

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37172



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

TOTAL COST: \$ 9,138.72

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): *Laurence Sookochoff*

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5668814, October 9, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Macktush Gold

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1054830

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold, Molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Alberni

NTS/BCGS: 092F.016

LATITUDE: 50 ° 0 ' 49 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 53 ' 14 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John Bakus 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

#3 1572 Lorne Street East

Kamloops BC V6C 1X8

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

1) Paul Saulnier 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO Box 15

Port Alberni BC V9Y 8T3

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

Jurassic, Island Plutonic Suite, Granodiorite, Triassic, Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation, Basalt, Cross-Structures

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 12044, 28989, 32297, 32484, 33232

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation	126 hectares	1054830	\$ 4,450.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	19	1054830	374.22
Silt	1	1054830	50,00
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying		1054830	4,264.50
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:			\$ 9,138.72

John Bakus

(Owner)

Paul Saulnier

(Operator)

**GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

(Event 5668814)

Work done on

Tenure 1054830

of the four claim

Macktush Gold Property

Alberni Mining Division

BCGS Map 092F.016

Work done from

September 15, 2017 to October 9, 2017

Centre of Work

5,441,856N, 364,787E

(10 NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

January 25, 2018

Revision submitted

July 29, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary -----	4.
Introduction -----	5.
Property Location and Description -----	5.
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography -	7.
History: Property Area -----	8.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	8.
092F 195 - CONTENTED 1 -----	8.
092F 215 –STAR OF THE WEST -----	8.
092F 221 - REX -----	8.
092F 615 – CONTENTED 2 -----	9.
092F 616 - HOOK BAY -----	9.
092F 619 - REX EAST -----	9.
092F 629 - REX SOUTH-EAST -----	10.
092F 688 - FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS -----	10.
History: Property -----	10.
092F 012 – MACKTUSH -----	10.
Geology: Regional -----	11.
Geology: Property Area -----	14.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	14.
092F 195 - CONTENTED 1 -----	14.
092F 215 –STAR OF THE WEST -----	14.
092F 221 - REX -----	15.
092F 615 – CONTENTED 2 -----	15.
092F 616 - HOOK BAY -----	15.
092F 619 - REX EAST -----	15.
092F 629 - REX SOUTH-EAST -----	15.
092F 688 - FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS -----	15.
Geology: Property -----	16.
092F 012 – MACKTUSH -----	16.
Mineralization: Property Area -----	17.
092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER -----	17.
092F 195 - CONTENTED 1 -----	17.
092F 215 –STAR OF THE WEST -----	18.
092F 221 - REX -----	18.
092F 615 – CONTENTED 2 -----	18.
092F 616 - HOOK BAY -----	18.
092F 619 - REX EAST -----	18.
092F 629 - REX SOUTH-EAST -----	18.
092F 688 - FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS -----	19.
Mineralization: Property -----	19.
092F 012 – MACKTUSH -----	19.
2017 Exploration Program -----	21.
Structural Analysis -----	21.
Soil and Silt Sampling -----	21.
Prospecting -----	22.
Interpretation and Conclusions -----	27.
Selected References -----	29.
Statement of Costs -----	30.
Author's Certificate -----	32.
Field Crew Qualifications -----	32.

Table of Contents (cont'd)**ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1. Location Map -----	5.
Figure 2. Property Location from Vancouver -----	6.
Figure 3. Claims Location from Port Alberni -----	7.
Figure 4. Claim Map -----	7.
Figure 5. Macktush 2005 Drilling Area -----	11.
Figure 6. Location of the 2005 Macktush Property Drilling -----	12.
Figure 7. Plan Map of Trenches and Drill Holes -----	12.
Figure 8. Longitudinal Section of David Vein -----	13.
Figure 9. Regional Geology -----	13.
Figure 10. Geology, Claims, Index & Minfile -----	16.
Figure 11. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1054830 -----	22.
Figure 12. Rose Diagram from Lineaments -----	22.
Figure 13. Cross-Structure and seven of the 20 sample locations on Google Earth -----	23.
Figure 14. Index Map of 20 Sample Locations -----	25.
Figure 15. Indicated Cross-Structure "C" with related breccia pipes and associated soil samples -----	26.
Figure 16. Sample Locations -----	27.

TABLES

Table 1. Macktush Gold Property Tenures -----	6.
Table II. Summary of 1987 Drill Intersections -----	20.
Table III. DDH-MD-05-01 Intersection -----	20.
Table IV. SYMC Mineral Inventory Estimates -----	20.
Table V. Approximate UTM locations of cross-structures and Minfiles -----	21.
Table VI. Selected Sample Assays -----	26.

APPENDICES

Appendix I Assay Certificate
Appendix II Analytical Procedures
Appendix III Sample Locations
Appendix IV Photos from Macktush Gold Property
Appendix V Island Copper Photos

SUMMARY

The four claim, 465 hectare, Macktush Gold property ("Property") is located 126 kilometres west of Vancouver, 14 kilometres south of Port Alberni, and 252 kilometres southeast of the past productive Island Copper mine, on Vancouver Island. The Property is adjacent to Alberni Inlet, an Inlet extending from Port Alberni south-southwestward to the Pacific Ocean.

The geology of Vancouver Island is favourable to many types of mineral deposits with the more significant being: copper/gold porphyry as the Island Copper porphyry deposit from which 1.1 million tonnes of copper and 31,000 tonnes of gold were produced.

The geology of the Macktush Gold property would be comparable to the Island Copper geology in being within a region of volcanic rocks that have been intruded by stocks of the Island Plutonic Suite. The Island Copper porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold deposit lies within volcanic rocks comprised of brecciated tuff, lapilli and tuff breccia which are cut by a quartz-feldspar porphyry/granodiorite intrusive dike with volcanic and intrusive fragments capping the dike and occurring along its margins. The Island Copper ore zones were controlled by a dike and associated breccias.

At the Macktush Gold property, volcanics are intruded by dikes up to 40 metres in thickness and which contain faults/fracture zones hosting quartz veins. The banded and brecciated epithermal veins reportedly have a minimum length of up to 600 metres, a thickness of up to 2.3 metres, and mineral values of up to 18.86 grams per tonne gold and 89.15 grams per tonne silver. The Island Copper mineral deposit was reportedly (USGS) transitional to epithermal.

Historical exploration on the Macktush Gold property was on the David Vein, one of four epithermal veins on the Property which resulted in the delineation of an indicated of 16,278 tonnes of 5.65 grams gold per tonne mineral zone. The epithermal mineralization should be interpreted as a typical mineralization above a mineralized porphyry as was the case at the Island Copper porphyry resource.

The contribution of the 2017 exploration results to the potential porphyry mineralization is significant in that in the contact zone between the volcanics and the intrusives, breccia pipes were indicated with a correlative mineral zone.

The 2017 exploration program on the Macktush Gold property, resulted in the delineation of four cross-structures, one of which, correlated with two indicated breccia pipes (Figure 11) in the intrusive adjacent to an intrusive/volcanic contact with correlative localized anomalous to sub-anomalous soil samples.

As the David Vein epithermal area, two kilometres north-northwest, is also located within the intrusive and adjacent to the intrusive/volcanic contact, and brecciated zones with associated mineralization are indicated along the contact and possibly associated with the reported dikes on the Property, an exploration program to locate mineralized breccia zones and/or mineralized zones to test for a potentially concealed mineral resource should be initiated centred on the David Vein.

An initial simple and economic exploration program of soil sampling and geophysical surveys should be formulated to delineate target areas to test by diamond drilling for a concealed porphyry mineral resource. The initial drill hole should extend to a minimum depth of 500 metres.

In the process of the soil sample survey, the location of any rock outcrops should be noted, samples taken, rock description including alteration type and minerals noted, and samples submitted for a 35 element assay plus gold.

INTRODUCTION

During September and October 2017, prospecting, a structural analysis, and a soil/silt sampling exploration program was completed on Tenure 1054830 of the four claim Macktush Gold Property (“Property”). The purpose of the exploration was to locate areas of potential gold-bearing and/or porphyry related mineral zones and to delineate cross- structures which may be integral in geological controls to potentially mineral zones that may occur on the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from the structural analysis completed on Tenure 1054830 by the author, and from the procedures and results on the prospecting and sampling given to the author.

PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Property is located on Vancouver Island 126 kilometres west of Vancouver, 66 kilometres west of Nanaimo, and 14 kilometres south of Port Alberni within BCGS Map 092F.016 of the Alberni Mining Division. The south-eastern border of the Property is adjacent to Alberni Inlet, an Inlet extending from Port Alberni south-southwestward for 64 kilometres to the Pacific Ocean.

Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)



Description

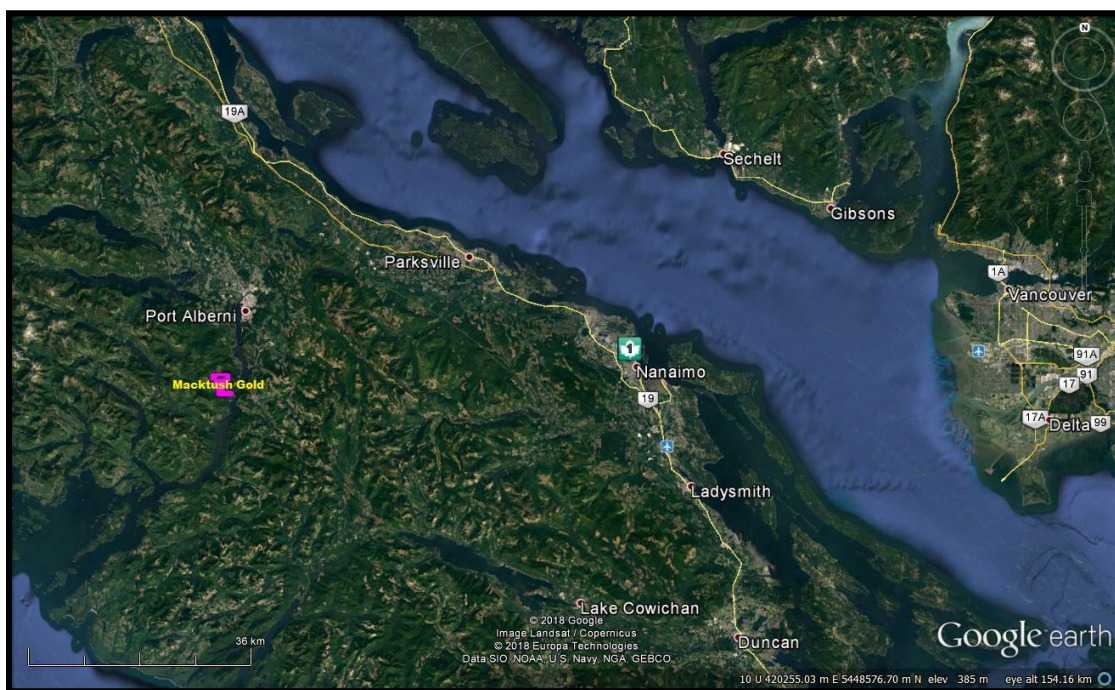
The Property is comprised of four contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 465.0335 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1. Macktush Gold Property Tenures

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until*</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1054830	Mineral	MACTUSHIE	20180913	126.8612
1054831	Mineral	MACTUSH NORTH	20210901	211.3452
1054917	Mineral	Mactush Gold Deposit East	20210901	84.553
1054918	Mineral	Mactush Gold Deposit	20271009	42.2761

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing of Event 5668814.

Figure 2. Property Location from Vancouver
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

From	To	Direction	Via	Kilometres
Vancouver	Nanaimo	West	Highway 1 & BC Ferry from Horseshoe Bay to Nanaimo	50
Nanaimo	Parksville	North	Island Highway	40
Parksville	Port Alberni	West	Highway 4/Alberni Hwy	46
Port Alberni	Property	South	Forestry Road	24

Climate

The climate is classified as West-Coast Marine with rainfall which may exceed 300 centimetres per year. Summers and winters are mild, with snow seldom remaining on the ground at tide-water for more than a day. The uppermost slopes may be snow covered for up to four months of the year.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Adequate resources and infrastructure are available at Port Alberni, Parksville, and/or Nanaimo for all stages of an exploration and development program on the Property.

Physiography

The Property covers an area of gentle to moderate forested slopes with local clear-cut and reforested logged areas. Relief is in the order of 842 metres from elevations of 33 metres in the southeast near the mouth of Macktush Creek at Alberni Inlet to 975 metres along the northwestern boundary of the Property.

Figure 3. Property Location from Port Alberni
(from MapPlace & Google Earth)

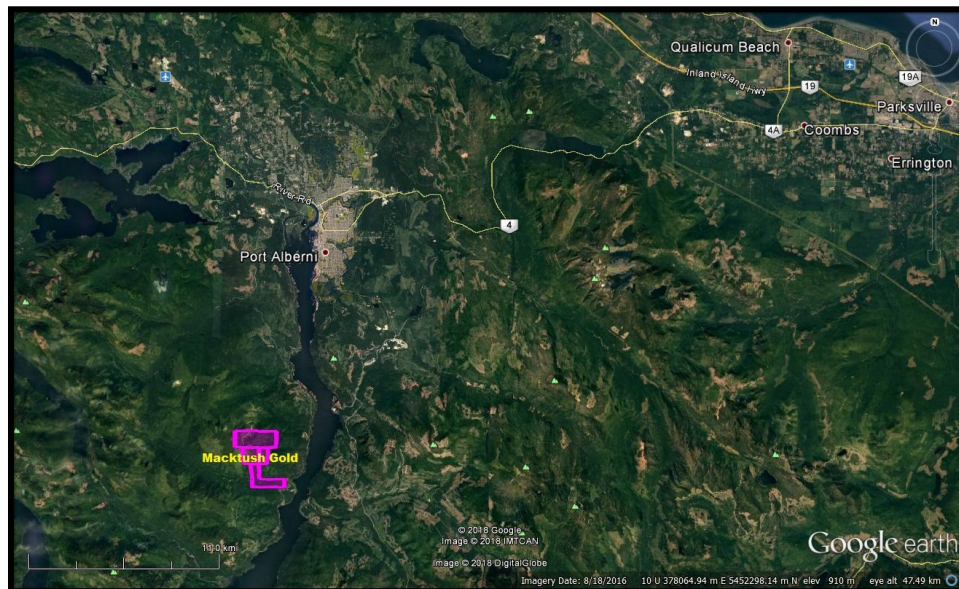
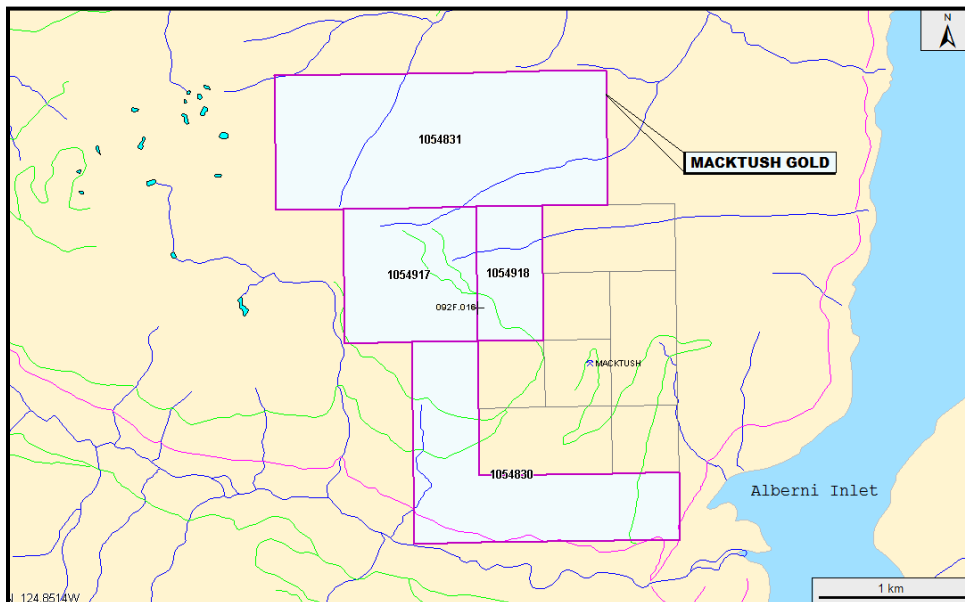


Figure 4. Claim Map
(Base map from MapPlace)



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports on the history of a past producer and selected mineral showings peripheral to, and distant to the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) as follows..

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Two hundred fifty-two kilometres northwest

During its operating life from 1971 to 1995 inclusive, the Mine produced about 1227 million kilograms of copper, 35,268 kilograms of gold, 294,106 kilograms of silver (probably 360,800 kilograms of silver), 32 million kilograms of molybdenum and 236 kilograms of rhenium from 367 million tonnes of ore.

BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. ceased mining operations in July 1995 and finished milling of surface stockpiles by the end of the year. The open pit was flooded in May 1996 and reclamation work continued for two years. A saw mill and lumber kiln, utilizing mine buildings and facilities, are being established at the mine site.

In 1998, BHP received the 1997 British Columbia Mine Reclamation Award.

In November 1999, GTN Copper Technology Ltd. of Sydney Australia (with an office in Englewood, California) announced their intention to develop an \$80 million copper processing plant employing approximately 70 persons at the former Island Copper Mine site near Port Hardy. The facility will import copper concentrate from mines in Western Canada, the U.S. and South America, with initial capacity to process 50,000 tons of copper per year, with potential to increase production to over 200,000 tons.

CONTENTED 1 showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 195

Two kilometres south

The Contented 1 occurrence is located on a ridge separating Cook and Macktush creeks, approximately 4 kilometres south west of the Macktush Creek mouth.

In 1982, Noranda Mining and Exploration completed a programs of rock, silt and soil sampling on the Contented 1-2 claims. Hand specimen samples from these pods assayed 45.57 grams per tonne silver and 5.8 per cent copper (Assessment Report 12044).

In 1996 through 2006, SYMC resources prospected the area as a part of the of the Macktush Property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet, now called the Dauntless property. In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. In 2011, the area was prospected as the Hook Bay copper property. In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

STAR OF THE WEST 1 showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 215

Six kilometres southeast

A 0.9 tonne shipment of ore, in 1895, contained about 17 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1895). It is likely some of the ore came from other showings in the area (See Cor 14, 092F 389 and Cor 6, 092F 399).

REX showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 092F 221

Three kilometres northwest

The Rex occurrence is located in the head waters of a northerly flowing tributary of Cous Creek, approximately 7.5 kilometres west of Dunsmuir Point on the Alberni Canal.

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Rex showing (cont'd)**

In 1967, Amax Exploration completed a program of silt and soil sampling, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey on the Rex claims. The grade of the molybdenum was estimated at 0.02 per cent (Assessment Report 1591).

In 1996 through 2006, SYMC resources prospected the area as a part of the of the Macktush Property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet, now called the Dauntless property. This work identified an extensive (3 by 5 kilometre) halo of alteration and sulphide mineralization surrounding the showing, including veins of semi-massive chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization (Assessment Report 28989).

In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

CONTENTED 2 showing (Vein, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 615

Three kilometres south

The Contented 2 occurrence is located on a northerly flowing tributary of Cook Creek, approximately 2 kilometres northwest of the creek mouth on the Alberni Canal. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) basalts, in association with underlying granodiorites of the Lower Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The zone consists of a flat-lying, massive, 10 centimetre wide, sulphide vein composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite. It is not known if this structure is a true vein or rather an exhalative lens of sulphide.

In 1982, Noranda Mining and Exploration completed a program of rock, silt and soil sampling on the Contented 1-2 claims. Samples are reported to contain up to 18.51 grams per tonne silver and 8.4 per cent copper (Assessment Report 12044).

In 1996 through 2006, SYMC Resources prospected the area as part of the Macktush property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet, now called the Dauntless property. In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. In 2011, the area was prospected as the Hook Bay Copper property. In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

HOOK BAY showing (Shear, Podiform, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 616

Four kilometres south

In 2011, the area was prospected as the Hook Bay Copper property. In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

REX EAST showing (Vein)

MINFILE 092F 619

Three kilometres northwest

The Rex East occurrence is located in the head waters of Fosselli Creek, approximately 7 kilometres west of Dunsmuir Point, on the Alberni Canal.

In 1996 through 2006, SYMC resources prospected the area as part of the Macktush property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet, now called the Dauntless property. A select rock grab sample (343892) yielded 0.009 per cent molybdenum, 13.91 per cent copper, 0.15 per cent zinc, 29 grams per tonne silver and 2.713 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 32484).

History: Property Area (cont'd)**Rex East showing (cont'd)**

In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. A sample (J047358) assayed 10.5 per cent copper and 23.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 32484).

In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

REX SOUTH-EAST showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 629

Two kilometres northwest

The Rex South East occurrence is located on a ridge separating Fosselli and Macktush creeks, approximately 6.5 kilometres west of Dunsmuir Point, on the Alberni Canal.

In 1996 through 2006, SYMC resources prospected the area as part of the Macktush property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet, now called the Dauntless property. In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. Samples D055181 and D055182 assayed 0.604 and 0.681 per cent copper, respectively (Assessment Report 32484).

In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS showing (Surficial Placers)

MINFILE 092F 688

Two kilometres southeast

The Franklin River flows west from its head waters near Mount McQuillan in the northeast and Mount Spencer in the south east to its mouth on the Alberni Inlet, approximately 16 kilometres south of the community of Port Alberni.

In 1895, many claims and hydraulic leases were situated along the China (MINFILE 092F 047) and Franklin rivers and their tributaries; Corrigan, Mineral and Granite creeks. During the 20th century, placer claims have been located on upper Corrigan Creek, near the southwestern slopes of Mount Spencer and the former WWW (MINFILE 092F 141) lode gold mine.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

A Minfile report on the history of a developed prospect on the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) is as follows.

MACKTUSH developed prospect (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 012

Within Tenure 1054918

The Macktush occurrences are located on a ridge north of Macktush Creek, approximately 1.5 kilometres north west of the creek mouth.

In 1992 through 2006, SYMC resources prospected the area as a part of the of the Macktush Property along the west side of the Alberni Inlet. A total of 23 drill holes, totalling 1,353.5 metres, were completed on the Macktush veins during this time.

In 2002 the company commissioned David Pawliuk, P. Geo. to complete a mineral resource estimate for the Fred and David veins in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The inferred resource for the Fred vein is 166,000 tonnes grading 12.38 grams per tonne gold, 48.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.695 per cent copper. This resource was calculated using a strike length of 770 metres, a width of 2.0 metres, a depth below surface of 40 metres and a specific gravity of 2.7.

History: Property (cont'd)**Macktush developed prospect (cont'd)**

The inferred resource for the David vein is 54,000 tonnes grading 16.24 grams per tonne gold, 61.24 grams per tonne silver and 1.02 per cent copper. This resource was calculated using a strike length of 800 metres, a width of 1.0 metre, a depth below surface of 25 metres and a specific gravity of 2.7 (Press Release, SYMC Resources Limited, July 12, 2002 (<http://www.sedar.com>)).

Previous resources estimates of measured reserves totalled 137,891 tonnes grading 18.52 grams per tonne gold, 78.52 grams per tonne silver and 0.75 per cent copper (Northwest Prospector, October/November 1988).

In 2007, a indicated mineral inventory estimate was made of the various zones/veins:

Vein/Zone	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (per cent)
David	16,278	5.65	25.6	0.31
Fred	54,457	13.91	48.1	0.59
Zinc	35,710	8.97	44.5	0.57
Jack	13,994	2.00	0.8	0.02
Moly	504	4.27	1.5	0.01

(Assessment Report 32297)

In 2009 through 2011, G4G Resources completed programs of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling on the area as the Macktush Copper property. In 2012, Nahminto Resources completed a satellite remote sensing survey and analysis on the Macktush group.

In addition to the above Minfile information on the Macktush, which is now within the Macktush Gold property, the following is supplementary information taken from assessment reports included in the Reference section of this report and predominantly from Assessment Report 21512.

Figure 5. Macktush 2005 Drilling Location within the 2017 Macktush Gold Property
(from Google Earth, MapPlace, and AR 28497 F4)

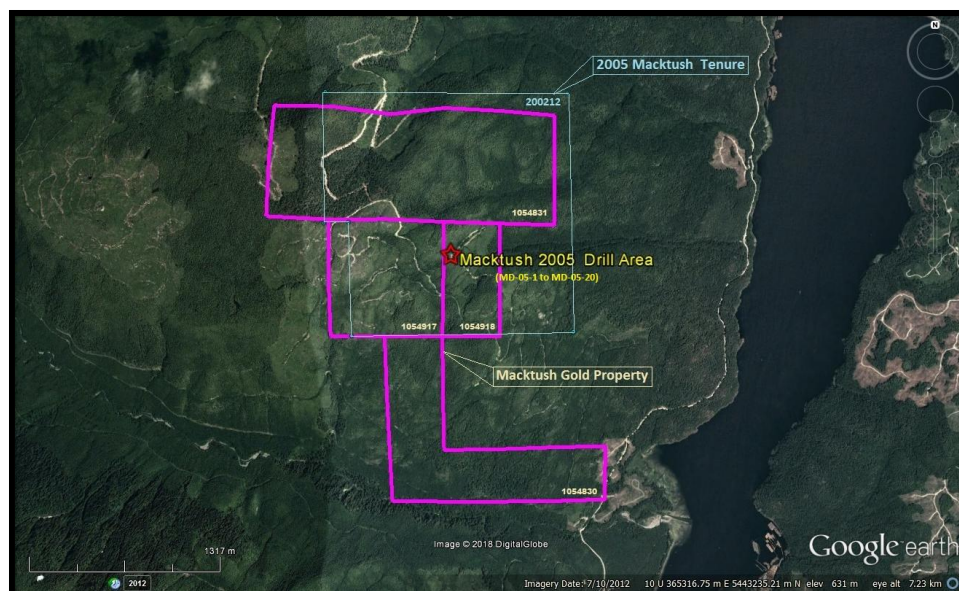


Figure 6. Location of the 2005 Macktush Property Drilling on the David Vein
(from Houle, AR 28497 F4 p47)

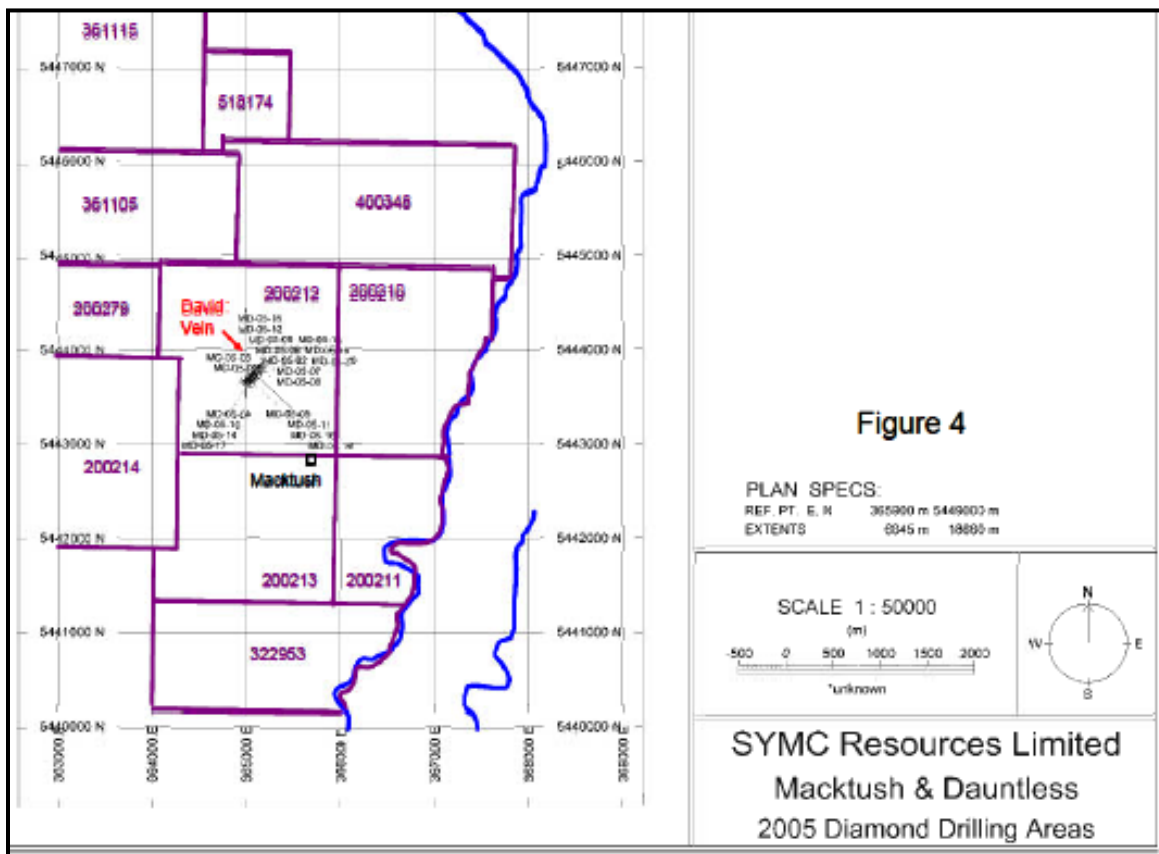


Figure 7. Plan map of trenches and 20, 2005 Drill Holes on the David Vein
(from Houle, AR 28497 F5 p49)

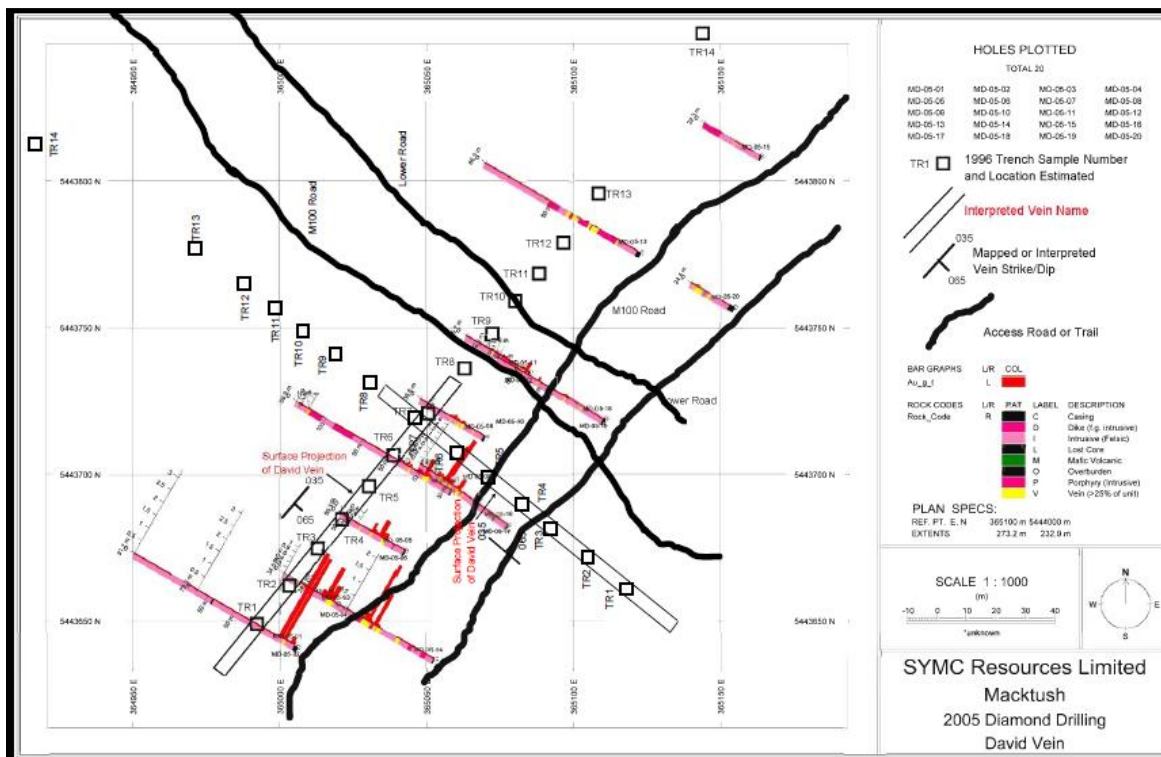
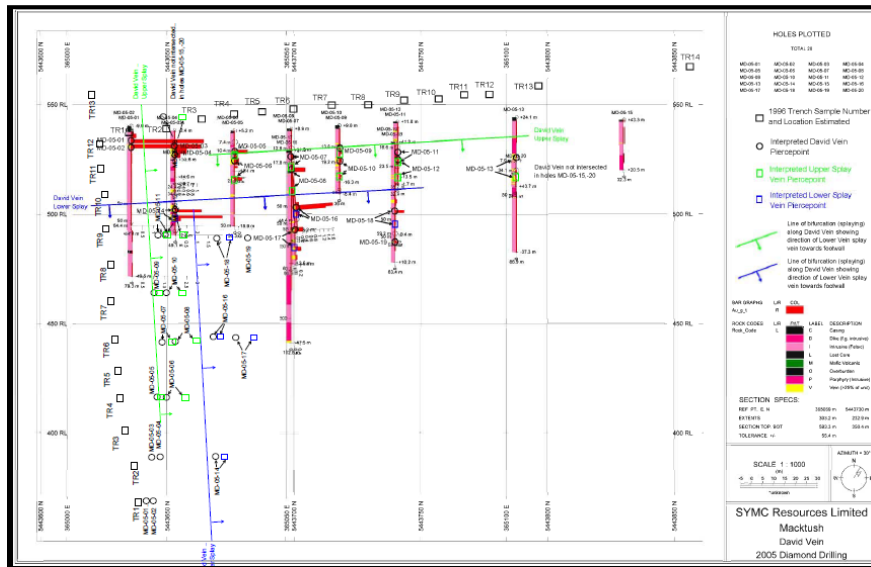


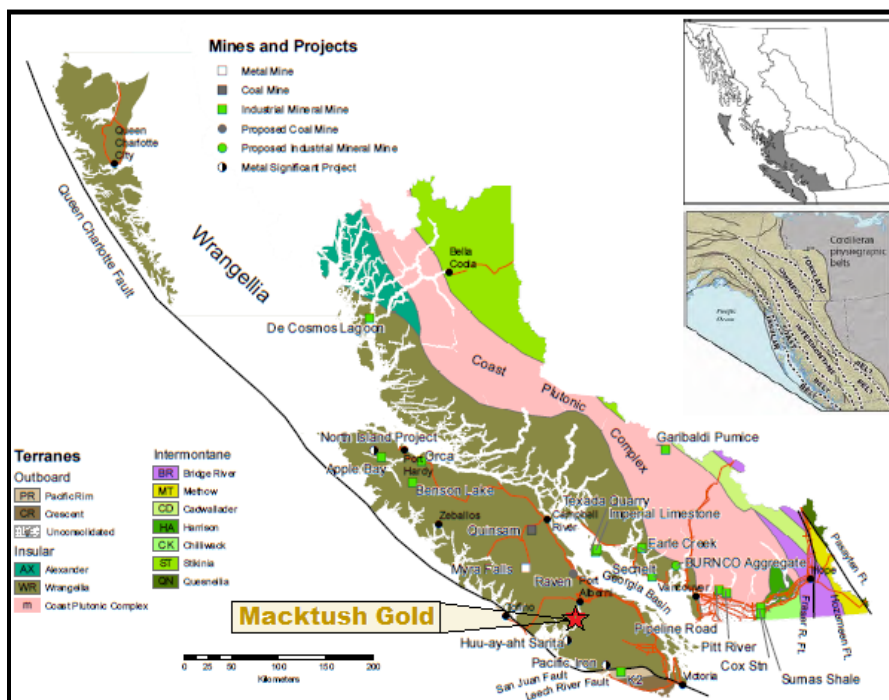
Figure 8. Longitudinal Section of David Vein: showing Drill Holes and Gold Values (from AR 28497 F5i p58)



GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Macktush Gold property is situated in the Insular Belt (Wrangellia) of the Canadian Cordillera. This terrain is one of five main northwest trending tectonic subdivisions and is dominated by Mesozoic volcanic, igneous and sedimentary rocks. The general geology of the Macktush Gold property area has been mapped by Muller and Carson, 1969 and Muller, 1977. The area is underlain by Triassic, Karmutsen Formation basic to intermediate volcanic rocks which is intruded by a large northwest trending Jurassic, granodioritic stock of the Island Plutonic Suite.

Figure 8. Regional Geology (Base map from Northcote, 2015)



GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports on the geology of a past producer and selected mineral showings peripheral to, and distant to the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) as follows.

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Two hundred fifty-two kilometres northwest

The region is underlain by northwest trending belts of Upper Triassic volcanic rocks and sediments of the Vancouver Group (Karmutsen and Quatsino formations) and Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanic rocks and sediments. These rocks have been intruded by stocks of the Early-Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The Island Copper deposit lies within moderately south dipping brecciated tuff, lapilli and tuff breccia of andesitic and basaltic composition, which comprise the lower part of the Bonanza Group pyroclastic sequence. These volcanic rocks are cut by a digitating quartz feldspar porphyry dyke trending 290 degrees and dipping 60 degrees north.

Breccias with volcanic and intrusive fragments cap the dyke and occur along its margins. Brecciation is less intense a short distance outward from the porphyry and within about 60 metres the dislocated breccia gives way to systems of intense fracturing (crackle breccia). On its northwest end the dyke is capped by pyrophyllite breccia (110 metres wide and traceable for 1100 metres along strike); to the southeast the dyke plunges under Bonanza rocks. Where it is least altered, the dyke exhibits a granodiorite composition. The host rocks have been subjected to contact thermal metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration. The metamorphic aureole can be subdivided into an inner zone 100 metres wide adjacent to the dyke and characterized by biotite and magnetite; an intermediate transitional chlorite zone (180 metres wide); and an outer epidote zone 350 metres wide. The ore is associated with the biotite zone and the inner part of the chlorite zone.

The hydrothermal alteration affects small volumes of rock (fractures, quartz-carbonate veinlets) and is closely related to fracturing and brecciation. This alteration resulted in assemblages termed the chlorite-sericite, sericite, pyrophyllite (pyrophyllite, dumortierite, kaolin) and "Yellow Dog" (rusty orange dolomite) types. In the volcanic rocks there is an inner pyrophyllite zone, a central sericite zone, and an outer chlorite-sericite zone. In the quartz- feldspar porphyry, there is an inner sericite zone and an outer chlorite-sericite zone. The pyrophyllite breccia has a mineral assemblage characteristic of the pyrophyllite-type alteration.

Marginal breccias have mineral assemblages of sericite and pyrophyllite types. "Yellow Dog" alteration is confined to "Yellow Dog" breccias, characterized by rusty brown fracture-fillings of ferroan dolomite.

The orebody is divided into the hanging wall and footwall ore zones. The hanging wall zone is a roughly tabular body 60 to 180 metre wide and approximately 1700 metres long, continuing to a depth of 300 metres below surface (Cargill, 1976). This zone strikes 290 degrees and dips 60 degrees north. The footwall ore zone is not as well defined as the hanging wall zone. A small amount of ore occurs within the dyke, however, most quartz feldspar porphyry is unmineralized.

CONTENTED 1 showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 195

Two kilometres south

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation basalts, in association with underlying granodiorites of the Lower Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

STAR OF THE WEST 1 showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 215

Six kilometres southeast

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) volcanics which are intruded by biotite-granodiorite (Corrigan Creek Pluton) of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Geology: Property Area (cont'd)**Star of the West showing (cont'd)**

The volcanics consist of greenstones, andesites and basalts. Quartz-carbonate veins, carrying minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, cut both rock types (volcanics and intrusives) but are more common in the andesites.

REX showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 092F 221

Three kilometres northwest

The area is underlain by basaltic flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group, intruded by swarms of quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. A few outcrops of hornblende diorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite were observed in the area.

CONTENTED 2 showing (Vein, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 615

Three kilometres south

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) basalts, in association with underlying granodiorites of the Lower Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

HOOK BAY showing (Shear, Podiform, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 616

Four kilometres south

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) basalts, in association with underlying granodiorites of the Lower Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

REX EAST showing (Vein)

MINFILE 092F 619

Three kilometres northwest

The area is underlain by basaltic flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group), intruded by swarms of quartz feldspar porphyry dikes. A few outcrops of hornblende diorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite were observed in the area.

REX SOUTH-EAST showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 629

Two kilometres northwest

The area is underlain by basaltic flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group), intruded by swarms of quartz feldspar porphyry dikes. A few outcrops of hornblende diorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite were observed in the area.

Locally, a malachite stained, strongly kaolinite altered granitic dike is hosted by weakly epidote and carbonate altered basalt.

FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS showing (Surficial Placers)

MINFILE 092F 688

Two kilometres southeast

The area is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These are intruded by large granodiorite sills, stocks and dikes of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Local inliers consist of Triassic Quatsino Formation (Vancouver Group) sedimentary limestones overlain by volcanics of the Jurassic Bonanza Group, and sandstones, shales and conglomerates of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

A MINFILE report on the geology of a developed prospect on the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) is reported as follows.

MACKTUSH developed prospect (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 012

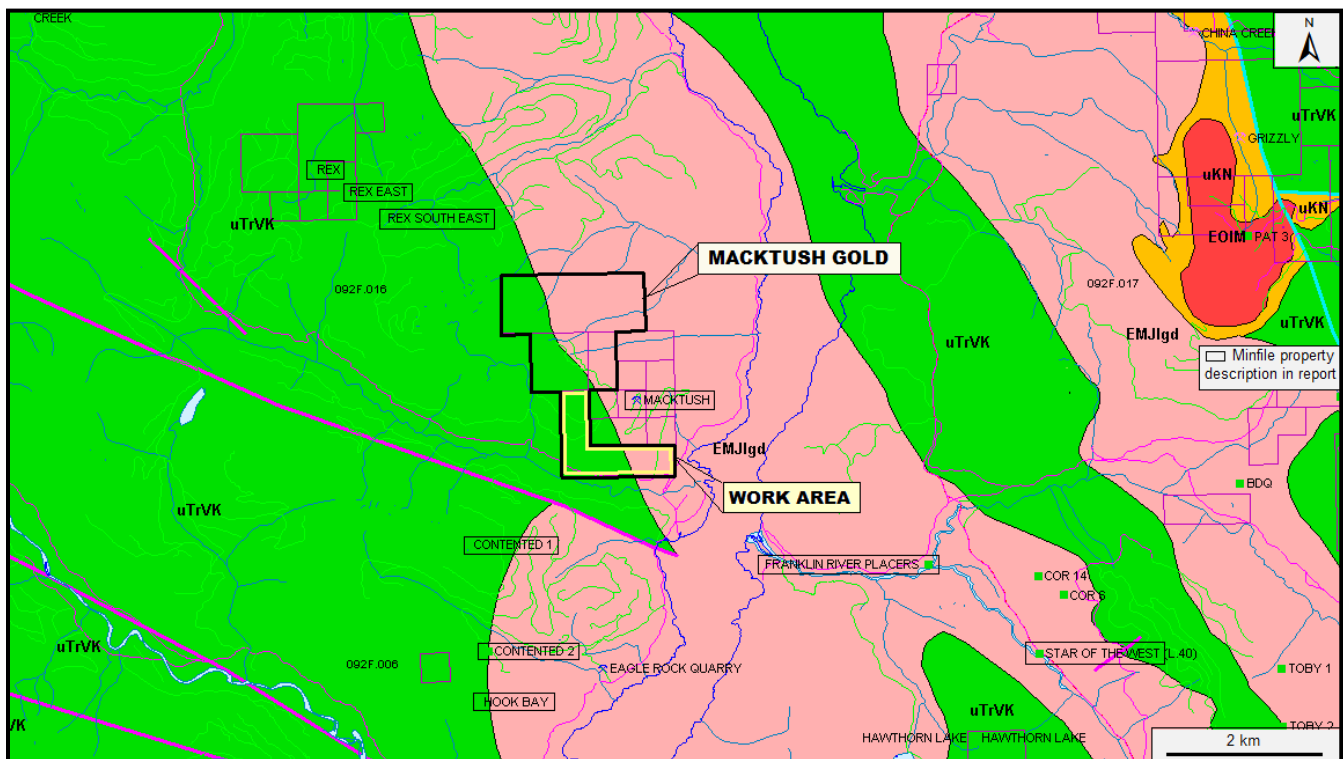
Within Tenure 1054918

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, Karmutsen Formation volcanics which have been intruded by granodioritic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The volcanic rocks are comprised of dark green to massive, fine-grained basalt and andesite interbedded with, or intruded by, coarsely porphyritic felsic flows or dykes that strike 030 degrees and range up to 40 metres in thickness. The mafic volcanics contain disseminated pyrite and epidote veinlets. Calcite veinlets are common near faults. Locally, minor disseminated chalcopyrite is present. Areas with abundant sulphides appear lency, are generally less than 0.6 metres wide and are of limited lateral extent.

The main intrusive body ranges in composition from granodiorite to quartz diorite and diorite. The only observed contact with the volcanics is along a 030 degree striking fault. Here the diorite contains disseminated pyrite and is epidote-altered. The fault is 0.3 metre wide and contains feldspathic gouge and an irregular, vuggy quartz vein that is up to 0.6 metres wide. No sulphides were observed in this vein. The intrusive body is cut by numerous joints and fractures which are less than 0.6 metre wide and contain fault gouge and kaolinized granodiorite. Many of the larger faults in the intrusion contain barren calcite veins and occasional quartz veins. At least four of these quartz veins occur over an area of about 150 by 200 metres. The veins strike 030 to 080 degrees and range up to 0.8 metre in width.

Figure 9. Geology, Claims, Index & Minfile

(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Eocene to Oligocene

EOIM

Mount Washington Plutonic Suite
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Upper Cretaceous

uKN

Nanaimo Group
undivided sedimentary rocks

Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

EMJlgd

Island Plutonic Suite
granodioritic intrusive rocks,

Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic

uTrMVK

Vancouver Group Karmutsen Formation
basaltic volcanic rocks

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

MINFILE reports on the mineralization of a past producer and mineral showings peripheral to, and distant to the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) as follows.

ISLAND COPPER past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092L 158

Two hundred fifty-two kilometres northwest

Although pyrite is the most abundant sulphide, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are the only sulphides recovered. Sphalerite and galena occur erratically in carbonate veinlets within and peripheral to the ore zone. Bornite has been observed in the ore zone in negligible quantities. Oxide minerals include magnetite, hematite and leucoxene.

Chalcopyrite occurs in dry fractures on slip surfaces and locally as disseminations. It also occurs in minor amounts in quartz veins with molybdenite, in carbonate veins with sphalerite, and in veins with pyrite. Gold and silver are recovered from the chalcopyrite concentrate. Molybdenite occurs principally on slip surfaces and less abundantly in quartz veins and hairline fractures with chalcopyrite. Molybdenum concentrates contain between 1800 and 2400 parts per million rhenium (calculated to 100 per cent MoS₂).

Based upon potassium-argon dating of the nearby Rupert Inlet stock and geological relationships between the stock, the porphyry dyke and the Island Copper orebody, mineralization probably occurred about 154 million years ago (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1972, page 297).

Reserves estimated by the company at January 1, 1995 were 23.4 million tonnes grading 0.33 per cent copper, 0.02 per cent molybdenum, 0.16 gram per tonne gold and 1.2 grams per tonnes silver.

CONTENTED 1 showing (Cu +/- Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 195

Two kilometres south

The zone consists of very fine to coarse grained, sporadic pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite as disseminations, fracture fillings, veinlets and massive pods within sheared basalts.

Disseminations and fracture fillings are found in the more competent basalts and the sulphide pods occur in the shear zones. These pods attain a width of 15 centimetres and height of 1 metre and are 80 to 90 per cent sulphides.

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**STAR OF THE WEST 1** showing (Cu+/-Ag quartz veins)

MINFILE 092F 215

Six kilometres southeast

An old adit on the Star of the West Crown Grant follows a calcite vein, from 15 to 25 centimetres wide, along a 70 degree trending, 80 degree south dipping fault zone in granodiorite. Very minor gold and copper values were obtained from samples (Assessment Report 6676).

A 0.9 tonne shipment of ore, in 1895, contained about 17 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1895). It is likely some of the ore came from other showings in the area (See Cor 14, 092F 389 and Cor 6, 092F 399).

REX showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F- type))

MINFILE 092F 221

Three kilometres northwest

Locally, an area along a creek is composed of intensely pyritized and altered quartz feldspar porphyry dykes and mafic volcanics. The pyrite zone is about 240 metres wide and 1370 metres long. Molybdenite occurs as rosettes and bands in 1.3 centimetre wide quartz stringers within dykes and volcanics. Most of the mineralized material was found within a 60 metre length of the creek. Also, scattered showings of chalcopyrite were reported but considered of minor significance.

CONTENTED 2 showing (Vein, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 615

Three kilometres south

The zone consists of a flat-lying, massive, 10 centimetre wide, sulphide vein composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite. It is not known if this structure is a true vein or rather an exhalative lens of sulphide.

HOOK BAY showing (Shear, Podiform, Massive)

MINFILE 092F 616

Four kilometres south

Locally, a 25 metre wide zone of highly sheared and iron-stained basalt, bounded by two faults striking 50 degrees, contains several quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite-hematite veinlets spaced 0.5 to 1 metre apart. On the west side of the zone a 30 centimetre wide vein or lens of massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite appears to follow a similar strike.

A grab sample of the lens (DD-1) assayed 5.995 per cent copper and 18.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 33232).

REX EAST showing (Vein)

MINFILE 092F 619

Three kilometres northwest

Locally, a 0.25 metre wide sulphide-chlorite-quartz vein, oriented 140 degrees and dipping 20 degrees, is hosted in an epidote altered basalt. Sulphides include chalcopyrite and pyrite.

A select rock grab sample (343892) yielded 0.009 per cent molybdenum, 13.91 per cent copper, 0.15 per cent zinc, 29 grams per tonne silver and 2.713 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 32484).

REX SOUTH-EAST showing (Disseminated)

MINFILE 092F 629

Two kilometres northwest

Mineralization: Property Area (cont'd)**Rex South-East showing (cont'd)**

Locally, a malachite stained, strongly kaolinite altered granitic dike is hosted by weakly epidote and carbonate altered basalt.

FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS showing (Surficial Placers)

MINFILE 092F 688

Two kilometres southeast

It appears that most of the gold was derived from bars or in crevices in the bedrock of the river bed, or from benches along the side of the creek.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

A MINFILE report on the mineralization of a developed prospect on the Macktush Gold property (Figure 6) is as follows.

MACKTUSH developed prospect (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092F 012

Within Tenure 1054918

The only vein sampled is exposed for 0.7 metre in a shallow open cut. The diorite host rock is intensely silicified over a 1.0 metre wide alteration envelope which encompasses the mineralized vein. The vein material consists of quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite, rare bornite and malachite. A sample assayed 18.86 grams per tonne gold, 89.15 grams per tonne silver and 1.16 per cent copper, with anomalous values in tin, molybdenite and tungsten (Ray, 1982).

The Fred and Dave veins easterly to north easterly trending, steeply dipping zones of crudely banded, vuggy quartz in shears that cut discordantly across a contact between Karmutsen volcanic rock and an Island intrusion. Both contain a minor amount of fine pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and traces of bornite and tetrahedrite. They appear to be laterally persistent and relatively uniform in grade. The Fred vein has a minimum length of 600 metres and is reported to have an average grade of 13.7 grams per tonne gold, 60.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.9 per cent copper over a minimum surface width of 1.5 metres. The Dave vein is similar. It has been traced for 365 metres and is reported to have an estimated, grade of 12.0 grams per tonne gold, 47.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.6 per cent copper over an average surface width of 1.5 metres. Both of the veins are open along strike and relatively untested at depth. (Exploration in BC 1998, page 53.)

The Zinc vein is located on a slope between 650 and 750 metres elevation in the area of the Fred and Dave veins. It curves along strike from 020 to 070 degrees azimuth and dips approximately 75 degrees to the south east, and is 0.5 to 4.5 metres thick. The vein is banded and brecciated with sulphide mineralogy consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor molybdenite comprising 2 to 10 per cent of the vein. Gangue mineralogy of the vein is mainly quartz with minor amounts of calcite and chlorite. The host rock of the vein is sheared granodiorite or quartz feldspar porphyry of the Jurassic island plutonic suite. A chip sample of the vein assayed 1.54 grams per tonne gold over 0.75 metres (Assessment Report 28989).

The Jack vein outcrops in a single trench at 750 metres elevation in the area of the Fred and Dave veins. It strikes at 020 degrees azimuth and dips vertically, and is 0.3 to 2.3 metres thick, and lies in the structural footwall to the southeast of the Zinc vein, and may converge with the Zinc vein to the northeast. is a banded and brecciated vein with sulphide mineralogy consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite and minor molybdenite comprising 3 to 8 per cent of the vein.

Gangue mineralogy of the vein is mainly quartz with minor amounts of calcite, chlorite, sericite, magnetite, hematite and/or rhodonite.

Mineralization: Property (cont'd)**Macktush developed prospect (cont'd)**

The host rock of the Jack vein is sheared granodiorite or quartz feldspar porphyry of the Jurassic island plutonic suite. A sample of the vein assayed 1.82 grams per tonne gold over 0.4 metres (Assessment Report 28989).

The Moly vein is located at 700 metres elevation in the area of the Fred and Dave veins. It is oriented at 040 to 060 degrees azimuth and dips vertically to 60 degrees southeast, and is 0.5 to 1 metre thick. The vein is a banded and brecciated vein with sulphide mineralogy consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite comprising 1.5 to 5 per cent of the vein. Gangue mineralogy of the vein is primarily quartz with variable amounts of calcite and chlorite. A sample (312708) of the vein assayed 4.27 grams per tonne gold and 0.006 per cent molybdenum over 0.3 metres (Assessment Report 28989).

Copper-molybdenum mineralization in intrusive rock is reported along the shore of Alberni Inlet, 1.5 kilometres northeast of the veins. No details are available.

In addition to the above Minfile information on the 2005 Macktush diamond drilling area which is now within the Macktush Gold property (Figure 4), the following selected supplementary information on the mineralization in core of drill holes.

Table II Summary of 1987 drill* intersections of quartz vein assays
(from Wilson, AR 21512)

Hole No	Sample Tag No.	Interval (metres)	Length (m)	Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Copper (%)
87-01	P 0512	109.58-110.72	1.14	0.174	0.06	0.03
87-03	E 60357	33.50-34.29	0.79	0.112	0.48	0.80
	E 60358	36.58-40.39	3.81	1.290	5.04	0.95
87-08	E 60354	71.63-72.88	1.25	0.290	0.05	0.03

* Drill holes at the same location as the 2005 drilling (Figure 4).

Table III DDH MD-05-01 intersection of banded, vuggy, and sulphide bearing quartz vein and assay*
(from Houle AR 28497, p233)

Macktush 2005 Diamond Drilling Program Intercepts											
Hole No.	Target Zone	Sample No.	From (m.)	To (m.)	Length (m.)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Au g/t cored	Ag g/t true thick.	Cu % units
MD-05-01	David Vein	69265	7.9	9.0	1.1	0.000	2.0	0.006			
69266		9.0	10.7	1.7	3.282	16.0	0.049	3.282	16.000	0.049	
69267		10.7	11.3	0.6	0.002	3.0	0.014	1.7		metres	

* See p233 & 234 of AR 28497 for all 20 David Vein intersections and assays (Figures 6 & 7).

Table IV SYMC Mineral Inventory Estimates by Property and Vein/Zone
(from Houle AR 28497, Table 3, p14)

Property	Vein/Zone	Tonnes	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Category	Source
Macktush	Fred Vein	166,000	12.38	48.8	0.695	Inferred	Pawliuk, 2002
	David Vein	16,278	5.65	25.6	0.310	Indicated	Houle, 2006

2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Structural Analysis

Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections which location could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir. The fluid constituents and/or the indications thereof should be etched in the surface material; where, by means of standard exploratory procedures, the source and location may be identified and a foundation on which to warrant any follow-up exploration.

These surficial indications such as prime minerals, indicator minerals, or alteration patterns, may be an expression of sub-surface mineralization that originated from a potentially developed mineral resource. Thus, a cross-structural location would be the prime area to initially prospect for the surficial indicators which may be revealed as pathfinder minerals, minerals and/or alteration products that would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

Method

The Structural Analysis was performed on a MapPlace DEM image hillshade map of Tenure 1054830 by viewing of the map and marking the lineaments, or indicated structures, thereon. A total of 43 lineaments were marked, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram.

Results

Four cross-structural locations, "A", "B", "C", and "D", were delineated from major northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures.

Table V **Approximate UTM locations of cross-structures & Minfile**

(UTM-Zone10 NAD 83)

	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation
CROSS-STRUCTURES			
A	365,299	5,441,793	230
B	364,658	5,442,358	538
C	365,660	5,441,560	130
D	364,562	5,442,181	408
MINFILE			
Macktush	365,693	5,442,798	450

Structural Analysis (cont'd)

Figure 10. Indicated Structures on Tenure 1054830
(Base Map from Google Earth)

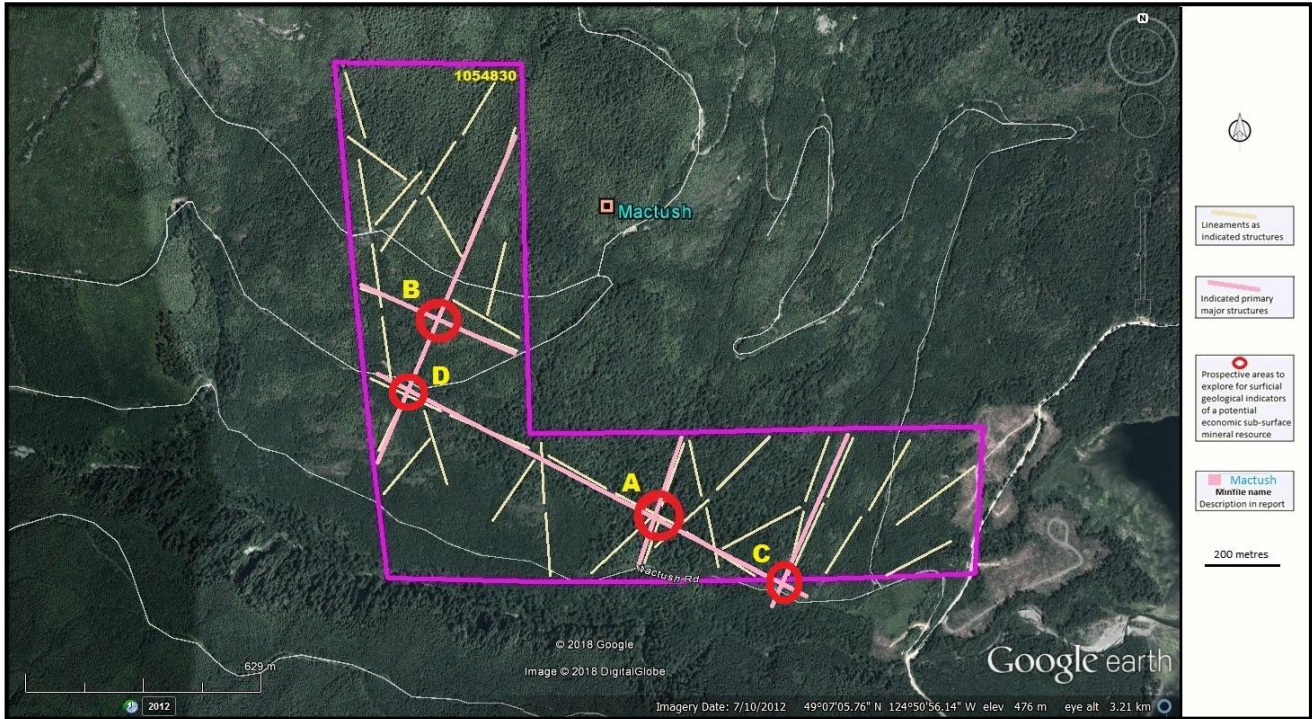
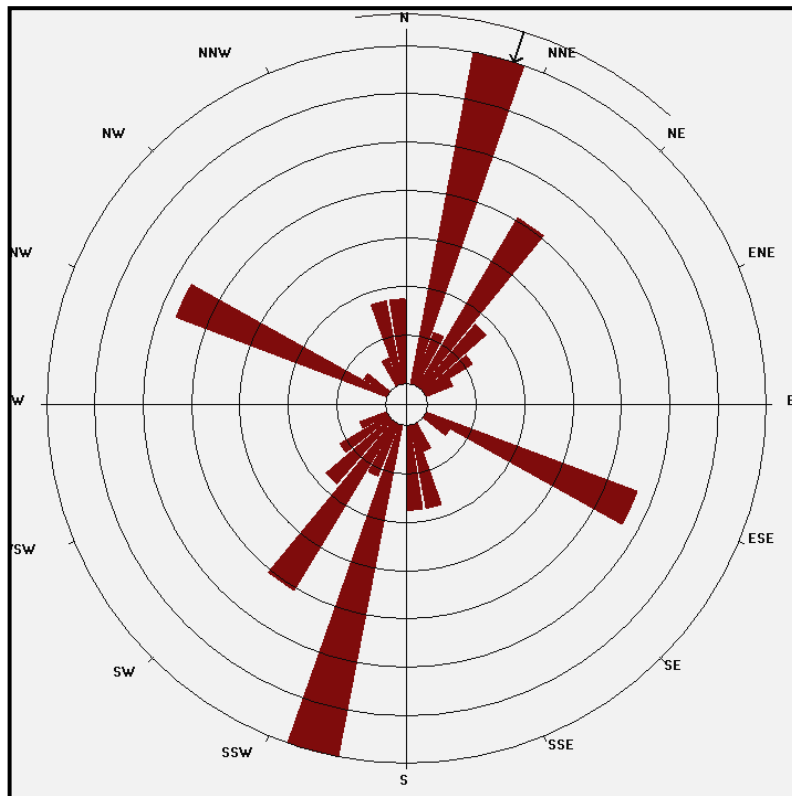


Figure 11. Rose Diagram from Lineaments



Structural Analysis (cont'd)

STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
 No. of Data = 43
 Sector angle = 10°
 Scale: tick interval = 4% [1.7 data]
 Maximum = 27.9% [12 data]
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 017-197
 [Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±25.0°]
 (valid only for unimodal data)

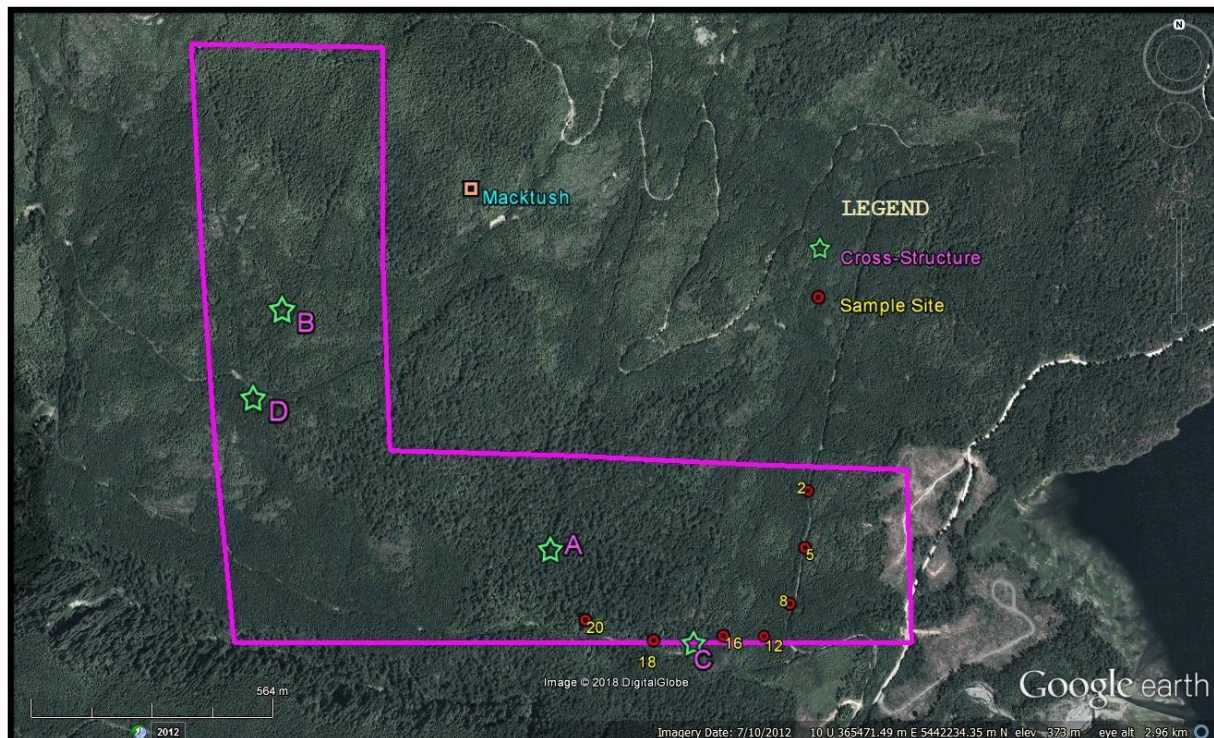
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 16.55
 Mean Resultant length = 0.385
 'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.3156; Sbar = 0.2204
 'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 13.5727; Sbar = 9.4758
 Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.409
 Mean direction of doubled angles = 047

Mean Resultant dir'n = 017.5 - 197.5
 Circ.Median = 013.0 - 193.0
 Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 30.2°
 Circ. Variance = 0.21
 Circular Std.Dev. = 39.58°
 Circ. Dispersion = 1.99
 Circ.Std Error = 0.2153
 Circ.Skewness = 1.76
 Circ.Kurtosis = -0.31
 kappa = 0.83

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
 Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 13 Cross structures and seven of the 20 sample locations on Google Earth*



* See Figure 10 for all 20 sample locations

Exploration Program (cont'd)

Soil and Silt Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to locate any anomalous mineral values of that may indicate any potential Macktush type epithermal gold zone with its banded and brecciated mainly quartz veins with sulphide mineralogy consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor molybdenite hosted by sheared granodiorite or quartz-feldspar porphyry. Any indication of mineralized epithermal quartz veins may indicate a potentially economic Island Copper (Minfile 092L 158) porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold deposit.

The sampling program consisted of the selection of 19 soil samples and one silt sample from locations on Tenure 1054830 as shown on Figure 10 and by UTM location as indicated in the Table of Appendix III.

Sampling Method

Soil samples were taken predominantly along the downslope banks of a forestry road at irregular intervals over a distance of approximately 900 metres. The samples were taken from undisturbed fresh brown forest soil at a depth varying from 30 to 40 centimetres beneath any organic matter. The silt sample, M20-17 or 20 on Figures 9 was taken from & 10 was taken from a creek.

Each sample was placed in a manila envelopes, labeled according to sample sequence, with the UTM location recorded. The samples were delivered to ALS Canada Ltd in North Vancouver for analysis.

Prospecting

Field crew notes on prospecting as follows:

Geology...

All the samples taken were within granite based geology..

Sample # 20 was a creek silt sample and road is not passable beyond that point.

This road is only passable by quad. because of drainage ditches..

It was noted that there is very altered granite at 365623E 5441540N..There was no noted outcrops or float..

Exploration Program (cont'd)

Soil and Silt Sampling (cont'd)

Sample Analysis

The samples were assayed at the ALS Canada Ltd, in North Vancouver for 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES. The assay results are shown in Appendix I by Certificate of Analysis VA17211136. The sample preparation and Analytical Procedures are shown in Appendix II by QC Certificate VA17211136.

Results

Three samples indicate mineralization within the specific area of samples 15, 16, and 17 . The three samples are listed in the following Table III which also includes adjacent samples as an indicator to the relative degree of mineralization.

Figure 14 Index Map showing the locations of the 20 samples taken

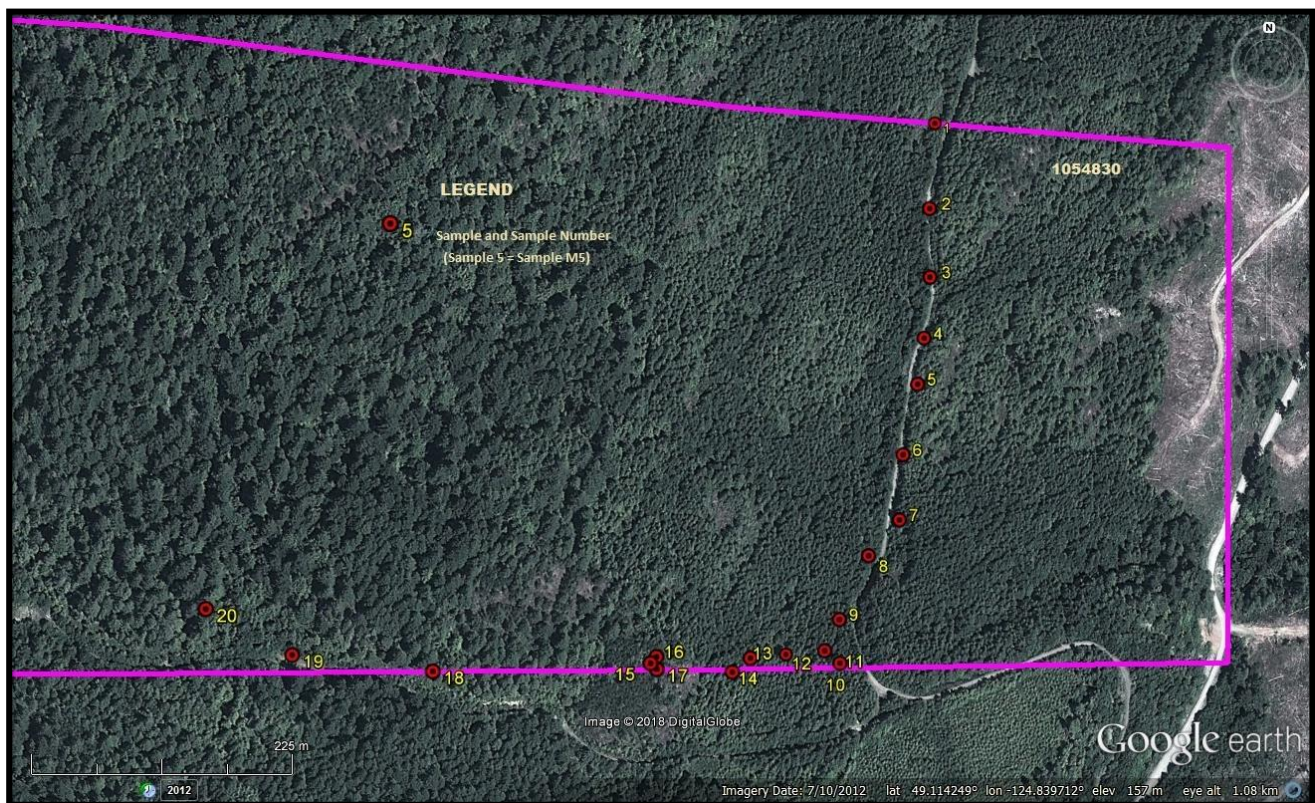
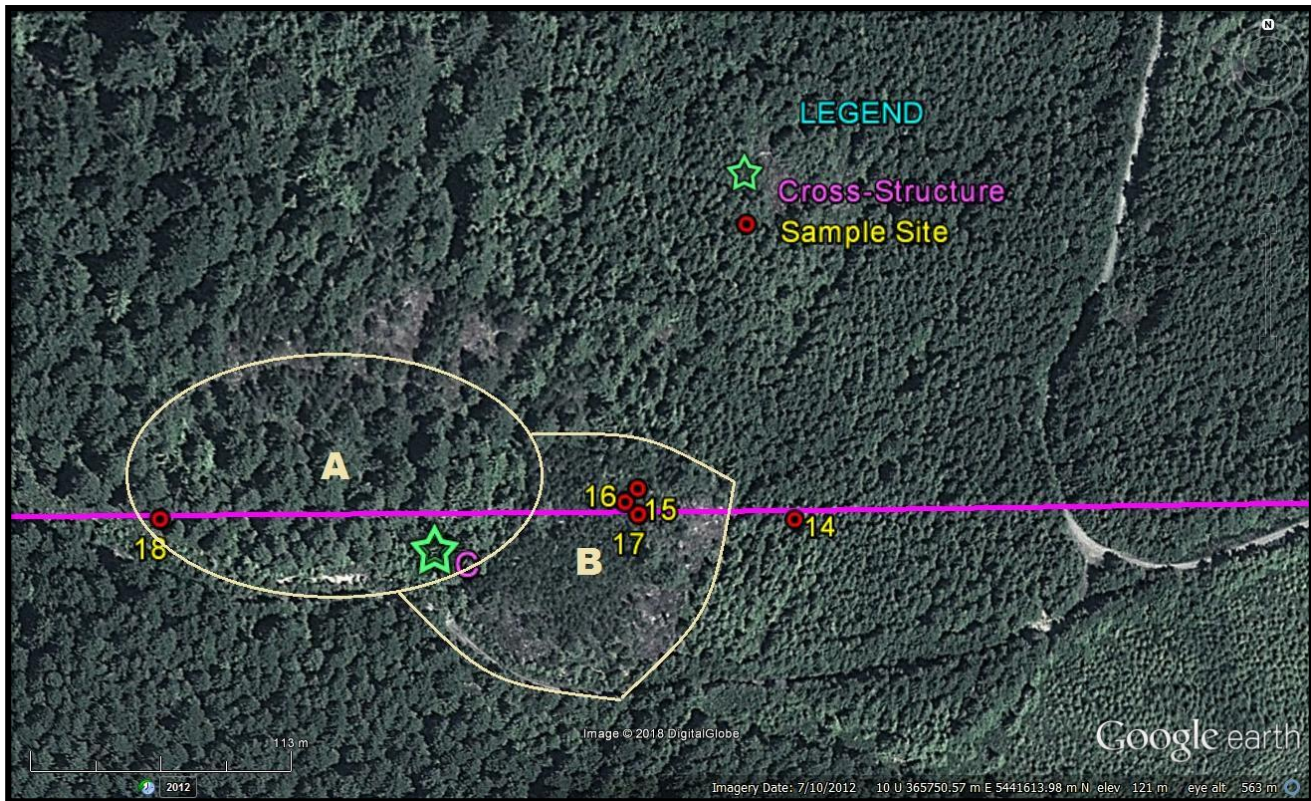


Table VI. Assays of Selected Samples *

Sample No. (Figure 11)	Sample No. (ALS Certificate)	Arsenic (As) (ppm)	Copper (Cu) (ppm)	Iron (Fe) (ppm)	Molybdenum (Mo) (ppm)
14	MC14/4046	<2	17	4.02	1
15	MC15/4047	5	70	5.16	3
16	MC16/4048	9	178	5.63	2
17	MC17/4049	6	165	5.12	1
18	MC18/4050	<2	36	2.89	<1

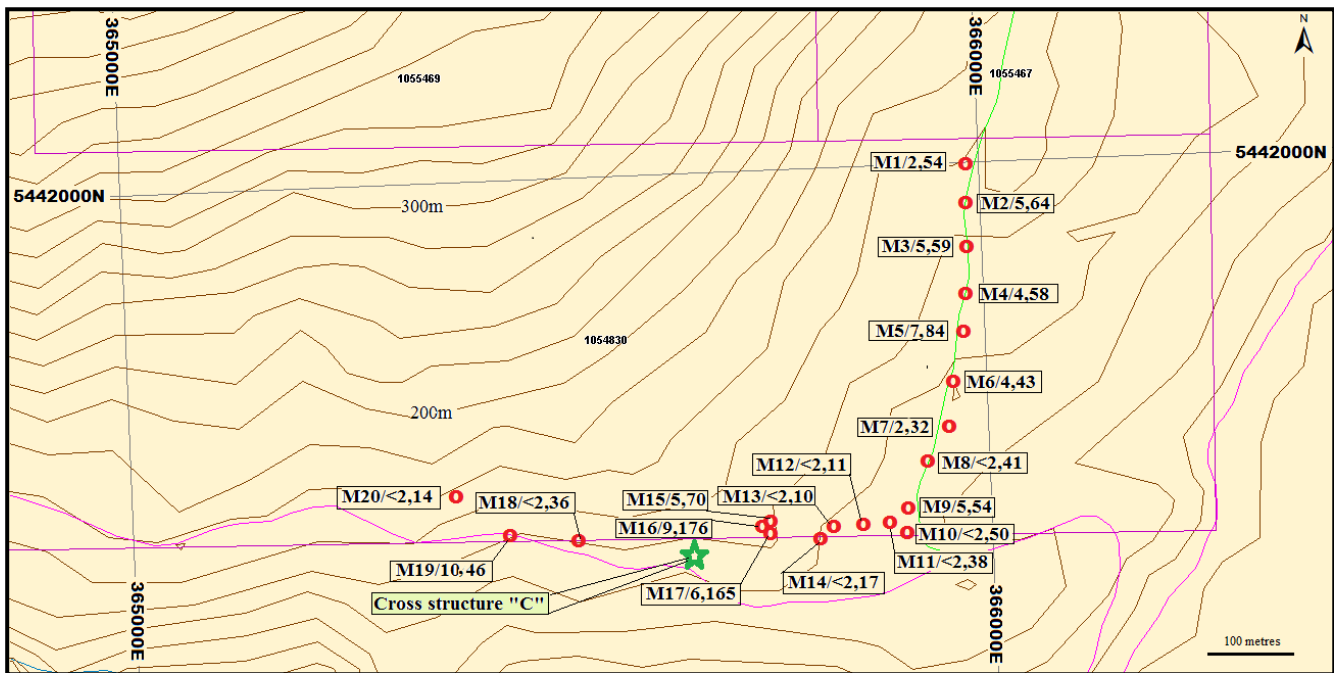
**See Appendix I for a complete 35 element assay of the 20 samples*

Figure 15 Indicated cross-structure "C" with related breccia pipes and associated soil samples*



**See Table III for 35 element assays of samples*

Figure 16 Sample Locations



INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The 2017 exploration program on Tenure 1054830 of the Macktush Gold property was successful in that mineralization correlating and an indicated breccia zone at an indicated cross-structure may have originated from a developing porphyry resource.

Cross-structure, "C", one of four cross-structures delineated by the structural analysis, correlated with two oblong to circular 65 to 125 metre wide features, designated as "A", and "B" on Figure 11; features that indicate breccia pipes which location would be controlled by a cross-structure. The constituents of the breccia pipe and/or the controlling structures may contain any geological and/or mineral indication of any tapped pressurized hydrothermal fluid reservoir. The structures may host epithermal mineralization that could be surficial indicators to an Island Copper (Minfile 092L 158) porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au type mineral resource.

The Island Copper (Minfile 092L 158) porphyry Cu +/-Mo+/-Au where production from 1971 to 1995 inclusive was reported as:

"... about 1227 million kilograms of copper, 35,268 kilograms of gold, 294,106 kilograms of silver (probably 360,800 kilograms of silver), 32 million kilograms of molybdenum and 236 kilograms of rhenium from 367 million tonnes of ore."

The Macktush Gold property geology, like the Island Copper property includes Karmutsen Formation volcanics which have been intruded by granodioritic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite, porphyritic felsic flows or dykes, and epithermal veins.

Historical exploration on the Macktush Gold property was on the David Vein, one of four epithermal veins on the Property. Even though the results were encouraging, the indicated mineral zone of 16,278 tonnes of 5.65 grams gold per tonne appears to be localized. The epithermal mineralization should be interpreted as a typical mineralization above a mineralized porphyry as was the case at the Island Copper porphyry resource.

Interpretation & Conclusions (cont'd)

The contribution of the 2017 exploration results to the potential porphyry mineralization is significant in that in the contact zone between the volcanics and the intrusives, breccia pipes were indicated with a correlative mineral zone.

Thus, the if the breccia pipes also occur in the David Vein area, which is indicated as being located in the intrusive near the contact, and that if the breccia could be established as hosting indicator minerals from a concealed hydrothermal explosive event, then the epithermal veins can enhance the possibility to a direct association with a concealed potential porphyry type resource. This explosive feature could also infiltrate any breccia zone associated with dikes, which are reported to occur on the Property, with mineralized fluids to create a mineral resource. The Island Copper ore zone was controlled by breccias or intensely fractured zones associated with a dike.

Therefore, the exploration of the Macktush Gold property should be in the David Vein epithermal vein area. An initial simple and economic exploration program of soil sampling and geophysical surveys can be formulated to delineate target areas to test for a concealed porphyry mineral resource by diamond drilling. The drill holes should extend to a minimum depth of 500 metres.

In the process of the soil sample survey, the location of any rock outcrops should be noted, samples taken, rock description including alteration type and minerals noted, and samples submitted for a 35 element assay plus gold.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Ferguson, D.W. - Prospecting Survey Report Hook Bay Cu Property, 27 pgs. January 2012. AR 33232.

Hills, L., Sanabria, R. - 2011 Geological and Geochemical Technical Report on the Macktush Copper Project for G4G Resources Ltd. 87 pgs. June 11, 2011. AR 32297.

Houle, J. - Technical Report for the 2005 Diamond Drilling Program and the Airborne Geophysical Survey on Contiguous Properties Held by SYMC Resources Limited for SYMC Resources Limited. February 28, 2006, 462 pgs. AR 28497.

MacLelland, D.J. - Technical Report on a Satellite Remote Sensing Survey and Analysis of the Macktush Group of Mineral Claims for Nahminto Resources Limited. July 7, 2012, 39 pgs. AR 33140.

Marshak, S., Mitra, G. – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264*.Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988.

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

092F 012 – MACKTUSH

092F 615 – CONTENTED 2

092L 158 – ISLAND COPPER

092F 616 - HOOK BAY

092F 195 - CONTENTED 1

092F 619 - REX EAST

092F 215 –STAR OF THE WEST

092F 629 - REX SOUTH-EAST

092F 221 - REX

092F 688 - FRANKLIN RIVER PLACERS

Northcote, B. - Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, BC Geological Survey IC 2015-2.

Schroeter, T.G., ed., 1995, Porphyry deposits of the northwestern Cordillera of North America: Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Special Volume 46, 888 p.

Sheehan, PA., Cherry, ME. - Ore Deposit Models Volume II. Geoscience Canada. Reprint Series 6.Sutherland Brown, A., 1976, ed., Porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera: The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 15, the Charles S. Ney Volume, 510 p., 2 pl., scale 1:250,000,000

Sinclair, W.D., 2007, Porphyry Deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral deposits of Canada. A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication no. 5, p. 223–243.

Smith, L., Sanabria, R. - 2011 Geological and Geochemical Technical Exploration Report on the Macktush Copper Project for G4G Resources Ltd., 114 pgs. October 31, 2011. AR 32484.

USGS - Mineral Resources Spatial On-Line Data

<https://mrdata.usgs.gov/sir20105090z/show-sir20105090z.php?id=9770>

Wilson, J.R. - Geological and Diamond Drilling Assessment Report Copper 102 Mineral Claim for SYMC Resources Limited. November, 1991. AR 21512.

Internet Downloads

Island Copper Mine (Utah Mines Ltd.)

<https://www.mindat.org/loc-12057.html>

Dumortierite

<https://www.mindat.org/min-1329.html>

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1054830 of the Macktush Gold Property was done from September 15, 2017 to October 9, 2017 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ \$ 1,000.00/day ----- \$ 3,000.00

Prospecting and Sampling**Labour**

Paul Saulnier (Field)

30 hrs @ \$35.00/hr ----- \$ 1,050.00

George Defrane (Field)

20 hrs @ \$25.00/hr ----- 500.00

Paul Saulnier (Prep/Close)

10 hrs @ \$35.00/hr ----- 350.00 1,900.00

Travel/Transportation

Auto: 130 kilometres @ \$0.65 ----- 84.50

Exploration Equipment

Chainsaw

20 hrs @ \$3.00 ----- \$ 60.00

Safety Spot Esc.

20 hrs @ \$1.00 ----- 20.00

ATV

20 hrs @ \$10.00 ----- 200.00

Miscellaneous.

20 hrs @ \$5.00 ----- 100.00 380.00

Food/Lodging

4 man days @ \$ 100.00 ----- 400.00

Other

Assays ----- \$ 325.00

Shipping ----- 49.22

Report ----- 3,000.00 3,374.22

\$ 9,138.72

=====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-one years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from exploration work the author has performed on Vancouver Island.
- 5) I have no interest in the Macktush Gold property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

FIELD CREW QUALIFICATIONS

Paul Saulnier (Port Alberni) Lead Prospector, equipment operator 30 years plus exploration experience FMC 123745 .

George Defrane (Port Alberni) Assistant 10 years plus exploration experience FMC 251762.

Appendix I

Assay Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
 www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN BAKUS
 2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
 KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9


Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 22-OCT-2017
 Account: BAKJOH

Project: Van Isle Mactkush Gold

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA1721136

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Mo ppm
MC01/4033		0.28	<0.2	5.99	4	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.29	<0.5	10	50	54	5.06	10		
MC02/4034		0.24	<0.2	4.07	5	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.61	<0.5	13	39	64	4.14	10		
MC03/4035		0.22	<0.2	4.17	5	<10	40	0.5	<2	0.40	<0.5	11	36	59	4.09	10		
MC04/4036		0.24	<0.2	4.87	4	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.36	<0.5	11	43	58	4.33	10		
MC05/4037		0.26	<0.2	6.16	7	<10	40	<0.5	2	0.32	<0.5	13	59	84	4.93	10		
MC06/4038		0.22	<0.2	4.14	4	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	9	33	43	3.89	10		
MC07/4039		0.18	<0.2	3.01	2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	8	31	32	3.33	10		
MC08/4040		0.22	<0.2	2.74	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.80	<0.5	8	30	41	3.63	10		
MC09/4041		0.24	<0.2	4.57	5	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.29	<0.5	12	40	54	4.12	10		
MC10/4042		0.18	<0.2	2.72	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.34	<0.5	11	32	50	4.11	10		
MC11/4043		0.22	<0.2	2.02	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	7	25	38	4.13	10		
MC12/4044		0.18	<0.2	1.78	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.28	<0.5	7	13	11	3.56	10		
MC13/4045		0.18	<0.2	2.25	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.18	<0.5	4	9	10	2.49	10		
MC14/4046		0.16	<0.2	2.30	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.22	<0.5	4	24	17	4.02	10		
MC15/4047		0.18	<0.2	6.43	5	<10	50	0.5	2	0.24	<0.5	11	42	70	5.16	10		
MC16/4048		0.24	<0.2	4.45	9	<10	60	0.5	2	0.45	<0.5	30	42	178	5.63	10		
MC17/4049		0.24	<0.2	6.17	6	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.06	<0.5	23	60	165	5.12	10		
MC18/4050		0.16	<0.2	1.78	<2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	13	44	36	2.89	10		
MC19/4051		0.22	<0.2	7.14	10	<10	80	1.1	2	0.91	<0.5	14	48	46	4.29	10		
MC20/4052		0.16	<0.2	1.17	<2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	3	18	14	3.13	10		

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



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry


To: JOHN BAKUS
2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9

Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 22- OCT- 2017
Account: BAKJOH

Project: Van Isle Mactkush Gold

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1
		Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th		
		ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MC01/4033		<1	0.03	<10	0.43	246	3	0.02	16	600	5	0.04	<2	6	13	<20		
MC02/4034		<1	0.03	10	0.88	451	1	0.02	21	530	3	0.03	<2	11	19	<20		
MC03/4035		<1	0.03	10	0.47	372	1	0.02	17	670	6	0.04	<2	11	15	<20		
MC04/4036		<1	0.03	<10	0.43	358	1	0.02	18	540	5	0.03	<2	7	15	<20		
MC05/4037		1	0.02	<10	0.59	811	2	0.02	23	730	4	0.03	3	13	13	<20		
MC06/4038		<1	0.02	<10	0.34	300	1	0.02	14	620	4	0.03	<2	5	14	<20		
MC07/4039		1	0.02	<10	0.24	195	1	0.02	11	570	3	0.05	<2	4	11	<20		
MC08/4040		1	0.02	10	0.29	488	3	0.02	13	440	4	0.07	3	6	22	<20		
MC09/4041		<1	0.02	10	0.34	341	1	0.02	16	790	3	0.03	<2	7	12	<20		
MC10/4042		<1	0.03	10	0.24	584	3	0.02	13	810	7	0.07	2	4	16	<20		
MC11/4043		<1	0.03	<10	0.33	253	3	0.02	9	360	4	0.03	2	3	16	<20		
MC12/4044		<1	0.03	<10	0.15	806	2	0.02	5	840	7	0.03	<2	2	14	<20		
MC13/4045		1	0.03	<10	0.29	198	<1	0.02	3	340	4	0.02	<2	3	13	<20		
MC14/4046		<1	0.02	<10	0.16	240	1	0.02	6	630	8	0.03	<2	2	13	<20		
MC15/4047		<1	0.03	10	0.44	244	2	0.02	16	680	5	0.04	2	8	17	<20		
MC16/4048		<1	0.04	10	1.15	1080	3	0.02	39	820	3	0.02	<2	18	17	<20		
MC17/4049		1	0.04	10	1.19	1075	2	0.02	37	870	8	0.02	<2	17	55	<20		
MC18/4050		<1	0.02	<10	0.52	983	<1	0.02	17	310	7	0.02	<2	5	11	<20		
MC19/4051		<1	0.03	10	0.60	931	1	0.02	22	1530	4	0.07	<2	16	24	<20		
MC20/4052		<1	0.02	<10	0.12	150	2	0.02	5	300	7	0.02	<2	2	13	<20		

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



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN BAKUS
2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9

Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 22- OCT- 2017
Account: BAKJOH

Project: Van Isle Mactkush Gold

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1	ME-ICP1
		Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MC01/4033		0.32	<10	<10	184	<10	38
MC02/4034		0.27	<10	<10	151	<10	39
MC03/4035		0.28	<10	<10	154	<10	39
MC04/4036		0.30	<10	<10	162	<10	38
MC05/4037		0.34	<10	<10	190	<10	44
MC06/4038		0.23	<10	<10	146	<10	36
MC07/4039		0.19	<10	<10	126	<10	29
MC08/4040		0.22	<10	<10	139	<10	24
MC09/4041		0.27	<10	<10	155	<10	33
MC10/4042		0.20	<10	<10	144	<10	34
MC11/4043		0.18	<10	<10	159	<10	28
MC12/4044		0.08	<10	<10	135	<10	47
MC13/4045		0.04	<10	<10	112	<10	40
MC14/4046		0.15	<10	<10	148	<10	34
MC15/4047		0.28	<10	<10	196	<10	35
MC16/4048		0.32	<10	<10	202	<10	50
MC17/4049		0.29	<10	<10	181	<10	60
MC18/4050		0.15	<10	<10	108	<10	52
MC19/4051		0.17	<10	<10	108	<10	28
MC20/4052		0.14	<10	<10	143	<10	19

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



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN BAKUS
2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9

Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 22- OCT- 2017
Account: BAKJOH

Project: Van Isle Macktush Gold

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17211136

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
LOG- 22 ME- ICP41 SCR- 41 WEI- 21

Appendix II

Analytical Procedures



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN BAKUS
2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 22- OCT- 2017
This copy reported on
9- NOV- 2017
Account: BAKJOH

CERTIFICATE VA17211136

Project: Van Isle Mactkush Gold

This report is for 20 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 25- SEP- 2017.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
JOHN BAKUS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR- 41	Screen to - 180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: JOHN BAKUS
ATTN: JOHN BAKUS
2953 SHUSWAP ROAD
KAMLOOPS BC V2H 1S9

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

Appendix III

Sample Locations
(UTM 10 NAD83)

Macktush	2017					Assay
Sample	X 10U	Y 10U	Latitude	Longitude	Notes	ppm Cu
M1-17	365988	5442000	49.118023	-124.836455	Heavy Mineral	54
M2-17	365988	5441958	49.115846	-124.836511	Heavy Mineral	64
M3-17	365988	5441900	49.115325	-124.836492	Heavy Mineral	59
M4-17	365982	5441848	49.114856	-124.836557	Heavy Mineral	58
M5-17	365975	5441808	49.114495	-124.836639	Heavy Mineral	84
M6-17	365960	5441747	49.113943	-124.836825	Heavy Mineral	43
M7-17	365955	5441691	49.113438	-124.836875	Heavy Mineral	32
M8-17	365927	5441661	49.113162	-124.837248	Heavy Mineral	41
M9-17	365900	5441607	49.112671	-124.837601	Heavy Mineral	54
M10-17	365898	5441570	49.112338	-124.837602	Heavy Mineral	50
M11-17	365886	5441581	49.112434	-124.837783	Heavy Mineral	38
M12-17	365852	5441579	49.112409	-124.838248	Heavy Mineral	11
M13-17	365821	5441577	49.112384	-124.838672	Heavy Mineral	10
M14-17	365805	5441566	49.112282	-124.838887	Heavy Mineral	17
M15-17	365736	5441577	49.112366	-124.839836	Heavy Mineral	70
M16-17	365741	5441582	49.112412	-124.839769	Heavy Mineral	176
M17-17	365741	5441572	49.112322	-124.839766	Heavy Mineral	165
M18-17	365518	5441576	49.112309	-124.842821	Heavy Mineral	36
M19-17	365439	5441591	49.112427	-124.843908	Heavy Mineral	46
M20-17	365378	5441631	49.112773	-124.844757	Creek Silt	14
MP1	365960	5441538	49.112064	-124.836755	Macktush Rd	54
MP2	365378	5441631	49.112395	-124.844729	Quad Passable	Forest RD N
MP3	365379	5441589	49.109782	-124.835451	Macktush Rd N	Drainage Ditch
MP4	366049	5441282	49.109782	-124.835451	Bridge	Nahmint Rd S

Appendix IV

Photos from Macktush Gold Property



Appendix V

Island Copper Photos

