

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37145**



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

Geochemical (Soil Sampling)

TOTAL COST: \$ 24,055

AUTHOR(S):

Cam DeLong

SIGNATURE(S):

P. C. DeLong

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

N/A

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

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

Sept 20, 2017 - 5665988

Dec 20, 2017 - Event # 5678256

PROPERTY NAME:

Km 26 (Fort St James Nickel)

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

Km 26 Fort St James (596283) (649203)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT:

Nickel, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION:

omineca

NTS/BCGS:

093K087

LATITUDE:

54 ° 51 ' 16 "

LONGITUDE:

124 ° 44 ' 40 "

(at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1)

Fort St James Nickel

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

888 Dunsmuir St

Vancouver, BC, V6C 3K4

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

1)

Fort St James Nickel

2)

888 Dunsmuir St, Suite 888

MAILING ADDRESS:

Vancouver, BC

V6C 3K4

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

gabbro, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Pinchi fault, pentlandite, awaruite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

previous Assessment Report Numbers - 31433, 31877, 32877, 32864, 33325

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	NA		
Photo Interpretation	NA		
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	NA		
Electromagnetic	NA		
Induced Polarization	NA		
Radiometric	NA		
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	29	596283	
Silt			
Rock	3	649203	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	NA		
Non-core	NA		
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	32	same	\$ 2,000
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:			\$ 24,055 + 2,000

Kilometer 26 PROPERTY
Omineca Mining Division, B.C.

2017 Exploration Report

NTS Sheets

NTS 093K/087

(NAD 83)

Latitude 54°51'16" Longitude 124°44'40"

(Centre of Property)

Statement of Work - Event # 5665488, 5678256

Claims work was done on:

596283, 649203

For

Fort St. James Nickel Corp.

R. C. (Cam) DeLong

December 20, 2017

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Summary

The following summary is largely derived from an in-house report for Fort St. James Nickel Corp. written by J.W. (Bill) Morton, P. Geo. in 2012. The Kilometer 26 Project is a nickel project with possible gold mineralization located in central British Columbia. It is approximately 50 kilometres northwest of the community of Fort St. James (Figure 1), approximately 2 ½ hours by vehicle from the regional centre of Prince George, BC.

The original claims of the Kilometer 26 claim group were staked by Eastfield Resources Ltd. in 2009 as a gold target. Eastfield Resources completed a small whole rock sampling program later that year including two angular pieces of rubble with disseminated nickel sulphide. They returned values comparable to what was being explored for by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. at the Decar Project, 30 kilometers to the west.

The occurrence of these pieces of rubble prompted subsequent geophysical work in 2010 and 2011 (largely induced polarization and magnetometer surveying). This work indicated the nickel mineralization was possibly sourced in a 7,000 metre plus long feature paralleling a logging road and extending to the west for at least 600 metres. The anomaly is a low lying, relatively flat, and completely covered with overburden.

A diamond drilling program was carried out in November and December of 2011. Nickel mineralized, ultramafic rock was encountered in all the 6 holes, spaced about 400 metres apart, from bedrock interface to the end of the hole. Nickel values exceeding 0.20 % Ni over the entire hole occurred in 5 of the 6 holes. About 65% of this nickel is pentlandite.

The Fort St. John Kilometer 26 property consists of 19 claims totalling 4787 hectares (Figure 2; Table 1). All the claims occur within a gentle to undulating landscape entirely on government land.

The main target on the Kilometer 26 property is a low grade, large tonnage disseminated nickel deposit associated with ophiolite type geology. Of secondary interest is a Motherlode style (ophiolite gold) mineralization (Morton, 2012).

The claim group is underlain by the juncture of two geologic terranes. Most of the property (from near the eastern boundary through to the western boundary) is underlain by Paleozoic Cache Creek Group rocks which are oceanic in origin. The extreme eastern region of the claims is underlain by Mesozoic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane. These are thought to be predominantly island arc in derivation. The Pinchi Fault Zone forms the suture which marks this boundary which, in the region of the claims, is predominantly north-south in orientation but is interpreted to be more north-west/south-east on the Fort St. James property. The Cache Creek Group rocks, in the vicinity of the Kilometer 26 property, are dominated by ultramafic serpentinites, basalt and limestone. They are interpreted to be a collage of fault blocks formed by a series of accretions, obductions, and thrust faults, directed west to east, of oceanic rock. They extend tens of kilometers in the east-west direction and several times that in the north-south direction.



		Fort St. James Nickel Corp.	
KM 26 PROJECT		OHINECA H.D., B.C.	
Location Map			
Date	December, 2017	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 10
Scale	as shown	NTS	Fig

Figure 1

The mantle/lower oceanic crust derived (now serpentized) ultramafic units are of interest for nickel mineralization. These units, which are found in at least two distinct areas, were thrust up against and in some cases over shallower oceanic sediments in what is interpreted to be an obduction process. The Takla Group rocks of the Quesnel Terrane occupy the eastern region of the claim group and are predominantly volcanic in character.

These ultramafic rocks occurring at the Kilometre 26 Property host the nickel mineralization. Of note, exploration work at the Decar Project, located 30 kilometers to the west, First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc., have identified ultramafic ophiolitic rocks that host awaruite, an iron nickel alloy as a potential new source of non-sulphide nickel.

The Kilometer 26 also shares many characteristics with the Dumont Project located in Quebec (Royal Nickel Corp.). Nickel mineralization at Dumont, is at the feasibility stage.

Introduction

This report is an account of the exploration field work carried out by Fort St. James Nickel Corp in September of 2017. It was comprised of soil and whole rock sampling in area of previous work that had returned both nickel and gold values (Morton, 2012).

Samples were collected along the roadside and on a short north-south line. A total of 29 soil samples and 3 whole rock samples were sent to ALS Labs in Vancouver.

Some time was lost due to muddy roads and stuck vehicles. Two days were spent getting to the property and one to return.

Property Description and Location

All the claims are held 100% by Fort St. James Nickel Corp. They have no royalties, back in rights or other burdens. There are no known environmental issues specific to the property. The claims fall within the asserted traditional lands of the Tl'azt'en Nation which is a first nation community of the Carrier Tribe who have an unresolved land claim in this region of British Columbia. The southern boundary of the Kilometer 26 project is located approximately 50 kilometres northwest of the town of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. The list of claims is found in Table 1. The claims are outlined in Figure 2.

Accessibility, Climate and Physiography

Access to the claim group is provided by the paved Tachie Road (\pm 40 kilometres) and then the all-weather gravel Leo Creek Forestry Road. The topography of the Km 26 project is flat to undulating with elevations varying from 760 metres (2500 feet) to 880 metres (2900 feet). Vegetation is predominantly Lodgepole pine, spruce and minor Douglas Fir. Extensive areas of flat swampy meadow and large areas of clear cut logged forest exist.

The climate for this area is typical of central British Columbia with warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters. Permanent snow typically covers the ground from the first part of November until mid-April. Logging activities persist year-round excepting spring breakup

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
596283	26 KM	2008/DEC/18	2018/JUN/20	465.54
637783	KM 26 (D)	2009/SEP/21	2018/JUN/20	465.56
649203	KM 26 (D)	2009/OCT/08	2018/JUN/20	465.58
1049092	FORT ST JAMES NEW	2017/JAN/11	2018/JUN/11	354.10
1049094	NEW FTJ 2	2017/JAN/11	2018/JUN/11	37.26
1049350	FTJ NEW CLAIMS	2017/JAN/20	2018/JUN/20	205.02
1049351	FTJ012017	2017/JAN/20	2018/JUN/20	93.21
1049352	FTJ 20	2017/JAN/20	2018/JUN/20	93.16
1049354	FTJ0120172	2017/JAN/20	2018/JUN/20	55.90
1049506	FTJ 21	2017/JAN/26	2018/JUN/26	186.02
1049513	FTJ 22	2017/JAN/26	2018/JUN/26	334.84
1049515	FTJ 23	2017/JAN/26	2018/JUN/26	223.33
1050312	MOE12345	2017/FEB/25	2018/JUN/25	372.79
1050319	MOE23456	2017/FEB/25	2018/JUN/25	55.89
1050321	NICKEL	2017/FEB/25	2018/JUN/25	18.62
1050322	MOE34567	2017/FEB/25	2018/JUN/20	93.11
1050325	NICKEL 2	2017/FEB/25	2018/JUN/25	18.62
1051515	FTJ_SW	2017/APR/21	2018/JUN/21	763.88
1051516	FTJ_SW2	2017/APR/21	2018/JUN/21	484.59

4787,03

Exploration History

Again, the reported exploration history is largely taken from Morton's summary (2012).

In 1983 Cominco Limited conducted a targeted geochemical and prospecting program north of its Pinchi mercury mine along the postulated trace of the Pinchi Fault targeting gold mineralization related to the fault. The program was successful in discovering a large mineralized boulder at the 26 kilometer mark of the Leo Creek Forestry Road. The boulder, described as being composed of quartz-ankerite-magnesite and mariposite (listwanite style alteration), was sampled several times and repeatedly graded approximately eight grams per tonne gold.

In 1986 Equinox Resources Ltd. (Ross Beaty president) optioned the then Cominco owned claims and completed 734 metres of reverse circulation drilling (Christofferson, 1986). Twenty-one holes were completed with fourteen encountering bedrock. While no significant gold or arsenic results were obtained several holes encountered (and ended in) serpentinite with no analysis being performed for nickel.

Eastfield Resources Ltd. completed a brief rock sampling program in 2009.

The most significant exploration was carried out in 2010 and 2011 by OroAndes Resource Corp. (now Fort St. James Nickel Corporation). They established a cut grid (64 line kilometres), completed 57 kilometres of induced polarization surveying, 64 kilometres of magnetometer surveying and collected and analysed 1400 soil samples and 148 rock samples (Morton, 2012). In November and December 2011 Fort St. James Nickel Corp. completed six diamond drill holes totaling 813 metres. This drilling tested a 1400 metre by 400 metre area of a 7,000 metre long geophysical target (magnetic high). All six holes started and ended in mineralized serpentinite with five of the holes returning total nickel intercepts of 0.20% to 0.24% Ni and four of the holes (only four analysed for nickel sulphide) returning nickel sulphide values of 0.10% to 0.15% nickel over intervals as wide as 63 metres. Preliminary metallurgical testing has confirmed that most of the mineralization is high nickel tenor pentlandite (average $\approx 35\%$ Ni) (Morton, 2012).

Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The major structure in the region is the Pinchi Fault Zone. It separates two distinct geological terranes; the predominantly Paleozoic aged Cache Creek Group rocks to the west and the predominantly Mesozoic aged Takla Group rocks to the east (part of the Quesnel Terrane). It extends in a north-west, south-east orientation for more than 450 kilometers (twenty kilometres on the Kilometer 26 property) and shows characteristics, over time, of both thrusting and normal faulting. Current hot spring activity on the Pinchi Fault at Tchentlo Lake, located 50 kilometers to the north of the property, confirms that its activity has persisted to recent times and continues. Metamorphic grade of rocks in proximity to the fault zone often are blueschist grade (high pressure-low temperature) much as is the case along the Melones Fault Zone (the Motherlode trend) in California.

In an oceanic tectonic environment like the Cache Creek Group the bulk of the ultramafic rocks found in this belt are currently interpreted to be ophiolite complexes (Nixon and Hammack). These types of rocks are often associated with nickel mineralization.

The Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion located in the Cache Creek Group approximately 150 kilometers to the north-west of Km 26 offers is of interest for regional interpretation. This intrusion is a well-layered, gabbroic to anorthositic complex measuring twelve kilometres by five kilometers and several thousand metres thick. The lower, ultramafic portion has not been located and is interpreted, if present, to be buried under an unknown depth of the intrusion.

The Takla Group is part the Quesnel Terrane, a northwest-southeast trending Mesozoic remnant of a west facing volcanic arc. It constitutes the continental margin to which the Cache Creek Group was both accreted and obducted. Takla Group rocks occupy the extreme eastern side of the Kilometre 26 property (around 25% of the property). See Fig. 3.

Property Geology

The western two-thirds of the Kilometer 26 property are underlain by the Paleozoic aged Cache Creek Group. The Cache Creek Terrane, in British Columbia, represents a Paleozoic ocean floor. The full sequence of pelagic sedimentary rocks, including chert, limestone

and some ultramafic rock represents an accretionary assemblage. The ultramafic bodies are generally interpreted to be part of ophiolite sequences (mantle derivatives). Ophiolites are suites of mafic and ultramafic rocks generated in a mantle slab beneath oceanic crust. They are interpreted to be in fault contact with the younger Takla Group. Both the accretionary and ophiolitic assemblage rocks are well represented in the subsurface on the Kilometer 26 property.

Lithologies identified in outcrop at Kilometer 26 include Cache Creek Group gabbro and limestone, Takla Group mudstone and mafic volcanic tuff. Serpentinite has not been observed outcropping but comprises the entire core sequence drilled in 2011. The chemistry of the serpentinite, particularly its high magnesium content (20%-23% Mg in drill core), implies that the protolith was very rich in olivine and was probably a dunite (Morton, 2012).

Mineralization

Nickel mineralization is found in serpentinized ultramafic rocks believed to be of ophiolitic origin. The initial discovery was exposed in rubble at Kilometer 26. The mineralization was confirmed in the 2011 diamond drilling program. That program covered an area with a long dimension of over 1,400 metres and a width of approximately 400 metres. It remains open in all directions (Morton, 2012). Two other areas of interest were also noted in Morton's summary report, distanced as much as 1.8 kilometres west from the drill intercepts. All the mineralized samples are also associated with elevated cobalt and chromium. The magnesium content which varies in the surface rubble samples from 7.2% to 18.5% and in drill core (bedrock) to 23%. The samples are generally very low in sulfur content and have negligible to undetectable mercury. The first identification of the awaruite (nickel alloy) at Kilometer 26 was reported in a petrographic study by P.C. Le Couteur in January 2011. One sample (of 11 samples analysed) contained the nickel alloy. The average nickel content of the awaruite grains was determined to be 81%. Metallic minerals in the remaining samples were almost exclusively pentlandite with average nickel content (for all of the non awaruite metallics) of approximately 35%. A very important characteristic of kilometer 26 (much like the Dumont Property in Quebec) is the minimal amount of total sulphide present and virtual absence of sulphide species that are not high in nickel content. This makes it conceptually possible to concentrate the low amount of total sulphide present (0.25% to 0.5% by volume) by a factor of 200 to 400 times in concentrate to achieve high grades.

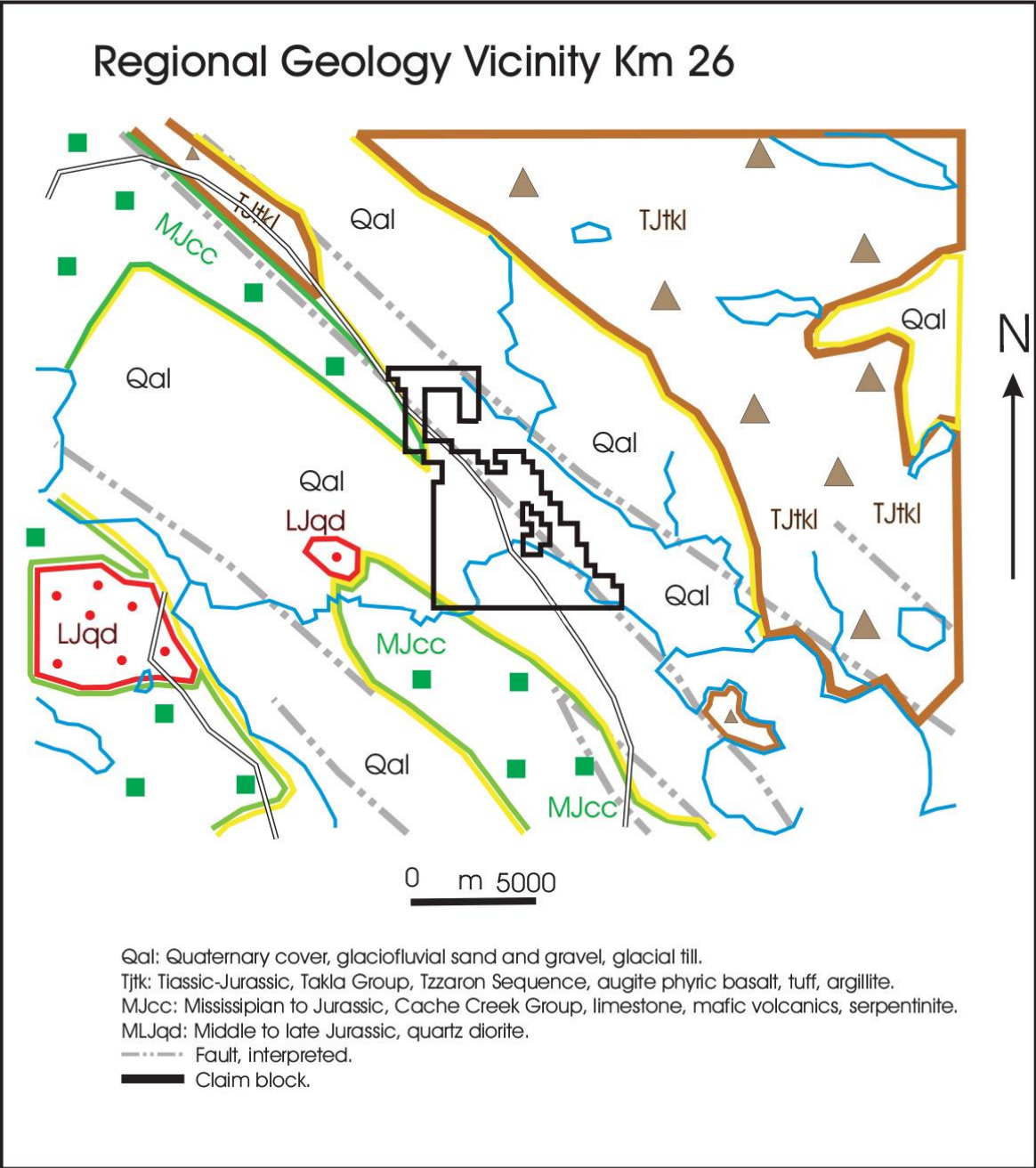


Fig.3

Current Evaluation Work

In September of 2017 a small soil and whole rock sampling program was executed to further evaluate the mineralization at the KM 26 property. The soil samples were collected on north-south lines as opposed to the east-west lines of earlier programs.

Table 2 – Soil Sample Locations

ALS NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION
SOILS			
112651	388099	6078858	816
112652	388100	6078873	820
112653	388100	6078925	815
112654	388100	6078950	817
112655	388101	6078977	824
112656	387452	6079245	813
112657	387451	6078996	803
112658	387449	6078976	803
112659	387450	6078950	801
112660	387449	6078926	801
112661	387450	6078900	801
112662	387449	6078876	802
112663	387450	6078846	799
112664	387452	6078826	799
112665	387455	6078795	797
112666	387451	6078775	798
112667	387451	6078751	797
112668	387449	6078725	797
112669	388606	6078152	813
112670	388639	6078191	818
112671	388679	6078224	825
112672	388694	6078249	826
112673	388711	6078267	843
112674	388728	6078285	843
112675	388749	6078305	844
112676	388773	6078326	845
112677	388795	6078350	846
112678	388807	6078371	845
112679	388830	6078385	844

Table 3 – Rock Sample Locations

ALS NUM-BER	EAST-ING	NORTH-ING	ELEVA-TION	DESCRIPTION
ROCKS				
112602	386099	6081477	874	Roadside outcrop. Fine grained sediments siltstone.
112603	386106	6081471	873	Roadside outcrop. Fine grained sediments siltstone.
112601	386087	6081488	871	Roadside outcrop. Fine grained sediments siltstone.

Twenty-nine soils were collected at twenty-five meter intervals on GPS controlled lines (Fig 4). Three whole rock samples were taken at the northern end of the property. The soil samples were obtained by digging a hole with a mattock or using a soil auger to obtain mineral soil immediately below the organic rich “A” layer.

Samples were placed in brown paper bags and shipped to the facilities of ALS labs located in Vancouver British Columbia. At ALS the samples were to be dried and sieved to obtain a minus 80 mesh subsample which will then analysed using multi-element procedures augmented with geochemical assay for gold and platinum group metals. Fort St. James Nickel expects to receive the results of these assays soon.

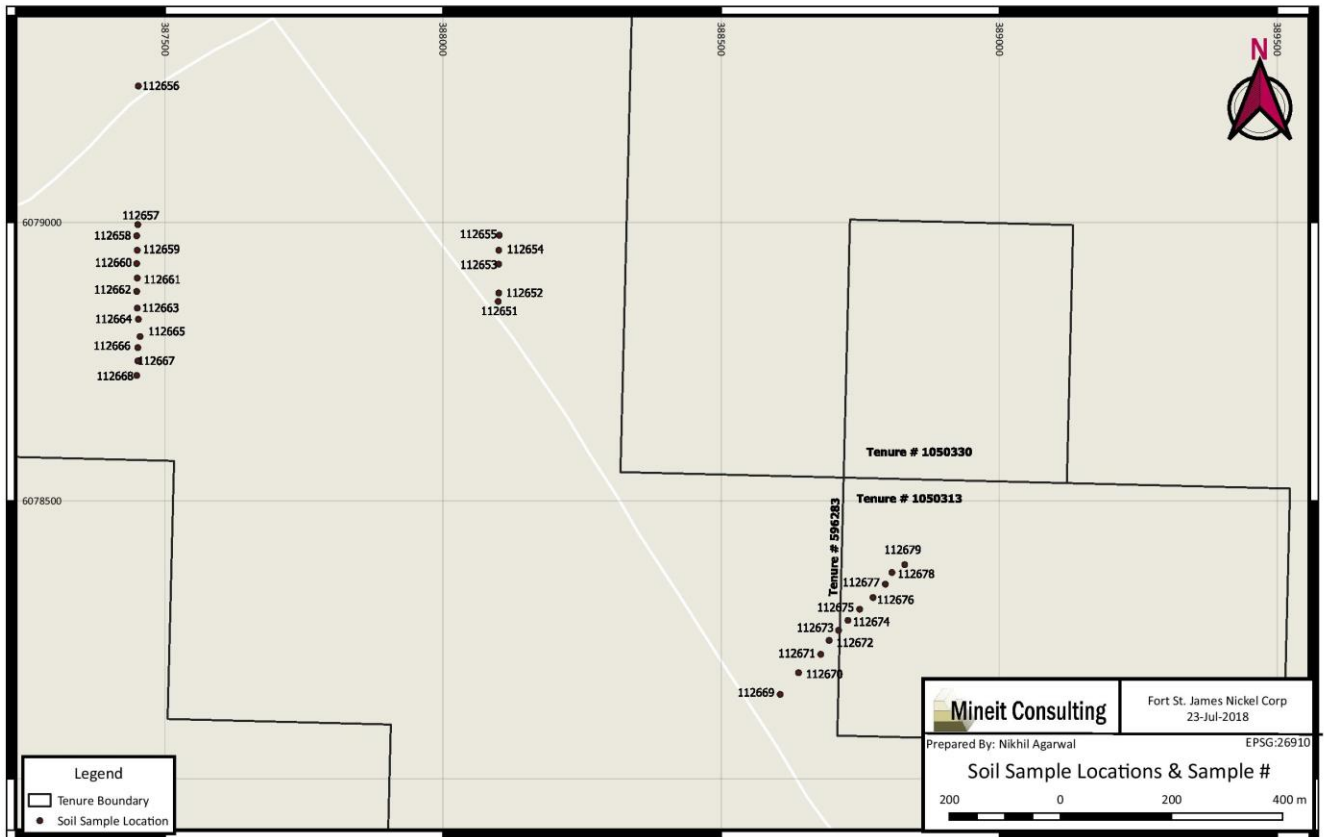


Figure 4 - Soil Sample Locations

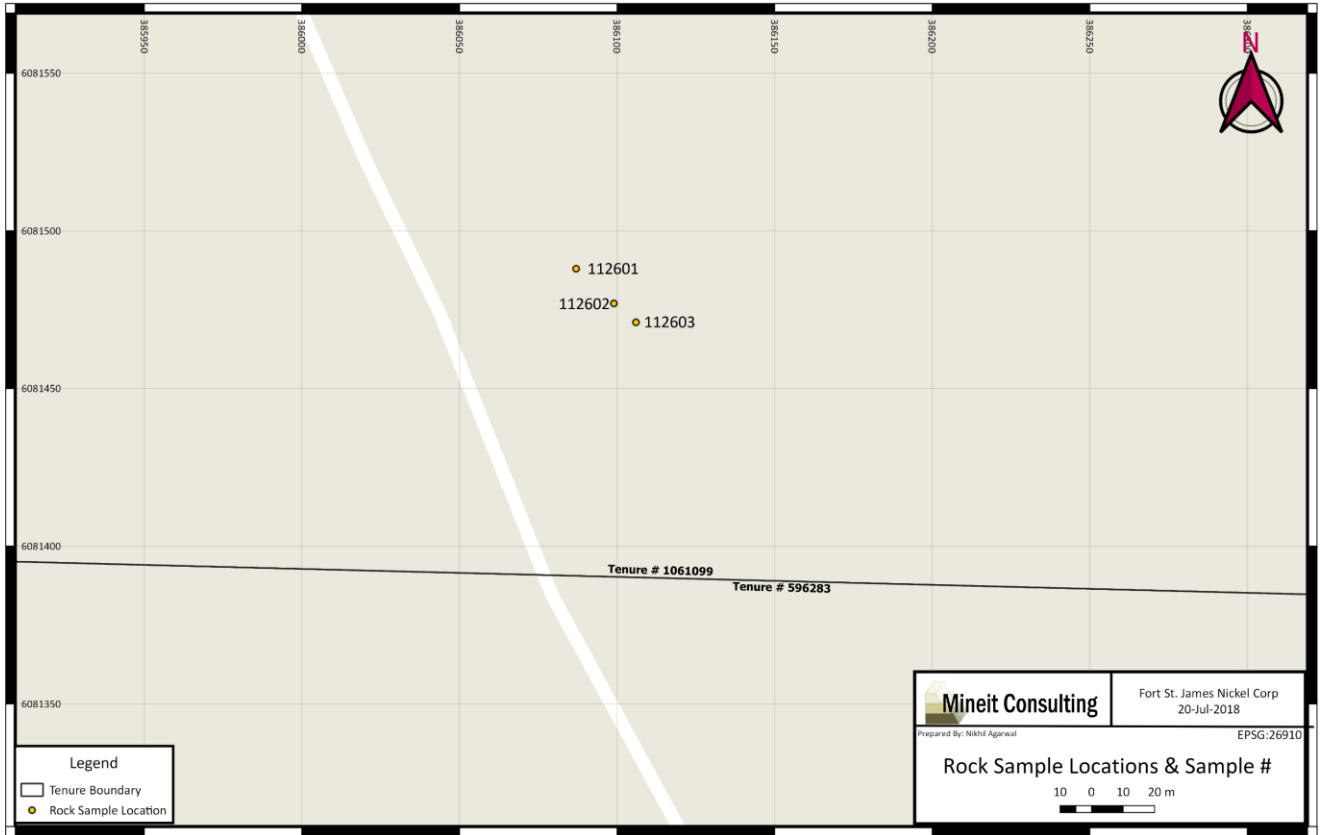


Figure 5 – Rock Sample Locations

Conclusions

It is hoped that the results of sampling will aid in vectoring further exploration in the Fort St. James claim group. Past soil sampling programs, despite deep overburden, have given some indication of the underlying gold and nickel mineralization.

Statement of Costs

Money Spent at FSN		Sept. 12 to Sept. 19	
Cost	Rate	Days	Total
Geologist 1	\$750.00	7	\$5,250.00
Geologist 2	\$550.00	5	\$2,750.00
Truck Rental	\$150.00	6	\$900.00
ATV 1	\$125.00	5	\$625.00
Fuel (ATV'S)	\$15.00	5	\$75.00
Fuel (pickups)	\$50.00	6	\$300.00
Trailer Rental	\$35.00	5	\$175.00
Lodging	\$125.00	12	\$1,500.00
Tools	\$40.00	5	\$200.00
Meals	\$60.00	5	\$300.00
Chain Saw	\$45.00	5	\$225.00
Miscellaneous	\$80.00	6	\$480.00
Total			\$12,780.00

Sept. 20 to 25		
Days	Rate	Total
5	750	\$3,750.00
5	550	\$2,750.00
5	150	\$750.00
5	125	\$625.00
5	10	\$50.00
5	50	\$250.00
5	35	\$175.00
10	125	\$1,250.00
5	35	\$175.00
5	180	\$900.00
5	40	\$200.00
5	80	\$400.00
		\$11,275.00

Total - \$24,055.00

Statement of Qualifications

I earned my Bachelor's of Science degree, Geology major (Honours) from Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1976.

I earned my Master's of Science degree, Geology, in 1996 from the University of British Columbia in 1996.

I have been actively employed in Exploration Geology for over 21 years.

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NTS 388,000E, 6,080,000N, (NAD 83), (Centre of Property) for Fort St. James Nickel Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd, Feb, 2012.

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