




ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Rock Geochemistry and Prospecting on the Eagle Property

TOTAL COST: \$13884.38

AUTHOR(S): John Bradford

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PROPERTY NAME: Eagle

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1049455, 1049461, 1049466, 1049468, 1049478, 1049481, 1049484, 1049487, 1049488, 1049489, 1053669

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: copper, gold, silver, molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093N 091, 093N 092, 093N 139, 093N 193

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS / BCGS: 093N/02

LATITUDE 55° 12' 0"

LONGITUDE: 124° 52' 0" (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 10 EASTING: 380000 NORTHING: 6118000

OWNER(S): Seven Devils Exploration Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: 24510 106B Avenue, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2W2G2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Seven Devils Exploration Ltd.

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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes)**

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Assessment Report

**Rock Geochemistry
and
Prospecting
on the
Eagle Property**

Omineca Mining Division

093N/02

**380000mE 6118000mN UTM Z10 NAD83
55°12'N 124°52'W NAD83**

For

Seven Devils Exploration Ltd.

By

John Bradford

September 2017

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Rock Geochemistry and Prospecting on the Eagle Property

Introduction

The Eagle Property was examined by geologists John Bradford and Tyler Ruks over the course of three days from August 3rd to 5th, 2017. The primary focus of the work program was to assess the current level of access and state of old access roads, to re-examine previously documented alteration and mineralized zones in order to document the style of mineralization and alteration and determine the area's prospectivity for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits, and to prospect the area for mineralization. Representative rock samples were collected in mineralized areas to document the tenor of mineralization. All work including report writing was completed at a cost of \$13,884.38.

Location and Access

The Eagle Property is located 93 kilometers northwest of Fort St. James in central B.C. (Figure 1). The property is located in NTS 93N/02, at latitude 55°12'N, longitude 124°52'W. Access to the area from Fort St. James is via the Tachie Highway for about 40 kilometers to the Leo Creek FSR turnoff, then via the Leo Creek to the Driftwood FSR at kilometer 68. About 2.5 kilometers along the Driftwood road, the Driftwood Airline road turns right and follows the south side of Tchentlo Lake for about 18 kilometers to the western part of the property. The northern part of the property can be accessed by boat from Rogers Paradise Lodge, on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake, 7.2 kilometers along the Driftwood Airline road, or from Tchentlo Lake Lodge, at the western end of the lake. From Rogers Paradise Lodge, the property is about 12 kilometers by boat. A network of old cat roads on the property were used for historical exploration activities, but are now overgrown by a dense growth of alder and willow.

Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The Eagle property is located near the boundary between the Omineca Mountains and the Nechako Plateau to the south. At this physiographic boundary, south-southeastward directed Pleistocene valley glaciation, moving parallel to the upper Nation River valley, converged with the main body of the eastward advancing Cordilleran icesheet which covered all of the Nechako Plateau.

Elevations range from 870 metres at Tchentlo Lake to 1472 metres in the central part of the property. The vegetation is dominantly mature spruce, pine and balsam in the lower areas, while higher up the hill, spruce and pine along with slide alder tend to dominate. There are also numerous swampy areas which consist of willow and devils club.

Claims and Ownership

The Eagle Property consists of 25 contiguous claims which total 2031.5 hectares, as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 2. They are owned 100% by Seven Devils Exploration, Ltd., Vancouver, BC.

Table 1: Claim Status

Title Number	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1049453	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	387.8
1049454	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	221.7
1049455	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	36.9
1049457	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	166.3
1049461	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	55.4
1049466	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	92.3
1049468	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049469	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	92.3
1049473	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049474	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049478	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	73.9
1049479	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	36.9
1049481	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	73.9
1049483	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	36.9
1049484	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	55.4
1049485	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049486	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049487	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1049488	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	36.9
1049489	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	73.8
1049490	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	110.9
1049491	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	92.3
1049492	282819 (100%)	1/25/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	240.1
1053669	282819 (100%)	8/1/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
1053670	282819 (100%)	8/1/2017	2019/OCT/30	GOOD	18.5
					2031.5

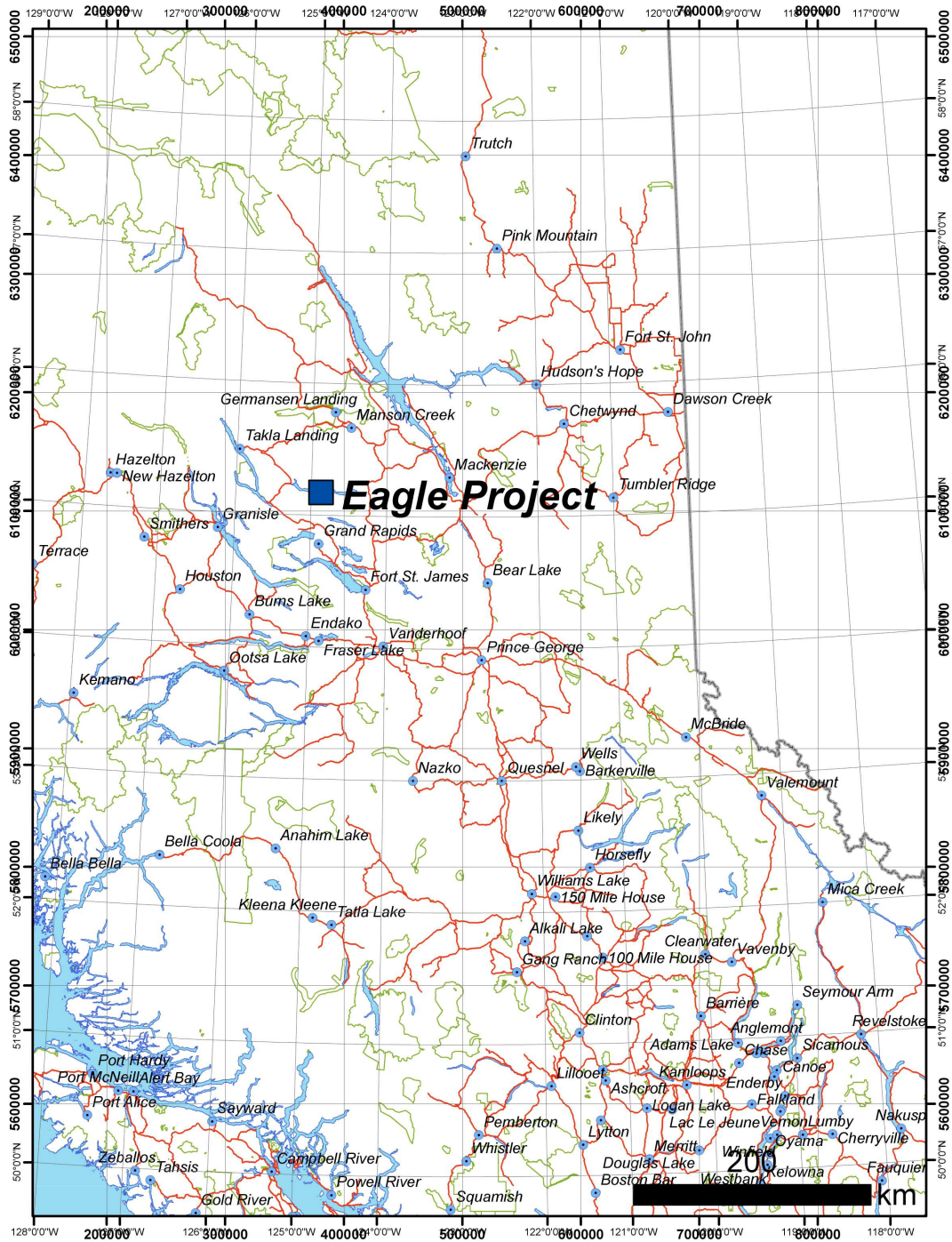


Figure 1: Location of the Eagle Property.

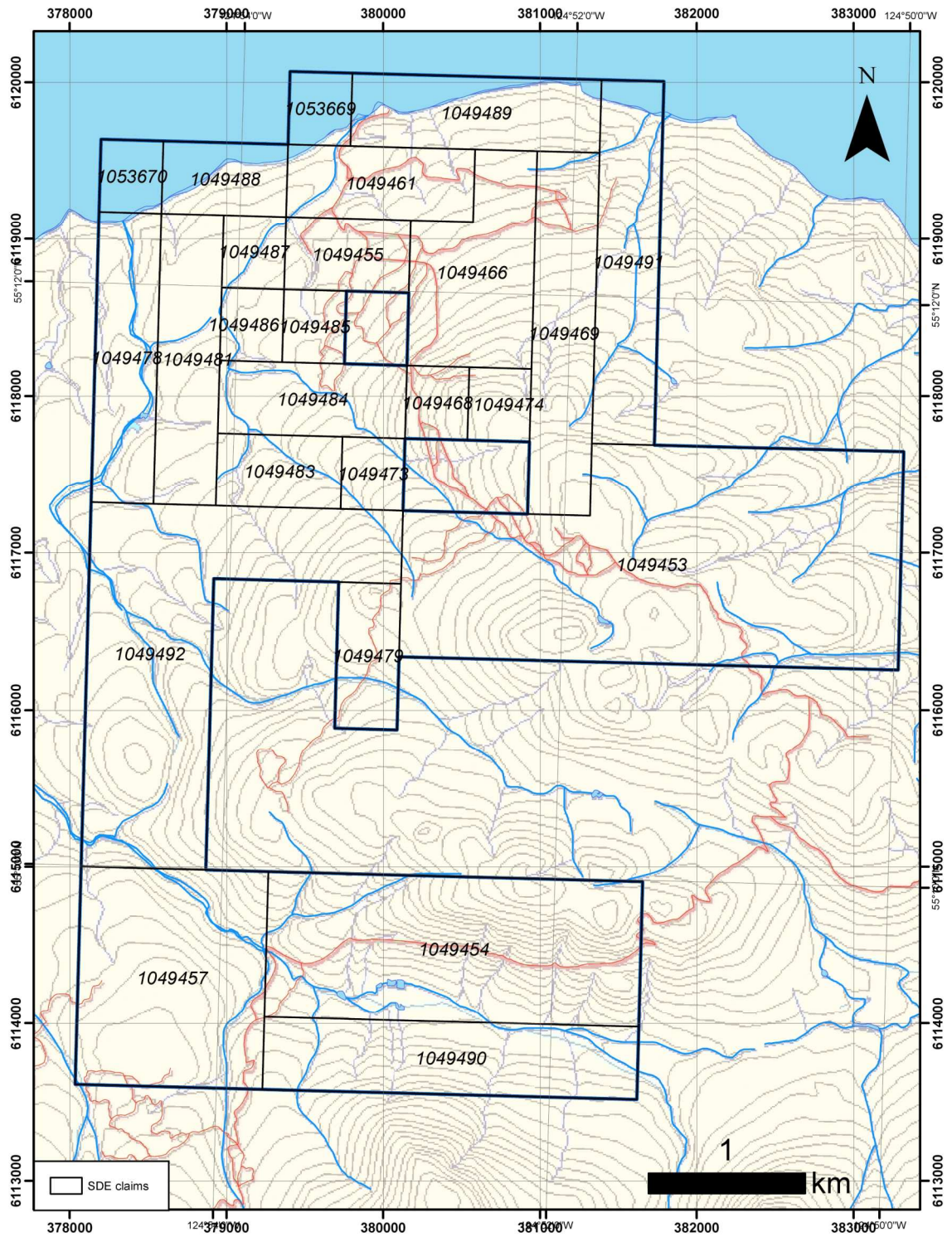


Figure 2: Mineral Tenures, Eagle Property.

Exploration History

The earliest recorded work on the property was done on behalf of the West Coast Mining and Exploration Company in August, 1966. An Induced Polarization survey was completed on the Nighthawk claim group over the Nighthawk copper showings. The survey delineated a steeply westward dipping responsive body with an estimated thickness of 100 to 200 feet. A second I.P. survey was conducted on the property in 1967. This survey covered an expanded grid in the area of the Nighthawk showings. Three primary anomalies were outlined, one of which is located over the Nighthawk zone. This anomaly was interpreted to be dipping steeply eastward.

The Boranda Exploration Corporation Ltd. conducted work on the property in April to July 1971, which included an EM survey, magnetometer survey, induced polarization survey and a geochemical survey. All of these surveys were done at 1000 foot line spacing and 100 to 200 foot sample spacing. This work covered much of the area on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake. Several anomalous areas were outlined by the soil geochemistry and geophysics surveys. It was reported that small copper showings were found associated with north trending shears. Samples were analyzed for copper only. Drill core found on the property indicates that approximately 3,000 feet of diamond drilling had been completed in 1971 and 1974 in the area around the Nighthawk showing, unfortunately no records are available.

The Eagle 1 and 2 claims were staked in July 1988 by W. H. Halleran. This area was chosen because of its known copper showings, aeromagnetic signature, and its similarity to the Mount Milligan property. In 1989 Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd conducted 13 km of induced polarization, 32.5 km of ground magnetometer survey, 30 km of grid mapping, soil sampling at 25 m sample interval, and about 30 km of linecutting. These surveys indicate the presence of a large Cu - Au bearing system with a very good tonnage potential.

In 1991, Noranda conducted diamond drilling to test several coincident magnetic, induced polarization and geochemical anomalies. The program consisted of 1483.3m of diamond drilling in 17 holes, of which 9 holes (657.3m) were drilled to test the Gibson showing. All the drill holes at the Gibson zone intersected significant sections of intense clay-sericite-quartz alteration and mineralized volcanic rocks consisting of pyrite, galena and sphalerite .

Birch Mountain Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1996 and completed geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and Max-Min and magnetometer surveys over most of the claim area. This grid was extended to the Gibson zone where 8.2 km of lines were cut. A ground magnetometer survey and a horizontal loop (Max-Min) survey were conducted along these grids in 1996. In early September, 1838.6 meters of diamond drilling were completed on the nearby Vector and Nighthawk zones.

Geoinformatics Exploration optioned the property in 2007 and compiled much of the prior data from Aris reports for the Nighthawk and other copper occurrences on the property.

A compilation of previous geochemical data was filed for assessment in Fox (2009). A number of work reports were filed for Rich Rock Resources between 2010 and 2015. An airborne magnetic gradiometer, VLF/EM and radiometric survey was completed in 2010 (Fox, 2010). An airborne magnetic gradiometer and radiometric survey comprising 146 km of surveying was completed in 2012 (Fox, 2012). A ground magnetic magnetic survey comprising 17.5 km of surveying was completed in 2015 (Fox, 2015).

Regional Geology and Metallogeny

The area is underlain by plutonic rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Suite (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996) which have been emplaced into volcanic rocks of the Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group, east of the Pinchi fault zone. The Hogem is a large composite body of alkaline and calc-alkaline plutons. It is elongate in shape, extending for a length of 150 kilometres in the NW-SE direction between the Nation Lakes and the Mesilinka River. It varies in width up to 25 kilometres and covers an area of approximately 3,000 square kilometres. The batholith is in intrusive contact with Takla Group volcanics along all of its eastern, southern and northern margins.

To the west, it is truncated by the Pinchi fault and it is in faulted contact with rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane along its entire western margin, except where narrow wedges of Takla Group rocks are preserved which separate it from the fault.

The Hogem intrusive suite has a complex intrusive history spanning the time interval from mid-Triassic to mid-Cretaceous. Garnett (1978) differentiated it into four compositionally distinct plutonic suites and divided it geochronologically into three distinct phases of emplacement. Chemical affinities suggest volcanic/plutonic equivalence between Takla Group volcanics adjacent to the Hogem intrusive suite and intrusive varieties of Phase I, the oldest and most dominant phase (Garnett, 1978). The emplacement of Phases II and III of the Hogem batholith post-dates accretion of the Quesnel Terrane and these phases are not comagmatic with the Takla Group volcanics.

The Eagle property straddles the southern contact of the Hogem intrusive suite and the Takla Group volcanics. Diorite is the most abundant rock type. The Takla Group rocks form part of a large Upper Triassic volcanic arc (the Quesnel Terrane). Takla Group in the Eagle area include greywacke, shale, and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation (Figure 3).

Numerous copper-gold occurrences occur throughout the district, including the Kwanika deposit (101.5 million tonnes of 0.31% Cu and 0.32 grams per tonne Au indicated resource, Central Zone; <https://www.serengetiresources.com/projects/kwanika/>) and Centerra Gold's Mt. Milligan mine (496 million tonnes of 0.20% Cu and 0.4 grams per

tonne Au proven and probable reserve). The Gibson prospect, adjacent to the Eagle property, is a polymetallic epithermal vein system with high silver values.

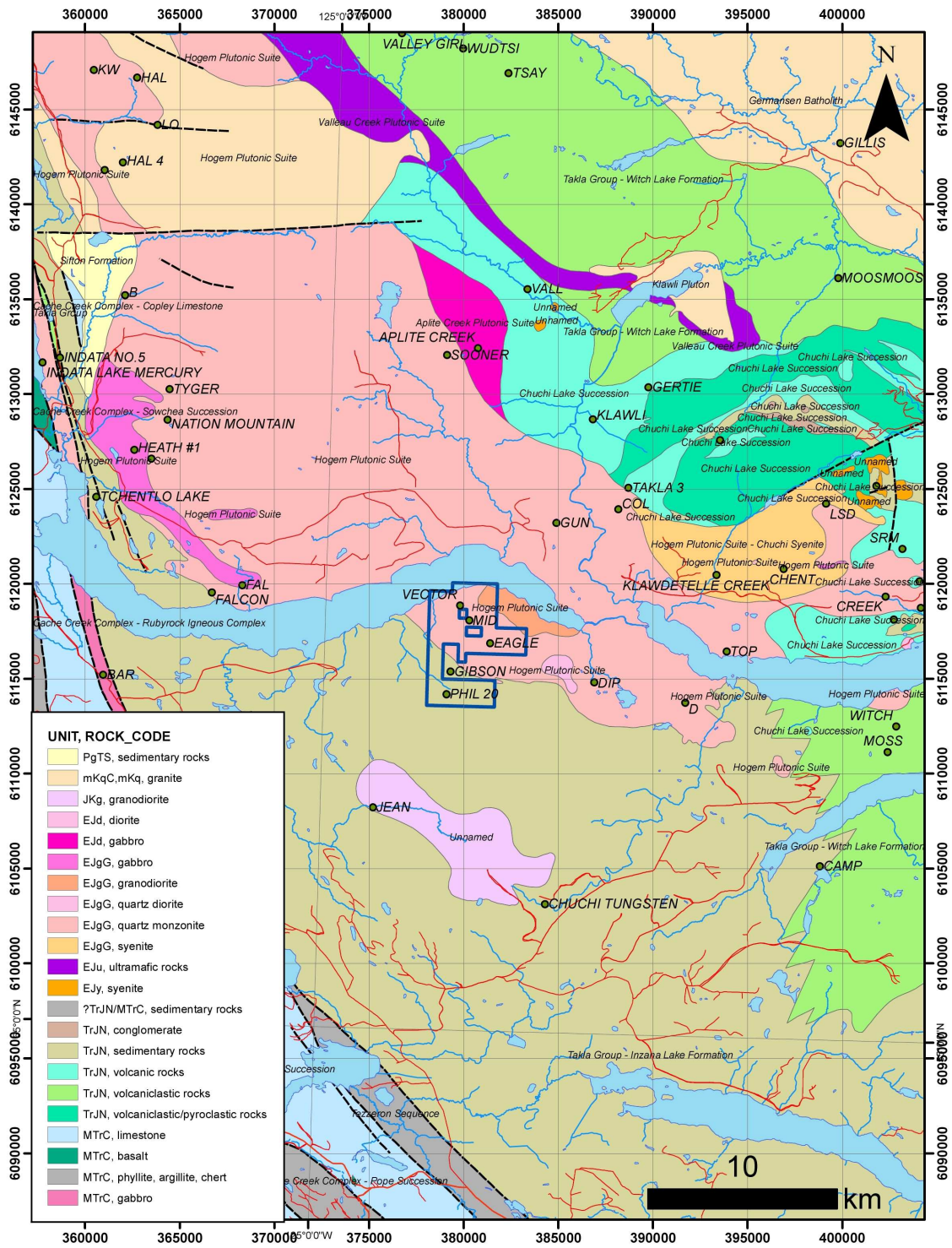


Figure 3: Regional geology and MINFILE occurrences

Local Geology and Mineralization

Based on detailed grid mapping, Stewart (1990) summarizes the geology of the Eagle area as follows:

The Eagle claim group covers an intrusive body that is dominantly a diorite. Two other significant intrusive phases are present on the Eagle claim group. Towards the north eastern part of the Eagle claims the diorite becomes increasingly more K-feldspar rich and is mapped as a granodiorite. In the central part of the grid is a very coarse grained plagioclase and pyroxene dominated phase that has been mapped as a gabbro. Towards the western boundary of the Eagle claims, there is a volcanic hornfels that was interpreted to be the contact zone with the Takla volcanics.

The dominant intrusive phase is light grey green medium to coarse grained diorite containing 70-80% plagioclase, 5-15% magnetite, 5-10% hornblende, 5-10% augite, and 1-5% biotite. This diorite phase has a gradational contact over tens of metres to the north east part of the claims with a more k-feldspar rich phase. This phase is a light grey medium to coarse grained granodiorite containing 50-60% plagioclase, 5-20% K-feldspar, 1-5% magnetite, 5-10% hornblende, 5-10% pyroxene, and 1-10% biotite.

In the central part of the grid there is an irregular shaped body of very coarse grained (almost pegmatitic) plagioclase - pyroxene dominated phase that is mapped as a gabbro. This phase consists of 60-70 % very coarse grained feldspar, 15-20% pyroxene, 10-15% magnetite and 5-10% biotite. Towards the western boundary of the Eagle... claims is the contact zone of the 'Hogem' diorite and the Takla volcanics. This contact (where observed) is gradational over a few metres. These volcanic rocks are invariably hornfelsed to some degree near the contact zone. In some areas remnant banding can be observed in the volcanics, these rocks are interpreted to be volcanic tuffs.

In the brief survey attempted in 2017, the main dioritic phase was examined in several locations, and found to be consistent with the descriptions in Stewart (1990). K-feldspar rich granodiorite (or more likely, monzonite) and gabbroic phases reported by Stewart were not seen, although this is likely due to the limited area examined. The contact with the Takla Group, although projected to pass through the western part of the property, was not constrained, as the recently logged area examined was covered by extensive till.

A number of mineralized zones have been described in the Eagle area, including the Gibson Zone, the Nighthawk Zone, the Vector Zone and the Mid Zone (Stewart 1990). The Gibson Zone is located on an adjoining claim group which is surrounded on three sides by the present Eagle claims. The Nighthawk, Vector and Mid Zones have received

most of the exploration work to date. Together they make up a discontinuously mineralized three kilometer long mineralized alkalic copper-gold porphyry trend. The strong linearity of the trend suggests that mineralization is strongly controlled by northeast trending structures.

Drilling in 1991 and 1996 tested the Vector and Nighthawk Zone with 14 diamond drill holes. Of these, significant intersections were obtained in four holes, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Significant Drill Intercepts, Vector and Nighthawk Zones (compiled from Stewart and Walker, 1991)

Hole	Zone	From	To	Meters	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
EA-91-06	Nighthawk	5.07	32.35	27.28	0.87	0.32	3.85
EA-91-07	Nighthawk	48.16	60.66	15.74	0.69	0.20	2.19
EA-91-12	Vector	18.5	36.4	17.9	0.82	0.47	4.11
EA-91-13	Vector	22	42.2	20.2	0.56	0.29	2.84

According to Stewart and Walker (1991; p. 1), the drilling at Vector and Nighthawk "intersected significant Cu-Au porphyry style mineralization over moderate widths with visible chalcopyrite \pm bornite in sulphide stringers and dissemination ranging from 2-10%". Drilling targeting chargeability anomalies away from the mineralized zones was less successful, as "it appears that in the areas tested by these holes, the IP anomalies are caused by the presence of large amounts (20-50%) of disseminated to massive magnetite combined with trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. This may represent a potassic alteration zone that consists primarily of quartz-magnetite flooding and common secondary biotite" (Stewart and Walker, 1991; p. 12).

Drilling in 1996 targeted a number of geophysical (Max-Min) conductors which was generally less successful than directly targeting mineralization. Zones of shearing, clay alteration and brecciation were often intersected at the projected position of the conductors (Beauchamp et al., 1996). Anomalous lead, zinc and arsenic values were intersected in addition to copper, suggesting that mineralization may be related to later structures overprinting porphyry mineralization. Thus it appears from these varied drill results that more than one style of mineralization is present at Eagle.

Prospecting Results 2017

A preliminary reconnaissance of the Eagle property was conducted in 2017 over the course of three days, in order to prospect the area for mineralization, evaluate the style and potential of the mineralization within the Vector - Nighthawk trend, and to assess the state of access on the property. The three traverses are plotted on Figure 4 and outcrop descriptions and sample assays are in Appendix C. Because past work on the property had left a network of roads accessing the main mineralized zones, trenches and drill sites, it was hoped that a significant portion of the mineralized trend could be examined. Unfortunately a dense second growth of alders, willows and other deciduous trees and shrubs, and a plethora of deadfall across the roads made use of the roads problematic, and severely constrained their use. Despite this, for the most part the road beds are in good condition, and the roads could be readily cleared and utilized for future drill programs. In the western part of the property, recent logging activity has brought good road access to the area (August 5 traverse).

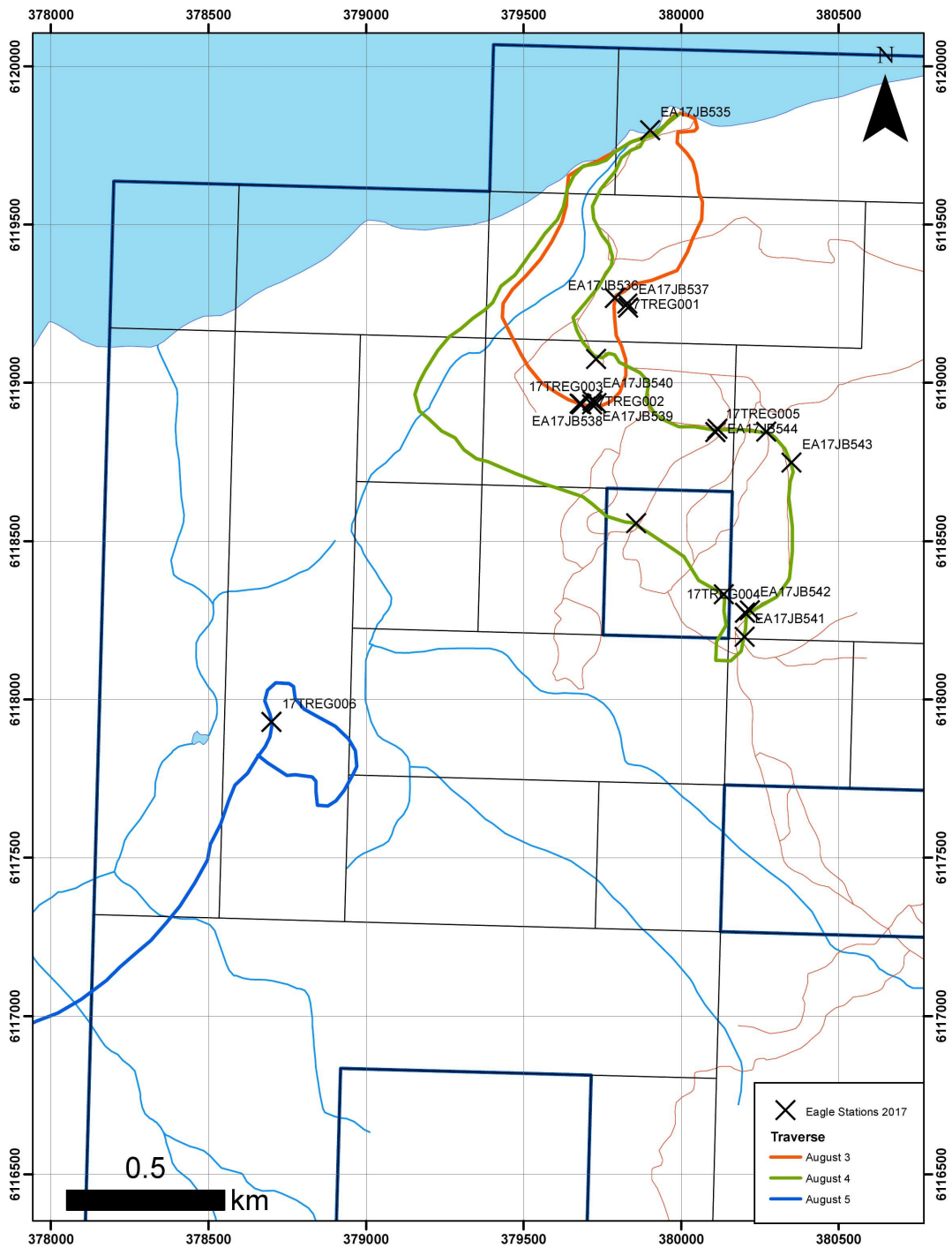


Figure 4: August 2017 traverses on the Eagle Property; station descriptions are in Appendix C.

Vector Zone

Examination of exposures of the Vector Zone (August 3 traverse; EA17JB538-540, 17TREG002-3) suggests that mineralization is not dissimilar to that found in many B.C. alkalic porphyry systems.

Mineralization typically consists of rusty weathering black semi-massive magnetite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Magnetite locally occurs as pods and irregular masses, and when weathered are often malachite stained (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Malachite stained poddy semi-massive magnetite and sulfides, Vector showing.

Magnetite and sulfides occur with alteration minerals including K-feldspar and epidote, defining a typical potassic to calc-potassic assemblage (Figures 6 and 7). Albite and actinolite are less evident but may be more common than it appears. Locally mineralization is accompanied by pods and lenses of carbonate (calcite).



Figure 6: Magnetite-chalcopyrite with pink K-feldspar



Figure 7: Pervasive K-feldspar(-epidote) cut by magnetite-chalcopyrite veins.

Mineralization also occurs as shear and extension veins in the dioritic host rock (Figure 8).



Figure 8: Magnetite-chalcopyrite veins

Thicker masses of magnetite-sulfides are also present, and exhibit a strong structural control with sharp contacts parallel to the overall strike of the zone (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Large structurally controlled magnetite-sulfide vein.

Mid Zone and Other Outcrops

Due to the difficult access and time constraints, only a few outcrops in the Mid Zone were examined, about 850 meters southeast of the Vector Zone, and no strongly mineralized outcrops were located (August 4 traverse, Figure 4; EA17JB541-2). The outcrops in this area are predominantly coarse grained, green-grey to pinkish, strongly magnetic diorite. Alteration is variable chlorite-epidote-carbonate, but rare squiggly magnetite stringers and calcite veinlets, as well as chalcopyrite specks were noted.

About 400 meters east of the Vector zone, a subdued outcrop area of coarse grained strongly magnetic hornblende diorite was examined just off the main road (EA17JB544).

The diorite here has been variably to locally intensely epidotized, and contains zones of massive magnetite-epidote-albite(?)/K-feldspar(?) (see Rock Geochemistry), with only trace sulfides.

Western Part of the Property

The western part of the property is easily accessed by recently constructed logging roads. An initial examination of the cut blocks (August 5 traverse, Figure 4) failed to reveal any outcrop, as the area is covered by a widespread veneer of boulder till.

Rock Geochemistry

The Eagle Property was examined by the author and geologist Tyler Ruks over three days from August 3-5, 2017. Part of the focus of the work program was to re-examine previously documented alteration and mineralized zones in order to document the style of mineralization and alteration and determine the area's prospectivity for porphyry copper-gold systems. Representative rock samples (7 in total) were collected in altered or mineralized areas to document the distribution and tenor of mineralization.

Procedure

Rock samples were collected from variably mineralized and altered rock in order to help characterize the tenor of different styles of mineralization. The samples comprise representative grabs from outcrops and in one location, till. Samples were collected in plastic sample bags and sealed with plastic zip ties. Sample locations were recorded by GPS. Sample locations are marked with flagging tape and embossed aluminum tags. Samples were bundled in security sealed rice bags and trucked to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver.

At the laboratory, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized using standard rock preparation procedures. The pulps were then analyzed for Au using a 30 gram fire assay with ICP-AES finish and for 35 elements by ICP-AES. Aqua regia digestion was utilized for the ICP analyses. Ore grade (>1%) copper was re-analyzed by ICP-AES. Quality control at the laboratory is maintained by submitting blanks, standards and re-assaying duplicate samples from each analytical batch.

Rock sample descriptions and analytical results are in Appendix C. Sample locations and copper assays are plotted on Figure 10 and 11.

Results

Three mineralized (V395101-102, V395110) and one unmineralized (V395109) grab samples were taken from the Vector Zone (Appendix C; Figures 10, 11) approximately perpendicular to the strike of the zone. The mineralized samples confirm the significant copper mineralization observed in outcrop, and indicate that mineralization contains significant precious metals. The three samples average 0.643% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag. The "unmineralized" sample is weakly anomalous in Cu (161 ppm).

Two other samples from outside the Vector Zone contain negligible sulfides (0.01% S) and correspondingly low Cu and precious metal values, despite having moderate to strong epidote and magnetite alteration. The strongly magnetite-epidote-albite(?) altered sample (V395103) returned a high K value (0.94%) and low Na (0.01%), indicating that the white feldspar alteration presumed to be albite is actually potassium feldspar.

A highly (silica-fuchsite-pyrite) altered and quartz veined till boulder from the western part of the property was sampled (V395112), returning anomalous values in As (510 ppm), Cr (435 ppm) and Ni (1450 ppm). This geochemical signature is suggestive of an altered Cache Creek Terrane ultramafic rock, indicating that typical till boulders in this area can be far travelled.

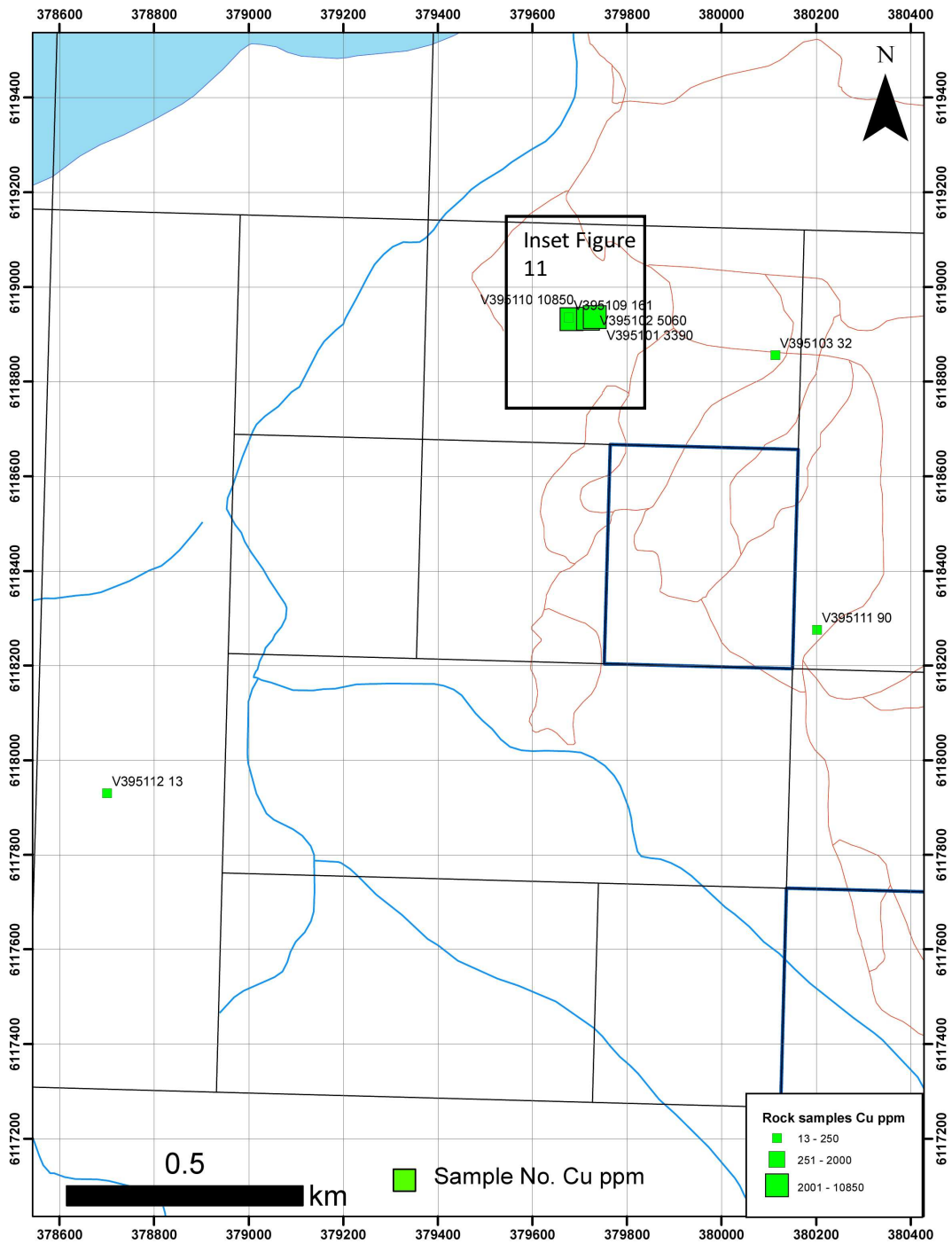


Figure 10: Rock sample locations with sample number and Cu value (ppm), Eagle Property.

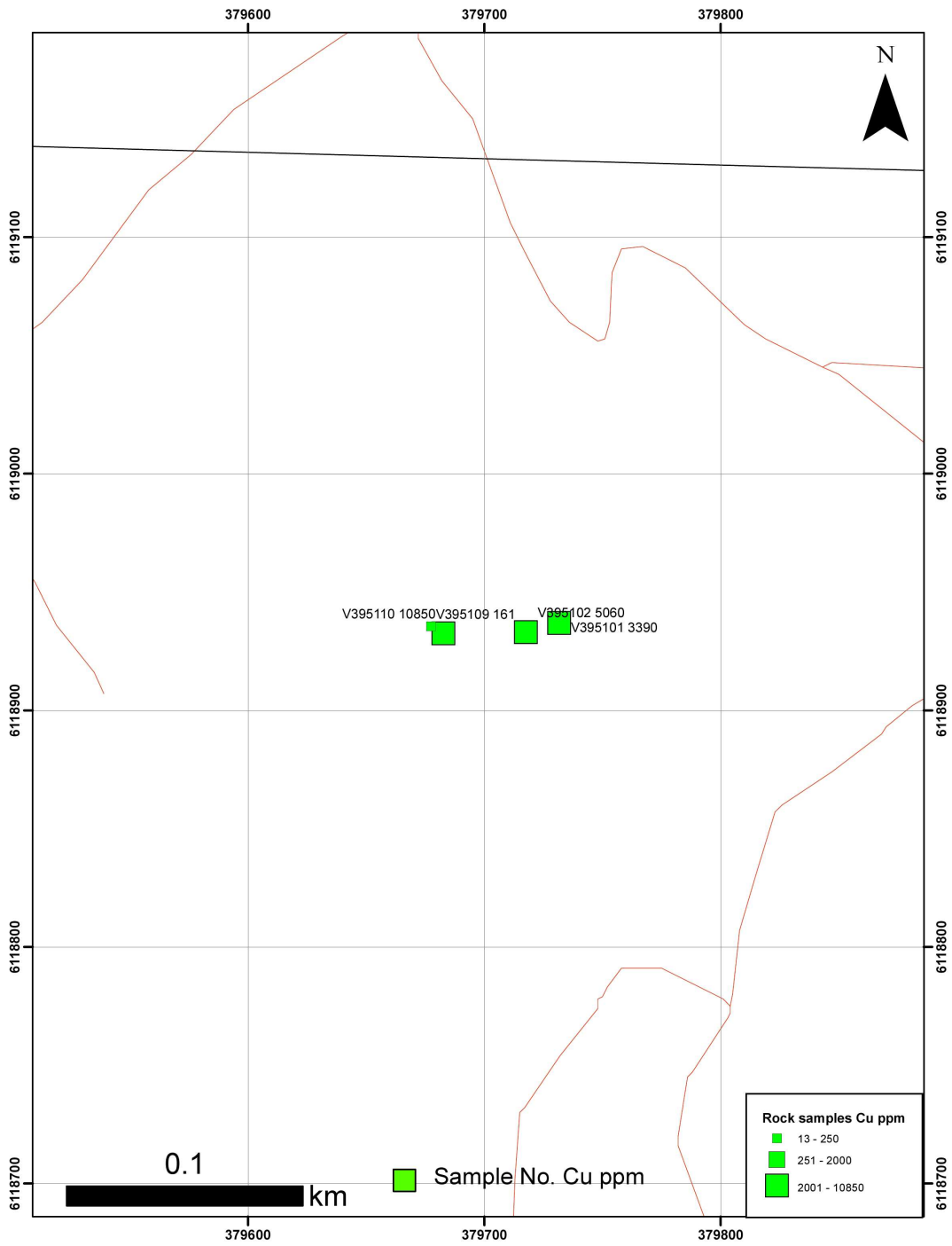


Figure 11: Rock sample locations with sample number and Cu value (ppm), Vector Zone, Eagle Property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Limited reconnaissance prospecting on the Eagle property has provided information on the style of alteration and mineralization in the Vector-Nighthawk trend as well as updated information on access and road conditions. Mineralization in the Vector - Nighthawk trend is typical of alkalic porphyry systems throughout the Quesnel Trough, with a dioritic host rock, strong association with potassic and calc-potassic alteration (magnetite, K-feldspar, epidote, calcite), few quartz veins, massive to lenticular form, and an apparent strong structural control. Copper grades in excess of 0.5% and significant Au and Ag suggest that a higher grade, lower tonnage Mt. Polley / Afton-like system is the main target. Disseminated mineralization does not appear significant.

Outside the Vector Zone, prospecting failed to reveal significant mineralization, although alteration minerals including epidote, magnetite, K-feldspar, chlorite and calcite, were documented. Prospecting was inhibited by the poor access resulting from dense brush covering more of the old drill roads.

Although the network of old roads could in theory provide good access throughout the property, at present travel on them is made difficult by dense brush and local deadfall. Further work on the property would best be facilitated by rehabilitating the old roads, including cutting out deadfall and clearing underbrush. New logging roads provide excellent access to the western part of the property and come to within 1.4 kilometers of the Vector Zone, providing the possibility for constructing new roads to connect to the old road system at relatively low cost.

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Veerman, H., 1968. Geophysical – Geochemical Report on the Vector Group claims. Aris Report 1599.

Worth, A. and Bidwell, G., 2008. Nighthawk property. Aris Report #29671.

Appendix A Statement of Qualifications

I, John Bradford, P.Geo., certify that:

1. I am presently Vice President Exploration for Seven Devils Exploration, Ltd. with a business address located at:
24510 106B Ave..
Maple Ridge, BC, Canada
V2W 2G2
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1985 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology and from the University of British Columbia in 1988 with a Master of Science in Geology.
4. Since 1988 I have been continuously employed in exploration for base and precious metals in North America, South America and China.
5. I supervised and participated in the 2017 exploration program at Eagle Property and am therefore personally familiar with the geology of the Eagle Property and the work conducted in 2017. I have prepared all sections of this report.

Dated this 27st Day of September, 2017



Signature

John Bradford, M.Sc, PGeo

Appendix B Statement of Expenditures

Item	Description	#	Cost	Item sub-total	Sub-totals
Geological - salaries and wages (incl mob/demob)		days	daily rate		
	Tyler Ruks	5	750	\$ 3,750.00	
	John Bradford	5	750	\$ 3,750.00	
		10			\$ 7,500.00
Food, Fuel & Accommodation: on-site					
	Camp, food, six man-days	6	140	\$ 840.00	
					\$ 840.00
Field Rentals and Supplies					
	Chainsaw rental			\$ 100.00	
	Winch, wire rope, ground anchor			\$ 125.00	
	Sample tags, bags, batteries, bear spray			\$ 50.00	
					\$ 275.00
Communications					
	VHF radios			\$ 40.00	
	Satellite internet, phone: charges			\$ 100.00	
					\$ 140.00
Assays					
	ALS, 7 rock samples			\$ 183.77	
					\$ 183.77
Vehicles					
	Truck rental, insurance, 5 days			\$ 625.00	
					\$ 625.00
Report		days	daily rate		
	Preparation	4	750	\$ 3,000.00	
					\$ 3,000.00
MOB/DEMOB COSTS					
Food & Accommodation: travel to site (1 vehicle)					
	Gas			\$ 292.94	
	Hotel Prince George (2 rooms)			\$ 206.48	
	Food			\$ 207.07	
Food & Accommodation: travel rom site (1 vehicle)					
	Gas			\$ 290.76	
	Hotel Prince George (2 rooms)			\$ 206.48	
	Food			\$ 116.88	
					\$ 1,320.61
Assessment work to claim:					\$ 13,884.38

Appendix C Rock Samples and Stations

Project	Station	Sample	y_proj	x_proj	altitude	Description	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca
Eagle	EA17JB538	V395101	6118937.00	379731.61	964.32	diorite cut by patchy to lenticular veinlike zones of intense Kspar-epidote-Mt-Cp dispersed across an outcrop area 10 m across	0.103	2.0	1.14	11	10	80	-1	2	1.93
Eagle	EA17JB539	V395102	6118933.20	379717.60	963.84	semimassive pods of Mt-Cp-Py in strongly epid+/-Kspar altered diorite, variably oxidized with malachite and Fe oxides	0.197	4.4	1.28	19	20	60	1	-2	0.76
Eagle	EA17JB544	V395103	6118856.18	380114.34	1022.24	variably Mt+/-albite+/-epidote altered diorite, only trace sulfides	-0.001	-0.2	3.08	3	-10	130	-1	-2	1.21
Eagle	17TREG002	V395109	6118935.54	379677.52		Vector area. Coarse grained dior. 70% fspar to 4-5 mm size. Rest is mafics. Bt or hbl? Tough to tell in this light.	0.004	-0.2	1.81	2	10	60	-1	2	1.02
Eagle	17TREG003	V395110	6118932.62	379682.64		Coarse grained dior with mt-cpy veins. Abundant CuOx in places with 3-5 cm sized coarse carb filled vugs. Picture: 100-0228	0.419	7.1	2.26	19	30	20	-1	2	2.01
Eagle	17TREG004	V395111	6118275.74	380202.59		Coarse grained dior. Pink green colour. Some hbl-bt xtals? Chl-ep-carb altered. Trace cpy. Highly magnetic.	0.003	-0.2	2.31	6	10	130	-1	-2	2.43
Eagle	17TREG006	V395112	6117930.16	378700.46		Rusty road float. Silicified ultramafic(?) with Qtz veinlets and abundant fuchsite. Found in several locations. Part of till, but reasonably abundant in immediate area.	-0.001	-0.2	0.09	510	30	100	-1	-2	0.38
Eagle	17TREG001		6119268.93	379790.24		Mossy oc on east side of cat trail. Bt-dior. Green. K-spar veins in places with ep or hem-ep veins? Highly magnetic. Chl-ep alteration?									
Eagle	17TREG005		6118845.75	380108.44		Sbcrop? Coarse grained hbl-plag dior. In places, intense ep alteration. Highly magnetic. Zones of massive mt-ep+/- fspar (alb?) veins.									
Eagle	17TREG007		6116591.06	377187.57		Roadside oc. Bleached QFP (rhy PR) with 2% Qes and fspar to 2-3mm size. Mod arg alteration. Off property.									
Eagle	17TREG008		6114948.28	375535.14		Chl altered mafic volc of intermed to mafic volcano-sed (?) with foliation and slickensides. Takla Gp?									
Eagle	EA17JB535		6119799.35	379901.11	822.05	pale grey medium to coarse grained hornblende+/-augite+/-biotite diorite, magnetic									
Eagle	EA17JB536		6119251.34	379829.34	932.12	diorite, sparse patchy Mt-act alteration, rare albite+/-act veins									
Eagle	EA17JB537		6119239.17	379831.92	939.57	diorite, sparse patchy Mt-act alteration, rare albite+/-act veins									
Eagle	EA17JB540		6118944.02	379718.09	971.05										
Eagle	EA17JB541		6118199.35	380201.11	1059.73	m-c.g. diorite, rare squiggly Mt stringers, rare cal veinlets, tr. Cp specs									

Project	Station	Sample	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	
Eagle	EA17JB538	V395101	-1	41	2	3390	6.94	10	-1	0.10	10	0.76	652	31	0.02	3	2250	2	0.12	-2	2	69	-20	0.11	-10	-10	82	-10	84	
Eagle	EA17JB539	V395102	-1	37	1	5060	12.10	10	-1	0.08	-10	0.94	512	6	0.03	4	1570	4	0.57	-2	4	30	-20	0.08	-10	-10	126	-10	80	
Eagle	EA17JB544	V395103	-1	20	4	32	7.62	10	-1	0.94	-10	2.29	663	1	0.01	12	1900	2	0.01	-2	7	145	-20	0.26	-10	-10	155	-10	42	
Eagle	17TREG002	V395109	-1	18	2	161	7.56	10	-1	0.16	10	1.36	768	1	0.09	5	2680	2	0.01	-2	6	51	-20	0.21	-10	-10	238	-10	48	
Eagle	17TREG003	V395110	1	89	1	10850	7.95	10	-1	0.05	-10	1.68	916	12	0.02	6	1900	2	0.74	-2	8	31	-20	0.09	-10	-10	103	-10	133	
Eagle	17TREG004	V395111	-1	18	3	90	5.50	10	-1	0.13	10	1.42	844	1	0.04	4	2120	2	0.01	-2	7	131	-20	0.19	-10	-10	202	-10	53	
Eagle	17TREG006	V395112	-1	81	435	13	4.28	-10	7	0.02	-10	10.30	671	1	0.01	1450	60	-2	0.15	3	6	13	-20	-0.01	-10	-10	18	10	35	
Eagle	17TREG001																													
Eagle	17TREG005																													
Eagle	17TREG007																													
Eagle	17TREG008																													
Eagle	EA17JB535																													
Eagle	EA17JB536																													
Eagle	EA17JB537																													
Eagle	EA17JB540																													
Eagle	EA17JB541																													

Appendix D Analytical Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: SEVEN DEVILS EXPLORATION LTD.
11571 7TH AVENUE
RICHMOND BC V7E 3B7

Page: 1
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Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 22- SEP- 2017
Account: SEDEXP

CERTIFICATE VA17190093

This report is for 14 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 5- SEP- 2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BRADFORD

NIGEL LUCKMAN

TYLER RUKS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP- AES	ICP- AES
ME- OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP- AES
Cu- OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	ICP- AES
Au- ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP- AES Finish	ICP- AES

To: SEVEN DEVILS EXPLORATION LTD.
ATTN: JOHN BRADFORD
11571 7TH AVENUE
RICHMOND BC V7E 3B7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17190093

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au- ICP21 Au ppm	ME- ICP41 Ag ppm	ME- ICP41 Al %	ME- ICP41 As ppm	ME- ICP41 B ppm	ME- ICP41 Ba ppm	ME- ICP41 Be ppm	ME- ICP41 Bi ppm	ME- ICP41 Ca %	ME- ICP41 Cd ppm	ME- ICP41 Co ppm	ME- ICP41 Cr ppm	ME- ICP41 Cu ppm	ME- ICP41 Fe %
		0.02	0.001	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
V395101		1.34	0.103	2.0	1.14	11	10	80	<0.5	2	1.93	<0.5	41	2	3390	6.94
V395102		1.32	0.197	4.4	1.28	19	20	60	0.6	<2	0.76	<0.5	37	1	5060	12.10
V395103		1.56	<0.001	<0.2	3.08	3	<10	130	<0.5	<2	1.21	<0.5	20	4	32	7.62
V395104		1.32	0.012	0.4	1.82	3	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.76	<0.5	11	27	534	3.74
V395105		1.42	0.031	0.6	1.97	3	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	16	8	881	4.48
V395106		1.54	0.069	1.5	1.76	4	<10	50	<0.5	<2	2.28	<0.5	20	46	1490	10.95
V395107		1.04	0.044	1.2	1.55	3	<10	270	<0.5	2	0.88	<0.5	19	4	1380	7.17
V395108		1.12	0.016	0.6	1.12	<2	<10	290	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	10	33	830	3.33
V395109		0.48	0.004	<0.2	1.81	2	10	60	<0.5	2	1.02	<0.5	18	2	161	7.56
V395110		2.42	0.419	7.1	2.26	19	30	20	<0.5	2	2.01	0.6	89	1	>10000	7.95
V395111		0.68	0.003	<0.2	2.31	6	10	130	<0.5	<2	2.43	<0.5	18	3	90	5.50
V395112		0.92	<0.001	<0.2	0.09	510	30	100	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5	81	435	13	4.28
V395113		0.52	0.007	0.2	1.38	4	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.65	<0.5	10	6	258	5.21
V395114		0.54	0.011	0.4	2.50	2	<10	330	<0.5	<2	0.60	<0.5	17	19	471	6.09



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17190093

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP41 Ga ppm	ME- ICP41 Hg ppm	ME- ICP41 K %	ME- ICP41 La ppm	ME- ICP41 Mg %	ME- ICP41 Mn ppm	ME- ICP41 Mo ppm	ME- ICP41 Na %	ME- ICP41 Ni ppm	ME- ICP41 P ppm	ME- ICP41 Pb ppm	ME- ICP41 S %	ME- ICP41 Sb ppm	ME- ICP41 Sc ppm	ME- ICP41 Sr ppm
V395101		10	<1	0.10	10	0.76	652	31	0.02	3	2250	2	0.12	<2	2	69
V395102		10	<1	0.08	<10	0.94	512	6	0.03	4	1570	4	0.57	<2	4	30
V395103		10	<1	0.94	<10	2.29	663	1	0.01	12	1900	2	0.01	<2	7	145
V395104		10	<1	0.53	10	0.89	407	212	0.19	17	760	<2	0.37	<2	10	21
V395105		10	<1	0.33	10	0.86	400	185	0.13	11	650	<2	0.41	<2	7	15
V395106		20	<1	0.30	50	0.54	611	105	0.08	24	>10000	2	0.38	<2	10	19
V395107		10	<1	0.41	10	0.76	418	37	0.12	10	1060	<2	0.49	<2	5	23
V395108		10	<1	0.42	10	0.63	347	38	0.10	16	700	2	0.20	<2	7	18
V395109		10	<1	0.16	10	1.36	768	1	0.09	5	2680	2	0.01	<2	6	51
V395110		10	<1	0.05	<10	1.68	916	12	0.02	6	1900	2	0.74	<2	8	31
V395111		10	<1	0.13	10	1.42	844	1	0.04	4	2120	2	0.01	<2	7	131
V395112		<10	7	0.02	<10	10.30	671	1	0.01	1450	60	<2	0.15	3	6	13
V395113		10	<1	0.36	10	0.76	375	8	0.12	9	790	2	0.16	<2	4	18
V395114		10	1	1.33	10	1.59	367	3	0.19	12	850	2	0.19	<2	14	30



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17190093

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	Cu- OG46
		Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001
V395101		<20	0.11	<10	<10	82	<10	84	
V395102		<20	0.08	<10	<10	126	<10	80	
V395103		<20	0.26	<10	<10	155	<10	42	
V395104		<20	0.21	<10	<10	107	<10	60	
V395105		<20	0.13	<10	<10	66	<10	76	
V395106		<20	0.04	<10	<10	213	<10	71	
V395107		<20	0.08	<10	<10	93	<10	65	
V395108		<20	0.10	<10	<10	99	<10	46	
V395109		<20	0.21	<10	<10	238	<10	48	
V395110		<20	0.09	<10	<10	103	<10	133	1.085
V395111		<20	0.19	<10	<10	202	<10	53	
V395112		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	18	10	35	
V395113		<20	0.07	<10	<10	72	<10	71	
V395114		<20	0.31	<10	<10	144	<10	58	



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17190093

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.			
	Au- ICP21	CRU- 31	Cu- OG46	LOG- 21
	ME- ICP41	ME- OG46	PUL- 31	PUL- QC
	SPL- 21	WEI- 21		