond drill core stored in a locked garage was quartered with a saw and re-assayed in 2007. Values obtained for gold, silver, lead and zinc in 2007 were very close to those obtained in 1987 and 1980, which suggests that the assay values of previous work can be used in resource calculations.

Current work focussed on the "overlying" MTO Claim and the Spider Crown grant by sample collection, assaying and prospecting.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo
February 28, 2017

INTRODUCTION

During 2007, diamond drill core from previous work at the Spider Mine, which was securely stored in a locked garage at 1846 W14th Ave., Vancouver, was quartered by a diamond daw and delivered to IPL Labs in Richmond, BC along with standards and blanks. This drill core was from an aggressive program of exploration was carried out between May through October 1987, on Jazz Resources Ltd.'s Camborne area claims. Previous production at the Spider Mine was approximately 140,000 tons of ore (including 31,748 tons from Eclipse).

The 1987 exploration program closely followed the recommendations and proposed program of Gale (1986). The actual program differed from the proposed program because of changes in the geological picture which arose with work on the ground. Not all of the stated objectives were accomplished, especially with regard to surface drilling, because some holes could not be drilled through overburden which was deeper than anticipated.

Drill core from programs in 1980 and 1987 were quartered in 2007 to check on Assay values, reproducibility, accuracy and lithology.

The current work completed in 2016 consisted of sample collection assaying and prospecting of the new claims.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Figure 2 and 3 shows the location of the Spider Crown Grant and MTO claims located approximately 59km southeast of Revelstoke. The claims are readily accessible by good roads from Revelstoke and Nakusp.

The property consists of the following mineral claims as tabulated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 2 and 3. The claims are all in the Revelstoke Mining Division.

The staked claims and crown grants are recorded as follows:

Table 1
List of Claims

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Size (ha)	Located Date	Current Expiry Date
Camborne Jazz 1	1042495	183.88	March 2, 2016	March 2, 2019
Camborne Jazz 2	1042496	285.89	March 2, 2016	March 2, 2019
Spider Crown Grant	Lot 15752		Crowngrant	Crowngrant

Total 469.77 ha

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

The author is not aware of any back in rights, payments, royalties or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

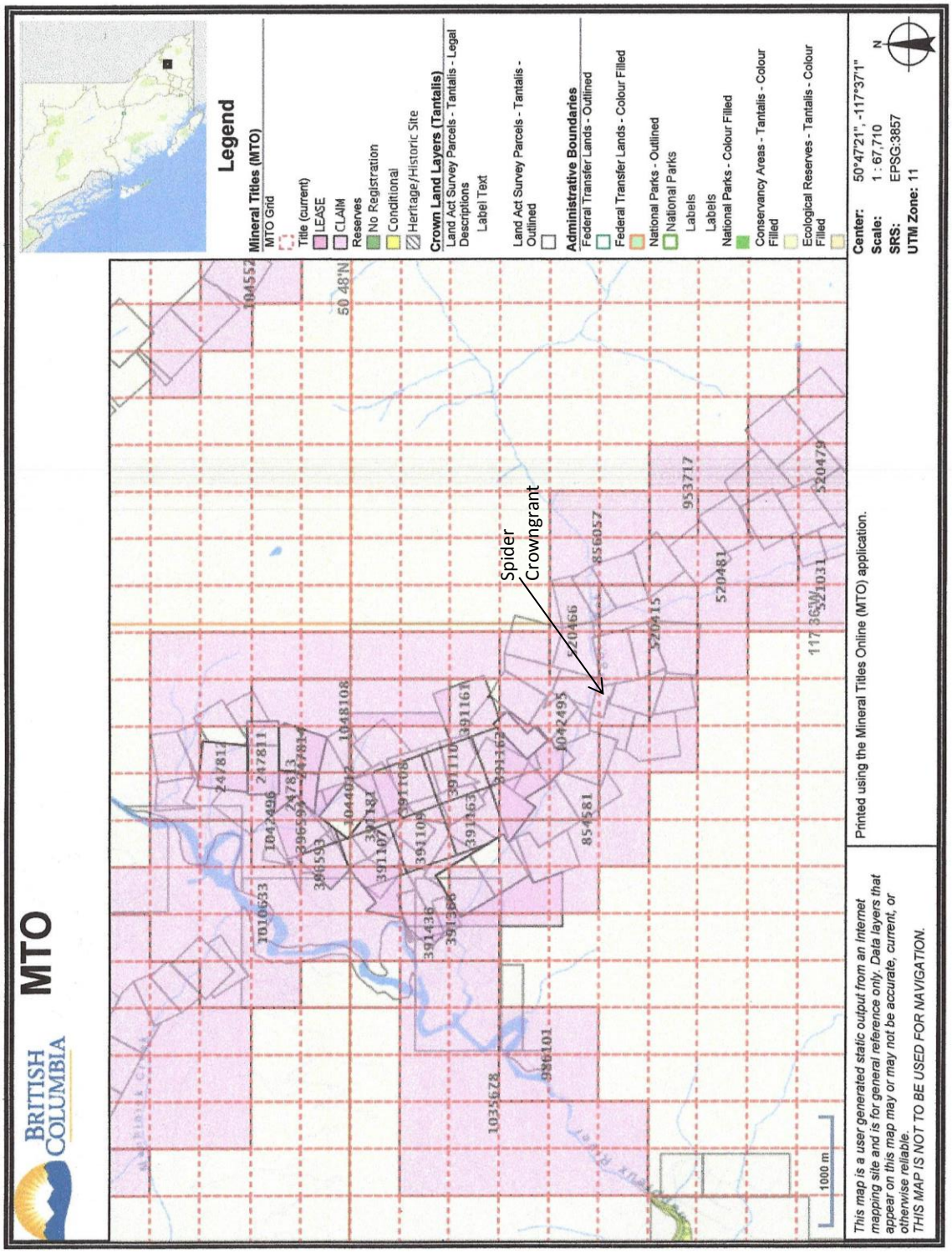


Figure 2 Claim Map

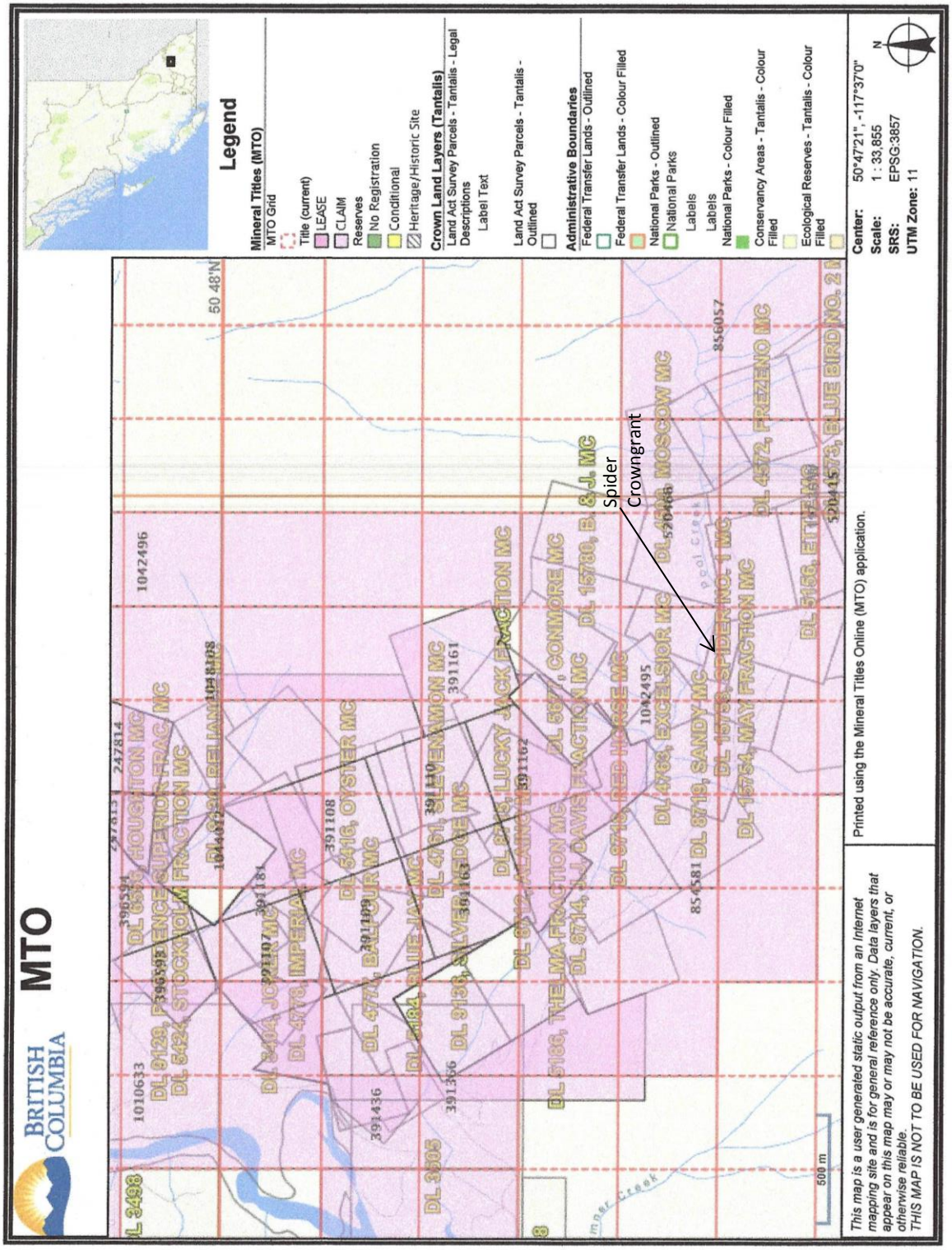


Figure 3 Detail Claim Map

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is centred 10km northwest of the settlement of Trout Lake and 15km north of the community of Beaton. The area is about 59km southeast of Revelstoke and 140km north of Nelson.

The Spider Mine claims are ranging between 950 and 1500 metres elevation, a distance of approximately 59km southeast of the town of Revelstoke, B.C.

Access

Access to the claims is by road from Revelstoke and then by Forestry and mining roads up the Incomappleux River Valley, which are presently passable by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and four wheel drive vehicles. Some parts of the access road require brushing out of the alder trees.

An estimate on opening the Spider Mine access road was requested of R. Allen of Galena Contracting at Nakusp, B.C. who made a visit to the lower part of the road in 2006. Mr. Allen, a very experienced local road builder with a complete fleet of heavy equipment estimates that to re-open the deactivated logging road to adequately accommodate 30 tonne CAT Wagons would cost approximately $50,000. Part of this expenditure was made in 2006. For a simple diamond drill program this estimate could likely be greatly reduced to about the $20,000 range for light 4x4 truck.

Climate

The general area has a northern inland dominated climate. Dramatic variations in the Spider Mine's climate are caused by a combination of elevation, rainshadow effects, and latitude. Generally winters are long and summers cool and short with only occasional hot spells. Average January highs are -7°C, while July averages to 22°C. These temperatures apply to valley bottoms. At higher elevations temperatures are about 5°C to greater than 7°C cooler. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 380mm at lower elevations to over 1,250mm at higher elevations. The Spider Mine area can be worked from May to November most years without handling or plowing snow.

Physiography

The area of the Spider Mine Claims has been heavily affected by Pleistocene to recent glaciation with arêtes, cirques, tarns and hanging valleys common in the area. Steep slopes are often covered by a thin veneer of talus.

The lower levels of the property are heavily forested. There is adequate water from several creek drainages for mineral exploration on this property.

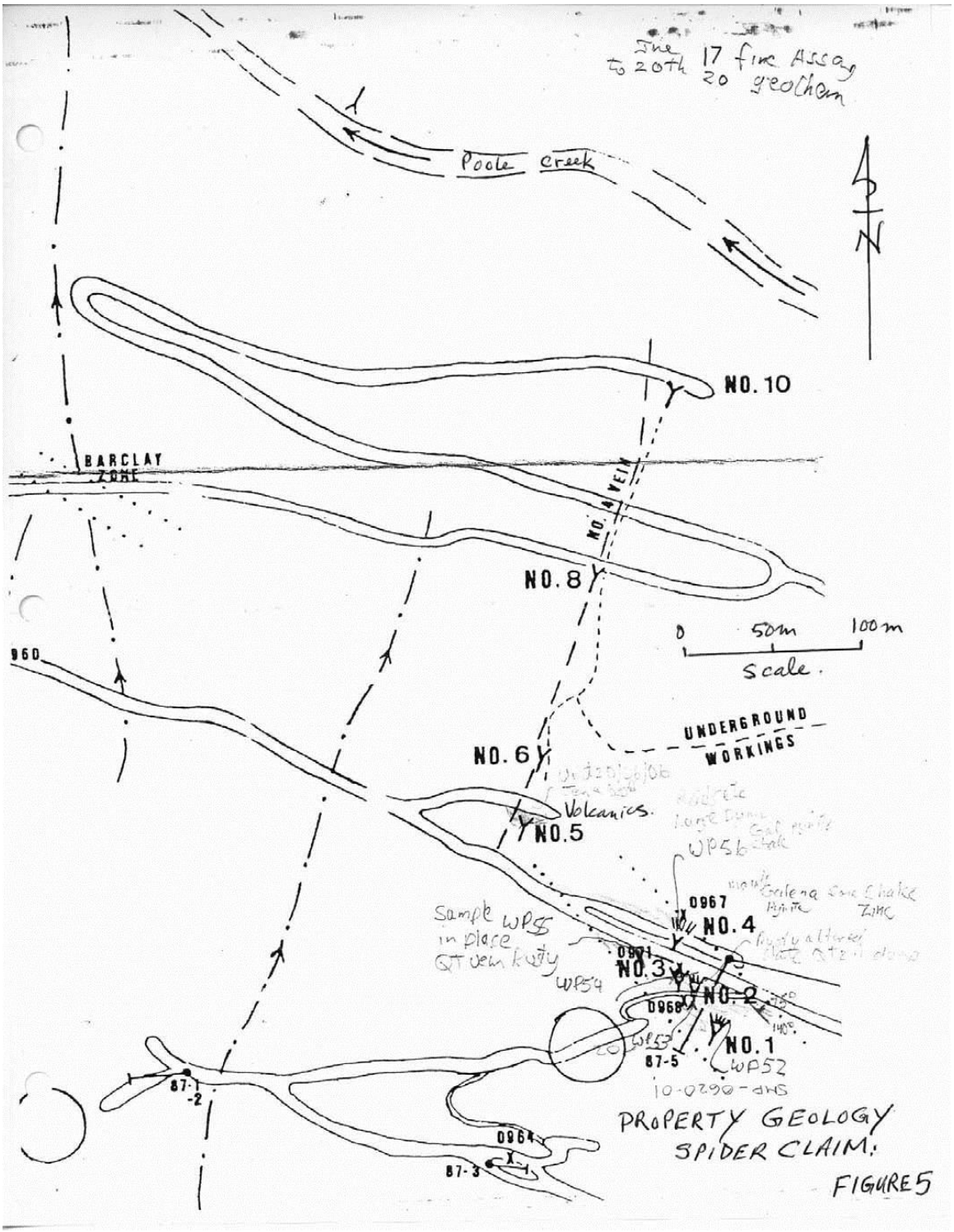


Figure 4 Property Geology

Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property lies 59km south-southeast from Revelstoke and is easily accessible by road. There are no longer any facilities located in Camborne. The Company owns several land lots in fee simple within the Camborne townsite and could be used to provide a site for a small milling operation if required in the future. Hydropower was generated by previous operators for the company's Spider Mine prior to 1960.

A small 50-tonne per day pilot 2-stage flotation mill has been installed at the site of the old Merdian Millsite near the Camborne townsite.

Milling the Spider Mine ore at the Camborne Pilot Mill is estimated to be in the $125 to $150 per tonne range depending on quantity of material and subject to updating the metallurgical test work at a local facility such as ALS Research Labs or MetSolve Metallurgical.

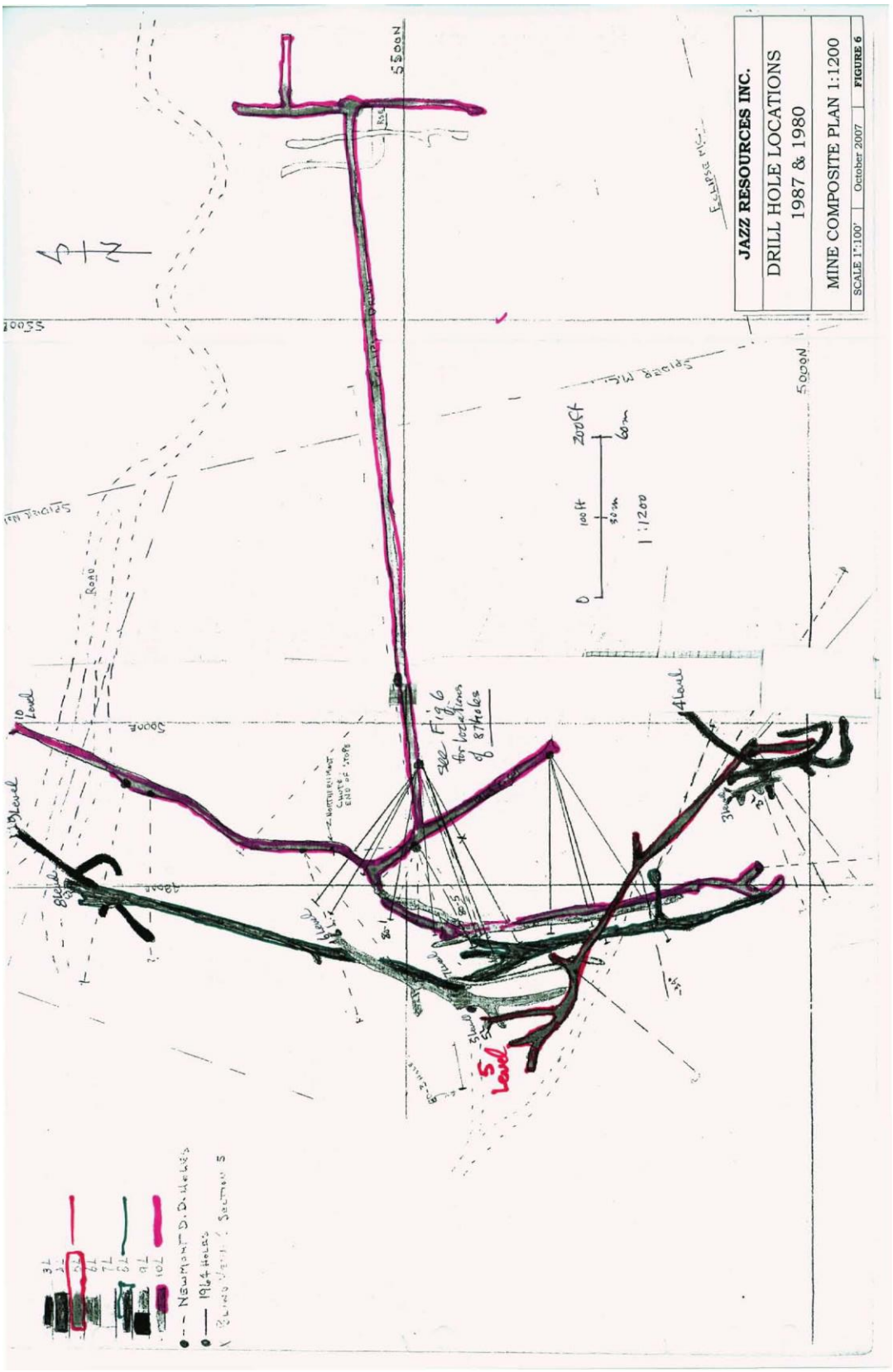


Figure 5 Drill Hole Locations 1987 and 1980

HISTORY

Prospecting for metalliferous deposits in the Lardeau District began prior to 1890. Mining activity started in the late 1890's and by 1899 mineral claims were located near Beaton and along the Incomappleux (Fish) River.

The first discovery of ore in this area was made in 1910 on the Spider claim. Development work continued until 1949 during which there were small intermittent shipments of hand-sorted ore. Sunshine Lardeau Mines Ltd. acquired the property and initiated a diamond drilling program which discovered Nos. 4 and 5 veins in 1950. A crosscut was driven to the veins on No. 5 level and No. 6 adit was extended to intersect No. 4 vein. A mill was installed in the old Meridian building on Pool Creek in May 1952. Concentrates were transported by truck to Beaton and thence by the Arrow Lakes barge to the rail-head at Nakusp and from there to smelters in the United States. Berens River Mines Ltd. provided additional funding to gain control of operations and, in 1953, No. 10 adit was driven. In 1956 the company was liquidated and operations passed to Newmont Mining Corp. Mining and milling operations were suspended on May 14, 1958.

Total production to the end of 1958 was 371 kilograms of gold, 53,481 kilograms of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes of ore.

This vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200 metres. Ore grade material was intersected in drilling an additional depth of 70 metres below this level.

Past development consisted of at least 7 levels with raising and crosscutting. The No. 10 level adit and associated workings developed the No. 4 vein which was mined in the 1950's. Nearly all ore had been mined out above the No. 10 level by the end of 1956. Mining and milling was suspended on May 14, 1958. East of the No. 4 vein and accessible via the No. 10 level workings, is the Eclipse vein (082KNW044). This development exposed the top of the ore body through a vertical range of 46 metres. The Eclipse vein saw production between 1956-1958 with approximately 31,748 tonnes of ore milled with ore of the Spider Mine (Assessment Report 16724). The Eclipse vein occurs at a faulted contact between phyllite and greenstone of the Jowett Formation.

Geological resources calculated in 1988 by R. Gale, PhD, on the results of the 1987 drill program at the Spider Mine are 25,400 tonnes grading 254.7 grams per tonne silver, 6.19% lead, 6.34% zinc and 4.46 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter April 26, 1988).

In 1954 Sunshine Lardeau drilled the Sandy vein from surface and also drilled from the upper adit on Sandy in 1955.

In 1964, Sunshine Lardeau Mines Limited drilled 25 holes and drifted 61 metres. The diamond drill holes intersected the No. 4 vein over a length of 122 metres and to a depth of 69 metres below the No. 10 level. Based on this work, a resource was estimated at 53,343 tonnes averaging 2.74 grams per tonne gold, 92.57 grams per tonne silver, 2% lead and 4.25% zinc (Sunshine Lardeau Mines Limited, 1964 Annual Report). The company name was changed in 1965 to Sunshine Comstock Mines Limited and in 1974 to Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited. The old tailings dump from the milling operation, located on the Treadwell Claim (Lot 5402) was sampled and tested for gold and silver values (see Cholla

082KNW143). Sunshine Columbia became K-2 in 1987 and subsequently changed its name to Jazz Resources Inc. K-2 drilled 468m from underground on the Spider Claim, 10 Level in holes 1 to 7. (Drillcore from U-80-5 was sampled in 2007.) In 1981, the company drilled 536m on Spider Level 5 in holes 81-1 to 81-6. One hole was drilled on the Sandy Claim (81-7) and 4 surface holes on the Winto Claim (81-8 to 81-11). Additional drilling was completed in 1982, located 600 ft. south of old surface workings in holes 12 to 22 and 447m of drilling on Winton Claim. In 1983 there were 14 holes drilled totalling 487m on the Winton Claim.

Approximately 140,000 tons of ore was produced from the No. 4 and Eclipse veins during the 1950's. A significant reserve is still present below the No. 10 (lowest) level on the No. 4 vein. The 1987 drill program discovered relatively low grade gold values in the No. 4 vein at a depth of 400 feet below the No. 10 level. This deep gold mineralization is open to expansion.

The Windflower property to the northwest of the Spider Claim across the Incomappleux River, under exploration by Cayanne Exploration in 2007, is said to have resources in excess of 200,000 tons of 0.3 oz. Au/ton and exploration is continuing on the property.

The program in 2007 consisted of collection of the 1980 and 1987 drill core from the secure garage at 1846 W.14th Ave. in Vancouver and transporting the core to the secure warehouse in Port Coquitlam where core was quartered with a diamond saw under the direct supervision of J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

The samples were collected by J. T. Shearer and hand delivered to IPL Labs in Richmond. Assay techniques results are shown in Appendix II. Individual sample descriptions are contained in Appendix III. Copies of the original 1987 drill logs are reproduced in Appendix IV.

A comparison of 2007 and 1980 and 1987 assay results are shown in Table 2. Samples 1, 5, 12, 14, 21 and 23 are blanks and standards.

TABLE 2

List of 2007 Assay Intervals Compared to 1980 and 1987 Assay Results

Sample Name		Footage	2007 Au g/mt	1987 Au g/mt	2007 Ag g/mt	1987 Ag g/mt	2007 Pb %	1987 Pb %	2007 Zn %	1987 Zn %	2007 Cu ppm	2007 Ag ppm
Spider 2	87U-12	434.27-435.75	Not split in 1987				--		--		276	1.3
Spider 3	87U-12	435.75-440.25	4.26	6.41	--	9.94	--	0.07	--	0.03	171	7.9
Spider 4	87U-12	440.25-448	Not split in 1987				--		--		27	0.7
Spider 6	U-80-5	134-138	6.20	3.22	10.1	16.46	0.06	0.23	0.49	0.84	168	10.1
Spider 7	U-80-5	138-143	4.00	2.54	488.5	337.71	12.13	9.46	6.68	5.31	769	158.0
Spider 8	U-80-5	143-147	1.69	2.74	229.1	223.54	7.27	6.89	4.55	5.22	663	150.0
Spider 9	U-80-5	147-152	5.90	5.07	567.2	506.74	13.20	14.5	16.55	17.4	8970	174.0
Spider 10	U-80-5	152-156	--		137.4		3.30		3.58		711	131.0
Spider 11	U-80-5	156-163	--		--		--		3.38		256	30.0
Spider 13	87U-11	396.3-404.85	2.22	4.77	48.0	47.66	0.27	0.87	3.24	4.51	663	48.0
Spider 15	87U-11	404.85-409	Not split in 1987				--		--		14	1.2
Spider 16	87U-11	409-415	Not split in 1987				--		--		16	1.4
Spider 17	87U-7	234-238.25	4.08	0.994	62.0	16.46	1.46	0.07	29.47	32.50	872	62.0
Spider 18	87U-7	238.25-246.30	4.96	4.11	45.0	74.74	0.35	2.00	2.59	2.04	319	45.0
Spider 19	87U-7	246.30-251.75	0.13	0.137	50.0	182.39	1.21	5.54	0.25	1.28	311	50.0
Spider 20	87U-7	251.75-255.25	3.79	3.02	36.0	21.60	0.08	--	0.02	--	2597	36.0

Drill core was also collected from 87U-1 and 87U-4, which will be sampled in due course; conversion factor is 1 oz./ton = 34.2857 g/mt.

PREVIOUS DRILLING

Surface Drilling Program – 1987

The surface program was completed during the month of July 1987 and consisted of 9 holes totalling 2,477 feet. Greenstone rock was hit in all holes. No new mineralized veins were found by this surface drilling program.

Hole No. 87-1 was spotted to the east of a combined VLF-EM and soil geochem anomaly and drilled west at -45° to test the bedrock here. The hole encountered overburden and slide rock to a depth of 120 feet and could not be continued. The target remains to be tested by a heavier drill.

Hole No. 87-2 was drilled at 90° at the same location as 87-1 in order to check the overburden depth. After 25 feet of overburden, greenstone type rock was intersected for 40 feet and the hole was terminated because it appeared that the hole was still in slide material.

Hole No. 87-3 was drilled easterly at -55° to try to intersect a 3' wide quartz-sulfide vein exposed in the course of making a dozer trail to drillsite No. 1. This hole went to 97 feet without reaching bedrock and had to be terminated.

Hole No. 87-4 was collared in greenstone bedrock and drilled to the west at -45° in another attempt to sample at depth the new vein exposed in the dozer road. The hole went to 377 feet and passed beneath the projected location of the vein material overlying the greenstone bedrock so that the vein's true location is unknown.

Hole No. 87-5 was sited to test the No. 3 vein at depth. The hole was drilled S 60° W at -60° to a depth of 382 feet. Several zones of thin quartz-pyrite veining were intersected but did not carry any values.

Hole No. 87-6 was drilled on a bearing of S 75° E at -55° to a depth of 520 feet. The hole was designed to look for a possible southern continuation of the Eclipse vein, or another vein paralleling the Eclipse vein. Disseminated pyrite in greenstone was encountered throughout the hole but no alteration zones or mineralized quartz veins were intersected.

Hole No. 87-7 sited to test a combined soil geochem and VLF-EM anomaly, this hole was drilled on a bearing of S 85° W at -50°. Weakly altered and Pyritized greenstone was intersected, but no mineralized veins were encountered. The hole was bottomed at 288 feet. Further drilling in overburden-covered areas to the south is warranted, but will require a heavier drill to reach bedrock.

Hole No. 87-8 was drilled at S 85° # at -55° and was designed to test the western side of the Barclay vein zone. A side zone of weakly altered-pyritized greenstone carrying mariposite alteration was cut in the hole, but no mineralized veins were found. The hole was bottomed at 393 feet.

Hole No. 87-9 was drilled S 65° E at -45° to seek and test the western side of the Sandy vein and a VLF-EM anomaly. A shear zone showing strong biotite-pyrite alteration was intersected from 86-96 feet.

This altered shear zone may be the cause of the VLF-EM anomaly. No significant quartz veining or mineralization was cut by the drill hole.

Underground Drilling Program – 1987

A total of 6,952 feet was drilled in 17 holes below the 10 level on the No. 4 vein during 1987. Two different underground drill stations were utilized. The location of holes is shown on Figure 6.

Table 3 is a listing of underground holes and pertinent data for each hole. Holes No. 87-U-2, 3, and 9 were drilled within the area of the old known reserves. The other 14 holes were deeper holes drilled in parts of the No. 4 vein not previously explored by any drill holes.

Figure 8 is a cross section through the No. 4 and 4A veins. The deepest intersection on the No. 4 vein is in hole 87-U-14 at a depth of over 600 feet below the 10 level.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal projection of the No. 4 vein, viewed looking west showing drill hole penetrations. It was initially believed that the main ore shoot on the No. 4 vein had a steep plunge to the south and hole 87-U-1, which gave an intersection of 8.5 feet grading 0.20 oz. Au, 16.34 oz. Ag, 16.79% Lead and 15.73% zinc appeared to confirm this idea. However, holes 87-U-4, 5 and 6 showed sub-marginal values below 87-U-1 on the southward pitching projection of 87-U-1. Hole 87-U-7 returned a good intersection 9.1 feet wide grading 0.09 oz. Au, 1.59 oz. Ag, 1.33% lead and 12.56% zinc and the total mineralized width in 87-U-7 is 16 feet. Hole 87-U-7 however seems to indicate a rapid change in mineralogy to massive pyrite carrying gold values and suggests a northern plunge to the ore shoots. It is quite possible that the vein is faulted between holes 87-U-1 and 87-U-7, because the vein changes so drastically in mineralogy between the 2 drill holes.

Two mineralogically different zones on the No. 4 vein and another zone on the 4A vein were assigned resource figures by Gale (1988), as computed from the 1964, 1980 and 1987 drill holes. Figure 6 is a cross section showing the intersections on the No. 4 and 4A veins.

Using results from 14 drill holes and old sample results across the vein in the 10 level workings, Gale (19898) calculated historic resource below the 10 level to a depth of about 60m are taken to be 28,000 tons grading 0.13 oz. Au, 7.43 oz. Ag, 6.19% lead and 6.05% zinc. These figures are based on true widths of vein from 3.0 feet to 19.1 feet wide (average 9.8 feet) without considering dilution.

TABLE 3

Important Drill Core Assay Interceptions 1987 Program

Hole #	Total Depth	Bearing	Dip	Intercept (true width)	Au/oz.	Au g/tonne	Ag/oz.	Pb%	Zn%	Vein
87-U-1	353’	S65 W	-45	3.1’ (1.07m) 7.1’ (2.17m)	0.01 0.20		0.51 16.34	0.38 16.79	6.76 15.73	4A 4
87-U-2	301’	S65 W	-30	5.6’ (1.71m) 3.7’ (1.13m)	0.02 0.23		7.90 14.67	7.43 12.98	9.39 13.11	4A 4
87-U-3	164’	S50 W	+20	No significant values						
87-U-4	400’	S50 W	-50	5.2’ (1.59m)	0.003		1.94	2.09	0.04	4
87-U-5	354’	S70 W	-52	3.3’ (1.00m)	0.006		1.26	0.81	2.58	4

				2.3’ (0.66m)	0.56		0.88	0.65	3.54	4
87-U-6	403’	S65 W	-50	1.5’ (0.47m) 2.12’ (0.66m)	0.044 0.029		1.54 0.79	1.93 0.78	0.21 0.08	4A 4
87-U-7	288’	S85 W	-50	9.5’ (2.9m) 1.5’ (0.47m) 2.7’ (0.82m)	0.09 0.004 0.088		1.59 5.32 0.63	1.33 5.54 0.07	12.56 1.28 0.05	4 4 4
87-U-8	273’	W	-50	3.85’ (1.17m)	0.026		0.92	0.94	0.50	4
87-U-9	286’	S65 W	-20	3.88’ (1.18m) 3.88’ (1.18m)	0.056 0.186		4.24 5.96	4.09 5.52	2.70 1.71	4A 4
87-U-10	422’	S85 W	-70	No significant values						
87-U-11	603’	S80 W	-55	5.99’ (1.83m) 3.05’ (0.93m)	0.139 0.035		1.39 0.07	0.87 0.01	4.51 0.03	4A “new”
87-U-12	488’	S80 W	-60	3.10’ (0.95m)	0.187		0.29	0.07	0.03	4
87-U-13	508’	S75 W	-55	3.5’ (1.07m)	0.118		0.18	0.08	0.04	4
87-U-14	705’	S75 W	-70	0.8’ (0.24m)	0.039		0.20	0.01	0.02	4
87-U-15	533’	S70 W	-55	No significant values						
87-U-16	428’	S85 W	-55	1.39’ (0.42m) 3.85’ (1.18m)	0.085 0.043		0..01 5.43	0.01 5.21	0.01 1.59	“new” 4
87-U-17	433’	W	-55	2.10’ (0.64m)	0.11		0.13	0.02	0.01	4
Total	6,952’									

Possible deep reserves on the No. 4 vein below the proven and probable reserves are approximately 7,500 tons grading 0.10 oz. Au, 1.87 oz. Ag, 1.29% lead and 6.34% zinc.

. Possible reserves in the 4A zone are 5,100 tons grading 0.04 oz. Au/ton, 5.20 oz. Ag/ton, 5.29% lead and 5.84% zinc.

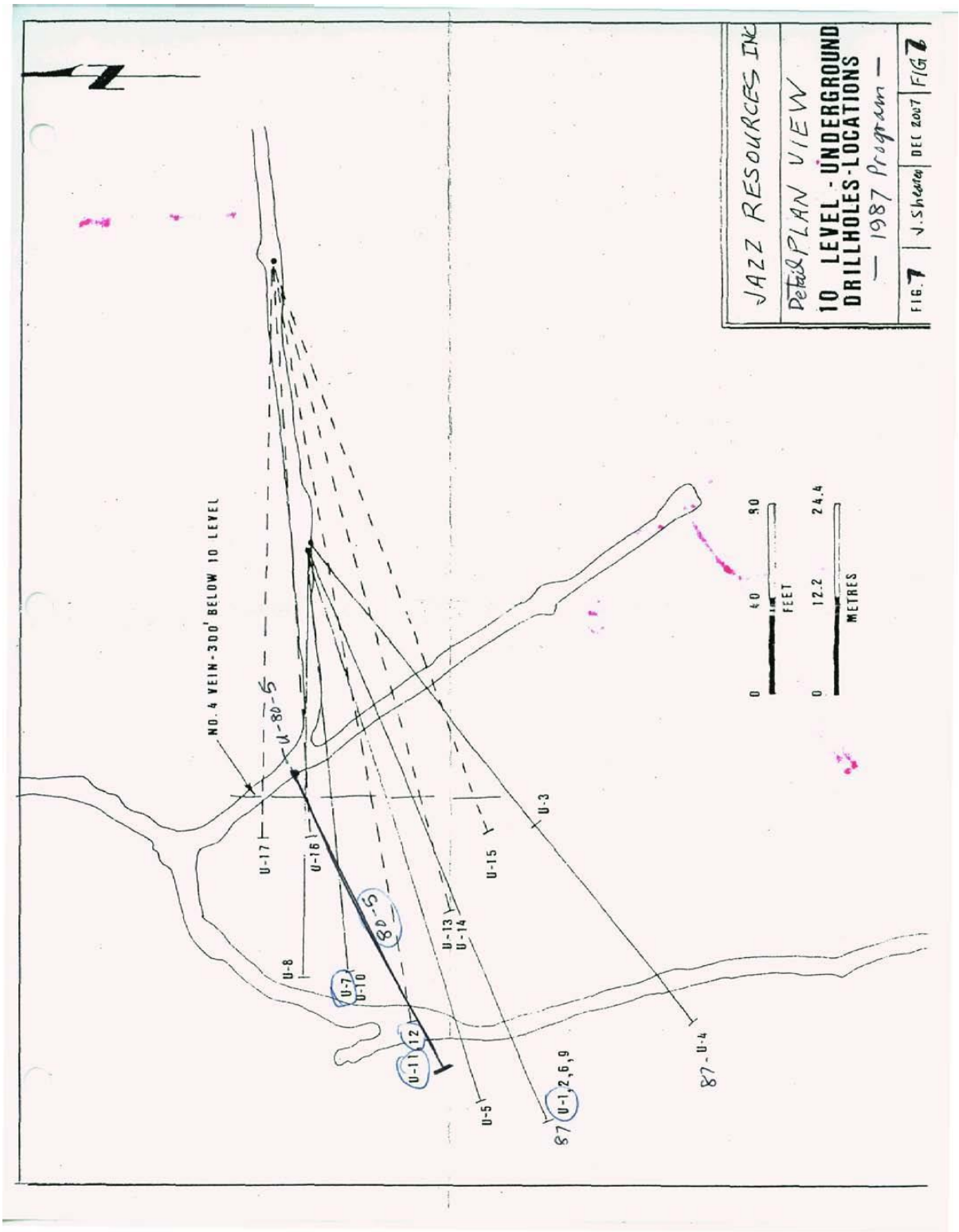


Figure 6 Detail Plan View

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Beaton area (NTS 082K/12.13) comprised diverse lithological elements belonging to several tectonic terranes. On a regional scale, the Beaton-Camborne mining camp is within the Kootenay Arc which lies between the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium on the east and the Monashee and Shuswap metamorphic complexes to the west and northwest (Reesor and Moore, 1970; Reesor, 1973).

The Kootenay Arc is a 400-kilometre-long curving belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks. It trends northeast across Washington state into British Columbia, then north along Kootenay Lake and northwest into the Arrow Lake and Revelstoke area.

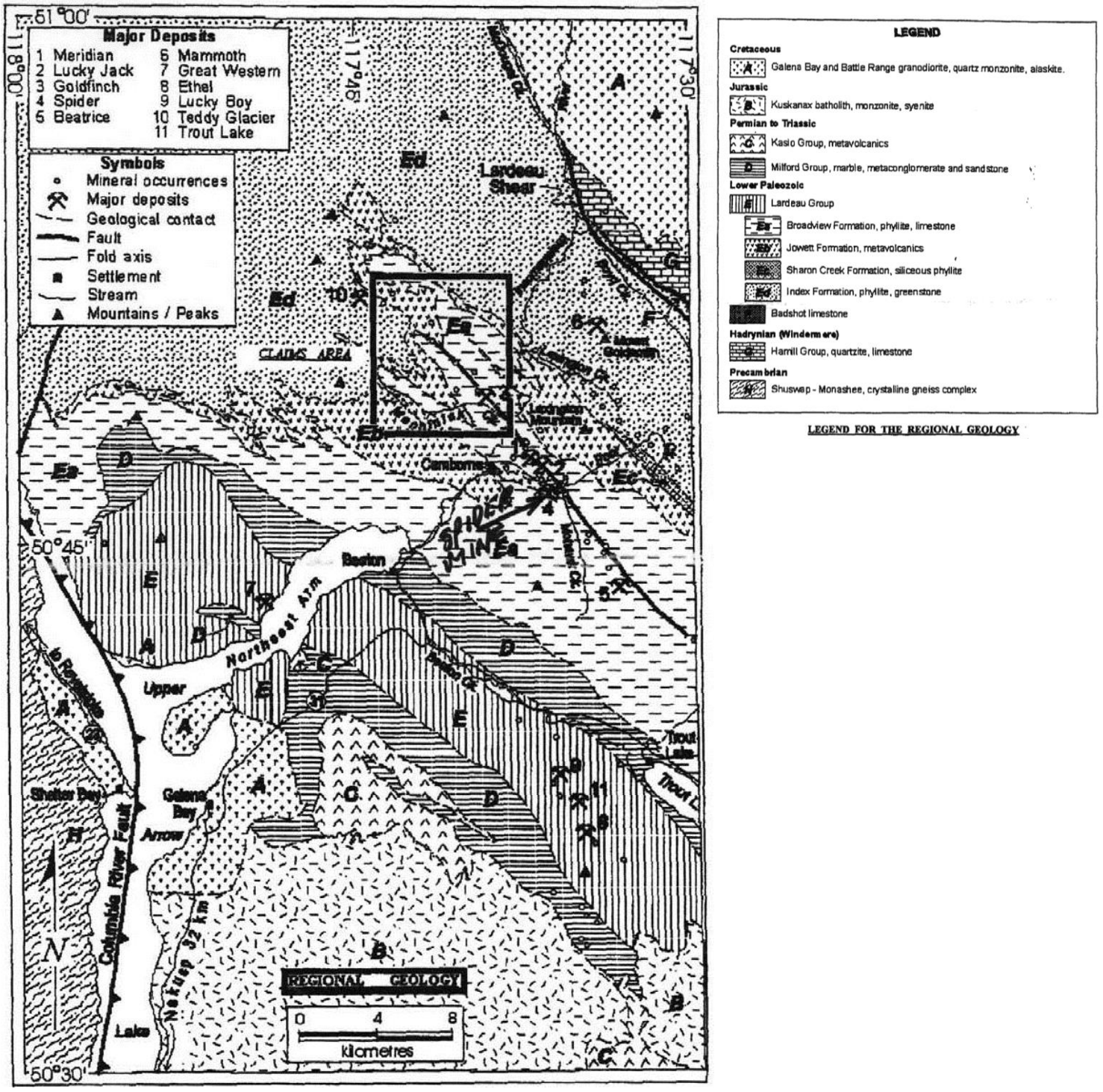
Along Kootenay Lake the arc succession comprises the Hamil, Badshot, Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo, Slocan and Rossland groups. The Hammil, Badshot and Lardeau constitute the early Paleozoic pericratonic Kootenay terrane, the Milford and Kaslo belong to the accreted late Paleozoic (and early Mesozoic) Slide Mountain terrane. The Hamill is mostly quartzite; the Lardeau comprises a lower calcareous section overlain by phyllitic schists, quartzites and lenticular greenstone formations. The Milford and Kaslo groups are metamorphosed oceanic assemblages that include phyllites, thinly bedded calc-silicates metasedimentary rocks, chert beds, basic volcanic rocks and serpentinites (Fyles, 1967).

The Mesozoic formation constitute the Quesnel terrane that lies along the western side and within the curvature of the Kootenay Ark. The Kaslo and Rossland volcanics *Hoy and Dunne, 1997) and the Slocan argillites, slate and limestones are important units in this terrane and contain significant silver-lead-zinc deposits typical of the Lardeau and Slocan mining districts.

Many batholiths and arrays of small stocks interrupt the continuity of the older deformed stratigraphic succession throughout the Kootenay Arc. The Kuskanax and Nelson batholiths are the largest intrusions. They are predominantly granite and granodiorite in composition although diorite, monzonite and syenite are locally important phases. The age of these rocks is generally considered to be middle or late Jurassic age (Armstrong, 1988; Sevigny and Parrish, 1993).

The Nelson batholith and many of the related granitic stocks have local zones of intense deformation around their margins. Regional structures are deflected into near parallelism along the margins of these intrusions. It may be that antecedent structures controlled the emplacement of the granitic masses.

The Lardeau Group, as defined by Fyles and Eastwood (1962) in the Ferguson area, consists of 6 conformable Lower Paleozoic units named the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview formations. This succession was believed to be an upright stratigraphic sequence having the Index Formation at the base and the Broadview Formation at the top. However, the highly folded condition of the beds, the lack of facing indicators and the presence of faulted contacts hindered verification of this interpretation (Smith and Gehrels, 1992).



LEGEND FOR THE REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Figure 7 Regional Geology

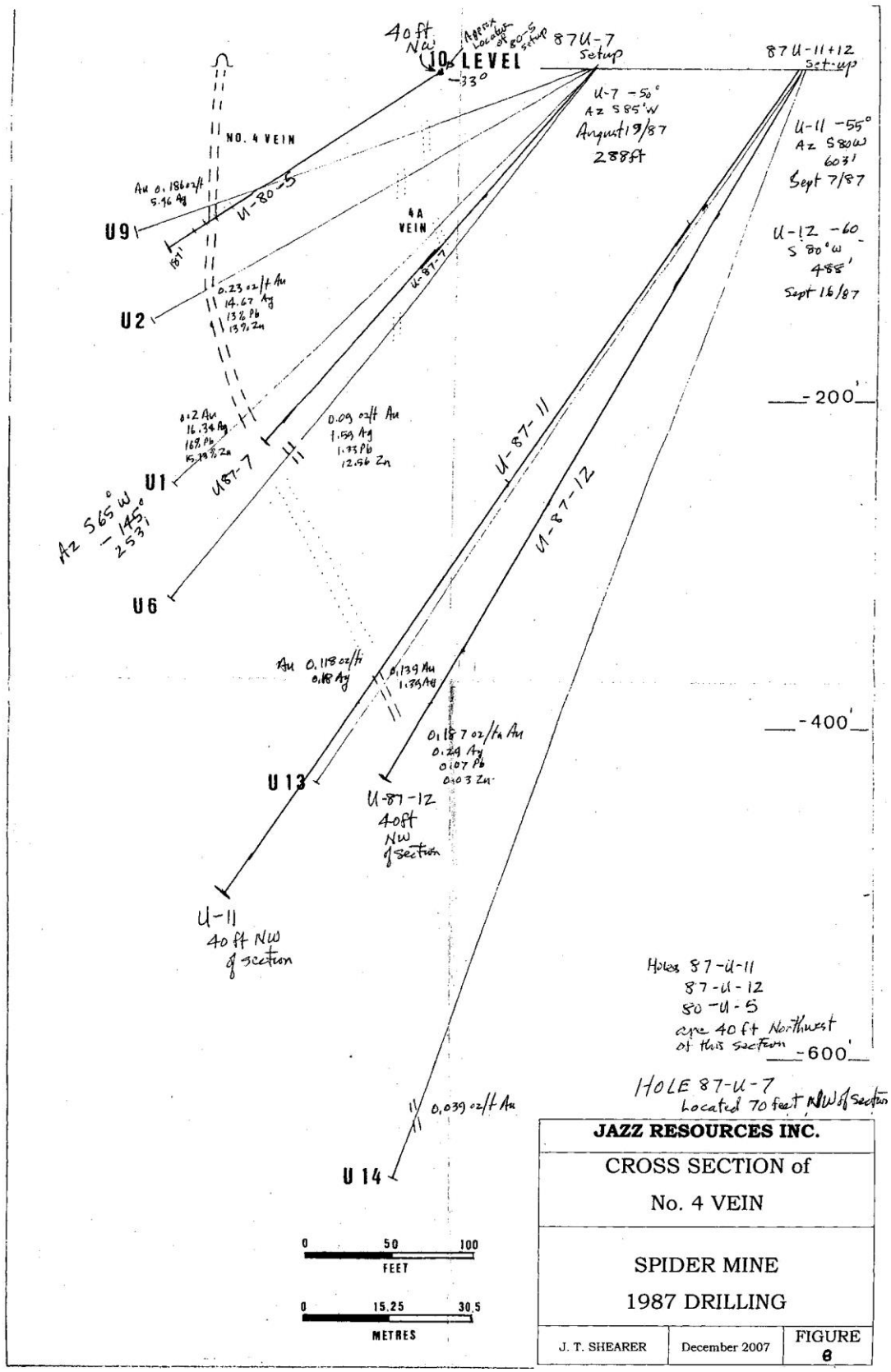


Figure 8 Spider Mine 1987 Drilling

The Index Formation is the most extensive unit in the Lardeau Group. The Index Formation comprises a thick sequence of grey, green and black phyllite, limestone and thick calcareous phyllite, tuff, tuffaceous greywacke, pillow basalt and rare quartzite and quartzo-feldspathic gritty sandstone. In vicinity of McDougal Creek along the Incomappleux River, the formation consists of crystalline limestones and interbanded slates and phyllites (Figure 4). Many of the limestone bands are highly carbonaceous – some of them containing a considerable amount of graphite, while other bands contain sufficient chlorite to give a green colour to the rock. Although the formation is highly variable, black and grey phyllite facies predominate near the base and at the contact with the Badshot Formation, while green phyllite predominates in the upper part of the unit (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). The Index Formation is overlain by a conformable assemblage of black siliceous argillite, grey quartzite and black siliceous argillite known respectively as the Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations. The Jowett Formation is a greenstone unit intercalated with the Broadview Formation. The Jowett consists of volcanic breccias and pillow lavas altered locally to chlorite schists. The predominant lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllite interbeds. Two important bands of quartzite, assigned to the Broadview Formation, cross the valley of the Incomappleux River – one a short distance below the mouth of Menhinick Creek and the other below the mouth of Sable Creek. This quartzite is an exceedingly hard, compact, dark blue rock invaded extensively by numerous quartz stringers. Size grading is occasionally seen, however, a consistent sense of facing could not be ascertained across the stratigraphy because of the intense deformation of these rocks.

The principal rock types in the Poole Creek area are early Paleozoic Lardeau Group phyllite and greenstone of the Jowett Formation and phyllite and phyllitic grit of the Broadview Formation. A northwest trending fault, the Camborne Fault, cuts the north limb of a southeast plunging anticline north of Pool Creek and extends northwest through the Independence (Windflower Mines Ltd.) property.

North of Pool Creek, several northwest-trending veins including the Lucky Jack and Eva veins, are associated with the Camborne Fault on the Lucky Strike Mines Ltd. property. Gold mineralization farther northwest on the Windflower property is associated with the same structure.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The mine is underlain by southeasterly striking, steeply dipping volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group. Sedimentary rocks of the Broadview Formation include medium grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist. The volcanic rocks of the Jowett Formation comprise massive fragmental lenses and lava flows, some chlorite schist and a few thin beds of banded iron formation. In the fragmental units, extreme elongation of the clasts, caused by synkenematic metamorphism, has imparted a crude secondary layering sub-parallel to the primary stratification.

Structure and Metamorphism

A northwest trending fault, locally termed the Camborne fault, cuts the north limb of a southeast plunging (25 to 30 degrees) aniform, along the north side of Pool Creek. A 500 metre wide band of greenstone volcanic rock of the Jowett Formation outlines the antiformal structure along Pool Creek. All of the rocks are foliated in a northwesterly direction with steep dips to the northeast. Small scale

drag folds plunge steeply northwest and southeast. Late northerly trending faults cut the foliated rocks and it is mainly along the northerly trending southeast. Late northerly trending faults cut the foliated rocks and it is mainly along the northerly trending cross-faults that the alteration and mineralization has taken place.

The orebodies, south of Pool Creek, occupy four main veins on a system of steeply dipping, northerly trending faults. The faults, spaced at approximately 275-metre intervals, cut across the bedding at about 50°, showing some dextral strike slip displacement. From northwest to southeast the veins are named the Sandy (082KNW048), Barclay (082KNW049), No. 4 and Eclipse (082KNW044).

Along these northerly trending fault zones, the greenstone is silicified, carbonatized and cut by steeply dipping quartz-ankerite veins variably mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite are rare. The mineralization varies from large lenses and pockets of sulphides 2 to 3 metres wide to disseminations. Veinlets of quartz or sulphides also extend into the wallrock. The veins range from less than 1 metre wide to 7 or 8 metres wide, and the alteration zone, principally on the eastern or hangingwall side, is usually about 10 metres wide. There are at least five known veins on the Spider property. The No. 4 vein is the largest of the veins and is the source of most of the production from the property.

MINERALIZATION

The main constituents of the Spider Mine mineralization are quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of ankerite, chalcopyrite, and rarely arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Sections composed essentially of pyrite, sphalerite and galena are common. The order of deposition of the vein minerals is ankerite, quartz pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena. Fine and coarse grained varieties of galena are present.

Zones of carbonate alteration and oxidation, as much as several metres wide, occur along the faults principally on the eastern or hangingwall side with or without accompanying vein mineralization. These zones comprise altered remnants of the volcanic country rock, ankerite, disconnected quartz stringers and a small amount of chrome mica. In the oxidized zone, most of the pyrite, sphalerite and gangue has been leached, leaving a mixture of clay, limonite and galena. The No. 4 orebody shows vertical oxidation for 40 metres below the surface.

EXPLORATION 2016

The program in 2016 consisted of prospecting the new claims and collecting 11 mineralized and non-mineralized samples (see appendices III & IV).

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

Mineralized samples are #1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and o collected along the trace of the old underground workings. All are high in galena/silver except samples 5 and 6 which are dominated by sphalerite. These samples confirm the tenor of the historic Spider mineralization.

Samples 10 and 11 are examples of highly altered wall rocks which host the mineralization. Alteration mapping may become important in future exploration.

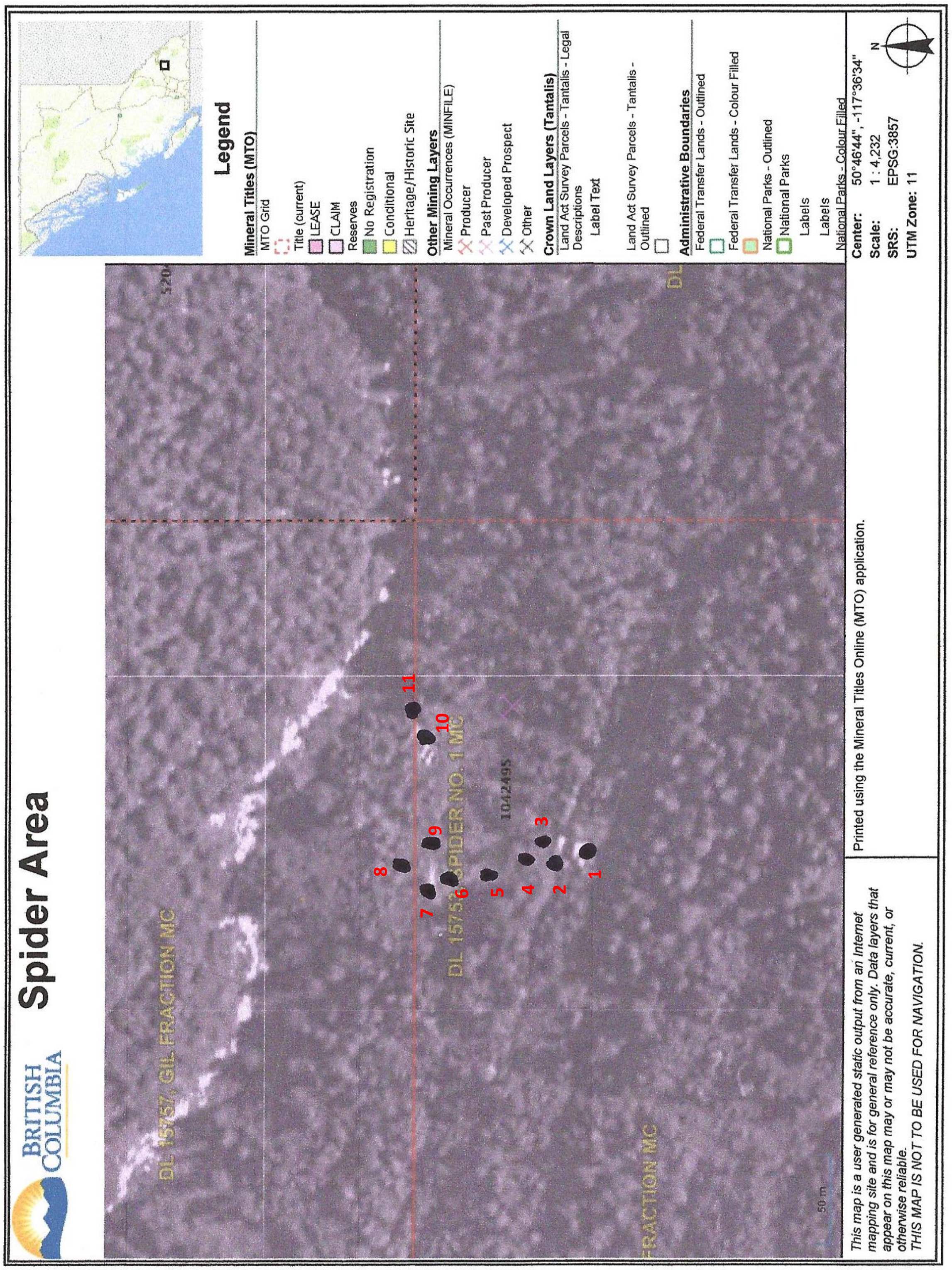


Figure 9 Spider Area with Sample Locations

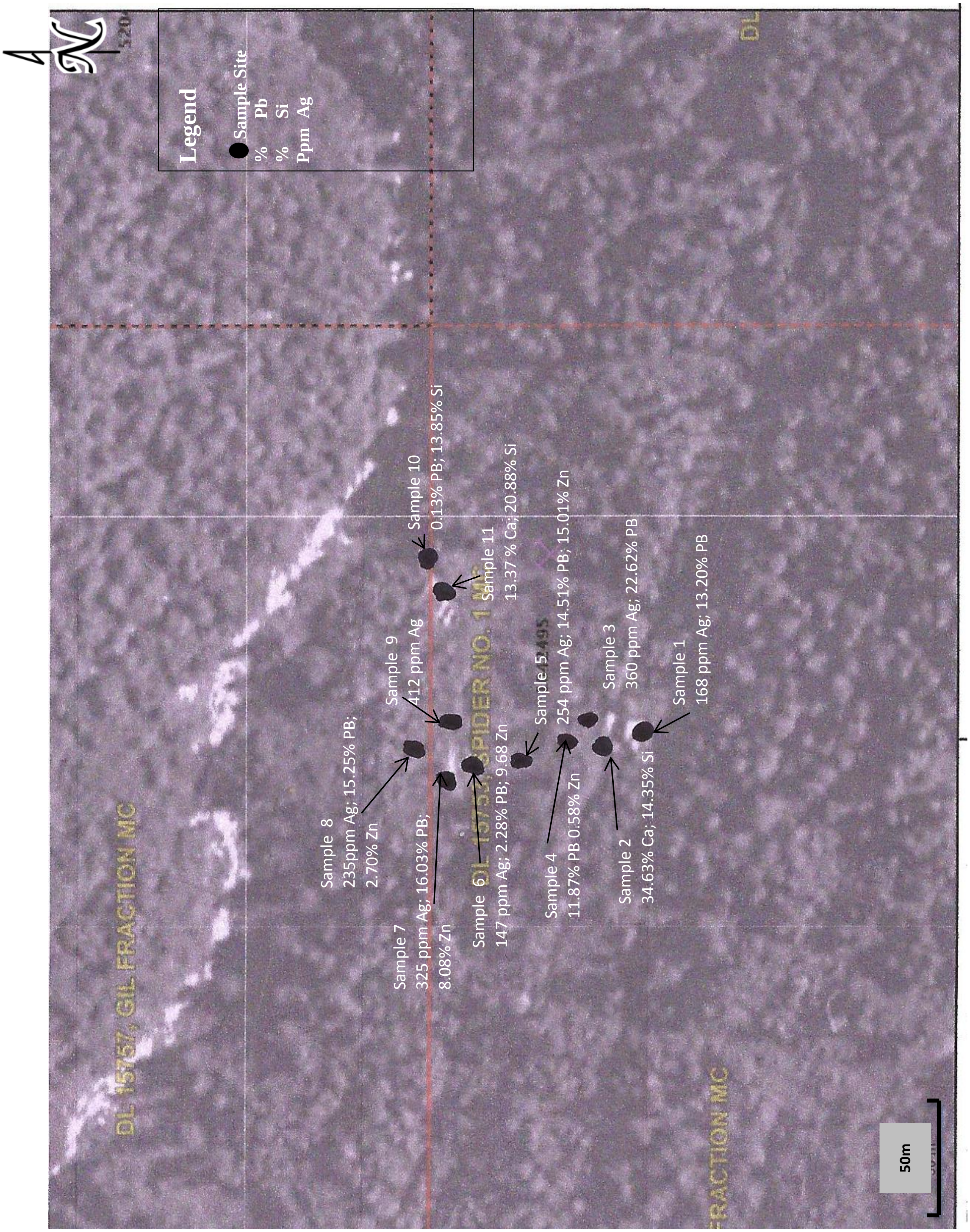


Figure 9a Sample Locations and Results

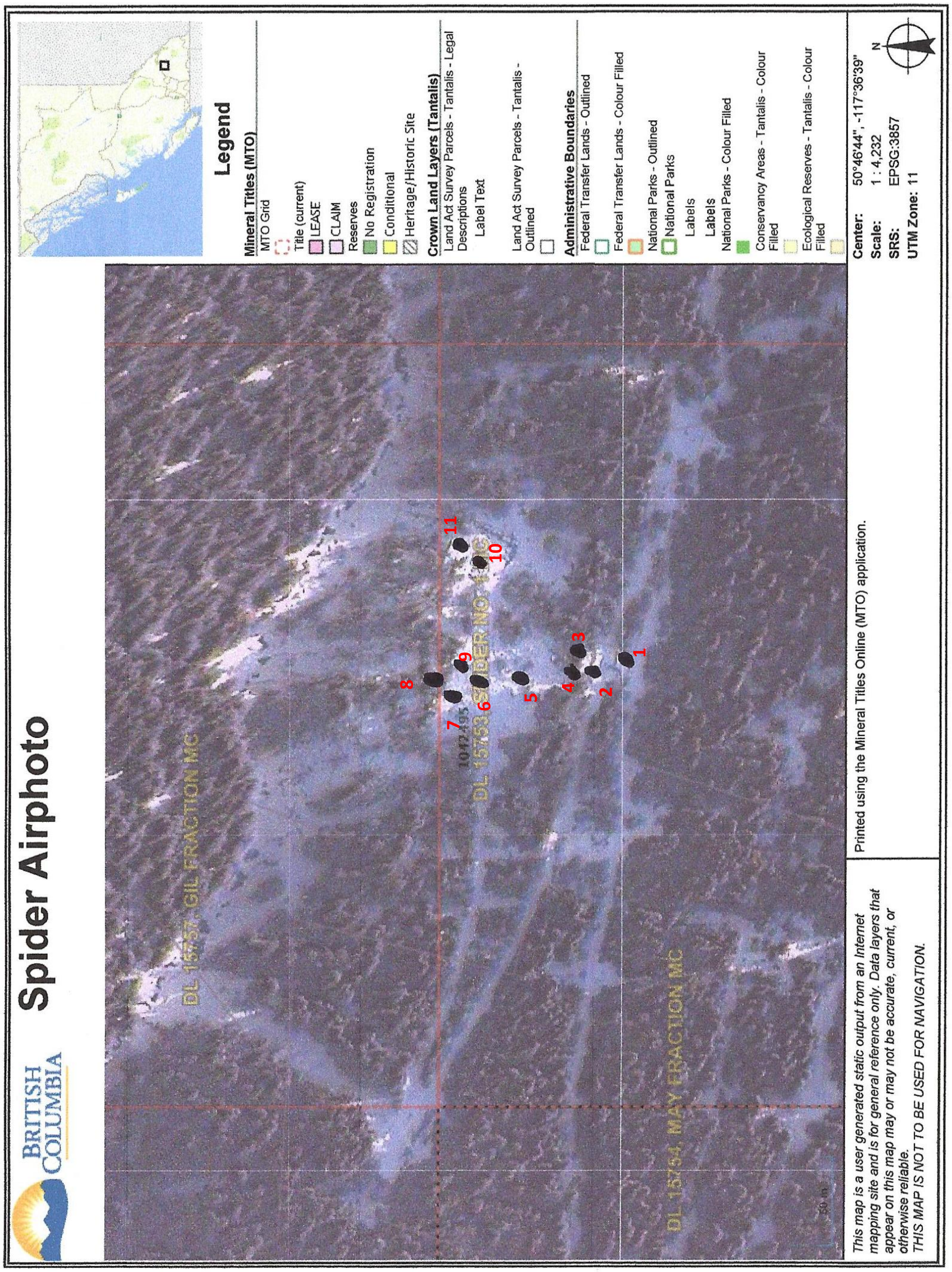


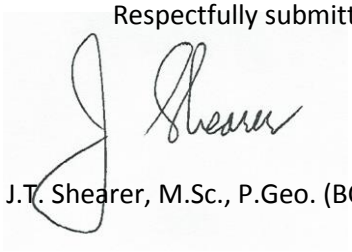
Figure 10 Spider Airphoto with Sample Locations

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Previously, diamond drill core stored in a locked garage was quartered with a saw and re-assayed in 2007. Values obtained for gold, silver, lead and zinc in 2007 were very close to those obtained in 1987 and 1980, which suggests that the assay values of previous work can be used in resource calculations.

Samples collected in 2016 illustrate the relatively high levels of Pb, Zn and silver in vein material. Two samples of highly altered (carbonate and pyrite) wall rocks show the intense introduction of $CaCO_3$ and sulfides.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Four surface target areas left untested because of problems with deep overburden are still worthy of exploration and should be drilled in the future. In addition, the Dudley vein and Sandy veins should also be drilled. A total of 3,000 feet drilling would provide the initial test of the six target areas.

The potential importance of the deep gold mineralization in the No. 4 vein depends on finding higher grade material as the present gold mineralization outlined appears to be too low grade to be mineable. A minimum of 3,000 feet of further underground drilling is required to determine the possible extent and grade of the deep gold mineralization on the No. 4 vein. Further drill sites need to be slashed out underground and would involve driving 200 feet of new tunnel on the 10 level.

Cost Estimate

Program: Put all existing data onto one scale digital database, Gather data from all sources, Purchase software such as MapInfo, Digital base map, Formulate exploration plans, Evaluate existing resources, Propose future work.

Phase A	
Cost Estimate	
(1) Gather data from all sources (for example MEMPR Library in Victoria)	$3,000.00
(2) Purchase Software (need to get quote)	$4,500.00
(3) Digitize available data	$2,000.00
(4) Digital base map (will obtain quote) 5m contour + 1:5,000	$5,000.00
(5) Evaluate existing resources and exploration targets	$2,000.00
(6) Assay Underground drillcore and standards	$4,000.00
(7) Propose future work and prepare 43-101 report	$4,000.00
Subtotal	$23,500.00
GST	1,410.00
Grand Total	**$24,910.00**
Phase B	
(1) Surface Drilling on South Spider Targets, 1000m @ $92/m all in	$92,000.00
(2) Geological Mapping and support	$25,000.00
(3) Transportation	$10,000.00
(4) Camp Costs	$25,000.00
(5) Analytical	$15,000.00
Subtotal	$168,000.00
10% Contingency	$16,800.00
Subtotal	$174,800.00
GST	10,488.00
Grand Total	**$185,288.00**
Phase C	
(1) Underground Drilling from 10 Level, 1000m @ $120/m	$120,000.00
(2) 60m of Underground Slashing	$40,000.00
(3) Transportation	$10,000.00

(3) Geological Mapping and Sampling	$30,000.00
(4) Support Costs	$40,000.00
(5) Analytical	$15,000.00
Subtotal	$255,000.00
10% Contingency	$25,500.00
Subtotal	$280,500.00
GST	16,830.00
Grand Total	**$297,330.00**

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APPENDIX 1

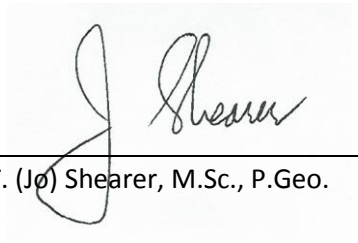
STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I J. T. (Jo) Shearer do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
2. My academic qualifications are:
   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
3. My professional associations are:
   - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279
   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
   - Fellow of the Geological Society of London
   - Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow # 97316
   - Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Fellow #723766
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the Camborne Claims and Spider Crown Grant" dated February 28, 2017. I have visited the Property on August 28, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and currently May 9+10, 2016 and July 3,4,5, 2016. I have collected representative samples of mineralization. General geological parameters were also examined.



February 28, 2017
Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

STATEMENT of COSTS
CAMBORNE CLAIMS and SPIDER CROWN GRANT

Wages and Benefits

		Total without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)		$2,100.00
3 days @ $700/day; May 9+10 and July 3,4,+5, 2016		
	Wages Subtotal	$ 2,100.00
Expenses		
Transportation		
Truck, 4x4, 3 days @ $120/day		360.00
Fuel		310.00
Keith Hannan, Long-time Prospector		
3 days @ $320/day; May 9+10 and July 3,4,+5, 2016		960.00
Camp		600.00
XRF Rental		320.00
Certified XRF Operator		350.00
Report Preparation		700.00
Word Processing		400.00
	Expenses Subtotal	$ 4,000.00
	Grand Total	$ 6,100.00

Event #	5639681
Filed	February 28, 2017
Amount	$ 3,500.00
PAC	$ 1,197.68
Total Filed	$ 4,697.68

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

APPENDIX III
XRF Results
Selected Assays
(See all assays in Appendix IIIb)

Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
1	July 3/16 25707	168	14.13	13.20%							
	Description: pyritic galena rich siliceous vein material, Portal #8										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
2	May 9/16 25716				34.63%	14.35					
	Description: Limey schist										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
3	May 9/16 250709	360		22.62		16.14	1.71				
	Description: high grade galena mineralization										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
4	May 9/16 25710			11.87		10.31	0.58				
	Description: galena rich mineralization										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
5	May 9/16 25711	254		14.51			15.01	20.48			
	Description: very high grade galena/sphalerite										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
6	May 9/16 25712	147	21.17	2.28			9.68	16.05			
	Description: sphalerite rich zone										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
7	July 3/16 25713	325	11.13	16.03		9.92	8.08	25.0 %			
	Description: high-grade Pb/Zn mineralization										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
8	July 3/16 25714	235		15.25		14.24	2.70 %				
	Description: high-grade galena mineralization, highly siliceous										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
9	July 3/16 25715	412									
	Description: high-grade silver, galena-rich mineralization										

Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
10	July 3/16 25704		43.47	0.13		13.85		4.45			
	Description: very rusty red, moderately pyritic chloritic schist										
Sample #	Date	Ag	Fe	Pb	Ca	Si	Zn	S	Ti	K	Al
1q	July 3/16 25706				13.37	20.88			1.53	3.38	12.78
	Description: yellow-orange oxidation calcareous volcanic										

APPENDIX IIIb
XRF Results

Overtop

Date	Time	Reading	Mode	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca
08/05/2017	17:49:11	1	Geochem	ND		1.89	0.07	15.58	0.22	0.4224	0.029	11.37	0.16	ND		0.0677	0.007	1.526
08/05/2017	17:53:49	2	Geochem	ND		3.11	0.06	14.35	0.09	0.281	0.0268	0.4568	0.0047	ND		0.2666	0.0036	34.63
08/05/2017	17:58:28	3	Geochem	ND		0.7124	0.0479	16.42	0.14	0.3682	0.0237	23.15	0.19	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:00:11	3	Geochem	ND		0.588	0.0453	16.14	0.15	0.3161	0.0226	23.2	0.21	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:04:04	4	Geochem	ND		0.61	0.05	10.31	0.17	0.2626	0.0232	9.93	0.16	ND		ND		0.2193
08/05/2017	18:08:08	5	Geochem	ND		0.6	0.06	5.75	0.07	0.2792	0.0249	20.48	0.23	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:13:15	6	Geochem	ND		0.4143	0.0474	3.9497	0.0455	0.1579	0.0183	16.05	0.16	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:16:39	7	Geochem	ND		0.4321	0.0464	9.92	0.1	0.2252	0.021	25	0.25	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:20:04	8	Geochem	ND		0.3812	0.0439	14.24	0.11	0.2286	0.0212	26.28	0.19	ND		ND		ND
08/05/2017	18:24:08	9	Geochem	ND		4.68	0.07	19.11	0.17	0.2131	0.0202	16.28	0.14	ND		1.5032	0.0159	ND
08/05/2017	18:32:36	10	Geochem	ND		6.05	0.08	13.85	0.09	0.2385	0.0176	4.4452	0.0263	ND		0.0418	0.0032	0.0392
08/05/2017	18:36:42	11	Geochem	ND		12.78	0.09	20.88	0.1	1.0242	0.0274	0.6647	0.0055	ND		3.3754	0.0164	13.37

Ca +/-	Ti	Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-
0.024	ND		ND		ND		ND		14.13	0.21	ND		ND		0.0606	0.0037	0.1165	0.0042
0.2	0.1785	0.0206	ND		ND		0.0648	0.0051	2.6419	0.0272	ND		ND		0.0044	0.0009	0.0277	0.0012
	ND		ND		ND		ND		10.8	0.1	ND		0.0145	0.0026	0.1651	0.0047	1.7894	0.0185
	ND		ND		ND		ND		10.45	0.11	ND		ND		0.1555	0.0047	1.71	0.0192
0.0076	ND		ND		ND		ND		11.93	0.2	ND		0.0105	0.0025	0.303	0.0079	0.5802	0.0117
	ND		ND		ND		ND		15.4	0.18	ND		0.0139	0.003	0.4085	0.0094	15.01	0.17
	ND		ND		ND		ND		21.17	0.21	ND		0.0083	0.0021	0.5329	0.0092	9.68	0.1
	ND		ND		ND		ND		11.13	0.12	ND		0.0103	0.0024	0.4946	0.0087	8.06	0.08
	ND		ND		0.022	0.0067	ND		17.17	0.14	ND		0.0186	0.0026	0.1957	0.005	2.6993	0.0239
	ND		ND		ND		ND		6.18	0.07	ND		ND		0.0311	0.0025	0.1042	0.0033
0.0041	ND		ND		ND		1.2841	0.016	43.47	0.24	ND		ND		0.0175	0.0021	0.0129	0.0015
0.06	1.5322	0.0347	0.0872	0.0115	0.0383	0.005	0.1119	0.0059	13.54	0.07	ND		0.0212	0.0017	0.015	0.0013	0.0192	0.0011

As	As +/-	Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn
0.4383	0.0232	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.019	0.0006	0.0168	0.0038	ND		0.024
ND		ND		0.0019	0.0002	0.1724	0.0015	0.0042	0.0003	0.0078	0.0005	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.4279	0.0246	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0369	0.0006	0.0257	0.0034	0.0952	0.0048	0.1106
0.3302	0.025	0.0124	0.0028	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0359	0.0006	0.036	0.0035	0.0892	0.0048	0.0906
0.4149	0.0206	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0191	0.0006	0.0235	0.0031	0.0168	0.0039	0.0235
0.4348	0.0277	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0364	0.0008	0.0254	0.0039	0.0629	0.0052	0.0304
0.0672	0.009	ND		ND		0.0013	0.0003	0.0085	0.0012	ND		0.0118	0.0004	0.0147	0.0021	0.0395	0.0028	ND
0.3055	0.0223	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0305	0.0006	0.0325	0.0031	0.0644	0.004	0.0444
0.2331	0.0204	0.0088	0.0022	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0237	0.0005	0.0235	0.0028	0.032	0.0035	0.0426
0.4156	0.0253	0.0136	0.0029	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0431	0.0007	0.0412	0.0039	0.1334	0.0056	0.1437
0.0253	0.0024	ND		0.0013	0.0004	0.006	0.0003	0.002	0.0003	0.0022	0.0004	0.0059	0.0003	ND		ND		ND
0.014	0.0009	ND		0.0063	0.0003	0.0215	0.0004	0.0024	0.0002	0.0187	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND

Sn +/-	Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-	Instrument SN	Model
0.0059	ND		ND		ND		13.2	0.19	ND		0.03	0.0021	ND		41.11	0.81	540557	Delta Professional
	ND		ND		ND		0.1903	0.0026	ND		ND		ND		43.62	0.27	540557	Delta Professional
0.006	0.0375	0.0068	ND		ND		23.24	0.2	ND		0.047	0.0018	ND		22.55	0.64	540557	Delta Professional
0.006	0.0378	0.007	ND		ND		22.62	0.21	ND		0.0504	0.002	ND		24.14	0.69	540557	Delta Professional
0.005	0.0237	0.0066	ND		ND		11.87	0.19	ND		0.023	0.0018	ND		53.42	0.74	540557	Delta Professional
0.0063	0.0369	0.0085	ND		ND		14.51	0.17	ND		0.0458	0.0022	ND		26.87	0.83	540557	Delta Professional
	0.0416	0.0048	ND		ND		2.2803	0.0253	ND		0.0191	0.0012	0.005	0.0009	45.55	0.53	540557	Delta Professional
0.0048	0.0514	0.0063	ND		ND		16.03	0.16	ND		0.0372	0.0016	ND		28.14	0.7	540557	Delta Professional
0.0044	0.0299	0.0055	ND		ND		15.26	0.12	ND		0.0311	0.0015	ND		23.08	0.56	540557	Delta Professional
0.0069	0.0353	0.0076	ND		ND		26.7	0.24	ND		0.0558	0.0021	ND		24.32	0.66	540557	Delta Professional
	ND		ND		ND		0.1334	0.0032	ND		0.0121	0.0011	0.0036	0.0007	30.36	0.37	540557	Delta Professional
	ND		ND		ND		0.0256	0.001	ND		ND		ND		32.45	0.27	540557	Delta Professional

APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

APPENDIX IV
Spider Mine
Location of Samples
UTM Coordinates

	Location	UTM	
1	Upper Road	456999 5625330	Zone 11
2	Upper Road	456989 5625336	Zone 11
3	Upper Road	456998 5625358	Zone 11
4	Upper Road	456988 5625362	Zone 11
5	Middle Road	456983 5625397	Zone 11
6	Middle Road	456979 5625418	Zone 11
7	Middle Road	456990 5625427	Zone 11
8	Middle Road	456977 5625432	Zone 11
9	10 Level	456982 5625445	Zone 11
10	10 Level	457052 5625421	Zone 11
11	10 Level	456062 5625430	Zone 11