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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $ 14375.32

AUTHOR(S): Angelique Justason

SIGNATURE(S): <signed>

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5656989 and 5672741

PROPERTY NAME: GOLD PANNERS PARADISE

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 339096, 363918, 388841, 388842, 388843 and 388844

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Lead

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

NTS/BCGS: 093H/04 or 093H.002

LATITUDE: 53 **o** 03 **'** 50 **"** **LONGITUDE:** 121 **o** 38 **'** 50**"** **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Goldin Rock Resources

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO Box 100

Houston, BC V0J1Z0

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

1)

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Snowshoe Group, Hardscrabble, Barkerville Terrane, replacement, quartz

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 13252, 16315, 24336, 35651, 36548

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT Geophysical	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	LiDAR 1067ha	339096, 363918, 388841, 388842, 388843, 388844	14353.50
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
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	PAC DEBIT		21.82
		TOTAL COST:	14375.32

Technical Report

Compilation of Airborne Geophysical Imagery
At the Goldin Rock Claims

Cariboo Mining Division
NTS 093H/04
TRIM 93H.002
53°03'50" North Latitude, 121°38'50" West Longitude
Tenures 339096, 363918, 388841, 388842, 388843 and 388844

Prepared for
Goldin Rock Resources Inc (owner/operator)
c/o PO Box 100
Houston, British Columbia
V0J 1Z0

By
Angelique Justason

Tenorex GeoServices
336 Front Street
Quesnel, British Columbia
V2J 2K3

April 2018

Table of Contents

Introduction

Goldin Rock Resources Inc is the registered owner of their 1067 hectare mineral property at Mount Burns. The property consists of six ground staked legacy claims originally staked in 1995 through to 2001.

Tenorex GeoServices was contracted to complete assessment work through the acquisition of LiDAR imagery and digitizing or georeferencing other available airborne geophysical survey data where possible. The imagery was cropped to the 1067 hectare property and presented with some discussion in this report.

The resulting maps will prove useful in future exploration; and, more specifically, the bare earth hillshade LiDAR imagery has highlighted exacting locations of possible mineralized bedrock within new target areas including a minimum 1000m long zone which is known to have to produced gold, silver and lead along its trend to the southwest. It is highly recommended to conduct additional detailed exploration here along with reconnaissance or grassroots projects across the property.

Property Description and Location

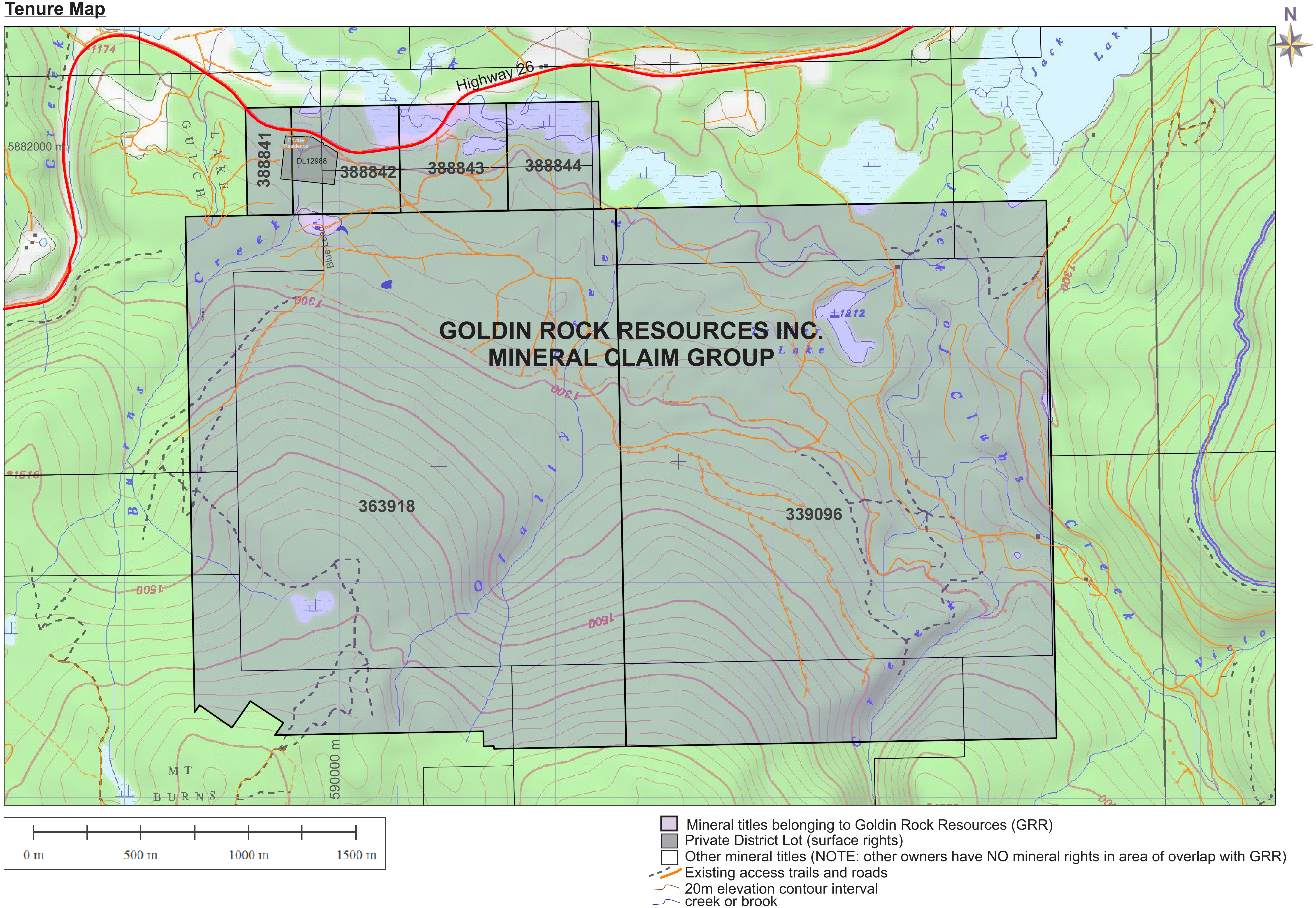
Goldin Rock's mineral claim group, also known as Gold Panners Paradise, is located on the northern flank of Mount Burns, about six kilometers southeast of Wells, BC on TRIM map 093H002. The property is owned by Goldin Rock Resources and consists of six legacy mineral claims covering an actual area of 1067 hectares on the map; whereas, Mineral Titles Online states the legacy claims total 1100 hectares (as originally staked) and is the total area by which the required assessment value or work credits is calculated.

A statement of mineral claims is shown below.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
339096	GOLD PANNERS PARADISE 2	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	1995/aug/17	2018/jun/15	500.0
363918	GEO - # ONE	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	1998/jul/08	2018/jun/15	500.0
388841	KETCH 1	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2018/jun/15	25.0
388842	KETCH 2	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2018/jun/15	25.0
388843	KETCH 3	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2018/jun/15	25.0
388844	KETCH 4	145955 (100%)	Mineral Claim	2001/jul/27	2018/jun/15	25.0

*Owner 145955 is the Free Miner Certificate belonging to Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Tenure Map



N
Highway 26
1174
5882000 m
388841
388842
388843
388844
DL12988
Private Residence
GULCH
LAKE
Creek
Blue Lake
1300
1212
Lake
GOLDIN ROCK RESOURCES INC.
MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
363918
339096
Clubs
Creek
1500
1516
1600
MT
BURNS
590000 m
Jack Lake
Victoria
0 m
500 m
1000 m
1500 m
Mineral titles belonging to Goldin Rock Resources (GRR)
Private District Lot (surface rights)
Other mineral titles (NOTE: other owners have NO mineral rights in area of overlap with GRR)
Existing access trails and roads
20m elevation contour interval
creek or brook

Access, Physiography, Climate and Physiography

(partly from Reid and Justason, 2007)

The Goldin Rock Claim Group of mineral tenures is located about 70 kilometres east of the junction of Highway 97 North and Highway 26 at Quesnel, British Columbia. Access to the property is made by travelling approximately 70 kilometres east from Quesnel along Highway 26, also locally known as the Barkerville Highway. The closest populated community is centred about 5 kilometres further east along Highway 26 and is situated at the north east end of the Jack of Clubs Lake. A one kilometer section of the highway passes through the northern portion of the claim group and numerous historical mining trails and forest service roads provide access through portions of the property, as mapped.

The project area lies in the forested mountain region located southwest of the Jack of Clubs Lake and is situated within the Quesnel Highlands on the eastern margin of the Interior Plateau. Elevations range from 1200 meters above sea level near the highway at Slough Creek to approximately 1700 meters at the mountain tops. Mountain summits in the region and at the property are generally rounded, having been glaciated by continental ice sheets during the Pleistocene Epoch. Although the property has had limited geological mapping conducted the author has observed that rock exposures are generally limited to road cuts, excavated placer pits, rare bluffs, incised creek beds and mountain summits. It has been found that, at least locally on Mount Burns, that most overburden exists as a thin veneer at elevations over 1550-1600m. Natural drainage of the area is mostly within mossy draws which in several places lead into gold bearing placer creeks: these placer bearing creeks have been extensively worked and hydralicked in the past. Water also collects in historical hand trenched ditches located along near flat contours (usually less than about 0.5% grade) of the mountainside. These ditches were used to collect runoff or divert water to and from historical placer mining operations. The area is in a moist climatic belt, subject to heavy snowfall in winter and generally rainy conditions in summer. The District of Wells can see winter accumulations of snow from about eight to over twenty feet. The project area is usually snow free from late May to early November, providing a four or five month window for an exploration season where the ground can be readily accessed. The Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) 5-100 encumbers 225.09 hectares (21%) of the property, generally located above the 1500m elevation contour on the southern most portion of the property. An exemption is required to conduct exploration activities within this area and certain exploration activities, once permitted and bonded, can begin after mid-June and have specific conditions attached to the work program. The Wells area is generally well forested; hillside slopes are dominated by spruce, pine, sub-alpine fir, accompanied by alders and other deciduous foliage on lower, wetter slopes flanking river valleys. The destructive nature of Mountain Pine Beetle has had significant impacts on the forests surrounding the property, however the property is generally located on the north slope of Mount Burns and, initially, it appears that the devastating impacts of the beetle readily observed on the south facing slopes adjacent the property are not as obvious here. Prior to 2002, no ‘pine beetle kill’ was observed in the immediate area.

The community of Wells is home to a population of about 215 permanent residents (pers. comms. District of Wells staff, 2017). The town houses one gas station, one Canada Post postal outlet, two small grocery stores, an elementary school, several art galleries, a public library with publicly accessible high-speed internet computer kiosks, an RCMP detachment, an ambulance station, a volunteer Fire Brigade, one hotel, one motel, several restaurants and several other privately owned businesses. No cell service is available here. Although a broad range of amenities can be found here, the City of Quesnel, located about a 55 minute drive to the west, provides a more complete range of services, such as a hospital, medical clinics, banking services and larger commercial stores. The economy of Wells is mainly supported by summer and winter tourism, followed by mining activities, mineral and placer exploration, forestry and other recreational activities.

A helipad is located next to the Wells RCMP detachment and a small airstrip is located at the junction of Highway 26 and the Bowron Lake Road, approximately 4 kilometers east of Wells. Float planes can access the Jack of Clubs Lake at Wells. A regional airport is also located in Quesnel.

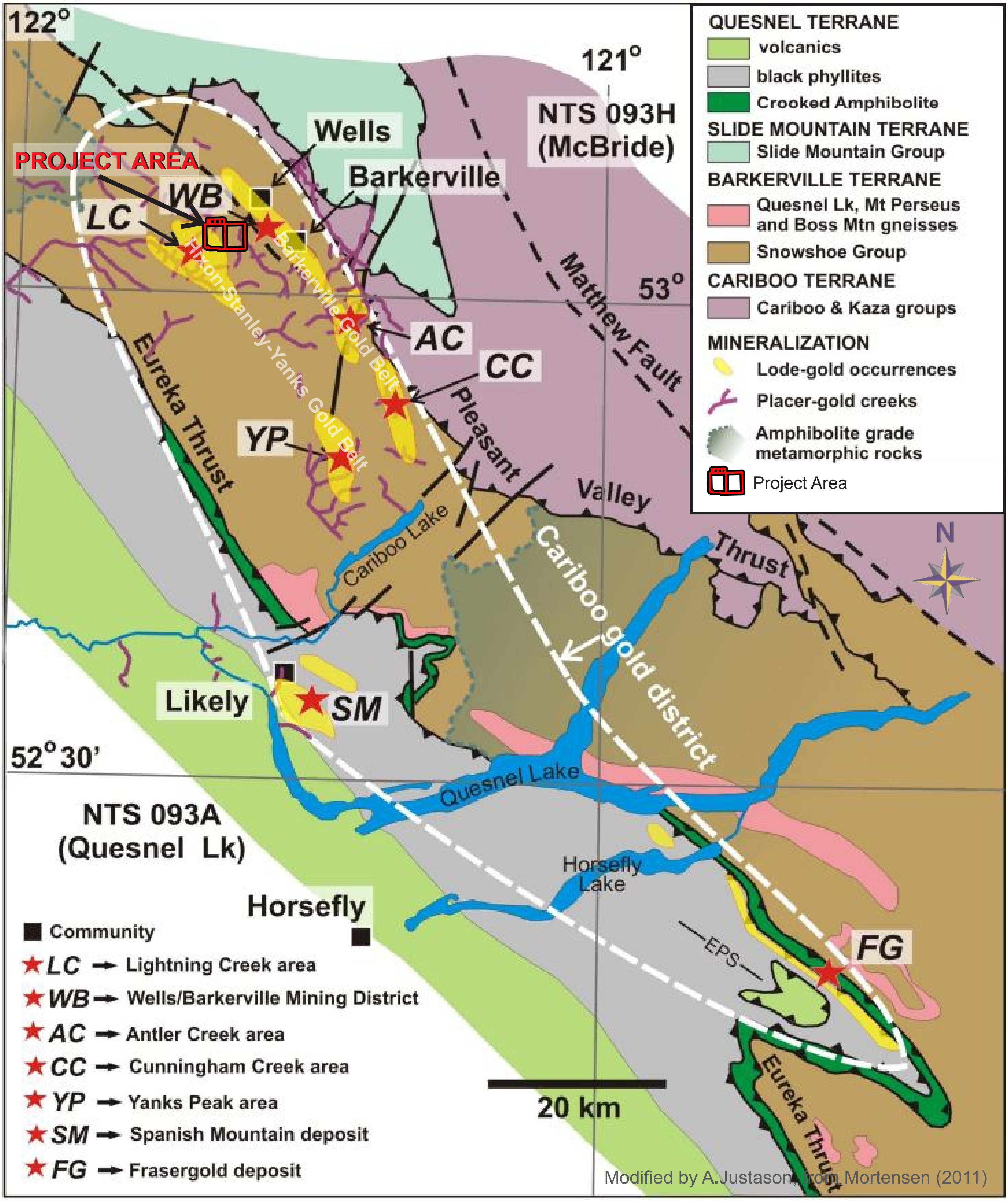
Geological Setting

Regional Geology: Quesnel Highlands

The geology of the Cariboo mining district has been presented in various reports / memoirs and maps presented by geologists such as Bowman (1889, 1895), Dawson (1894), Johnston and Uglow (1926), Hanson (1935), Sutherland Brown (1957), Struik (1988), Levson and Giles (1993) and Schiarizza (2004). Many mineral assessment reports of the area also state the regional geology of the area typically see paraphrasing of the region’s geological setting by the above noted geologists.

Struik (1988) describes the northern Quesnel Highlands as underlain by four geological terranes, three of which are fault bounded. The terranes are defined by their unique stratigraphic successions. The easternmost is the Cariboo Terrane consisting of sedimentary rocks in fault contact with the western margin of the Precambrian North American Craton along the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Barkerville Terrane consists of mostly sedimentary rocks and is west of, and in fault contact with, the Cariboo Terrane. The Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes are overthrust by the Slide Mountain Terrane [which is] composed of basic volcanics and intrusives [as well as] generally fine grained clastic rocks. The root zone of the Slide Mountain Terrane is considered to be serpentinite and sheared mafic rocks that exist locally at the western boundary of the Barkerville Terrane. West of that root zone is the Quesnel Terrane composed of volcanic, volcaniclastic and fine grained clastic rocks.

The property occurs within the mapped boundaries of the Barkerville Terrane.



122°
121°
NTS 093H (McBride)
53°
52° 30'
NTS 093A (Quesnel Lk)
PROJECT AREA
Wells
Barkerville
WB
LC
AC
CC
YP
SM
FG
Likely
Horsefly
Hixon-Stanley-Yanks Gold Belt
Barkerville Gold Belt
Eureka Thrust
Pleasant Valley Thrust
Matthew Fault
Cariboo Lake
Cariboo gold district
Quesnel Lake
Horsefly Lake
EPS
N
20 km
QUESNEL TERRANE
volcanics
black phyllites
Crooked Amphibolite
SLIDE MOUNTAIN TERRANE
Slide Mountain Group
BARKERVILLE TERRANE
Quesnel Lk, Mt Perseus and Boss Mtn gneisses
Snowshoe Group
CARIBOO TERRANE
Cariboo & Kaza groups
MINERALIZATION
Lode-gold occurrences
Placer-gold creeks
Amphibolite grade metamorphic rocks
Project Area
Community
LC → Lightning Creek area
WB → Wells/Barkerville Mining District
AC → Antler Creek area
CC → Cunningham Creek area
YP → Yanks Peak area
SM → Spanish Mountain deposit
FG → Frasergold deposit
Modified by A.Justason, from Mortensen (2011)

Local Geology: Barkerville Terrane

The Barkerville Terrane is dominated by folded and overturned Precambrian and Paleozoic varieties of grit, quartzite, black to green pelite or argillite with lesser amounts of limestone and volcaniclastic rocks (Struik, 1988). The Barkerville Terrane is regionally metamorphosed to low and middle greenschist facies, sometimes making it difficult to define the original fabric of the rock. The intrusive rocks of the Barkerville Terrane occur sporadically as diorite, rhyolite or rhyodacite dykes and sills. Also, fossiliferous units within the Barkerville Terrane are few and are, for the most part, limited to the crinoidal and fossilized algae limestone units, though, to date, none of these units have been mapped at the property; however, limestone bodies have been noted by the author immediately adjacent the property, to the west and also to the east within the Jack of Clubs Creek valley.

Struik (1988) describes the Barkerville Terrane as containing one structural package; defined as a deformed sequence of rock separated from others by an angular unconformity. This package has been named the Snowshoe Group and contains several subunits.

Structures of the Snowshoe Group are divided into three categories: from oldest to youngest they are shear/ductile shortening, brittle shortening and extension (Struik, 1988). The subunits separated by conformable and non-conformable contacts. Common to the Barkerville Terrane are compressional strike faults which parallel the Terrane's northwest-southeast trending stratigraphy which are further cut and displaced by the younger extensional, north and northeast trending, steeply dipping faults. The gold bearing quartz veins of the Barkerville Terrane are generally found to be within the extensional, north and northeast trending faults and are prospective targets found at the property.

Property Geology

Goldin Rock's mineral property lies in a package of rocks mapped by Struik as mainly containing the Eaglesnest and Harveys Ridge successions, with a sliver of the Agnes succession occurring on Mount Amador. At present, mapping of the property at local scale is generally limited.

It is known that the majority of the property is covered in glacial drift which typically limits outcrop exposures to the steep slopes of hydraulicked creeks, tops of elongate ridges, road cuts and already worked, stripped and/or trenched ground. Some areas of glacial drift are defined in historic placer records as being over 150 feet thick in places and sporadic with no consistent depth such as at the Jack of Clubs Creek drainage.

Local to the property, the Barkerville Terrane contains two gold bearing belts: The Barkerville Gold Belt and the Hixon Creek-Stanley-Yanks Peak Gold Belt also called the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt. A third belt is described further south and is named the Likely-Horsefly Belt. In 1932, Galloway introduced the term 'Barkerville Gold Belt' to describe this zone of intermittent mineralization which is defined by Holland (1948) as being less than 1.5 kilometres wide and extending over a distance of 15 kilometres. The Nelson-

Yanks Gold Belt, which may be up to seven kilometres wide, parallels the Barkerville Gold Belt. Each belt generally follows the larger northwest-southeast regional structures of the geologic terranes. The two belts contain significant vein systems which are cited in Hedley and Watson's 1945 Bulletin 20 to follow favorable stratigraphy within the Barkerville Gold Belt while the veins of the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt generally follow close to and slightly east of the axis of the anticlinorium. The property is located on the northern edge of the Nelson-Yanks Gold Belt.

The rocks found at the property, as based on property visits and review of historical mapping of Burns Creek, generally consist of foliated, gritty to fine grained quartzites ± sericite and finely laminated siltstone and phyllite ± sericite. Alteration of the country rock can be spotty and generally chloritic. Silicification of the country rock is apparent in areas usually adjacent to fault structures. Carbonaceous to calcareous siltstones have also been observed. Holland's description of the local area's geology, taken partially out of context, is quoted as follows:

> "The Stanley area is underlain by a succession of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks belonging to the Precambrian Richfield formation...The area straddles the regional anticlinal axis which has been mapped previously (Johnston and Uglow, 1926 p. 31) as running between Mount Amador and Mount Nelson". [NOTE: Struik has moved the anticlinal axis slightly to the southwest and has differentiated the main units as the Eaglesnest succession and Harveys Ridge succession within the Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane].
>
> "Quartzite, [the most common rock found on the property to date]…displays variations in colour from white and light grey, through medium grey, brown, to black; in granularity from fine quartzite to coarse grits…; in composition through admixture with varying amounts of dark argillaceous material; and in fissility either through variations in amount of mica developed in the rock or through the rock's relation to the axial plane and minor folds. Individual beds, ranging from a fraction of an inch to several tens of feet in thickness, are interbedded with others which may vary in colour, granularity, and general composition."
>
> "Dominantly argillaceous rocks are considerably less common than quartzites. They are present as black slate and dark schistose quartzitic argillite, grey argillaceous schists, and as thin partings and interbeds of dark argillaceous material in a dominantly quartzitic succession. The grey colours of most quartzites are due to the variable content of dark argillaceous and, in some instances, graphitic material."
>
> "For the most part the rocks are not calcareous. The few thin limestone beds could not be traced for any great distance and their correlation was not possible. Many of the rocks have a low to moderate amount of carbonate mineral which, when determined, was found to be ankerite." The author has not yet located limestone or otherwise calcareous units on the property but has observed exposures on the west and east side of the property.

“Green chloritic schists, some weathering brown and some exceedingly brightly coloured, are also present... In several places pale, greenish-grey quartzite schists are exposed; their green caste evidently is a result of the development of small amounts of chlorite.”

“The rocks represent a sedimentary succession that has been subjected to regional metamorphism. Cleavage, in varying degrees of perfection, is developed in all rocks and is the result of the oriented development mainly of sericite and less commonly of chlorite. The perfection of the cleavage depends primarily on the initial composition of the rock and the amount of argillaceous material that was available to form mica. To a lesser extent the position of the rock in relation to the axial plane of a fold contributes to the degree to which the cleaner, more massive quartzites are cleaved.”

Deposit Types

There are currently three well known types of gold bearing hardrock deposits within the Barkerville Terrane of the Cariboo Mining District:

1. Quartz - pyrite veins
2. Pyritic replacement in limestone
3. Pyritic replacement in metasedimentary rocks

Quartz-Pyrite Veins

Quartz-pyrite vein deposits within the Barkerville Terrane are described in detail by Dunne and Ray (2001) and are quoted from their report as follows:

> Vein ore typically comprises dominantly massive, white to translucent quartz, lesser dolomite/ankerite, muscovite (as sericite) and pyrite and rarely minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or scheelite (Skerl, 1948). Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite have been reported as accessory minerals (Skerl, op. cit.; International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000). Wide veins, such as the BC Vein, can be greater than 15 metres in width and may have sheared graphitic margins. Sericite from quartz veins in the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine, Mosquito Creek Gold mine and Cariboo Hudson mine have been dated using the [potassium-argon] method at 140 Ma (International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000). Vein textures in the Wells-Barkerville Belt are highly variable. Massive, white to translucent ‘bull’ quartz veins comprise subhedral to anhedral crystals from less than 0.5 mm to approximately 2 mm in size. Sutured grain boundaries have been noted in some samples. Many of the massive veins are highly fractured and in some cases the abundance of microfractures results in a texture described by Reynolds (1991) as ‘wispy quartz’. Reynolds (op. cit.) suggests that this texture is characteristic of deep vein environments (> 4km and possibly > 8 km). In contrast, breccia textures indicative of brittle crushing reflecting higher level emplacement are observed in other veins. Skerl (1948) reports that approximately one percent of the veins at the Cariboo Gold Quartz deposit have vugs containing well

> terminated quartz crystals. These vugs indicate open-space filling late in the vein history... Even fractured and wispy quartz veins have vugs...
>
> Four distinct, structurally-controlled vein orientations occur in the Wells-Barkerville Belt: strike, bedding-parallel veins (NW-SE/45-70NE), northerly (N-S/40-70E), orthogonal (030-040/70SE) and diagonal (070-090/subvertical) (Hanson, 1935; Benedict, 1945; Richards, 1948; Skerl, 1948; Robert and Taylor, 1989). Orthogonal veins are most abundant and these contain the highest concentrations of gold (Benedict, 1945, Robert and Taylor, 1989, International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd., 2000).

In addition, quartz veining within the District has historically been designated as either "A' veins, those being sub-parallel the north westerly trending strata and are usually of greater extent, or "B" veins which are either transverse (right angles to stratigraphy) or oblique, cut stratigraphy and are at right angles to the northerly trending faults. The "B' veins have been interpreted as tension fracture filling possibly explained geologically by the Riedel shear model. Skerl (1948) states that continued movement along the northerly trending faults opened up both groups of these fractures enabling mineral solutions to invade the broken zones near both the north – south and the "bedded" faults and produce auriferous quartz-pyrite veins. Some mineralization is found within the faults themselves.

Pyritic Replacement in Limestone

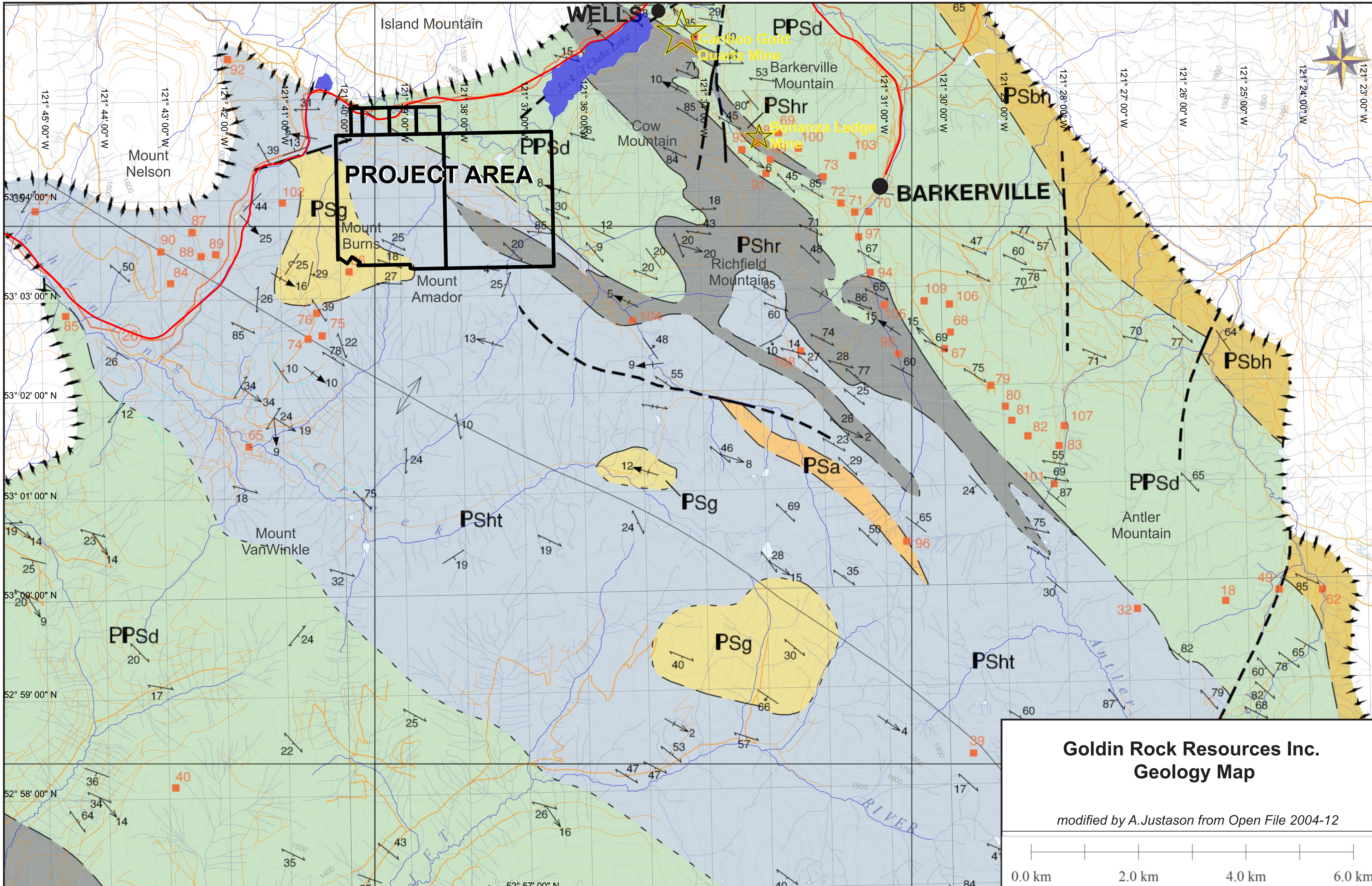
Dunne and Ray (2001) describe that pyritic replacement orebodies at the Mosquito Creek and Island Mountain Gold Mines as occuring within or adjacent to limestone units and are commonly associated with fold hinges. Stope dimensions for the orebodies in fold hinges are commonly less than 10 metres thick and several hundred meters in the down plunge direction (Benedict, 1945). Pyrite lenses at Mosquito Creek can either be parallel to the strong foliation or parallel to bedding (Robert and Taylor, 1989). Dunne and Ray go on to explain:

> Pyrite orebodies at Mosquito Creek typically comprise fine to medium-grained crystalline pyrite forming individual or stacked lenses (Robert and Taylor, 1989). At the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine, massive crystalline pyrite orebodies contain little or no quartz but grey and white carbonates, galena, sphalerite and scheelite are reported around the margins of the ore (Skerl, 1948).

Pyritic Replacement in Metasedimentary Rocks

The most recently mined gold deposit, Bonanza Ledge, is located 6 kilometres east of the Goldin Rock's property and belongs to Barkerville Gold Mines Ltd (previously known as International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd). Historical documents refer to the historically named Bonanza Ledge as the gold bearing quartz ledge which is now referred to as the BC Vein, but today's named Bonanza Ledge refers to the ore body located within a package of quartzitic and phyllitic rocks of the Lowhee unit. Rhys (2000) describes folded high-grade pyrite mineralization that is discordant to stratigraphy and locally more than 30 metres thick over a strike length of 130 metres. Pyritic ore at Bonanza Ledge comprises veinlets, concordant laminations and massive bands of pyrite, often with trace chalcopyrite and galena, in a gangue of muscovite, dolomite/ankerite and quartz. An underground bulk sample and Phase 1 of their open pit mining operations at Bonanza Ledge has been completed here to date.

At Goldin Rock's property, the present exploration focus is mainly on the north trending faults and proximal quartz veining. The north striking faults are an important control for the gold vein mineralization (Hall, 1999). Favorable stratigraphy for replacement deposits may exist at the property as well. The main commodities historically found at and immediately adjacent the property are gold, silver and lead.


WELLS
Island Mountain
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine
Barkerville Mountain
Bonanza Ledge Mine
Cow Mountain
BARKERVILLE
PROJECT AREA
Mount Nelson
Mount Burns
Mount Amador
Richfield Mountain
Mount VanWinkle
Antler Mountain
Jack of Clubs Lake
PPSd
PShr
PSbh
PSg
PSa
PSht
N
121° 45' 00" W
121° 44' 00" W
121° 43' 00" W
121° 42' 00" W
121° 41' 00" W
121° 40' 00" W
121° 39' 00" W
121° 38' 00" W
121° 37' 00" W
121° 36' 00" W
121° 32' 00" W
121° 31' 00" W
121° 30' 00" W
121° 29' 00" W
121° 28' 00" W
121° 27' 00" W
121° 26' 00" W
121° 25' 00" W
121° 24' 00" W
121° 23' 00" W
53° 04' 00" N
53° 03' 00" N
53° 02' 00" N
53° 01' 00" N
53° 00' 00" N
52° 59' 00" N
52° 58' 00" N
52° 57' 00" N
Goldin Rock Resources Inc.
Geology Map
modified by A.Justason from Open File 2004-12
0.0 km
2.0 km
4.0 km
6.0 km

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Early Mississippian

EMg	Foliated muscovite-biotite granite or granodiorite

METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic
Snowshoe Group
Paleozoic?

PSbh	Black to dark grey phyllite and siltite; light to dark grey limestone and marble; locally includes medium to dark grey phyllitic quartzite and light grey or green phyllite. May be largely equivalent to unit PShr, or may be younger; southeastern exposures may include rocks equivalent to unit PPSd. Includes Bralco and Hardscrabble Mountain successions of Struik (1988).
PSg	Light grey, variably micaceous, massive to thick-bedded feldspathic quartzite and grit; includes interbeds of light grey-green or dark grey phyllite and siltite; locally includes quartzite-clast conglomerate. Mainly Goose Peak succession of Struik (1988), but includes equivalent(?) rocks within Struik's Eaglesnest succession.
PSa	Light to medium grey, granule to boulder quartzite-clast conglomerate; locally includes grey quartzite, light to dark grey phyllite, and calcareous conglomerate. Occurs internally within unit PSht. Equivalent to Agnes succession of Struik (1988).
PSht	Medium to dark grey and black phyllite, siltite, quartzite and grit; locally includes green phyllite, light grey quartzite and grit, conglomerate, medium to dark grey limestone, and medium to dark green chloritic schist derived from mafic volcanic rocks. Includes Harveys Ridge sucession and parts of Eaglesnest succession of Struik (1988), and transitional Harveys Ridge of Ferri and O´Brien (2003).
PShr	Black to dark grey siltite and phyllite. Interfingers with the lower part of unit PSht. Includes rocks mapped as Harveys Ridge and Hardscrabble Mountain successions by Struik (1988).

Late Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic?

PPSd	Light to medium green and grey-green phyllite, siltite and variably phyllitic quartzite and grit; light to medium grey limestone that commonly weathers orange, brown, or dark-grey; medium to dark green chloritic schist derived from mafic volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive rocks; locally includes light to dark grey quartzite and grit, dark grey to black phyllite, grey to green calcareous quartzite, and conglomerate. Includes an eastern belt mapped as Downey succession by Struik (1988) and a western belt correlated with the Downey succession by Ferri and O´Brien (2003) and Schiarizza and Ferri (2003) but mapped as Ramos and Keithley successions by Struik (1988).

modified by A.Justason from Open File 2004-12 by Paul Schiarizza

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Fault (inferred)
- Bedding; tops known (inclined, overturned)
- Bedding; tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Phyllitic cleavage or schistosity (inclined, vertical)
- Crenulation cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Stretching or mineral lineation
- Crenulation lineation
- Axis of mesoscopic fold (early, late)
- Lode mineral occurrence with reference number (see table of OF2004-12)
- Axial trace of late upright antiform
- Topographic contour (100m interval)
- River
- Road (highway, gravel)
- Map limit
- Lake

History

Interest in the region dates back to the early 1860's when a surge of hopeful prospectors and miners arrived to the area in search of placer gold, after significant reports of gold discoveries were reported at Keithley Creek, then Antler Creek, Williams Creek and Lightning Creek. Interest in the hard rock located at and adjacent to the property dates back to 1864 when road engineers located visible gold in quartz veins they cut during road construction near Chisholm Creek, west of Mount Burns, at a time when quartz 'excitement' was just beginning in the region. A summary of the property's known work history conducted by all known previous owners and operators is outlined below in detail. The following time line of historic hard rock exploration activities details only what is known to the author at the time of writing of this report and may not be an absolute history to the hard rock exploration and mining activities which occurred at or near the Goldin Rock Resources claim group. *Note: select activities conducted at the Burns Mountain Mining Company's shafts and drifts are listed below because they are located immediately adjacent to and on trend with prospective areas at Goldin Rock's property. Descriptions of projects located outside the bounds of Goldin Rock's property is italicized.*

Select Mineral Exploration Timeline for the Property

1861 Michael Burns mined in the area before continuing north to Germansen Landing with partner, Vital LaForce, and making significant gold discoveries there in 1869. Mount Burns (or Burns Mountain) and Burns Creek are named after Michael Burns.

1864 *Gold bearing quartz veins, or "quartz excitement", was found at Chisholm Creek during road construction. To date, this is the earliest mention of mineralized bedrock in the vicinity of Mount Burns (generally, about 3km southeast of the property).*

1882 *More tunnel work carried out on Mount Burns (Report of the Minister of Mines 1882, pg 357).) <author note, assumed to by the Lucky Cap Tunnel near the summit of Mount Burns> Fellows of California is running a tunnel into Burns Mountain to intersect the quartz vein. He sunk upon the vein from the surface to a depth of 40 feet, and was so encouraged by the result that he has concluded to run a tunnel 800 feet into the mountain (Daily Colonist, May 20, 1882)*

1883 *Burns Mountain Gold Quartz Mining Co. [begins work] on tunnel which is to be 600-700 feet when completed (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 183). Also noted, is that C.P. O'Neil was awarded the contract for continuing the Lucky Cap Tunnel 600 feet further (Daily Colonist, May 22, 1883) <author note, this implies that the tunnel had 200' worked prior to May 1883 and may or may not include drifting>*

1884 *The Burns Mountain Mining Co. is reported to be making good progress on their Lucky Cap Tunnel (Daily Colonist, March 6, 1884) but halt work when they fail to hit the ledges (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 184). The company applies for Crown Grants 62, 63 and 64 (BC Archives Survey Map and Daily Colonist, September 1884)*

1885 *The 1884 season finished with the Burns Mountain Co's Lucky Cap Tunnel at 750 feet total length, 50 feet short of their target but plans are to resume work when the 1885 season advances. Mr Dodd has a piece of gold and quartz taken from the tunnel-a rich and pretty specimen (Daily Colonist, April 12, 1885)*

1886 *Mr. Jacques drove [to] 800 feet [on the Lucky Cap Tunnel] with good indications (Johnston and Uglow Memoir 149, pg 184). Surface exploration for lode continues to south and northeast and drifting was conducted at different locations in the main tunnel (Jacques correspondence to the Directors of the Company, 1886)*

1933 BC Cariboo Gold Fields Ltd publish a map of their mineral property (EMPR Property File ID 47506) which partly overlaps into today's Goldin Rock ground.

1948 The BC Department of Mines geologist, Stuart Holland, published a geological report on the Stanley Area (Bulletin 26) and includes bedrock mapping conducted at and near O'lally Creek and Burns Creek. Harold McGowan, a later well-known local prospector, was his field assistant (pers.comms, McGowan, 2001, 2013). A portion of his studies were conducted within Goldin Rock's present day property, and his map has been georeferenced and provided in Appendix I.

1985 Clifton Resources Ltd. Conducted a geochemical and geological survey over Devils Canyon, Mount Burns and Mount Nelson including detailed mapping along Burns Creek (Assessment Report 13252).

1987 Lightning Creek Resources carried out an airborne mag, electromag, VLF survey over and area including the summit of Mount Burns (Assessment Report 16315).

1991 Tom Hatton and Gunner Tjener unearth an 8.5oz gold nugget during placer operations east of Burns Creek (pers.comms, Hatton, 2002)

1996 Gold City Mining Corp. conducted a Dighem Airborne survey with report and includes a small sliver of the north portion of Mount Burns (Assessment Report 24336).

1997 Don Sutherland conducted a self potential geophysical survey on his family's placer claim located north of Tucker Lake. The southern half of the survey area lies within the bounds of Goldin Rock's current (2018) mineral property. *Note: the data from this survey may be worthy of reinterpretation for exploration of the mineral claim group.*

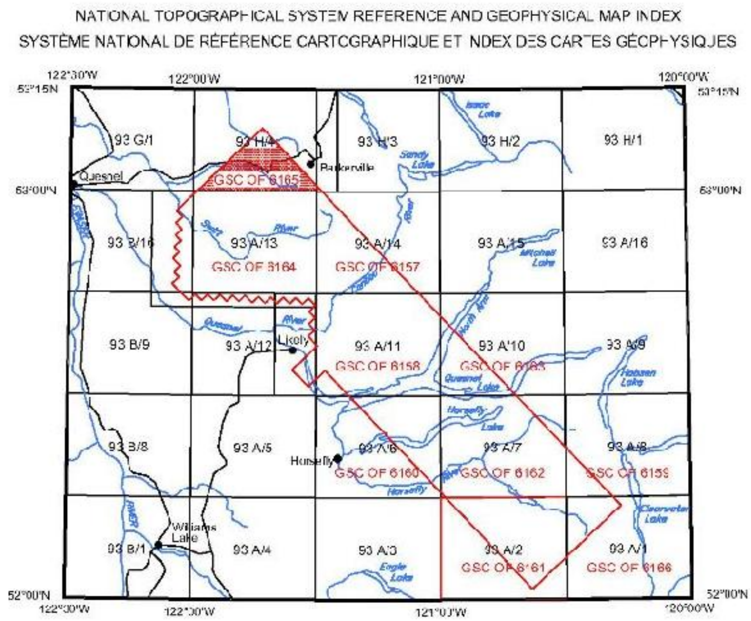
2013 Trenching conducted southwest of Tucker Lake exposed little to no bedrock for sampling.

2015 130 vegetation samples over 7.0 line kilometers are ashed and analyzed.

2016 21 vegetation samples over 0.8 line kilometers are ashed and analyzed to infill the 2015 sampling program and 43 MMI samples were taken over 1.8 line kilometers were analyzed and sulphide rich quartz exposures were noted.

Compilation of Geophysical Imagery

A geophysical series of airborne geophysical maps were published by the Geological Survey of Canada and available as pdfs and jpgs from the GEOSCAN website for public reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. The section of survey that was conducted occurred on a portion of NTS Map Sheets 93H/03 and 93H/04, as shown on the index map to the right. Each map was originally published at a scale of 1:50,000. Tenorex GeoServices cropped each map and georeferenced them for use in this report. Each map was further cropped to show the claim area and re-exported at a scale of 1:10,000.



The details of the survey are outlined as quoted below, directly from the publication (Open File 6165).

A quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic helicopter-borne geophysical survey of the Likely area, British Columbia, was completed by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The survey was flown from July 31st, 2008 to February 10th, 2009 using an Astar 350 B2 (C-GSRF) and from October 21st to November 3rd, 2008 using an Astar 350 FX2 (C-GYYR). The nominal traverse and control line spacings were, respectively, 400 m and 2 400 m, and the aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 125 m at an air speed of 120 km/h. Traverse lines were oriented N45°E with orthogonal control lines. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to raw data recorded by a Global Positioning System. The survey was flown on a pre-determined flight surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines.

Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer (C-GSRF) and an Exploranium GR820 spectrometer (C-GYYR) each using eight 102 x102 x 406 mm NaI (Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of eight crystals (total volume 33.6 litres). Two crystals (total volume 8.4 litres), shielded by the main array, were used to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The RSI system assembles 1024 channel spectra from the individual NaI (Tl) detectors with no loss of Poisson statistics. Spectrum stabilization is accomplished by comparing several natural gamma-ray peaks to the recorded spectra. The Exploranium system records 512 channel spectra from the 8 main detectors and the 2 background detectors.

Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray photons emitted by K^{40}, whereas uranium and thorium are measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by daughter products (Bi^{214} for uranium and Tl^{208} for thorium). Although these daughters are far down their respective decay chains, they are assumed to be in equilibrium with their parents; thus gamma-ray spectrometric measurements of uranium and thorium are referred to as equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium, i.e. eU and eTh. The energy windows used to measure potassium, uranium and thorium are, respectively; 1370 – 1570 keV, 1660 – 1860 keV, and 2410 – 2810 keV.

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals. During processing, the spectra were energy calibrated, and counts were accumulated into the windows described above. Counts from the radon detectors were recorded in a 1660 - 1860 keV window and radiation at energies greater than 3000 keV was recorded in the cosmic window. The window counts were corrected for dead time, background activity from cosmic radiation, radioactivity of the aircraft and atmospheric radon decay products. The window data were then corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air and detectors. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to conversion to ground concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium, using factors determined from flights over a test site near Clearwater. For the RSI system, factors for potassium, uranium, and thorium were, respectively; 56.6 cps/%, 6.2 cps/ppm, and 3.4 cps/ppm. Factors for the Exploranium system for potassium, uranium, and thorium were, respectively; 56.9 cps/%, 6.1 cps/ppm, and 3.3 cps/ppm.

Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 100m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, overburden, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations. The total air absorbed dose rate in nanograys per hour was produced from measured counts between 400 and 2810 keV.

Magnetic Data

The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) rigidly mounted to the aircraft. Differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flight-line magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude for date of each flight was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related essentially to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

The first vertical derivative of the magnetic field is the rate of change of the magnetic field in the vertical direction. Computation of the first vertical derivative removes long-wavelength features of the magnetic field and significantly improves the resolution of closely spaced and superposed anomalies. A property of first vertical derivative maps is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

LiDAR Survey Overview *(Taken in part from Dechuck, 2005)*

Proprietary LiDAR data and related imagery was purchased to use in support of exploration activities at Goldin Rock's mineral property. The data can be further used to update the Company's basemap and the also provides accurate elevation data which will allow for better details when reinterpreting the local geology, historical mining and will provide excellent coverage in support of future permitting and exploration plans. The LiDAR data and imagery, including orthophotos (previously purchased and used in earlier reports) were originally flown by IGI Consulting for West Fraser Mills Ltd in the early fall 2012 and summer 2013. The final complete version of the updated dataset became available for purchase in 2014 and the deliverables made available for this report include images and raw data containing, 20m contour intervals, digital hillshaded bare-earth imagery (1:10,000) over the 1067 hectare area.

LiDAR (light radar) data are collected using an active sensor, mounted on the bottom of a fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. LiDAR systems are based on principles similar to those of RADAR systems. Instead of using microwave frequency radiation (~1010Hz), a swath of laser pulses, within the infrared frequency range (~1013 Hz) is fired at the ground at a user-specified rate. The transmitted laser pulses reflect off various surfaces and those reflections are recorded by a sensor on board the aircraft. The point spacing of the laser pulses (i.e. closeness of reflected pulses) is usually small (e.g. 1 point per 1.15 m2 to 1.35 m2), resulting in a high point density. This also differentiates LiDAR and satellite RADAR systems, as the latter typically record a lower point density. The LiDAR system also includes a differential GPS and an inertial measuring unit; these allow for exact positions of the aircraft, and x, y, z coordinates of point reflections, to be determined.

LiDAR systems can be used to determine the range or distance to a target, for example the earth's surface. Known as range finders, these LiDAR sensors are able to detect multiple returns for a single laser pulse. In topographic mapping applications, the first return can be associated with the top of vegetation cover or tree canopy and the last with the ground surface. Because multiple returns can be detected, the resulting data is a series of x, y, and z coordinates that form a point cloud. This point cloud includes every point for which a reflection off a surface was recorded. Using a variety of software algorithms the top layer and bottom layer of points can be separated into two data files of x, y, and z coordinates. These two data files are typically associated with the first reflected and last reflected returns, respectively. From these two data files digital elevation models (DEMs) are created at user-specified resolutions that can highlight relative differences in elevation as little as 30 cm. Depending on how the data are interpolated two elevation models are typically produced: (1) full earth for generating a vegetation inclusive image, using the first returns detected by the sensor, and (2) bare earth for generating a vegetation exclusive image, using the last returns detected by the sensor. In areas with very dense vegetation cover the laser pulse may not penetrate to ground surface, making it more difficult to create an accurate bare earth DEM.

The accuracy of LiDAR data depends on various acquisition and post-processing parameters. Important acquisition parameters to consider are flight altitude, scanner frequency, inertial update rate, point spacing and base station range (Bufton et al., 1991). Post processing of acquired data can involve a variety of software algorithms that interpolate the data clouds generated from the recorded laser pulse returns. Experience in data handling is important as the data smoothing that takes place during post processing can remove important features, or leave noise or unwanted information, in the final data set.

The high point density of LiDAR data results has fairly high vertical and horizontal accuracy, and is, therefore, very useful for mapping surficial geology and glacial features. This high accuracy makes DEMs produced from these data effective for identifying small changes in elevation and, therefore, particularly useful in areas of low topographic relief such as northeast BC. LiDAR DEMs have proven to be a useful tool for mapping Quaternary landforms including kame-like deposits, fans, terraces, eskers, meltwater channels, and shorelines; and has also been useful in initial studies in the eastern Cariboo by Tenorex GeoServices identifying highly productive placer regions, precise locations of hardrock mine sites and related disturbances, structural geological features partially controlling mineralized bodies of bedrock and other previously unmapped or previously misrepresented surficial features. Such studies are in progress but not part of this report at this time. This report relates solely to the acquisition and presentation of the data.

LiDAR DEMs are also useful for mapping details within a feature that are not seen in other data sets (e.g. lower resolution RADARSAT DEMS, DEMs produced by photogrammetry, and analog aerial photographs), because the bare earth model can remove the masking effects of vegetation. Cross-sections through selected features or areas, to aid in interpretation of genesis, can be produced in the digital environment because these data have x, y, and z values. These two attributes make LiDAR data particularly useful in areas of limited vertical relief.

Although a powerful dataset on its own, LiDAR DEMs can be even more effective for mapping purposes when used in combination with other spatial data. For example, seismic shot hole data, geophysical well data (e.g. gamma logs), and orthophotos have also been used in conjunction with LiDAR DEMs to assess the aggregate potential of glacial features in the region.

The detail inherent to LiDAR DEMs can, however, show surface textures that do not represent surface topography. Areas with very dense ground vegetation, such as black spruce bogs, can make it difficult for the laser to penetrate through to bare ground surface. Mosses and other ground cover, and periglacial features such as peat palsas, can grow to create mounds and hummocks independent of the underlying topography. In some cases changes in elevation created by these vegetation surfaces can be up to 1m. The result is that textures in bare earth LiDAR imagery occasionally represent surfaces of dense vegetation. In places where the image displays this texture, digital orthophotos can be draped on top to help investigate the genesis of these textures.

For the survey data presented with this report, a Piper Aztec PA23-250 aircraft was used during the aerial survey (by Kisik Aerial Survey Inc.) and flew at heights ranging from 13,700 to 16,600 feet elevation. Flight lines were spaced at 2500m apart on an E-W flight path and photo centers located every 470-480m and 80% forward overlap. The LiDAR data was acquired using an Optech 3100 LiDAR Mapping System (pers comms., Ian Grady, IGI Consulting) and had a planned point density of 3-5 points per square meter (some areas have points every 0.5m whereas other areas may be greater). Imagery was acquired using a Vexcel Ultracam X full format digital camera 4 band (RGBi) with a 25cm GSD (ground sample distance). Accuracy for the entire larger project area, which includes the data presented in this report, was 0.153m2 for RMSEz LiDAR and had a vertical accuracy of 95% (0.299m). Accuracy for the Imagery compared to the ground survey and to the LiDAR survey was stated to be 1.876m (pers comms., Ian Grady, IGI Consulting).

Results

The georeferenced geophysical maps published in by the Geological Survey of Canada (Open File 6165) are presented in Appendix I and solely for reference at this time. There are ten maps in total which should be reviewed and interpreted by a Company geologist to best define additional target areas on the property.

The LiDAR data acquisition provided the Company with a colour orthophoto of the survey area as well as bare earth hillshade imagery and a digitial elevation model of the property, provided for now as 20m contour intervals and as represented in Appendix I. This will prove immediately useful in planned exploration as well as any future 3d modeling projects.

Many glacial and surficial features are evident throughout the property, as are possible bedrock locations. The focus of this report is mainly for the acquisition and initial presentation of the imagery, so a detailed interpretation has yet to be conducted. The purpose of the acquisition is also to assist in defining bedrock locations and prospective hardrock trends. Much of the lower elevations of the property did not clearly highlight many possible bedrock locations as the lowest elevations appear to be in the floodplain of Slough Creek, Jack of Clubs Creek and Jack of Clubs lake whereas up to about 1360m elevation various glacial deposits such numerous eskers, ancient stream beds and hummocky terrain appears to cover bedrock which would otherwise be exposed. However, recent streams have cut through these deposits and some bedrock can be mapped along these locations. Additionally, roadcuts and some placer excavations have exposed bedrock in places to the western most side of the property with variable thicknesses of up to 10m or so whereas some areas nearest Jack of Clubs Creek may be at least 30m deep before bedrock. Elevations above 1360m may have generally thinner and more homogenous overburden overlying the bedrock, with a just a veneer (none to just inches) overlying the bedrock nearest the higher elevations, making for excellent mapping and sampling possibilities on foot. Most notable and included in this report is the location of exploration and possible mining activities on the property, which are seen as a series of pits and opencuts are various sites and marked as yellow dots on the map. These locations are not known to have had any reports previously published about them, including in Annual Reports to the Minister of Mines, and may be a significant re-discovery for the property not previously noted in detail elsewhere (as known to date). Each area should be inspected and sampled where possible. The highest priority grassroots target is suggested to be that of the Goldquartz Target which is located on the upper slopes of Mount Burns. Earlier research in person at the BC Archives has shown that 1870s Crown Grants were staked here, along trend of the Burns Mountain Mining Company's ground of the Standard Mine Shaft and Lucky Cap Tunnel. The bareearth hillshade imagery very clearly identifies the precise location of additional opencuts and possible shafts along trend of the Perkins and Standard Vein trend and well into Goldin Rock's property which, to the author's knowledge, have not been explored or sampled in likely over 100 years. To date, no other record of the workings exist except for what the author located in person at the BC Archives with regard to the location of the Crown Grants, which would have only been staked if mineralization was located on surface. The bulk footprint of these early workings, assumed to be on gold, silver and lead bearing quartz veins, is observed for over 1200m northeast of the Standard Shaft, providing Goldin Rock with a minimum 1000m long target (as based on the historical research of the Crown Grants and imagery presented in Appendix I.

Recommendations

Continued reconnaissance and detailed grassroots exploration at the property is recommended.

- The attached LiDAR imagery and airborne geophysical data should be considered for further interpretation. Digitizing of all surface features should also be completed. This will also be useful in generating accurate basemaps with locations of existing infrastructure.
- Additional research and compilation of historical works along with sample results (if available) should be created and plotted on a map where possible.
- Bedrock mapping, prospecting and sampling should be conducted throughout the property with high priority given to the Goldquartz Target and the Blue Leed Target area, noting that placer mining activities may be in progress at the Blue Leed area and must be coordinated with the Mine Manager in advance of going to the site.
- No mechanical disturbance or new trail construction is recommended within the floodplain areas, even at the end of season when looking completely dry, (beyond any existing trails) without careful consideration from a Qualified Person and proper authorizations.
- Each of the target areas should have a soil sampling conducted across it. MMI soil sampling is recommended to continue with a maximum line spacing of 100m (for reconnaissance) and 20-50m sample spacing considered. The larger Goldquartz and Amador Targets could be considered for approximately 10 line kilometers of soil sampling this season.
- Ground geophysical survey (VLF-EM or SP) may also be useful in defining target areas, subsurface bedrock geology and conductive zones of possible mineralization. An overlap with the known mineralized areas and geochemical anomalies may help to determine how well the data correlates to each other and better interpret all the results. A detailed survey can be conducted across each target area with line spacing of no more than 50m or sets of three recon lines with the same spacing could be put across select areas in effort to determine orientation or trend of suspected conductive or sulphide rich zones. This information will be very useful in defining future trenching and drilling targets.

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Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	JUSTASON, ANGELIQUE SAMANTHA-LYNNE (133276)	**Submitter:**	JUSTASON, ANGELIQUE SAMANTHA-LYNNE (133276)
Recorded:	2017/JUL/19	**Effective:**	2017/JUL/19
D/E Date:	2017/JUL/19		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5656989**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical

Work Start Date: 2017/JUL/17
Work Stop Date: 2017/JUL/19
Total Value of Work: $ 5091.98
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
339096	GOLD PANNERS PARADISE 2	1995/AUG/17	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	500.00	$ 2178.08	$ 0.00
363918	GEO - # ONE	1998/JUL/08	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	500.00	$ 2178.08	$ 0.00
388841	KETCH 1	2001/JUL/27	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	25.00	$ 108.90	$ 0.00
388842	KETCH 2	2001/JUL/27	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	25.00	$ 108.90	$ 0.00
388843	KETCH 3	2001/JUL/27	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	25.00	$ 108.90	$ 0.00
388844	KETCH 4	2001/JUL/27	2017/AUG/01	2017/NOV/15	106	25.00	$ 108.90	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 4791.76

PAC name: Goldin Rock Resources Inc.
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 300.22

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: JUSTASON, ANGELIQUE SAMANTHA-LYNNE (133276)
Submitter: JUSTASON, ANGELIQUE SAMANTHA-LYNNE (133276)
Recorded: 2017/NOV/07
Effective: 2017/NOV/07
D/E Date: 2017/NOV/07

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5672741**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required)

Work Start Date: 2017/JUL/17
Work Stop Date: 2017/OCT/20
Total Value of Work: $ 9261.53
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
339096	GOLD PANNERS PARADISE 2	1995/AUG/17	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	500.00	$ 4356.16	$ 0.00
363918	GEO - # ONE	1998/JUL/08	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	500.00	$ 4356.16	$ 0.00
388841	KETCH 1	2001/JUL/27	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	25.00	$ 217.81	$ 0.00
388842	KETCH 2	2001/JUL/27	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	25.00	$ 217.81	$ 0.00
388843	KETCH 3	2001/JUL/27	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	25.00	$ 217.81	$ 0.00
388844	KETCH 4	2001/JUL/27	2017/NOV/15	2018/JUN/15	212	25.00	$ 217.81	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 9583.56

PAC name: Goldin Rock Resources (145955)
Debited PAC amount: $ 322.03
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

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Statement of Costs

For Events 5656989 & 5672741

LiDAR Imagery acquisition (1067ha@$10/ha)	10670.00
Data processing, research & GIS (35 hours at $60/hr)	2100.00
Technical report (15hrs at $60/hr)	900.00
SUBTOTAL	$13,670.00
5% administration and contingencies	683.50
TOTAL technical value available to use towards assessment	**$14,353.50**
Total amount to be debited from Goldin Rock Resources(145955) PAC acct=	*$ 21.82*
Total credits applied ……………………………………………………………......	**$14375.32**

Statement of Qualifications

I, Angelique Justason of Quesnel, British Columbia certify the following:

- I am owner of Tenorex GeoServices, a Cariboo based mineral exploration support services company.

- I have attended geology courses at Camosun College and the University of Victoria.

- I have successfully completed and received certificates for the Advanced Prospecting Course (1992) and Petrology for Prospectors Course (1993).

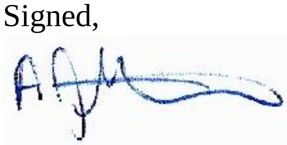
- I have 4 seasons work experience with the BC Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada.

- I was employed in the Cariboo Region as a geotechnician and mine surveyor for over 9 years and have held a supervisory position, in that capacity, for over 6 years.

- I have been an avid prospector for over 25 years, solely managed or assisted in managing field crews and exploration programs for over 20 years and have spent over 18 years researching and conducting mineral exploration & mapping activities in the Wells/Barkerville area.

- I do not hold any interests or shares in Goldin Rock Resources Inc.

Signed,



Angelique Justason

APPENDIX I
Figures

List of Figures (all 1:10,000)

1. **Reference Map 1**
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2. **Reference Map 2**
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3. **Reference Map 3**
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5. **Reference Map 5**
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   equivalent thorium (ppm)

7. **Reference Map 7**
   equivalent uranium/equivalent thorium

8. **Reference Map 8**
   equivalent uranium/potassium (ppm/%)

9. **Reference Map 9**
   equivalent thorium/potassium (ppm/%)

10. **Reference Map 10**
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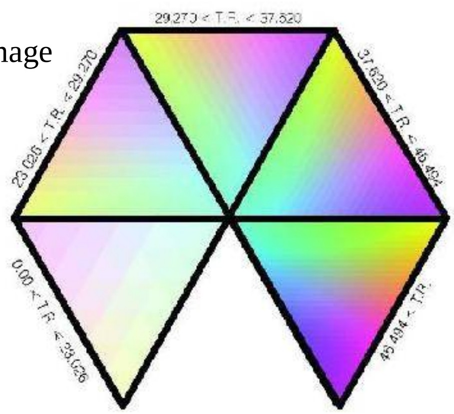
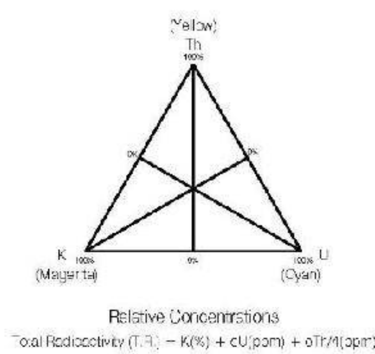


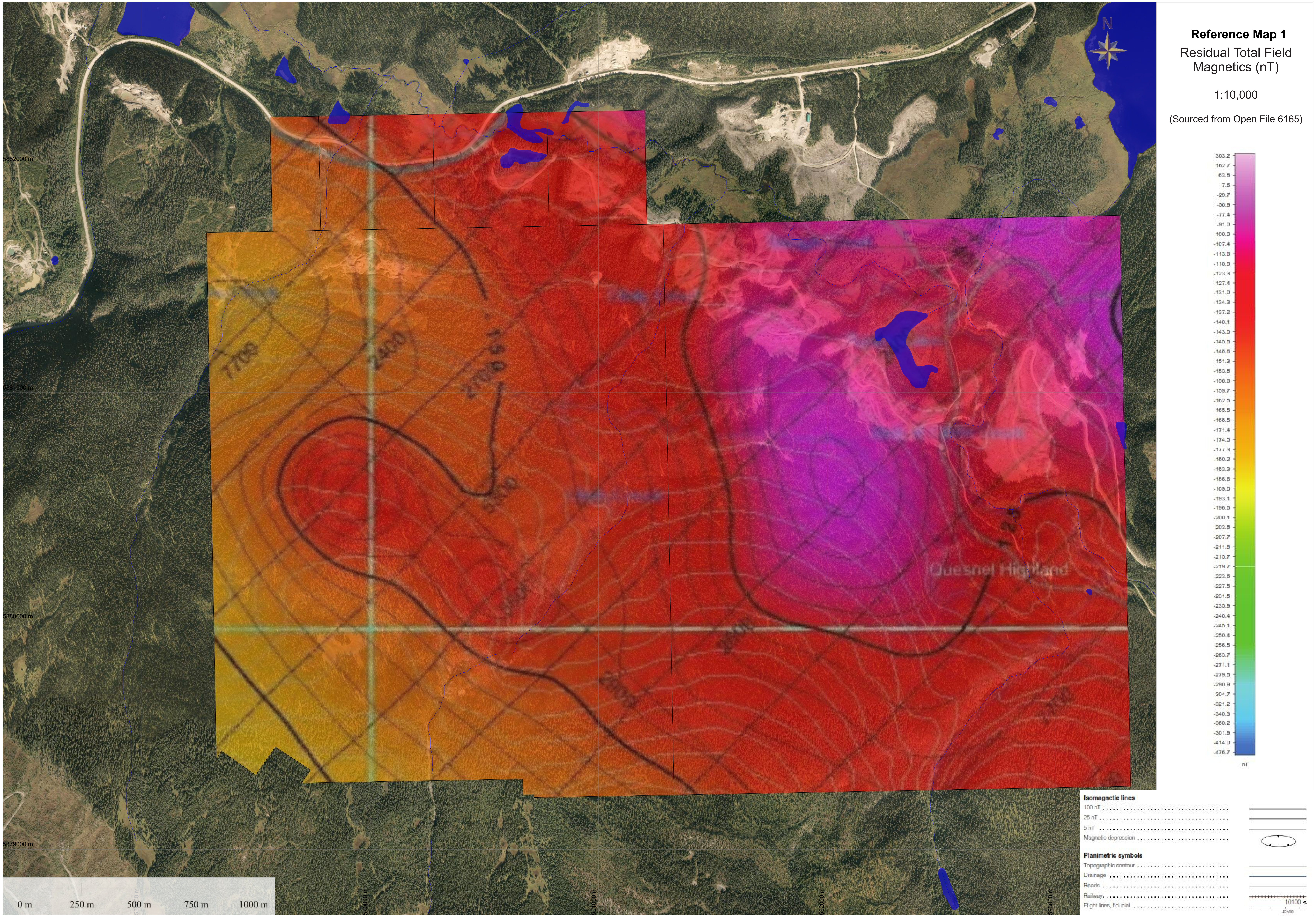


11. **Bareearth Hillshade Imagery**

12. **Bareearth Hillshade Imagery with 20m Contour Elevations**

13. **Initial Review of Hillshade Imagery**

14. **Target Areas**



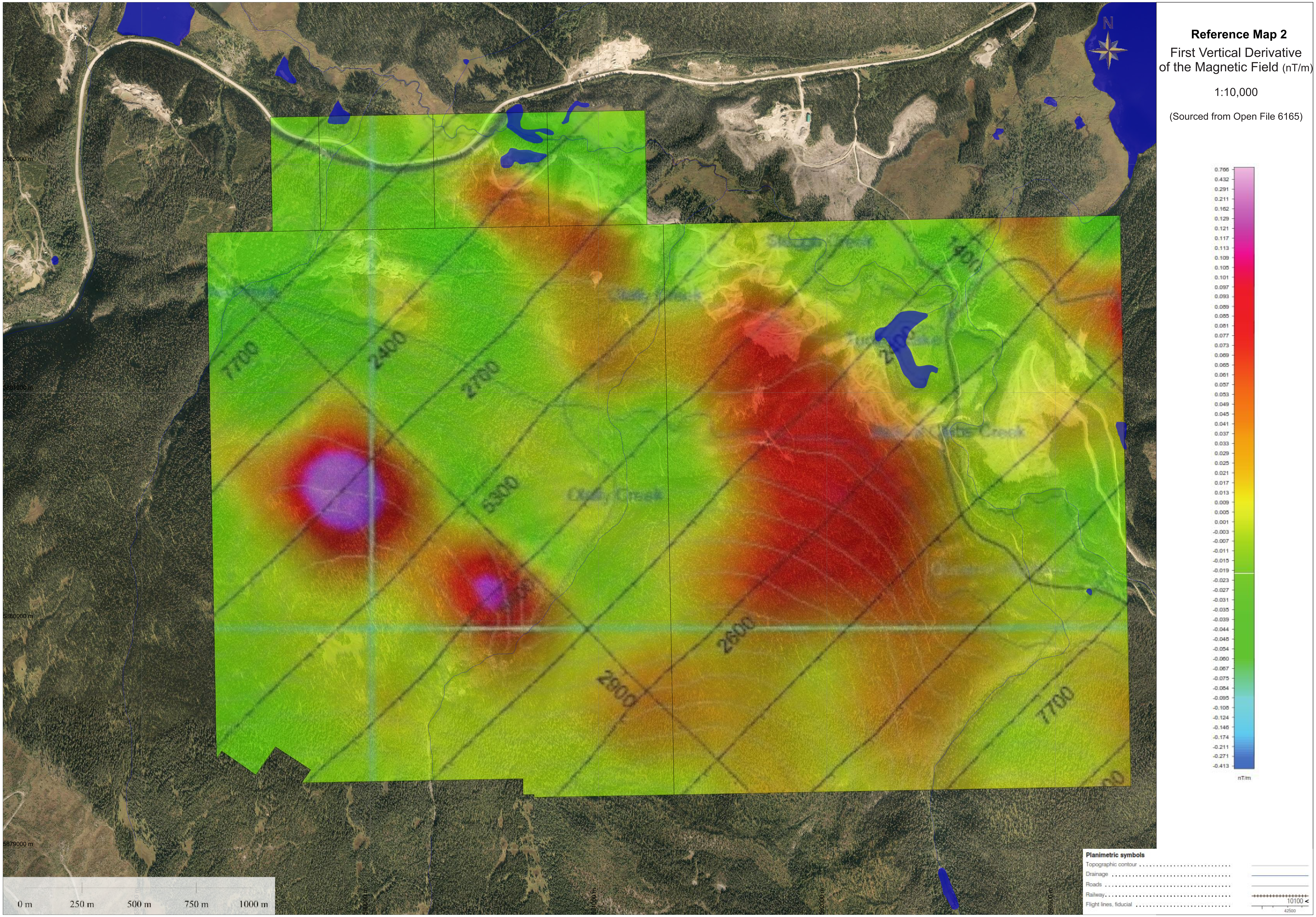
Reference Map 1
Residual Total Field Magnetics (nT)
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
N
363.2
162.7
63.8
7.6
-29.7
-56.9
-77.4
-91.0
-100.0
-107.4
-113.6
-118.8
-123.3
-127.4
-131.0
-134.3
-137.2
-140.1
-143.0
-145.8
-148.6
-151.3
-153.8
-156.6
-159.7
-162.5
-165.5
-168.5
-171.4
-174.5
-177.3
-180.2
-183.3
-186.6
-189.8
-193.1
-196.6
-200.1
-203.8
-207.7
-211.8
-215.7
-219.7
-223.6
-227.5
-231.5
-235.9
-240.4
-245.1
-250.4
-256.5
-263.7
-271.1
-279.8
-290.9
-304.7
-321.2
-340.3
-360.2
-381.9
-414.0
-476.7
nT
Isomagnetic lines
100 nT
25 nT
5 nT
Magnetic depression
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
10100 <
42500
Quesnel Highland
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m

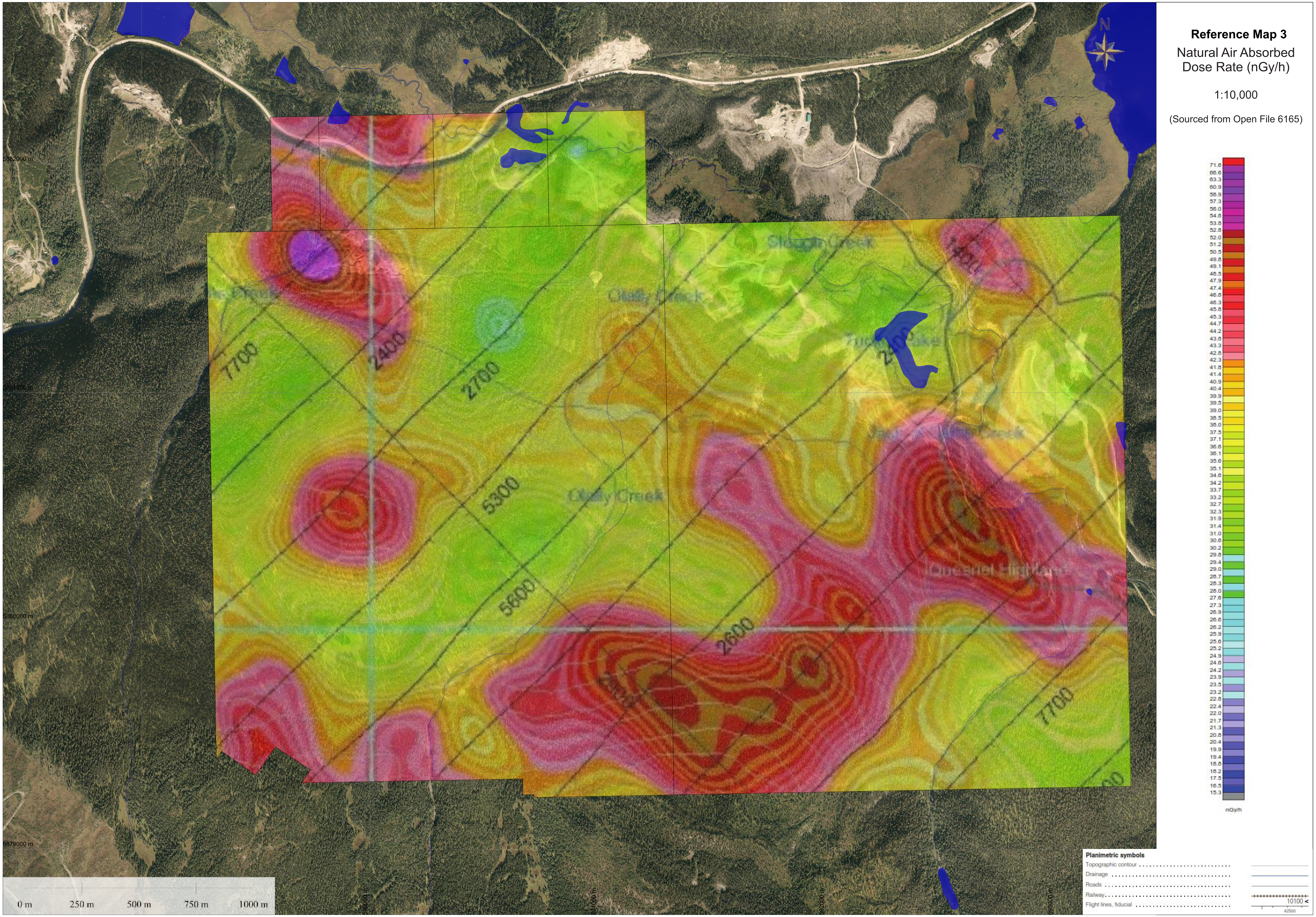
Reference Map 2

First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field (nT/m)

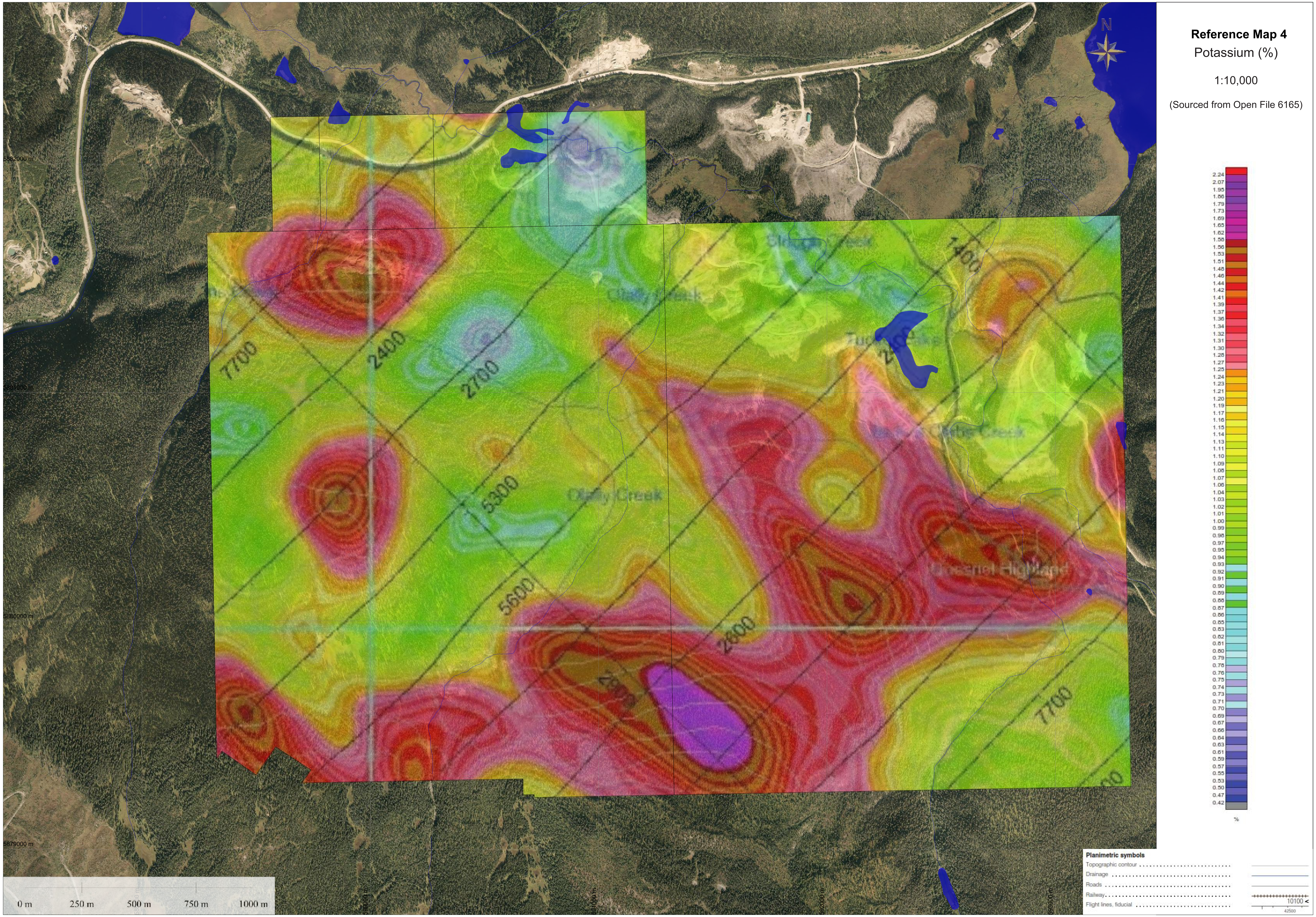
1:10,000

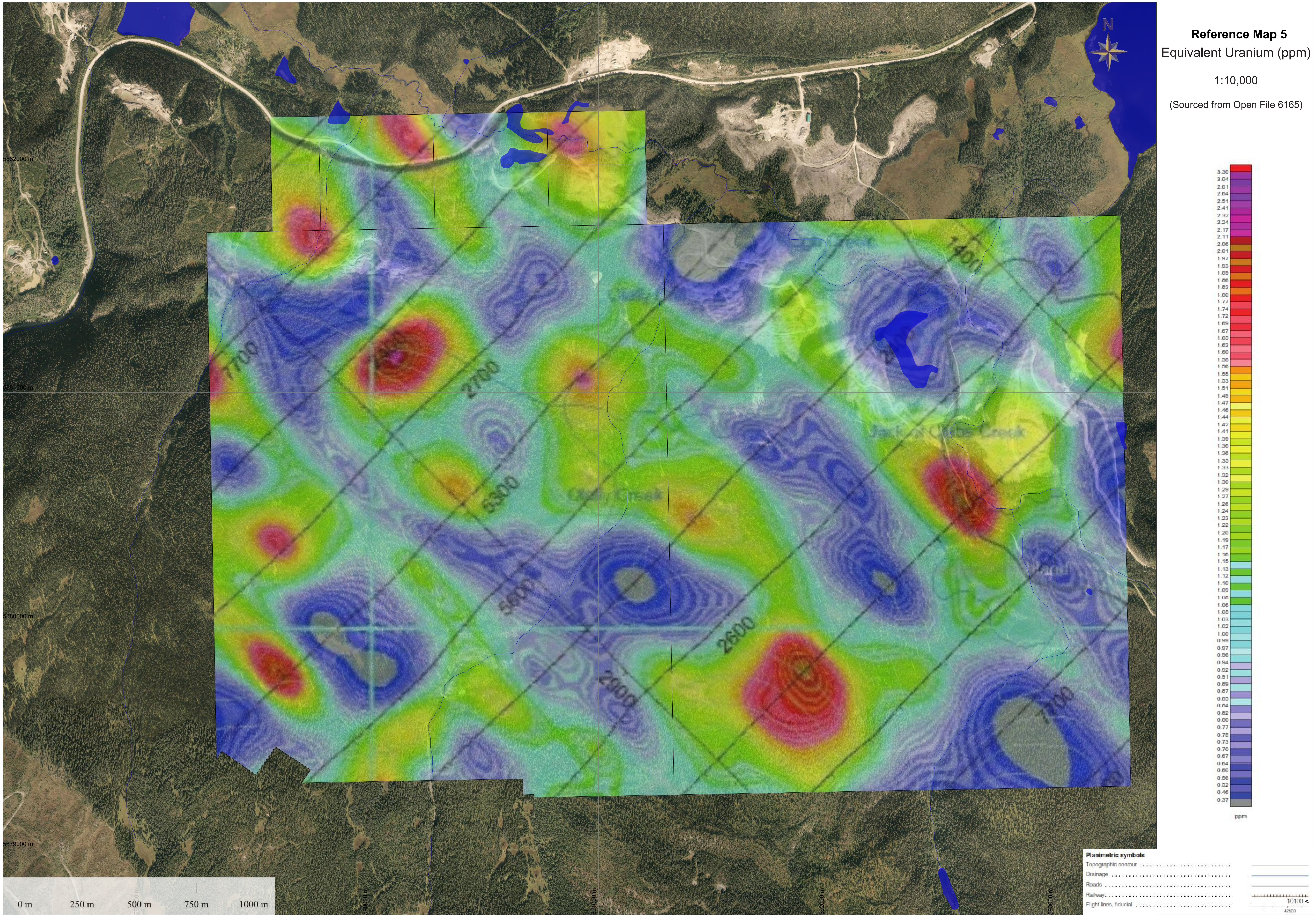
(Sourced from Open File 6165)





Reference Map 3
Natural Air Absorbed Dose Rate (nGy/h)
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
71.6
66.6
63.3
60.9
58.9
57.3
56.0
54.8
53.8
52.8
52.0
51.2
50.5
49.8
49.1
48.5
47.9
47.4
46.8
46.3
45.8
45.3
44.7
44.2
43.8
43.3
42.8
42.3
41.8
41.4
40.9
40.4
39.9
39.5
39.0
38.5
38.0
37.5
37.1
36.6
36.1
35.6
35.1
34.6
34.2
33.7
33.2
32.7
32.3
31.9
31.4
31.0
30.6
30.2
29.8
29.4
29.0
28.7
28.3
28.0
27.6
27.3
26.9
26.6
26.2
25.9
25.6
25.2
24.9
24.6
24.2
23.9
23.5
23.2
22.8
22.4
22.0
21.7
21.3
20.8
20.4
19.9
19.4
18.8
18.2
17.5
16.5
15.3
nGy/h
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
10100
42500
7700
2400
2700
5300
5600
2600
Quesnel Highland
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m


Reference Map 4
Potassium (%)
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
N
%
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
10100
42500
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m
7700
2400
2700
5300
5600
2800
1400
Clisby Creek
Cariboo Highland

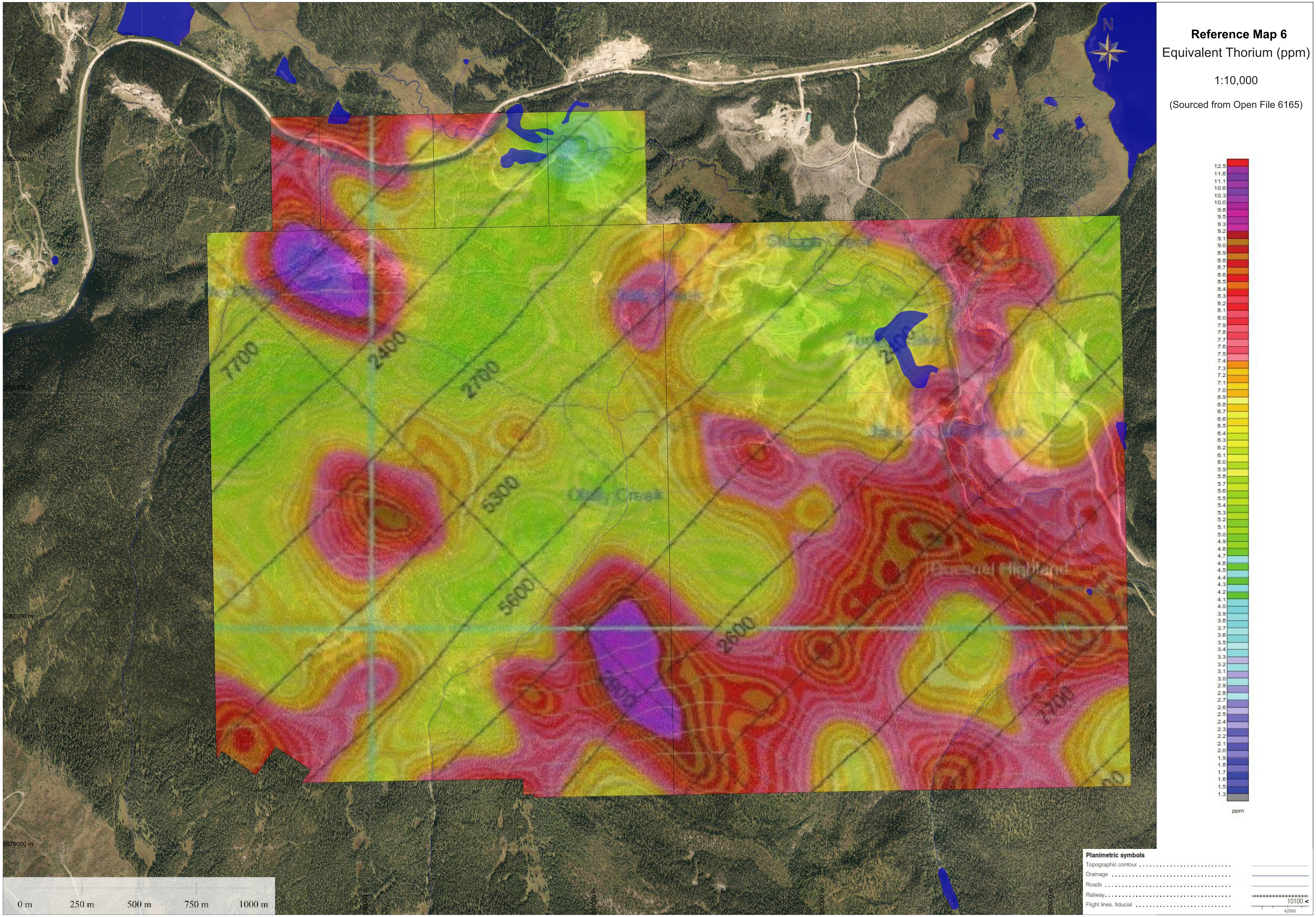

Reference Map 5
Equivalent Uranium (ppm)
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
N
3.35
3.04
2.81
2.64
2.51
2.41
2.32
2.24
2.17
2.11
2.06
2.01
1.97
1.93
1.89
1.86
1.83
1.80
1.77
1.74
1.72
1.69
1.67
1.65
1.63
1.60
1.58
1.56
1.55
1.53
1.51
1.49
1.47
1.46
1.44
1.42
1.41
1.39
1.38
1.36
1.35
1.33
1.32
1.30
1.29
1.27
1.26
1.24
1.23
1.22
1.20
1.19
1.17
1.16
1.15
1.13
1.12
1.10
1.09
1.08
1.06
1.05
1.03
1.02
1.00
0.99
0.97
0.96
0.94
0.92
0.91
0.89
0.87
0.85
0.84
0.82
0.80
0.77
0.75
0.73
0.70
0.67
0.64
0.60
0.56
0.52
0.46
0.37
ppm
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
5882000 m
5880000 m
5879000 m
7700
2700
5300
5600
2900
2600
1400
1700
Jackson Creek
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m

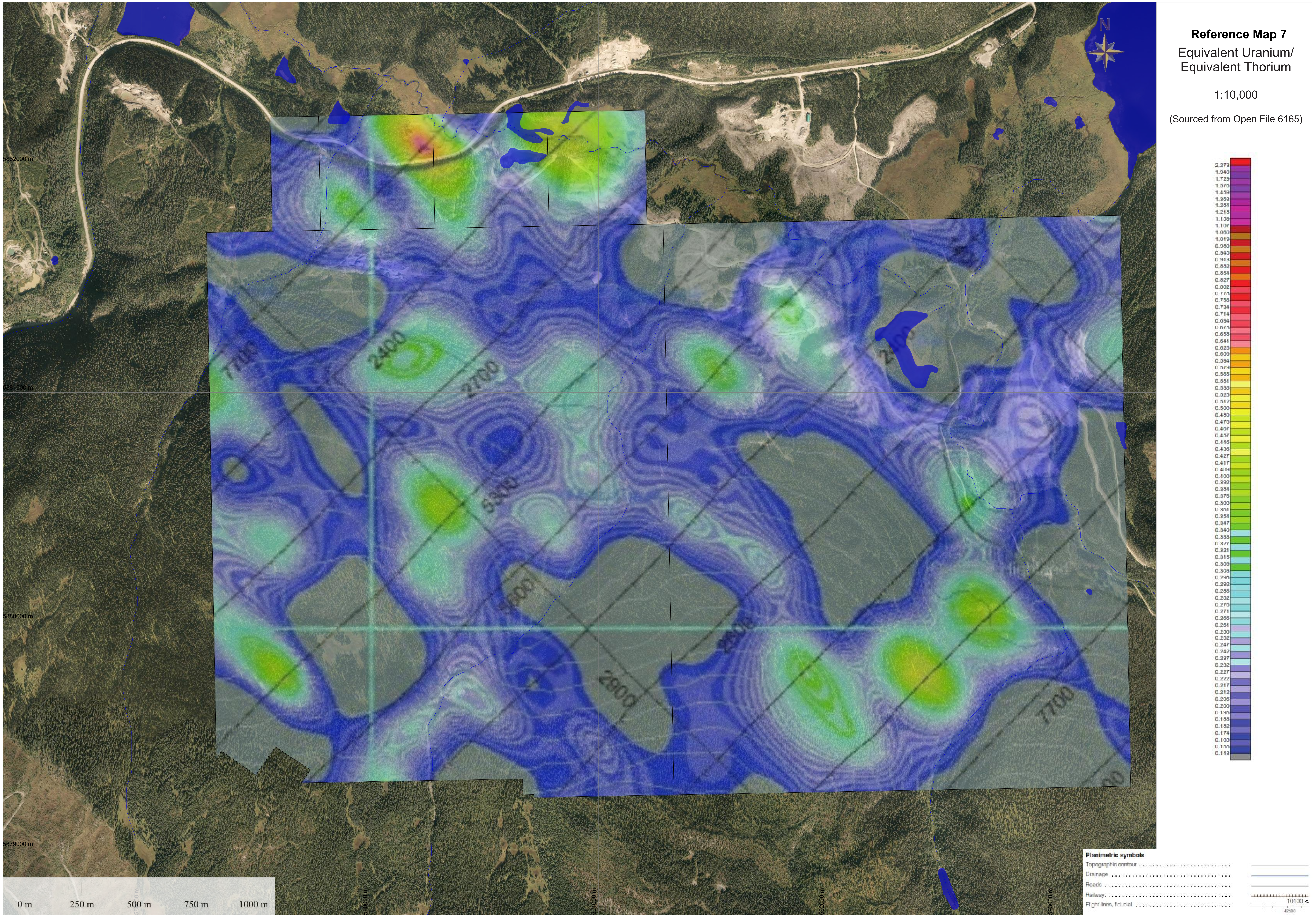
Reference Map 6

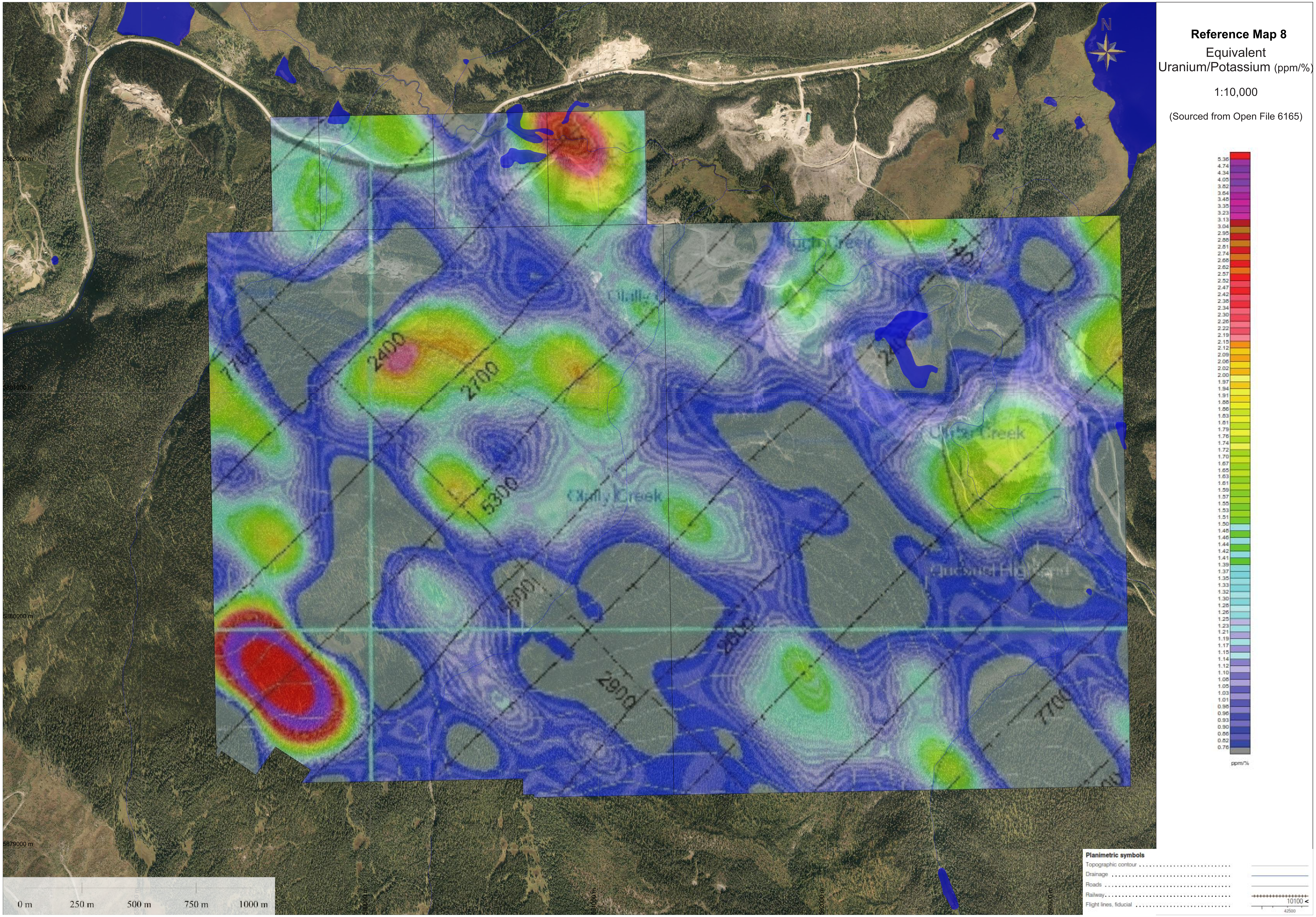
Equivalent Thorium (ppm)

1:10,000

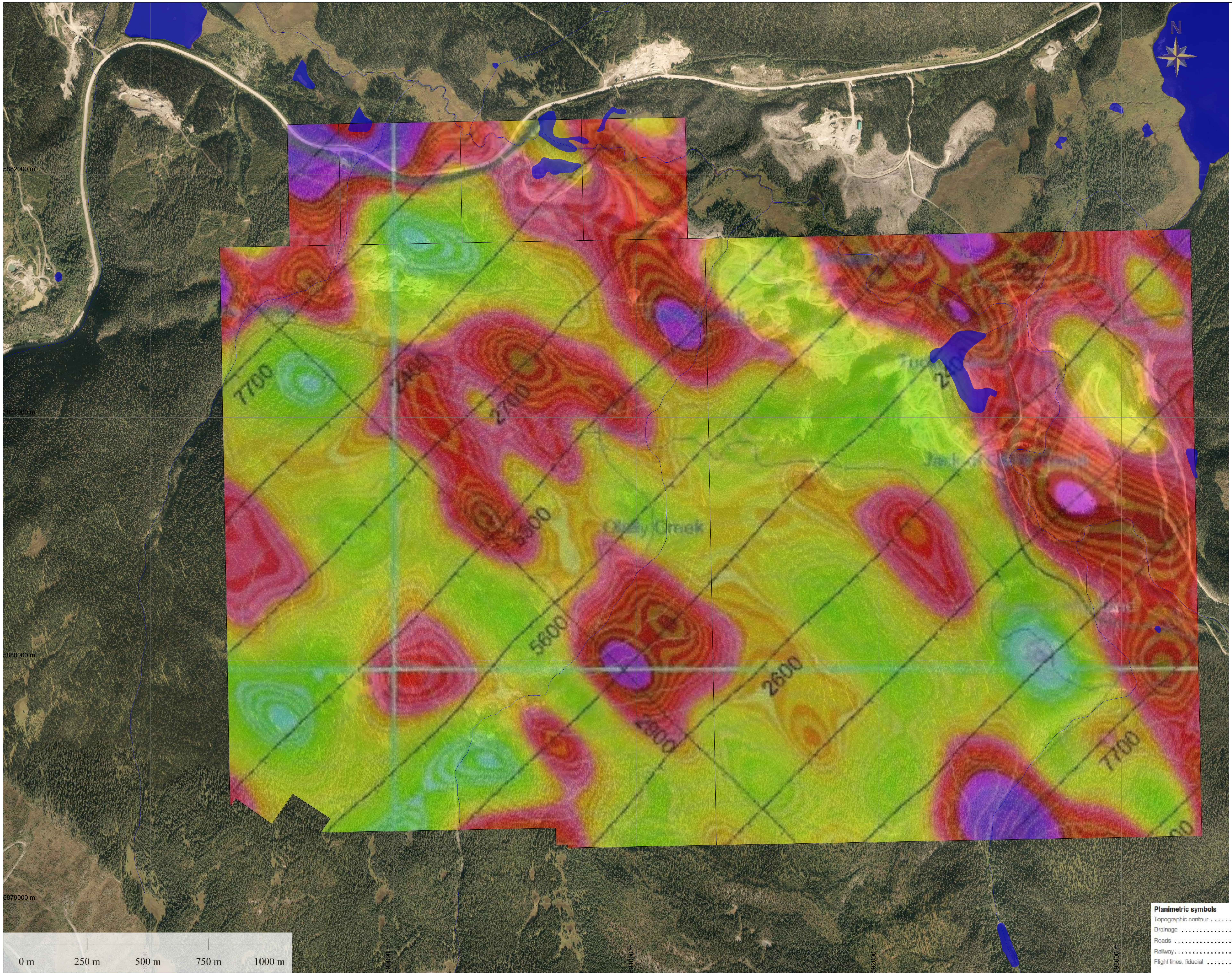
(Sourced from Open File 6165)




Reference Map 7
Equivalent Uranium/
Equivalent Thorium
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
N
2.273
1.940
1.729
1.576
1.459
1.363
1.264
1.218
1.159
1.107
1.060
1.019
0.980
0.945
0.913
0.882
0.854
0.827
0.802
0.778
0.756
0.734
0.714
0.694
0.675
0.656
0.641
0.625
0.609
0.594
0.579
0.565
0.551
0.538
0.525
0.512
0.500
0.489
0.478
0.467
0.457
0.446
0.436
0.427
0.417
0.409
0.400
0.392
0.384
0.376
0.368
0.361
0.354
0.347
0.340
0.333
0.327
0.321
0.315
0.309
0.303
0.298
0.292
0.286
0.282
0.276
0.271
0.266
0.261
0.256
0.252
0.247
0.242
0.237
0.232
0.227
0.222
0.217
0.212
0.206
0.200
0.195
0.188
0.182
0.174
0.165
0.155
0.143
2400
2700
7700
5300
5600
2900
2800
7700
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
10100



Reference Map 8
Equivalent
Uranium/Potassium (ppm/%)
1:10,000
(Sourced from Open File 6165)
5.36
4.74
4.34
4.05
3.82
3.64
3.48
3.35
3.23
3.13
3.04
2.95
2.88
2.81
2.74
2.68
2.62
2.57
2.52
2.47
2.42
2.38
2.34
2.30
2.26
2.22
2.19
2.15
2.12
2.09
2.06
2.02
2.00
1.97
1.94
1.91
1.88
1.86
1.83
1.81
1.79
1.76
1.74
1.72
1.70
1.67
1.65
1.63
1.61
1.59
1.57
1.55
1.53
1.51
1.50
1.48
1.46
1.44
1.42
1.41
1.39
1.37
1.35
1.33
1.32
1.30
1.28
1.26
1.25
1.23
1.21
1.19
1.17
1.15
1.14
1.12
1.10
1.08
1.05
1.03
1.01
0.98
0.96
0.93
0.90
0.86
0.82
0.78
ppm/%
2400
2700
5300
2900
7700
Planimetric symbols
Topographic contour
Drainage
Roads
Railway
Flight lines, fiducial
10100
42500
0 m
250 m
500 m
750 m
1000 m



Reference Map 9

Equivalent
Thorium/Potassium (ppm/%)

1:10,000

(Sourced from Open File 6165)

Planimetric symbols

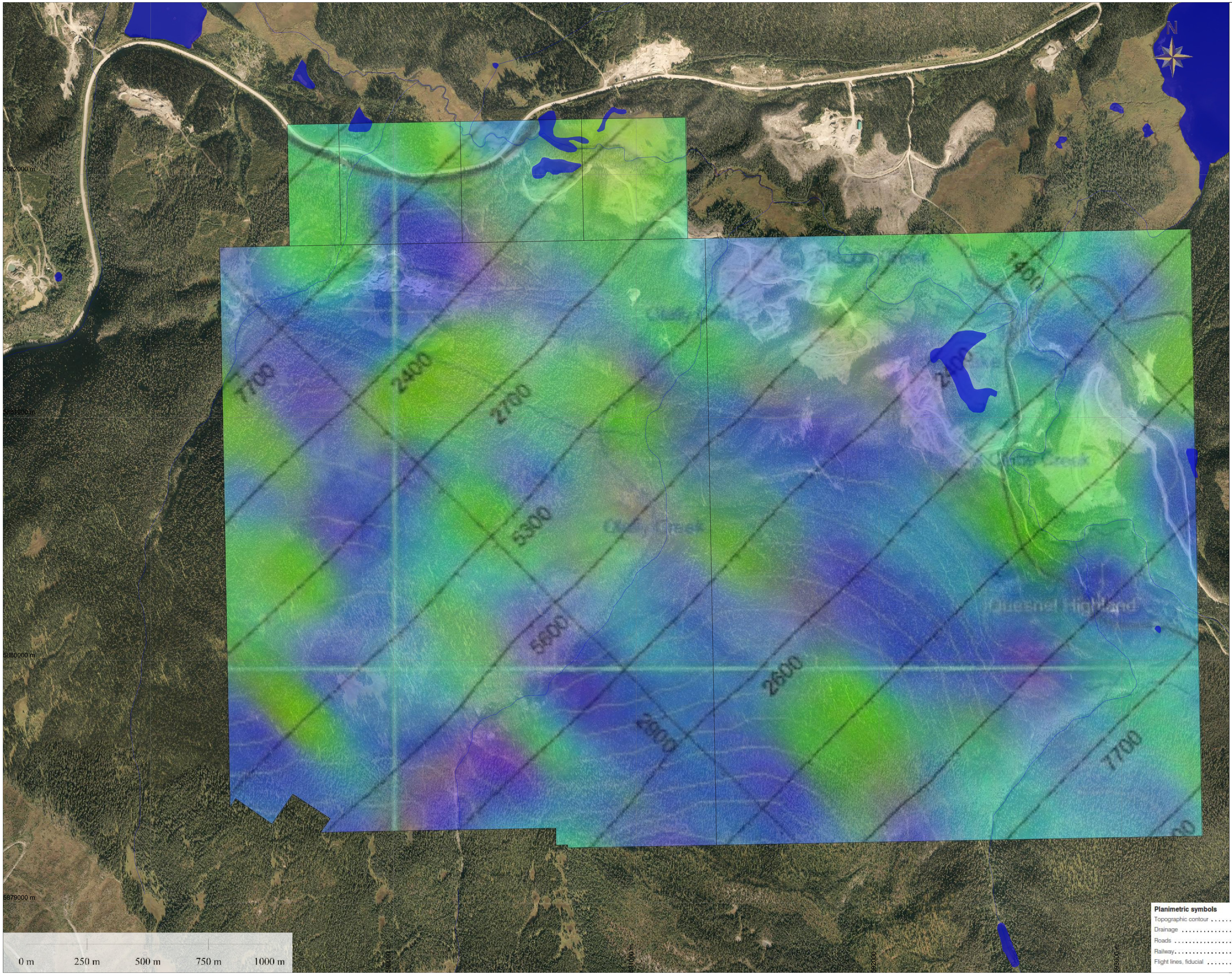
Topographic contour ....
Drainage ....
Roads ....
Railway ....
Flight lines, fiducial 10100

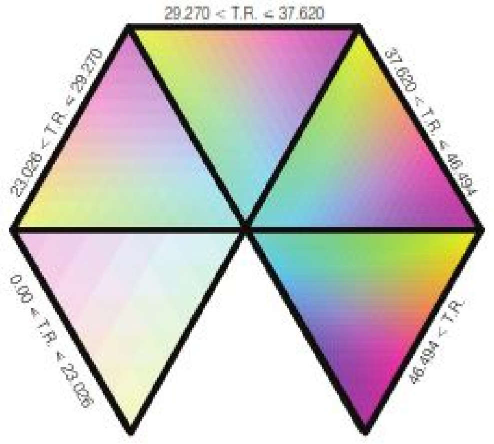
Reference Map 10

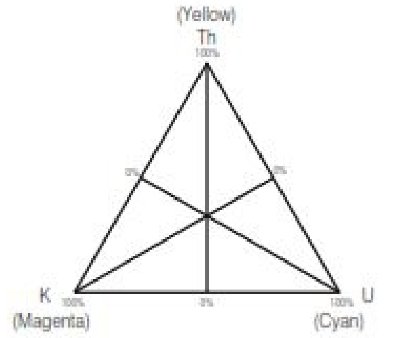
Ternary Radioelement Image

1:10,000

(Sourced from Open File 6165)







Relative Concentrations

Total Radioactivity (T.R.) = K(%) + eU(ppm) + eTh/4(ppm)

Planimetric symbols

Topographic contour

Drainage

Roads

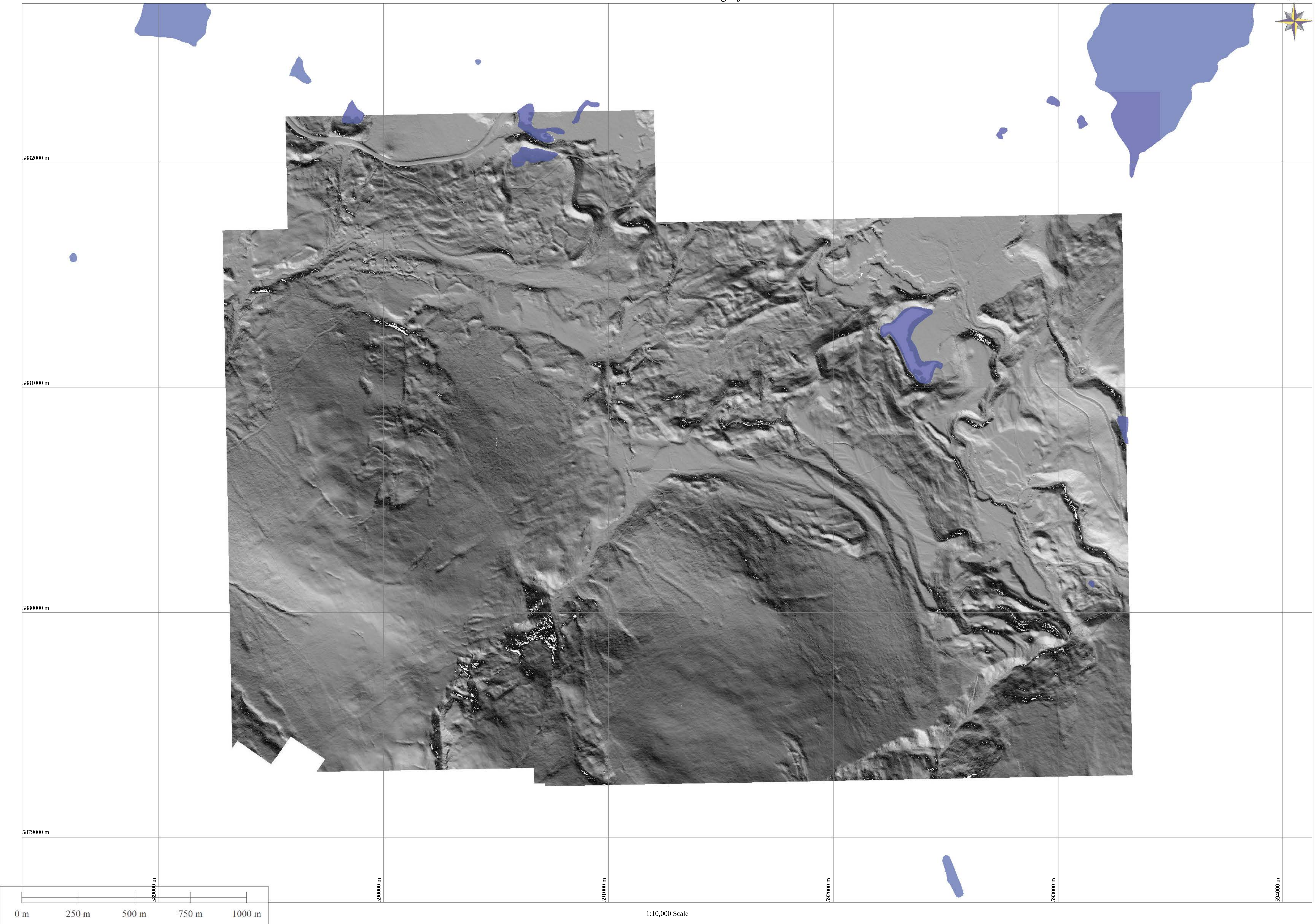
Railway

Flight lines, fiducial

10100 <

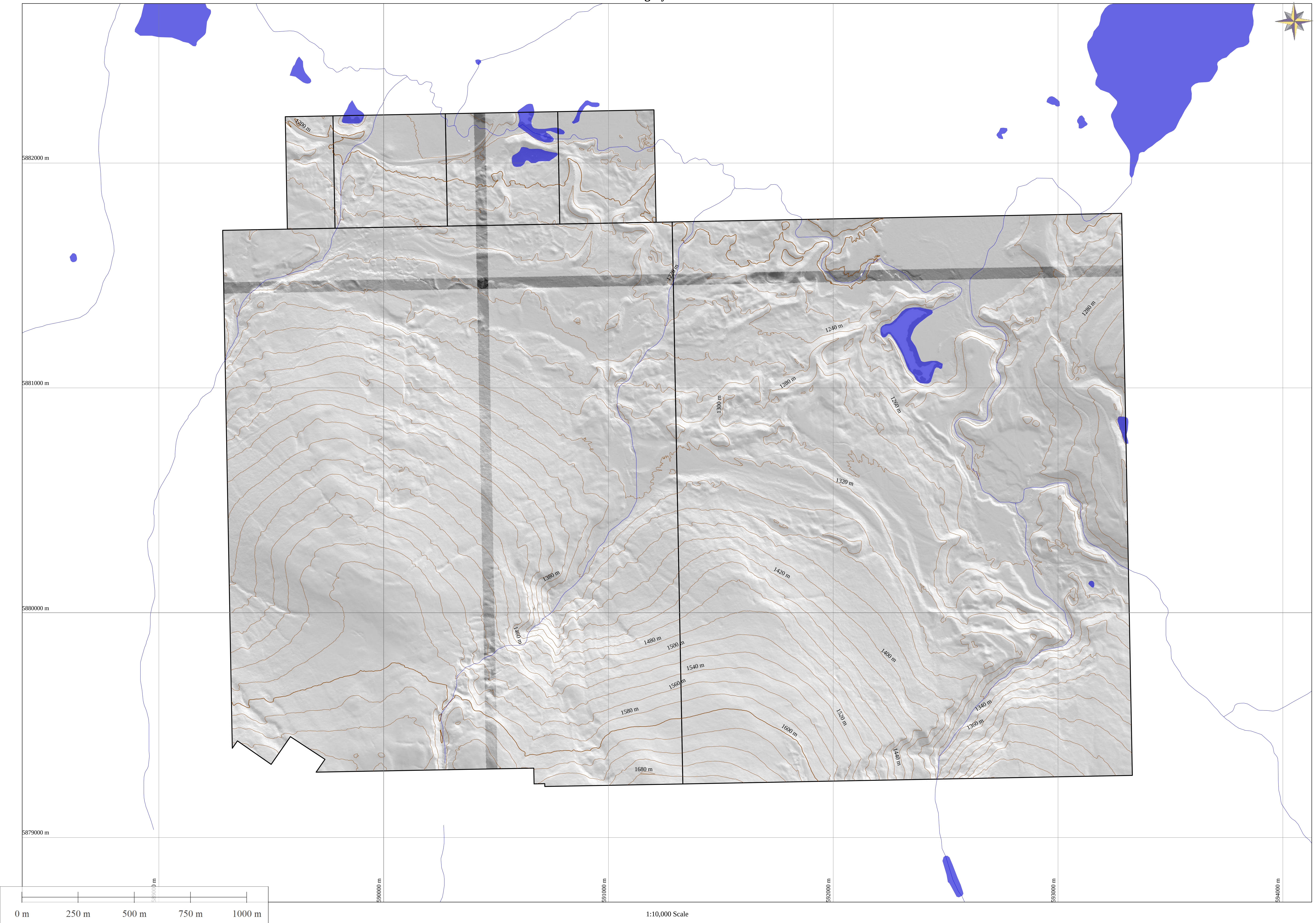
42500

Bare Earth Hillshade Imagery



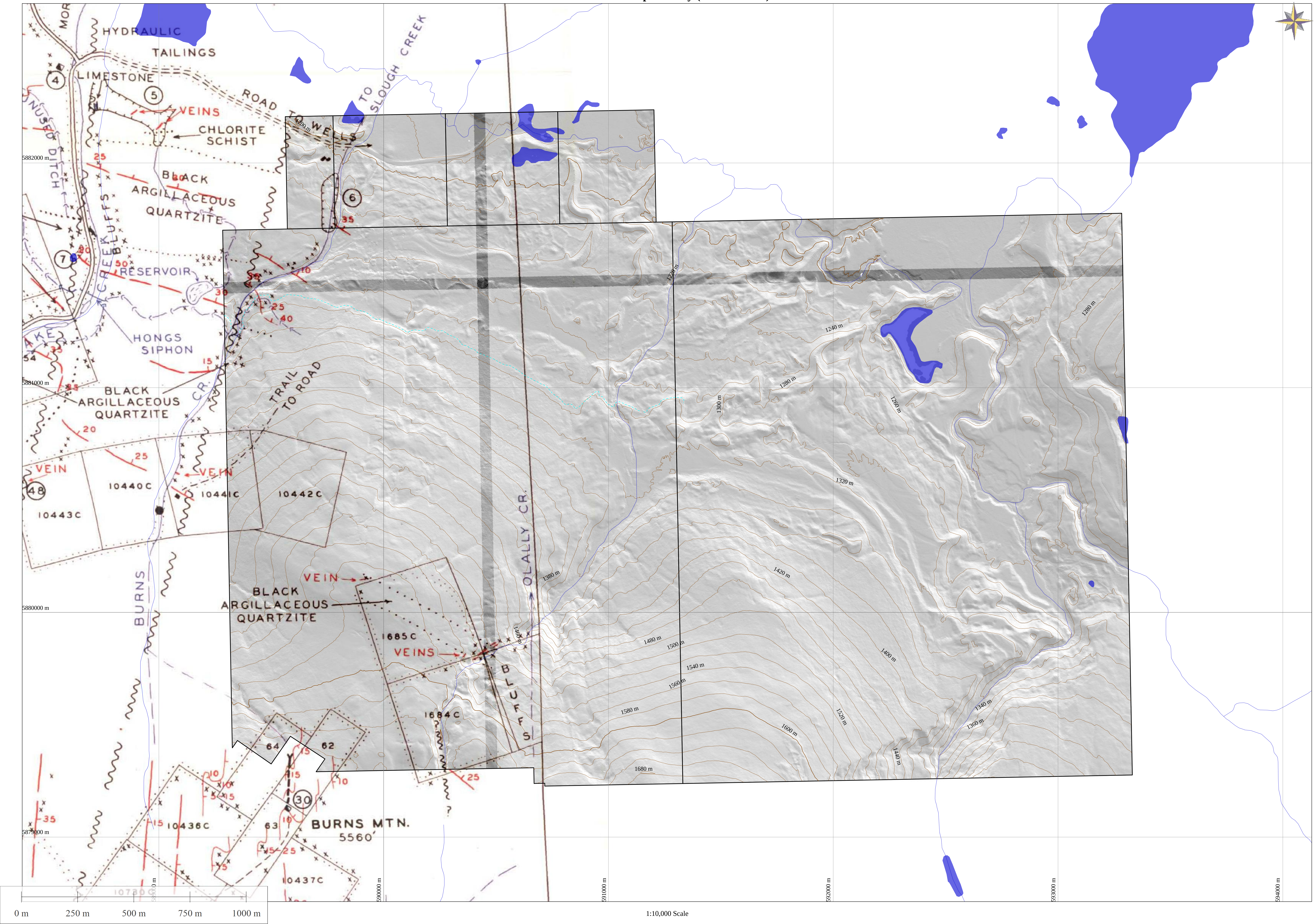
1:10,000 Scale

Bare Earth Hillshade Imagery with 20m Elevation Contours

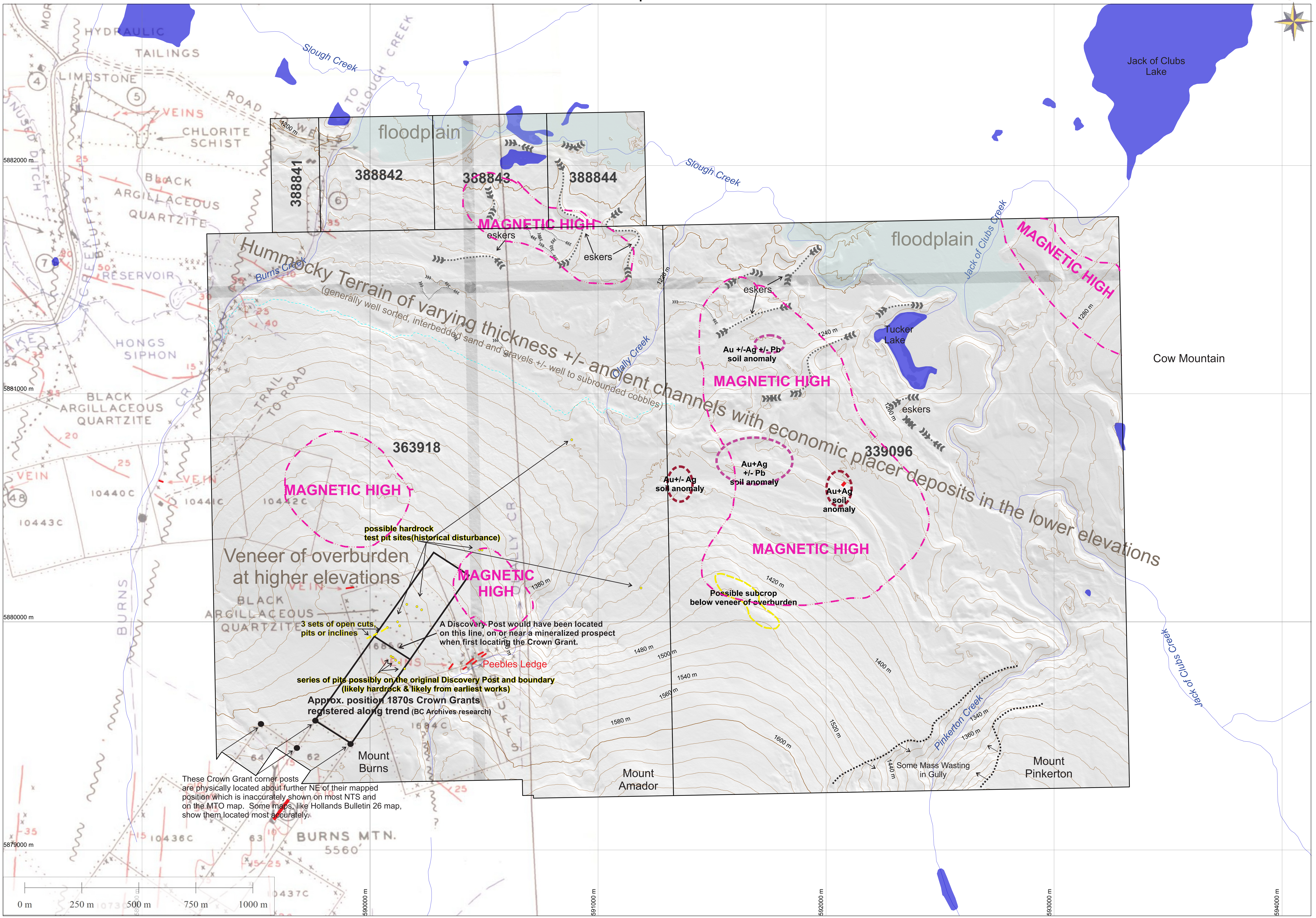


1:10,000 Scale

Bulletin 26 Map Overlay (for reference)

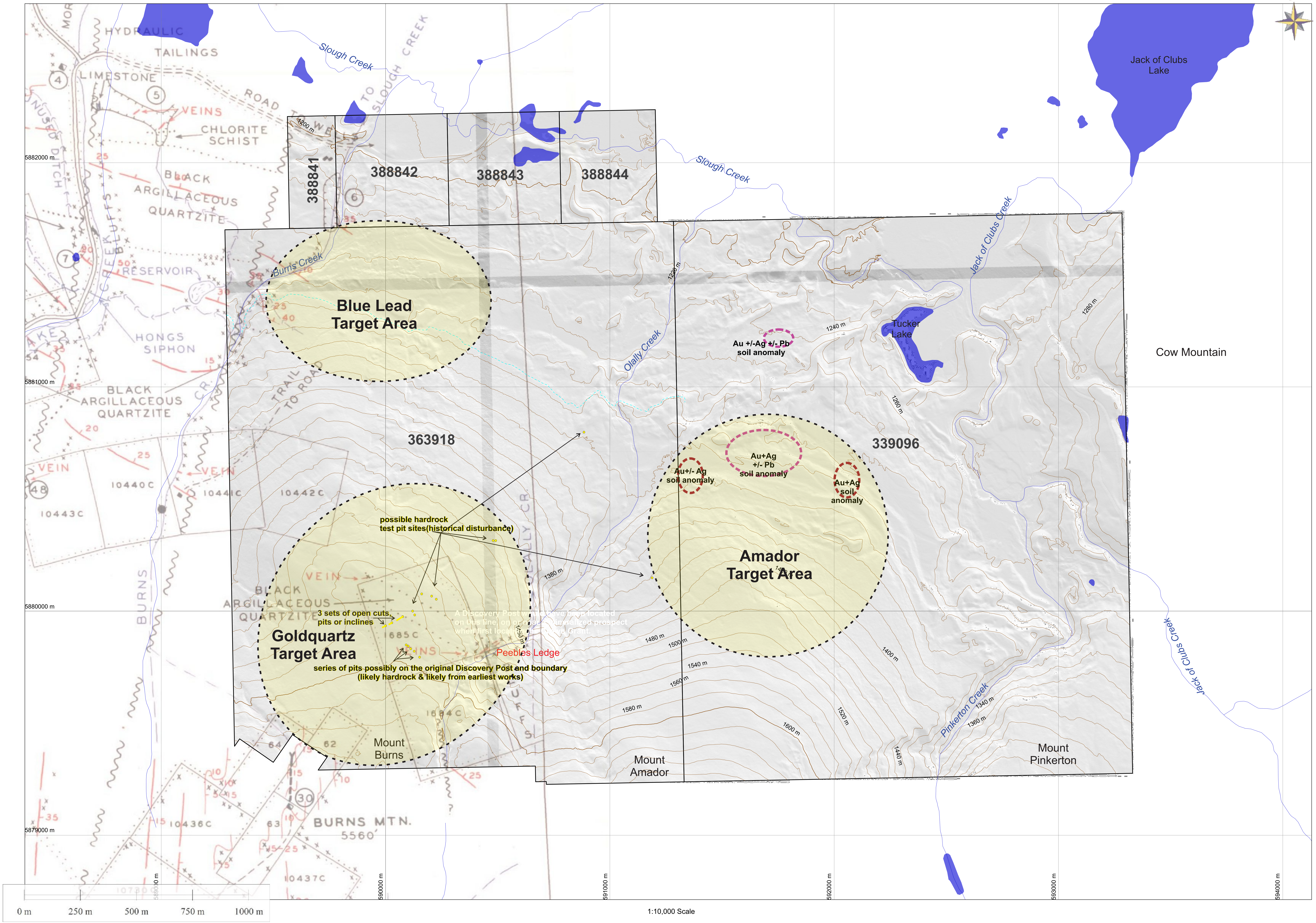


Initial Interpretation



1:10,000 Scale

Target Areas



1:10,000 Scale