ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: ROCK SAMPLE REPORT of the OTTER CREEK BLOCK of the Surprise Lake Project Atlin Mining Division British Columbia, Canada

TOTAL COST: $10,410

AUTHOR(S): John Buckle, P.Geo.
SIGNATURE(S):

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF J.E. BUCKLE #31927 BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW-M (5664426) 2017/SEP/13

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Surprise Lake

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1030231

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION:
NTS / BCGS:
LATITUDE: ______59____° _____38_____' ____00______"
LONGITUDE: _____133_____° ____28______' ___00_______" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 8 EASTING: 591614 NORTHING: 6606161

OWNER(S): Gray Rock Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

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

MAILING ADDRESS:

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage, Surprise Lake batholith, Middle Jurassic magmatism, phyllites, argillites, cherty argillites, argillaceous cherts and cherts

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

05118, 13646, 13647, 16007, 16312, 17544, 22774, 23304, 29032, 30750, 31925, 32003, 32039, 33342, 33917, 35087, 36310

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		8	10,410
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	10,410

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

of the

OTTER CREEK BLOCK
of the Surprise Lake Project
Atlin Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

NTS 104N.053 & 104N.063
latitude 59° 38' and longitude 133° 28'

WRITTEN FOR: Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
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Vancouver, BC V6C 3P1
604.682.3701
WRITTEN BY:

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DATED: December 17, 2017

Contents

SUMMARY

The Surprise Lake mineral property is located 18 kilometers east of the town of Atlin in northwestern British Columbia. The property comprises 8 claims totaling 5242.3335 hectares that are wholly owned by Gray Rock Resources Ltd. This report describes the results of a site investigation and rock program carried out on the Otter Creek block of the Surprise Lake property. A total of eight samples were collected at various locations in the Otter Creek placer pit where bedrock was exposed. Black phyllite is assumed to be the host lithology for gold bearing quartz vein stockwork. In 2016 visible gold was discovered hosted in black phyllite. Four types of phyllite were identified in the place pit. Samples were selected as representative of types of phyllite in the placer pit.

Access is by the Surprise Lake road as well as many logging and placer trails that branch out from this main road. Pine Creek and Otter Creek flow through the centre of the property emptying into Surprise Lake and are characterized by wide flat valleys flanked by rounded mountains to the north and south.

The Surprise Lake Property is predominantly underlain by the Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage, which is composed of a sequence of mid Jurassic, relatively flat-lying, coherent thrust slices of oceanic crustal and upper mantle rocks. The most dominant lithological unit is metabasalt. Ultramafic peridotite occurs in an arcuate thrust slice in the northwestern part of the property and as small lenses in the southeast. Placer gold deposits in the Atlin camp are situated in stream valleys occurring within erosional windows through the carbonatized, relatively flat lying thrust faults within the ophiolitic assemblage. The placers are considered to be derived from auriferous quartz lodes originally hosted by the ophiolitic crustal rocks. Large parts of the Surprise Lake property are situated within the drainage basins of several prolific gold placer streams such as Pine Creek and Spruce Creek. It can be concluded that some of the placer gold was likely derived from the bedrock on the property.

Gold quartz veins in the Atlin area are poorly and erratically developed within the ultramafic rocks and more commonly occur as random fracture fillings. Wider, more continuous tabular fissure veins have been identified in the mafic igneous crustal components (andesite, gabbro, diabase) of the Atlin

ophiolite assemblage. Gold-quartz vein deposits and their derived placers were commonly thought to be associated with carbonate+/-sericite+/-pyrite altered ophiolitic and ultramafic rocks known as “listwanites”, however, recent discovery in 2016 of coarse visible gold hosted in graphitic, pyritiferous phyllite has changed perceptions of the source and host of Atlin’s coarse gold. It is now postulated that gold-bearing fluids generated from the Surprise Lake batholith were trapped in the foliated phyllite.

A two-phase exploration program was proposed to identify and the gold hosting phyllitic rocks of the Otter Creek area. The first phase of the Otter Creek area exploration comprises a program of geological, geophysical and geochemical exploration on the Otter Creek area. This first phase includes; an MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) geochemical survey, an IP (Induced Polarization) geophysical survey and detailed geological mapping of the exposed bedrock in the Otter Creek placer pit during the brief time it is exposed.

The second phase would consist of diamond drilling of targets developed during the initial phase. The second phase would be contingent on receipt of favourable results from the first phase.

INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Gray Rock Resources Ltd. and was authored by John Buckle, P.Geo. In the preparation of this report, information was obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as the Map Place (www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace) and Mineral Titles Online (www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) as well as the mineral assessment work reports from the Surprise Lake area that have been filed by various companies. The results of geochemical surveys carried out over the Otter Creek area in 2015 and 2016 were also reviewed and incorporated into this report. These exploration results and the history of exploration on this property are discussed in section Exploration History of this report.

Numerous gold quartz veins occur in the immediate area of the gold placers and are considered to be the source (Aitken, 1959; Ballantyne and MacKinnon, 1986; Lefebvre and Gunning, 1988; Rees, 1989; Ash and Arksey, 1990 a,b) for many of the placer deposits. The recent discovery of gold in quartz veins and fracture filling within bedrock phyllite is the focus of the current exploration program. The purpose of this MMI survey was to attempt to locate possible gold quartz vein and phyllite sources of the Otter Creek placer.

The author visited the Otter Creek area of Surprise Lake property from June 16 to 22 and again from July 25 to August 7, 2017, during which time the geological setting of the Otter Creek placer was investigated. This property examination mainly comprised a reconnaissance style-mapping program to examine the phyllite gold host rocks in the Otter Creek placer pit and a program of sampling specific rock types on the Otter Creek block. A total of eight samples were collected, these results are included in this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Surprise Lake Property is located in the northwestern corner of British Columbia (figure 1), to the east of Atlin village, which is on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake. The property is located within the Atlin Mining Division in northwestern British Columbia. The claims cover an area of 5242.3335 hectares and are centered at latitude 59° 38’ and longitude 133° 28’ within NTS map sheets 104N 053, 054, 063 and 064. The property boundaries are within UTM WGS84 co-ordinates 580500 and 597200 west; and 6603500 and 6613500 north. Gray Rock Resources Ltd. owns a 100% interest in the eight claims that comprise the Surprise Lake Property (figure 2) through a purchase agreement for the property with DeCoors Mining Corp. in 2016.

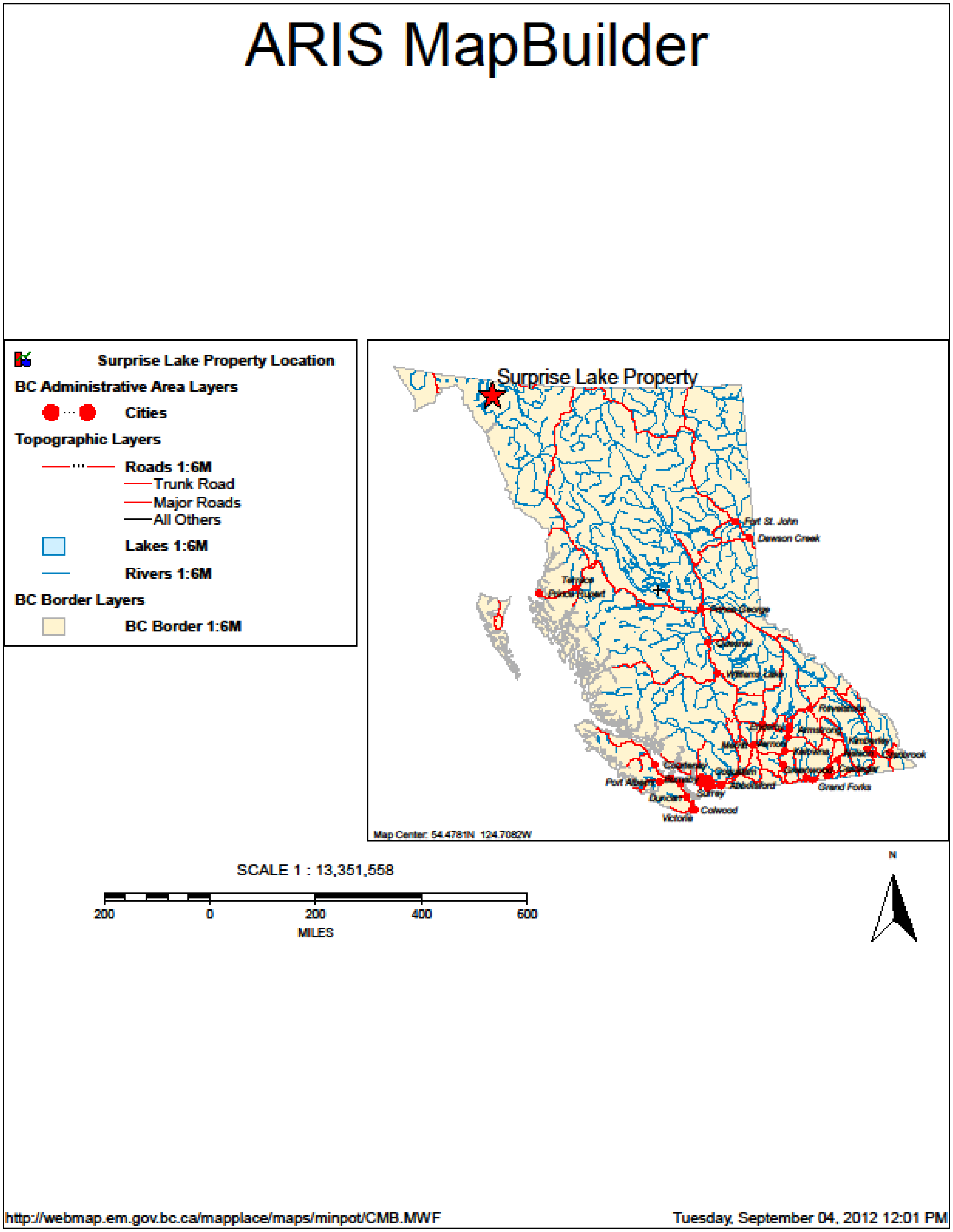
ARIS MapBuilder
Surprise Lake Property Location
BC Administrative Area Layers
Cities
Topographic Layers
Roads 1:6M
Trunk Road
Major Roads
All Others
Lakes 1:6M
Rivers 1:6M
BC Border Layers
BC Border 1:6M
Surprise Lake Property
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Williams Lake
Armstrong
Kimberley
Cranbrook
Kelowna
Courtenay
Port Alberni
Abbotsford
Surrey
Grand Forks
Duncan
Colwood
Victoria
Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W
SCALE 1 : 13,351,558
200
0
200
400
600
MILES
N
http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/CMB.MWF
Tuesday, September 04, 2012 12:01 PM

Figure 1 Location Map

TABLE 1. Surprise Lake Claim Information

Table 1 Table of Claims

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1030231	Mineral	FOR THE BOYS	20251002	262.331
1046703	Mineral	TE	20181002	16.3811
1052543	Mineral	OTTER SOUTHWEST	20181002	475.5291
1052544	Mineral	SURPRISE BLOCK	20181002	442.4811
1052545	Mineral	OTTER NORTH	20181002	671.3889
1052546	Mineral	BIRCH BLOCK	20181002	1587.9713
1052548	Mineral	IDAHO PEAK	20181002	770.2351
1052551	Mineral	OTTER CAP	20181002	1016.0159

Total Area: 5242.3335 ha

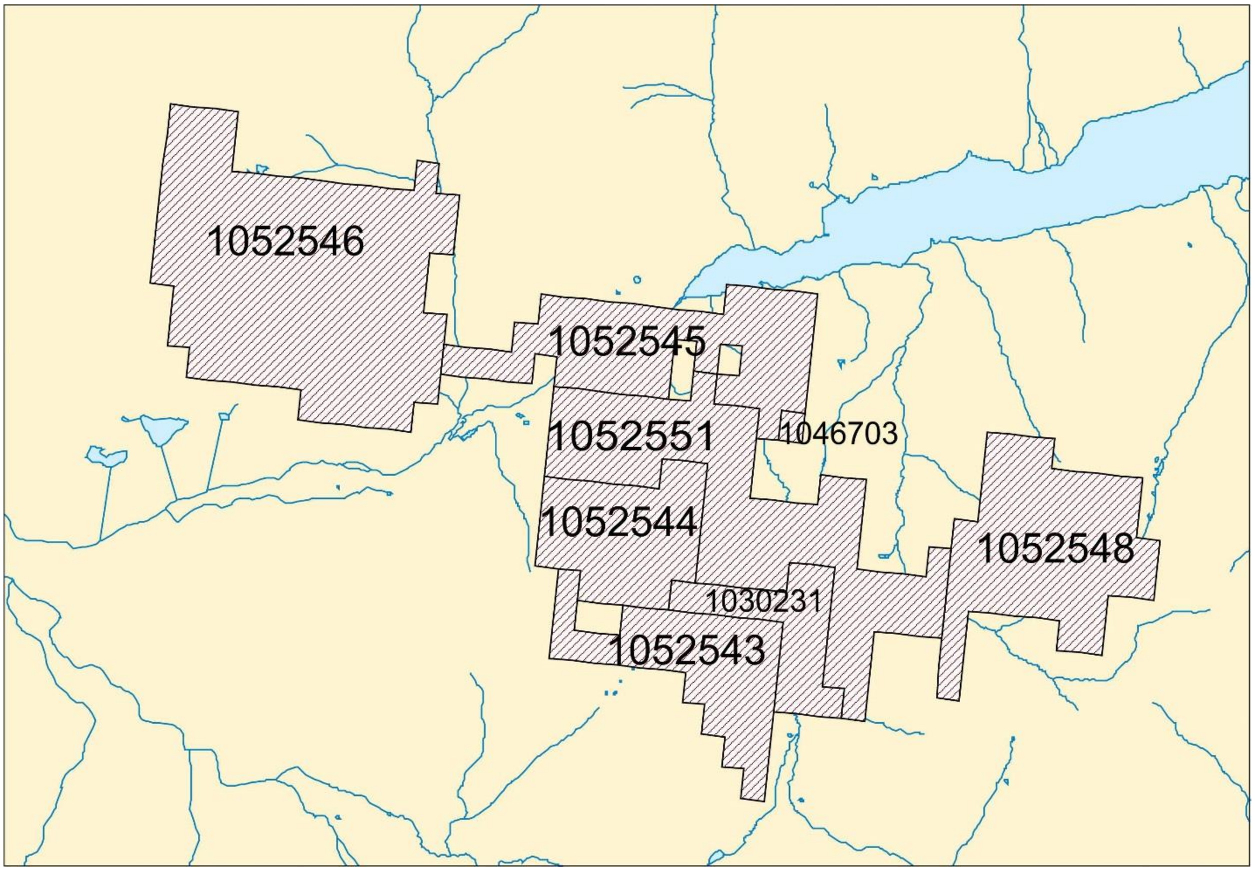

Figure 2 Claim Number Layout Map

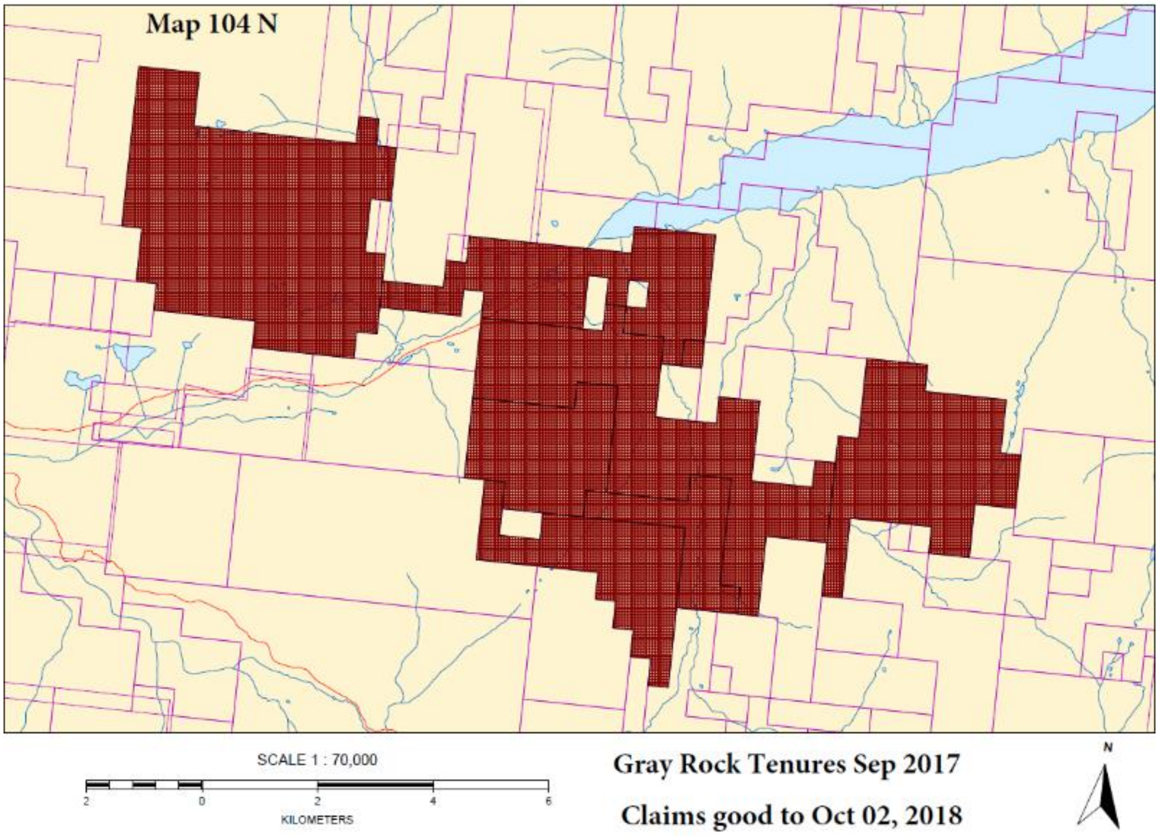

Figure 3 Surprise Lake Project on Topography

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The climate is typical of northern British Columbia characterized by long winters and short summers with winter temperatures averaging -15^{o} C in January as well as moderate snowfall. Winter conditions can be expected from October to April. A pleasant summer climate is characterized by average temperatures of 20°C and little precipitation. Total annual precipitation in Atlin is measured at 279.4 millimeters.

Power lines follow the Surprise Lake Road to within 3 kilometers of the Surprise Lake Property. Abundant water is available for exploration and mining from Pine Creek and its tributaries. Crew lodgings are available in Atlin. A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Atlin of Whitehorse, Yukon. Whitehorse is the major service and supply center for resource companies working in northwestern British Columbia and Yukon.

Atlin is located on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake 115 km south-south-east of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It has a, is about 115 km south south-east of Whitehorse, YK

It can be accessed by driving south on the Atlin Highway (Highway 7), which forms an intersection with the Alaskan Highway (Highway 1). The economy of the region is mainly driven by mining and exploration Tourism, fishing and heli-skiing are also major contributors. Atlin has a permanent population of around 400, however, due to the long history of placer gold production in the area, each claim in the property has relatively well-developed access.

The tree line occurs at approximately 1400 meters on north facing slopes and 1500 meters on south facing slopes. Below the tree line, the valleys are forested with lodge pole pine, black spruce, aspen and scrub birch. Alder and willow grow near streams and stunted buck brush covers the hills above the tree line. The elevation of the area varies from 700 m to 1,700 m above sea level. Elevations below 1,400 m play host to multiple types of forest vegetation, such as lodgepole pine, black spruce, scrub birch and aspen. At elevations higher than 1,400 m, the main vegetation is stunted grass and buck brush. In the valleys, mountain alder and willows are common in areas with well-developed drainage.

Pine Creek flows in a broad valley through the center of the Property and is flanked by rounded mountains with moderate relief. In the far southwestern boundary of the property, the elevation reaches a maximum of 1640 meters on Spruce Mountain. Outcrop is very limited in the stream valleys but relatively common in creek valleys, road cuts and on some of the steeper slopes. Above the tree line, felsenmeer is common and is likely representative of the underlying bedrock. Glaciers occupied the Teslin Plateau and, thus, much of the property is covered by glacial drift. Generally, the overburden is thin, but can be quite thick in the valley floors.

Access to the Surprise Lake Property is via the Surprise Lake Road, east from Atlin for 10 kilometers. At this point, the road is located near the center of the property. The Surprise Showing can be reached by 4 wheel-drive vehicle traveling south along the Otter Creek placer road near Surprise Lake, then 4 kilometers west along a drill access road to within 200 meters of the showing. The western part of the property can be reached by traveling along the Spruce Creek road. (figure 3)

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Atlin placer gold camp, located in northwestern British Columbia on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake ranks as the second largest producer of placer gold in the province. For most of its history, mining has been the economic mainstay for the town of Atlin since the discovery of gold on Pine Creek in 1897 (Mandy, 1936). During the height of mining activity near the turn of the last century, the former town of Discovery, 12 kilometers east of Atlin on Pine Creek, had a population in excess of 10,000. Reported placer gold production between 1898 and 1946 from creeks in the Atlin area totaled 19,722 kg (634,147 ounces). A number of the large placer deposits, including those on Otter, Spruce and Pine creeks, continued to produce significant quantities of gold to the present.

Many of the local gold occurrences were identified at the turn of the twentieth century. provided the first regional overview and tectonic synthesis. Bloodgood et al. (1989a, b) conducted 1:50,000-scale geological mapping of the Surprise Lake (104N/11W) and Atlin (I04N/12E) map areas. Bloodgood and Bellefontaine (1990) mapped the Dixie Lake (104N/6) and Teresa Island (104N15) sheets at a similar scale. Lefebure and Gunning (1989) compiled a 1:20 000 geological map of the Atlin mining camp using information obtained chiefly from exploration assessment reports.

Studies of lode-gold mineralization in the Atlin camp have been made by a number of researchers. Newton (1985) studied the mineralogical and geochemical character of listwanitic alteration assemblages from four lode gold properties in the area. A comparative study of the mineralogical and chemical characteristics of both placer and lode gold was conducted by MacKinnon (1986). Bozek (1989) investigated trace element signatures related to listwanitic alteration halos on the Yellowjacket and Pictou properties, and identified potential pathfinder elements indicative of gold mineralization. Lefebure and Gunning (1988) and Rees (1989) published property descriptions of the Yellowjacket and Pictou lode gold prospects, respectively. Ash (2004) published the most up-to-date and comprehensive study of the geology of the Atlin area.

Studies of the surficial geology of the camp include those of Black (1953), Proudlock and Proudlock (1976), Levson (1992) and Levson and Kerr (1992). In addition to these publications, results of a large volume of exploration work conducted in the immediate area are documented in assessment reports filed with the provincial government by mining and exploration companies. These reports include details of trenching, drilling and sampling programs as well as mapping and geophysical surveys.
Because of the long gold mining history of the Atlin "Camp", it can be assumed that almost all of the area (including the Surprise Lake Property) has been subjected to intense prospecting activity.
Diamond drilling and bulk sampling was carried out on the nearby Yellowjacket gold showing. Many high grade gold intersections have been reported by Prize Mining Ltd. from this "listwanite – hosted" showing.

A feasibility study was carried out on the Ruby Creek molybdenum prospect, which adjoins the Surprise Lake property to the northeast. Adanac Molybdenum Corporation Ltd. reported a resource of 213 million tonnes with a grade of 0.063% of Molybdenum from this prospect.

The prospective ophiolite assemblage and the adjacent carbonatized ultramafic rocks underlie large parts of the Surprise Lake property. Listwanites have also been identified at the Surprise showing. These favourable geological settings indicate that the property has the potential to host gold deposits of the listwanite association. The best target is considered to be within a belt enveloping the contact zone between the ultramafic and ophiolitic assemblages.

Previous Work in the Surprise Lake Project Area

The Surprise showing consists of a band of listwanites that occurs on the northeast flank of Spruce Mountain. The primary showing is a quartz vein emplaced in andesite and measures up to six meters in width, strikes 170^{o} and dips 70^{o} to the west. Exploration, prior to 1925, of this quartz vein with an adit revealed minor amounts of argentiferous galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and siderite. Sampling in 1982 of this showing by Standard Gold Mines Ltd. (Assessment Report # 11,138) returned values of 0.042 ounces per ton (1.27 g/t) of gold and 1.20 ounces per ton (36.58 g/t) of silver. A series of bulldozer trenches exposes a carbonatized serpentinite (Listwanite) containing pyrite and pervasive mariposite.
As part of a larger program carried out by Standard Gold Mines Ltd., a total of 10 rock “chip” samples were collected for assay from various rock types, quartz veins, rust-stained boulders and mariposite-stained carbonatized rock at the Surprise Showing. Most of these were collected on ground now covered by the Surprise Lake Property. Standard Gold Mines also did two short lines of VLF-EM and a limited contour soil-sampling program over a small part of the Surprise Showing area. No significant anomalies were delineated by this work.

In 1985, the Surprise Lake Exploration Syndicate carried out a 7 line-kilometer ground magnetometer and VLF survey to investigate anomalies detected by a Dighem Survey in 1984. Strong magnetic responses typical of unaltered ultramafic or volcanic rock were delineated. Several discontinuous VLF anomalies were also outlined. This showing is located just to the north of the Cabin Silver occurrence – outside the Surprise Lake property.

During 2006 and 2007, Double Crown Ventures Ltd. carried out geophysical and geochemical surveys as well as prospecting over parts of the property. Several rock samples returned elevated gold values. This work delineated a number of anomalies over a belt of listwanites on the Surprise prospect.
It is the opinion of the author that the favorable geological setting and results of the work done to date show that the Surprise Lake property has the potential to host economically feasible mineral deposits. Because the property has not been intensively explored and is characterized by minimal rock exposure, considerable potential exists and a substantial amount of exploration work is warranted.

A helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the Surprise Lake Project for Double Crown Ventures Ltd. The Fugro (Dighem) Electromagnetic and Magnetic surveys were carried out on the Double Crown Ventures claim blocks. Data were acquired using an electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. The survey was flown between August 13th and August 17th, 2011. The information from these sensors was processed to produce maps and images that display the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey area. The surveys were carried out using a Dighem multi-frequency system operating at 56,000 Hz, 7200 Hz and 900 Hz and a cesium vapour magnetometer. Survey lines were set 100 meters apart.

During October 2006, Geotronics Consulting Inc. (Mark, 2006) carried out geophysical and geochemical surveys over several grids. Magnetic, VLF-EM, induced polarization (IP), resistivity, self-potential (SP) and MMI soil geochemical surveys were carried out on the Surprise Showing Grid. The main purpose of the geophysical surveys was to locate gold/silver mineralization, perhaps similar to the nearby Yellowjacket Prospect, which is being explored by Prize Mining. Here, bonanza-type gold occurs within sulphide-bearing listwanites.

The magnetic survey on the Surprise Showing Grid was carried out with two proton precession magnetometers with (one being a base station) by taking readings every 12.5 m over ten lines for a total survey length of 9.975 line - kilometers. The readings entered into a computer, and profiled above the IP and resistivity pseudo sections.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a Saber model 27 receiver by taking dip angle readings of the electromagnetic field along the same survey lines as the magnetic survey. A total of 4.550 line-kilometers were completed. The readings were entered into a computer, Fraser-filtered, and contoured on a base map at a scale of 1:5,000.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out using a BRGM Elrec-6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The transmitter used was a BRGM VIP 4000 powered by a 6.5-kilowatt motor generator. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 25 meters read up to 12 levels and carried out over three lines for a total survey length of 1.8 line - kilometers. The IP and resistivity results were plotted in pseudo section.

An MMI soil sampling on the Surprise Lake grid consisted of 56 samples taken along eleven lines for a total survey length of 1800 meters. The soil samples were carefully collected at 25 meter intervals along the lines. The sample sites were marked with pickets denoted with an aluminum tag showing the grid coordinates.

The sampling procedure was to first remove the organic material from the sample site (A0 layer) and then dig a pit over 25 cm deep with a shovel. Sample material was then scraped from the sides of the pit over the measured depth interval of 10 centimeters to 25 centimeters. About 250 grams of sample material was collected and then placed into a plastic Zip-loc sandwich bag with the sample location marked thereon. The 111 samples were then packaged and sent to SGS Minerals located at 1885 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Geochemical and Geophysical Results

The geophysical and geochemical results from the Surprise Grid show the magnetic survey on the Surprise Grid revealed a strong magnetic anomaly sub parallel to the base line and to the east of the northerly-trending band of mapped listwanite. It correlates with a resistivity high. The resistivity/magnetic high is probably reflecting an ultrabasic, or possibly basic, rock-type. The IP survey revealed five chargeability highs that have the main high values and occurring along the western boundary of the main magnetic high with a magnetic low to its west, the low being a reflection of the main band of listwanite. It also correlates with the boundary of a resistivity high and a resistivity low.

MMI Survey 2015

MMI measures metal ions that travel upward from mineralization to unconsolidated surface materials such soil, till, sand and so on. These mobile metal ions are released from mineralized material and travel upward toward the surface. Using careful soil sampling strategies, sophisticated chemical ligands and ultra sensitive instrumentation, SGS is able to measure these ions. After interpretation, MMI data can indicate anomalous areas.

There are many benefits to using MMI technology for soil geochemistry:

1. Few false anomalies
2. Focused, sharp anomalies
3. Excellent repeatability
4. Definition of metal zones and associations
5. Detection of deeply buried mineralization
6. Low background values (low noise)
7. Low limits of detection

The MMI method targets elements are extracted using weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide-based digests. MMI solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces in aqueous solution. This extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in the MMI solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, measurement is by ICP-MS.

Proper collection procedures are vital to the success of an MMI Survey. 42 samples were collected from shallow, shovel dug pits using clean plastic tools to collect a soil sample. Each site must cross sect the soil profile by at least 40 cm

MMI Survey data is reported in parts per billion and so proper methodology and attention to cleanliness is important to ensure accurate, repeatable data.

A Mobile Metal Ion survey (MMI) was conducted on behalf of DeCoors Mining Corp. by Geotronics Consulting Inc. The survey was executed between June 28th and July 6th, 2015 by a two man crew. A total of 64 samples were collected on two parallel lines east-west lines 100 meters apart at 25 meter intervals. Total of 12.9 line kilometres were surveyed.

The soil samples collected by Geotronics Consulting Inc. were analyzed by SGS Laboratories in Toronto for MMI analyses. At SGS Minerals, the MMI testing procedure begins with weighing 50 grams of the sample into a plastic vial fitted with a screw cap. Next is added 50 ml of the MMI-M solution to the sample, which is then placed in trays and put into a shaker for 20 minutes. (The MMI-M solution is a neutral mixture of reagents that are used to detach loosely bound ions of any of the 45 elements from the soil substrate and formulated to keep the ions in solution.) These are allowed to sit overnight and subsequently centrifuged for 10 minutes. The solution is then diluted 20 times for a total dilution factor of 200 times and then transferred into plastic test tubes, which are then analyzed on ICP-MS instruments.

Results from the instruments for the 53 elements are processed automatically, loaded into the LIMS (laboratory information management system which is computer software used by laboratories) where the quality control parameters are checked before final reporting.

Seven elements, or metals, were chosen out of the 53 reported on and these were gold, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and nickel. Histograms were then made of the response ratios for each of the lines of the seven metals. Stacked histograms included lead, copper and silver, and single histograms of gold, arsenic, zinc, cobalt and nickel were produced for each of the 14 survey lines.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology (reproduced from Ash, 2001)

The Atlin region is located in the northwestern corner of the northern Cache Creek (Atlin) Terrane. It contains a fault-bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic dismembered oceanic lithosphere, intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks. Mixed graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks that contain minor pods and slivers of metabasalt and limestone dominate the terrane.

Remnants of oceanic crust and upper mantle lithologies are concentrated along the western margin. Dismembered ophiolitic assemblages have been described at three localities along this margin: from north to south they are the Atlin, Nahlin and King Mountain assemblages.
Each area contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks. Thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone dominate the western margin of the terrane and are associated with alkali basalts. These are interpreted to be carbonate banks constructed on ancient oceanic islands within the former Cache Creek ocean basin.

The Middle Jurassic timing of emplacement of the northern Cache Creek Terrane over Late Triassic to Lower Jurassic Whitehorse Trough sediments along the Nahlin fault is well constrained by combined stratigraphic and plutonic evidence. The youngest sediments affected by deformation related to the King Salmon Fault are Bajocian rocks that are immediately underlain by organic-rich sediments of

Aalenian age. They are interpreted to reflect loading along the western margin of Stikinia by the Cache Creek during its initial emplacement. The oldest post-collisional plutons that pierce the Cache Creek Terrane to the west of Dease Lake are dated at 173+/- Ma by K-Ar methods and in the Atlin area they are dated at 172+/- Ma by U-Pb zircon analyses. Considering the age of these plutons relative to the orogenic event, the descriptive term of late syn-collisional is preferable.

The Northern Cache Creek Terrane to the east is bordered mainly by the Thibert Fault, which continues northward along the Teslin lineament. Discontinuous exposures of altered ultramafic rocks along the fault suggest that it has previously undergone significant reverse motion and may be a reactivated thrust or transpressional fault zone. The latest movement on this fault is thought to be dextral strike-slip, of pre-Late Cretaceous age.

Sub-greenschist, prehnite-pumpellyite facies rocks dominate the terrane; however, local greenschist and blueschist metamorphism are recorded. A northwesterly-trending grain characterizes the terrane; however, in the Atlin-Sentinel Mountain area there is a marked deviation from this regional orientation with a dominant northeasterly trend. Reasons for this divergence in structural grain are poorly understood.

Local Geology (Reproduced from Ash, 2001)

The geology of the Atlin area is divisible into two distinct lithotectonic elements. A structurally higher, imbricated sequence of oceanic crustal and upper mantle lithologies termed the "*Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage*", is tectonically superimposed over a lower and lithologically diverse sequence of steeply to moderately dipping, tectonically intercalated slices of pelagic metasedimentary rocks with tectonized pods and slivers of metabasalt, limestone and greywacke termed the "*Atlin Accretionary Complex*". Locally these elements are intruded by the Middle Jurassic calc-alkaline Fourth of July batholiths and related quartzfeldspar porphyritic and melanocratic dyke rocks.

Property Geology

Adapted from Ash (2004)

Surprise Lake Project

Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage

The Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage comprises an imbricated sequence of relatively flat-lying, coherent thrust slices of obducted oceanic crustal and upper mantle rocks. Mantle lithologies are dominated by harzburgite tectonite containing subordinate dunite and lesser pyroxenite dykes. The unit forms an isolated klippe that underlies the town of Atlin and Monarch Mountain, which is located four kilimeters southeast of the town. The harzburgite is also exposed on the northern and southern slopes of Union Mountain, 10 kiliometers south of Atlin. Ductile deformational fabrics indicative of hypersolidus to subsolidus deformation, and the phase chemistry of primary silicates and chrome spinels in the harzburgite suggest a uniform, highly refractory composition and support a depleted mantle metamorphic origin for the unit. The least serpentinized rocks with well-preserved primary structures and texture crop out at the highest elevations on Monarch Mountain. Primary features are less well preserved toward the base of the body and internally, where high-angle fault zones cut it, the unit becomes increasingly serpentized. Serpentinite mylonite fabrics are locally preserved near the base of the body. Commonly, the basal contact of the harzburgite unit is pervasively carbonatized and tectonized over distances of several tens of meters or more.

Oceanic crustal lithologies in the Atlin map area, in decreasing order of abundance, include metamorphosed basalt, ultramafic cumulates, diabase and gabbro. The metabasalts are generally massive, fine grained to aphanitic and weather a characteristic dull green-grey colour. Locally, the unit grades into medium-grained varieties or diabase. Primary textures locally identified in the metabasalt include flow banding, autobrecciation and rare pillow structures. Although rarely exposed, basalt contacts are commonly sheared or brecciated zones, intensely carbonatized in places. Petrochemical investigations of these basaltic rocks indicate they are similar in composition to basalts of normal mid ocean-ridge settings and the chemistry also suggests a genetic relationship to the associated depleted metamorphic mantle ultramafic rocks.

Serpentinized peridotite displaying ghost cumulate textures and sporadically preserved relict poikilitic texture is suspected to originally by wehrlite. The peridotite forms an isolated thrust sheet that outcrops discontinuously along an east-trending belt 1 to 3 kilometers wide on the south-facing slope of Mount Monroe, located four kilometers northeast of Atlin. Extensive exploration drilling long the base of Mount Monroe at the Yellowjacket Prospect indicates that the serpentized body is in structural contact with metabasaltic rocks along a gently northwest-dipping thrust. This serpentized body extends onto the western part of the Surprise Lake property. Carbonatized and serpentinized ultramafic rocks outcropping on the southern part of the Surprise Lake property near the summit of Spruce Mountain represent a remnant above an extension of the same tectonized and altered basal contact.

Metagabbro is the least commonly observed ophiolitic component in the Atlin area. It crops out on the northern slope of Union Mountain and along the south-facing slope of Mount Monroe. On Union Mountain, gabbro occurs along the Monarch Mountain Thrust as isolated dismembered blocks with faulted contacts.

Atlin Accretionary Complex

The Atlin accretionary complex comprises a series of steeply to moderately dipping lenses and slices of structurally intercalated metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that underlie the southern half and northwest corner of the Atlin region (figure 4). Pelagic metasedimentary rocks dominate the unit and consist of argillites, cherty argillites, argillaceous cherts and cherts with lesser limestone and greywacke. They range from highly mixed zones with well-developed flattening fabric indicative of tectonic mélange to relatively coherent tectonic slices. Individual slices range from meters to several hundreds of meters in width. Indications of internal deformation are moderate or lacking; in a few slices original stratigraphy that is well preserved. Contact relationships between many of the individual units of the complex have not been established due to a lack of exposure; however most are inferred to be tectonic. Internal bedding within individual lenses in some places is parallel to the external contacts, but is more commonly strongly discordant. This argues against simple interfingering of different facies.

A common feature throughout the accretionary complex, particularly in areas of moderate overburden, is closely spaced outcroppings of different lithologies with no clearly defined contacts. Such relationships are interpreted to represent areas of mélange in which the exposed lithologies that commonly include chert, limestone and basalt are more competent than the intervening, recessive fissile and argillaceous matrix. Such relationships are confirmed where sections are exposed along roads cuts and trenches.

Surprise Lake Property Geology

The Surprise Lake Property is underlain by the Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage, which is composed of an imbricated sequence of relatively flat-lying, coherent thrust slices of obducted oceanic crustal and upper mantle rocks. The most dominant lithological unit is metabasalt but ultramafic peridotite occurs in an arcuate slice in the northwestern part of the property and as small lenses in the southeast. These ultramafic rocks have an elevated magnetic signature and are readily interpreted from the airborne magnetic maps.

Outcrop exposures on the Property are restricted to incised river and creek drainages as well as areas above the tree line. Felsenmeer is also common above the tree line.

Metabasalt

The metabasalts are generally massive, fine grained to aphanitic and weather a characteristic dull green-grey colour. Locally, the unit grades into medium-grained varieties or diabase. Primary textures locally identified in the metabasalt include flowbanding, autobrecciation and rare pillow structures. Although rarely exposed, basalt contacts are commonly sheared or brecciated and are intensely carbonatized in places. Cherts and limestones are locally interlayered with the basalt. Petrochemical investigations of these basaltic rocks indicate they are similar in composition to basalts of normal mid ocean-ridge settings and the chemistry also suggests a genetic relationship to the associated depleted metamorphic mantle ultramafic rocks.

Peridotite

Serpentinized peridotite displaying ghost cumulate textures and sporadically preserved relict poikilitic texture is suspected to originally have been wehrlite. The unit is characteristically serpentinized and weathers a dull to dark grey colour. On well-washed surfaces, altered intercumulate pyroxene (clinopyroxene?) weathers a darker colour than the lighter grey cumulate olivine and displays ghost phenocrysts that range from 1 to 3 centimeters in diameter. Extensive exploration drilling along the base of Mount Monroe at the Yellowjacket Prospect indicates that the serpentinized body is in structural contact with metabasaltic rocks along a gently northwest-dipping thrust. This serpentized body extends onto the western part of the

Surprise Lake property. Carbonatized and serpentinized ultramafic rocks outcropping on the southern part of the Surprise Lake property near the summit of Spruce Mountain represent a remnant above an extension of the same tectonized and altered basal contact.

Atlin Area Gold Mineralization

Occurrences of gold quartz mineralization throughout the Atlin Camp are localized along pervasively carbonatized fissure and fracture zones within and marginal to serpentized mantle tectonite and ultramafic rocks of the Atlin ophiolite assemblage.

Gold quartz veins are poorly and erratically developed within the ultramafic rocks and more commonly occur as random fracture fillings. Wider, more continuous tabular fissure veins have only been identified in the mafic igneous crustal components (gabbro, diabase) of the Atlin ophiolite assemblage where they are immediately adjacent to carbonatized ultramafic rocks. Ages of hydrothermal Cr-muscovite (mariposite) associated with the gold mineralization suggest a limited time interval of vein formation between 171 and 167 million byears ago (Ma). This age of mineralization is consistent with the timing of Middle Jurassic magmatism at around 171 Ma. There is also a consistent spatial association between known gold mineralization and high level dykes and stocks. Both mineralization and magmatism appear to closely follow Middle Jurassic orogenic activity.

Placer deposits in the Atlin camp are situated in stream valleys cutting erosional windows through the carbonatized, relatively flat lying thrust faults within the ophiolitic assemblage.
The placers are considered to be derived from quartz lodes previously contained within the ophiolitic crustal rocks.

Two convincing lines of evidence support the theory that quartz veins are the source of the abundant gold mined from the Tertiary and Quaternary placer gravels:

1. The course, free gold in the veins is similar physically and chemically to the gold recovered from the placer gravels.
2. The two most productive placer gold streams, Spruce and Pine Creeks, drain erosional windows through the basal fault zones of the ultramafic thrust sheets that are hosts for most of the gold mineralization throughout the camp the Pine Creek and McKee Creek watersheds.

It appears that preferential erosion through flat-lying mineralized thrust contacts in both these areas was accelerated along high-angle, post accretionary fault zones. This interpretation is supported by the presence of fault breccia zones within both these valleys.

Lode gold mineralization associated with the thrust sheet of ultramafic rocks includes showings hosted by faults bounding this thrust sheet, including the Yellowjacket, Imperial, Surprise and Lakeview. The Yellowjacket showing is related to the basal faulted contact of this ultramafic body along the Pine Creek valley.

This contact between the hangingwall ultramafites and footwall metabasalts is not exposed but is well defined by the exploration drill holes (Marud, 1988 and Dandy, 2005). The zone of thrusting is characterized by up to 15 meters of carbonate alteration that contains intermittent zones of quartz-carbonate alteration in both hangingwall and footwall rocks.

DEPOSIT TYPES

(reproduced from Ash, 2001)
Gold-quartz vein deposits and their derived placers are commonly associated with carbonate+/-sericite+/-pyrite altered ophiolitic and ultramafic rocks known as "listwanites".

This association of ophiolitic ultramafic rocks and gold deposits, or their related placers, within and marginal to accreted oceanic terranes is well recognized. Provincial examples of gold camps with spatially associated ultramafic rocks include the Bridge River, Cassiar and Rossland lode gold and the Atlin and Dease Lake placer camps. Other examples in the Cordillera include both the Mother Lode gold belt of California and the Klondike area in the Yukon. Of the six camps in British Columbia producing more than one million ounces of gold, which account for approximately 80% of the gold production in the province, three are mesothermal vein deposits with a clear ophiolitic association. This amount would be significantly greater if placer gold derived from such lodes was included.

Cordilleran Mesozoic gold-quartz vein deposits have Achaean analogues that are typically referred to in terms of the age: "Achaean lode gold", or the nature of their host rocks: "greenstone gold". In a similar fashion one could refer to deposits from the Atlin area as "Mesozoic lode gold: or "oceanic lode gold". Characterizing a deposit type, however, based strictly on its age or the nature of its host rocks, when that deposit spans a range of both of these characteristics is restrictive.

Deposits of this type are referred to in many ways, such as: gold quartz veins or lodes, mesothermal gold, shear-hosted or shear zone gold, orogenic gold, syn-orogenic veins, Mother Lode gold, etc. and they all correspond to USGS deposit model classifications for low-sulphide qold-quartz veins.

Locally, these deposits occur primarily as quartz veins, stockworks or stringer zones in fault, fracture, and shear zones and are typified by the variability of host rocks which are affected by pervasive carbonization with localized sericitization and sulphidation marginal to the goldbearing quartz veins. Many of the gold quartz vein mineralized occurrences are localized along the tectonized basal thrust of a harzburgite unit. Magnetite has been noted within the other listwanites-associated gold occurrences in the Atlin Area. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are present in some of the lode gold deposits in the area.
Mihalynuk, Zagorevski, Devine, and Humphrey for placer gold production; Levson, 1992), indicating that the source of the coarse placer gold is yet to be discovered. One possible alternative source is suggested by the distribution of placer streams. Their headwaters are underlain by the Surprise Lake batholith (Cretaceous), or country rock in its thermal metamorphic halo (cf, Aitken, 1959; Figs. 1, 2), suggesting a first-order relation between the batholith and placer gold.

In 2016, gold-quartz-albite-muscovite veins were discovered in graphitic phyllite bedrock in the Atlin placer camp. This discovery, on the middle section of Otter Creek amidst active placer operations (Figs. 2, 3), confirms a local source for the placer gold. The lode gold - graphitic phyllite association in Otter Creek valley is significant because it demonstrates that listwanite or mafic-ultramafic rock associations are not necessary for lode gold deposition in the Atlin camp. This expands the prospects for lode gold exploration adjacent to the Surprise Lake batholith, and perhaps beyond.

2. Atlin geology and previous work Gwillim (1901) and Cairnes (1913) conducted the initial systematic regional geological surveys of the Atlin region. Subsequent mapping by Aitken (1959; l:250,000 scale) established the regional framework for modem geological studies that is still in use today. More detailed studies of the area around Otter Creek were conducted by Bloodgood et al. (1989, Fig. 3) at 1:50,000 scale and in the area west of Otter Creek, by Ash (2004) at 1:25,000 scale. Bedrocks of the Atlin area are predominantly Carboniferous to Early Jurassic oceanic crustal and sedimentary strata that were structurally imbricated and then cut by Mesozoic magmatic rocks of the Fourth of July batholith (Middle Jurassic) and Surprise Lake batholith (Late Cretaceous). Oceanic rock units of Cache Creek terrane originally formed at mantle to shallow-marine levels and have been fault juxtaposed such that lenses of ultramafic and mafic rocks are commonly interleaved with limestone, chert, and wacke at all scales. Early juxtaposition of contrasting rock packages probably originally occurred in multiple episodes at an accretionary margin (Monger, 1975; Monger et al., 1982). This has produced confounding geological relationships between rock types, hindering geological understanding and challenging standard practices of stratigraphic nomenclature in the Atlin area (see Monger, 1975; Mihalynuk et al., 1999).

MINERALIZATION

Geologic Target

The Otter Creek valley has been exposed at the bottom of the placer pit. Visible gold found in the bedrock of this pit in 2016 was analyzed and interpreted by Geoscience BC. These findings were published in the 2017 Ministry of Energy and Mines activities report in January 2017. This report defined a new geological model for the mineralization at Otter Creek.

“In 2016, gold-quartz-albite-muscovite veins were discovered in graphitic phyllite bedrock in the Atlin placer camp. This discovery, on the middle section of Otter Creek amidst active placer operations confirms a local source for the placer gold. The lode gold - graphitic phyllite association in Otter Creek valley is significant because it demonstrates that listwanite or mafic-ultramafic rock associations are not necessary for lode gold deposition in the Atlin camp. This expands the prospects for lode gold

exploration adjacent to the Surprise Lake batholith, and perhaps beyond.”

Mineralization and Alteration

Exposed bedrock in the Otter Creek pit is predominantly fine grained, black phyllite overlain by a marble layer approximately 3 meters thick. The Otter Creek fault strikes north-south along the centre of the Otter Creek valley. Cross-cutting faults are apparent as one meter wide black, fault gouge striking northwest. Quartz vein stockwork can be seen in the phyllite striking at 350º Az. The phyllite can be graphitic, pyritiferous, foliated, silicified or unaltered.

Figure 4 Marble overlying phyllite

Figure 5 marble overlying phyllite in Otter Creek pit

Figure 6 Quartz veins in phyllite

Figure 7 Quartz veinlet stockwork

Figure 8 Silicified phyllite with quartz veinlets

Figure 9 erosional resistant silicified phyllite with overlying marble

Figure 10 Foliated phyllite, foliations striking northwest

Figure 11 Graphitic phyllite sample number 3750

Figure 12 Pyritic phyllite striking 350 Az dipping west at 55°

Figure 13 Foliated Pyritiferous Phyllite

Figure 14 Black graphitic phyllite displays zones where coarse euhedral pyrite cubes and aggregates are common. Pyrite grains show fracturing, embayments and deformation to varying degrees.

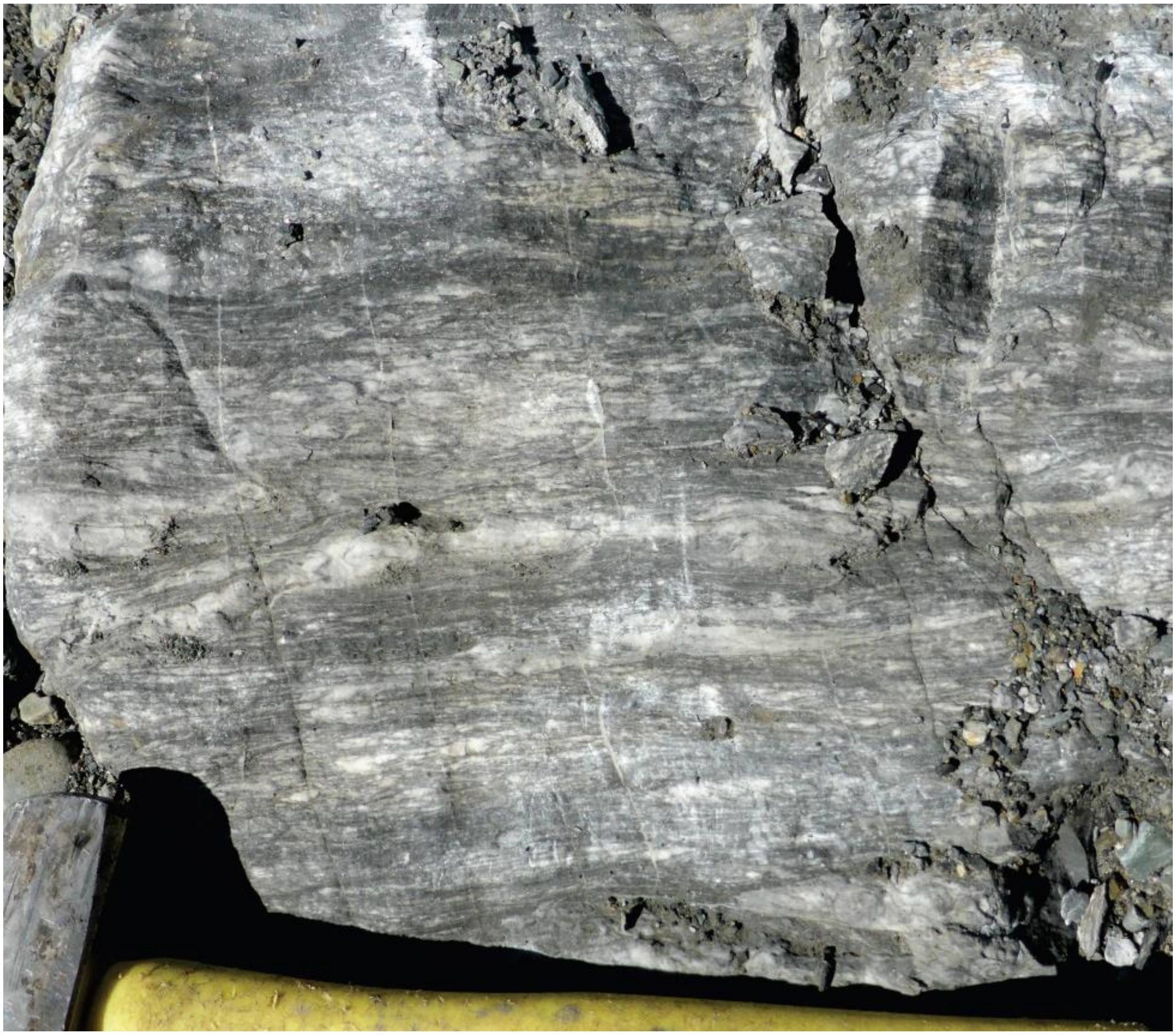

Figure 15Anastomosing fabric in carbonate-rich zone.

Figure 16 Otter Creek pit looking south

Figure 17 Reclaimed pit area

Figure 18 exposed bedrock in placer pit floor looking south

Figure 19 silicified carbonate marble

Figure 20 Anastomosing fabric in overlying marble

Figure 21 Marble

Figure 22 Marble overlying phyllite

Figure 23 fault gouge mud with quartz clasts

Figure 24 phyllite with graphitic phyllite lens

Figure 25 Quartz vein stockwork in phyllite

Figure 26 quartz veinlets in phyllite

Figure 27 Silicified phyllite in Otter pit

Figure 28 Phyllite in Otter pit being refilled

Figure 29 Oxidized bolder from pit

Rock Sample Maps

Rock samples were taken from the Otter Creek pit. Drainage in the pit was 1% to the north. The pit has been subsequently refilled. The sample locations are:

Description	Sample	easting	northing
rock chips	3746	591612	6606163
qtz carb vein	3747	591613	6606163
silicified phyillite w qtz	3748	591606	6606164
graphitic phyllite, py, foliated	3749	591614	6606161
graphitic phyllite, py, no veins	3750	591622	6606167
fol. phyllite w abund. Py, qtz veins	3751	591625	6606155
silicified phyillite w qtz veins	3752	591625	6606158

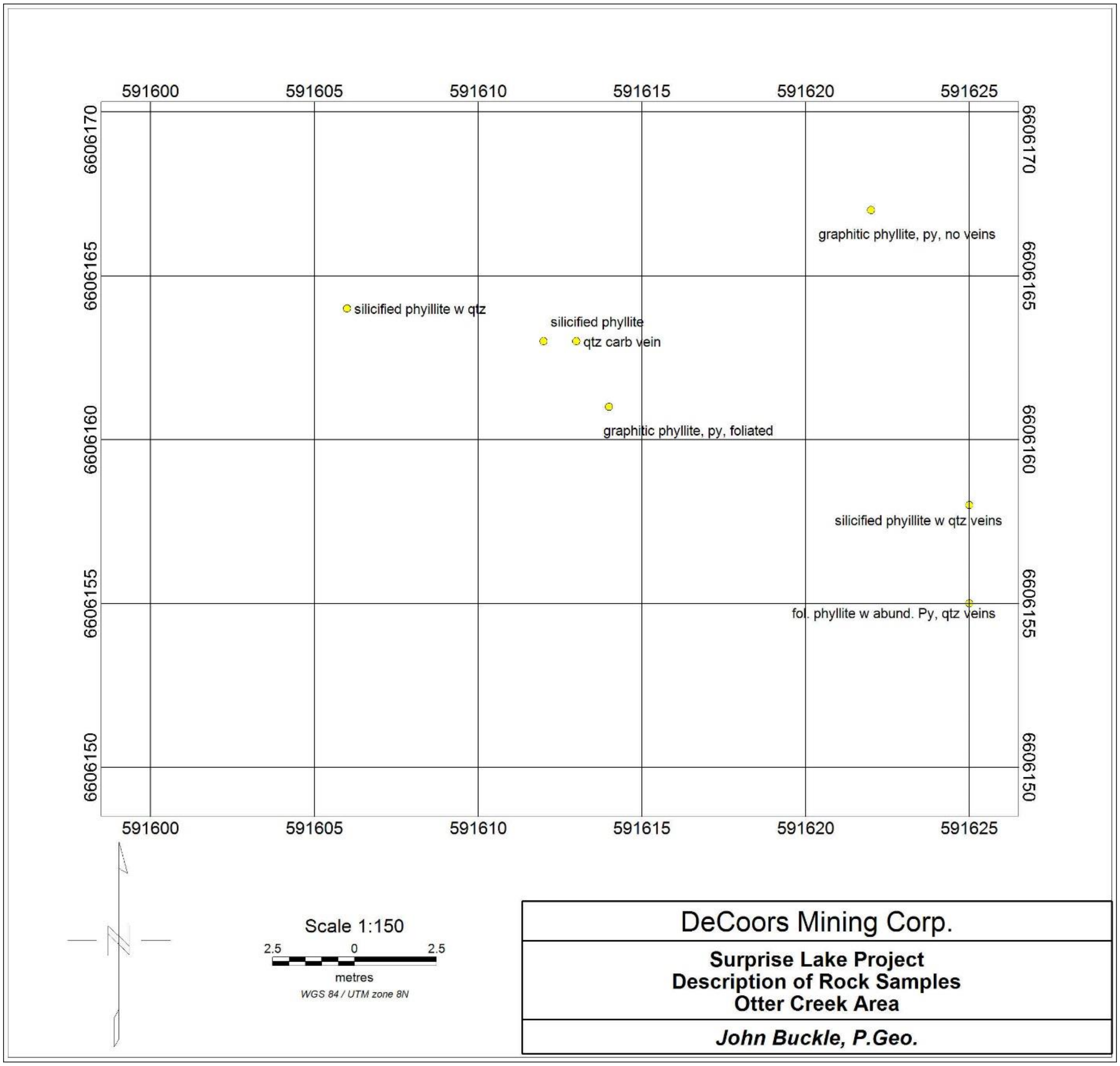

Figure 30 Rock Description Map

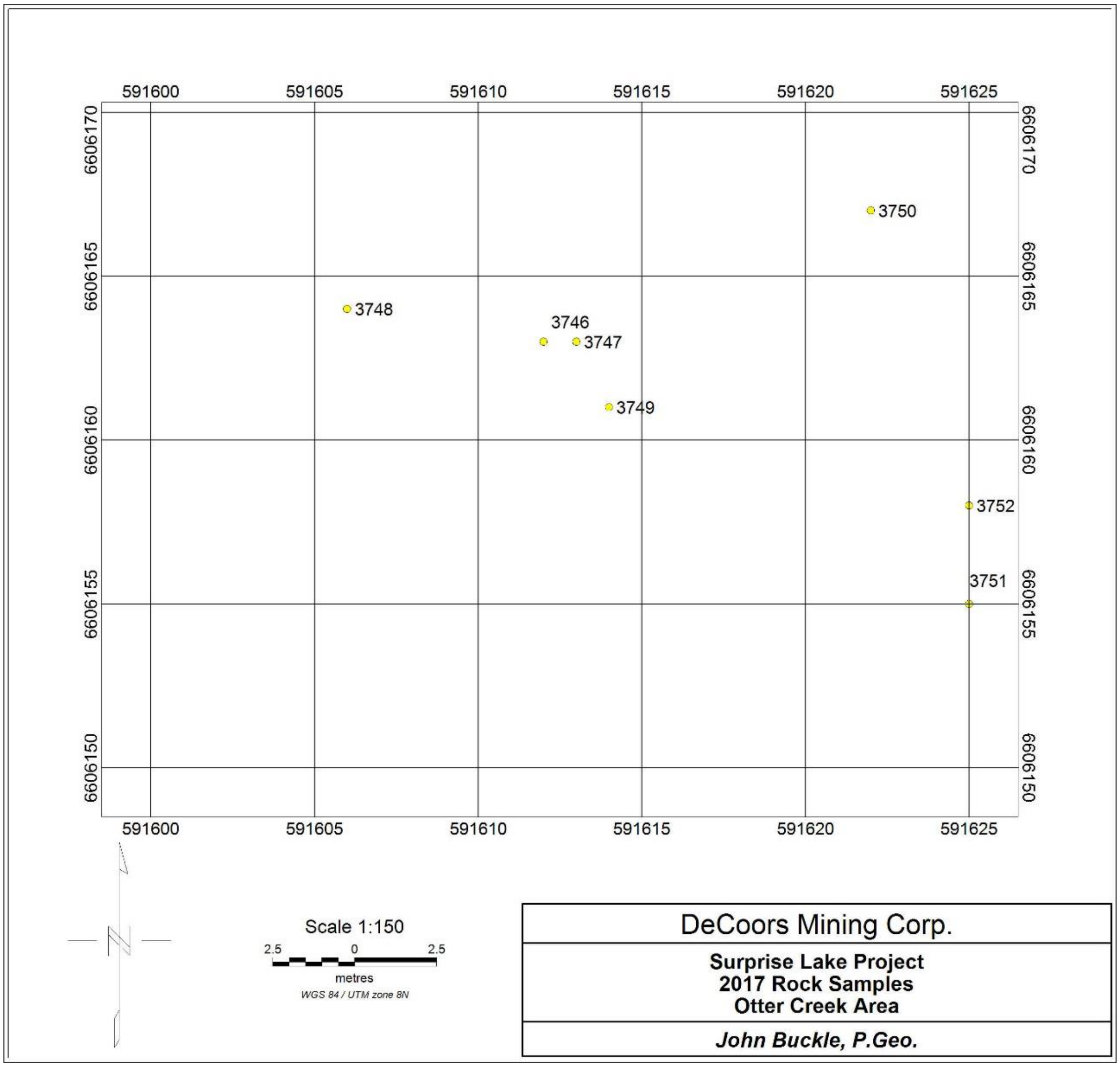

Figure 31 Rock Sample Location Map

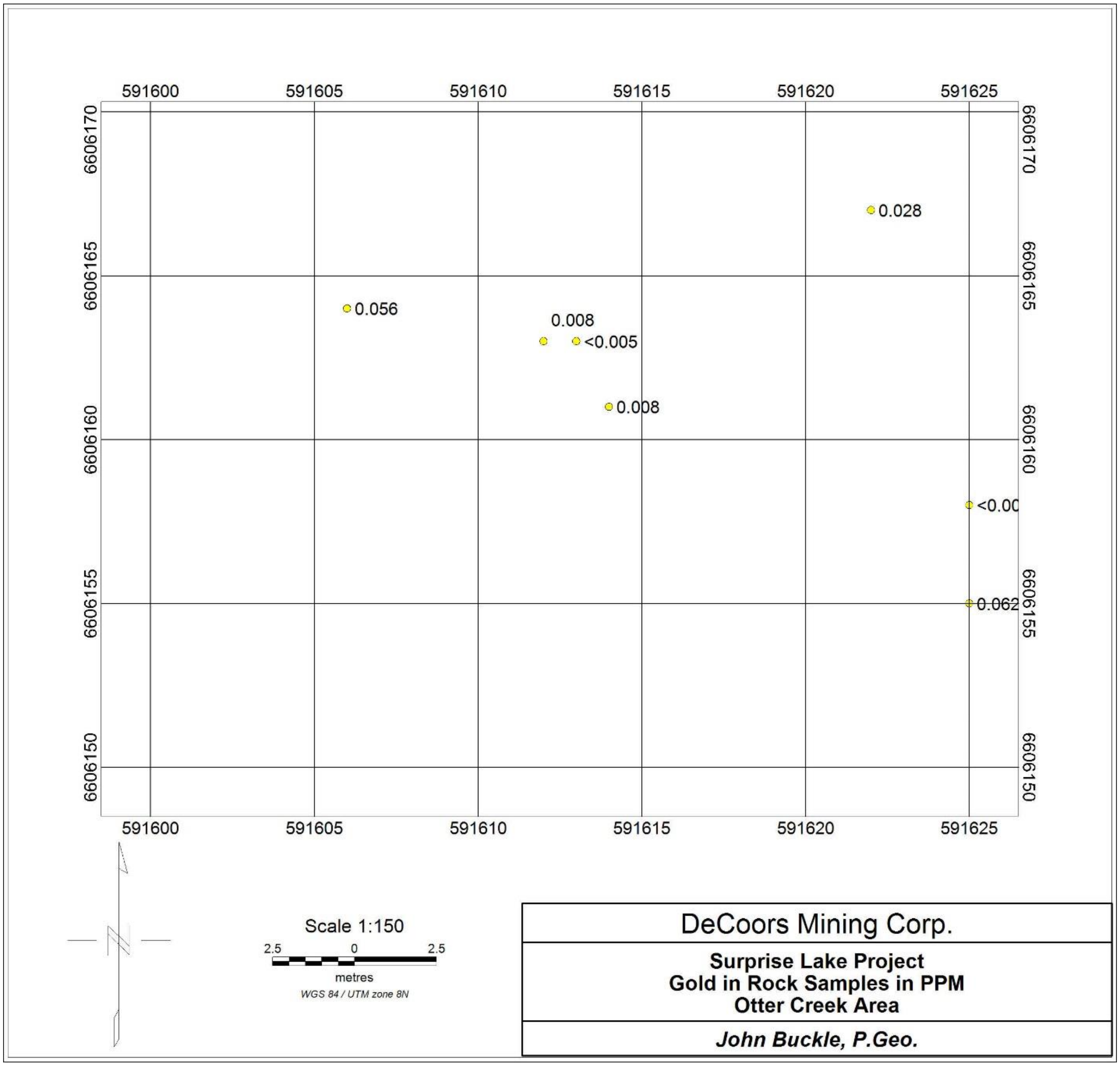

Figure 32 Gold in Rock Samples

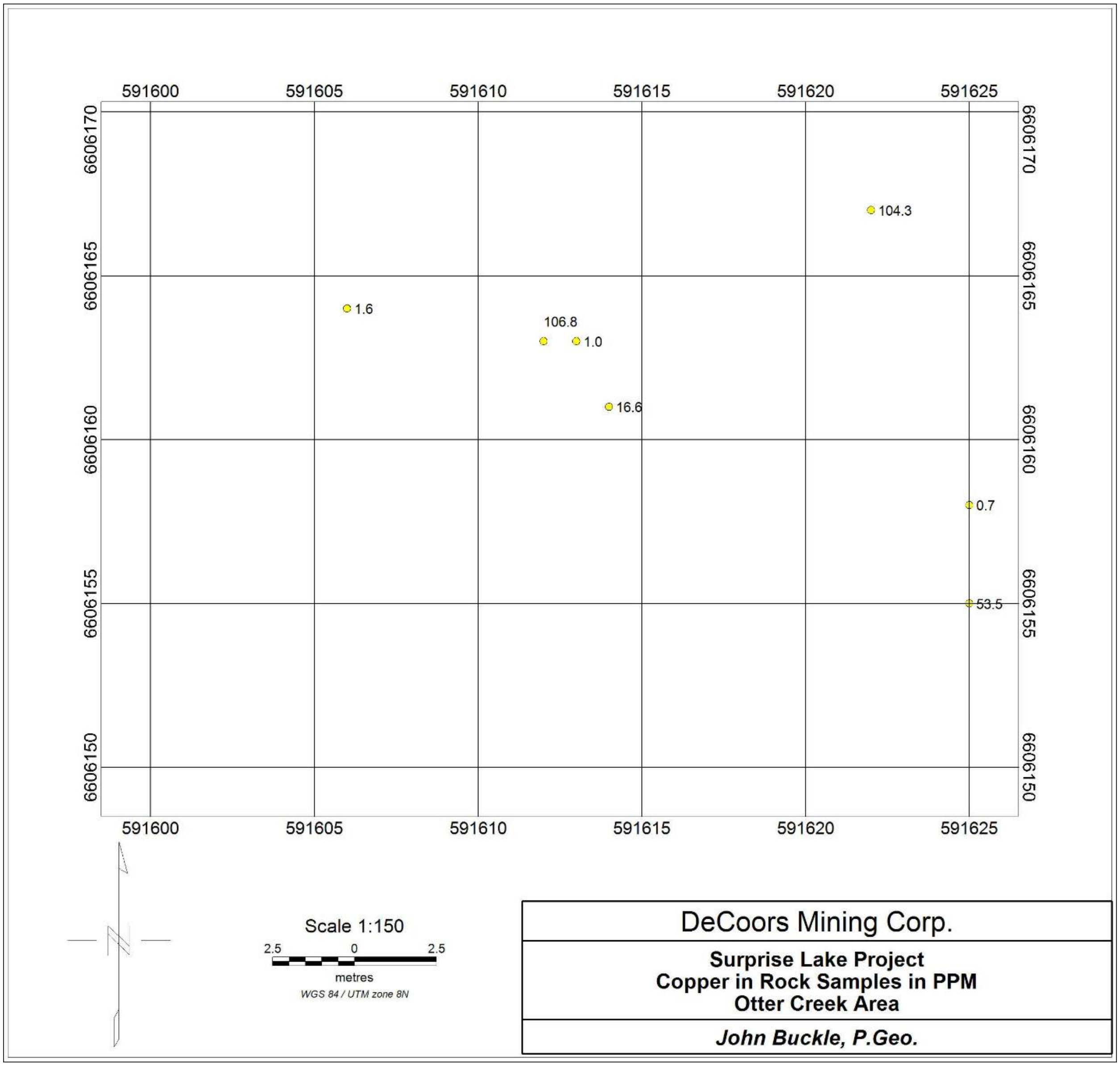

Figure 33 Copper in Rock Samples

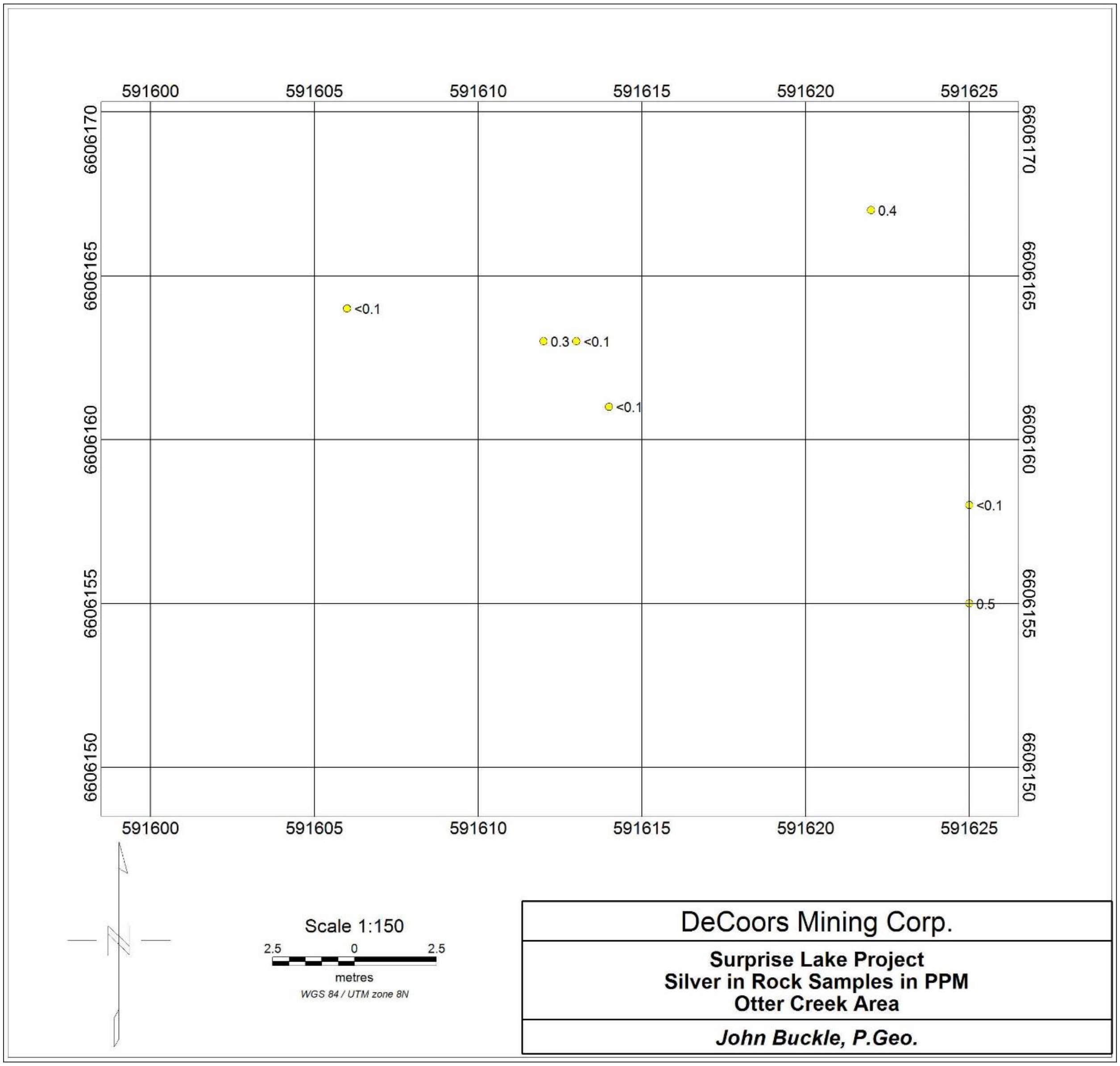

Figure 34 Silver in Rock Samples

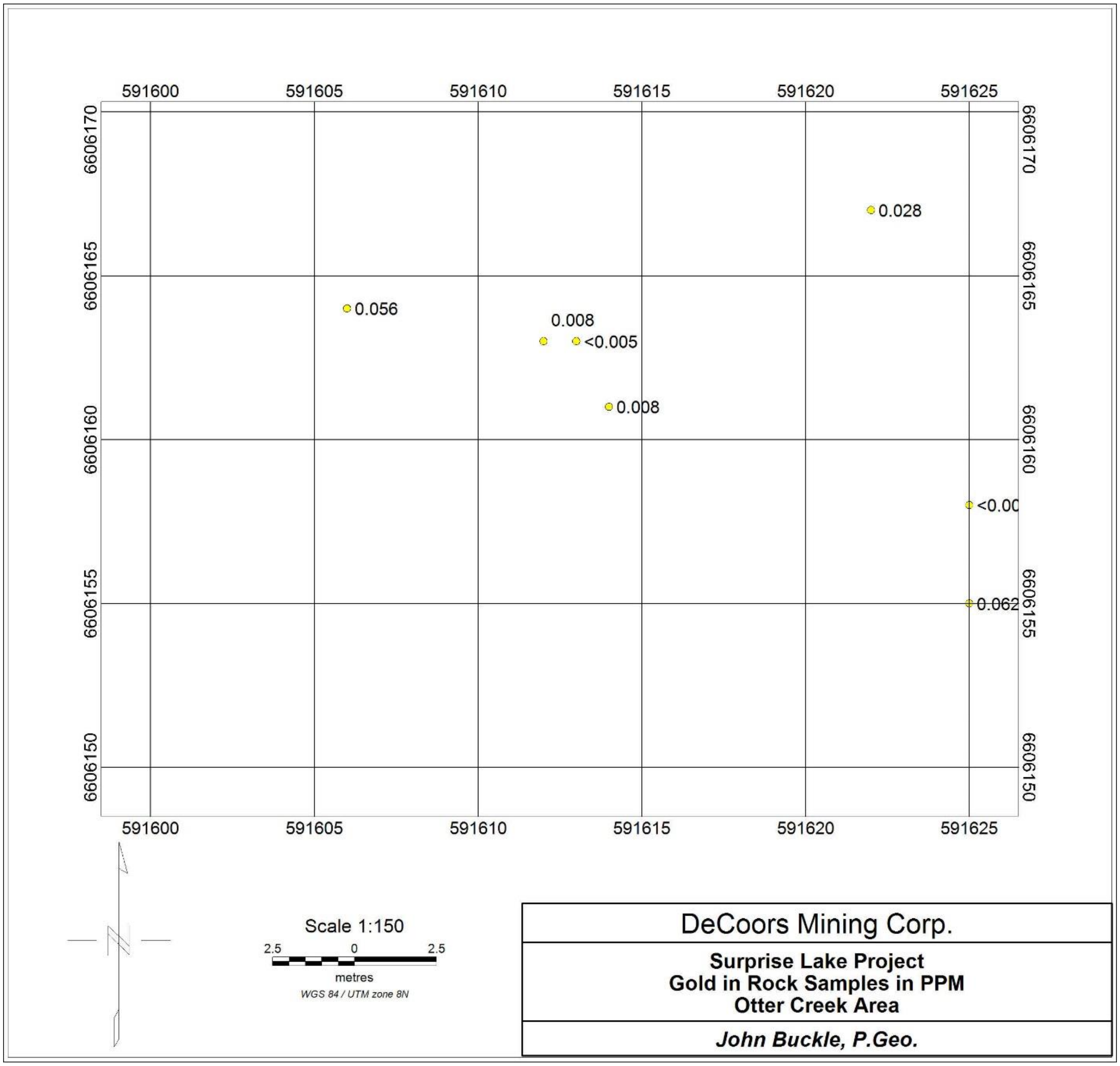

Figure 35 Gold Values in Rock Samples in ppm

CONCLUSIONS

Study of the exposed rock in the Otter Creek pit shows a phyllite basement rock. The fine grained black phyllite indicated four types of rock, each was sampled separately during this site visit. The phyllite is overlain by marble on the west side of the pit. The phyllite categories are: 1. graphitic phyllite, 2. Silicified phyllite, 3. Pyritiferous phyllite and 4. foliated, quartz vein phyllite. Based on examination of the site and logistics and study of the geology in the Otter Creek placer operation pit during this site visit, June 22 to June 26 the following exploration plan has been devised. Induced Polarization survey is recommended over refilled pit areas with east-west lines 50 meters apart and two north-south lines on each side of the Otter Creek valley. Soil sampling using the MMI method on the east side of the Otter Creek valley.

PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND BUDGET

The following two-phase budget cover an initial program of surface surveys (geology, geophysics and geochemistry), which will allow planning of a second phase of work, dominated by diamond drilling.

Surprise Lake Property – Phase I Budget Summary

Salaries and benefits, all inclusive $30,000
Preparation of topographic map and ortho-photograph $10,000
Soil and rock geochemistry $40,000
Geophysical surveys $35,000
Geological mapping $20,000
Expediting costs $10,000
Field Transportation (trucks, ATVs) $30,000
Camp costs (Food and Lodging) $20,000
Shipping Charges $5,000
Fuel costs $5,000
Analytical costs (including supplies $20,000
Supervision and reporting, data management, plotting $30,000
Office overheads, communication, travel, etc $10,000
Provision for claim maintenance fees $5,000
Sub-total **$270,000**
Contingency @ 15% $30,000
Total $300,000

Surprise Lake Property – Phase II Budget Summary

Salaries and benefits, all inclusive $25,000
Diamond Drilling on selected targets:
2,000 meters @ $150 per meter, includes crew mob-demob, drilling, splitter rental, survey instrument rental, ATV rental $300,000
Surveying costs, claims, hole collars, etc $10,000
Expediting costs $10,000
Field transportation (trucks, ATVs) $20,000
Camp costs (food, lodging) $20,000
Shipping charges $10,000

Fuel costs $20,000
Analytical costs (including supplies) $30,000
Supervision and reporting, data management, plotting $30,000
Office overheads, communication, travel $20,000
Provision for claim maintenance fees $10,000
Sub-total $480,000
Contingency $70,000
Total $550,000

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

John Buckle, P. Geo
Consulting Geoscientist

I, John Buckle, P. Geo. Do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geoscientist with a B.Sc. from York University in Toronto in 1980 and Geological Tech. certificate from Sault College in Sault Ste. Marie in 1972.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, #31027.
3. I have worked continuously in mineral exploration for 43 years as an employee of a major mining company, an officer and director of junior mining companies and as an independent consultant.
4. I am responsible for the report entitled *ROCK SAMPLING REPORT on The OTTER CREEK BLOCK of the Surprise Lake Project, Atlin Mining Division British Columbia, Canada* and date December 17, 2017.

Signature of Author

John Buckle, P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
J.E. BUCKLE
#31027
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Affidavit of Expenses

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Table 2 Affidavit of Expenses

DeCoors Mining Corp INVOICE

BN#

PO Box 31734 decoors_mining@yahoo.com **DATE:** October 29, 2017

Whitehorse, Yukon 778-281-2811 **INVOICE #** 2017-042

Y1A 6L3

BILL TO: **FOR:** Atlin project

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.

9th Floor, 570 Granville street

Vancouver, BC

V6C 3P1

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**				**Totals**
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	**GST (5%)**	
Peter Burjoski	June 22-26	7	$250.00	$1,750.00	$87.50	
John Buckle	June 22-26	7	$500.00	$3,500.00	$175.00	
				$5,250.00	$87.50	**$5,337.50**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**		

Rock samples	rock sampling	8.0	$20.00	$160.00	$0.00	
				$160.00	$0.00	**$160.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	**GST (5%)**	
truck rental	Ford 350	5.00	$100.00	$500.00	$25.00	
fuel	fuel		$0.00	200	$65.73	
airfares	Air North	2.00	$500.00	$1,000.00		
				$700.00	$90.73	**$790.73**
Accommodation & Food						
Accomodation	Brewery Bay Hotel, Atlin	10.00	$120.00	$1,200.00	$272.03	
Food/Meals	Atlin meals, $70/per/day	10.00	$70.00	$700.00	$153.77	
				$1,900.00	$425.80	**$2,325.80**
Assays and shipping						
Rock Assays	ACME Lab	8.00	$50.00	$400.00	$0.00	
				$400.00	$259.00	**$400.00**
Interpretation and report						
Report	Geosoft process, research,report	4.00	500	$2,000.00		
				$2,000.00		**$2,000.00**
TOTAL Expenditures						**$11,014.03**

SUBTOTAL	$10,410.00
GST Applied	$863.03
Total	**$11,273.03**

Make all checks payable to DeCoors Mining Corp

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

APPENDIX A Analysis Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada
www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **DeCoors Mining Corp.**
PO Box 31734
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 6L3 Canada

Submitted By: John Buckle
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: June 26, 2017
Report Date: July 17, 2017
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000145.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Otter
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 8

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 60 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	8	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
AQ200	8	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	8	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN
BAT01	8	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
FA430	8	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	8	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: DeCoors Mining Corp.
PO Box 31734
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 6L3
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Marcus Lau
MARCUS LAU

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
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Client: **DeCoors Mining Corp.**
PO Box 31734
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 6L3 Canada

Project: Otter
Report Date: July 17, 2017

Page: 2 of 2 Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000145.1

		Method	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
3746	Rock		0.74	5.3	106.8	5.2	91	0.3	32.0	7.3	232	2.19	10.8	1.6	2.6	43	0.7	1.3	0.2	8	0.25	0.014
3747	Rock		1.18	<0.1	1.0	1.6	14	<0.1	1.5	0.2	150	0.07	0.6	0.8	0.1	214	1.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	32.29	0.020
3748	Rock		0.71	0.7	1.6	2.7	20	<0.1	6.9	1.0	414	0.34	3.2	17.4	0.2	240	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	5	27.13	0.015
3749	Rock		0.76	2.7	16.6	4.7	21	<0.1	8.0	2.7	833	0.49	7.8	0.9	0.9	372	0.4	0.6	<0.1	3	25.43	0.071
3750	Rock		0.83	39.6	104.3	7.9	89	0.4	43.7	13.2	101	2.50	31.7	5.3	5.9	12	0.7	0.6	0.2	8	0.26	0.032
3751	Rock		0.75	26.5	53.5	9.2	50	0.5	23.4	11.5	40	2.45	19.6	2.2	5.5	10	0.2	0.4	0.4	8	0.62	0.039
3752	Rock		1.45	0.2	0.7	0.4	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	50	0.04	1.0	<0.5	<0.1	205	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	3	36.72	0.005
3753	Rock		0.86	1.7	59.8	3.8	56	0.1	71.5	10.8	356	2.30	5.9	15.1	2.3	27	<0.1	0.4	0.1	25	0.41	0.032

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Page: 2 of 2 Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000145.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	FA430
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.005
3746	Rock	4	8	0.54	173	0.003	<20	0.28	0.004	0.17	<0.1	<0.01	1.7	0.1	1.29	<1	1.4	<0.2	0.008
3747	Rock	3	3	2.79	86	<0.001	<20	0.03	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	<0.005
3748	Rock	3	7	5.65	62	0.002	<20	0.03	<0.001	<0.01	0.1	0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	0.056
3749	Rock	4	3	0.61	78	<0.001	<20	0.08	<0.001	0.04	0.1	<0.01	1.9	<0.1	0.11	<1	0.6	<0.2	0.008
3750	Rock	5	5	0.12	167	0.002	<20	0.33	0.003	0.16	0.6	<0.01	1.7	<0.1	1.59	<1	3.1	<0.2	0.028
3751	Rock	6	5	0.06	117	0.002	<20	0.33	0.004	0.15	0.4	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	1.85	<1	6.2	<0.2	0.062
3752	Rock	3	2	0.32	85	<0.001	<20	0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	<0.005
3753	Rock	6	58	0.95	214	0.053	<20	0.72	0.016	0.15	0.5	<0.01	2.6	<0.1	0.58	2	<0.5	<0.2	0.256

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Page: 1 of 1 Part: 1 of 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000145.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
REP 3748	QC		0.6	1.7	2.6	19	<0.1	7.5	1.0	443	0.35	2.7	7.1	0.2	248	1.5	0.1	<0.1	5	27.30	0.013
Core Reject Duplicates																					
3748	Rock	0.71	0.7	1.6	2.7	20	<0.1	6.9	1.0	414	0.34	3.2	17.4	0.2	240	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	5	27.13	0.015
DUP 3748	QC		0.7	1.9	2.7	19	<0.1	7.2	1.0	420	0.36	3.0	<0.5	0.1	253	1.5	0.2	<0.1	5	26.90	0.014
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		12.3	153.5	162.4	379	1.9	69.7	12.0	817	2.66	44.3	56.1	8.0	67	2.4	8.4	12.5	42	1.02	0.077
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		1.6	669.4	14.5	31	0.2	368.9	50.9	387	22.97	11.0	49.5	10.2	4	<0.1	0.3	0.3	300	0.03	0.026
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXH122	Standard																				
STD OXH122	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD DS10 Expected			13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625	0.0765
STD OREAS45EA Expected			1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10.3	53	10.7	3.5	0.03	0.32	0.26	303	0.036	0.029
STD OXN117 Expected																					
STD OXC145 Expected																					
STD OXH122 Expected																					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		0.7	4.0	1.6	34	<0.1	2.0	3.9	423	1.77	0.9	0.7	2.5	29	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	0.68	0.044

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Page: 1 of 1 Part: 2 of 2

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	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	FA430
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.005
REP 3748	QC	3	7	5.65	62	0.002	<20	0.03	<0.001	<0.01	0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
Core Reject Duplicates																			
3748	Rock	3	7	5.65	62	0.002	<20	0.03	<0.001	<0.01	0.1	0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	0.056
DUP 3748	QC	3	6	5.71	61	0.002	<20	0.03	<0.001	<0.01	0.1	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	0.006
Reference Materials																			
STD DS10	Standard	17	46	0.76	435	0.082	<20	1.00	0.066	0.32	3.0	0.34	2.9	5.5	0.27	4	2.0	4.6	
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	7	836	0.09	142	0.102	<20	3.09	0.018	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	78.4	<0.1	<0.05	13	0.8	<0.2	
STD OXC145	Standard																		0.220
STD OXC145	Standard																		0.214
STD OXH122	Standard																		1.302
STD OXH122	Standard																		1.213
STD OXN117	Standard																		7.765
STD OXN117	Standard																		7.324
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01	
STD OREAS45EA Expected		7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	12.4	0.78	0.07	
STD OXN117 Expected																			7.679
STD OXC145 Expected																			0.212
STD OXH122 Expected																			1.247
BLK	Blank																		<0.005
BLK	Blank																		<0.005
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
BLK	Blank																		<0.005
BLK	Blank																		<0.005
Prep Wash																			
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	5	7	0.42	71	0.094	<20	1.01	0.075	0.08	0.1	<0.01	2.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	<0.005