ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Geology, Geochemistry and Prospecting of the Dardanelle Property

TOTAL COST: **11,553.10 dollars**

AUTHOR(S): Krzysztof Mastalerz
SIGNATURE(S): Kr Mastalerz

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a
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YEAR OF WORK: 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Dardanelle

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 517726, 531627, 531629, 531653, 531655, 531650

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 103I 107

MINING DIVISION: Omineca
NTS / BCGS: 103I/08 and 103I/09
LATITUDE: 54° 29' 04"
LONGITUDE: -126° 13' 42" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 9V EASTING: 550000 NORTHING: 6037700

OWNER(S): Decade Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 211, Stewart, BC, V0T 1W0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Decade Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 211, Stewart, BC, V0T 1W0

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

Granodiorite, aplite dyke, quartz veins, andesite, Kleanza Plutonic Suite, Telkwa Group, dyke-vein system 650 m long, strike – ENE, dip – north, right-lateral faulting, chlorite alteration, silicification, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, covellite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

AR 18602, AR 24814, AR 27649, AR 28303, AR 14560, AR 15115, AR 17260

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		398666,517726,531653, 531627,531629,531650, 531653	
Ground, mapping			3,990.00
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	30	398666,517726,531653	3,704.30
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL		398666,517726,531653	
Sampling / Assaying	30		856.80
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)		398666,517726,531653, 531627,531629,531650, 531653	3,000.00
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	11,553.10

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37212

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY and PROSPECTING

of the

DARDANELLE PROPERTY

Mineral Claims:

398666, 505416, 505417, 505418, 510719, 517515, 517726, 531627, 531629, 531650, 531653, 531655, 531658 and 531663

Statement of exploration: Event # 5670532

Field work completed between August 08 and 12, 2017

Worked on claims: 517726, 531627, 531629, 531653, 531655 and 531650

Property Located

22 km east of Terrace, British Columbia

Omineca Mining Division

NTS 103I/08 and 103I/09

UTM: 550000E, 6037700N (Zone 9V)

Latitude 54° 29' 04" N, Longitude 128° 13' 42" W

On behalf of DECADE RESOURCES LTD.,

Stewart, BC

Submitted by

Krzysztof Mastalerz, Ph. D., P. Geo.

10 February, 2018

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SUMMARY

The Dardanelle property owned by Decade Resources Ltd. of Stewart, B.C., is located about 20-30 air kilometers east of Terrace, B.C., on the northern slopes of Zymoetz (Copper) River valley (Figs. 1 and 2). The property consists of 14 contiguous mineral claims and reaches approximately 1340 hectares in area. There are no ore bodies with a strictly defined mineral resource/reserve. However, the property includes a significant mineral occurrence with the MINFILE status of the “Developed Prospect” (103I 107).

The most important, western to central parts of the property is underlain by intrusive rocks of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition, which belong either to the Coast Plutonic Complex or to the Kleanza Plutonic Suite (Fig. 3). These intrusive rocks host the aplite dyke (Dardanelle Dyke) which strikes WSW-ENE, dips toward the north and is accompanied by quartz veins along both contacts. These quartz veins are locally enriched in sulphides and carry significant, though rather erratic, concentrations of gold and lesser silver. The intrusive rocks at the contacts with the aplite dyke and/or quartz veins are distinctly sheared and moderately chlorite altered. The granodiorite-diorite intrusive rocks are bound to the east and west by the andesite volcanogenic rocks of the Telkwa/Hazelton Group.

The 2017 limited prospecting/exploration program was dedicated to verification of the character and variability of mineralization mostly in the western part of the property, which have been a subject of several episodes of vigorous exploration, including rock and soil sampling, trenching, diamond drilling, and underground development. The geologists gathered geological observations, took structural measurements and collected 30 rock samples. The surface rock sampling was focused on two targets; the area of old, historic exploration and the area located eastward from the easternmost trench sampling in 2005 (Fig. 4).

A majority of the collected samples returned significantly anomalous concentrations of gold, silver and base metals. Some samples have returned a few grams of gold per tonne (up to 18.8 g/t Au) and up to 71 grams per tonne of silver. However, the precious metal concentrations are found to be erratic and not consistent. Most samples collected from beyond the limits of the historic intense alteration prove to be significantly enriched in gold (minor silver) and are interpreted to represent an extension of the previously documented mineralization system.

It has been recommended that the following exploration program includes dedicated geological mapping which would be supported by systematic rock sampling with emphasis on the eastern extension of the mineralization, auger testing and sampling, VLF survey and diamond drilling. The latter should be focused on providing evidence required for a rigorous resource calculation within the limits of the best explored part of the mineralization system in the western part of the property.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in order to summarize the results of the 2017 prospecting, rock sampling and geochemistry testing on the Dardanelle property. Due to time restrictions the property has not been mapped at this stage. The report also contains some comments and discussion concerning results of the other historic exploration events in the area.

Location and Access

The mineral claims of the Dardanelle property are located about 25 km east of Terrace, B.C., on the northern slopes of the Zymoetz (Copper) River valley (Fig. 1 and 2). The core of the property and its oldest part surrounds the portal of an old adit (Dardanelle adit), which is located approximately at the UTM coordinates 549,420 E and 6,037,470 N (NAD 83, Zone 9). However, the entire area of the property stretches significantly further eastward and northward, including the 14 contiguous mineral claims located on the NTS map sheets 103I/08 and 103I/09. Claim locations and the property boundaries according to MINFILE data are shown on Figure 2.

The most convenient access to the property is via helicopter from Terrace, BC, with landing locations at the Copper River gravel bar or just next to the portal of the Dardanelle adit (the latter location needs additional trimming of overgrown bushes at the present day stage). The property can be also accessed via the high-voltage power line service road which runs from the community of Copper River eastward along the northern slopes of the Copper River valley (Fig. 2). However, conditions on this road are subject to serious changes due to weather factors, and its further, eastern part will usually include several deep washouts. This road joins the old exploration access trail (gravel/dirt surface) that is in excellent condition excluding the log bridge on the McNeil Creek (just westward of the Dardanelle adit), which is partially collapsed. It still allows ATV to travel across.

Physiography and Vegetation

Physiography of the Dardanelle property is dominated by two elements: the valley of Zymoetz (Copper) River along the southwestern boundary of the property and its moderately steep, northern slopes. Elevations of the Copper River valley bottom reaches about 170-180 m a.s.l. Elevations of the older, western part of the property ranges from about 200 to 600 m a.s.l. The slopes become gradually steeper toward NE and elevations reach about 1500-1600 m a.s.l. at the northeastern corner of the property. The area is drain by several creeks flowing south to southwestwards, right tributaries to the Copper River. Almost the entire area of the property is heavily timbered.

Property and Ownership

The Dardanelle property covers nominally 1340.27 hectares in 14 contiguous mineral claims (Fig. 2). However, its real area is only approximately 1320 hectares since most part of the claim DAR 8 (398666) overlaps some other claims of the property. Relevant claim information is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Mineral Claims of the Dardanelle Property.

Claim Name	Tenure	Area [ha]	Good To	New Good To	Work performed
Dardanelle 1	505416	169.08	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
Dardanelle 2	505417	338.14	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
Dardanelle 3	505418	338.10	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	517515	56.36	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	510719	75.16	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	517726	75.16	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes
	531658	56.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	531663	18.79	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	531629	37.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes
	531627	37.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes
DAR 8	398666	25.00	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	
	531650	37.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes
	531655	37.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes
	531653	37.58	2-Dec-17	2-Dec-18	Yes

All the claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia and belong to Decade Resources Ltd. in 100%.

Previous Exploration

Knowledge about the general geology of the vicinity of Terrace has been gradually gained thanks to government mapping projects as well as numerous exploration programs. The area near Terrace was mapped geologically with respect to general lithological categories in 1937 by E.D. Kindle (GSC Memoir 212). S. Duffel and J.G. Souther provided an updated version of the geological map for the area in 1964 (GSC Memoir 329). The eastern part of the 103I map sheet has also been mapped on a general scale by Woodsworth et al. (1985). Area of the 103I/09 map sheet, adjoining the Dardanelle property to the north, has been recently mapped by Nelson et al. (2006). The geological map included in this report (Fig. 3) has been adapted from the version publicly available at the website of the BCGS, though it does not mean that the author completely agrees with this version as to its content and interpretations. A quite obvious impression would be that the area still needs a lot of attention as far as geological mapping, structural features and stratigraphy are concerned.

The Dardanelle prospect (Minfile 103I 107) has been briefly described as a 5-7 metre thick steep system of albite dyke and quartz veins along the dyke contacts, the system trending at about 75 degrees and hosted by granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The reported mineralization includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, argentite, bornite, covellite, malachite and native gold. The reported assays are highly diversified and include some high grade gold (up to 27.9 g/t) and silver (up to over 20 opt) and some substantial grades of lead, zinc and copper.

The Dardanelle dyke-vein system was discovered in the early 1900's and the original group of claims was recorded under the name of Dardanelle. In 1915, about 100 metres of underground development was completed (Anderson, 1997). The samples from the veins assayed between 0.1 and 0.22 ounces per ton of gold. Afterwards, until 1935, only a limited amount of surface trenching and blasting was conducted on the property. In 1936, the underground work had been extended up to about 1600 feet and was followed by the installation of trucks and an air duct. Some surface trenching was also completed in 1948. A. Burton (2005 a, b) discusses the role of famous Fred Wells in the property development, however he does not quote any specific dates – it appears that 1936-1948 was just that period.

In 1969, Univex Mining Corporation conducted an extensive exploration program which included, surface and underground mapping, soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling (1000 feet), however "there are no records available for this work" (*op.cit.:* Anderson 1997). Univex returned to the property (named then J.P. Property) in 1988 and completed another program consisting of general clean-up, reparations of the road and underground working, erecting a log bridge over McNeil Creek, surveying, trenching and blasting, geological mapping, as well as soil and underground sampling (Symonds, 1989). The underground workings were completely mapped at that time. In 1996, a limited amount of rock sampling (both underground and surface), prospecting and brief mapping was conducted by R.B. Anderson (1997).

The most recent exploration event on the Dardanelle prospect was conducted by Trade Winds Ventures, an operator, in 2004-2005 (Burton, 2005a, b). The program included maintenance of the road/access trail system, cut lines, an extremely extensive soli survey and an extensive trenching program, as well as limited amount of diamond drilling. The results of this program will be discussed in some details in the further part of this report.

The MINFILE capsule geology quotes that "In August 1983, a report by S. Reamsbottom suggested that the property contains reserves of approximately 181,440 tonnes grading about 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (George Cross Newsletter Nov.13, 1984)"(op. cit. Minfile 103I 107). However, it appears difficult to provide solid evidence for such a claim.

Some more details and comments concerning history of exploration on the Dardanelle (J.P.) prospect can be found in: MINFILE #103I 107, Symonds (1989), Anderson (1997) and Burton (2005a, b).

In the area east of Terrace there are several other mineral occurrences of a character similar to the Dardanelle dyke-vein system. In 1919, a system of quartz veins containing an appreciable amount of gold and silver associated with strong pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization were discovered about 15-20 km NE of Terrace, approximately 16 km NW from the Dardanelle adit. The veins have been described as hosted in the Jurassic andesite volcanics of the Hazelton (Telkwa) Group and are believed to be related to diorite and granodiorite stock intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex (BCGS Minfile 103I 077). The veins were thoroughly explored by Columario Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. by 11 adits and 2400 metres of underground development, and mined in 1934/34, which resulted in a production of approximately 680 ounces of gold and 1870 ounces of silver. Recently, Argonaut Exploration Inc. conducted an extensive exploration program which included about 2600 metres of core drilling and returned a few intersections which assayed over 1 opt gold from their road and underground chip sampling program, as well as several narrow (0.1-0.2 m) drill hole intersections with significant gold concentrations (Dandy, 2011). Strikingly, all gold-bearing drill-hole intersections as shown by this author are associated with relatively narrow "mylonite" zones which display evidence of distinct shearing and foliation development, and cut through intrusive rocks, either diorite or monzonite (similarly as in the Dardanelle case!), and rarely occur along the contacts with andesite volcanics.

The past producer, Black Bull, located about 12 km NE of Terrace (15 km NW from the Dardanelle adit) has been described as a narrow (35 cm) quartz-pyrite vein with minor chalcopyrite, which is hosted by the same rock assemblage as in Columario (Minfile 103I 136). It has been reported that about 2 tonnes of ore has been shipped from the Black Bull (Lucky Boy quartz vein) in 1940 and returned about an ounce of gold. Total Erickson Resources carried out an extensive exploration program on the property in 1987-1988, which included trenching, soil geochemistry, magnetometer and VLF surveys, and 20 relatively shallow diamond drill holes totalling about 1900 metres (Mortimer, 1988). The Dardanelle adit is marked and labelled "Croesus" on one of the maps included in this latter report.

The past producer, Lucky Seven (Minfile 103I 099), Thorn Property, is located about 8 km west of the Dardanelle and features granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex, which are cut by numerous quartz diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes with associated quartz veins and lenses which reach up to 2 metres in width and carry diversified sulphides. The dyke-vein system displays northeast strike. The wallrocks show evidence of faulting and shearing along the contacts with dykes/veins. The reported gold grades are moderate to low (Di Spirito et al., 1985).The assessment report by the later authors includes a set of very instructive petrographic microscope description of the rock formations and the ore minerals. In 1918, a shipment of about 91 tonnes of ore returned about 200 ounces of gold. Seastar Resource Corporation conducted a complex exploration project on the same property and reported "numerous" showings in the area (D.G. Allen, 1985). The samples collected during this project returned rather low gold grades on average but some ore shoots and pods with spectacular free gold have been also noticed. The author of the report has distinguished four phases of the granodiorite-diorite intrusion into the Paleo- and Mesozoic, volcanic and sedimentary rock formations (Allen, 1985). The encountered shear/vein zones display strikes ranging from 60 to 80 degrees, quite similar to the Dardanelle vein system. The Minfile past producer Golden Nib (Minfile 103I 095), located apparently on the same property, produced about 48 ounces of gold, 40 ounces of silver and 302 kg of copper adit) out of about 27-30 tonnes of handpicked ore material in 1926 (*see also* Allen, 1985).

All of the discussed past producers include several smaller-scale showings of similar character. Those individual showings have not been discussed in this report.

There occur a number of other government documented mineral occurrences in close vicinity of the Dardanelle property. However, all of them display different style of mineralization than the Dardanelle dyke-vein system. Most of them represent copper-dominant sulphide mineralization with common bornite, chalcosite, chalcopyrite and even tetrahedrite, which are host by the Mesozoic volcanogenic rocks of the Hazelton/Telkwa Group. The list of these occurrences is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Minfile occurrences near the Dardanelle property.

Minfile	Names	Status	Commodity	Easting	Northing	Comments
103I 166	Porph	Showing	Cu, Ag	546694	6036426	No data on mineralization
103I 158	Calona	Showing	Cu, Ag	552652	6034945	AR 02394
103I 092	Kelly Creek	Dev Prospect	Cu, Ag, Au	555813	6034210	AR 20743
103I 159	Chicken	Showing	Cu, Ag, Mo, Au	553747	6033722	AR 02394
103I 156	East Side	Showing	Cu, Ag	556087	6033904	AR 02394
103I 157	Goat Bluff	Showing	Cu	556817	6033141	AR 02394
103I 250	Kipulta Cr. S	Showing	Ag, Cu	555683	6040391	AR 32596
103I 248	Keap Cr S	Showing	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	551584	6043372	AR 32596
103I 249	Keap Cr. N	Showing	Au, Ag, Cu	550686	6044907	AR 34330
103I 197	Dardanelle	Showing	Limestone	551562	6037375	AR 34330

The last of the occurrences in Table 2 plots in the southernmost part of the present day Dardanelle property. The corresponding layer of the Permian limestone has been mapped and is shown on the Regional Geology Map by Woodsworth et al. (1985); see also Anderson (1997– fig. 7.1).

Personnel and Operations

During the 2017 prospecting program the field personnel were transported from Terrace by helicopter (Lakelse Helicopters – two days) and/or by a rental truck along the high-voltage power line service road (one day). However, the present day conditions (deep washouts and partly collapsed bridge) of this service road and the old (exploration) access road do not allow accessing the property directly by truck with regular suspension. The property could be access by ATV and on foot. A. Walus and K. Mastalerz, geologists, conducted prospecting, geological observations and some structural measurements on limited scale on the western part of the property (Table 1) on August 8th, 11th and 12th of 2017.

The two main goals of the limited 2017 exploration program on the Dardanelle property were:

1) Verification of the character and grade of mineralization within accessible surface exposures, as well as brief evaluation of the mineralization system attitude, continuity and variability, and

2) Exploration of the potential lateral extensions of the Dardanelle mineralization system.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Regional Geology

The Dardanelle property group of mineral claims features the boundary zone between the two prominent tectonic assemblages: the volcanic arc assemblage of the Stikinia Terrane (Triassic-Jurassic) in the east and the intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Cretaceous-Tertiary?) to the west (MEMPRBC – MapPlace2, Woodsworth et al., 1985). Further north and northeast, the rock formations of both these assemblages are overlapped by the sedimentary succession of the Bowser Lake Group (Late Jurassic and younger), which fills in the Bowser Basin. Toward east- and southeast some isolated patches of the Eocene Endako Group basaltic rocks appear predominantly along tectonic/fault contacts with the Stikine volcanics.

The contact between the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Stikine Terrane has the character of a wide and complex zone where various elements of the Plutonic Complex have intruded (stocks, dykes of granodiorite, monzodiorite etc.) the host formations of the Stikine Terrane and some older rocks. The contacts are commonly faulted. The Stikine Assemblage in the area near Terrace comprises predominantly volcanogenic rocks of the Telkwa Group (Triassic-Upper Jurassic?), which is interpreted as an equivalent of the better known Hazelton Group, further north (e.g. Alldrick 1993). The Telkwa Group in the area surrounding the Dardanelle property consists predominantly of andesite composition volcanic and moderately diversified volcaniclastic rocks, mainly coarse-grained varieties (Fig. 3). Felsic composition volcanics (dacite, rhyolite) appear far less commonly and in considerably lesser volumes. Coarse volcanogenic conglomerates tend to commonly appear locally near the base of the Telkwa Group along its contacts with older Palezoic sedimentary formations.

It appears that the stratigraphy and the tectonic structural features/deformations of the Telkwa Group have not been established satisfactorily firm in the area, yet. The succession is at least locally folded, and obviously strongly faulted (Woodsworth et al. 1985). Locally some slivers of the older, Triassic Stuhini Group and Mississippian-Permian sedimentary rocks occur. Those slivers are frequently sandwiched between predominant Telkwa volcanogenic rocks and/or occur along their contacts with the intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Most common elements of such slivers are light grey to white limestone to silty and cherty limestone, sometimes fossiliferous (Foraminifers), which are interpreted to be of Permian age (e.g. Woodsworth et al. 1985). It appears that the base contact of the Telkwa Group may have the character of a distinct unconformity. Packages of slightly metamorphosed metagreywackes and metavolcanics (andesite, basalt and rhyolite composition) of the Zymoetz Group (Mississippian-Permian?) locally accompany such Permian limestone slivers. All these older rocks (older than Jurassic) appear to follow preferentially along relics of thrust faults, and occur, most likely, within the cores of the thrust-fault anticlines. The rock formations of the Telkwa Group are additionally invaded by some older intrusive (or subvolcanic?) rocks of the Early Jurassic(?) Kleanza (predominantly diorite, minor gabbro) and Topley (predominantly granodiorite) Plutonic Suites (Fig. 3).

Local Geology

Geology of the Dardanelle property appears to be very simple but it has certainly never been mapped and investigated adequately with respect to its petrography, stratigraphy and structural geology. A majority of the eastern portion of the Dardanelle property is underlain by volcanogenic rocks of the Telkwa/Hazelton Group (Fig. 3). Similar rocks are interpreted to underlie the westernmost part of the property, though the overburden is apparently very thick in this area. However, the most important bedrock formation on the property consists of intrusive rocks which form its core in its western-central portion and host the Dardanelle (J.P.) mineralization Minfile developed prospect 103I 107). Very limited patches of the Permian fossiliferous limestone appear locally along the southern boundary of the property (MINFILE limestone showing 103I 197) and in its northernmost part (Fig. 3).

Macroscopic examination of the intrusive rocks from the Dardanelle property indicate that most of them represent very slightly altered (chlorite + minor sericite + quartz + calcite) granodiorite, monzogranodiorite and/or quartz diorite varieties. To the knowledge of the author, these rocks have never been examined microscopically. The rock is light grey to moderately dirty-greyish-green, most commonly medium to coarse-crystalline. According to MEMPRBC (MapPlace2) these rocks are interpreted as belonging to the Early Jurassic Kleanza Plutonic Suite (Fig. 3). However, their assemblage affinity is obviously not completely clear and some authors assign them to the Coast Plutonic Complex (e.g. Burton, 2005a, b). Further in this report these rocks will be simply called the Dardanelle granodiorite-quartz diorite.

The Dardanelle granodiorite-quartz diorite hosts a 4-5 metres thick, light green, fine grained and silica-rich dyke which strikes at about 070 degrees and dips steeply (70-80°) to the north.

The Dardanelle dyke has been previously identified as either rhyolite (Anderson 1997) or aplite (Burton, 2005a, b). It often contains finely disseminated pyrite and less frequently, chalcopyrite. The dyke is accompanied by quartz-sulphide veins along both its contacts. The veins range from a few centimetres to over 2 metres in true width, carrying locally significant mineralization. The most commonly quoted ore minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor covellite. The veins have been described in several reports, though the degree of their continuity or discontinuity is still to be considered debatable. Contacts of the dyke-vein system with the host granodiorite-quartz diorite appear to be locally faulted. However, the wallrock granodiorite-diorite appears to be commonly sheared and displays an evidently stronger chlorite alteration near its contacts with the dyke, which locally is associated with sericitization, silicification and some calcite veining. The shared zones of the intrusive host rocks locally contain sulphide mineralization with the most common pyrite, chalcopyrite, as well as secondary malachite.

The Dardanelle dyke-vein system carries significant mineralization with strongly elevated gold (up to over one ounce per tonne; native gold reported) and silver (up to 20 opt) locally, as well as appreciable amounts of lead, zinc and copper (*for details see:* MINFILE 103I 107, Symonds 1989, Anderson 1997 and Burton 2005a, b).

It appears that the southwestern contact of the Dardanelle intrusive rocks with the adjoining andesite volcanics of the Telkwa Group runs along the prominent, NW-SE striking fault (Dardanelle fault) which follows McNeil Creek just west of the Dardanelle adit and continues further southeastwards along the bend of the Copper River (Fig. 3; see also MEMPRBC-MapPlace2, Woodsworth et al. 1985 and Anderson 1997 – Fig. 8.1).

Deposit Types

There is no known ore bodies/mineral deposits with strictly defined mineral resources/reserves discovered on the Dardanelle property so far. However, the property hosts a significant mineral occurrence which holds the status of a developed prospect (MINFILE 103I 107). The category and amount of mineral resources as well as reserves has never been defined according to standards and formally assigned to the Dardanelle occurrence. However, the MINFILE capsule geology quotes that: “In August 1983, a report by S. Reamsbottom suggested that the property contains reserves of approximately 181,440 tonnes grading about 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (George Cross Newsletter Nov.13, 1984)”(Minfile 103I 107, *op. cit.*). From the available documentation it appears that there is no evidence which may support such a claim.

The Au-Ag bearing mineralization on the Dardanelle property is related to and hosted by the aplite dyke-quartz vein system, and in limited amount by the granodiorite-quartz diorite wall rocks locally, at their very close contacts.

Mineralization

The dominant part of mineralization known from the Dardanelle prospect is spatially related to the quartz veins which follow both contacts of a 4-5 metres thick Dardanelle aplite dyke. The veins range from few centimetres to over 2 metres in true width and carry irregular pods, locally semi-massive, bands and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor covellite. Pyrite and chalcopyrite has been reported to occur as disseminations within the dyke. These latter minerals, as well as sphalerite, galena and malachite are also host by both zones of intense chloritization and shearing along the contacts of the dyke-vein system with the wallrocks of the granodiorite-quartz diorite intrusives.

The reported grades vary quite widely, though, in most historic cases the gold values are lower than 1g/t and usually oscillate in a range from a few tens to few hundreds of ppb's. However, some zones of limited extent (no more than 160 metres along the system strike) have returned from about one to several grams per tonne of gold, several ppm of silver, and strongly elevated (up to a few percent) concentrations of lead, copper and zinc (MINFILE 103I 107, Symonds 1989, Anderson 1997, and Burton 2005 a, b). Probably the highest reported gold concentration came from one of the "specimens of ore material" and reached 122.55 g/t gold (Symonds 1989).

It has been noted that the gold distribution in the system is highly irregular and the higher concentrations of this element are frequently not related to increased accumulations of sulphides (Symonds, 1989). The latter author conducted a limited statistical analysis based on results of the laboratory geochemistry. The results of this analysis indicate that high gold grades show the highest positive correlation with silver and lead yet still, the resulted correlation coefficients were less than 0.5 (Symonds, 1989).

RESULTS OF 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A total number of 30 rock samples have been collected and assayed during the Decade's 2017 exploration program on the Dardanelle property (Appendices I and II, Fig. 4). A significant part of this sample set has been carefully collected as chip samples from the existing exposures of quartz veins within the limits of the main historic exploration/mining activities. Several grab samples from the other outcrops accompany this collection. Another significant subset of the sample population (mostly subcrop and float samples) comes from the area beyond the reach of the previous main exploration area, the eastern end of the existing access trail (Fig. 4).

The samples were shipped to the analytical lab in Kamloops (Activation Laboratories Ltd.) for standard ICP analyses, while the samples with outstanding concentrations of the precious and base metals have been additionally analyzed by fire assay (Appendices I and II). The most interesting results are displayed in Table 3.

Table 3. Significant results – Lab Geochemistry (ICP Analyses)

Sample label	Sample type	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb
		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
A17-51	Chip 0.8 m	**6.42 g/t**	**77.1**	**1.36%**	**1.12%**	74	< 2	6
A17-52	Chip 1.2 m	52	1.2	**4280**	100	129	< 2	4
A17-53	Chip 0.5 m	590	5.2	248	**1.91%**	27	9	3
A17-54	Chip 0.7 m	224	**12.3**	782	32	13	3	< 2
A17-55	Chip 0.15 m	246	7.3	229	93	7	< 2	< 2
A17-57	Grab	**4140**	**63.1**	104	**1680**	533	< 2	17
A17-58	Grab	49	2.0	82	694	17	< 2	4
A17-59	Chip 1.0 m	729	4.4	297	336	28	2	2
A17-61	Float	77	0.2	20	10	21	8	< 2
A17-62	Float	395	**16.1**	137	139	90	6	6
DAKM-03	Float	110	2.6	**1380**	6	7	< 2	< 2
DAKM-04	Grab	161	7.1	**1850**	**3490**	37	< 2	< 2
DAKM-05	Grab	197	6.2	**1800**	**3140**	36	< 2	< 2
DAKM-06	Chip 30cm	321	3.0	427	72	6	4	< 2
DAKM-07	Grab	288	5.2	**1250**	283	8	< 2	< 2
DAKM-08	Subcrop	**18.8 g/t**	**60.7**	**1640**	**0.90%**	**9490**	**57**	**114**
DAKM-09	Float	91	2.9	194	98	84	< 2	2
DAKM-10	Subcrop	207	8.4	99	173	222	< 2	5
DAKM-12	Subcrop	80	1.5	10	22	31	4	< 2
DAKM-13	Float	26	**9.6**	712	37	137	14	3
DAKM-15	Subcrop	87	0.9	10	7	55	5	3
DAKM-16	Subcrop	131	0.5	33	21	23	6	< 2
DAKM-17	Subcrop	45	< 0.2	7	7	11	< 2	< 2

In total, 22 samples returned significantly elevated concentrations of gold (Tab. 3). A few of them contained between 26 and 87 ppb Au, while most of them returned from 110 to 729 ppb Au. Three samples contained more than a few grams of gold per tonne, including the best one with 18.8 g/t Au. Most of these samples also contained significantly elevated concentration of silver (with the best – 77.1 ppm Ag). Many samples returned significantly elevated values of copper and lead, and few of them, of zinc.

Surprisingly, most of the analyzed samples did not contain significant values of any minor elements which. Only a few samples contained slightly elevated concentrations of antimony, arsenic (Tab. 3) and cadmium (Appendix II).

The laboratory results clearly indicate that there exists a very poor correlation between concentrations of the individual precious and base metal elements in the sampled population. The best positive correlation was noted between concentrations of gold and lead but the value of the corresponding correlation coefficient is only just about 0.5. It appears that the exceptionally high concentrations of gold correspond to slightly elevated antimony and, rather loosely, to arsenic (Table 3).

The field crew did not notice an evident correlation between the amount of sulphide in the sampled material and concentration of gold or silver (compare Table 3 and Appendix 1).

Most samples collected in the area of the main historic workings (Fig. 4) displayed elevated concentrations of gold and silver. However, the results clearly indicate that the ore grade material (at least a few grams per tonne gold) occur rather rarely and apparently, quite randomly within the sampled population.

Interestingly, many samples collected east of the known area of mineralization (beyond the eastern end of the access trail) also show elevated concentrations of gold, silver and some of them also base metals. This group includes samples A17-61 and A17-62, and DAKM-09 through DAKM-17 (Fig. 4, Table 3). These samples represent either aplite, slightly chloritized granodiorite or quartz vein material from float and/or subcrop (see Appendix I). The bedrock exposure is very limited (only aplite and granodiorite) in this area and the field crew was not able to identify any quartz vein exposed to the surface. All the area sampled beyond the eastern termination of the historic access trail, for about an additional 200 metres, is believed to be related to an extension of the previously known Dardanelle dyke-vein system (Fig. 4).

It appears that the Dardanelle adit's portal, near McNeil Creek, may be the westernmost part of the Dardanelle mineralized system. The area along the access road to the west is covered with rather thick overburden, however apart of predominant granodiorite float, some andesite float material has been also encountered west of the creek. Noteworthy is that previously R.B. Anderson mapped out a patch of the andesite (Telkwa Group) exposure along the western side of the western tributary to McNeil Creek (see Fig. 8.1 in Anderson, 1997). Also, the sample DAKM-01 collected just beyond the western boundary of the Dardanelle property came from an outcrop of fresh greenish andesite (Fig. 4). Independently though, the field crew encountered a collapsed shaft situated approximately 500 metres southwestwards from the Dardanelle adit (Fig. 3). The shaft was obviously sunk within the limits of the lower gravel terrace of the Copper River valley.

The Dardanelle dyke-vein system appears to be obviously discontinuous and highly variable in respect to lithology involved, gangue and ore mineralization character and grade. However, it is worth noticing that the many previously exposed sites are strongly or completely obliterated at present and, generally, the outcrop conditions are not adequate for precise and more complete determination of the dyke and vein continuity and variability at the surface. Quartz veins, both the footwall and hangingwall ones, also vary widely in width and mineralization character and intensity. At the Dardanelle showing (Fig. 4) the footwall vein is heavily loaded with sulfides, with predominant pyrite and chalcopyrite, minor galena and sphalerite, and shows a poorly developed banded texture. Mineralization of the quartz veins encountered at the other visited loci is usually far less intense, locally consists of irregular pods and/or only disseminations. True widths of the encountered vein intersections vary from only about 0.15 to 1.2 metre.

Near the Dardanelle showing (the old collapsed adit, Fig. 4), the hangingwall vein strikes at 070 degrees and dips at 75 degrees to the north. The shear zone along the contact between the vein and wallrock displays incipient foliation with a very similar attitude ranging between 075°/65° N and 055°/70° at this location. A cross-cutting fault surface, accompanied by sub-parallel fracturing, striking N-S and dipping toward west at 60° has been also noticed at this location. Approximately 50 metres southeastwards, the veins adjoining the aplite dyke are striking at 335-340 degrees and dip at 65-70 degrees northward. The hangingwall quartz vein which is exposed near the old collapsed shaft about 300 metres ENE from the adit (Fig. 4), dips at 75-80 degrees toward the north and strikes at azimuth of 070 degrees. Nearby, a vein (footwall area) of white massive quartz with about 3% of disseminated pyrite strikes at 055 degrees and dips at 70 degrees northward. The quartz vein exposed near the eastern termination of the access trail (Fig. 4) strikes between 065 and 080 degrees and dips steeply (75-80°) to the north.

DISCUSSION, INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Satisfactory and objective evaluation of the Dardanelle property is obviously related to answer a few questions concerning the following elements of the Dardanelle mineralization system:

- Size of the mineralization system (width, strike and down-dip dimensions,
- Structural character of the system (attitude, its variability and continuity),
- Character and grade of mineralization and their variability.

Available results of the historic exploration events and the 2017 field program provide general answers for all these questions, however, there are still existing reasonable doubts about the more detailed aspects of this system, as well as some previously claimed conclusions appear to be quite controversial or at least debatable.

The western part of the Dardanelle property have seen several exploration events which allow for relatively precise determination of all important elements of the mineralization system (see chapter entitled “Previous exploration” and for further details: Symonds 1989, Anderson 1997 and Burton 2005a, b). One of the most controversial elements of the Dardanelle mineralization system is its extent. In a context of the available evidence it would be safe to state that a fair majority of all the historic exploration efforts has been focused in the western part of the property, with the WSW-ENE elongated belt defined by the extent of still existing access trails and limited by the Dardanelle adit in the west and the easternmost tip of the trail system (Fig. 4; see also Symonds 1989, Anderson 1997 and Burton 2005a, b). This stretch of land defines the know length of the Dardanelle aplite dyke-quartz vein mineralization system and limits its known strike dimension to about 650 metres.

However, author of the last two assessment reports on the Dardanelle prospect claims the following: “The vein/dyke system has been traced for over 2,000 metres along strike and plus 400 metres in elevation. Anecdotal information states that the dyke/vein system continues at least another 500 metres to the east.”(op. cit. – Burton, 2005a, page 4) and “In all cases, but one, the excavater trenches found the dyke / vein system along the 2,000 metre strike trace length explored.” (op. cit. – Burton, 2005b: chapter: Summary of Work Done). Such statements provoke completely unnecessary confusion and blur the state of knowledge coming for the factual evidence available and published. Fair enough, a careful review of both mentioned above reports does not bring any solid pieces of evidence allowing such claims! From the provided documentation one has to conclude that no excavator trenching was conducted beyond the eastern termination of the trail system during 2004/2005 program!

Certainly, the 2004/2005 exploration event significantly extended knowledge about the prospect by completely covering the area of known mineralization with an extensive soil sampling grid and by further extending this soil grid for about another 1000 metres eastward (both grids slightly overlap – Burton 2005a – Map 1 and Map 2). However, the presented soil sampling results do not provide sound evidence of far eastward extension of the previously known Dardanelle mineralization system, but for about 200 metres eastward from the easternmost tip of the access trail system on the property. There occurs a significant gold soil anomaly at the lines 2+00E and 2+25E (also two isolated samples at 2+75E), south of the new, extended baseline (Burton 2005a – Map 1), which clearly coincides with the float samples of quartz vein material A17-61 and A17-62 collected during the 2017 exploration program (Fig. 4).

A.Burton (2005a) also concludes that the far eastward continuation of the Dardanelle mineralization system is reflected by slightly elevated gold soil values further eastward on the eastern extended grid. However, these few occurrences (just about 10 encounters with over 5 ppb Au for about 500 soil samples!) are scattered randomly throughout the area and do not form any consistent anomaly. The same author further claims an existence of a coincidental Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn soil anomaly between lines 9+00E to 10+25E north of the baseline (Burton 2005a; page 10). However, it would be very difficult to agree with such an interpretation. Lead, gold and silver stay at the background levels in this area, though copper and zinc are obviously elevated (see Burton 2005a – Map 2). Unfortunately, Burton's soil grids are not contoured - all the glory (and sweat) of contouring and interpretation has been apparently left for the more eager reader. A basic statistical analysis of the set of soil samples (about 850 samples in total) would be a great start for a thorough analysis of distributions of the significant elements but it has not been provided.

The only indication of an existence of some aplite dykes (?) in the area significantly further east, beyond the access trail system, is a statement that: "A few pieces of aplite float were collected by the crew during soil sampling on Line 10+25E at 1+50N" and "More aplite was found along the base line." (op. cit – Burton 2005a; page 10). Accordingly (most likely), there are the symbols for "Trace of albite dyke/vein system" placed on the inset maps by the eastern end of the soil grid (see Burton, 2005 a: Map 1 and Map 2). However, the eastern aplite system is separated from the previously documented Dardanelle aplite system by about 800 metre long gap of nothingness! That does not look like a continuous system!

The above discussion would probably suffice if not the following sentence concluding the "Discussion of Results" in Burton's (2005a) report: "The intrusive body extends further east from 10+00E for a maximum potential strike length of the aplite/vein system in the intrusive for 5.0 Km." (op. cit. page 10). That sounds, let say, very optimistic, most likely, too optimistic! A piece of evidence would be a great thing here! There appear to exist at least two pieces of evidence contradicting the above statement or, at least, indicating a need of taking it with caution. The first comes from geological map of the area posted by the MEMPRBC in MapPlace2. The map shows the boundary between the Dardanelle intrusive (granodiorite) at the west and the Telkwa andesite to the east, boundary running approximately 1.6 km east of the Dardanelle adit (see also Fig. 3 in this report). Thus, the intrusive with its dyke system cannot be stretched further than that (most likely). However, this piece of the contrary evidence is not completely conclusive since the results of other mapping projects are somewhat different (e.g. Duffel and Souther, 1964, Dandy, 2006; Nelson et al. 2012). The other indication that the easternmost part of the Burton's soil grid may be underlain by different lithology than the granodiorite is coming from the soil sampling results themselves. The north-easternmost part of the extended soil grid (Burton 2005a, Map 2) is characterized by significantly elevated copper values (and, less obviously, by elevated zinc). Such element combination without associated elevated gold, silver and lead appear to be significantly different in character than the assembly of all these five elements elevated, such as at the area of the historic Dardanelle workings/exploration (compare Burton 2005a – Map 1). The dominant anomalous copper values appear to be frequently associated rather with the andesite (volcanogenic) succession of the Telkwa Group in the area between Terrace and Smithers.

It is not the end of the above controversy since in the other fragment of his report Burton (2005a) writes the following: "The known aplite/vein system … has been found in outcrop at 11+3-E / 0+15 N." (op. cit page 10).

Stirred by a prospect of inevitable confusion and lack of references in the Burton's report (2005a) I've searched for other comments on the subject in other sources. In 1988, Burton Consulting Inc. conducted another exploration project on the Dardanelle property (Symonds, 1989). Author writes in his chapter "Geological Discussion" the following: "In addition, only a portion of the strike length of the dyke structure has been investigated at all. Old reports[13] indicate that the dyke has a strike length of over 1800 metres (6000 feet) of which work has been carried out on only 600 meteres (200 feet)" (op. cit. Symonds, 1989, pg. 24). The superscripted [13] signifies here a reference to Kindle (1954) – GSC Memoir 223. However, the referred to Kindle's publication does not contain any comment concerning the Dardanelle mineralization system!

Conveniently, the mentioned above Symonds' report (1989) brings several other important pieces of evidence which characterize the Dardanelle mineralization system quite clearly. It is the only available report which provides results of relatively detailed underground geological mapping of the Dardanelle tunnel (Symonds, 1989 – Fig. 9-4B). The underground mapping indicates equivocally that the Dardanelle aplite-dyke/quartz vein system is discontinuous in the area of underground workings. It appears that the tunnel intersects several segments of the aplite dyke which are separated from each other by longer intervals of granodiorite. Aplite has been encountered and documented along the following intersections, starting from the portal: 55-110 m, 290-330 m, 350-380 m, 420-425 m (in cross-cut) and 460-515 m (eastern end of the tunnel). The aplite intersections and the boundaries of the dyke are slightly diagonal to the tunnel strike (approximately 070°) and their strikes range from 045° to 065°. A majority of the quartz veins intersected in the tunnel follow the aplite/granodiorite contacts and display strikes similar to the segments of the aplite dyke.

Symonds (1989) also mapped a few fault planes/traces showing various attitudes some of them striking approximately from NW to SE. Quite a natural and understandable interpretation of the encountered geological features may involve a series of steep, right-lateral faults which have displaced the detached segments of the original dyke, which forms now an "*en echelon*" pattern. However, one cannot exclude displacements along some other faults, oriented much more obliquely to the dyke strike, which brought about a similar effect. That type of interpretation has also been proposed by Symonds (1989) in a form of a cartoon-map inset (his Fig. 9-4B). My provisional contouring of the Burton's (2005a) soil grid allowed discerning few irregular NW-SE to WNW-ESE elongated gold anomalies in the area of the historic workings/exploration. These anomalies are obviously discrete and isolated one from another. Such pattern of the soil anomalies can be readily understood in terms of fault displacement of the aplite dyke-vein system.

From reasons listed above it appears that the representation of the aplite outcrop by A. Burton (2005b) as displayed on his Map 1 (a continuous band of stippled pattern labelled "AP" – no legend provided) is just an oversimplified interpretation that may lead to some wrong conclusions. For example, a suggestion about presence of another aplite dyke in the Dardanelle area has just an "anecdotal" character (until is proved by some solid evidence) and probably resulted from misunderstanding of the previous documentation (Symonds, 1989 – Fig. 9-4B and his comments). That is why the reader has to be cautious about one of the cross-sections presented by Burton in his report (2005b – DDH 01-2005 Along Grid Line 11+75E), which includes a projection of his drill hole DDH 01-2005 and shows two distinct aplite dykes with two sets of accompanying quartz veins. We have encountered distinct evidence of strong fracturing and faulting almost perpendicular to the strike of dyke, veins and trend of shearing perfectly along the same section (see previous chapter: "Results of 2017 Exploration Program"). Note that Burton (2005b) seems to have ignored his own core description from drill holes DDH-01 and -02 where the reader will find terms such as fault gouge, fractured, breccia, caved etc., which all strongly indicate a potential of intersecting a fault zone.

The 1988 exploration program also included an appreciable number of underground samples. The conducted sampling have returned quite interesting results (see Symonds, 1989, Fig. 9-4B).

A majority of the underground samples taken from the granodiorite intersections did not return any appreciable gold nor silver values. Similarly, the sample DAKM-02 collected from the significantly chlorite altered and slightly sheared granodiorite at the portal of the Dardanelle adit did not show any elevated concentrations of precious and base metals (fig. 4, Appendix II). Also, the 1988 samples coming from the aplite/granodiorite contacts and not accompanied by quartz veins have shown only slightly elevated concentrations of precious metals. In turn, quite consistently the majority of significantly elevated gold and silver values came from quartz veins following the contacts between aplite and granodiorite. Anderson (1997) also conducted some limited amount of the underground rock sampling which appears to support the above observations.

Historic results of dedicated surface rock sampling of the Dardanelle dyke-vein system have been presented by Symonds (1989), Anderson (1997) and Burton (2005b). All these results appear to be generally in agreement with the above observations concerning the underground sampling programs. Majority of the ore grade (more than 1-2 g/t gold) surface samples came from the quartz veins at the contacts between aplite and granodiorite. The other samples frequently displayed significantly elevated values of the precious and base metals, though, well below potential cut-off grade.

More advanced assessment of the Dardanelle property would require a more detailed and rigorous analysis of the structural data, geometry of the mineralization system (especially quartz veins), its continuity and assayed grades of the potential commodities. It appears that at the present stage of exploration, in spite of several historic exploration programs, some of them conducted at considerable scale, and even underground workings, we do not have enough evidence for a completion of such a task. Information acquired so far is quite abundant but not consistent.

It appears that the consistently good gold (minor associated silver) grades have been documented only within 80-90 metre interval of the underground tunnel in its mid-to-eastern portion (Symonds 1989, Fig. 9-4B; from about 290 to 420 metre mark eastward from the Dardanelle portal). This interval comes from an almost continuous intersection of the aplite dyke and accompanying quartz veins. Symonds (1989) took 21 rock samples from this interval; the resultant average grade is only 0.093 opt (2.9 g/t) gold. At surface, the corresponding (quite loosely) interval of relatively higher-grade gold (locally up to several grams of gold per tonne) stretches from about 370 and 500 metre marks northeastward from the Dardanelle portal (see: Symonds 1989, Anderson 1997 and Burton's 2005b; see also Fig. 4 in this report). Mechanical trenching results from 2005 project provide relatively good insight in range and distribution variability of gold – trenches numbered from 19 to 35 (19 trenches!) have been completed along this surface intersection (Burton, 2005a – Map 1). Analysis of the documentation provided by this author allows concluding that the average grade of the footwall quartz vein/veins equals approximately 1.8 ppm Au (1.8 g/t gold; 7 samples) and for the hangingwall vein/veins – only approximately 1.2 ppm Au (12 samples).

The relatively well-defined and coherent panel/segment of the Dardanelle dyke-vein mineralization system spans between about 195 m a.s.l. (tunnel elevation) and 330-370 m a.s.l (corresponding surface elevations). Additional evidence concerning the mineralization grade for this segment of the dyke/vein system comes from three drill holes (from a single collar) which intersected the system at elevations of about 335, 320 and 265 m a.s.l. (see Burton, 2005a – cross section DDH's-3,4,5 - 2005). Six samples assayed from 0.11 to 17.85 g/t gold with the average of about 4.65 g/t Au (the lowermost intersection has not been sampled!). The combined true width of the hangingwall and footwall veins averages about 1.5 metre. The above dimensions and grades allows for estimation that the above defined segment of the Dardanelle mineralization system should contain about 30,000 m^3 of the ore for the estimated contained gold ranging between 3,800 and 11,800 ounces (averaging for about 7,600 ounces). That segment has to be considered as the best defined from the whole Dardanelle mineralization system. Still, it does not follow standards required for the rigorous resource/reserve estimation.

Results of the 2005 drill and trenching program (Burton, 2005 a) may be regarded as disappointing. It appears surprising that both, trenching and drilling has not been better documented. Only 50 trench (apparently 50 excavator trenches) and 13 core (5 drill holes) samples have been assayed.

However, in a context of the previous and the recent 2017 exploration programs, it has been concluded that there is a substantial merit in further exploration of the Dardanelle property and better development of the prospect. The Dardanelle mineralization system has never been adequately explored at surface, not along its entire strike which reaches about 850 metres at the present day. Also, there is no evidence about the character of this system any deeper than the elevation of the historic underground workings (approximately 200 m a.s.l.). Thus, a basic inference that the known to-date system could be about 8-10 times larger than the 130 x 150 metres segment it has been assessed a bit more precisely (see above). Even such a realization makes the prospect quite attractive, not to mention a still existing grass-root type of exploration perspective of extending it substantially further eastwards. The majority of the subcrop and float samples collected during the 2017 program beyond the eastern end of the old access trail returned strongly anomalous gold and silver values (Fig. 4).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

It is recommended that the following exploration program consists includes the following elements:

1. Geological mapping,
2. Rock sampling,
3. Auger testing of subcrop/saprolite sampling(?),
4. VLF survey,
5. Assessment of the underground tunnel conditions
6. Rehabilitation of the log bridge on McNeil Creek
7. Diamond drilling

Surface geological mapping of the Dardanelle property should focus on the following targets:

- Delineation of the most favourable zones of the extension of the mineralization system eastward, beyond the extent of the existing access trails. Special attention should be paid to the outcrops of aplite and/or quartz but the mapping has to be strongly supported by careful and systematic observation of the subcroping lithologies and float material. The mapping should be supported by auger testing where possible. Importantly, structural observations and measurements should complement the lithological mapping where bedrock exposed.
- Precise delineation of the outcrop trace of the aplite and/or quartz veins in the central portion of area of the older historic exploration programs (soil grid lines from 11+00E to 15+00E. Careful structural observations and auger testing would be especially helpful in this task.
- Delineation of the western and eastern contacts of the Dardanelle intrusive rocks with the host volcanogenic formations of the Telkwa/Hazelton Group and determination of their character.

Rock sampling is intended as a necessary, supplementary element of geological mapping, which would provide detailed information about the range of mineralization and its intensity. It would also assist in proper delineation of postulated extension of the mineralization zone. It is estimated that approximately 50-60 rock samples (including float and subcrop material) would be required to cover satisfactorily the zone of the postulated eastern extension for about 1 km east of the historic trails. An additional 10-15 rock samples should be collected in the western area (majority of previous exploration projects) predominantly as documentary material to support aplite/quartz vein mapping in this part of the property. Another 10-15 rock samples should be taken in support of the mapping of contacts of the Dardanelle intrusion.

A complementary hand auger testing is proposed here as a relatively inexpensive, fast and quite reliable way of verification of the bedrock lithology and/or saprolite composition where access to bedrock is difficult due to thicker overburden. The auger testing should be complemented by sampling of the rock material near the bedrock subsurface (saprolite) instead of soil sampling. The sites and/or traverses for the testing have to be carefully selected in course of geological mapping. It is estimated that the auger testing should provide additional 50-60 samples at this stage of the project development.

It is recommended to conduct a dedicated VLF survey to cover areas/surroundings of the postulated dyke/ vein exposures to verify the VLF results against the existing knowledge. The VLF is a very inexpensive method and well recognized as being very effective in tracking veins, faults and contacts of contrasting lithologies, especially where these features display steep to subvertical attitudes. VLF has been found effective in tracking the Lucky Boy vein which occurs in a very similar geological setting nearby and was implemented in course of the other projects conducted in similar settings (Di Spirito, 1985; Mortimer, 1988). The Dardanelle dyke-vein system appears to be a very good target thanks to its quite significant thickness, chlorite-clay alterations along the walls and presence of sulphides and overall lithology contrasting with the wall rocks. Providing the method proves effective in the core area (western part) of the property, it can be extended further eastward where the almost continuous overburden prevents direct bedrock observation while relatively thick forest-type vegetation and steep slopes may become very cost ineffective for other geophysical methods and/or trenching due to necessity of physical modification of ground conditions (line cutting, providing road/trail access for heavy equipment).

Preliminary inspection and careful examination of technical conditions of the underground workings along the first 150-200 metres beyond the portal appears to be necessary for the planning of future drill testing of the western part of the Dardanelle mineralization system at its lower elevations. Underground drilling appears to give an effective (and inexpensive) alternative of verification of character and grade of the mineralization system down its dip, at lower elevations, where surface drill testing may become expensive.

It is also recommended to conduct a diamond drill testing of the mineralization system. It is obvious that the last drill program completed on the property (Burton, 2005b) did not pay satisfactorily for its costs. The previous drill testing episode did not left any documentation behind (see comments by Anderson, 1997). The future drilling program should be dedicated strictly to providing good quality evidence of the character, geometry, attitude, size and grade of the best documented segment of the mineralization system (see chapter: “Discussion, Interpretation and Conclusion” above).

It is recommended here to start the drill program from two setups located at about the soil grid coordinates (see Burton 2005a) 13+50E/0+00N and 13+00E/0+50N with two drill holes from each collar directed at azimuth of about 160 degrees. Both setups are located along the existing access roads. The first two drill holes (the former setup), with inclination of about 45 and 70 degrees, should test the mineralization zone at elevations of about 310 and 275 metres a.s.l. respectively. The next two holes, inclined at about 60 and 80 degrees, should intersect the zone at elevations about 235 and 155 m a.s.l, the second one well beneath the elevation of the underground workings. The total length of these four drill holes should be about 600-650 metres.

It is proposed to locate the third drill setup at about 14+00E/0+10N; this one will require a construction of an access trail (about 60 metres) and clearing the pad area. Three drill holes with inclinations of 45, 65 and 80 degrees at azimuth of about 160 degrees will test the mineralization at about equally spaced intervals, all above the underground tunnel. The total length of the drill holes should be close to 350 metres. It is expected that the defined above 7 drill holes will provide satisfactory data for much more reliable than previously evaluation of resources within the limits of the best explored, so far, segment of the Dardanelle mineralization prospect. As such, much more rigorous evaluation would be prerequisite in proper evaluation of the complete prospect and in planning its potential future development. Some core samples should be selected for the microscope examination of the rock petrography, its alteration and mineralization.

Optionally, providing positive results of the earlier stages of the exploration program, the operator may elect to continue the drilling program and start drill-testing the westernmost segment of the mineralization system. Two holes drilled due south with inclinations of about 50 and 80 degrees, from a setup situated at about 11+50E/0+25N of the historic western soil grid (at the existing access road) would be expected to intersect the mineralization zone/aplite dyke at elevations of about 230 and 170 m a.s.l.; the second one approximately 30 metres below the tunnel elevation. The same setup also gives an opportunity to test the western portion of the central segment of mineralization and verify character of a postulated fault zone which separates both segments, with a drill hole at azimuth of about 135 degrees.

The cost of the exploration program discussed above is estimated for approximately 292,500 dollars, and for another 52,200 dollars with additional drilling as indicated above (Table 4).

Table 4. Estimated costs of the proposed Dardanelle field exploration program

Item	**Description**	**Amount**	**Rate**	**Estimated cost**
Geologist	Field mapping, sampling	20 days	600	12,000.00
Field assistant	Rock, auger sampling	20 days	300	6,000.00
VLF survey	VLF			20,000.00
ATV rental	Transportation	35 days	50	1,750.00
Vehicle rental/travel	Travel/transportation	36	90	3,240.00
Helicopter	Transportation to property/freight	10 hours	1500	15,000.00
Diamond drilling	Full coring, fuel and related costs	1000 mb	130	130,000.00
Geologists	Drilling supervision, core logging	14 days	600	8,400.00
Assistant	Core handling, cutting, sampling	14 days	300	4,200.00
Lab geochemistry	Rock and saprolite geochemistry	150 samples	35	5,250.00
Microscope petrography	Prep and descriptions thin sections	10 samples	250	2,500.00
Accommodation	4 double rooms with kitchenettes	35	440	15,400.00
Food (7 people crew)		35	420	14,700.00
Tunnel assessment				3,000.00
Bridge rehabilitation				15,000.00
Geologist	Maps/cross sections compilation	3 days	500	1,500.00
Report				6,000.00
Drafting				2,000.00
Contingency (10%)		10%		26,600.00
Total				**292,540.00**

Optional program extension				
Additional drilling		250 mb	130	32,500.00
Related costs	Estimated (geologist, helper, accommodation, food, rentals)			15,000.00
Contingency (10%)				4,750.00
Total				**52,250.00**

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BCGS Minfile 103I 095 (http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=103I%20%20095)

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CERTIFICATE of PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

I, Krzysztof Mastalerz, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with an office at 2005 Bow Drive, Coquitlam, British Columbia
2. I am a graduate of the University of Wrocław, Poland, (M.Sc. in Geology in 1981, Ph.D. in Natural Sciences, 1990).
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the APEG of the province of British Columbia as a member, # 31243.
4. I have continually practiced my profession since graduation in 1981 as an academic teacher (University of Wrocław, A. Mickiewicz University of Poznań) through 1997, a research associate for the State Geological Survey of Poland (1993-1995), and independent consulting geologist in Canada, USA and Peru since 1994.
5. This report is based upon field work carried on the Dardanelle property, Omineca Mining Division, northern British Columbia, in August, 2017.
6. I have, personally, conducted field work on the Dardanelle property in 2017.
7. Interpretations and conclusions presented in this report are based on my field observations, analytical results and on previously published and archive literature available for the area.

Dated at Coquitlam, BC, this 10th day of February, 2018.

_________________ _____________________________________

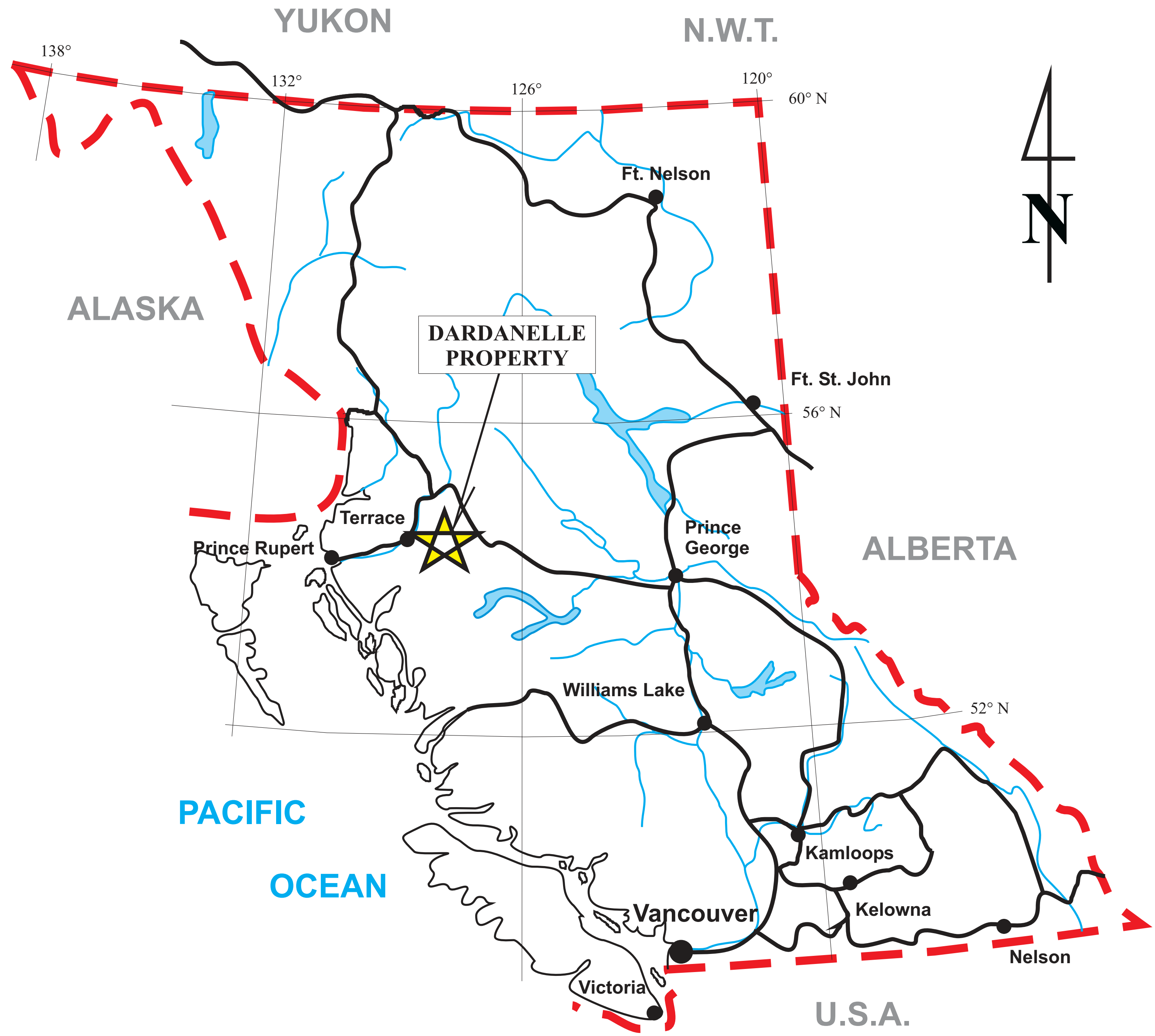
STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION COSTS

Table 5. Costs of the Dardanelle 2017 Exploration Program.

Item	Name	Date	Units	Cost per Unit	Cost
			[days]	[CAD]	[CAD]
Geo - prospecting	K. Mastalerz	August 09, 11 and 12, 2017	3	650	1950.00
Geo - prospecting	A. Walus	August 09, 11 and 12, 2017	3	650	1950.00
Travel: Stewart-Terrace-Stewart	K. Mastalerz	August 07 and 13, 2017	1	325	325.00
Travel: Stewart-Terrace-Stewart	A. Walus	August 07 and 13, 2017	1	325	325.00
Truck rental	Enterprise	4 days - August, 2017	4	95	380.00
Food		as above	4	70	280.00
Accommodation		as above	4	123	492.00
Sample shipment			1	40	40.00
			[hours]		
Helicopter	Lakelse Helicopters	Aug 11 and 12, 2017	1.2	804	964.80
Literature search, database compilation	K. Mastalerz		16	40	640.00
Report writing	K. Mastalerz		35	70	2,450.00
Drafting (report)	K. Mastalerz		18	50	900.00
			[ICP]		
Geochemistry ICP	Activation Labs		30	26.21	786.30
Assay, Pb, Cu, Zn	Activation Labs		3	12.50	37.50
Assay Au	Activation Labs		2	16.25	33.00
Total					**11,553.10**

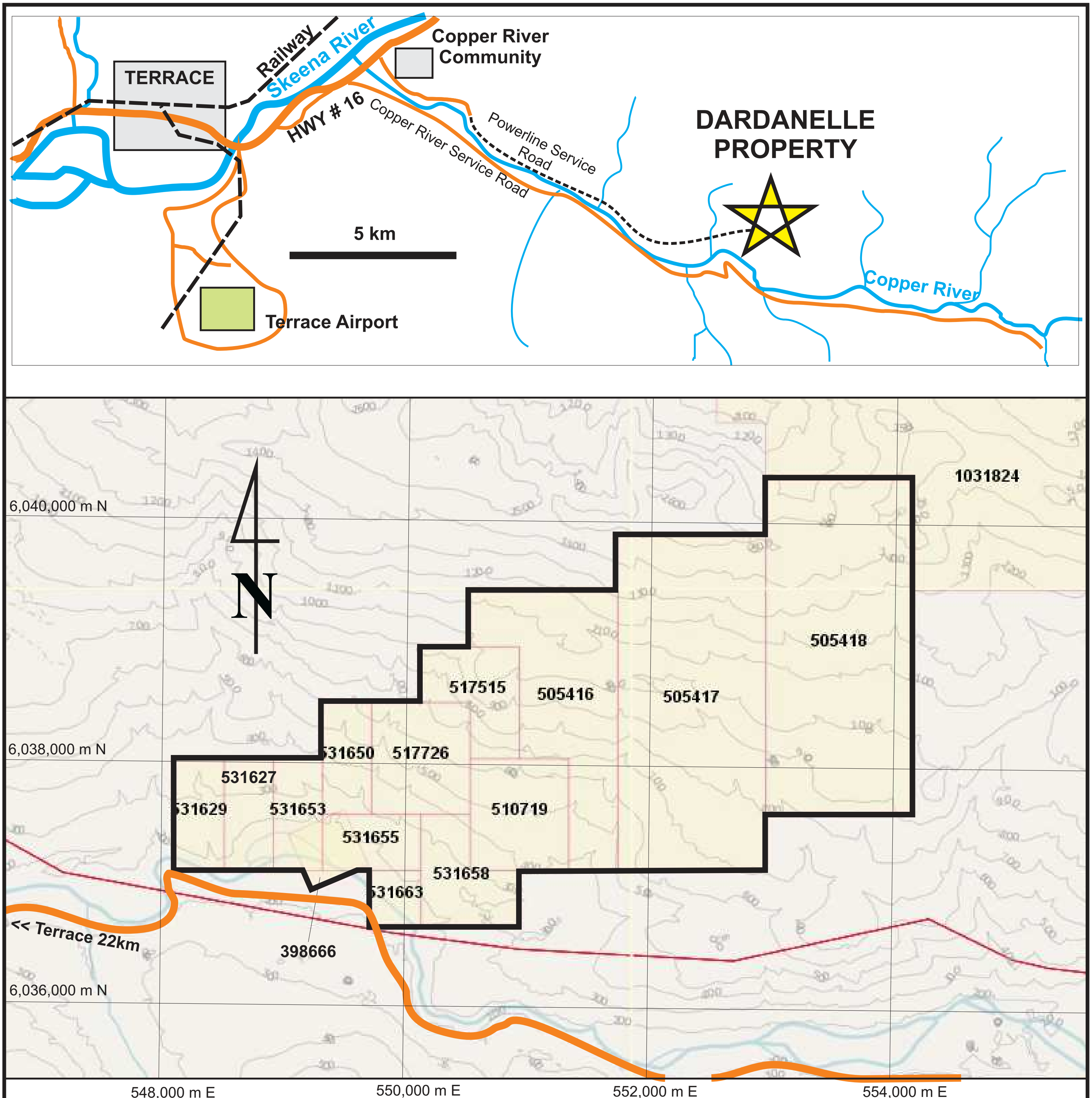
Respectfully submitted,

Krzysztof Mastalerz



To accompany report by K. Mastalerz

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
LOCATION MAP	
Date: January 2018	Figure 1 Scale as shown



To accompany report by K. Mastalerz

LEGEND:

- all-season gravel road (Copper River Service Road)
- high-voltage power line

1 km

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.

DARDANELLE PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

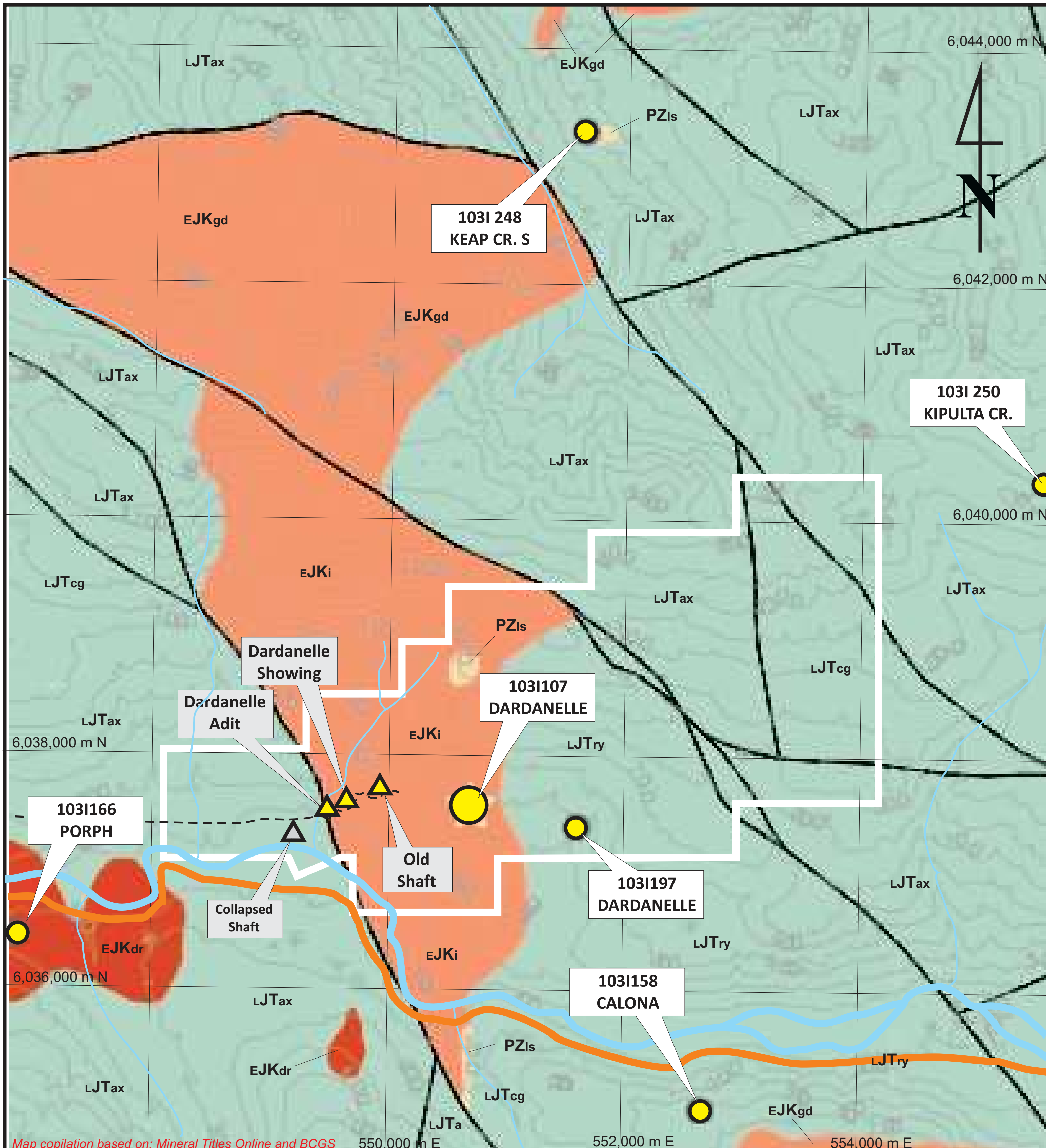
CLAIM MAP

NTS 103I/08, 103I/09

Date: January 2018

Figure 2

Scale as shown



LEGEND:

To accompany report by K. Mastalerz

Intrusive rocks:

EJKgd	- Kleanza Plutonic Suite; granodiorite, granite
EJKdr	- Kleanza Plutonic Suite; diorite, gabbro, microdiorite
EJKi	- Kleanza Plutonic Suite, intrusive rocks - undivided

- fault

- mineral occurrence (MTO)

- old access road/trail

Stratified rocks:

LJTa	- Telkwa Gp, predominantly andesite, undivided
LJTax	- Telkwa Gp, andesite volcaniclastics, lapilli tuff to volcanic breccia
LJTry	- Telkwa Gp, predominant felsic rocks, rhyolite
LJTcg	- Telkwa Gp, volcanogenic conglomerates
PZls	- Zymoetz Gp (Permian), limestone

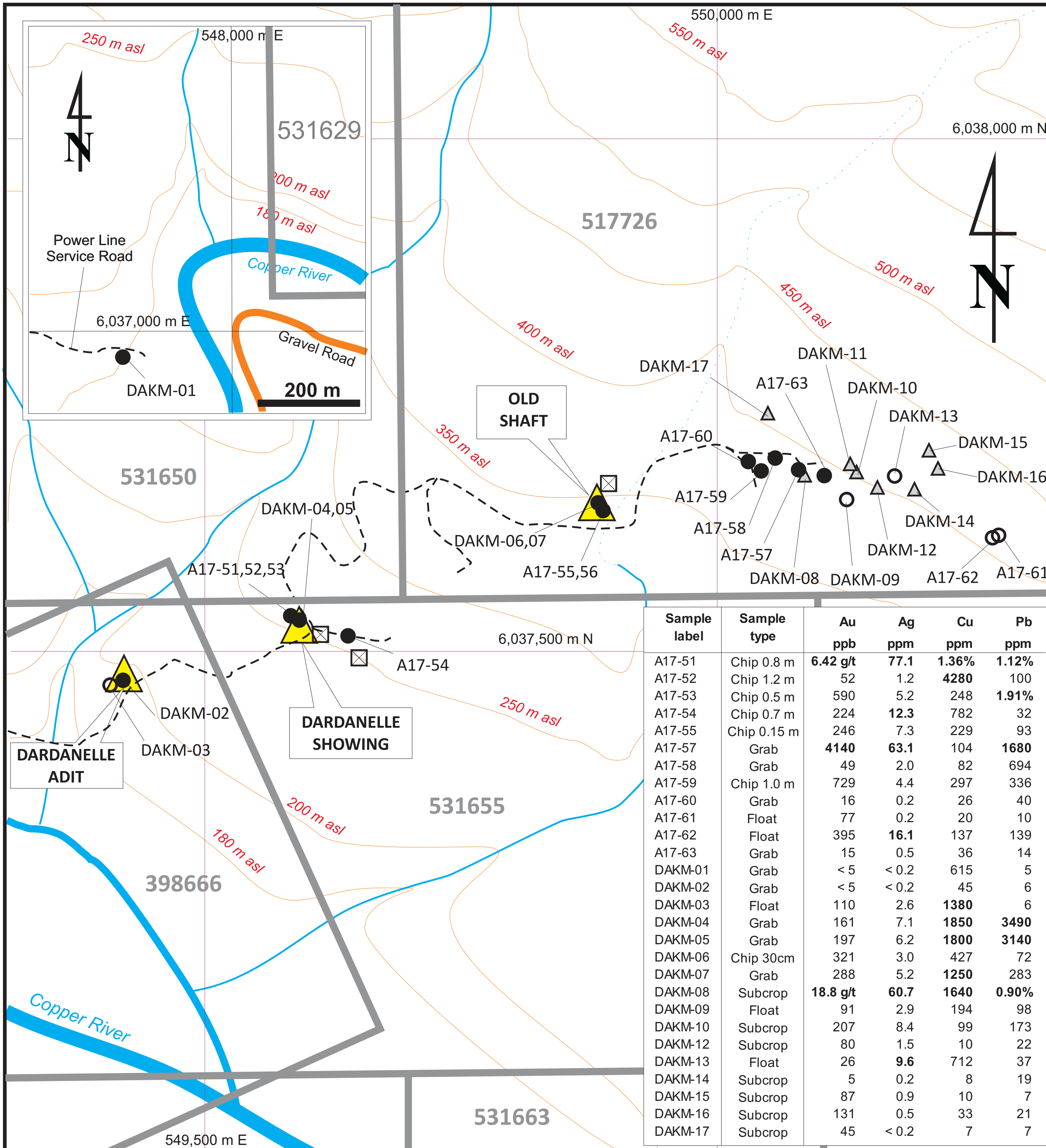
1 km

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.

DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

GEOLOGY
AND
MINERAL OCCURRENCES

NTS: 103I/08, 103I/09	Figure 3
Date: Februry 2018	Scale as shown



Sample label	Sample type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm
A17-51	Chip 0.8 m	**6.42 g/t**	**77.1**	**1.36%**	**1.12%**
A17-52	Chip 1.2 m	52	1.2	**4280**	100
A17-53	Chip 0.5 m	590	5.2	248	**1.91%**
A17-54	Chip 0.7 m	224	**12.3**	782	32
A17-55	Chip 0.15 m	246	7.3	229	93
A17-57	Grab	**4140**	**63.1**	104	**1680**
A17-58	Grab	49	2.0	82	694
A17-59	Chip 1.0 m	729	4.4	297	336
A17-60	Grab	16	0.2	26	40
A17-61	Float	77	0.2	20	10
A17-62	Float	395	**16.1**	137	139
A17-63	Grab	15	0.5	36	14
DAKM-01	Grab	< 5	< 0.2	615	5
DAKM-02	Grab	< 5	< 0.2	45	6
DAKM-03	Float	110	2.6	**1380**	6
DAKM-04	Grab	161	7.1	**1850**	**3490**
DAKM-05	Grab	197	6.2	**1800**	**3140**
DAKM-06	Chip 30cm	321	3.0	427	72
DAKM-07	Grab	288	5.2	**1250**	283
DAKM-08	Subcrop	**18.8 g/t**	**60.7**	**1640**	**0.90%**
DAKM-09	Float	91	2.9	194	98
DAKM-10	Subcrop	207	8.4	99	173
DAKM-12	Subcrop	80	1.5	10	22
DAKM-13	Float	26	**9.6**	712	37
DAKM-14	Subcrop	5	0.2	8	19
DAKM-15	Subcrop	87	0.9	10	7
DAKM-16	Subcrop	131	0.5	33	21
DAKM-17	Subcrop	45	< 0.2	7	7

LEGEND:

To accompany report by K. Mastalerz

ROCK SAMPLES:

- DAKM-15 ○ - float sample with label
- DAKM-13 ● - grab or chip sample with label
- DAKM-11 △ - subcrop sample with label

OTHER SYMBOLS:

- ▲ - mineral occurrence/historic mining working
- ☒ - old drill pad
- - - - - - old access road/trail
- 531663 - mineral claim boundary and number

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.

DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

NTS: 103I/08, 103I/09

Date: Februry 2018

Figure 4

Scale 1 : 5,000

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGY and GEOCHEMISTRY

of the

DARDANELLE PROPERTY

by K. Kastalerz

February 2018

Appendix I. Rock sample locations and descriptions

APPENDIX I. Rock sample locations and descriptions - Dardanelle 2017

Dardanelle - 2017 Project Sample Descriptions (to accompany 2018 assessment report by K. Mastalerz)

Sample Label	UTM Coordinates		Sample Type	Description
	Easting	Northing		
DAKM-01	547,794	6,036,964	Grab	Dark greenish-grey, very weakly chlorite altered, fine-to-medium grained andesite(?); distinct stain of Malachite along fractures tr.-0.5%
DAKM-02	549,419	6,037,472	Grab	Greenish-grey, moderately weathered, chlorite altered, medium-grained diorite from the Dardanelle adit's portal, no discernible quartz veining; no visible sulphides
DAKM-03	549,407	6,037,467	Float	5 x 10 cm fragment of white, massive quartz vein with some thin clay-chlorite stringers; Py along the edge 0.5-1%
DAKM-04	549,586	6,037,531	Grab	Greyish, strongly silicified and clay-altered aplite and wall-rock, medium crystalline, diorite(?) with some quartz veining; abundant Py, 1-2% Cpy and spotty Malachite
DAKM-05	549,586	6,037,531	Grab	Dark grey to slightly greenish, strongly clay altered wall-rock diorite; no visible sulfide mineralization, trace of Malachite
DAKM-06	549,885	6,037,642	Chip 30cm	Footwall (S side) of a poorly exposed quartz vein, coarse crystalline, grey; tr. diss Py
DAKM-07	549,885	6,037,642	Grab	Quartz veins - hangingwall(?) portion, grey, coarse crystalline; tr. diss Py and Cpy
DAKM-08	550,082	6,037,675	Subcrop	Lenses and veins(?) of grey quartz, up to 25 cm thick, in heavily weathered, moderately altered wall-rock, medium-crystalline diorite (hangingwall of the aplite - thick aplite vein is about 1-1.5 metres SSE); Ga 1-2%, tr. Sph and Cpy?
DAKM-09	550,125	6,037,649	Float	Weakly chlorite altered, medium-crystalline diorite with some small-scale, vuggy quartz pods; weak Mn-Fe oxide stain; furthr footwall of the aplite vein?
DAKM-10	550,133	6,037,672	Subcrop	Moderately chlorite altered, medium-crystalline diorite with incipient quartz veinlets; no visible sulfides, weak Mn-Fe oxide stain
DAKM-11	550,130	6,037,680	Subcrop	Moderately chlorite altered, weathered diriote with slightly Mn-Fe stained aplite; tr - 0.5% Py
DAKM-12	550,156	6,037,659	Subcrop	Whitish, massive, coarse-crystalline quartz near contact with aplite; 1-2% Py, weak Mn-Fe oxide stain
DAKM-13	550,172	6,037,670	Float	Small-size blocks of slightly pinkish-reddish quartz, vein material; Py 1-3%
DAKM-14	550,192	6,037,656	Subcrop	Fine-crystalline, white to slightly pinkish aplite; tr. Diss Py, slight stain of Mn-Fe oxides
DAKM-15	550,205	6,037,695	Subcrop	Coarse-crystalline quartz, white to grey; tr. Diss Py
DAKM-16	550,213	6,037,678	Subcrop	A composite sample of moderately weathered diorite and a few smaller fragments of greyish-white quartz vein; specularite hematite and goethite-Mn stain
DAKM-17	550,050	6,037,730	Subcrop	A composite sample from a rubble of moderately weathered, greenish-grey (chlorite?) diorite and greyish-white quartz vein; Fe-Mn oxide stain
A17-51	549,589	6,037,531	Chip 0.8 m	Quartz vein 0.8 m wide with 5-30% pyrite, 3-5% chalcopyrite and 1-2% galena. Orientation - 60/80W.
A17-52	549,589	6,037,531	Chip 1.2 m	Chloritizied aplite or fined grained diorite with frequent malachite stain. The rock is intensely fractured and locally sheared. The sample derive from the eastern wallrock to the vein sampled by previous sample.
A17-53	549,589	6,037,531	Chip 0.5 m	Chip from 0.5 m wide quartz vein with minor pyrite located just above entrance to the old, partly buried adit.
A17-54	549,638	6,037,514	Chip 0.7 m	Quartz-sericite vein with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Orientation - 60/80W.
A17-55	549,889	6,037,638	Chip 0.15 m	Quartz vein 60 cm wide with minor pyrite. Orientation - 50/80W.
A17-56	549,889	6,037,638	Float	Angular boulder 1.0 m across of white quartz, no sulphides.

APPENDIX I. Rock sample locations and descriptions - Dardanelle 2017

Dardanelle - 2017 Project Sample Descriptions (to accompany 2018 assessment report by K. Mastalerz)

A17-57	550,080	6,037,677	Grab	Quartz lens 2.0 m long and 0.25 m wide. The sample contained minor pyrite.
A17-58	550,056	6,037,687	Grab	Quartz vein at least 0.6 m wide; minor pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. Orientation - 65/v.
A17-59	550,042	6,037,676	Chip 1.0 m	Quartz vein with up to 3% pyrite and minor galena. Vein width is unknown as it is partly covered by overburden.
A17-60	550,031	6,037,684	Grab	Crumbly quartz vein 0.2 m wide, no sulphides. The vein is set in a strongly sheared, soft rock.
A17-61	550,271	6,037,611	Float	Composite sample composed of several float pieces of vuggy quartz with trace pyrite.
A17-62	550,267	6,037,609	Float	Angular float, fragment of quartz vein 3 cm wide, trace pyrite.
A17-63	550,104	6,037,671	Grab	Suboutcrop, fragment of quartz vein from hand dug old pit., no sulphides.

Abbreviations: Py - pyrite, Po - pyrrhotite, Cpy - chalcopyrite, Ga - galena, Sph - Sphalerite

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGY and GEOCHEMISTRY

of the

DARDANELLE PROPERTY

by K. Kastalerz

February 2018

Appendix II. Laboratory certificates – rock sample geochemistry

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	15-Aug-17
Invoice No.:	A17-08672
Invoice Date:	01-Sep-17
Your Reference:	

Decade Resources
426 King Street
Stewart BC V0T 1W0
Canada

ATTN: Ed Kruchkowski

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

50 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1A2-Kamloops Au - Fire Assay AA
Code 1E3-Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)
Code Sieve Report-Kamloops Internal Sieve Report Internal

REPORT **A17-08672**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Elitsa Hrischeva, Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
A17-40	< 5	16.4	< 0.5	> 10000	1540	< 1	15	391	204	1.77	3	< 10	96	< 0.5	6	1.19	18	26	4.89	< 10	< 1	0.19	11
A17-41	< 5	27.3	1.4	> 10000	1320	< 1	14	35	197	1.50	< 2	< 10	76	< 0.5	12	0.39	20	26	5.31	< 10	< 1	0.14	13
A17-42	< 5	28.4	< 0.5	> 10000	1640	< 1	17	109	232	1.45	< 2	< 10	43	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	24	31	5.52	10	< 1	0.08	< 10
A17-43	< 5	7.2	< 0.5	4870	2210	< 1	18	> 5000	338	1.87	< 2	< 10	60	< 0.5	2	0.27	23	38	5.14	10	< 1	0.10	< 10
A17-44	< 5	28.3	< 0.5	> 10000	567	1	13	25	68	0.55	< 2	< 10	86	< 0.5	11	0.20	9	42	4.92	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10
A17-45	< 5	37.1	< 0.5	> 10000	745	1	12	95	86	0.71	< 2	< 10	45	< 0.5	13	0.21	9	40	3.96	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10
A17-45A	< 5	1.6	< 0.5	2450	2030	< 1	12	7	412	1.57	< 2	< 10	61	< 0.5	< 2	0.92	21	18	5.32	< 10	< 1	0.09	15
A17-46	6	34.6	2.8	> 10000	735	< 1	15	106	132	1.35	< 2	< 10	19	< 0.5	< 2	0.25	17	20	4.34	< 10	< 1	0.34	< 10
A17-47	< 5	2.2	< 0.5	2380	1680	< 1	19	51	374	1.70	< 2	< 10	109	< 0.5	< 2	0.71	21	38	5.84	10	< 1	0.06	11
A17-48	32	30.6	1.5	> 10000	1290	< 1	23	19	214	1.42	< 2	< 10	60	< 0.5	9	0.32	18	34	4.57	< 10	< 1	0.10	11
A17-49	16	42.7	0.8	> 10000	1760	< 1	19	479	228	1.55	< 2	< 10	47	< 0.5	15	0.26	19	25	5.37	< 10	< 1	0.12	10
A17-50	< 5	10.7	< 0.5	7900	4380	< 1	80	20	561	2.66	3	< 10	125	0.7	3	0.71	33	82	6.17	< 10	3	0.29	10
A17-51	> 5000	77.1	9.8	> 10000	98	3	41	> 5000	74	0.22	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	7	0.03	86	22	10.4	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10
A17-52	52	1.2	1.8	4280	1720	4	21	100	129	2.70	< 2	< 10	253	0.6	4	1.26	37	21	4.17	< 10	< 1	0.52	< 10
A17-53	590	5.2	1.0	248	391	7	11	> 5000	27	0.97	9	< 10	11	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	27	18	3.34	< 10	< 1	0.41	< 10
A17-54	224	12.3	< 0.5	782	66	19	5	32	13	0.30	3	< 10	61	< 0.5	5	0.02	8	37	1.57	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10
A17-55	246	7.3	< 0.5	229	61	4	6	93	7	0.31	< 2	< 10	113	< 0.5	7	0.01	4	33	1.15	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10
A17-56	16	< 0.2	< 0.5	14	41	11	2	8	4	0.05	< 2	< 10	14	< 0.5	< 2	0.59	< 1	30	0.34	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10
A17-57	4140	63.1	27.2	104	62	3	3	1680	533	0.21	< 2	< 10	42	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	1	27	1.79	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10
A17-58	49	2.0	< 0.5	82	83	3	2	694	17	0.07	< 2	< 10	17	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	2	30	0.54	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
A17-59	729	4.4	0.8	297	137	4	6	336	28	0.32	2	< 10	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	17	52	1.98	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10
A17-60	16	0.2	< 0.5	26	92	3	5	40	22	0.16	< 2	< 10	26	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	3	42	0.80	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10
A17-61	77	0.2	< 0.5	20	452	4	5	10	21	0.37	8	< 10	74	< 0.5	3	0.03	4	33	1.91	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10
A17-62	395	16.1	0.6	137	377	3	4	139	90	0.22	6	< 10	44	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	6	24	1.66	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10
A17-63	15	0.5	< 0.5	36	82	4	5	14	11	0.33	< 2	< 10	77	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	6	39	0.97	< 10	< 1	0.17	18
PUKM-01	5	< 0.2	< 0.5	16	524	3	2	7	70	0.43	< 2	< 10	48	< 0.5	3	0.15	5	38	1.78	< 10	< 1	0.14	32
PUKM-02	6	0.7	< 0.5	1140	3810	< 1	216	11	462	3.89	< 2	< 10	57	1.4	< 2	0.34	58	328	8.92	20	< 1	0.06	17
PUKM-03	< 5	0.6	< 0.5	881	1310	< 1	23	5	294	1.25	10	< 10	69	< 0.5	< 2	0.23	24	42	6.36	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10
PUKM-04	< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	93	1330	< 1	8	7	188	1.36	3	< 10	89	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	7	15	4.19	10	< 1	0.16	< 10
PUKM-05	11	15.2	< 0.5	> 10000	1590	< 1	8	5	277	1.05	< 2	< 10	31	< 0.5	12	2.19	12	18	4.30	< 10	< 1	0.03	11
PUKM-06	7	< 0.2	< 0.5	120	1340	1	10	8	90	0.78	< 2	< 10	87	< 0.5	< 2	0.21	16	29	5.15	< 10	< 1	0.21	12
PUKM-07	< 5	2.3	< 0.5	1930	1820	< 1	53	13	224	3.69	< 2	26	68	0.6	< 2	4.47	20	81	5.86	10	3	0.12	11
PUKM-08	< 5	1.6	< 0.5	1700	2130	< 1	59	15	276	3.40	5	20	75	0.6	< 2	3.67	22	85	6.10	10	3	0.19	11
DAKM-01	< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	615	922	< 1	21	5	77	2.83	4	< 10	1110	0.6	< 2	1.89	20	29	4.81	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10
DAKM-02	< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	45	882	< 1	14	6	105	2.72	2	< 10	32	< 0.5	< 2	3.90	12	25	2.75	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10
DAKM-03	110	2.6	< 0.5	1380	71	3	3	6	7	0.27	< 2	< 10	48	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	2	35	0.60	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10
DAKM-04	161	7.1	0.6	1850	305	2	1	3490	37	0.71	< 2	< 10	223	< 0.5	7	0.09	< 1	15	0.80	< 10	< 1	0.39	< 10
DAKM-05	197	6.2	0.6	1800	296	1	< 1	3140	36	0.64	< 2	< 10	212	< 0.5	4	0.07	< 1	15	0.75	< 10	< 1	0.36	< 10
DAKM-06	321	3.0	< 0.5	427	108	14	7	72	6	0.53	4	< 10	52	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	8	37	1.61	< 10	< 1	0.29	< 10
DAKM-07	288	5.2	< 0.5	1250	58	6	3	283	8	1.58	< 2	< 10	21	< 0.5	3	0.06	2	23	0.99	< 10	< 1	0.45	< 10
DAKM-08	> 5000	60.7	662	1640	143	3	7	> 5000	9490	0.11	57	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	3	0.06	4	31	3.02	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
DAKM-09	91	2.9	2.7	194	753	2	9	98	84	1.21	< 2	< 10	457	< 0.5	< 2	0.44	7	26	2.04	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
DAKM-10	207	8.4	11.4	99	560	1	8	173	222	1.63	< 2	< 10	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.93	9	23	2.47	< 10	< 1	0.23	17
DAKM-11	7	0.5	0.8	32	752	2	7	10	77	1.47	< 2	< 10	216	< 0.5	< 2	2.53	10	16	2.90	< 10	< 1	0.76	16
DAKM-12	80	1.5	< 0.5	10	514	3	4	22	31	0.28	4	< 10	39	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	4	34	1.61	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10
DAKM-13	26	9.6	2.3	712	451	9	9	37	137	1.17	14	< 10	356	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	9	22	2.17	< 10	< 1	0.28	12
DAKM-14	5	0.2	2.3	8	704	2	2	19	32	0.77	< 2	< 10	70	0.6	< 2	0.41	< 1	22	0.76	< 10	< 1	0.42	10
DAKM-15	87	0.9	< 0.5	10	238	6	5	7	55	0.40	5	< 10	43	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	3	39	1.38	< 10	< 1	0.10	< 10
DAKM-16	131	0.5	< 0.5	33	302	4	5	21	23	0.37	6	< 10	42	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	4	31	1.55	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10
DAKM-17	45	< 0.2	< 0.5	7	133	2	5	7	11	0.17	< 2	< 10	21	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	3	26	1.38	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr	Au
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	FA-GRA
A17-40	1.27	0.144	0.104	0.33	5	12	32	0.13	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	133	< 10	10	6	
A17-41	0.99	0.167	0.097	0.57	5	15	9	0.12	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	146	< 10	11	6	
A17-42	1.20	0.121	0.103	0.42	3	14	5	0.12	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	105	< 10	10	5	
A17-43	1.63	0.137	0.090	0.12	2	15	10	0.10	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	144	< 10	10	5	
A17-44	0.25	0.119	0.080	0.48	4	11	6	0.12	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	87	< 10	10	7	
A17-45	0.38	0.140	0.081	0.74	2	9	4	0.08	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	95	< 10	6	6	
A17-45A	1.96	0.130	0.098	0.02	3	16	13	0.29	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	258	< 10	18	5	
A17-46	0.62	0.078	0.107	1.12	3	9	5	0.07	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	80	< 10	13	4	
A17-47	1.79	0.143	0.102	0.04	4	14	11	0.08	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	193	< 10	16	4	
A17-48	1.09	0.075	0.088	0.46	4	9	9	0.05	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	156	< 10	15	6	
A17-49	1.12	0.121	0.106	0.86	4	12	6	0.06	< 20	8	< 2	< 10	87	< 10	11	5	
A17-50	2.78	0.068	0.125	0.01	2	16	13	0.36	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	204	< 10	17	6	
A17-51	0.02	0.018	0.008	11.8	6	< 1	4	0.02	< 20	9	< 2	< 10	10	< 10	< 1	2	6.42
A17-52	1.60	0.041	0.074	0.09	4	6	43	0.06	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	60	< 10	13	1	
A17-53	0.17	0.018	0.034	1.87	3	2	11	0.08	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	27	< 10	6	1	
A17-54	0.03	0.020	0.005	0.70	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 20	7	< 2	< 10	9	< 10	< 1	< 1	
A17-55	0.02	0.021	0.004	0.10	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	6	< 2	< 10	7	< 10	< 1	< 1	
A17-56	< 0.01	0.023	< 0.001	< 0.01	5	< 1	46	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	278	10	< 1	
A17-57	< 0.01	0.021	0.003	0.57	17	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	153	< 1	< 1	
A17-58	< 0.01	0.018	< 0.001	0.21	4	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	2	258	< 1	< 1	
A17-59	0.06	0.020	0.004	0.79	2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	11	13	< 1	< 1	
A17-60	< 0.01	0.018	0.001	0.04	< 2	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	3	45	< 1	< 1	
A17-61	0.12	0.021	0.014	0.18	< 2	1	2	< 0.01	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	8	< 10	2	< 1	
A17-62	0.05	0.017	0.012	0.07	6	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	< 1	< 1	
A17-63	0.02	0.021	0.010	0.06	2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	8	< 10	2	< 1	
PUKM-01	0.20	0.115	0.041	< 0.01	< 2	3	7	0.04	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	27	< 10	14	4	
PUKM-02	3.95	0.053	0.056	< 0.01	6	32	9	0.16	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	350	< 10	22	7	
PUKM-03	1.62	0.170	0.069	< 0.01	3	11	6	0.16	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	63	< 10	8	5	
PUKM-04	0.42	0.164	0.101	< 0.01	2	9	6	0.04	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	53	< 10	12	3	
PUKM-05	1.03	0.144	0.079	0.38	3	8	18	0.05	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	143	< 10	13	4	
PUKM-06	0.34	0.196	0.080	< 0.01	2	11	12	0.08	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	212	< 10	11	4	
PUKM-07	1.48	0.112	0.115	< 0.01	5	18	31	0.41	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	191	< 10	17	9	
PUKM-08	1.81	0.125	0.111	< 0.01	3	18	26	0.41	< 20	5	< 2	< 10	209	< 10	17	5	
DAKM-01	2.20	0.133	0.072	0.06	3	14	204	0.33	< 20	4	< 2	< 10	149	< 10	9	5	
DAKM-02	1.15	0.023	0.059	< 0.01	4	7	380	0.21	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	67	< 10	7	3	
DAKM-03	0.03	0.026	0.001	0.14	< 2	< 1	6	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	9	< 10	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-04	0.03	0.105	0.007	0.22	< 2	< 1	15	< 0.01	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	4	< 10	7	6	
DAKM-05	0.02	0.099	0.007	0.18	< 2	< 1	12	< 0.01	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	3	< 10	7	6	
DAKM-06	0.02	0.023	0.003	0.40	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	11	< 10	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-07	0.01	0.967	0.003	0.41	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	3	< 10	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-08	0.03	0.022	0.001	2.84	114	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	2	< 10	1	< 1	18.8

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr	Au
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	FA-GRA
DAKM-09	0.51	0.192	0.021	0.08	2	2	128	0.05	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	28	< 10	3	1	
DAKM-10	0.75	0.088	0.041	0.05	5	5	107	0.15	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	56	< 10	10	3	
DAKM-11	0.17	0.047	0.058	0.10	4	5	25	< 0.01	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	26	< 10	7	< 1	
DAKM-12	0.07	0.067	0.004	0.30	< 2	2	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	4	< 10	2	1	
DAKM-13	0.50	0.032	0.041	0.03	3	3	14	< 0.01	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	24	< 10	3	< 1	
DAKM-14	0.02	0.153	0.006	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	24	< 0.01	< 20	3	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	8	6	
DAKM-15	0.13	0.025	0.017	0.04	3	1	6	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	13	218	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-16	0.13	0.038	0.009	0.03	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	10	< 10	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-17	0.07	0.018	0.005	0.07	< 2	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	50	< 1	< 1	

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas		27.8	2.2	1130	813	14	28	654	658	0.36	370	11	77	0.8	1420	0.80	7	10	22.0	< 10	3	0.03	< 10
GXR-1 Cert		31.0	3.30	1110	852	18.0	41.0	730	760	3.52	427	15.0	750	1.22	1380	0.960	8.20	12.0	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050	7.50
GXR-4 Meas		3.3	< 0.5	6560	144	321	33	44	69	2.83	99	< 10	29	1.5	9	0.96	14	59	3.04	< 10	< 1	1.64	46
GXR-4 Cert		4.0	0.860	6520	155	310	42.0	52.0	73.0	7.20	98.0	4.50	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	14.6	64.0	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01	64.5
GXR-6 Meas		0.2	< 0.5	64	1040	1	20	98	118	6.95	197	< 10	781	0.9	< 2	0.17	13	82	5.15	20	2	1.04	< 10
GXR-6 Cert		1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	13.9
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		0.9	< 0.5	2270	796	< 1	31	65	255	2.91	5		79	0.8	4	0.44	19	48	5.14	< 10		0.46	38
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.851	0.28	2176	730	0.69	34.3	60	256	2.72	6.12		70	0.65	10.3	0.324	19.4	40.7	5.05	7.62		0.376	32.5
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		1.5	< 0.5	4480	928	< 1	29	87	348	3.07	3		68	0.7	21	0.46	22	45	6.09	< 10		0.41	37
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		1.62	0.40	4248	850	0.84	32.7	81	335	2.80	7.07		54	0.61	21.8	0.326	22.2	39.4	5.91	8.01		0.322	30.0
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas			5.4	244		14	41	890	836				109	5.1	< 2		13	10		< 10	2		44
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert			5.1	236.0000		13	49	808	760				990	6.6	1.05		12.4	49.6		17.6	1.44		46.6
OxP116 Meas																							
OxP116 Cert																							
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas	1790																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Cert	1780																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas	1750																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Cert	1780																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas	1710																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Cert	1780																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas	1730																						
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Cert	1780																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas	2170																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert	2150																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas	2060																						
OREAS 224 (Fire	2150																						

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
Assay) Cert																							
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas	2040																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert	2150																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas	2080																						
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert	2150																						
A17-48 Orig	32																						
A17-48 Dup	31																						
A17-51 Orig		79.2	9.9	> 10000	102	3	43	> 5000	76	0.22	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	7	0.03	89	21	10.7	< 10	2	0.11	< 10
A17-51 Dup		74.9	9.6	> 10000	94	3	40	> 5000	72	0.21	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	7	0.03	84	22	10.1	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10
A17-60 Orig	20																						
A17-60 Dup	12																						
PUKM-02 Orig		0.7	< 0.5	1160	3840	< 1	217	12	469	3.92	< 2	< 10	58	1.4	< 2	0.34	59	332	8.96	20	2	0.07	17
PUKM-02 Dup		0.7	< 0.5	1130	3780	< 1	216	11	455	3.86	< 2	< 10	57	1.4	< 2	0.34	57	324	8.88	20	< 1	0.06	17
DAKM-07 Orig		5.1	< 0.5	1250	57	6	3	281	8	1.54	< 2	< 10	20	< 0.5	4	0.06	2	17	0.98	< 10	< 1	0.44	< 10
DAKM-07 Dup		5.4	< 0.5	1250	58	6	2	285	7	1.61	< 2	< 10	22	< 0.5	2	0.06	2	29	1.00	< 10	< 1	0.46	< 10
DAKM-12 Orig	76																						
DAKM-12 Dup	84																						
Method Blank		< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
Method Blank		< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
Method Blank	< 5																						
Method Blank	< 5																						
Method Blank	< 5																						
Method Blank	< 5																						
Method Blank	< 5																						

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr	Au
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	FA-GRA
GXR-1 Meas	0.13	0.050	0.040	0.19	84	1	168	< 0.01	< 20	11	< 2	34	77	140	23	11	
GXR-1 Cert	0.217	0.0520	0.0650	0.257	122	1.58	275	0.036	2.44	13.0	0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	38.0	
GXR-4 Meas	1.57	0.139	0.123	1.74	4	7	74	0.14	< 20	2	< 2	< 10	82	12	12	9	
GXR-4 Cert	1.66	0.564	0.120	1.77	4.80	7.70	221	0.29	22.5	0.970	3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	186	
GXR-6 Meas	0.37	0.086	0.032	0.01	4	21	33		< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	164	< 10	5	6	
GXR-6 Cert	0.609	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0		5.30	0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	1.31	0.033	0.060	0.35	4	4	16		< 20		< 2	< 10	37	< 10	21	14	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	1.33	0.021	0.063	0.386	0.57	3.15	15.0		14.5		0.14	1.98	29.4	1.12	16.0	22.3	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	1.47		0.061	0.68	4	4	15		< 20		< 2	< 10	38	< 10	20	26	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	1.43		0.061	0.684	0.58	3.09	13.6		14.3		0.12	1.80	30.6	1.96	14.3	22.5	
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas						2	22		< 20			< 10	18	< 10	18	6	
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert						4.1	144		14.2			2.53	25.2	2.8	32.7	259	
OxP116 Meas																	14.6
OxP116 Cert																	14.92
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas																	
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Cert																	
OREAS 223 (Fire Assay) Meas																	
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OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert																	
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas																	

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr	Au
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	FA-GRA
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert																	
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas																	
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert																	
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Meas																	
OREAS 224 (Fire Assay) Cert																	
A17-48 Orig																	
A17-48 Dup																	
A17-51 Orig	0.02	0.018	0.008	12.1	6	< 1	4	0.02	< 20	11	< 2	< 10	10	< 10	< 1	2	
A17-51 Dup	0.02	0.018	0.007	11.5	6	< 1	3	0.02	< 20	7	< 2	< 10	9	< 10	< 1	2	
A17-60 Orig																	
A17-60 Dup																	
PUKM-02 Orig	3.98	0.054	0.056	< 0.01	5	32	9	0.16	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	354	< 10	23	6	
PUKM-02 Dup	3.92	0.053	0.055	< 0.01	7	32	9	0.16	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	346	< 10	22	7	
DAKM-07 Orig	0.01	0.953	0.003	0.41	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	3	< 10	1	1	
DAKM-07 Dup	0.01	0.981	0.003	0.42	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	3	< 10	< 1	< 1	
DAKM-12 Orig																	
DAKM-12 Dup																	
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.012	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1	
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.014	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1	
Method Blank																	
Method Blank																	
Method Blank																	
Method Blank																	
Method Blank																	

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	15-Aug-17
Invoice No.:	A17-08672-Addtl
Invoice Date:	12-Dec-17
Your Reference:	

Decade Resources
426 King Street
Stewart BC V0T 1W0
Canada

ATTN: Ed Kruchkowski

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

50 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1A2-Kamloops Au - Fire Assay AA
Code 1E3-Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)
Code Sieve Report-Kamloops Internal Sieve Report Internal

REPORT **A17-08672-Addtl**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

Analyte Symbol	Cu	Pb
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.001	0.003
Method Code	ICP-OES	ICP-OES
A17-40	1.38	
A17-41	2.64	
A17-42	2.23	
A17-43		0.668
A17-44	2.98	
A17-45	3.61	
A17-46	5.18	
A17-48	2.64	
A17-49	3.75	
A17-51	1.37	1.15
A17-53		1.96
PUKM-05	2.65	
DAKM-08		0.943

Analyte Symbol	Cu	Pb
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.001	0.003
Method Code	ICP-OES	ICP-OES
MP-1b Meas	3.07	2.09
MP-1b Cert	3.07	2.09
CPB-2 Meas	0.131	64.9
CPB-2 Cert	0.1213	63.52
CZN-4 Meas	0.404	0.185
CZN-4 Cert	0.403	0.1861
PTC-1b Meas	7.74	0.084
PTC-1b Cert	7.97	0.080
OREAS 930 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	2.53	0.016
OREAS 930 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	2.51	0.0142
OREAS 930 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	2.60	0.014
OREAS 930 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	2.51	0.0142
CCU-1e Meas		0.690
CCU-1e Cert		0.703
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.003