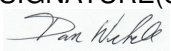
ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Assessment Report on the Crown of Eleanor Mineral Property, Prospecting, tenure #`s 849280, 1054704, 1054724, 1054727, 1054728, 1054731 and 1054732 Rossland, British Columbia**

TOTAL COST: $6,300.00

AUTHOR(S): Daniel M. Wehrle
SIGNATURE(S):



NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5668564 / 2017/oct/6

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Crown of Eleanor

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Little Darling, OK, Delacola, Sidecar, Crown of Eleanor, Agnes B, Black Eagle

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, molybdenum, silver, copper, cobalt, nickel

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSW101, 082FSW102, 082FSW111, 082FSW117, 082FSW151, 082FSW195, 082FSW286

MINING DIVISION: Trail Creek
NTS / BCGS: 082F001, 082F002
LATITUDE: ____49_____° ____05_____' ____46_____"
LONGITUDE: ___117_____° ____48_____' _____00_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 11N EASTING: 441600 NORTHING: 5438450

OWNER(S): Daniel M. Wehrle 100 %

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 562, Rossland B.C. V0G 1Y0

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

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 562, Rossland B.C. V0G 1Y0

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

Early Jurassic age Rossland Group volcanics, northeast trending Elise argillaceous siltstone, mafic flows and basaltic flows intruded by augite porphyry (Rossland Sill), Rossland Monzonite, Trail Pluton and Rainy Day Pluton with associated Molybdenum Breccia complex, late stage Tertiary lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry dikes. Gold, silver and base metal sulphide healed shear vein systems trend roughly east – west and steeply dip north.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
15743, 31127, 32425, 33304, 36321

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS		PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
		Tenure #		
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)				
Ground, mapping				
Photo interpretation				
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)				
Ground				
Magnetic				
Electromagnetic				
Induced Polarization				
Radiometric				
Seismic				
Other				
Airborne				
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)				
Soil				
Silt				
Rock				
Other				
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)				
Core				
Non-core				
RELATED TECHNICAL				
Sampling / Assaying				
Petrographic				
Mineralographic				
Metallurgic				
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	9 km. total traverses	Little Darling	849280	$6,300.00
		OK	1054704	
		Delacola	1054724	
		Sidecar	1054727	
		Crown of Eleanor	1054728	
		Agnes B	1054731	
		Black Eagle	1054732	

PREPATORY / PHYSICAL Line/grid (km)		
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)		
Legal Surveys (scale, area)		
Road, local access (km)/trail		
Trench (number/metres)		
Underground development (metres)		
Other		
	TOTAL COST	$6,300.00

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

CROWN OF ELEANOR MINERAL PROPERTY, PROSPECTING,

tenure #`s ***849280, 1054704, 1054724, 1054727, 1054728, 1054731 and 1054732***

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared for

Owner: D. Wehrle

Box 562

Rossland, B.C. V0G 1Y0

December 18th, 2017

Daniel M. Wehrle P.Geo.

Rossland, B.C.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The prospecting work described in this report is being presented as assessment work for the following mineral claims in the Rossland B.C. area (Table 1, Figures 1 and 2):

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
*849280	LITTLE DARLING	2011/MAR/18	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	21.15	$ 344.81	$ 0.00
*1054727	SIDECAR	2014/MAR/29	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	21.15	$ 268.02	$ 0.00
*1054731	AGNES B	2015/JUN/04	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	21.15	$ 211.52	$ 0.00
*1054724	DELACOLA	2015/JUN/06	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	63.45	$ 634.50	$ 0.00
*1054704	OK	2015/SEP/15	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	21.16	$ 113.06	$ 0.00
1054705	IXL - MIDNIGHT	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	105.82	$ 529.11	$ 0.00
1054709	ZILOR - SUNBEAM	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	169.36	$ 846.82	$ 0.00
1054722	ALFE - FORTY EIGHT	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	127.03	$ 635.14	$ 0.00
*1054728	CROWN OF ELEANOR	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	380.78	$ 1903.92	$ 0.00
1054729	COPPER JACK	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	42.31	$ 211.56	$ 0.00
*1054732	BLACK EAGLE	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	63.47	$ 317.33	$ 0.00
1046599	LILY MAY - CURLEW	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	0	105.85	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
1046601	MIDNIGHT - W BR - DEER PK	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	0	211.65	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
1046604	CLIFF - SOUTHERN BELLE	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	0	42.31	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
1054733	GERTRUDE NOVELTY B BEAR	2017/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	275.04	$ 1375.18	$ 0.00
1046591	GOLDEN 8	2016/SEP/10	2017/OCT/10	2018/OCT/10	365	169.42	$ 916.72	$ 0.00

** assessment work performed on*

Table 1: Assessed Mineral Claims (from MTO statement of work event # 5668564)

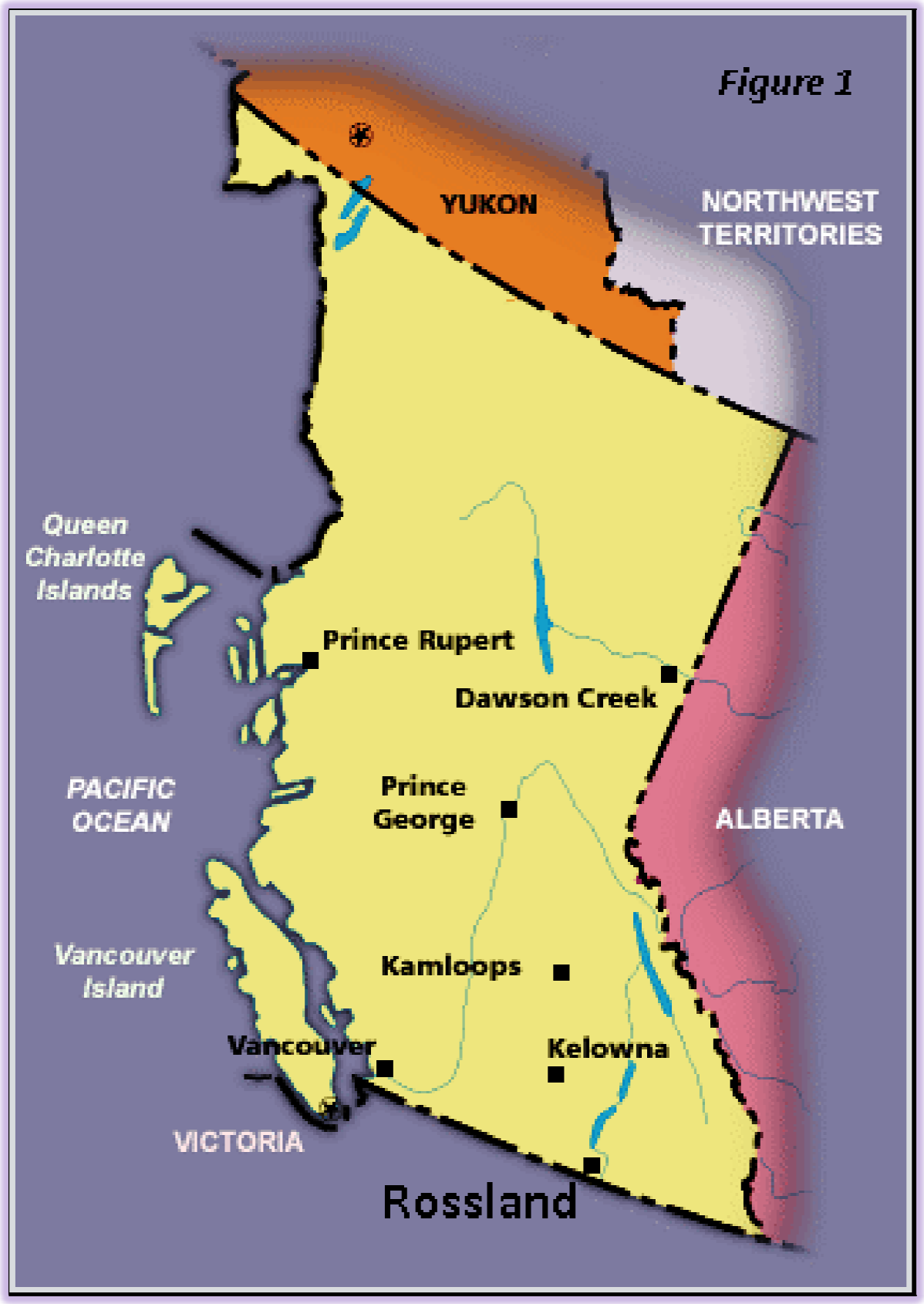


Figure 1
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Queen Charlotte Islands
Prince Rupert
Dawson Creek
PACIFIC OCEAN
Prince George
ALBERTA
Vancouver Island
Kamloops
Vancouver
Kelowna
VICTORIA
Rossland

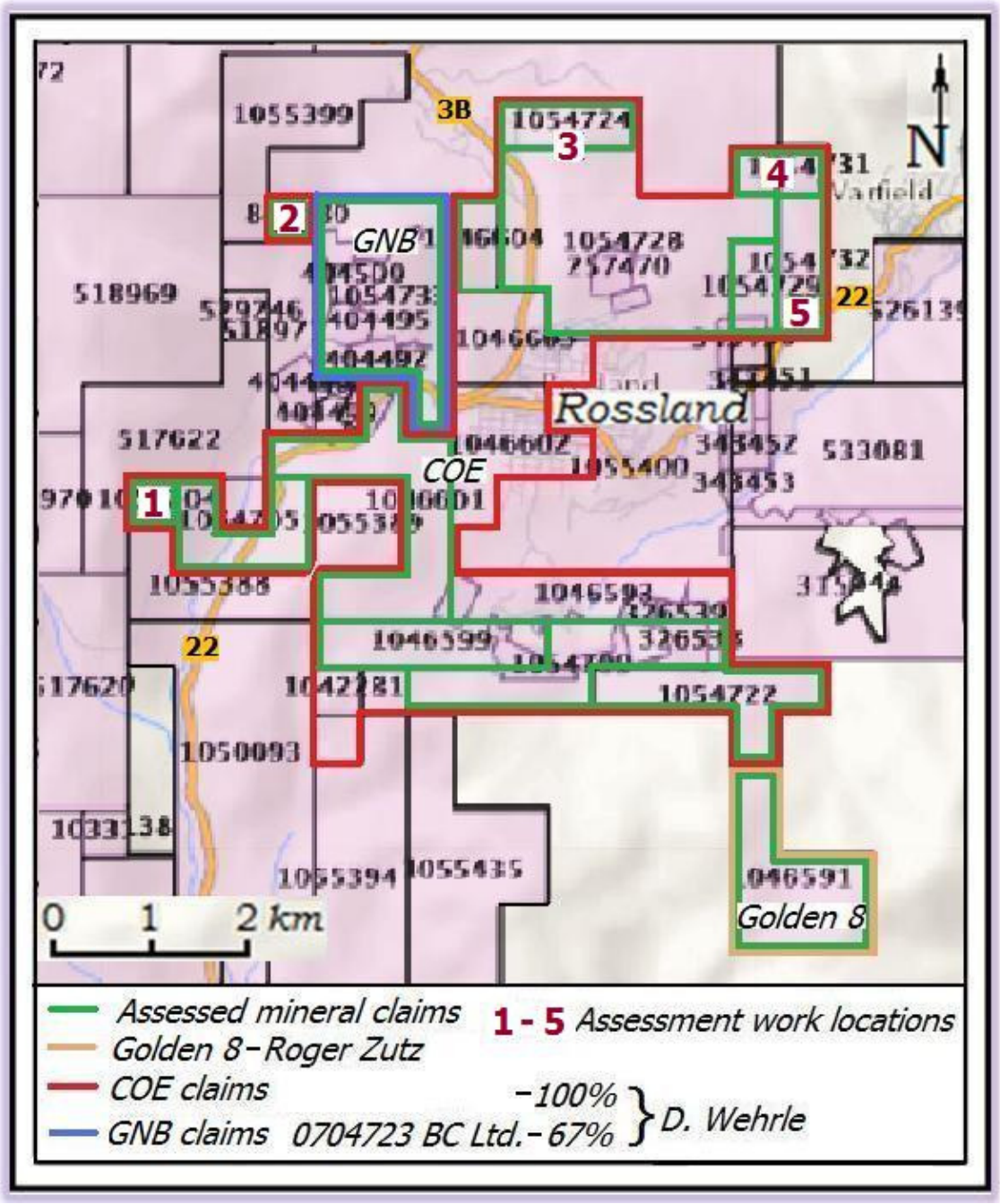


Figure 2: Assessed Mineral Claims

Prospecting assessment work was performed on seven mineral claims covering five separate areas of the Crown of Eleanor (COE) cell mineral claim property (Table 1, Figures 2 and 3). The assessment work areas occur on the northern fringes of the COE mineral property and all work was applied to the above mentioned contiguous cell mineral claims (Table 1, Figure 2).

The COE mineral property is located near the City of Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division, southeastern B.C (Figure 1 and 2). The COE cell mineral claim property, as shown outlined in red in figure 2, contains 20 claims, totalling 86 cell units covering 1,820.2 hectares (4,497.8 acres). The Golden 8 mineral claim (outlined in brown, figure 2), tenure # 1046591, adjacent and southeast of the COE claim block was also assessed in this work program. The COE claim group is owned 100 % by D. Wehrle and the Golden 8 mineral claim is owned by Roger Zutz. Adjacent and northwest of the COE claim group is the Gertrude – Novelty – Black Bear (GNB) claim (outlined in blue in figure 2), owned by 0704723 B.C. Ltd. The author, D. Wehrle is President, agent and 67% owner of 0704723 BC Ltd. and is also agent for Roger Zutz.

Prospecting work in five separate locations totalling approximately 9 line kms. of traverses was conducted between Sept. 12th and Sept. 20th 2017 (Figure 2). The core of the large COE mineral property contains many significant gold veins, extensions and geophysical anomalies (see ARIS BC reports 15743, 31127, 32425, 33304, and 36321). The purpose of the 2017 work program was to prospect and evaluate mineral claims on the fringes of the COE property thereby helping with possible future decisions of retaining or relinquishing marginal mineral ground. This exploration work is part of an on-going program on the Crown of Eleanor mineral property to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known gold bearing veins and high gold value showings of the Le Roi, North and Southbelt vein systems on the property.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The COE mineral claim property is located near the City of Rossland (Figures 1 and 2). Rossland is located in southeastern B.C. approximately 6 km. southwest of Trail, B.C. and about 7 km. north of the U.S.A. (Washington State) border. Trail is the site of the world's largest lead-zinc smelter (Teck Corp.) Geographic coordinates central to the COE claim group work area are longitude 117^{o} 48' 00" W and latitude 49^{o} 05' 46" N on NTS map sheet 82F001 and 82F002, with central UTM coordinates 441600 E and 5438450 N (zone 11 N).

Rossland is served by highways 3B and 22, and by Trail and Castlegar airports. Access to the property is good along old gravel mining and exploration roads and numerous 4-wheel drive branch roads. Highway 3B and the Cascade highway run through the western margins of the COE property and highway 22 along its eastern margins (Figure 2). Telecommunication tower roads to the top of Monte Christo and Red Mountains provide access to the central part of the claims. Many highway, municipal and service roads follow older 1890's wagon roads from Trail and Rossland up to the old Crown Granted claims and mines of the area. The author was given keys to all locked and gated road accesses on the property by the City of Rossland and Red Mountain Resorts.

Relief on the COE mineral property is between 700 and 1591 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l.). Moderate slopes in the east rise to the peaks of Columbia – Kootenay (1235 m.a.s.l.), Monte Christo (1285 m.a.s.l.) and Red Mountains (1591 m.a.s.l.) in the central part of the property. The property is moderately treed with some dense bushy areas, predominately alder, huckleberry and hazelnut. Interior Douglas fir and Lodgepole pine with localized stands of cedar are the predominant forest cover, with local stands of poplar and birch in moister areas. Most creeks and other melt water courses on the COE claim property are noted to have intermittent flows and are

totally dry by midsummer.

The region has been affected by continental glaciation. Two ice directions have been recorded with the final advance being south to southwest. Consequently, glacial till, on the order of 1- 5 m. blankets most of the property. Most outcrop exposures are limited in valleys and gullies, with best exposures found on steeper mountain slopes, road cuts, near old workings and at the base of local uprooted and wind fallen trees.

Summers in Rossland are hot and dry and often extend from May through to early October. A short and wet spring from mid March to mid May and a cold dry fall from October until early December is common. Heavy snow winters from mid December to mid March are very common. Although mineral exploration and drilling programs can and have taken place all year round in the Rossland area, water availability and cooler conditions make the May – June period particularly more suitable to drilling programs. At that time water from intermittent streams and local adit outflows is available. Fall and winter drill programs often require water hauling. The City of Rossland has a contractor (yellow) fire hydrant available for water truck fill up located at the western edge of town near the Cascade highway turnoff. Water from this source is usually abundant in the spring – early summer time. City water rates averaged $50/day for local diamond drilling programs during 2007 and 2008.

3.0 CROWN OF ELEANOR MINERAL CLAIM PROPERTY AND HISTORY

The COE claim group contains the following individual cell mineral claims:

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
849280	LITTLE DARLING	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2011/MAR/18	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.15
1042280	FAIRVIEW	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/FEB/24	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.17
1042281	GREEN CROWN	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/FEB/24	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.17
1045537	AIR	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/JUL/24	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.17
1046593	BLUEBIRD - MAYFLOWER	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	127.01
1046599	LILY MAY - CURLEW	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	105.85
1046601	MIDNIGHT - W BR - DEER PK	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	211.65
1046602	SPITZEE	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	126.98
1046603	LE ROI - WAR EAGLE	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	105.79
1046604	CLIFF - SOUTHERN BELLE	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2016/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	42.31
1054704	OK	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2015/SEP/15	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.16
1054705	IXL - MIDNIGHT	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	105.82
1054709	ZILOR - SUNBEAM	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	169.36
1054722	ALFE - FORTY EIGHT	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	127.03
1054724	DELACOLA	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2015/JUN/06	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	63.45
1054727	SIDECAR	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2014/MAR/29	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.15
1054728	CROWN OF ELEANOR	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	380.78
1054729	COPPER JACK	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	42.31
1054731	AGNES B	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2015/JUN/04	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	21.15
1054732	BLACK EAGLE	128509 100%	Mineral	Claim	082F	2017/SEP/10	2018/OCT/10	GOOD	63.47

Table 2: Crown of Eleanor (COE) Mineral Claim Group

The COE cell mineral claim property is shown outlined in red in figure 2 and contains 20 claims, totalling 86 cell units covering 1,820.2 hectares (4,497.8 acres). The COE claim group and the individual Crown of Eleanor cell mineral claim, tenure # 1054728, were named after and cover the same mineral ground as the former (lapsed) Elanore Crown Granted mineral claim (Lot 951). (see 2016 ARIS BC assessment report # 36321).

The COE cell mineral claim group is owned 100 % by D. Wehrle P.Geo. of Rossland, B.C. A cell claim, having dimensions approximately 500 X 500 metres, is the standard unit area of a mineral claim in the Province of British Columbia since January of 2005, when B.C. inaugurated mineral staking online (MTO, Mineral Titles Online).

The Elanore (L. 951) claim was staked in 1890 and Crown Granted to the Argonaut Gold Mining Company on April 30, 1896. It reverted to the Crown some time later, was paper staked by Mike Delich of Rossland, BC in the mid 1970's (Reverted Crown Granted mineral claims could be applied for if a small fee was paid), optioned by Mike to Antelope Resources Inc. in 1989 and dropped during minimal gold prices on March 28th 1998. The Elanore area of Monte Christo Mountain was restaked as open ground on August 9th, 2001 by the author as the Elanore #1 to #5, two - post claims. Additional open ground was staked over strategic adjacent, lapsed, Reverted Crown Granted claims (St. Lawrence L. 1197, Mascot L. 1344 and Kapai L. 11012).

The Eleanor staked mineral claims were converted to cell claims shortly after the inauguration of MTO in 2005 under the provisions of the 6 month exclusive right of conversion to legacy claim holders, thereby greatly increasing their extent and mineral ground acquired. The converted Crown of Eleanor (COE) mineral claim had additional cell units amalgamated to it and from 2006 onwards, other claims in the Rossland area were staked to form the present COE claim group. The current Crown of Eleanor property covers mineral ground formerly held by a mosaic of

Crown Granted mineral claims and strategically covers the Le Roi Mine complex and its vein extensions, as well as the North and Southbelt vein gold systems (Figures 3 and 4).

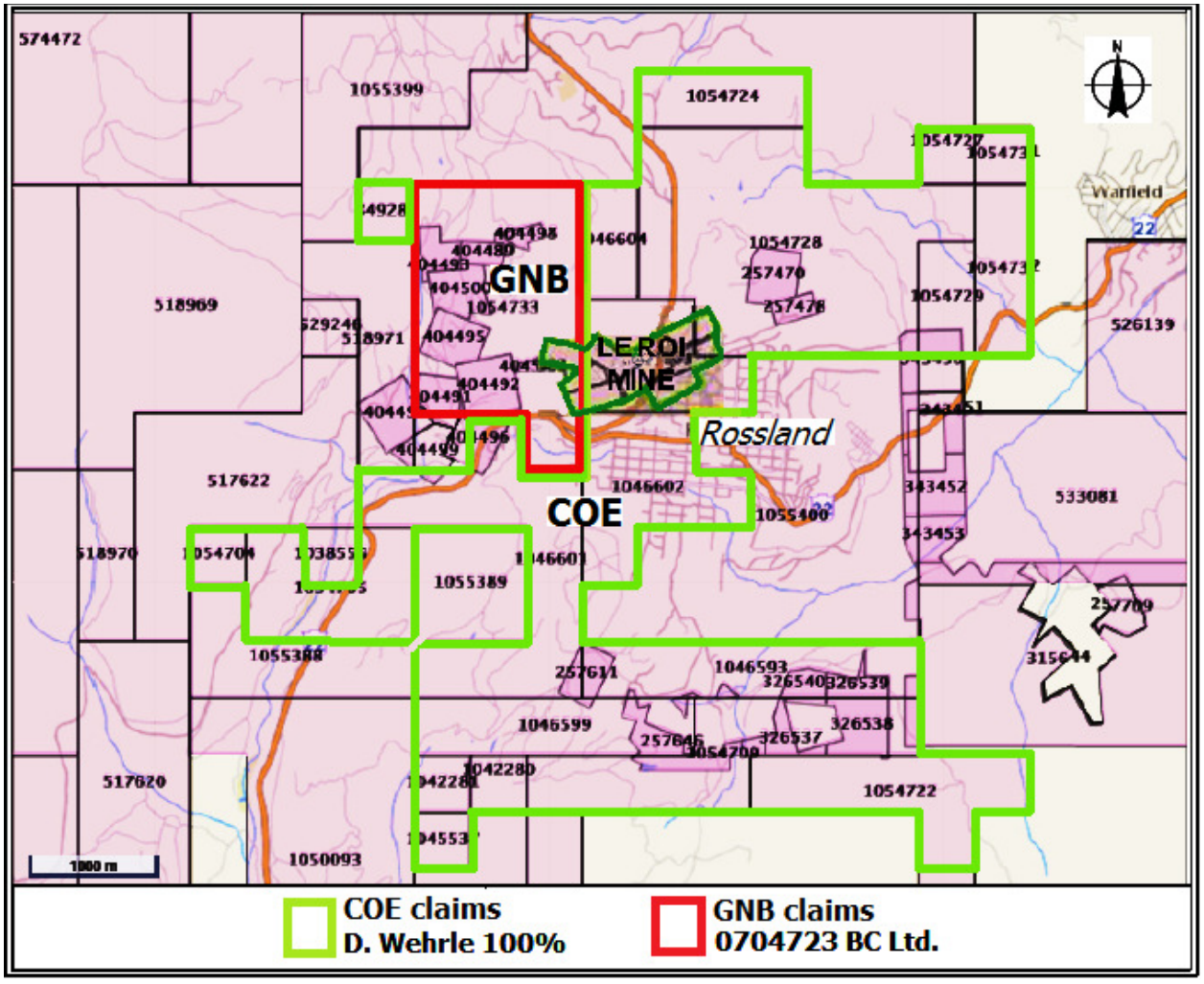


Figure 3: Le Roi Mine Complex, COE and GNB Mineral Claims

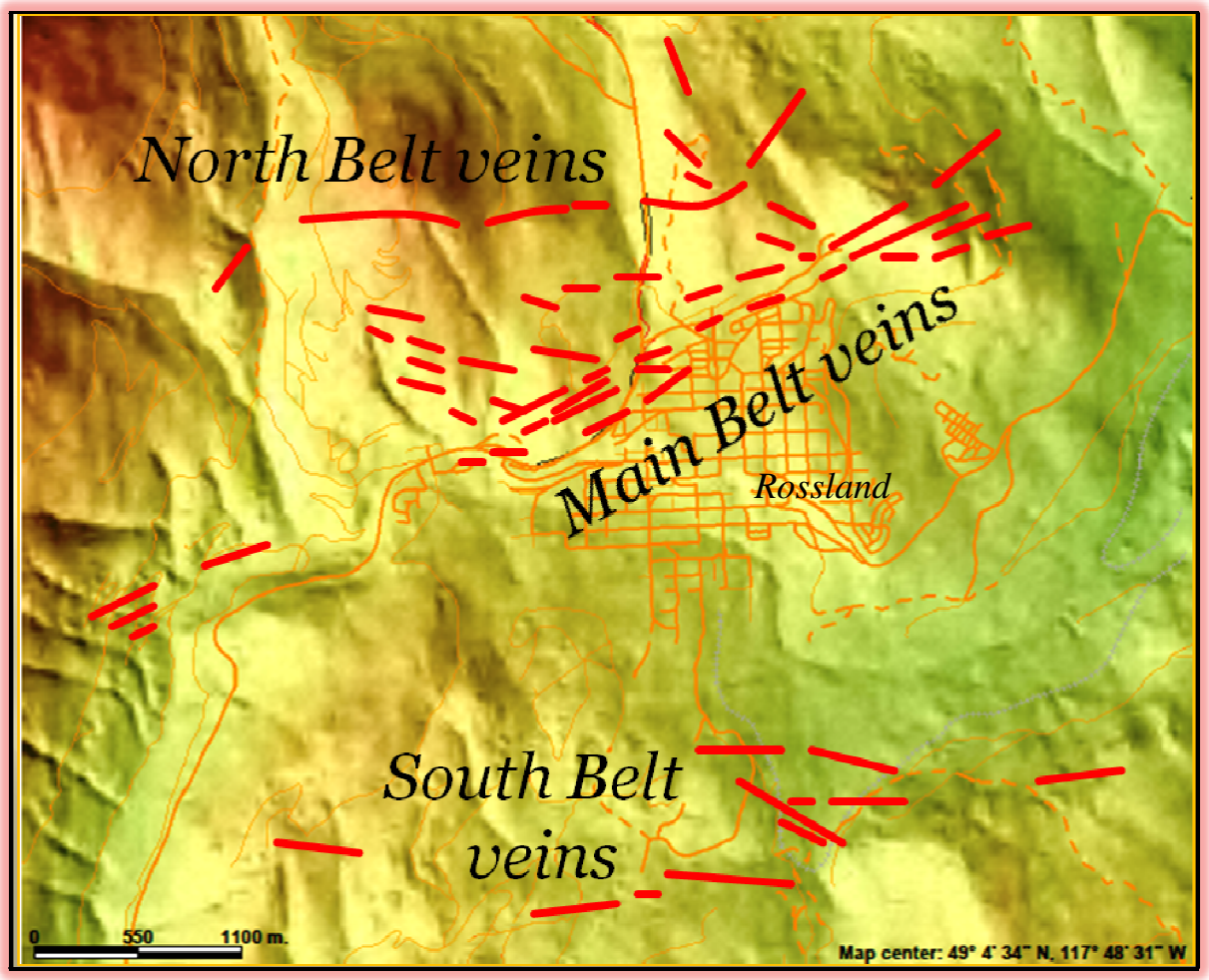
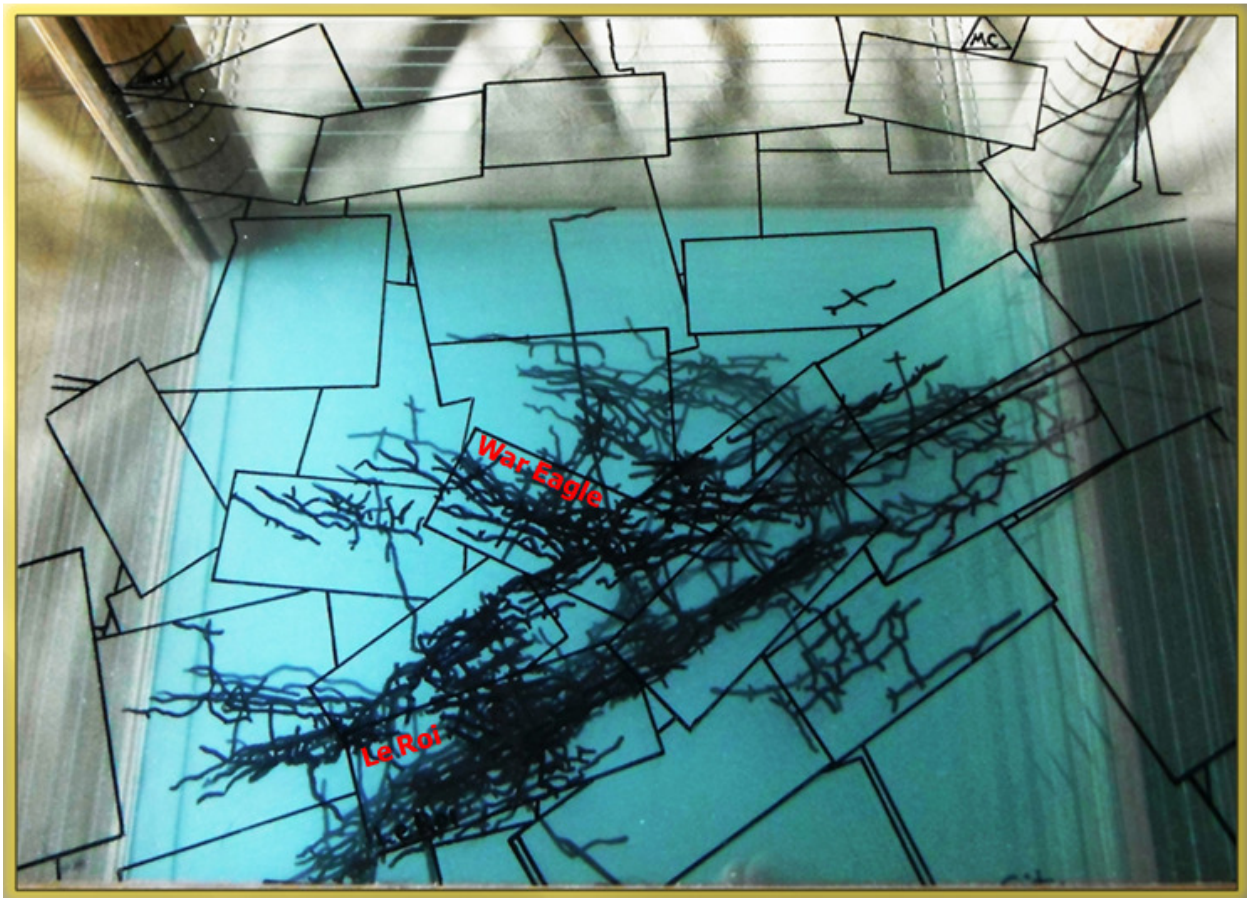


Figure 4: Le Roi Vein System (from the author's 2010 BC Minerals South Presentation)

Crown Granted mineral claims that make up part of the past producing Le Roi gold mine complex (1890 – 1928) are found at the centre of the Crown of Eleanor claim group and are still held by Teck Corporation (previously Teck – Cominco). Other Crown Granted and staked legacy mineral claims (non converted to cell claims) held by Vangold Resources Ltd. are inliers within and surrounded by the Crown of Eleanor cell claims. All of these Crown Granted and legacy claims would automatically be absorbed into the overlying Crown of Eleanor cell mineral claims should they cease to be valid.

4.0 ROSSLAND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Shear controlled gold-silver-copper ores were discovered in the Rossland area in 1890. Production from this district totalled approximately 6,200,000 tons of ore grading an average recovered grade of 0.47 oz. gold/ton, 0.49 oz. silver/ton and 1% copper, making Rossland Western Canada's third largest historical gold producer (1890 – 1995) and Canada's largest gold producer prior to 1900. Most of this production (over 3 million ounces of gold, 3.7 million ounces of silver and 124 million pounds of copper) came from an interconnected series of mines on the Le Roi vein system, an area of approximately 100 acres, immediately north of Rossland (picture 1, below).



Picture 1: Model of Le Roi Gold Mine Workings
(Plate glass model built by the author for the Rossland Museum 2013)

The BC Minister of Mines annual reports show only 116 claims were staked in the Rossland camp in 1890, with 40 of them on the South belt of veins (1 km. south of Rossland) and the remainder on the Main belt veins (Red – Monte Christo – Columbia/Kootenay Mountains), North belt veins (Red and Monte Christo Mountains) and the 'free gold belt' (OK Mountain 2 km. west of Rossland the OK, IXL and Midnight claims where 10,000 tons of ore returning 33,000 oz. gold, 13,000 oz. silver and 10 tons of copper was mined from 1898 to 1962). The area received the initial wave of pre 1892 Crown Granted claim locations (approximately 20 acre rectangular shaped claims, 600 X 1500 feet in size) prior to the blanket staking of the greater Rossland area in 1895 by the larger, square, post 1892 claims (1500 X 1500 feet). The orientation of pre 1892 mineral claims often mimics the surface trace direction of early vein discoveries (Figure 5 below).

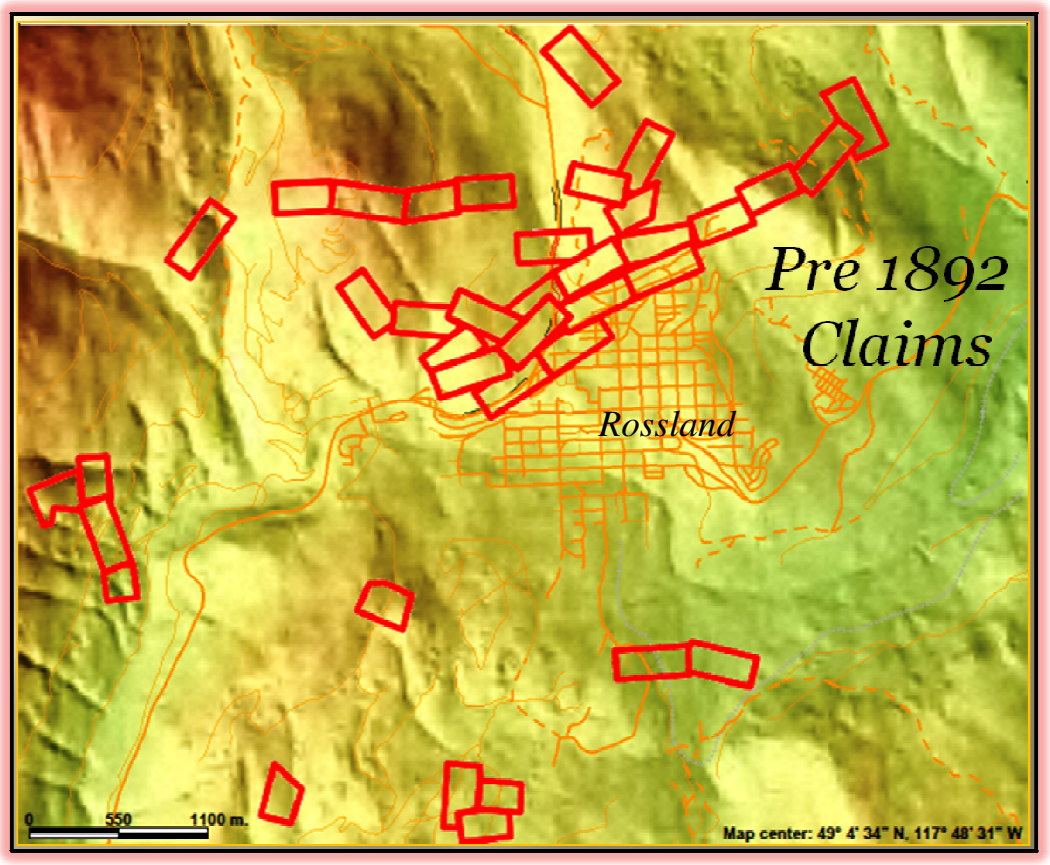


Figure 5: Early Rossland Mineral Claims

By the end of 1895 the first large ore body in the camp had been discovered on the War Eagle, over 2,200 mineral claims had been staked, a smelter was being built in Trail and two different railways were being built to reach Rossland.

Dividend paying gold mines were active in Rossland from 1890 to 1928 and in 1906 the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. was organised with the Rossland gold mines forming Cominco's founding asset (Consolidated stood for the consolidation of the Rossland mines). With gold at $20/ounce and water pumping costs approaching the cost of extraction, production was shut down in 1928. Further incentive occurred when at that time metallurgical problems associated with the massive Sullivan lead – zinc – silver deposit in Kimberly were solved. The Rossland gold mines were also shut down for nearly 2 years during 1920 – 1922 when the Company made a preliminary focus on the challenges of the Sullivan ore body.

At the time of the Rossland gold mine shutdown in 1928, records show that seven, 1 ounce/ton gold stopes were still being mined in the War Eagle mine alone (personal research 1988, Rossland Historical Museum records). In the early 1930's leasers reactivated the 4 upper dry levels of the Le Roi mine complex on Red Mountain, where it is estimated that approximately 250,000 ounces of gold were further extracted. Leaser production was so large that by the mid 1930's Cominco severely limited such operations and gold production from the Rossland area virtually ceased. It is said, "That during the 1930's leasing operations, shipping ore had to be greater than 0.5 oz/ton gold or it was left behind," (personal communication 1989, Mike Delich, Jack MacDonald, depression era gold lease workers).

From 1966 to 1972 1.1 million tons of molybdenum ore, grading 0.22 % Mo. (4.8 million pounds of elemental molybdenum) was open pit mined from the western slopes of Red Mountain

northwest of Rossland. This ore came from a mineralized system of breccias located about 1000 meters northwest of the Le Roi vein system. Gold was not assayed for during Red Mountain Mines Ltd. molybdenum milling operations (personal communication 1997, former mill manager Red Mountain Mines Ltd.).

From 1994 to 1995 the Evening Star and Iron Colt properties on Monte Christo Mountain together produced 20,000 tons of ore at a recovered grade of 0.44 ounces gold / ton (1994 – 1995). During this operation (the author was chief geologist), shrinkage stope mining produced gold from near surface ore bodies only above previously existing adit levels. Development of intermediate and lateral gold resources was constrained by deteriorating $350/ounce gold economics.

Rossland has a rich documented history of mining and exploration. These past work programs are too detailed to review in this assessment report, however most of this information is summarized and referenced in B.C. MINFILE (Mineral File), ARIS B.C. (Assessment Report Indexing System) and B.C. 'Property File.'

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Rocks in the Rossland area are dominated by Early Jurassic age Rossland Group volcanics (Fig. 6). Northeast trending Elise argillaceous siltstone, mafic flows and Lower Elise Formation basaltic flows are intruded by Late Jurassic augite porphyry (the Rossland Sill), the Rossland Monzonite and the Rainy Day Pluton with associated Molybdenum Breccia complex. Locally these rocks are intruded by various late stage Tertiary lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry dikes.

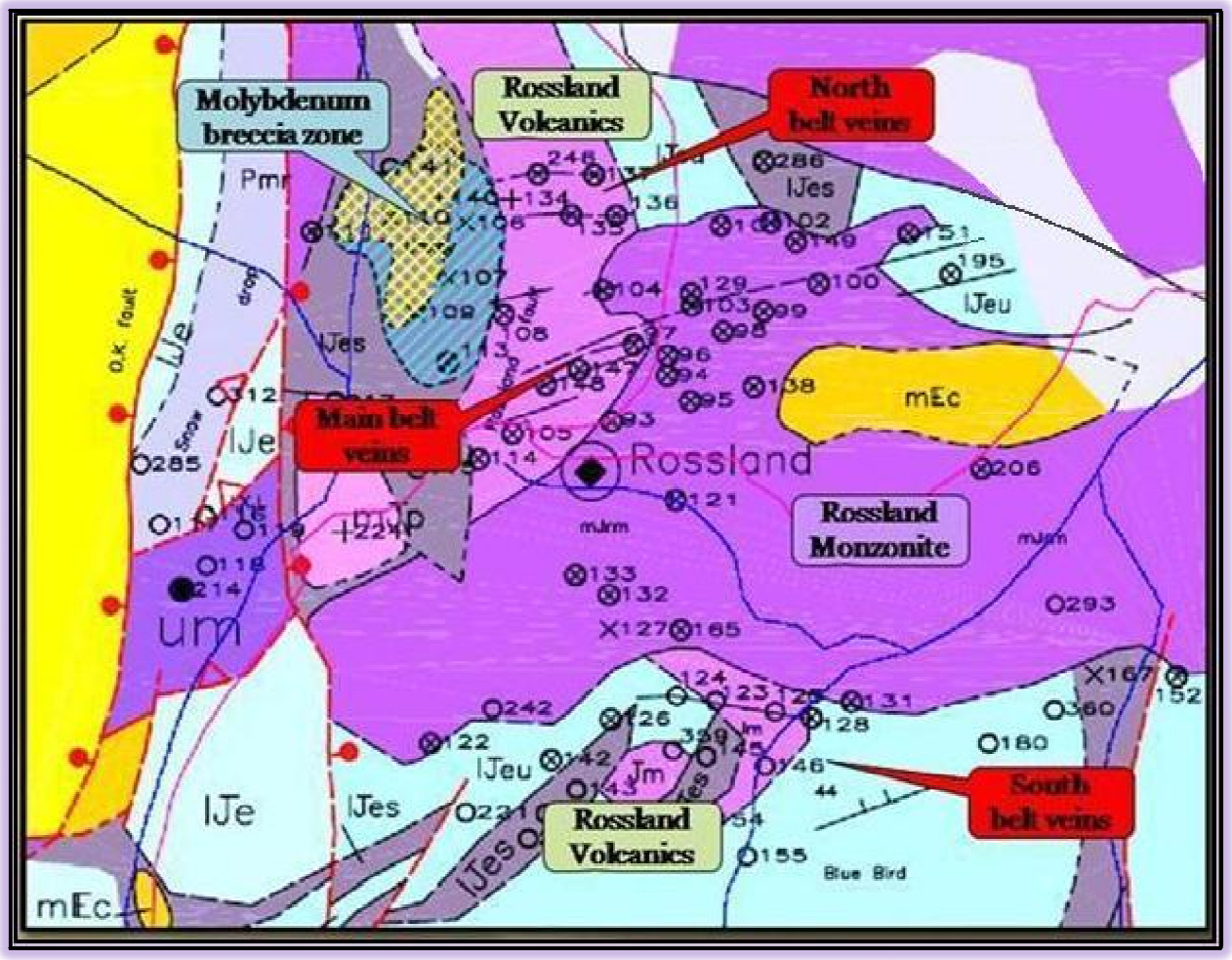


Figure 6: Rossland Geology
(with MINFILE references, adapted from Hoy and Dunne 1998)

Gold, silver and base metal sulphide associated healed shear vein systems trending roughly east – west and steeply dipping north are extensive throughout the Rossland area and have been found to exist in an east – west extent from east of the Columbia River near Trail to west of the Patterson Highway (approximately 20 km.) and in a north – south extent from north of Red mountain to south of the International boundary (approximately 10 km.). Gold, silver and base metal production from these vein systems has been limited to within 1 km. of the northern and southern margins of the Rossland monzonite intrusion.

Exploration drilling has shown the Rossland monzonite to be a phased intrusion, locally containing dioritic to gabbroic stocks (sometimes called monzodiorite) where resulting remnant wedges or 'cracks' of volcanics sometimes provide a high grade channel for gold sulphide vein mineralization (eg: Iron Colt area). The Rossland monzonite also gives off a roughly east – west and steeply dipping dike facies of hornblende porphyry that sometimes forms a hanging or footwall contact to gold bearing sulphide mineralization (Drysdale 1915). Some of the best geological ingredients for gold bearing sulphide mineralization are where these monzonite related hornblende porphyry dikes traverse through ground containing Elise augite porphyry volcanics, especially near monzonite margins and near large feldspar porphyry dikes (eg: Le Roi area).

Although heavy sulphide – gold associations are common, very high grade gold drill intersections have also shown only 1 – 2% sulphides. Pyrrhotite is the most common and dependable gold associated sulphide followed by arsenopyrite; chalcopyrite is favourable but often randomly associated (no guarantee of gold association); sphalerite often has a good association with gold (particularly in the Southbelt but rarely present in the main and Northbelt); galena and associated silver mineralization, although more common in the Southbelt is

occasionally found in trace amounts on the margins of gold bearing veins; the presence of pyrite although somewhat associated with gold mineralization in large amounts often signals a local bottoming or a lateral approach to crosscutting dikes.

Fine, interstitial to crystal margins, free gold, on average makes up approximately 25% of Rossland ores (Drysdale 1915). Visible gold is locally associated with gold - sulphide bearing veins in Rossland and has been noted in drill core grading from 0.18 to 24 oz/ton (no guarantee of high grade). Preliminary metallic sieve analyses has shown no appreciable nugget effect to analyzed gold bearing rock, that is, almost all the gold is found in the fine fraction. 'Bonanza' gold grades have been found in veins midway between dikes with related gold depletion found near or adjacent to dike margins.

Swarms of dark, fine-grained lamprophyre dikes, steeply dipping east and trending north – south, although a nuisance to drilling programs seem to be essential to local control of gold mineralization. Having similar orientations, large feldspar porphyry dikes often define the east – west extent of mineralized blocks within a vein system. Both types of dikes seem to play a large role in remobilizing and concentrating gold bearing sulphide veins or channelling late pulses of gold bearing fluids. Southwest or west – southwest trending drill orientations help to minimize dike interference. Blind (no surface expression) vein offsets to the hanging wall (eg: War Eagle vein, Evening Star main vein) sometimes display a resumption to gold mineralization when a particular vein has apparently bottomed (see Fig. 7).

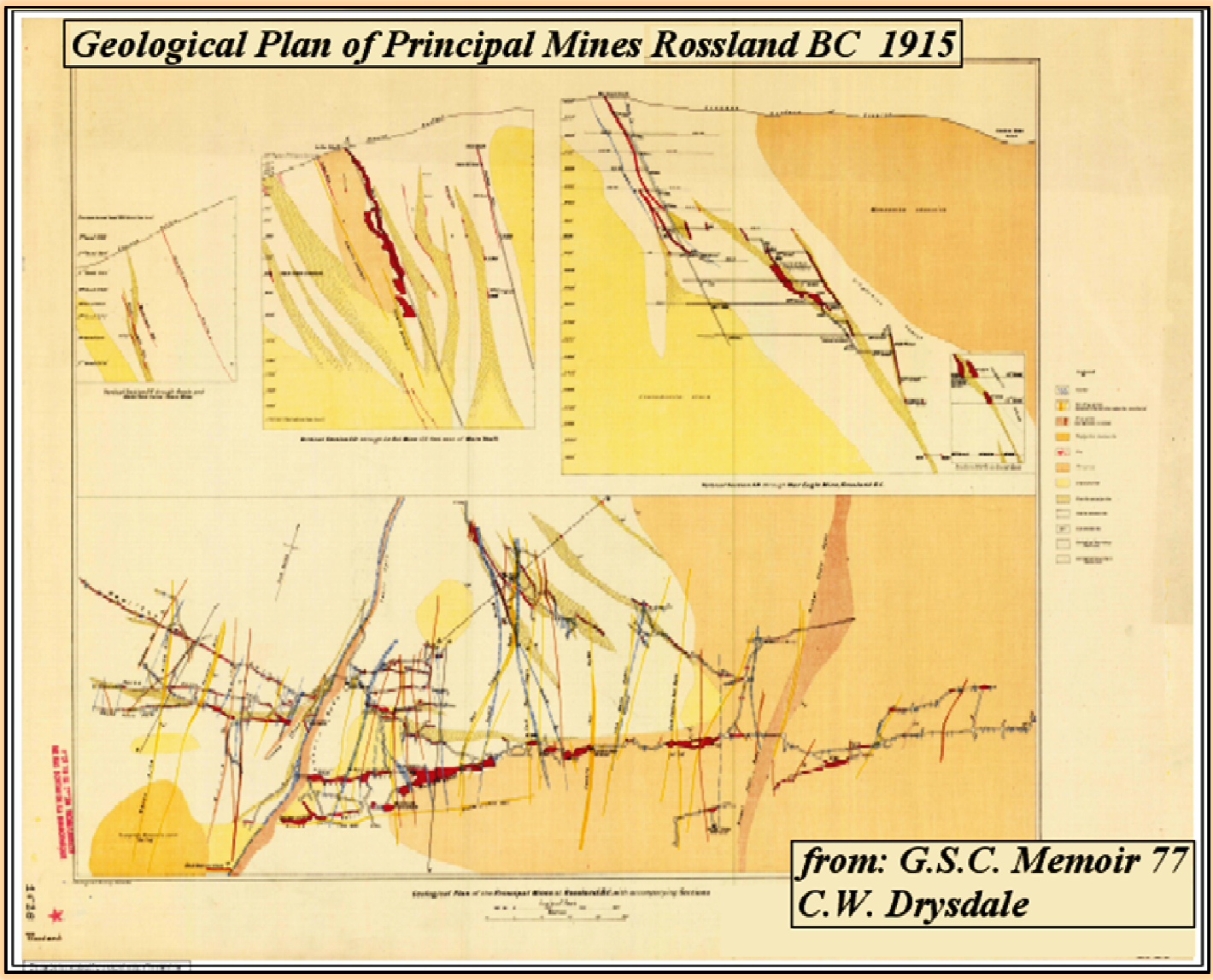


Fig: 7 Geological Plan of Principal Mines Rossland BC, 1915

Further, detailed information on the geology, structure and mineralization of the Rossland area can be found in Memoir 77, "Geology and Ore Deposits of Rossland, B.C.," G.S.C. Drysdale, 1915 and Bulletin 109, "Metallogeny and Mineral Deposits of the Nelson - Rossland map area," B.C. Ministry and Mines Energy and Minerals Division (Hoy and Dunne, 2001).

6.0 OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT WORK

Prospecting traverses totalling 9 line kms. and covering five separate areas (areas 1 to 5) of the COE mineral claim group were conducted between Sept. 12th and Sept. 20th 2017 (Figure 8 below).

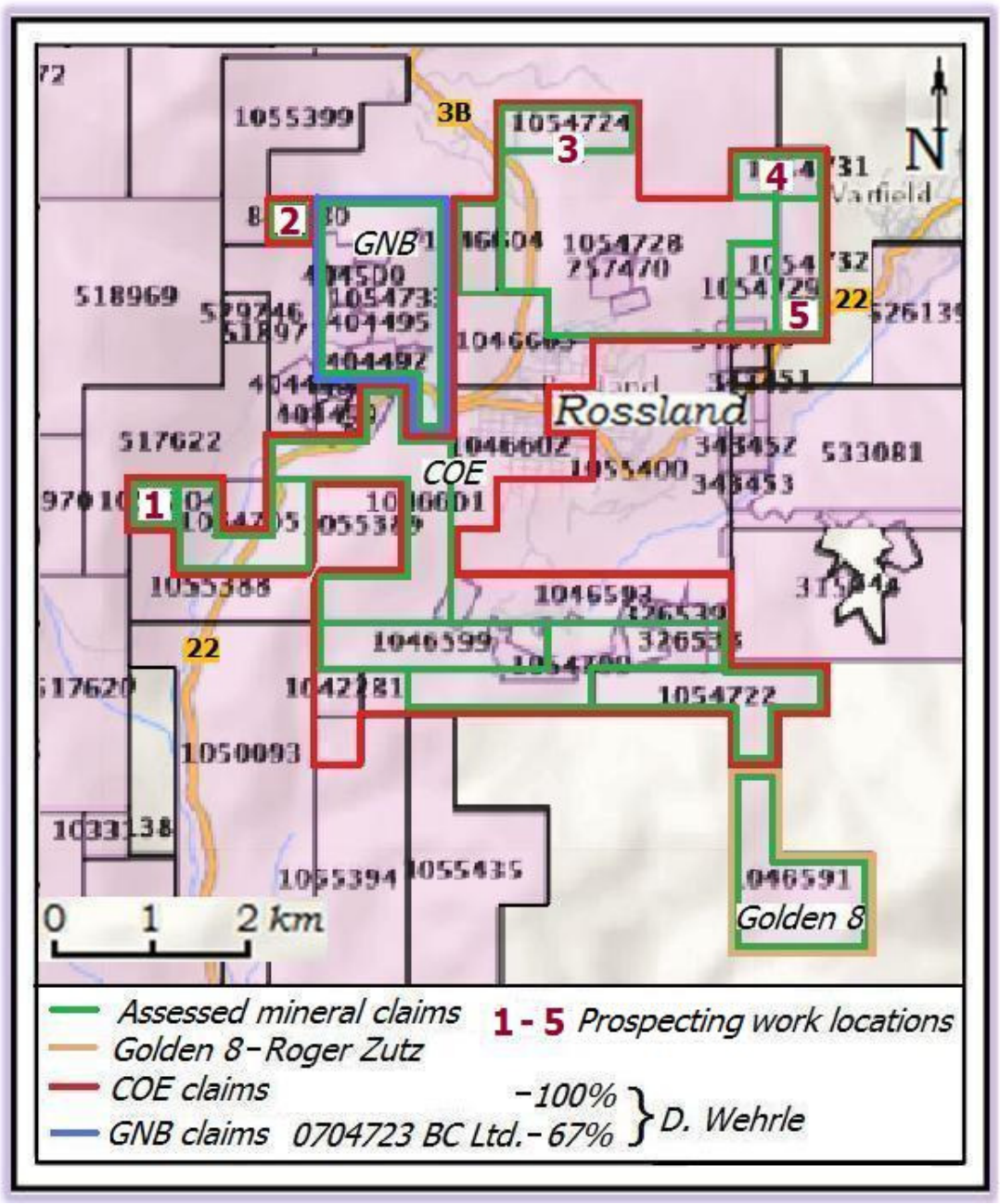


Figure 8: Prospecting Work Areas

The purpose of the 2017 work program was to prospect and evaluate mineral claims on the northern fringes of the COE property thereby helping with possible future decisions of retaining or relinquishing marginal mineral ground. This exploration work is part of an on-going program on the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim group to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known gold bearing veins and high gold value showings of the Le Roi and North vein systems on the property.

7.0 PROCEDURE

The five prospecting areas, designated 1 through 5 and shown in figure 8, were accessed as close as possible by 4 X 4 vehicle on gravel roads and then by walking to the prospecting traverse starting points. The prospecting field reconnaissance lines utilized traditional Brunton compass and topo. fill string measurements, enhanced with GPS readings (Figures 9 to 12, following). Red flagging tape was used sparingly and topo. string was recovered wherever possible. The area around the lines was observed and prospected for any indications of gossaned or mineralized outcrops or float material and old showings. Dry creek beds, old mining roads and the base of wind-fallen tree stumps also provided good sources of prospecting information.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Area 1

Figure 9 displays the 2017 OK cell claim area prospecting results (area 1 in Figure 8, tenure # 1054704) as well as the location of nearby Crown Granted mineral claims. Both the IXL (Lot 679) and OK (Lot 678) Crown Granted mineral claims, less than half a kilometre to the northeast of the OK cell claim, saw limited high grade gold in quartz production mainly in the 1890's and again during the 1930's (MINFILE 082FSW116 and 082FSW117 respectively). Quartz veining there is hosted in dark ultramafic (serpentine) rocks.

Consequently, the 2017 work on the OK cell claim keyed on prospecting for any signs of quartz vein outcrop, float or old workings. A dry creek bed trending northwest was used to traverse up OK mountain from the old Cascade highway. This creek bed was seen as the best chance to discover quartz float from the surrounding area and helped provide ease of access up OK Mountain. The traverse was stopped approximately 100 metres from the western claim boundary due to increasingly steep and difficult terrain.

Prospecting started 50 m. from Point A on the Cascade Highway up (300^{o} azimuth) and down the dry creek, totalling 1 line km., showed mainly glacial till and dense alder brush (Figure 9). Occasional outcroppings and float material of medium green, fine grained Marron Formation andesitic volcanics were seen but no quartz vein material, ultramafic rock or old workings were observed (Figure 9). Some of the outcrops were moderately gossaned but accessory, disseminated pyrite was the only mineralization encountered.

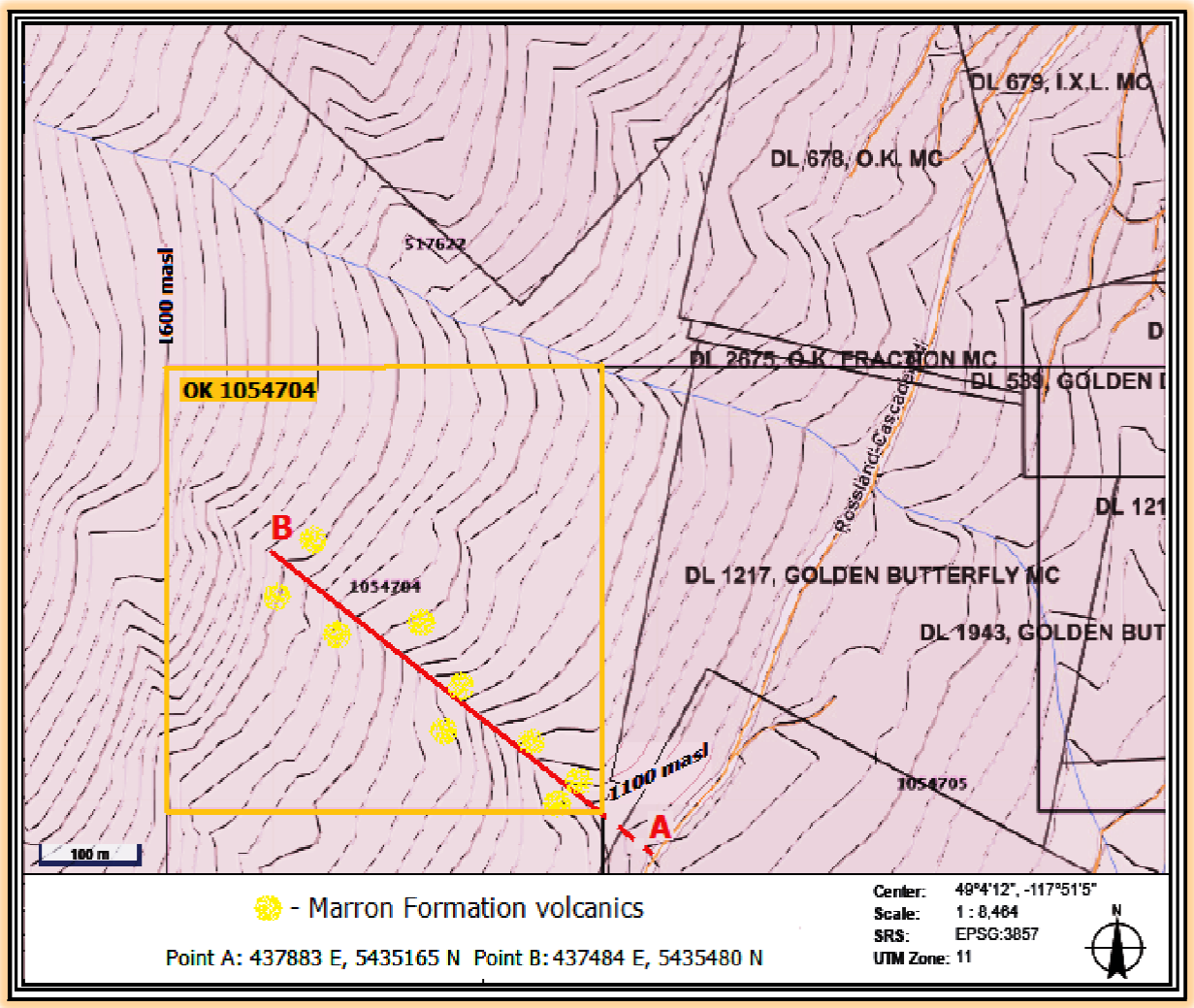


Figure 9: OK cell Claim, tenure # 1054704 Prospecting Compilation Map (area 1 from Fig. 8)

Area 2

Figure 10 displays the 2017 Little Darling cell claim area prospecting results (area 2 in Figure 8, tenure # 849280) as well as the location of nearby Crown Granted mineral claims. The Nevada (Lot 679) lapsed Crown Granted mineral claim (now legacy claim # 404493), less than half a kilometre to the southeast of the Little Darling cell claim, marks the northern extent of the Red Mountain Molybdenum breccia production which took place from 1966 to 1972 (MINFILE 082FSW110, Coxey). Molybdenum mineralization there is hosted in brecciated and skarned Elise volcanic Rossland Group rocks.

Consequently, the 2017 work on the Little Darling cell claim keyed on prospecting for any signs of molybdenite mineralized outcrop. Traverses started westward (270^{o}) from Point A on the Jumbo Creek gravel road and prospecting work totalling 0.6 line km. started once the Little Darling cell claim line was reached (approximately 200 m., Figure 10). Work was focussed on the northeast corner of the Little Darling cell claim in order to stay on acquired mineral claim ground.

Prospecting showed minimal glacial till but a fair amount of dense alder brush. Outcroppings and float material of dark hornfels altered Elise volcanogenic sediments and medium grained monzonite was seen but no molybdenite mineralization was observed (Figure 10). Most of the outcrops were strongly gossaned but accessory, disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite was the only mineralization encountered.

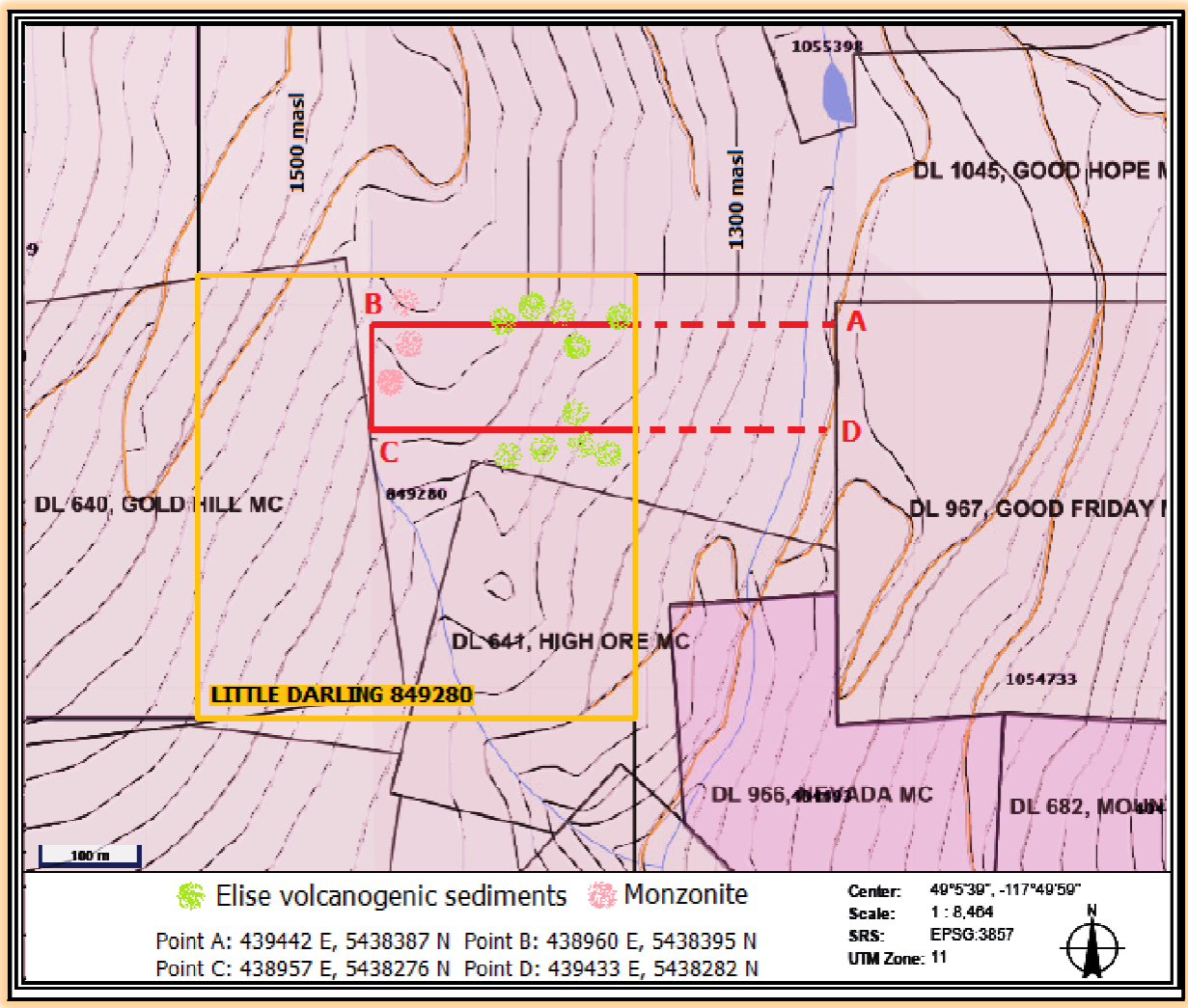


Figure 10: Little Darling cell Claim, tenure # 849280 Prospecting Compilation Map (area 2)

Area 3

Figure 11 displays the 2017 Delacola and Crown of Eleanor (COE) cell claim area prospecting results (area 3 in Figure 8, tenure #'s 1054724 and 1054728) as well as the location of nearby reverted and lapsed Crown Granted mineral claims. The Elanore (Lot 951) reverted and lapsed Crown Granted mineral claim (now part of the COE cell claim) and less than half a kilometre south of the Delacola cell claim, has high grade gold north trending Le Roi type sulphide vein showings (ARIS report 36321). Pyrrhotite mineralization there is hosted in augite porphyry Elise volcanic Rossland Group rocks.

Consequently, the 2017 work on the Delacola and COE cell claims keyed on prospecting for any signs of Le Roi type sulphide vein outcrops, float or workings. Prospecting traverses started eastward (90^{o}) from Point A on Feeney road (just north of Highway 3B, Figure 11) and totalled 4.4 line km.

Prospecting showed mostly glacial till and the occasional outcroppings and float material of fresh looking, salt and pepper coloured, medium to coarse grained, Trail Pluton granodiorite. Augite porphyry and related sulphide mineralization was not observed (Figure 11).

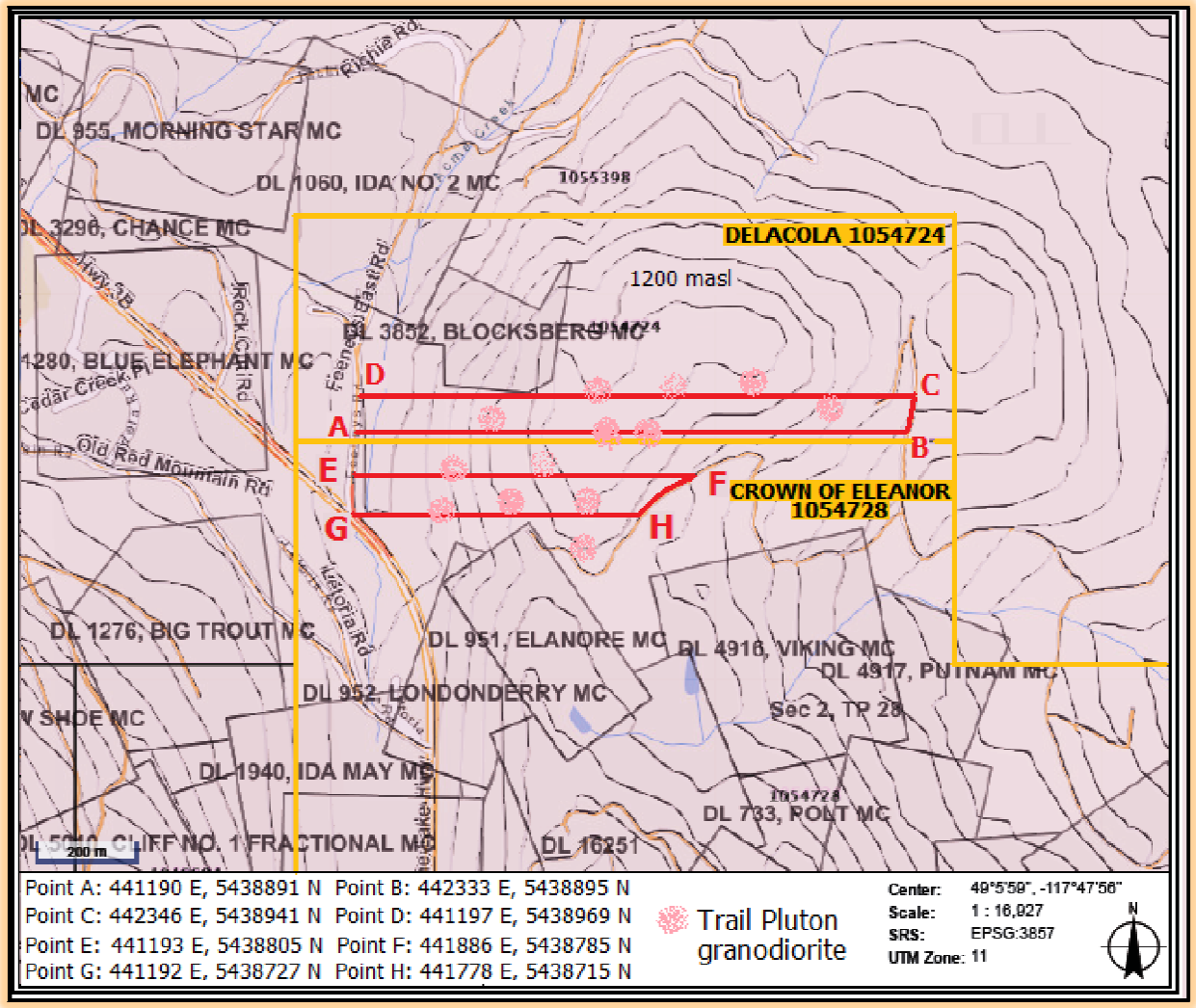


Figure 11: Delacola and Crown of Eleanor cell Claims, tenure #'s 1054724 and 1054728 Prospecting Compilation Map (area 3)

Area 4 and 5

Figure 12 displays the 2017 Sidecar, Agnes B and Black Eagle cell claim area prospecting results (area 4 and 5 in Figure 8, tenure #'s 1054727, 1054731 and 1054732) as well as the location of nearby reverted and lapsed Crown Granted mineral claims. The Kootenay Crown Granted (CG) mineral claim (Lot 697) and Mascot (Lot 1344, now part of the COE cell claim) reverted and lapsed CG mineral claim are less than one kilometre southwest and west of the Sidecar and Black Eagle cell claims respectively. The old Kootenay and Mascot mines both developed east northeast trending high grade gold, Le Roi type, sulphide veins (MINFILE 082FSW151 and 082FSW195). Massive pyrrhotite mineralization there is hosted in augite porphyry Elise volcanic Rossland Group rocks.

Consequently, the 2017 work on the Sidecar, Agnes B and Black Eagle cell claims keyed on prospecting for any signs of Le Roi type massive pyrrhotite vein outcrops, float or workings. For area 4 - Sidecar and Agnes B cell claim locations prospecting traverses started eastward (90^{o}) from Point A on a nearby gravel road and totalled 1.2 line km. For area 5 - Black Eagle cell claim location prospecting traverses started north north-westward (345^{o}) from Point A at the end of the highway 3B runaway lane and totalled 1.8 line km. (Figure 12).

Prospecting showed mostly glacial till and the occasional outcroppings and float material of fresh looking, salt and pepper coloured, medium to coarse grained, Trail Pluton granodiorite. Augite porphyry and related sulphide mineralization was not observed (Figure 12).

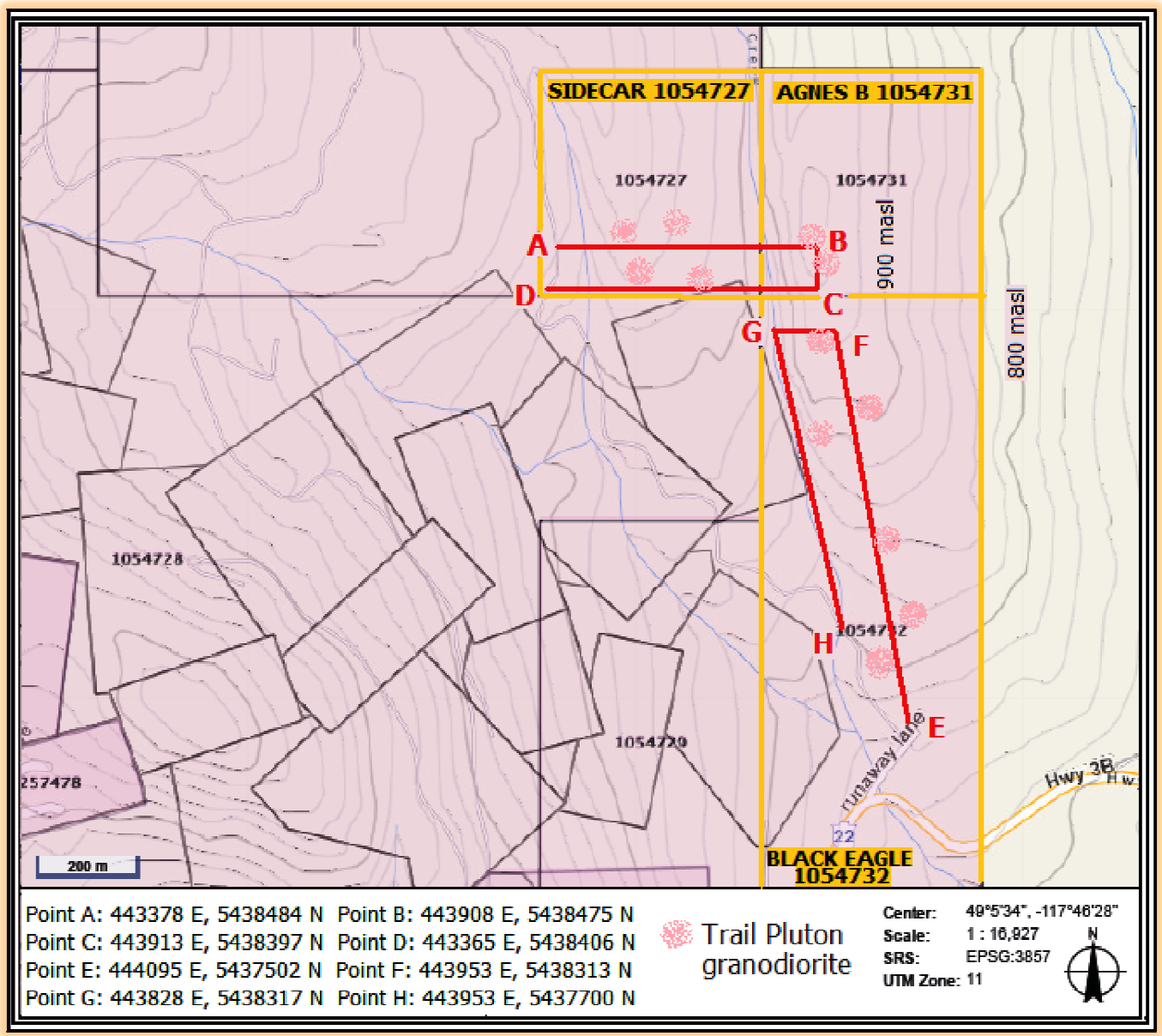


Figure 12: Sidecar, Agnes B, and Black Eagle cell Claims, tenure #'s 1054727, 1054731 and 1054732 Prospecting Compilation Map (areas 4 and 5)

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2017 Crown of Eleanor property reconnaissance scale prospecting work did not find evidence of gold, molybdenite or sulphide vein mineralization. Area 1 on the OK cell claim showed barren Marron Formation volcanics. Evidence of quartz veining or ultramafic host rocks like in the nearby OK - IXL historical gold production area was not observed. The area 2 - Little Darling prospecting work did not find any new molybdenite breccia mineralization and likely confirms this location lies north of and outside of the host breccia structure.

At area 3 on the Delacola and Crown of Eleanor cell claims prospecting work showed only Trail Pluton granodiorite rocks. This suggests that the augite porphyry hosted Eleanor gold in sulphide vein showings are truncated to the north by younger Trail plutonic rock. Similarly, prospecting work on the Sidecar – Agnes B – Black Eagle cell claims (area 4 and 5) show only Trail Pluton granodiorite, suggesting truncation of favourable augite porphyry rocks in that area.

Although glacial till coverage in these locations is pervasive and may be masking signs of favourable mineralized host rocks, the 2017 prospecting work is likely sufficient to suggest poor geological or structural hosts exist in areas 1 to 5. Also, these areas occur at the very fringes of old Crown Granted mineral claim staking, something that implies a potential lack of significant mineralization. Regardless, the 2017 prospecting program shows that additional lateral claim staking beyond these areas is unwarranted with regard to finding typical Rossland type gold and molybdenite mineralization and that future work should be concentrated at the known mineralized core of the Crown of Eleanor property group.

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Appendix 1

Itemized Cost Statement

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Work conducted between Sept. 12 and Sept. 20, 2017.

Labour: *Professional Geoscientist: Dan Wehrle @ $700/day*

- 6 days prospecting.....$4,200.00
- 2 days report writing and data assembly.....$1,400.00

Expenses:

- Vehicle rental.....$600.00
-Supplies.....$100.00

Total $6,300.00

Appendix 2

Authors' Qualifications

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dan Wehrle, a resident of the City of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered and in good standing with the *Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.*

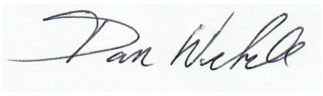
2) I am a 1985 graduate of the *University of Saskatchewan* with a B.Sc. Honours degree in Geology and have practised my profession as Exploration Geologist continuously since 1985.

3) This report is based on work supervised by myself on the Crown of Eleanor mineral property in southeastern British Columbia.

5) I own 100 % the Crown of Eleanor mineral claims mentioned in this report.

Disclaimer
The use of this report shall be at the sole risk of the user and I hereby disclaim any and all liabilities arising out of the use and distribution of this report, or reliance by any party on the data herein.

Dated this 18th day of December, 2017 in the City of Rossland, British Columbia.



D. Wehrle P.Geo.