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)]: Geophysics

TOTAL COST= $49000

AUTHOR(S): Ben Bethune

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5650362

PROPERTY NAME: Aspen Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1012942, 1044746, 574054, 586321

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Molybdenum, Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 093F 7/8

LATITUDE: 53 ° 21 ' 52.2 " **LONGITUDE:** -124 ° 31 ' 46.2 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) ML Gold Corp.
2) Andrew Bowering

MAILING ADDRESS:
2000 - 1177 W. Hastings St., Vancouver
V6E 2K3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) ML Gold Corp.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2000 - 1177 W. Hastings St., Vancouver
V6E 2K3

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

Hazelton, volcanics, sedimentary, igneous, Jurassic, molybdenum, silver

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 30554, 33684, 34424, 25069

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	9km	1012942, 1044746, 574054, 586321	$44099.58
Radiometric Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$44099.58

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

ASPEN PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
Longitude -124.52°E / Latitude 53.327°N
398,700 E / 5,909,700 N
(NAD 83 - Zone 10) NTS: 093F / 7 & 8

Mineral Tenures:
Aspen North Block & South Block claims

Event numbers:
5650362

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
36957

Prepared by

Ben Bethune, .B.Sc.H (Geology)
Aquila Resources

Prepared for
ML Gold Corporation
June 29, 2017

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1 Summary

The Aspen Property is located 75 kilometers southwest of Vanderhoof in British Columbia, Canada and is comprised of 16 mineral claims in two aggregate groups covering an area of 7,450 hectares. The property is readily vehicle accessible via forest service roads whereby the driving time from Vanderhoof to the property is approximately 2 hours. The Aspen Property mineral claims are owned wholly, or in part, by MLGold Corporation Ltd., and some claims are subject to certain ownership and/or royalty terms as outlined in Section 4 of this report.

The property lies within the eastern portion of the Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period. More specifically, the region is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, an amalgamation of several island arc volcanic-intrusive complexes. Younger felsic and intermediate volcanics of the Nechako Plateau Group overlie Hazelton volcanics locally and in particular, to the north. Miocene Chilcotin Group basaltic rocks overlie both of the aforementioned groups to the south and to the east of the Hazelton Group.

The Hazelton group consists of felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and fine to coarse clastic sedimentary rocks. Numerous dykes, plugs, and larger bodies of Jurassic to Cretaceous granites, granodiorites and diorites intrude the rocks of Hazelton Group which provides a favorable geological environment for both epithermal and porphyry style mineralization. In the Nechako Range, the Hazelton rocks strike north-south and are deformed into gentle north-south striking synforms and antiforms. Northwest-southeast striking faults dominate the area. The Aspen property is within 3 kilometers of the Chu molybdenum porphyry deposit of TTM Resources Inc., and is within 30 km of New Gold Inc.'s Blackwater Gold-Silver epithermal deposit.

Presently, the property features several large areas with multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. The main elements of interest are silver ("Ag"), zinc ("Zn"), arsenic ("As"), copper ("Cu"), molybdenum ("Mo"), lead ("Pb") and gold ("Au"). On the north half of the property there are two large areas with coincident silver-zinc-arsenic anomalies that could be related to mineralization style similar to the proximal Blackwater deposit mineralization. The south half of the property, in comparison to the north half, has far fewer soil samples, however the limited sampling indicates at least one large area with a multi element silver-zinc-arsenic in-soil anomaly. There has not been any significant mineralization outlined on the Property to date.

Between August 22 and August 30, 2016, the author completed data verification and grid soil sampling surveys on the Aspen South Block and Aspen North Block, respectively. A total of 184 B-horizon soil samples were collected. Results of the soil surveys are outlined in this report. Most notably, a large moybdenum in soil anomaly was outlined in the western portion of the Aspen North Block, and remains open in several directions.

The author concludes that there exist several target areas that merit further exploration, and recommends further exploration be conducted on the Property in order to delineate targets for drill testing. The main components of the proposed exploration program include soil sampling, Induced Polarization surveys and diamond drilling. A proposed two-phase exploration program totaling $900,000 is recommended by the author.

2 Introduction

This report was commissioned by ML Gold Corporation ("ML Gold", previously Cap-Ex Iron Ore Ltd.) and summarizes technical information pertaining to the Aspen Property (the "Property") including Geophysical results obtained from surveys completed in March 2017. The Property is comprised of 2 non-contiguous claim packages, referred to herein as the "Aspen North Block" and the "Aspen South Block". The property is considered to be in the early exploration stage. The Property hosts several coincident silver-zinc-arsenic soil anomalies, as well as a significant molybdenum-in-soil anomaly outlined in the 2016 soil surveys. The report presents and comments on exploration results provided by ML Gold acquired during the 2012 and 2013 reconnaissance exploration programs conducted by Sunrise Drilling Ltd. ("Sunrise") on behalf of Redhill Resources (Walus, A., and Smith, A. (2013b)), and discusses the results achieved in the 2016 soil geochemical surveys.

It should be noted that Redhill Resources and ML Gold are affiliated to the extent that certain directors and employees are involved with both companies. As such, discussions with ML Gold personnel are considered relevant and reliable as the data acquired by Redhill Resources is in the hands of ML Gold personnel and management.

3 Property Description and Location

The Aspen Property is located approximately 75 kilometers southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada, in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 3.1). The property consists of 16 mineral claims totaling 7,450 hectares, whereas of the date of this report, all claims listed in Table 3.1 are owned, in part or in whole, by ML Gold as outlined below.

ML Gold Corporation Ltd. ("ML Gold ") has entered into an agreement (the "First Agreement") with Andrew William Bowering (the "First Optionor"), a resident of British Columbia, to purchase a 90% interest in 12 of the mineral claims comprising the Aspen property and covering an area of 5,537 hectares through the payment of cash. Whereby the First Optionor retains 10% interest that is carried to the point at which a bankable feasibility study, if any, is completed. Upon the completion of a bankable feasibility the company and the First Optionor have agreed to enter into a joint venture agreement. There are no royalties subjected upon the 90% interest of the 12 mineral claims purchased by MLGold from the First Optionor under the First Agreement.

Additionally, ML Gold has entered into an agreement (the "Second Agreement") with TTM Resources Inc. ("TTM") to purchase a 100% interest in three of the mineral claims comprising the Aspen property and covering an area of 1,874 hectares through the payment of cash and common shares in MLGold. The purchase of these claims is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty where ML Gold may, at any time, reduce the net smelter return royalty to 1% by paying the sum of $500,000 to TTM.

Three of the mineral claims (Tenure ID numbers: 574054, 586224, 586321) comprising part of the Aspen property are subject to a 2% NSR whereby ML Gold may, at any time, reduce the NSR to 1% by paying the sum of $500,000 to TTM Resources Inc.

None of the Aspen mineral claims are known to overlap any legacy or Crown granted mineral claims, or no-staking reserves. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. To the extent of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks that might affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

To the extent of the author's knowledge, no mineral exploration permits pertaining to the Aspen Property have been acquired. Permits, to be approved by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, would be necessary if ML Gold were to proceed with any ground geophysical surveys, drilling activities, or if they were to establish a temporary or semi-permanent camp on any portion of the mineral claims making up the Aspen Property.

Table 3.1: Claims Table

Tenure ID	Claim Name	% Ownership	Owner Name	Good To Date	Description	Size (ha)
574054	CHUTAN	100	ML Gold	20170410	Claim	1004.8
586224	TAN	100	ML Gold	20170410	Claim	483.2
586321	TAN 3	100	ML Gold	20170410	Claim	386.4
1044747	ASPEN 102	10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170614	Claim	463.1
1044748	ASPEN 103	10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170614	Claim	463.5
1044746	ASPEN 101	10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170614	Claim	579.6
1014518	LATE	100	ML Gold	20200601	Claim	38.6
1012935		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20200601	Claim	482.3
1012936		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20200601	Claim	482.3
1012937		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20200601	Claim	462.9
1012938		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20200601	Claim	462.8
1012939		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170401	Claim	481.9
1012940		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170401	Claim	462.6
1012941		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170401	Claim	424.2
1012942		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20200601	Claim	347.6
1012943		10/90	A. Bowering/ML	20170401	Claim	424.0

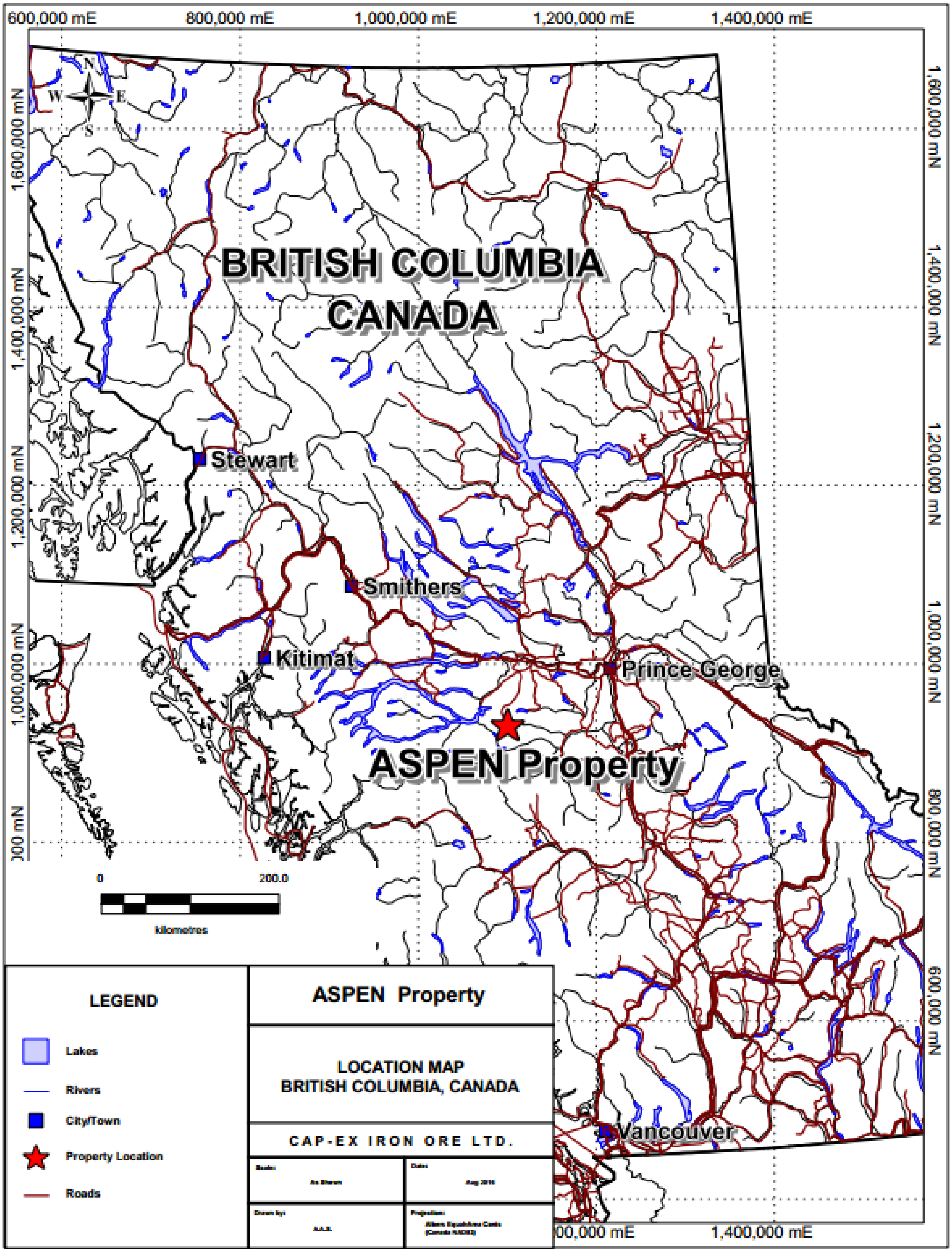
4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Aspen Project is readily accessible by vehicle from the Kluskus-Ootsa forest service road originating south of Vanderhoof. Driving time from Vanderhoof to the property is roughly 2.0 hours and vehicles should be radio equipped. Within the property, a dense network of logging roads provides access to the exploration sites. The property can also be accessed by helicopter from bases in Vanderhoof, Quesnel or Prince George (Walus, A., and Smith, A., 2013b, AR#34424).

4.2 Climate

Climate is characterized by brief warm summers and long cold winters. The area receives on average 33cm of precipitation yearly and temperatures range from a minimum of -40 °C in winter to a maximum of 32 °C in summer. Snowfall accumulations up to 2 meters exist at higher elevations on the property in the winter months. The summer/fall exploration period is considered to be between mid-June and late October. Year round diamond drilling is possible given a suitable supply of water and a winterized camp. Given the presence of all-weather logging roads on the Property, the proposed exploration outlined in Section 18 of this report could likely be completed at any time of year, given the appropriate equipment is supplied to field personnel and snow accumulations do not exceed 2 meters in survey areas. There are several lodges and/or resorts within 50 km of the Property where personnel could lodge at any time of the year.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LEGEND
Lakes
Rivers
City/Town
Property Location
Roads
ASPEN Property
LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
CAP-EX IRON ORE LTD.
Scale:
As Shown
Date:
Drawn by:
Projection:
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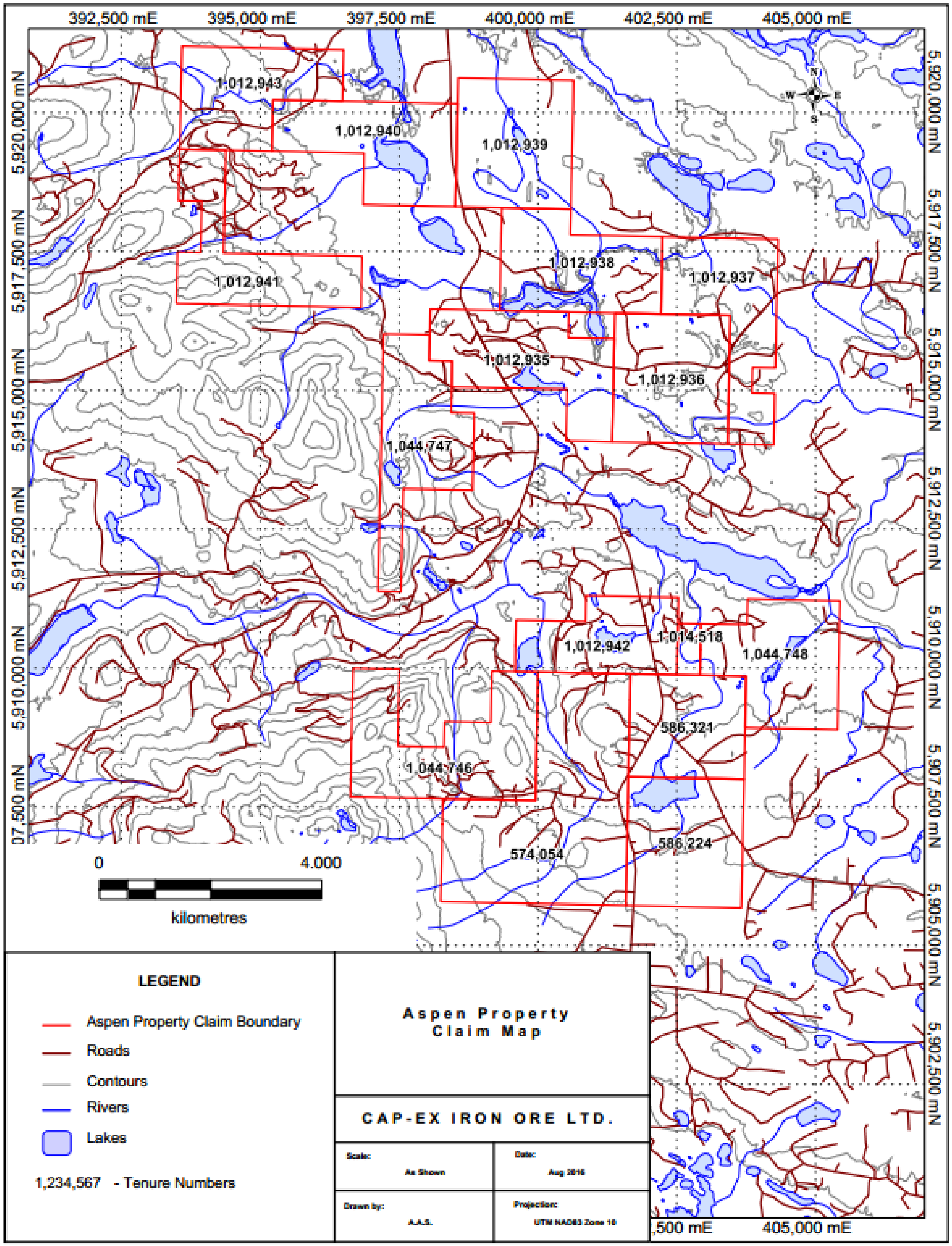


LEGEND

🟥	Aspen Property Claim Boundary
🟥	Roads
—	Contours
—	Rivers
▨	Lakes
1,234,567	- Tenure Numbers

Aspen Property Claim Map

CAP-EX IRON ORE LTD.

Scale: As Shown	Date: Aug 2016
Drawn by: A.A.S.	Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 10

4.3 Local Resources

The area is very sparsely inhabited; one ranch is located several kilometers west of the property where temporary accommodations for field crews can be arranged. Services and contractors are available in Vanderhoof, British Columbia. Prince George, roughly 125 kilometers northeast of the Aspen Property, is the regional hub with air service from major centers.

4.3 Infrastructure

There are active logging roads that provide direct access onto the property, which at the time of this report are open year round. There is no grid-connected power in the direct vicinity of the Project. The main BC Hydro 500 kV transmission lines supplying western B.C. are approximately 75 km to the north. Several interconnection points from the 500 kV lines to existing 230 kV substations and transmission lines are possible in the area between Fraser Lake and Vanderhoof.

4.4 Physiography

The Aspen Project is located within the Nechako Plateau, the northernmost region of the Interior Plateau physiographic province. The area is characterized by rolling north to northwest trending hills cut by small to medium sized drainages. Most of the plateau lies above 1000 meters in elevation. The Nechako Plateau terrain is relatively flat, often swampy with occasional mountain ridges creating high land developed as mountain ranges up to over 1500 meters in elevation. The Aspen Property lies between the elevations of 900 and 1400 meters. An extensive veneer of glacial debris covers the project area, and bedrock exposures are rare and generally restricted to higher elevations. Vegetation in the project area is balsam fir and white spruce with lodge pole pine. At higher elevations vegetation is less dense and dominated by sub-alpine fir and white bark pine.

5 History

There are 2 areas on the property with reported exploration work. Most of historical work was done just to the west and south of Chutanli Lake. Although this area is not within the current claim boundaries of the Aspen Property, it is worthy of mention due to its proximity to the Aspen property claims. This area is known to host copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, silver and gold porphyry style mineralization (historic CH claims). Mineralization has been identified over 1.5 kilometres along the contact of a granodiorite intrusion, primarily by anomalous soils collected by Placer Dome in 1991. Soil sampling completed by Placer Dome in this area returned over 1170 ppm copper, up to 1310 ppb gold, up to 2320 ppm lead, and up to 909 ppm zinc. Silver is highly anomalous in several samples, assaying between 5 and 30 ppm. Except soil sampling, magnetometer, VLF, airborne EM and IP surveys were done in this area in the late 60’s and early 70’s mostly by Rio Tinto. IP surveys identified extensive zones of high chargeability (Seigel Associates Ltd., 1969). Some parts of these anomalies were tested by 30 holes but the results (except a few 1997 holes) are not available to the author. The bulk of historical drilling was done within a zone of copper ± gold mineralization (called Chutanli zone in this report), which used to be a part of the historical CH property.

The second area with recorded historical exploration work is located on claims 586321, 586224 and 574954. In the 1990’s, this area comprised a portion of the historical Tan claims which were owned by Orvana Minerals. In 1995 Arnex Resources optioned this ground from Orvana and conducted a program of prospecting along with silt and till sampling. Silt samples collected during this program returned highly anomalous results with up to 135 ppb gold, up to 1260 ppm arsenic, up to 91 ppm copper, and up to 13 ppm molybdenum (Birkeland, A.O., 1995, AR#24145). A float sample described as a till clast 0.4 m across of intensely silicified rock with crosscutting quartz-pyrite-sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite veinlets assayed 1940 ppb gold, over 10,000 ppm arsenic, 552 ppm copper and 14 ppm silver.

In the fall of 2012, Redhill Resources carried out a program of reconnaissance rock, soil, silt and bio-geochemical (tree) sampling on the historical Aspen Property. During the program, a total of 63 rock, 69 soil, 8 silt and 122 biogeochemical samples were collected (Walus, A.A., 2013b, AR#33684). A further 1461 soil, 49 rock, 14 silt and 51 biogeochemical (tree) samples were collected on the historical Aspen Property by Redhill Resources in 2013 (Walus, A., and Smith, A., 2013b, AR#34424). The results of these surveys that lie within the current Aspen Property claim boundaries are discussed in some detail in this report, with the exception of the biogeochemical sampling results. After discussions with geologists who collected the biogeochemical samples in 2012 and 2013, the sampling methodology was highly inconsistent, deeming the results of the biochemical sampling not reliable. As such, those results have not been included in this report.

Redhill Resources also completed several small Induced Polarization surveys over portions of the historical Aspen West and Aspen East in late 2012. A total of 63 line kilometers of Induced Polarization were surveyed at 400 meter line spacing in 5 separate grids, none of which fall within the current Aspen Property claim boundaries (Walus, A.A., 2013a, AR#33954).

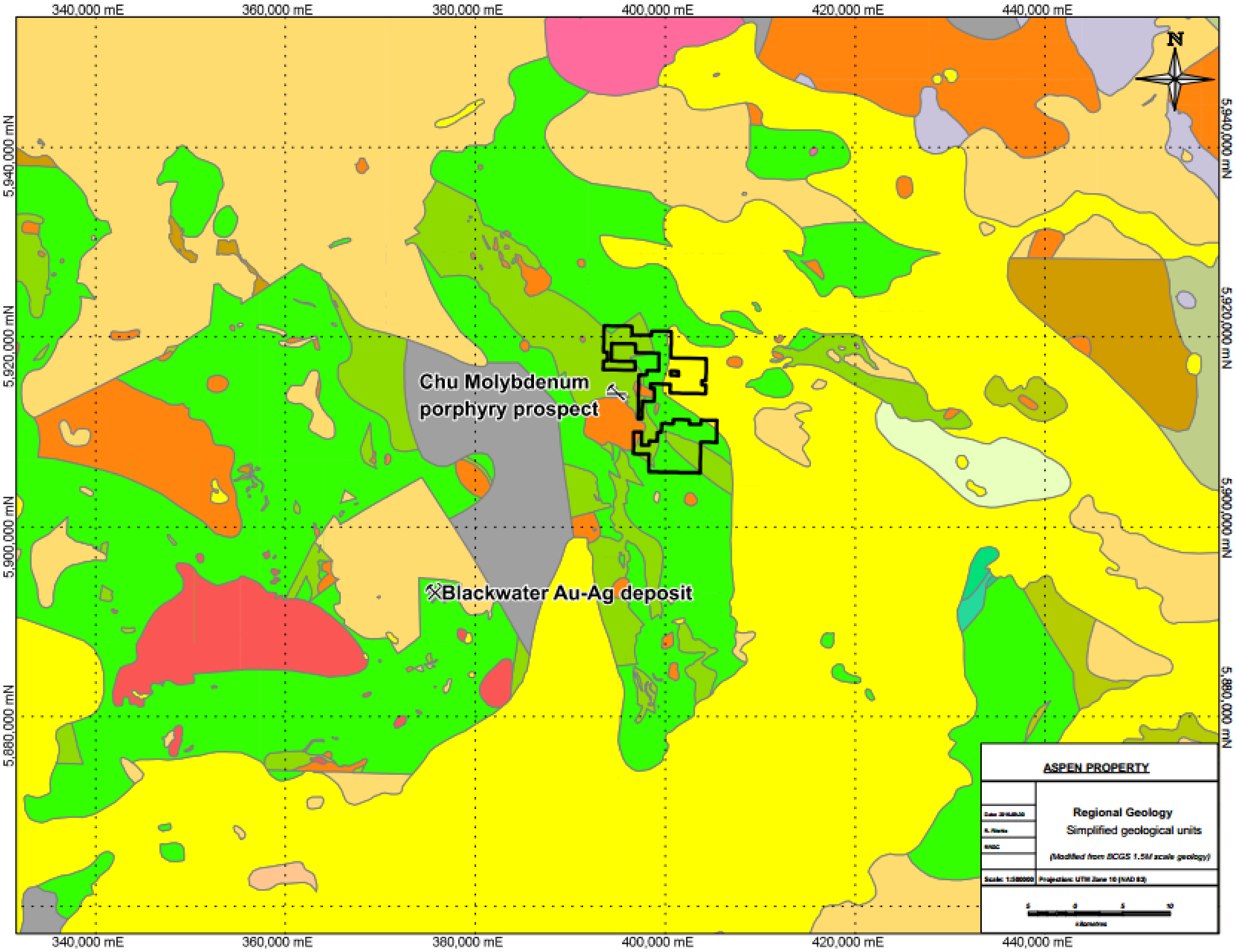
Redhill Resources completed a diamond drilling program in the spring of 2013 in order to drill test chargeability anomalies identified in the 2012 IP survey as well as, to a lesser extent, some multi-element geochemical anomalies outlined in the fall of 2012. The program consisted of 13 holes totaling 1785 meters, which were concentrated in 2 areas: An area south of the Chutanli Zone, in between the current Aspen North and South Blocks, and an area to the immediate southeast of the current Aspen South Block. Other than one 129 meter interval that assayed 1016 ppm arsenic in hole A13-13, no significant results were achieved. As mentioned above, none of this diamond drilling falls within the current Aspen Property claim boundaries (Walus, A., and Smith, A., 2013a, AR#34423).

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Geology

The property lies within the eastern portion of the Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period (Figure 6.1). More specifically, the region is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, an amalgamation of several island arc volcanic-intrusive complexes. Younger felsic and intermediate volcanics of the Nechako Plateau Group overlie Hazelton volcanics locally and in particular, to the north. Miocene Chilcotin Group basaltic rocks overlie both of the aforementioned groups to the south and to the east of the Hazelton Group.

The Hazelton group consists of felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and fine to coarse clastic sedimentary rocks. Numerous dykes, plugs, and larger bodies of Jurassic to Cretaceous granites, granodiorites and diorites intrude the rocks of Hazelton Group which provides a favorable geological environment for both epithermal and porphyry style mineralization. In the Nechako Range, the Hazelton rocks strike north-south and are deformed into gentle north-south striking synforms and antiforms. Northwest-southeast striking faults dominate the area. The Aspen property is within 3 km the Chu molybdenum porphyry deposit of TTM Resources Inc., and is within 30 km of New Gold Inc.’s Blackwater Gold-Silver epithermal deposit.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Chu Molybdenum porphyry prospect
Blackwater Au-Ag deposit
ASPEN PROPERTY
Regional Geology
Simplified geological units
(Modified from BCGS 1.5M scale geology)
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

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

- TERTIARY 🟧
- CRETACEOUS +/- TERTIARY 🟩
- UPPER CRETACEOUS 🟩
- LOWER CRETACEOUS 🟩
- JURASSIC 🟩
- TRIASSIC 🟩
- UPPER PALEOZOIC 🟦
- LOWER PALEOZOIC 🟦
- UPPER PROTEROZOIC ⬜
- MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC 🟫

VOLCANIC ROCKS

Mainly basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite.

- LATE TERTIARY TO QUATERNARY 🟨
- EARLY TERTIARY 🟨
- CRETACEOUS 🟫
- JURASSIC 🟩
- TRIASSIC 🟩
- PALEOZOIC 🟩
- PROTEROZOIC ⬜

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

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

- CENOZOIC 🟦
- MESOZOIC 🟪
- PALEOZOIC 🟪
- LATE PROTEROZOIC 🟪
- EARLY TO MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC 🟦
- AGE UNKNOWN ⬛

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Mainly granite, diorite and granodiorite.

- MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY 🟧
- LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY 🟧
- EARLY CRETACEOUS 🟪
- MIDDLE TO LATE JURASSIC 🟥
- TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC 🟥
- PALEOZOIC 🟪
- PROTEROZOIC 🟧
- AGE UNKNOWN ⬜
- ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (VARIOUS AGES) 🟪

6.2 Local Geology

Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the area of the Aspen Property are overlain by mid- to late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group undivided volcanics and coarse clastic sedimentary rocks, predominantly to the immediate east of the property. Locally, Late Cretaceous andesitic volcanics of the Kasalka Group overlie Hazelton Group rocks. The Hazelton and Bowser Lake Groups have been intruded by Eocene granodioritic plugs and stocks as well as Late Cretaceous to Neogene dioritic to syenitic plugs, sills and dikes which are locally porphyritic. Miocene alkaline basalts of the Cheslatta Lake Complex, making up part of the Chilcotin Group in the area, overlie volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks on the eastern portion of the property and extend significant distances to the east and to the southeast.

6.3 Property Geology

Rock exposure is limited on the Property, though some outcrop can be found in the northwest part of the property just south and west of Brewster Lake (see figure 2). This area is underlain by Bowser Lake Group Ashman Formation comprised of conglomerate and greywacke. The reminder of the property is covered by extensive blanket of glacial sediments and features very few outcrops. Information about geology of Aspen property is based on geological information gathered by previous operators of the property. The Hazelton rocks in the area can be divided into three main units: Dacitic flows and fragmental units, chemical and clastic sedimentary rocks, and fine grained andesitic flows and fragmental units.

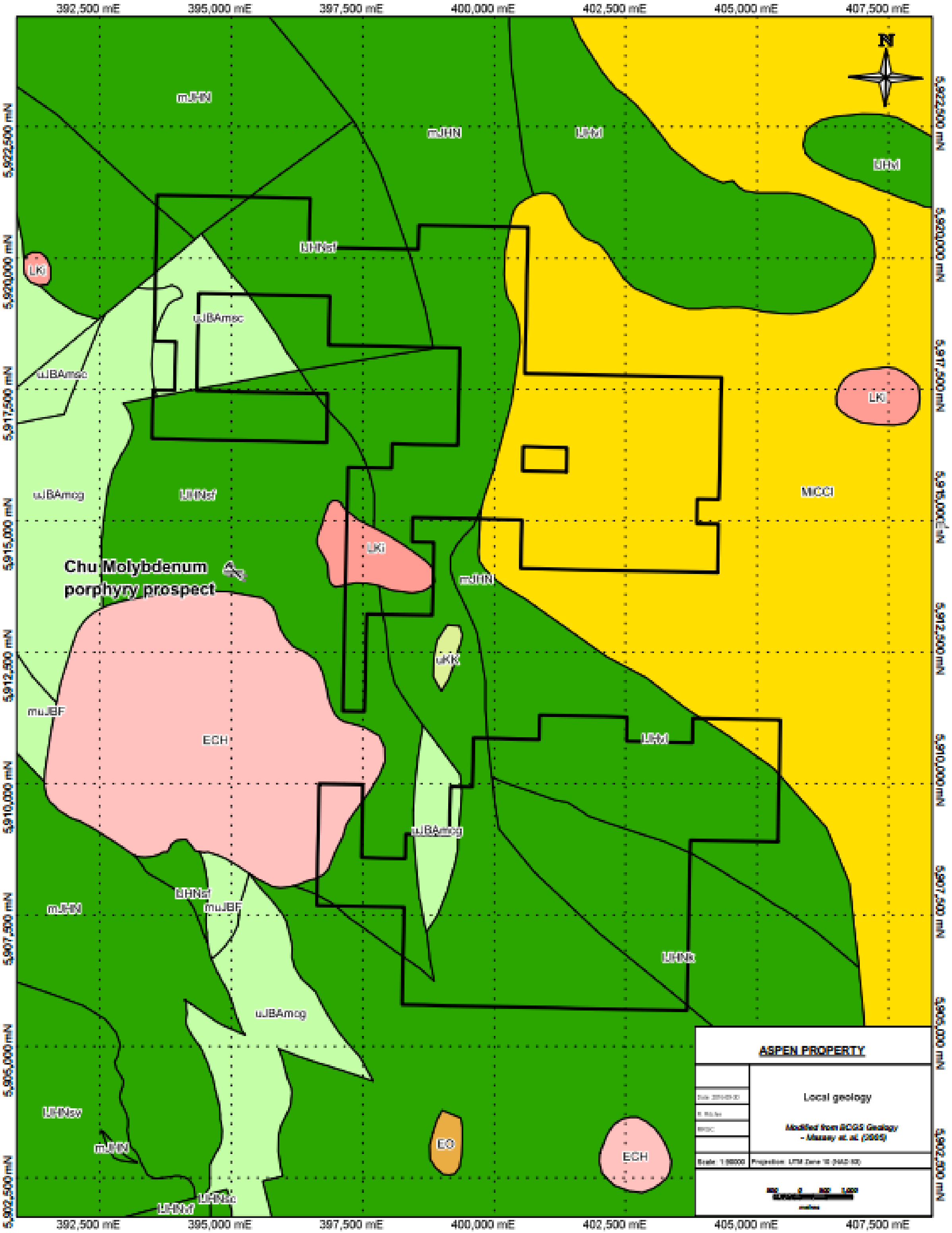
Porphyritic dacitic flows with abundant subhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts and heterolithic fragmental flows characterized by a very fine grained dark matrix and rounded volcanic and intrusive fragments predominate in and around the western portion of the Aspen Property. These volcanic units are interbedded with limestone, argillite and “immature” conglomerate (Edwards, K. and Campbell, T., 1992, AR#22027).

The above units have been intruded by intrusive rocks ranging in composition from monzonite to diorite. Geologists working in this area suggest the existence of a north-south trending fault in the Chutanli Zone area in addition to northwest-southeast trending regional structures in the area (Edwards, K. and Campbell, T., 1992, AR#22027).

6.4 Property Mineralization and Alteration

The bulk of mineralization found in the immediate area of the Aspen property to date is contained within a zone of copper ± gold mineralization (called Chutanli zone in this report), which used to be a part of historical CH property and is situated between the Aspen North and Aspen South Blocks in the western portion of the two blocks. The zone consists of up to 5% quartz and quartz carbonate-stockwork with associated pyrite-chalcopyrite and magnetite mineralization. Alteration types within volcanic and intrusive rocks include biotite-magnetite-K-feldspar hornfels, sericite/clay, potassic, silicification, hematite-carbonate, and propylitic (chlorite-epidote-calcite). Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in veins, on fractures and as fine disseminations. The Chutanli zone was tested by more than 20 holes in the 60’s, 70’s and 90’s by Rio Tinto, Placer Dome and Orvana Minerals but the results are not available to the author.

Other than a few rock samples collected by Orvana Minerals in 1996 that were anomalous for zinc, no significant mineralization or alteration has been outlined on the current Aspen Property claims, primarily due to the extensive glacial overburden cover and lack of drilling.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uJBAmsc
uJBAmsc
LKi
uJBAmcg
lJHNsf
MiCCl
LKi
Chu Molybdenum porphyry prospect
mJHN
uKK
muJBF
ECH
lJHvl
uJBAmcg
lJHNsf
muJBF
mJHN
lJHNk
uJBAmcg
lJHNsv
mJHN
EO
ECH
lJHNsc
lJHNvf
ASPEN PROPERTY
Local geology
Modified from BCGS Geology
- Massey et. al. (2005)
Scale: 1:80000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
500
0
500
1,000
metres

Geologic Legend

Volcanic/Sedimentary rocks

MIOCENE

🟨 **MiCCl**
Chilcotin Group - Cheslatta Lake Complex
alkaline volcanic rocks

EOCENE

🟧 **EO**
Nechako Plateau Group - Ootsa Lake Formation
rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks

LATE CRETACEOUS

🟩 **uKK**
Kasalka Group
andesitic volcanic rocks

MID- TO UPPER JURASSIC

🟩 **uJBAmsc**
Bowser Lake Group - Ashman Formation
coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

🟩 **uJBAmcg**
Bowser Lake Group - Ashman Formation
conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

🟩 **muJBF**
Bowser Lake Group - Fawnie Volcanics
undivided volcanic rocks

MID - JURASSIC

🟩 **mJHN**
Hazelton Group - Naglico Formation
undivided volcanic rocks

🟩 **mJHEvf**
Hazelton Group - Entiako Formation
rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks

LOWER JURASSIC

🟩 **lJHNsf**
Hazelton Group - Nechako Formation
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary r

🟩 **lJHNk**
Hazelton Group - Nilkitkwa Formation
undivided sedimentary rocks

🟩 **lJHNsv**
Hazelton Group - Nechako Formation
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

🟩 **lJHNsc**
Hazelton Group - Nechako Formation
coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

🟩 **lJHNvf**
Hazelton Group - Nechako Formation
rhyolitic, felsic volcanic rocks

Intrusive rocks

EOCENE

🟥 **ECH**
Ch Pluton
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LATE CRETACEOUS

🟥 **LKi**
Unnamed
intrusive rocks, undivided

7 Deposit Types

7.1 Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposits

Porphyry deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions (Sinclair, 2007). Their formation is related to magma emplacement at relatively high levels in the crust, where the circulation of hydrothermal fluids facilitates scavenging, mobilizing and deposition of metals.

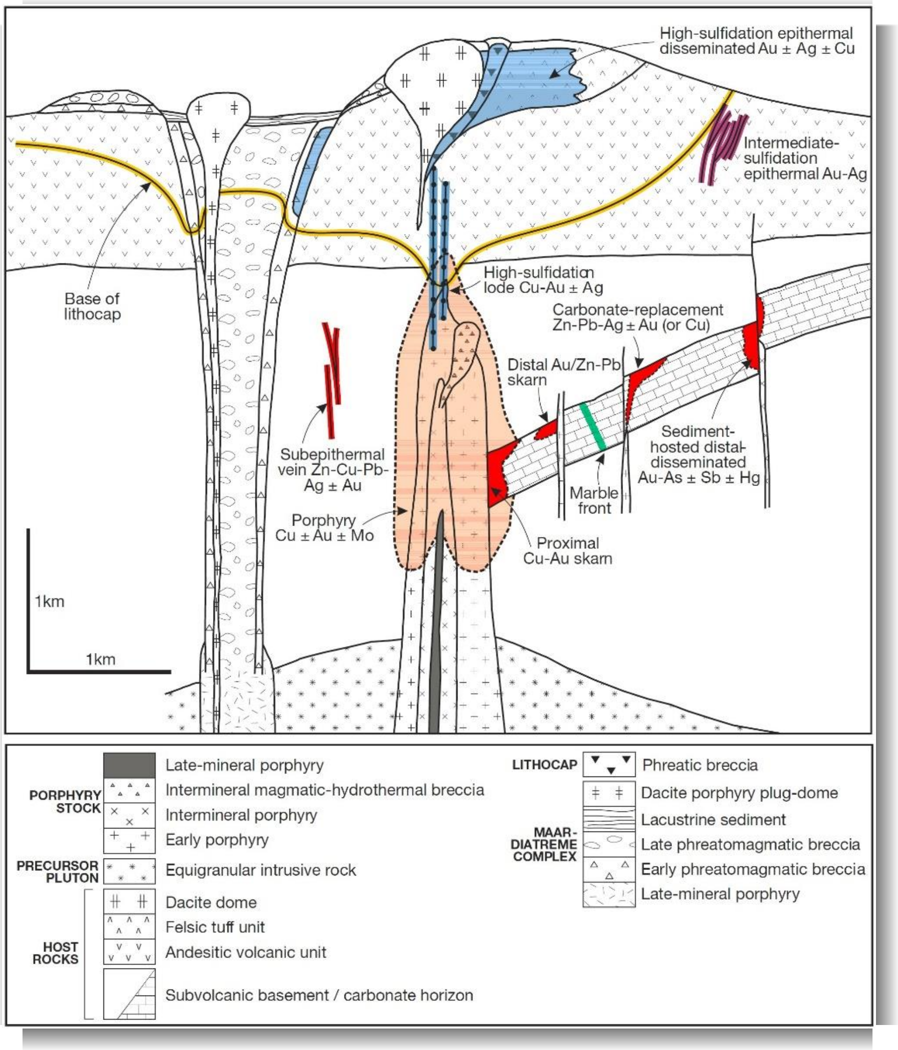


Figure 7.1: Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system (Sillitoe, 2010).

Porphyry copper systems are defined as large volumes of hydrothermally altered rock centered on porphyry copper stocks that may also contain skarn, carbonate-replacement, sediment-hosted, and high- and intermediate-sulphidation epithermal base and precious metal mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010).

The metal content of this class of deposits is diverse, but within the scope of this report can be narrowed down to those grouped as Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold (Cu ± Mo ±Au).

7.1.1 Importance

Porphyry copper deposits account for approximately two-thirds of global copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. Porphyry deposits are also major sources of gold, silver, and tin; significant byproducts include Re, W, Pd, Pt, Te and Se.

7.1.2 Geographic Distribution

Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, linear metallogenic provinces. They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America, around the western margin of the Pacific Basin, and in the Tethyan orogenic belt in Eastern Europe and southern Asia. However, major deposits also occur within Paleozoic orogens in Central Asia and eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, within Precambrian terranes (Sinclair, 2007).

7.1.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry deposits of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes are collectively the most important group of deposits in British Columbia (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). They include such producers as Highland Valley, Gibraltar, Copper Mountain, Mt. Milligan, Red Chris, Brenda, and New Afton; projects such as Schaft Creek, Brucejack, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) are also moving towards production. Host intrusions range in age from 210 Ma (Galore, Highland Valley) to 183 Ma (Mt. Milligan). The abundance of porphyry and other deposits marks Stikinia and Quesnelia as remarkably rich metallotects, comparable to the modern arc setting of Papua New Guinea.

7.1.4 Grade and Tonnage

Porphyry deposits are large and range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes. In typical porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits, grades range from 0.2 to 1.0% Cu, <0.01 to 0.05% Mo, and 0.0 to 1.0 g/t Au. Some porphyry deposits exhibit exceptional size along with grade such as the Grasberg deposit in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report).

7.1.5 Tectonic Setting

Porphyry Cu systems are generated mainly in magmatic arc environments subjected to broadly compressional settings, marked by crustal thickening, surface uplift and rapid exhumation (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu deposits are typically located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Fault and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formational sites and geometries of porphyry Cu systems and their constituent parts. Some investigators emphasize the importance of intersections between continental-scale transverse fault zones and arc-parallel structures for porphyry Cu formation (Richards et al., 2001).

7.1.6 Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. There is a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. Commonly located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments, host rocks typically include volcanics, intrusives (which may or may not be coeval with country rock) and volcano-sedimentary, epiclastic and pyroclastic rocks.

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica, relatively mafic and primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks. Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks ranging from granodiorite to granite in composition (Richards, 1990).

7.1.7 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale as well as around individual veins and fractures. Alteration zones on a deposit scale commonly consist of an inner potassic ± sodic core characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite), and an outer, more extensive zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (Moyle et al., 1990).

Alteration mineralogy is controlled in part by the composition of the host rocks, and by the composition of the mineralizing system. In mafic host rocks with significant iron and magnesium, biotite is the dominant alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone, whereas K-feldspar dominates in more felsic rocks (Sinclair, 2007). In more oxidized environments, minerals such as pyrite, magnetite (± hematite), and anhydrite are common, whereas pyrrhotite is present in more reduced environments (Rowins, 2000).

7.1.8 Structure and Mineralization Styles

As mentioned above, faults and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formation and geometry of porphyry Cu systems. At the scale of ore deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, “crackled zones”, and breccia pipes. Orientations of mineralized structures can be related to local stress environments around the tops of plutons or can reflect regional stress conditions.

7.1.9 Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, and K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

7.1.10 Morphology and Architecture

The overall geometry of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, ovoid, pipe-like or cylindrical shapes, which may or may not be "hollow". Ore bodies are zoned, with often barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones, and may occur separately or overprint one another, vertically and laterally. Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns arise from overprinting episodes of zoned mineralization and alteration of different ages.

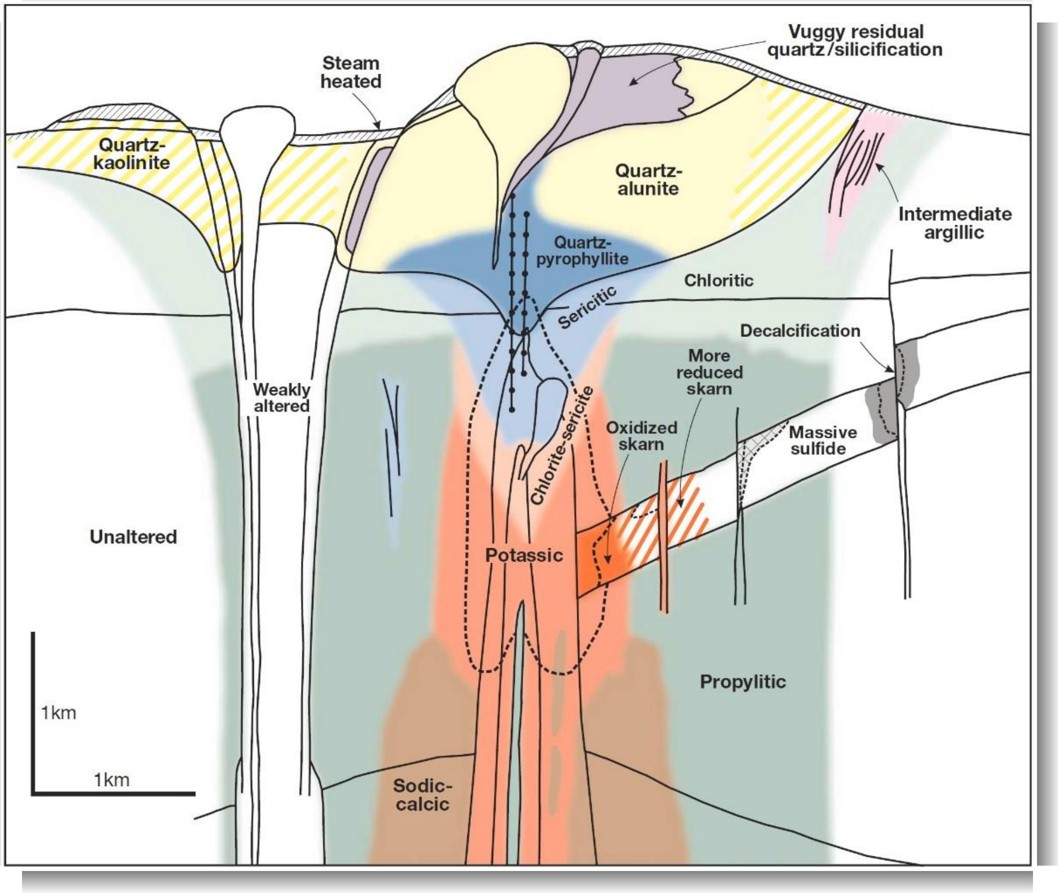


Figure 7.2: Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for telescoped porphyry Cu systems (Sillitoe, 2010).

7.1.11 Genetic Model

Porphyry Cu systems typically span the upper 4 km or so of the crust, with their centrally located stocks being connected downward to parental magma chambers at depths of perhaps 5 to 15 km. The water-rich parental magma chambers are the source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids throughout the development of the system. Large, poly-phase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically related intrusions are formed and are often long-lived (≈5m.y.).

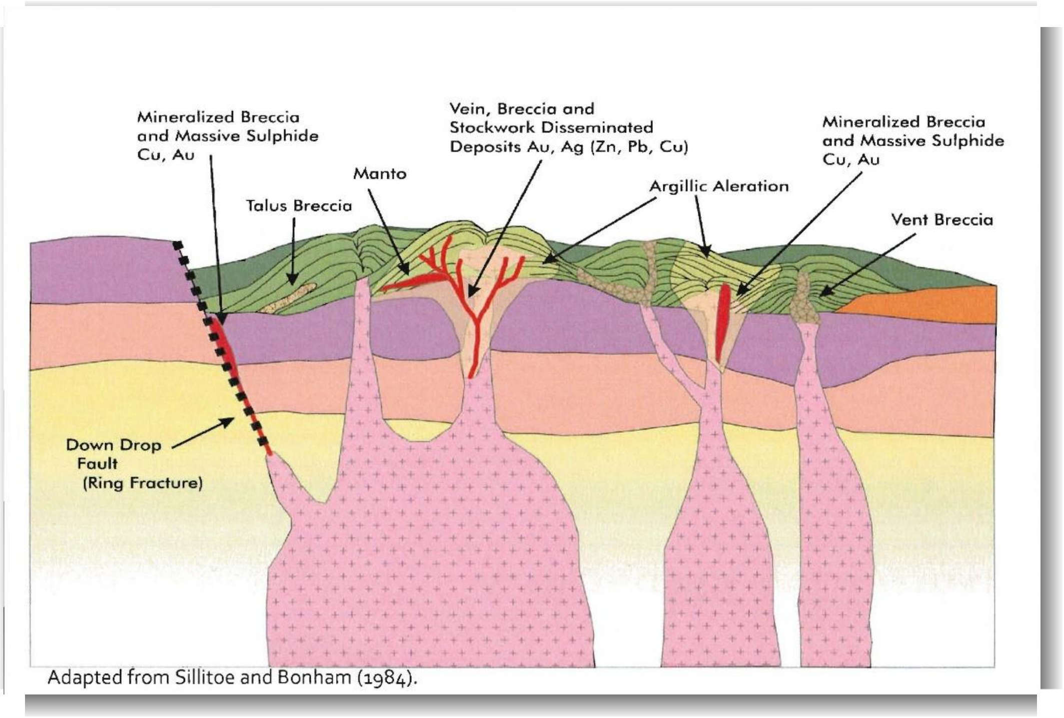
Convection of hydrothermal fluids throughout the country rock and intruding stocks results in a focusing of metals along conduits and within permeability networks where hydro-fracturing has taken place. Effective scavenging of metals is facilitated by “organized” hydrothermal systems in a state of convection, while efficient metal deposition is enhanced by pore-fluid over-pressurization resulting in catastrophic failure and rapid remobilization and de-pressurization of metalliferous hydrothermal fluids.

7.2 Volcanogenic epithermal polymetallic silver+/-gold deposits

Recent discussion about how to best classify the Blackwater Au-Ag with regard to deposit type or deposit model has resulted in the nascent classification of a distinct but somewhat variable deposit type which does not yet have an offical name; for the purpose of this report shall be referred to as Volcanogenic Epithermal Polymetallic Silver ± gold (VEPS) deposits (Holbek, 2015).

7.2.1 Geological Settings

Deposits that fall into this category of deposit types are hosted within and genetically related to felsic volcanic flow-dome complexes. The geologic setting of these deposits can be considered as a sub-aerial analogue of VMS deposits, with the deposits occurring in intra-continental settings (Figure 7.3). Rhyolitic pyroclastics, flows, vent breccias and flow-top breccias typically host mineralization, while post-mineralization feeders for resurgent domes can cross-cut deposits. As dome forming magmas move upwards towards the surface, devolatilization provides at least some of the hydrothermal fluids responsible for metal deposition. Resurgent dome setting are important, with mineralization typically being a late feature of a flow-dome complex (Holbek, 2015).



Adapted from Sillitoe and Bonham (1984).

Figure 7.3: Generalized Schematic Model of Continental Polymetallic and Precious Metal epithermal deposits. (Holbek, 2015).

7.2.2 Mineralization & Alteration

Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization occurring as disseminations, veins and breccia infill is deposited as Pb- Zn-Cu sulphides with localized native gold and/or electrum when mixing and subsequent cooling of acidic hydrothermal fluids, and possibly pH changes of the fluids resulting from interaction with wallrock and/or meteoric fluids. Hydrothermal fluids are exsolved during magmatic crystallization, possibly with some adition of connate/ground water. Fluid flow and associated mineralization is largely controlled by lithologic and structural permeability, with veins and breccia style mineralization predominating over disseminated or massive style mineralization where there is low permeability in the rocks. Variable alteration patterns are associated with VEPS deposits, though widespread argillic alteration with concentric metal dispersion is typical (Holbek, 2015). At the nearby Blackwater deposit, mineralization is associated with silica and sericite (muscovite) alteration (Lipske, 2015).

7.2.3 Exploration Features

Exploration features or aspects of these deposits are summarized below (Holbek, 2015):

7.2.3.1 Most deposits have some form of veining or disseminated sulphides and/or alteration that extend significantly beyond economic mineralization.

7.2.3.2 Most deposits are young, since they are subject to erosion, but some may be protected by later volcanism.

7.2.3.3 There may be mineralogical and litho-chemical signatures of productive magmas.

7.2.3.4 Gold to silver ratios increase with increasing free silica content.

7.2.3.5 Copper content appears to increase with depth.

7.2.3.6 Basement architecture or plumbing is important.

8 2017 Exploration

An IP geophysical survey was completed on the Aspen Property in March of 2017 by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. They survey consisted of 3 lines at 10625N, 9975N and 8825N across the Aspen South Block target modelling resistivity and chargeability. Results from the 2017 IP survey are displayed in figures on pages 25-28.

9 Survey Specifications

The Induced Polarization Survey.

The induced polarization (I.P.) survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which were manufactured by Walcer Geophysics of Einskillen, Ontario, and Instrumentation GDD of St. Foy, Quebec.

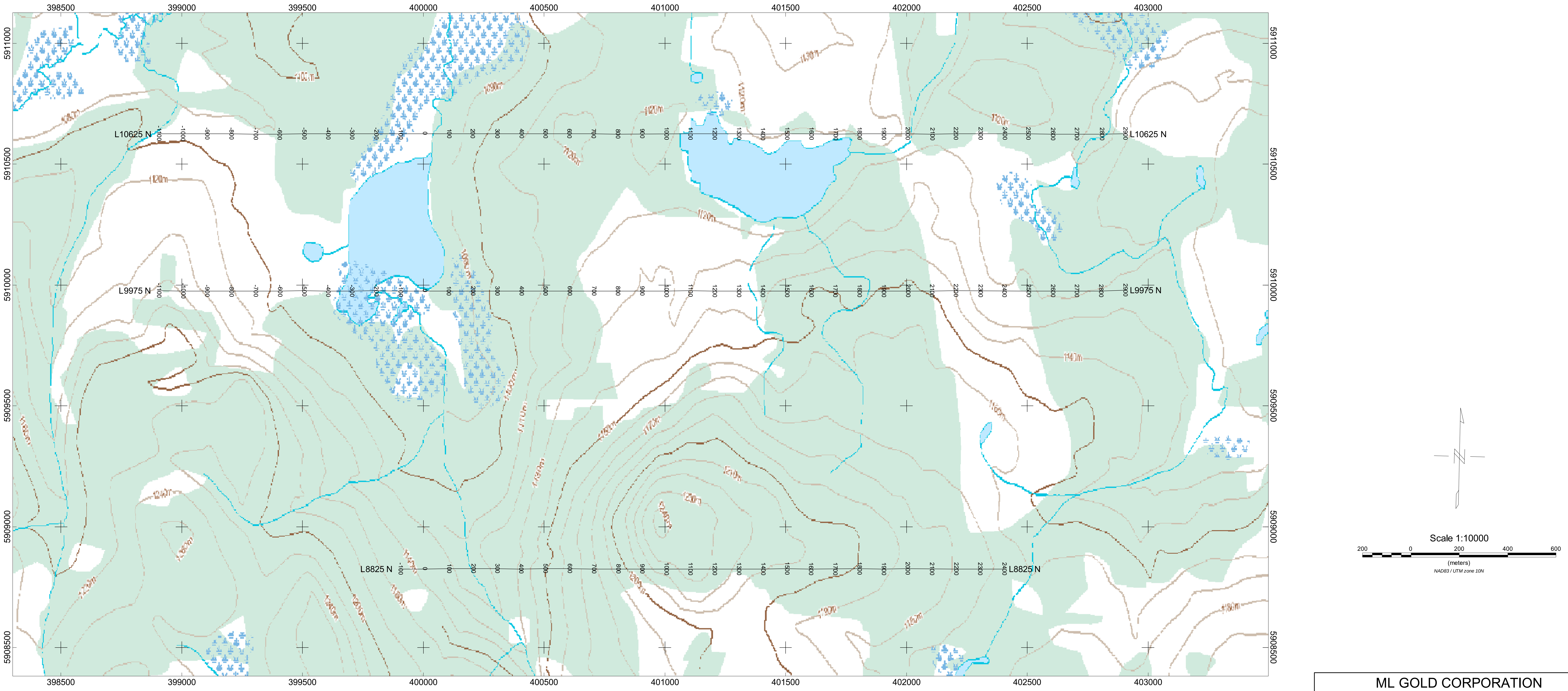
The system consists basically of three units, a receiver (GDD), transmitter (Walcer) and a motor generator (Walcer). The transmitter, which provides a maximum of 9 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from a 15 kw 400 c.p.s. three phase alternator driven by a Honda 24 h.p. gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds “current- on” and 2 seconds “current-off” with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C1 and C2, the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two sequential potential electrodes, P1 through Pn+1, during the “current-on” part of the cycle, and the apparent chargeability, (Ma) presented as a direct readout in millivolts per volt using a 200 millisecond delay and a 1000 millisecond sample window by the receiver, a digital receiver controlled by a micro-processor – the sample window is actually the total of twenty individual windows of 50 millisecond widths. The apparent resistivity (⌠a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used.

The chargeability and resistivity are called apparent as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the actual

chargeability and resistivity of the rocks. The survey was carried out using the "pole-dipole" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode, C1, and the potential electrodes, P1 through Pn+1, are moved in unison along the survey lines at a spacing of "a" (the dipole) apart, while the second current electrode, C2, is kept constant at "infinity". The distance, "na" between C1 and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the depth to be explored by the particular separation, "n", traverse. On this survey 100 metre dipoles were employed and first to tenth separation readings were
obtained. In all some 17.8 kilometres of I.P. traversing were completed.

Horizontal control
The horizontal position of the stations were recorded using an WAAS equipped Garmin C60 handheld GPS receiver.

Data Presentation
The I.P. data are presented as an individual pseudo-section plot of apparent chargeability and resistivity at a scale of 1:10,000. Plots of the 21 point moving filter – illustrated on the pseudo section – for the above are also displayed in the top window to better show the location of the anomalous zones.



ML GOLD CORPORATION

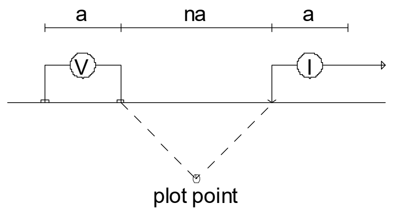
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
LINE LOCATION MAP

ASPEN PROJECT
NECHAKO AREA
APRIL 2017

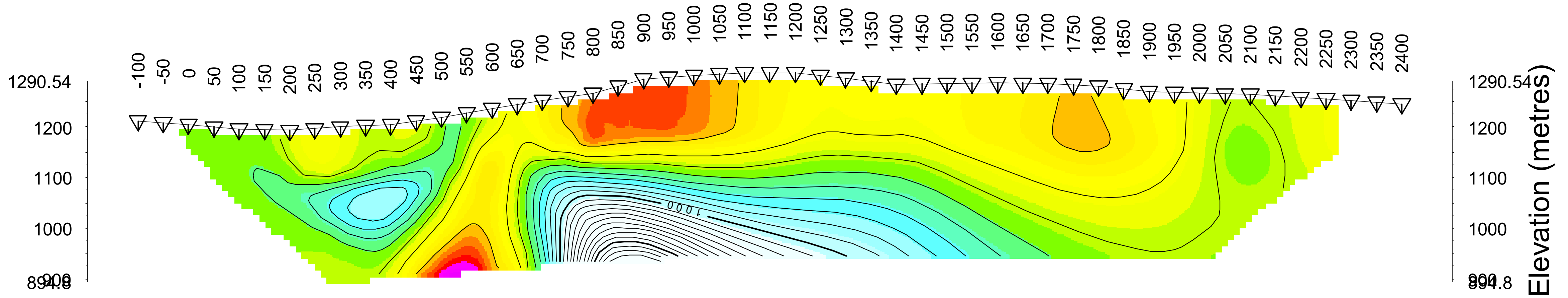
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Line Line_8825N

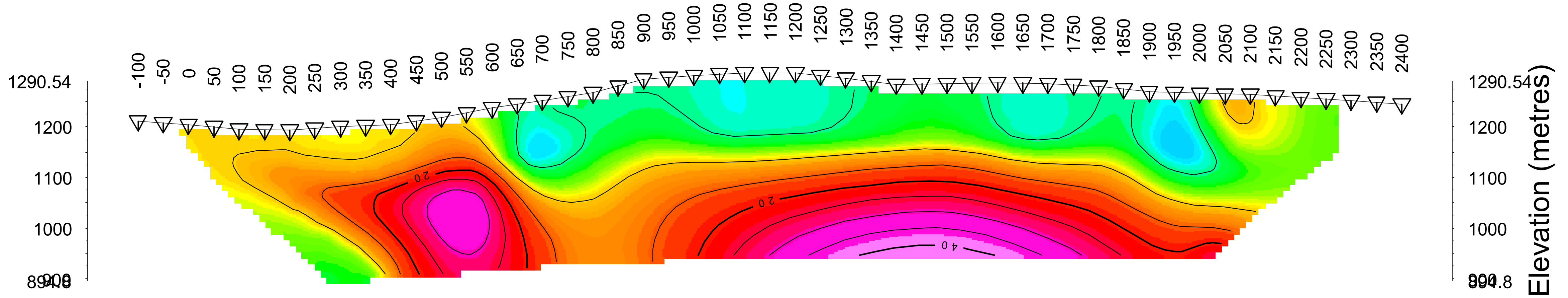
Dipole-Pole Array

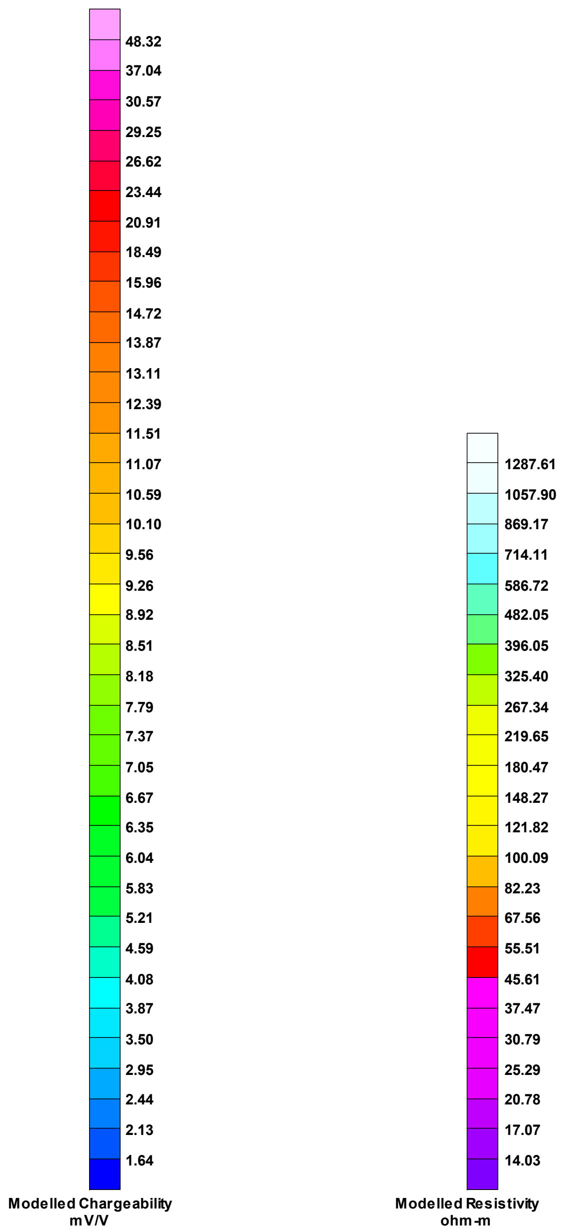


Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

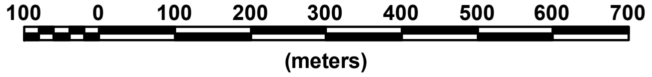


Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)





Scale 1:10000



ML GOLD CORPORATION

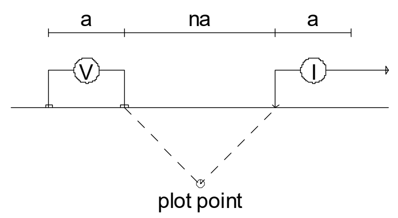
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ASPEN PROPERTY
NECHAKO AREA

APRIL 2017
RES2DINV

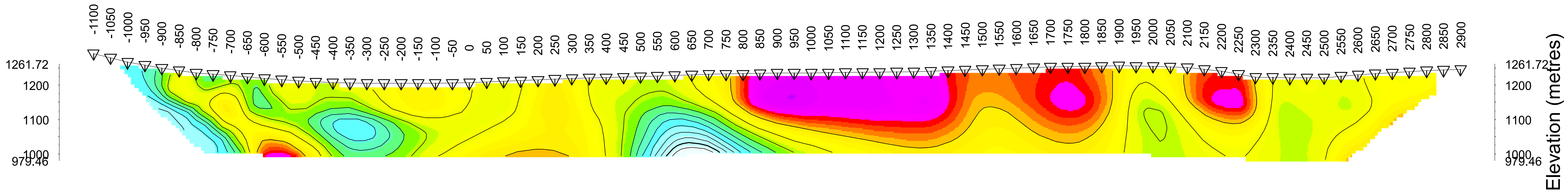
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

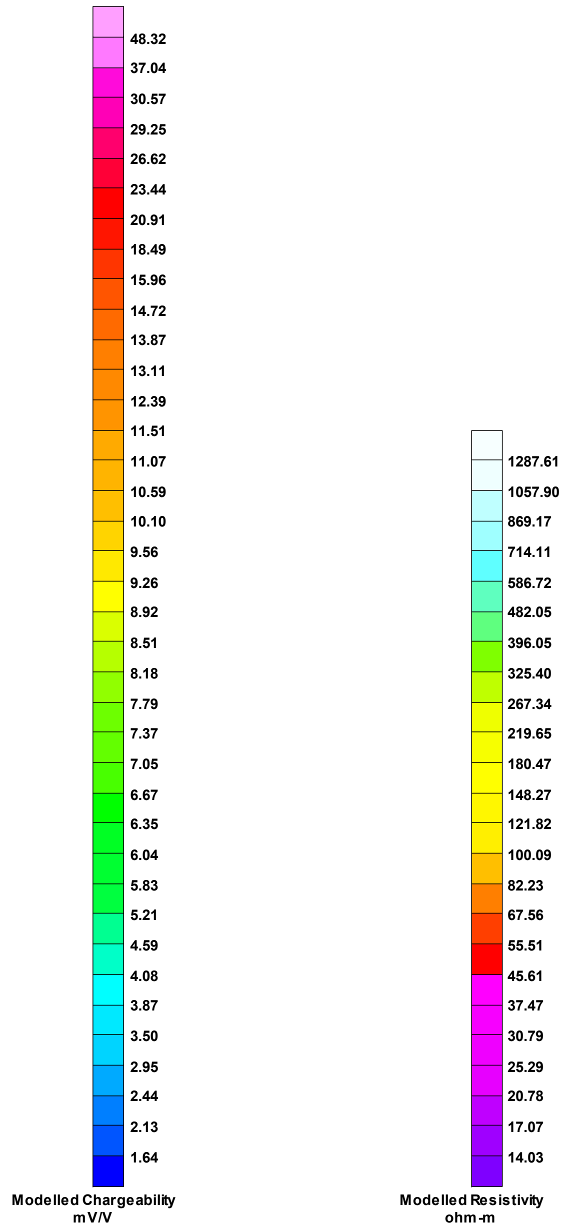
Line Line_9975N

Dipole-Pole Array



Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)





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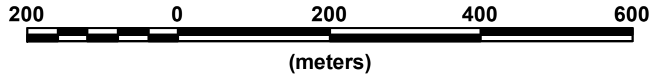
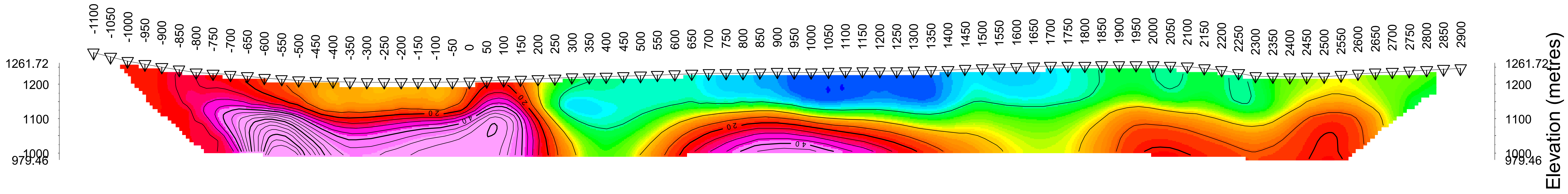


Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



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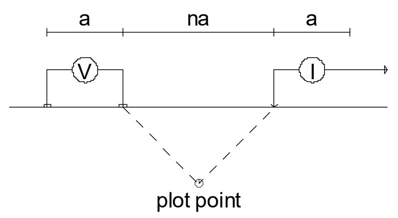
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ASPEN PROPERTY
NECHAKO AREA

APRIL 2017
RES2DINV

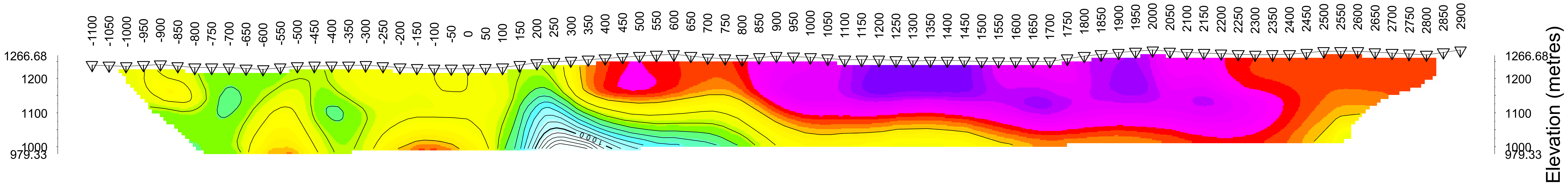
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Line Line_10625N

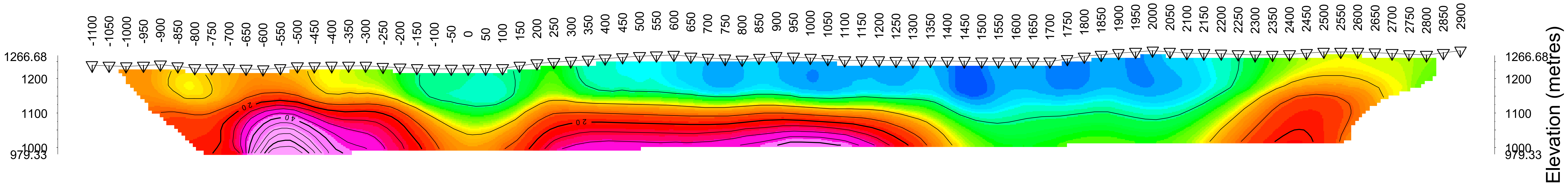
Dipole-Pole Array

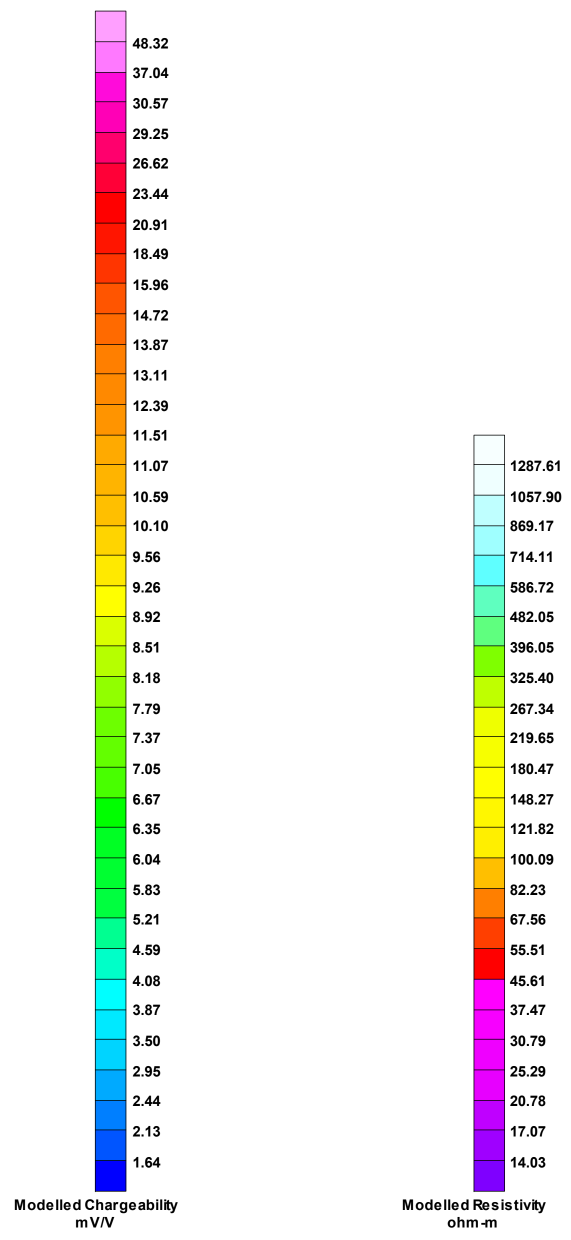


Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

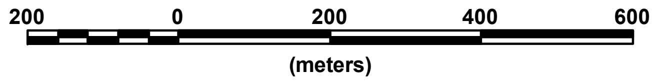


Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)





Scale 1:10000



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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ASPEN PROPERTY
NECHAKO AREA

APRIL 2017
RES2DINV

Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

10 Adjacent Properties

Immediately to the west of the Property is the Chu mineral occurrence where disseminated and stockwork vein hosted copper and molybdenum have been reported (BC Geological Survey, 2013). The existence of the Chu mineral occurrence and its proximity suggest that exploration for porphyry copper+/- molybdenum mineralization should not be precluded.

Immediately to the south of the Aspen North Block, historical drilling by several different companies encountered porphyry copper-gold mineralization and, as such, this style of copper-gold mineralization should be considered where exploration targeting on the Aspen Property is concerned.

Approximately 28 km to the southwest of the Property is New Gold's Blackwater Gold-Silver Deposit and, as such, some exploration or targeting criteria to be utilized on the property will draw from those utilized historically in the area of the Blackwater Au-Ag deposit.

The author has not verified the above information and the above information pertaining to adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Aspen Property.

Table 11.1: Blackwater Resource Estimate (Christie et al., 2014)

Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained Metal Gold (Moz)	 Silver (Moz)
Measured & Indicated Resources						
Direct processing material						
Measured	116955	1.04	5.6	1.1	3.9	21.06
Indicated	189044	0.78	6	0.84	4.73	36.47
M&I (direct processing)	305999	0.88	5.8	0.94	8.62	57.52
Stockpile material						
Measured	26521	0.3	4.1	0.35	0.26	3.5
Indicated	64382	0.3	4.4	0.35	0.62	9.11
M&I (stockpile)	90904	0.3	4.3	0.35	0.87	12.6
Total M&I	396903	0.74	5.5	0.81	9.5	70.13
Inferred Resources Inferred (direct processing)	13815	0.76	4.1	0.8	0.34	1.82
Inferred (stockpile)	3785	0.31	3.6	0.35	0.04	0.44
Total Inferred	17600	0.66	4	0.71	0.38	2.26

12 Other Relevant Data and Information

A fixed wing magnetic geophysical survey, commissioned by Geoscience BC, was flown over the region in which the Aspen property is situated in 2013. Subsequently, the data was released as publicly available grid files and maps in 2014 included in the Geoscience BC Report 2014-04 (Aeroquest Airborne Ltd., 2014). The airborne magnetic survey was flown at a line spacing of 250 m, with the survey coverage totaling 103,839 line-km. This information is useful for targeting on the Aspen Property, with the results of the survey over the Aspen Property shown in Figure 12.1. Magnetic lows anomalies can be associated with both porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold deposits and Volcanogenic Epithermal Polymetallic Silver ± gold (VEPS) deposits. Ovate magnetic low anomalies can be indicative of hydrothermal alteration in and around porphyry deposits and VEPS deposits, while felsic intrusions and felsic volcanic complexes can also be represented by these anomalies.

Although not completed within the current claim boundaries of the Aspen Property, 2 historical Induced

Polarization surveys completed in the immediate vicinity of the Property are considered as relevant due to the fact that 2 open-ended chargeability anomalies were outlined. These anomalies are open in the general direction of the Aspen Property claims, as shown in Figure 12.2, and should be considered for exploration targeting. Chargeability anomalies are associated with both deposit types mentioned above.

	Tonnage & Grade			Contained Metal	
Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Gold (Moz)	Silver (Moz)
Direct processing material					
Proven	124.5	0.95	5.5	3.79	22.1
Probable	169.7	0.68	4.1	3.73	22.3
Sub-Total Direct Processing	294.3	0.79	4.7	7.51	44.4
Stockpiled material					
Proven	20.1	0.5	3.6	0.33	2.3
Probable	30.1	0.34	14.6	0.33	14.1
Sub-Total Stockpiled	50.2	0.4	10.2	0.65	16.4
Total Direct Processing + Stockpiled					
Proven	144.6	0.88	5.3	4.11	24.4
Probable	199.8	0.63	5.7	4.05	36.4
Total Reserves	344.4	0.74	5.5	8.17	60.8

Table 11.2: Blackwater Reserve Estimate (Christie et al., 2014)

13. Interpretation and Conclusions

Although exploration to date on the Aspen Property should be considered early stage and limited in nature, there are exploration targets on both the North and South Blocks of the Property that warrant further exploration. Given the geological setting and the known mineral occurrences in the immediate area, exploration targets should include, but not be limited to: Volcanogenic Epithermal Polymetallic Silver ± gold deposits and Porphyry Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold deposits.

The 2016 soil sampling surveys were successful in verifying the integrity of the aforementioned soil data, as well as outlining a significant molybdenum anomaly in the Aspen North Block. Rock and stream sediment data collected in 2012/2013 soil sampling was too limited to provide viable targeting information, although does provide some support for targeting in one area. The 2017 IP geophysics surveys were successful in identifying prospective ore bodies related to chargeability. Historical rock samples collected by Orvana Minerals in 1996 in the southern portion of the Aspen North Block does not, on its own, provide enough support for an exploration target in that area, although some samples anomalous in zinc may warrant follow-up in future exploration. For the purposes of this report, the author has outlined 3 target areas that merit further exploration (Figure 13.1). The target areas outlined below are in no particular order as far as priority is concerned.

13.1 Target Area "A"

This exploration target area is situated in the far western portion of the Aspen North Block (Figure 13.1) and after the 2012/2013 soil surveys was characterized as an area of coincident anomalous molybdenum, zinc and arsenic; and to a lesser degree the area is anomalous in silver. Only a small number of soils were collected in this area in 2012, and as a result the coincident soil anomaly was open in all directions. The2016 soil survey in this area was successful in expanding upon anomalous molybdenum soil geochemistry, with the resulting anomaly still open in several directions.

Target Area "A" is immediately adjacent to an historically outlined, open-ended IP chargeability anomaly that very likely extends on to the Aspen property in this area. The area is also underlain by a relatively low magnetic signature which could represent alteration or favorable lithology for both deposit types of interest. Due to the presence of glacial overburden in the area, very little is known of the underlying geology, so geochemical and geophysical information is useful in this area.

13.2 Target Area "B"

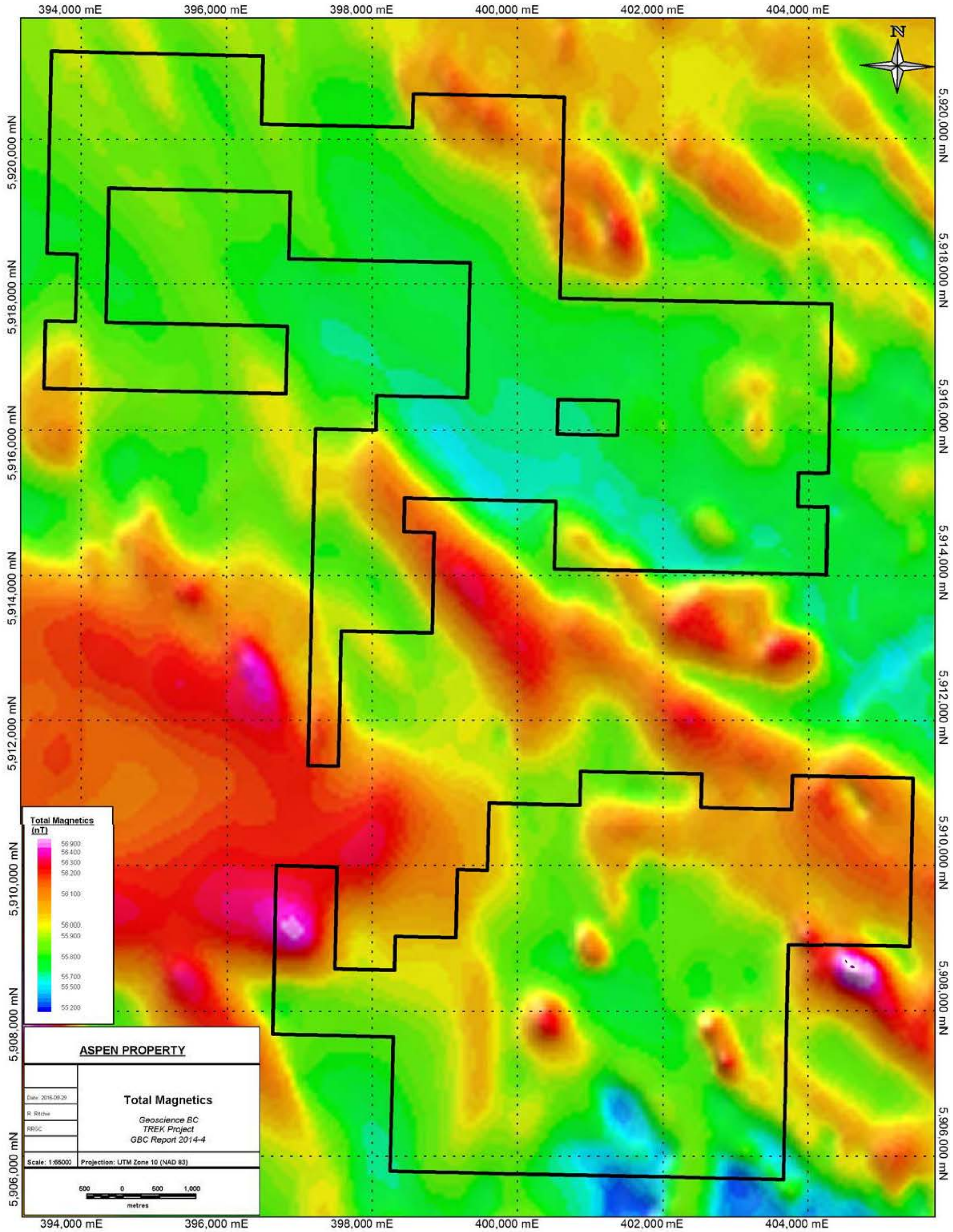
Target Area "B" is situated in the southeastern portion of the Aspen North Block, in an area of anomalous multi-element soil geochemistry. Soils collected in this area in 2013 are anomalous in silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and molybdenum. The anomalous area can be considered as a primary anomaly roughly 750 m by 600 m, within a larger 2000 m by 800 m multi-element soil anomaly.

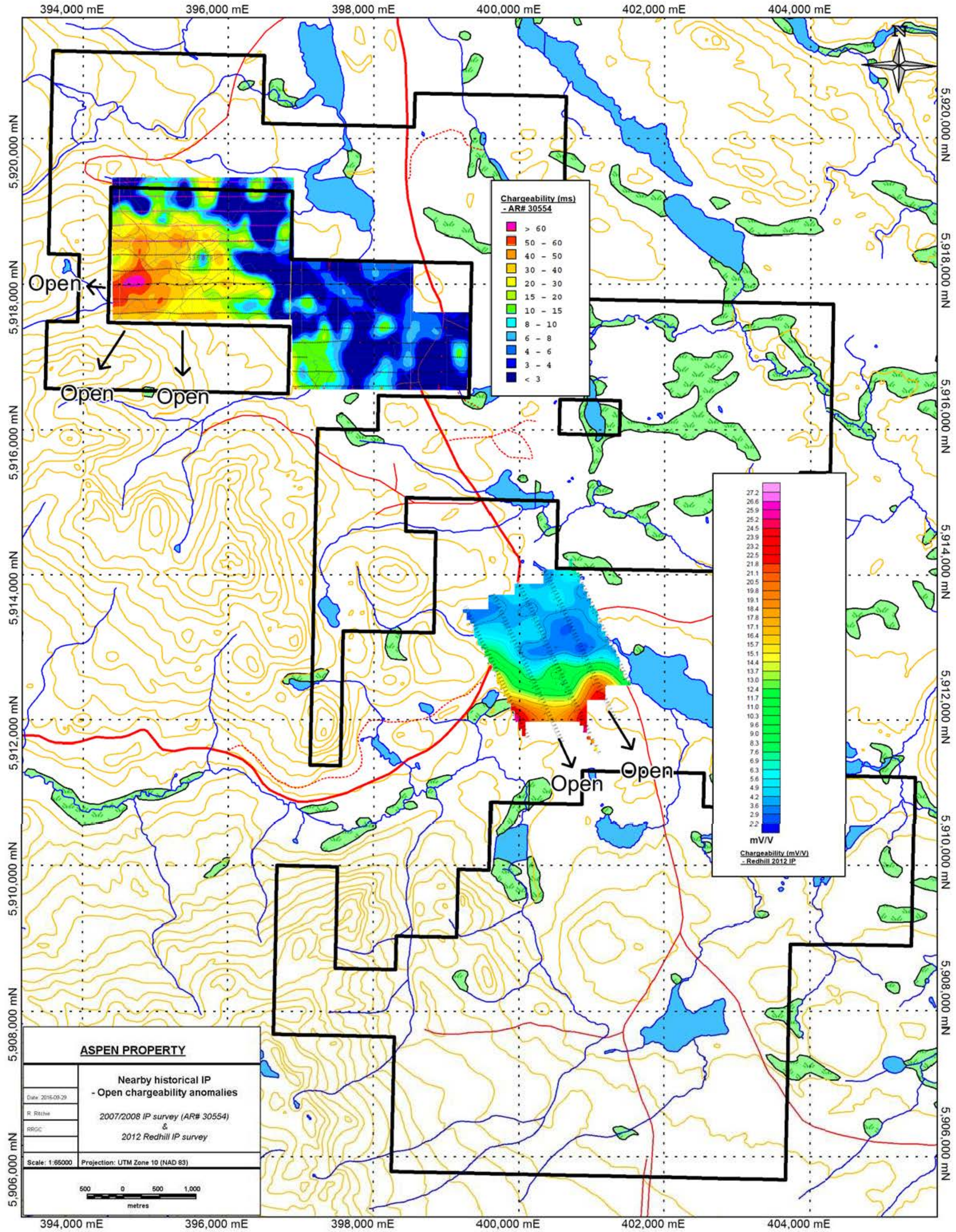
The area generally lies within an area of relatively low magnetic response where it meets a elongate magnetic high to the south, possibly representing a lithological contrast. This area is also covered by glacial overburden rendering the area lacking in geological information. No ground geophysical data has historically been completed in this area.

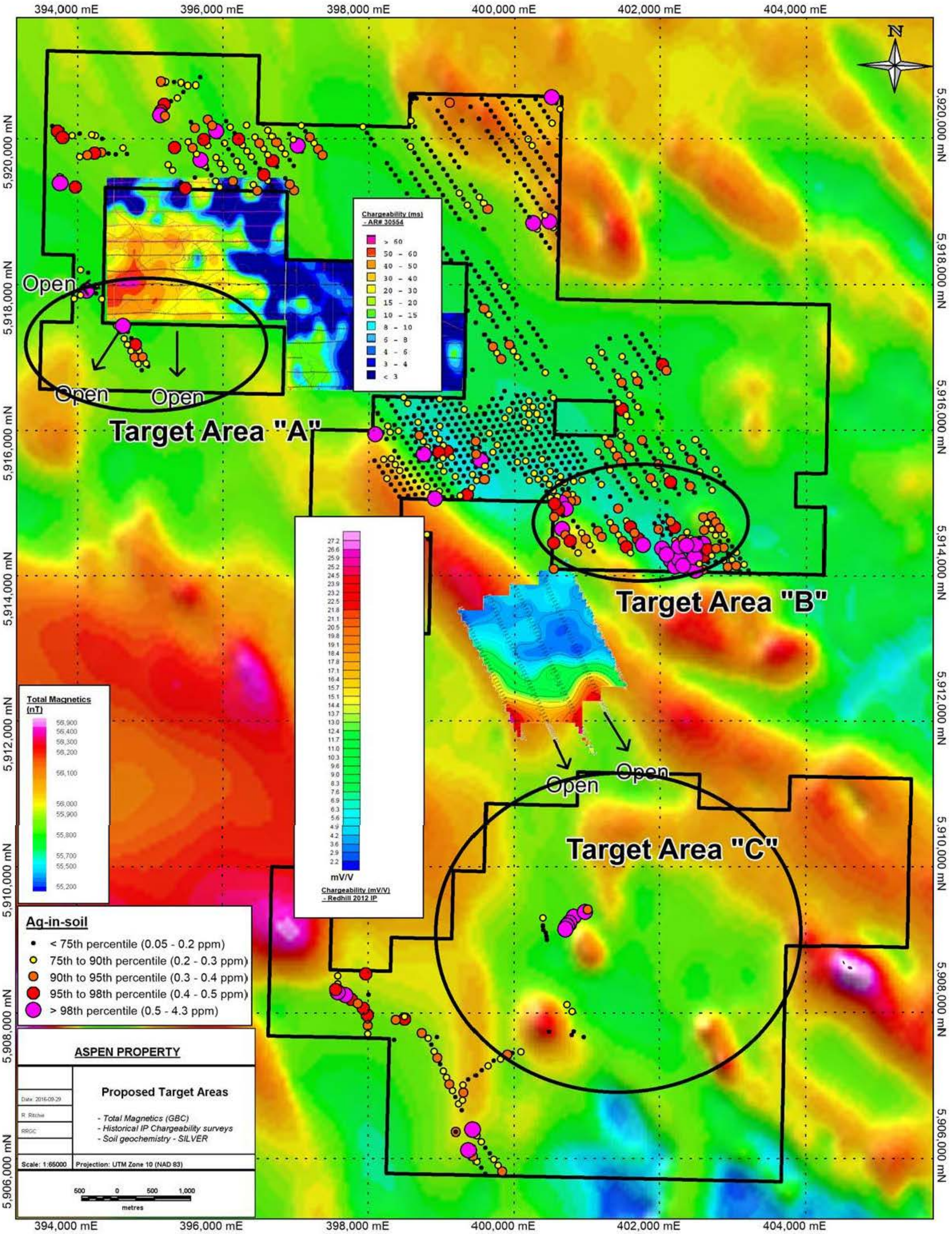
13.3 Target Area "C"

Although the Aspen South Block has seen only limited exploration to date, it is an area worthy of early stage exploration. Most of the fifteen soil samples collected in this area in 2012, and again collected and verified in 2016 by the author, are anomalous in silver, with the highest silver-in-soil value coming from this area in all of the 2012/2103 survey. This area of soil sampling is very much open to expansion in all directions.

Target Area “C” is again covered by significant glacial overburden, likely precluding geological mapping in the area, but a low magnetic response and an open chargeability anomaly to the northwest of this area provide some geophysical indications that might be in line with targeting either deposit type of interest. As a result,


394,000 mE
396,000 mE
398,000 mE
400,000 mE
402,000 mE
404,000 mE
5,920,000 mN
5,918,000 mN
5,916,000 mN
5,914,000 mN
5,912,000 mN
5,910,000 mN
5,908,000 mN
5,906,000 mN
N
Total Magnetics (nT)
56 900
56 400
56 300
56 200
56 100
56 000
55 900
55 800
55 700
55 500
55 200
ASPEN PROPERTY
Date: 2016-09-29
R. Ritchie
RRGC
Total Magnetics
Geoscience BC
TREK Project
GBC Report 2014-4
Scale: 1:65000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
500
0
500
1,000
metres


394,000 mE
396,000 mE
398,000 mE
400,000 mE
402,000 mE
404,000 mE
5,920,000 mN
5,918,000 mN
5,916,000 mN
5,914,000 mN
5,912,000 mN
5,910,000 mN
5,908,000 mN
5,906,000 mN
N
Open
Open
Open
Open
Open
Chargeability (ms) - AR# 30554
> 60
50 - 60
40 - 50
30 - 40
20 - 30
15 - 20
10 - 15
8 - 10
6 - 8
4 - 6
3 - 4
< 3
27.2
26.6
25.9
25.2
24.5
23.9
23.2
22.5
21.8
21.1
20.5
19.8
19.1
18.4
17.8
17.1
16.4
15.7
15.1
14.4
13.7
13.0
12.4
11.7
11.0
10.3
9.6
9.0
8.3
7.6
6.9
6.3
5.6
4.9
4.2
3.6
2.9
2.2
mV/V
Chargeability (mV/V) - Redhill 2012 IP
ASPEN PROPERTY
Nearby historical IP
- Open chargeability anomalies
2007/2008 IP survey (AR# 30554)
&
2012 Redhill IP survey
Date: 2016-09-29
R. Ritchie
RRGC
Scale: 1:65000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
500
0
500
1,000
metres


394,000 mE
396,000 mE
398,000 mE
400,000 mE
402,000 mE
404,000 mE
5,920,000 mN
5,918,000 mN
5,916,000 mN
5,914,000 mN
5,912,000 mN
5,910,000 mN
5,908,000 mN
5,906,000 mN
N
Open
Open
Open
Target Area "A"
Target Area "B"
Open
Open
Target Area "C"
Chargeability (ms) - AR# 30554
> 60
50 - 60
40 - 50
30 - 40
20 - 30
15 - 20
10 - 15
8 - 10
6 - 8
4 - 6
3 - 4
< 3
27.2
26.6
25.9
25.2
24.5
23.9
23.2
22.5
21.8
21.1
20.5
19.8
19.1
18.4
17.8
17.1
16.4
15.7
15.1
14.4
13.7
13.0
12.4
11.7
11.0
10.3
9.6
9.0
8.3
7.6
6.9
6.3
5.6
4.9
4.2
3.6
2.9
2.2
mV/V
Chargeability (mV/V) - Redhill 2012 IP
Total Magnetics (nT)
56,900
56,400
56,300
56,200
56,100
56,000
55,900
55,800
55,700
55,500
55,200
Ag-in-soil
< 75th percentile (0.05 - 0.2 ppm)
75th to 90th percentile (0.2 - 0.3 ppm)
90th to 95th percentile (0.3 - 0.4 ppm)
95th to 98th percentile (0.4 - 0.5 ppm)
> 98th percentile (0.5 - 4.3 ppm)
ASPEN PROPERTY
Proposed Target Areas
Date: 2016-09-29
R. Ritchie
RRGC
- Total Magnetics (GBC)
- Historical IP Chargeability surveys
- Soil geochemistry - SILVER
Scale: 1:65000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
500
0
500
1,000
metres

14 Recommendations

Recommendations by the author for exploration of target C include drilling areas of anomalous chargeability on the Aspen property. A 2,400 m diamond drilling program is recommended to test the highest priority targets. Specific drill targets are outlined in Appendix A. It is of the opinion of the author that 2,400 m of diamond drilling would likely be sufficient to test the highest priority targets recognized by the 2017 IP geophysics survey.

Table 14.1: Proposed Exploration Program

Item	Cost (CDN$)
PHASE 1	
Diamond drilling (2400 m)	$725,000
Total	**$725,000**

15 Statement of 2017 Costs

Table 15.1: Statement of 2017 Costs

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			**Totals**
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Geophysicists	March 22nd-28th	7	$500.00	$3,500.00	
Geophysicists	March 22nd-28th	7	$500.00	$3,500.00	
Geophysicists	March 22nd-28th	7	$500.00	$3,500.00	
Operator	March 22nd-28th	7	$250.00	$1,750.00	
Operator	March 22nd-28th	7	$250.00	$1,750.00	
Field Technician	March 22nd-28th	7	$550.00	$3,850.00	
				$17,850.00	**$17,850.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometers**				
IP	9km			$7,000.00	
				$7,000.00	**$7,000.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Truck rental		2	$150.00	$2,100.00	
Fuel			$0.00	$284.61	
Sled		3	$100.00	$2,100.00	
ATV		1	$250.00	$1,000.00	
Mobilization			$0.00	$9,000.00	
				$14,484.61	**$14,484.61**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**		**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Accomodation				$3,355.71	
Groceries				$1,179.40	
Meals			$0.00	$454.34	
				$4,535.11	**$4,535.11**
Miscellaneous			**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Cable		1	$16.80	$16.80	
				$16.80	**$16.80**
Equipment Rentals			**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Field Gear	Batteries, mag parts, fuses, washers etc.		$0.00	$913.48	
GPS			$600.00	$4,200.00	
				$5,113.48	**$5,113.48**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$49,000.00**

16 Statement of Qualifications

I, Ben Bethune, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of Aquila Resources located at 5731 Bluebell Dr, West Vancouver, Canada
2. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Queen's University, completed in 2013, fulfilling APEGBC requirements.
3. I have 1 year of industry experience in orogenic gold deposits in Australia's Northern Territory.
4. I am responsible for all items within this Report;
5. I am independent as defined in National Instrument 43-101;
6. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 12th June, 2016.

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Ben

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