

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$5,396.20

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5675332, November 24, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Dansey

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1051895

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE001, 092ISE002, 092ISW012, 092INE034, 092INE040, 092INE042

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

NTS/BCGS: 092I.056

LATITUDE: 50 ° 34 ' 48 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 53 ' 32 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

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

Triassic, Jurassic, Guichon Creek Batholith, Highland Valley Phase, Border Phase, Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 00135, 12114, 03184, 04114, 04984, 06350, 10783, 29164, 29173, 30458, 31466, 31903, 32153, 32980, 32290, 34975, 35003, 36265

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	6		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	13/6	1051895	2,000.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) 1:10000 500 hectares			
		1051895	3,396.20
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
TOTAL COST:			\$ 5,396.20

GUY & CHRISTOPHER DELORME

(Owners & Operators)

PROSPECTING REPORT

(Event 5675332)

Work done on

Tenure 1051895

of the three claim

Dansey 1051895 Claim Group

Kamloops Mining Division/BCGS Map 092I.056

work done from

October 7, 2017 to November 17, 2017

Centre of Work

5,597,850N 649,450E
10 (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

April 9, 2018

Amended report submitted

September 6, 2018

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37291**

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SUMMARY

The 1,787 hectare Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is located 214 kilometres northeast of Vancouver in the Highland Valley of south central British Columbia and within 10 kilometres of the world-class Highland Valley Copper mine; one of the largest copper mining and concentrating operations in the world.

The Highland Valley copper/molybdenum deposit lies within porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite of the Guichon Creek batholith. The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. At the Lornex deposit, mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets.

As shown at the Highland Valley and the Lornex mineral deposits, the cross-structures presented a very favorable structural control setting to the porphyry mineral deposits in the creation of brecciated locations and open spaces or voids that would accommodate mineralized hydrothermal fluids. The recurring fault movement, additional brecciation, and subsequent filling of the open spaces by mineralized hydrothermal solutions could result in a porphyritic mineral deposit, the size primarily dependent on the degree and amount of breccia created and invariably the content and amount of mineral bearing hydrothermal fluid introduced.

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Guichon Batholith with granodioritic rocks of the Highland Valley Phase (LTrJGH) in the west and quartz dioritic rocks of the Border phase in the east. The north- northwesterly trending regional fault contact with the Western Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group (uTrNW) is within 100 metres east of the Property

A localized prospecting program was completed in 2017 with the gathering of 13 samples within a five hectare area which included the Midway Zone, one of two main mineral zones on the Property.

The prospecting was successful in that two specific locations that returned anomalous results in copper. At one of the locations a rock sample from the Midway Zone area assayed 7,840 ppm (0.784%) and 3,100 ppm copper. The Midway Zone is an area where drill hole 09-SND-14. intersected a mineral zone that returned a core assay of 0.17% copper over 168 metres including an 85 metre interval grading 0.24% copper, and a 17.9 metre interval of 0.41% copper.

The 09-SND-14 drill-hole is reported to be the deepest and the most heavily mineralized drill hole drilled on the Dansey Project as of 2009, with visible copper mineralization extending to the end of hole. (Garrow, 2010).

At the second location 500 metres northwest of the anomalous 7,840 copper and the collar of DH 09-SND-14 where anomalous assays of 466 and 420 ppm copper could indicate a potentially new mineral zone, a local exploration program of the area would be warranted.

The initial exploration program should include a localized soil survey in conjunction with geological mapping and a magnetometer survey. If positive results are achieved from the initial exploration, an induced potential survey could indicate the prospects for a porphyry resource.

INTRODUCTION

From October 7, 2017 to November 17, 2017 localized soil surveys were completed within two areas of Tenure 1051895 of the three claim Dansey 1051895 claim group (Property). The purpose of the program was to locate any area of anomalous copper values that could indicate a potential copper-gold mineral resource.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References.

*Figure 1. Location Map
(from MapPlace)*



PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location

The Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is located within BCGS Map 092I.056 of the Kamloops Mining Division, 214 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 48 kilometres north of Merritt, 42 kilometres southwest of Kamloops, and within ten kilometres east-northeast of the world-class producing Highland Valley Copper mine.

Description

The Property is comprised of three contiguous claims covering an area of 1787.3521 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table I. Tenures of Dansey 1051895 Claim Group

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1043336	Mineral	DANSEY WEST	20180621	328.6647
1043337	Mineral	DANSEY EAST	20180621	472.6054
1051895	Mineral	DANSEY	20180621	986.082

Total Area: 1787.3521 ha

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

From Logan Lake, the Dansey 1051895 claim group can be accessed by traveling two kilometres west from Logan Lake on Highway 97D to a four road junction, thence northerly via the Tunkwa Lake road, for three kilometres to the eastern boundary of Tenure 1043337.

Climate

The local climate is typical of south central British Columbia. Annual temperatures range from 35°C to -40°C. Negative temperatures can be typically expected between late October and late March. Annual precipitation ranges around an average of 30 cm.

Local Resources & Infrastructure

Merritt, or Kamloops, historic mining centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops. Logan Lake, where many of the Highland Valley Copper Mine employees reside, has many facilities to accommodate any preliminary exploration crew.

Physiography

The topography on Tenure 1051895 is of gentle forested slopes with localized clear-cut logged areas. Elevations range from 1,108 m along the mid-eastern boundary to 1,370 m along the mid-western boundary.

WATER & POWER

There would be an ample water supply from the many lakes, rivers, or streams within the confines of the Property for the requirements of any exploration program. A 500KV power line trends southeasterly adjacent to the eastern portion of the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group.

HISTORY: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group.

BETHLEHEM past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW001

Five kilometres west-southwest

Production from 1963 to 1982 totalled 96,324,510 tonnes, yielding 99,826,893 grams silver, 1,279,833 grams gold, 398,112,545 kilograms copper and 851,048 kilograms molybdenum.

The Bethlehem concentrator milled Valley ore (092ISW012) until its closure in June of 1989.

BETHLEHEM (EAST JERSEY) – past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE002

Five kilometres west-southwest

The East Jersey pit was mined from 1962 until 1965, when the pit wall failed.

History: Dansey 1051895 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER** producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISW012

Ten kilometres west-southwest

Highland Valley Copper was created in mid-1986 by bringing together the Highland Valley mining operations of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. into a new single entity, structured as a partnership.

On the south side of the valley was the Lornex mine which started mining in 1972. In 1981, the Lornex concentrator had been expanded to become one of the largest in the industry.

On the north side was Bethlehem Copper (092ISE001) which started mining in 1963. In 1981, this operation was absorbed by Cominco who already owned the Valley orebody (092ISW012) located west of the Lornex pit on the south side of the valley. Mining of the original Bethlehem Copper pits ceased in 1982.

Production from the Lornex mine (092ISW045) was combined with the Valley operations in 1987.

The Highmont mill on the south side of the valley was acquired in 1988 when Highmont Mining Company joined the partnership. This mill had been closed down in 1984 when the Highmont deposit (092ISE013) became uneconomical.

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. was wound up at the end of 1988 with the result that Rio Algom Limited, Teck Corporation and Highmont Mining Company obtained direct participation in the cash flow from the partnership.

In 1995, with Explore B.C. Program support, Highland Valley Copper carried out 197 line kilometres of high-powered induced polarization surveys for very deep penetration, and drilled 1701 metres in 4 holes. This work was done on the Lornex SW Extension, Roscoe Lake and JA zones. No anomalies of merit were detected in Lornex SW Extension, and Roscoe Lake gave only limited encouragement. IP work on the JA zone detected an anomaly extending to the south, well beyond the limits of known mineralization, and another anomaly 2000 by 1500 metres in size at the east end of the grid. Both anomalies warrant drill testing (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - M80).

At the end of 1996, mine plans called for another 200 metres in depth in the Valley pit to the 2008. In addition, the partnership may consider mining the remaining 120 million tonnes grading 0.33 per cent copper estimated to exist in the Lornex pit (Information Circular 1997-1, page 8).

Highland Valley Copper suspended mining on May 15, 1999; they resumed August 30, 1999.

In September 2005, Highland Valley announced that mine life would be extended by five years to 2013. Very late in the year, Teck Cominco also announced that it is considering building a modern hydrometallurgical refinery on site.

Most ore comes from the Valley pit, augmented by a small amount from the Lornex pit. Following a successful 300,000 tonne bulk sample test, the Highmont East pit, closed since the mid-1980s, was re-opened in the fall of 2005 to take advantage of higher molybdenum prices. In addition, exploration drilling was conducted nearby in the Highmont South area and results are being evaluated.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(Base Map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

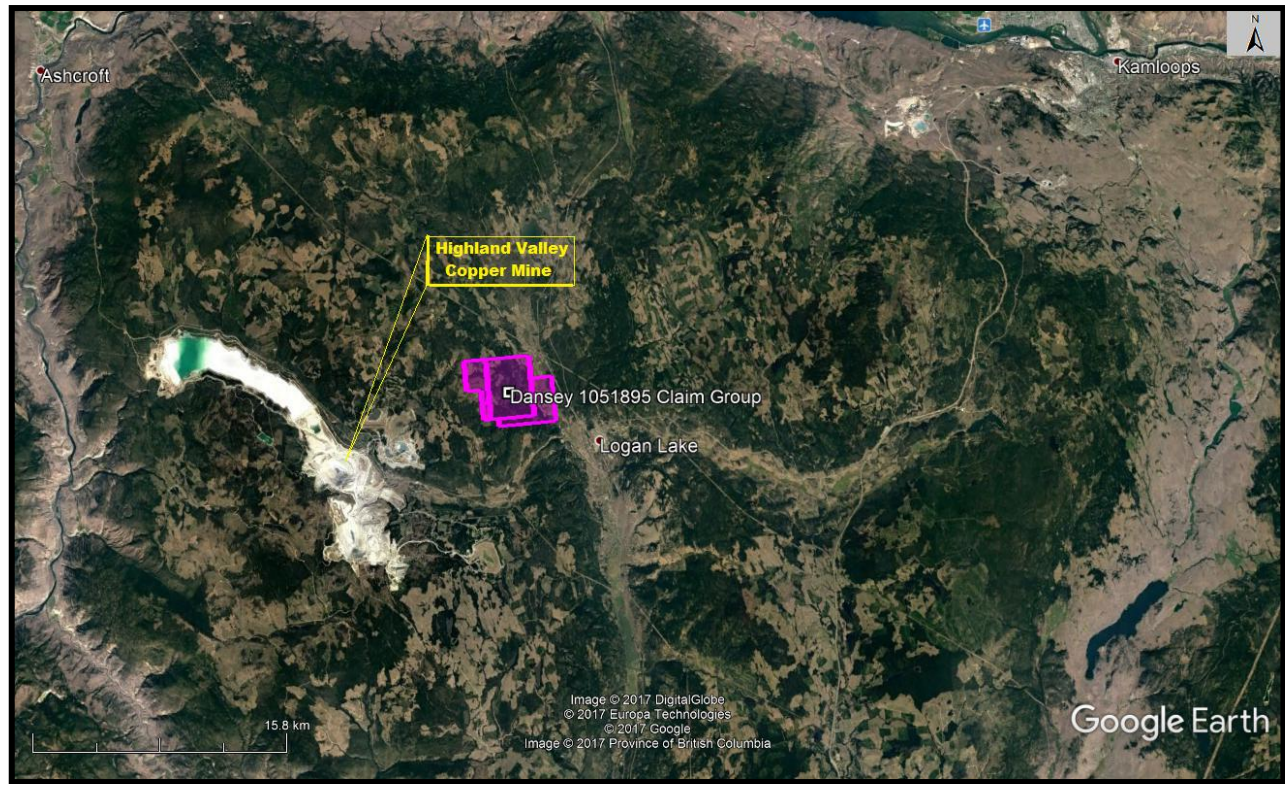
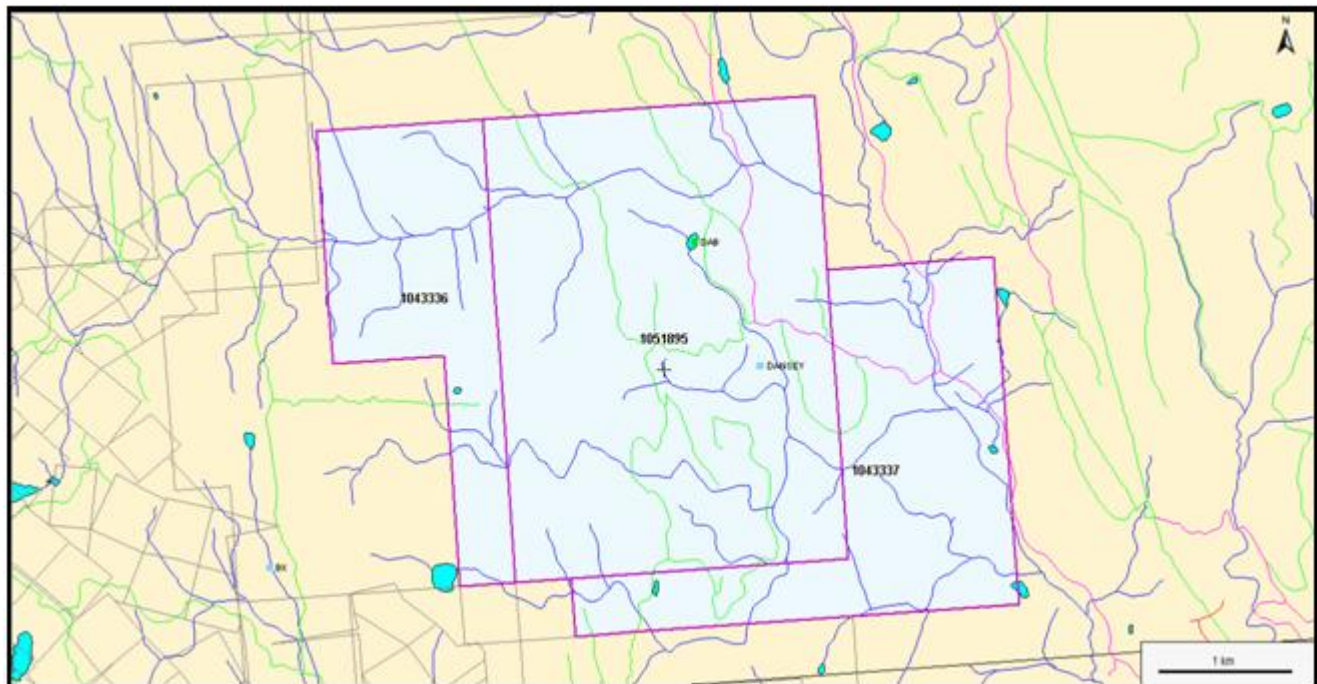


Figure 3. Claim Map
(Base map from MapPlace)



History: Dansey 580839 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**BX** prospect (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE042

Two kilometres west

Previous to 1958, the showing was trenched by B.X. Mining Company. In 1958, the Bob, Star, B.X. and Cow groups of claims were optioned by Noranda Exploration Company Limited and work consisted of a ground electromagnetic survey and geological mapping. Some bulldozer trenching was done on the showing on the B.X. claims and 8 kilometres of road was constructed; the options were dropped at the end of the summer.

HISTORY: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP**DANSEY** prospect (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE034

Within Tenure 1015895

Deerhorn Mines Ltd. held the Witches Brook group of 24 claims in the vicinity of the JB showing in 1956. Noranda Exploration Company Limited held the PG group of 99 claims along and mainly west of Guichon Creek to the north of Witches Brook in 1962.

This property was partly a relocation of the claims held by Deerhorn Mines Ltd. Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out during 1963. The CL group, apparently staked by C.W. Dansey in 1964, was located partially on ground formerly part of the PG group. North Pacific Mines Limited carried out a program of trenching, soil sampling, magnetometer and geological surveying on the property during 1964. In 1965, North Pacific Mines Ltd. carried out an induced polarization survey which outlined an anomaly about 914 metres long over a width of 244 metres.

Other work consisted of trenching, road building and 8 diamond-drill holes totalling 1280 metres. In 1968, an airborne magnetometer survey (202 kilometres) was flown on behalf of North Pacific Mines Ltd. and Comet-Krain Mines Ltd.

In 1969, Noranda Exploration Company Limited conducted a soil geochemical survey and induced polarization surveys over the Mike, Bill, Tom and JB claims. In 1974, North Pacific Mines Ltd. conducted percussion drilling in 5 holes totalling 384 metres on the Tom claims.

In 1965, an induced polarization survey (15 kilometres) was completed on the Cow claims on behalf of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited. In 1969, work done on behalf of Laura Mines Limited on the WJ claims, which covered the BX showing, consisted of 93 kilometres of line cutting, 1567 soil samples, 93 kilometres of ground magnetometer survey, 43 kilometres of induced polarization survey, geological mapping, 4 trenches totalling 152 metres were bulldozed and 9 diamond-drill holes totalling 853 metres were put down.

DAB showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE040

Within Tenure 1015895

In 1967, an aeromagnetic survey was conducted over some of the Dab claims on behalf of Alwin Mining Company Limited and in 1968-69 a soil geochemical survey (969 samples) was run over 28 kilometres of grid.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

The Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is located on the southern Intermontane Belt of British Columbia on the southern extent of the Quesnel Trench. The central geological features of this region are the Late Triassic island-arc volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, and Late Triassic mudstone, siltstone and shale clastic sedimentary rocks located to the east, and intrusive granodioritic rocks of the Late Triassic to early Jurassic. The Nicola Group is a succession of Late Triassic island-arc volcanic rocks. The Nicola Group volcanic rocks form part of a 30km to 60km wide northwest-trending belt extending from southern B.C. into the southern Yukon. This belt is enclosed by older rocks and intruded by batholiths and smaller intrusive rocks. Major batholiths in the area of the Logan Copper Property include the Guichon Creek Batholith to the west, the Wild Horse Batholith to the east, and the Iron Mask Batholith to the north northeast.

The Guichon Creek batholith is a large, composite intrusion with a surface area of about 1,000 square kilometers. A cluster of nine major porphyry copper deposits lie within a 15 square kilometer zone in the center of the batholith. The Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is situated partly on the eastern contact of the Guichon Creek Batholith and predominantly on the Nicola volcanics within 14 kilometres east of the Highland Valley Copper Mine.

The batholith is a semi-concordant composite intrusive that is elliptical and elongated slightly west of north. A central, steeply plunging root or feeder zone is inferred under Highland Valley, and the major deposits lie around the projection of the feeder zone to the surface.

The batholith has intruded and metamorphosed island-arc volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, and a metamorphic halo up to 500 meters wide is developed adjacent to the contact. Rocks along the edge of the batholith are older and more mafic, and successive phases moving inward toward the core are younger and more felsic

Although contacts can be sharp, they are generally gradational and chilled contacts are not common. Variations in the batholiths geochemistry indicate local areas of assimilated country rock in the border zone and roof pendants in the intrusion. Outcrop areas have inclusions of amphibolite and “granitized” metamorphic rocks and compositional variations.

Two younger volcanic-dominated successions are important in the area. First, a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Spences Bridge Group unconformably overlie both the Nicola Group country rock and intrusive rocks along the southwest flank of the batholith. Distribution of the Spences Bridge Group rocks was locally controlled by reactivation of older faults that were important mineralization conduits in the batholith, such as the Lornex fault. Second, continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary Kamloops Group cover extensive areas of the batholith and also overlie Triassic and Jurassic rocks from north of Highland Valley to the Thompson River.

GEOLOGY: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The geology of some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group.

Geology: Dansey 1051895 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**BETHLEHEM** past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)
MINFILE 092ISW001

Five kilometres west-southwest

The Bethlehem property lies within the Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and straddles an intrusive contact where younger Bethlehem phase rocks form an irregular embayment in older Guichon variety rocks. The Bethlehem phase is medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite which ranges from equigranular to hornblende-biotite porphyry. The Guichon variety is medium-grained granodiorite. Igneous breccias are postulated to have been forcefully emplaced. Clasts up to 20 centimetres in diameter are subrounded and sit in a generally compact, but sometimes vuggy matrix. The granodiorites and breccias are intruded by north trending, steeply dipping dykes which are compositionally similar to the enclosing rocks; contacts are chilled. Most of the dykes are dacite porphyry and range in width from less than 1 metre to 60 metres.

The Bethlehem ore deposits (East Jersey (092ISE002), Huestis (092ISE004), Iona (092ISE006), and Snowstorm (092ISE005) are controlled by north trending faults and are localized in zones of closely-spaced fractures. Mineralization is concentrated in breccia bodies, faults and highly fractured areas. The Jersey fault cuts through the centre of the Jersey pit.

Hydrothermal alteration is restricted to the immediate area of the ore zones. The distribution of secondary biotite defines an inner potassic zone, sericite with kaolinite and montmorillonite define an intermediate phyllic zone, and epidote defines a peripheral propylitic zone. There is an outer halo of chloritized mafic minerals. Calcite, zeolite and quartz veining and vug-filling is common.

Metallic mineral zoning is very similar to alteration patterns. Bornite and chalcopyrite occur in the hydrothermal biotite zone, specularite in the epidote zone and minor pyrite in the outer halo. Molybdenite, chalcocite and magnetite occur in minor amounts. Malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, cuprite, native copper, hematite, goethite and manganese oxides occur to shallow depths.

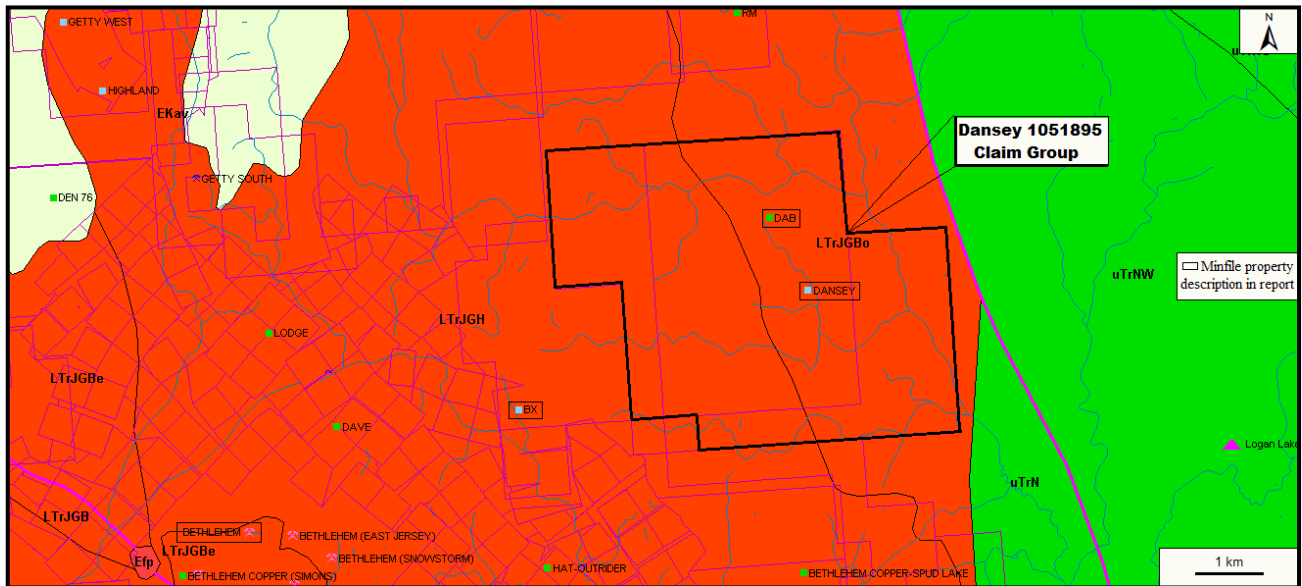
BETHLEHEM (EAST JERSEY) – past producer (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)
MINFILE 092ISE002

Five kilometres west-southwest

The property lies within the Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and straddles an intrusive contact where younger Bethlehem phase quartz diorite to granodiorite forms an irregular embayment in older Guichon variety granodiorite. Igneous breccias are believed to have been forcefully emplaced. The granodiorites and breccias are intruded by north trending swarms of dacite porphyry dykes which dip steeply and are up to 60 metres wide.

The Bethlehem (East Jersey) deposit is partly controlled by faults and is localized in breccia bodies and intensely fractured zones. Potassic, phyllic and propylitic alteration are confined to areas of ore concentration. Alteration minerals include biotite, sericite, kaolinite, epidote and chlorite and are typically zoned. Quartz, calcite and zeolite (laumontite) veining and vug-filling is common. The principal ore minerals are molybdenite, bornite and chalcopyrite and occur with numerous supergene copper minerals and copper oxides. An age date from a sample of a mixture of magmatic and hydrothermal biotite from the Iona ore zone (092ISE006) returned 199 Ma +/- 8 Ma (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

Figure 4. Geology, Claim, Index & Minfile
(Base Map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Mivb

Miocene-unnamed
Basaltic volcanic rocks

EKav

Eocene-Kamloops Group
Undivided volcanic rocks

EPrb

Eocene-Penticton Group
Andesitic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

uTrNW

Western Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks

uTrNc

Central Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks

uTrNE

Eastern Volcanic Facies
basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrN

undivided volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJGB

GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH

LTrJGBe – Bethlehem Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGB – Bethsaida Phase
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJGH – Highland Valley Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGG – Gump Lake Phase
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBo – Border Phase
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Dansey 1051895 Claim Group Area (cont'd)**HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER** producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Ten kilometres west-southwest

The Valley deposit lies within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is hosted by Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes 0.6 to 35 metres wide dip steeply eastward in the western and central areas, and northward in the southern area of the deposit. These dykes are cut by mineralized fractures and quartz veinlets, and have been dated at 204 Ma +/- 4 Ma.

The Bethsaida granodiorite is also intruded by aplite dykes up to 30 centimetres wide, tan-coloured felsite dykes up to 4.5 metres wide, and three types of lamprophyre dykes (spessartite, hornblende vogesite, vogesite).

The most prominent structural features are the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

Silicic, potassic, phyllic, argillic and propylitic alteration are intimately associated. Stockworks of quartz veinlets 1 to 2 centimetres in width are common. Vuggy veinlets have envelopes of medium-grained sericite and/or potassic feldspar, and contain minor amounts of sericite, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, calcite, hematite, bornite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, digenite and covellite.

These veinlets are moderately abundant within the 0.3 per cent copper isopleth. An area of well-developed barren quartz veinlets, generally 0.5 to 1.3 millimetres wide, without alteration envelopes, occurs in the southeastern part of the deposit.

In the west-central part of the deposit, potassium feldspar is associated with vein sericite in some replacement zones, as veinlet envelopes along fractures, and disseminated in quartz veinlets. Hydrothermal biotite occurs in small amounts.

Flaky sericite and quartz, both as replacement zones and as envelopes around quartz veinlets, constitute the most common type of alteration associated with copper mineralization.

Strong phyllic alteration coincides with the 0.5 per cent copper isopleth. Phyllic alteration is closely associated with pervasive argillization, which is strongest where fractures are most closely-spaced. Feldspars are altered to sericite, kaolinite, quartz and calcite. The phyllic-argillic zone grades outward to a peripheral zone of weak to moderate propylitization, characterized by clay, sericite, epidote, clinozoisite and calcite replacing plagioclase, and chlorite and epidote replacing biotite.

At the Valley deposit, gypsum is interpreted to be secondary and post-ore. It is commonly fibrous and white to orange but locally it forms large platy crystals or may be massive. Anhydrite, which is also present, provides indirect evidence for the secondary nature of the gypsum. It is apparently the same age as and associated with sericitic and potassic alteration. Quartz-gypsum veins and quartz-potash feldspar veins in which gypsum fills interstices provide more direct evidence for its secondary nature. Gypsum is believed to have formed at the expense of anhydrite which was deposited from the ore-forming fluids. Gypsum veins are common in the lower portion of the orebody (Open File 1991-15).

Highland Valley Copper producer (cont'd)

Sulphides occur chiefly as disseminations in quartz veinlets, and in phyllic (bornite) and potassic (chalcopyrite) alteration zones. Mineralization includes bornite and chalcopyrite, with minor digenite, covellite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena. The oxide zone averages 4.5 metres in thickness, and contains limonite, malachite, pyrolusite, digenite, native copper, and tenorite(?).

BX prospect (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE042

Two kilometres west

The BX showing area is underlain by quartz diorite (Guichon variety) of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith which in places are cut by finer dike rocks correlated with the Witches Brook phase of the batholith.

A long, north trending, altered shear zone has been exposed by trenching on the original BX claims. The shear zone is at least 762 metres long and 122 metres wide. The altered rock is chlorite rich and the shear zone is surrounded by partially brecciated, sheared, weathered or decomposed quartz diorite. Calcite veinlets, rich in iron, run through the area giving rise to considerable rust staining. Hematite, quartz and epidote veinlets (up to 7 centimetres wide) are also present.

GEOLOGY: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps, the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Guichon Batholith with a predominance of granodioritic rocks of the Highland Valley Phase (LTrJGH) and the quartz dioritic rocks of the Border phase. The rocks are in a north- northwesterly trending regional fault contact with the Western Volcanic Facies of the upper Triassic Nicola Group (uTrNW) in the north and in an intrusive contact in the south. Tenure 1051895 is totally underlain by the Nicola Group (uTrNW) fringed on the southwest corner by the Border Phase.

The geology of the mineral MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is reported as follows.

DANSEY prospect (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE034

Within Tenure 1015895

The Dansey property is located at the eastern edge of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and overlies the contact between Hybrid phase and Guichon variety rocks. Three main rock types are evident and comprise diorite, quartz diorite and granodiorite. Fracturing and shearing are abundant in the diorite and quartz diorite but markedly less in the granodiorite.

DAB showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE040

Within Tenure 1015895

The Dab property lies close to the northwest trending contact between Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics to the east from intrusive rocks of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith to the west. In this area Guichon rocks appear to be quartz diorite of the Hybrid phase.

MINERALIZATION: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, past producers, and producers peripheral to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is reported as follows. The distance to the Minfile locations is relative to the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group.

BETHLEHEM past producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW001

Five kilometres west-southwest

The Jersey orebody hosts disseminated mineralization and occurs in an area of relatively evenly distributed and variously oriented pervasive fracturing. Irregular, discontinuous quartz veins also hosts mineralization.

Production from the Jersey pit began in 1964 and from the Jersey pit extension in 1977

Reserves for the Jersey deposit are 22.9 million tonnes of 0.40 per cent copper. Total reserves for the Bethlehem deposits (Jersey, East Jersey and Iona) are 43.5 million tonnes (plus 6 million tonnes oxide) grading 0.40 per cent copper, minor molybdenum and 0.013 grams per tonne gold (CIM Special Volume 46, page 175).

HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER producer (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092ISW012

Ten kilometres west-southwest

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum.

The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine - 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine - 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum.

BX showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au)

MINFILE 092ISE072

Two kilometres west

Mineralization is not obviously related to the sericitic and limonitic alteration of the aplite and the granodiorite. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations in relatively fresh quartzose or biotite- rich zones in the granodiorite, as disseminations in biotite aplite, and in veins or pockets with quartz, alone or with pyrite, potassium feldspar or epidote. Some veins parallel foliation, others dip gently. A chip sample across a 75 centimetre veined, rusty mineralized zone assayed 0.35 per cent copper with traces of gold and silver (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1974). Some molybdenite was reported when the showing was first discovered (1915).

MINERALIZATION: DANSEY 1051895 CLAIM GROUP

The mineralization on the mineral MINFILE reported showings and prospects within the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group is reported as follows.

Mineralization: Dansey 1051895 Claim Group Area(cont'd)**DANSEY** prospect (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE034

Within Tenure 1015895

Mineralization on the Dansey property is associated with diorite and quartz diorite. Most of the mineralization occurs along fractures but the majority of it is associated with a second group of fractures that strike from 040 to 080 degrees. The main minerals include chalcopyrite and pyrite, with minor amounts of molybdenite, specularite, chalcocite and bornite. Malachite, azurite and chrysocolla occur as secondary minerals. Areas of moderate copper-molybdenum mineralization (>0.1 per cent copper) occur near the contact between diorite and quartz diorite with weak zones of copper-molybdenum mineralization scattered throughout the diorite.

reports (W.J. McMillan, 1970).

Trenching has exposed disseminations and blebs of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, hematite, magnetite and molybdenite mineralization in and adjacent to several northeast faults and shear zones in quartz diorite. The faults and shears mostly dip northwest at moderate to high angles. The shears are characterized by intensely chloritized and sericitized quartz diorite and vary from 1.5 to 9 metres wide. Near the shears are random fractured zones with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite on fracture planes.

DAB showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+-Au)

MINFILE 092INE040

Within Tenure 1015895

Very low grade copper mineralization (inferred to be disseminated chalcopyrite) occurs in mafic intrusive rocks (Nicola?). The mineralization was found by drilling but is not reported in assessment

EXPLORATION PROGRAM**Prospecting****a) Purpose**

The purpose of the prospecting program was to locate any mineralized area within the Guichon Creek Batholith that may be indicative of a deep-seated porphyry copper resource. Any correlation of anomalous rock assay results that were sampled in the prospecting with any other exploration survey results would enhance the prospects for a mineral resource.

Thirteen rock samples were taken from two areas over a five hectare area on Tenure 1051895 as indicated on Figure 6. The sample area covered the Midway Zone of mineralization, one of the two main mineral zones on the Property.

The centre of the work area on is at 5,597,850N, 649,450 UTM 10 (NAD 83).

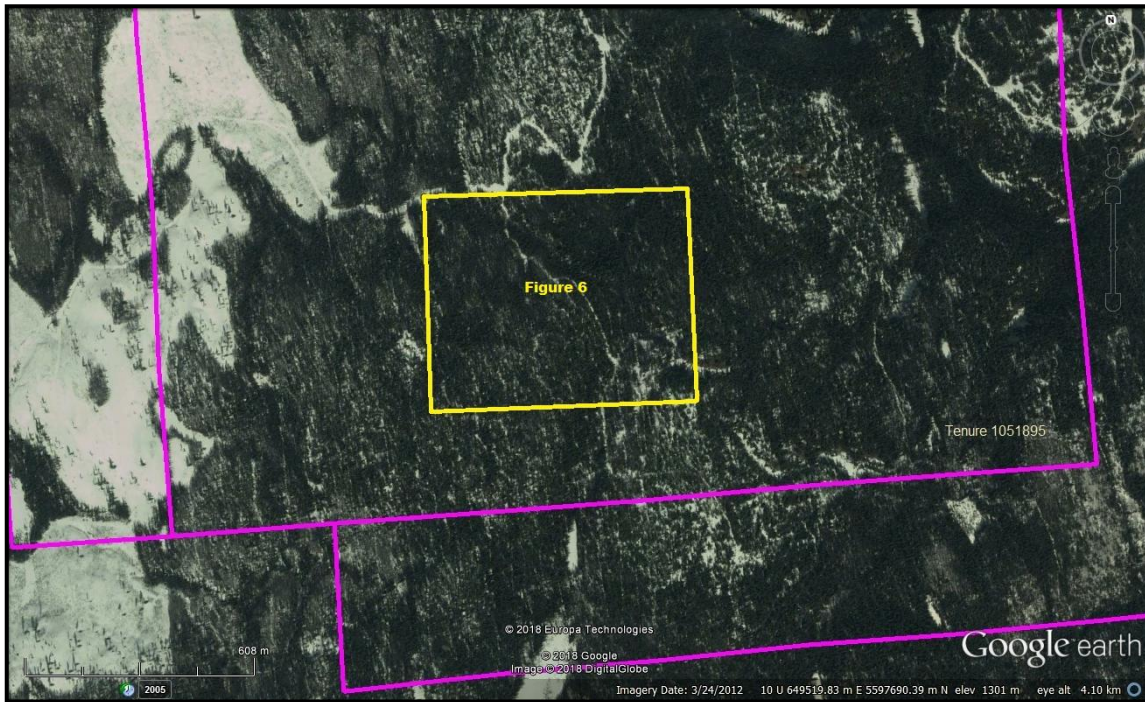
b) Prospecting procedure

The two areas were prospected and any location that could expand on a previously discovered, potential mineral zone. Each sample collected was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample number placed within the bag. The sample site was also tagged with the appropriate number written on red flagging tape. A photo was then taken of the rock exposure and red flagging; the photos are shown in Appendix I of this report. Each location was established by a GPS instrument with the UTM recorded.

Rock Sampling Survey (cont'd)**c) Analytical Methods**

Six of the 13 rock samples collected were submitted to the SGS Laboratory in Burnaby, BC on November 17, 2017 for a 49 element analysis. The sample preparation, analytical procedures, and assay results are shown as Work Order C174196 attached herein in Appendix I.

*Figure 5. Index Map showing the 2017 rock sample survey Area
(Base map from Google Earth)*

**d) Data Processing**

A map was prepared showing the sample location, sample number, and two assays (in ppm) as shown on Figure 6. The complete 30 element assay results are shown in the AGS assay sheets which are included herein as Appendix I.

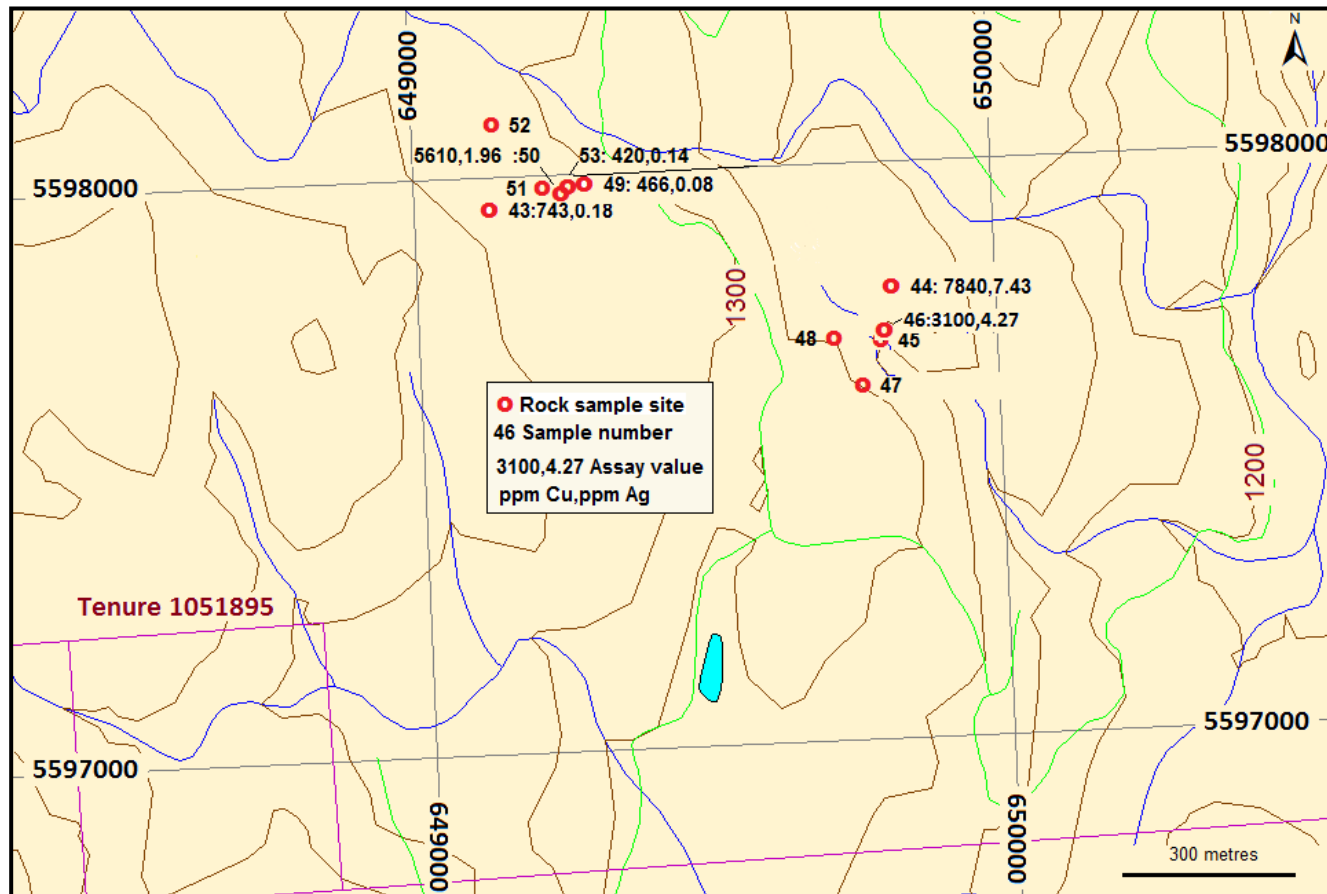
d) Results

The assay results of the six elements shown in Table II were not statistically analyzed due to the low number of samples (six). From a visual analysis many of the assay results would be considered anomalous.

For copper and arsenic, the anomalous values for this area would likely be over 350 ppm copper and 25 ppm arsenic. In the Midway Zone area the two anomalous arsenic values of 132 and 37 ppm are correlative with the anomalous copper values of 7,840 and 3,100 ppm copper. These anomalous values can be expected in the Midway Zone area as this is a known mineralized area, as indicated by the results of the drill-hole 09-SD-14 intersection (see AR 32980) reported to be the deepest and the most heavily mineralized drill hole drilled on the Dansey Project as of 2009.

However, the two anomalous copper values of 466 and 420 ppm copper, some 500 metres northwest of the Midway Zone and the collar of DH 09SND14 could indicate a potentially new mineral zone.

Figure 6. Rock sample locations and assays*



* see complete rock sample assays in Appendix I

Table II. Rock sample numbers, UTM locations, and assays*

S#	East	North	Cu	Ag	As	Mo	Sb	Pb
43	649134	5597942	743	0.18	2	1.48	1.25	7.7
44	649808	5597756	7840	7.43	132	131	105	2290
45	649799	5597683						
46	649802	5597683	3100	4.27	37	3.59	57.8	334
47	649754	5597643						
48	649725	5597686						
49	649292	5597988	466	0.08	2	1.25	1.38	18.9
50	649259	5597938	5610	1.96	4	2.12	1.5	10.1
51	649252	5597982						
52	649149	5598087						
53	649257	5597975	420	0.14	2	1.16	2.64	18.4

Table III. Rock sample descriptions

Sample	Rock Description (Lithology/Mineralization)	Sample Type	Showing Type
43	Altered Granodiorite mn qtz vein mn Chalco	Float	New
44	Highly Altered Granodiorite Malachite, Bornite, Chalco	Grab/Outcrop	New
45	Altered Granodiorite mn qtz vein Chalco Bornite	Grab/Outcrop	Old Showing
46	Midway Showing. Diorite Azurite, Chalco Mal	Grab/Outcrop	Old Showing
47	2cm Qtz Vein Altered Granodiorite, Chalco	Grab/Outcrop	New
48	Altered Granodiorite Qtz Veins mn Chalco	Grab/Outcrop	New
49	Altered Granodiorite 1.5 cm qtz vein Chalco Mal	Grab/Outcrop	New
50	3cm Qtz Vein Granodiorite Native Copper, Bornite, Azurite Mal	Grab/Outcrop	New
51	Granodiorite Qtz Vein Mal	Grab/Outcrop	New
52	Highly Altered Granodiorite Malachite	Grab/Outcrop	New
53	Highly Altered Granodiorite Malachite , Mn Chalco	Grab/Outcrop	New

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The 2017 localized prospecting survey was successful in that in prospecting and sampling areas of interest, two specific locations were determined where anomalous copper rock sample results occur. At one location a rock sample assay from the Midway Zone returned an assay of 7,840 ppm (0.784%) copper and 3,100 ppm copper. The Midway Zone is an area where drill hole 09-SND-14 intersected 168 metres of mineralization which, returned 0.17% copper including an 85 metre interval grading 0.24% copper, and a 17.9 metre interval grading 0.41% copper.

Drill-hole 09-SND-14 is reported to be the deepest and the most heavily mineralized drill hole drilled on the Dansey Project as of 2009. This drill hole was abandoned due to drilling difficulties at 285 meters, with visible copper mineralization extending to the end of hole. (Garrow, 2010).

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)

The second location is 500 metres northwest of the anomalous 7,840 copper and the collar of DH 09-SND-14. Although the two samples in this location returned lower copper assays of 466 and 420 ppm copper, the copper values were considered anomalous for this area and could indicate a potentially new mineral zone that would warrant an exploration program.

The program should include a localized soil survey in conjunction with geological mapping and a magnetometer survey. If positive results are achieved, an induced potential (IP) survey should determine the prospects for a porphyry resource. The results should be correlated with historical exploration results in the area.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Garrow, T. – 2010 Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Dansey Project for Logan Copper Inc. May 31, 2011. AR 32290.

Garrow, T. – 2010 Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Dansey Project for Highland North Inc. January 20, 2012. AR 32980.

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

Mark, D.G. - Geochemistry Report on MMI Soil Sampling Surveys on the Dansey, Noname, and Last SNL Grids for Logan Copper Inc. September 10, 2008. AR 30458.

McMillan, W.J. – Geology and Genesis of the Highland Valley Ore Deposits and the Guichon Creek Batholith. British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, B.C. Geological Association of Canada Society of Economic Geologists. Joint Annual Meeting, 1977 Vancouver, B.C. Field Trip No.3: Guidebook. Guichon Creek Batholith and Mineral Deposits. April 27-29, 1977

Minfile Downloads

092ISE001 – BETHLEHEM

092ISE002 – BETHLEHEM (EAST JERSEY)

092ISW012 – HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER

092INE034 – DANSEY

092INE040 – DAB

092INE042 – BX

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

Sookchoff, L., Zhonghua, P. – Dansey Project Technical Report for Logan Copper Inc. January 16, 2010.

Sookchoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report for Guy and Christopher Delorme on Tenure 585384 of the Dansey 585384 Claim Group. November 20, 2013. AR35003.

Sookchoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on the DAB claim Tenure No.528849. June 27, 2007. AR 29173.

Sookchoff, L. – Geological Assessment Report on the Dansey Claim Tenure No.528848. June 10, 2007. AR 29164.

Zhonghua, P. – 2009 Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Dansey Project for Logan Copper Inc. March 31, 2011. AR 32153.

Zhonghua, P. – Drill Report on the Dansey Project for Logan Copper Inc. January 15, 2010. AR 31466.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work was done from October 7, 2017 to November 17, 2017 to the value as follows:

Christopher Delorme & Guy Delorme

October 8, 2017 and November 16, 2017

Four man days @ \$350.00 per day -----	\$ 1,400.00
Sample drop-off in Burnaby -----	250.00
Truck rental 4 days @ \$100.00, 364 km @ \$0.65, fuel \$ 113.40 -----	750.00
Accommodation (October 7-8, and November 16-17, 2017) 4 nights @ \$72.80 plus food -----	350.00
Field supplies -----	150.00
Assays -----	236.20
Maps -----	260.00
Report -----	<u>2,000.00</u>
	\$ 5,396.20
	=====

CERTIFICATE

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

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

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-one years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists BC
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author has performed in the Highland Valley area.
- 5) I have no interest in the Dansey 1051895 Claim Group as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Appendix I

Rock Sample Assay Certificate



Certificate of Analysis
Work Order : VC174196
[Report File No.: 0000027044]

Date: January 10, 2018

To: **Guy Delorme; Christopher Delorme**
COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
INGENUITY EXPLORATION

P.O. No.: Ingenuity / Highland Valley 6 samples
Project No.: -
Samples: 6
Received: Nov 17, 2017
Pages: Page 1 to 8
(Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

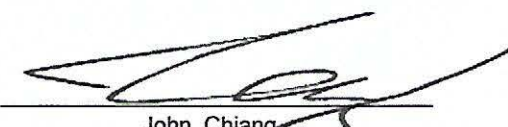
Methods Summary

<u>No. Of Samples</u>	<u>Method Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
6	G_LOG02	Pre-preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing
6	G_WGH79	Weighing of samples and reporting of weights
6	G_PRP89	Weigh, dry,(up to 3.0 kg) crush to 75% passing 2 mm, split 250 g, pulverize to
6	GE_IC40A	Multi-acid (4-acid) digestion/ICP-AES finish
6	GE_IC40M	Multi-acid (4-acid) digestion/ICP-MS finish

Storage: Pulp & Reject

REJECT STORAGE : PAID STORE AFTER 30 DAYS
PULP STORAGE : PAID STORE AFTER 90 DAYS

Certified By :



John Chiang
QC Chemist

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry Vancouver conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation which can be found at <http://www.scc.ca/en/search/palcan/sgs>

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received I.S. = Insufficient Sample
n.a. = Not applicable - = No result
*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method
M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion
Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Elements marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @Cu) denote assays performed using accredited test methods

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Element	WtKg	@Ag	@Al	@Ba	@Ca	@Cr	@Cu	@Fe
Method	G_WGH79	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.02	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
# 43	1.055	0.18	7.87	798	1.61	29	743	3.43
# 44	0.592	7.43	1.58	701	0.04	26	7840	4.69
# 46	0.658	4.27	1.40	389	0.06	21	3100	1.00
# 49	0.811	0.08	7.67	1540	0.88	23	466	3.56
# 50	0.548	1.96	6.40	866	1.68	17	5610	4.24
# 53	0.508	0.14	7.89	1720	0.96	24	420	3.44
*Std OREAS502B		1.99	7.27	839	2.51	57	7370	5.01
*Blk BLANK		<0.02	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.5	<0.01

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Element	@K	@Li	@Mg	@Mn	@Na	@Ni	@P	@S
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	0.5	0.005	0.01
Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%
# 43	2.99	12	1.04	1020	2.23	21.8	0.060	0.02
# 44	0.31	30	0.33	1450	0.02	4.2	0.020	0.34
# 46	0.66	96	0.09	597	0.03	2.9	0.011	0.03
# 49	4.19	15	1.08	975	1.77	20.1	0.058	0.04
# 50	2.01	13	1.22	798	1.88	17.6	0.058	0.45
# 53	4.53	17	1.30	1040	1.57	17.4	0.055	0.01
*Std OREAS502B	2.96	29	1.44	519	1.92	34.2	0.094	1.05
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<0.005	<0.01

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Element	@Sr	@Ti	@V	@Zn	@Zr	@As	@Be	@Bi
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.5	0.01	2	1	0.5	1	0.1	0.04
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
# 43	240	0.32	115	101	18.4	2	0.6	0.13
# 44	12.5	0.04	34	852	7.3	132	0.1	202
# 46	11.6	0.02	51	493	8.0	37	0.3	1.28
# 49	154	0.27	110	171	13.1	2	0.5	0.06
# 50	360	0.27	107	77	13.3	4	0.7	0.41
# 53	180	0.25	108	220	15.4	2	0.6	0.04
*Std OREAS502B	341	0.41	121	121	77.9	19	2.5	5.05
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	<0.01	<2	1	<0.5	<1	<0.1	<0.04

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Element	@Cd	@Ce	@Co	@Cs	@Ga	@Hf	@In	@La
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.02	0.05	0.1	1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
# 43	0.09	26.1	16.8	3	14.6	0.87	0.03	10.5
# 44	3.01	10.1	34.5	<1	4.4	0.17	0.21	3.9
# 46	5.16	8.39	22.3	2	3.2	0.25	0.02	3.1
# 49	0.17	26.5	18.3	1	14.8	0.60	0.03	10.7
# 50	0.20	23.8	19.6	1	13.3	0.57	0.04	9.7
# 53	0.14	29.0	17.1	2	16.0	0.72	0.03	11.8
*Std OREAS502B	0.47	62.3	18.6	9	17.0	2.20	0.56	28.3
*Blk BLANK	<0.02	<0.05	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1

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Element	@Lu	@Mo	@Nb	@Pb	@Rb	@Sb	@Sc	@Se
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.05	0.5	2
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
# 43	0.16	1.48	2.7	7.7	109	1.25	12.2	<2
# 44	0.05	131	0.5	2290	16.4	105	1.4	<2
# 46	0.07	3.59	0.2	334	31.5	57.8	1.9	<2
# 49	0.14	1.25	2.2	18.9	146	1.38	11.1	<2
# 50	0.14	2.12	2.4	10.1	71.5	1.50	10.4	<2
# 53	0.17	1.16	2.5	18.4	172	2.64	10.6	<2
*Std OREAS502B	0.33	231	15.7	31.3	167	1.49	13.7	8
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.5	<0.2	<0.05	<0.5	<2

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Element	@Sn	@Ta	@Tb	@Te	@Th	@Tl	@U	@W
Method	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.02	0.05	0.1
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
# 43	0.6	0.22	0.36	<0.05	7.5	0.39	2.33	1.3
# 44	<0.3	<0.05	0.13	0.39	1.7	0.05	5.17	1.2
# 46	<0.3	<0.05	0.12	0.10	1.0	0.17	1.38	0.3
# 49	0.6	0.13	0.33	<0.05	5.6	0.65	1.56	1.5
# 50	0.6	0.18	0.33	<0.05	5.1	0.29	1.99	1.1
# 53	0.6	0.16	0.35	<0.05	7.3	0.78	2.05	1.2
*Std OREAS502B	9.9	1.15	0.75	0.11	16.2	0.76	3.94	3.2
*Blk BLANK	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.02	<0.05	<0.1

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Element Method	@Y	@Yb
	GE_ICM40B	GE_ICM40B
Det.Lim.	0.1	0.1
Units	ppm	ppm
# 43	10.3	1.1
# 44	2.3	0.3
# 46	3.5	0.4
# 49	8.4	0.9
# 50	8.8	0.9
# 53	9.5	1.1
*Std OREAS502B	20.8	2.2
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<0.1

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Appendix II

Photos



Fractured rock outcrop showing copper and clay alteration



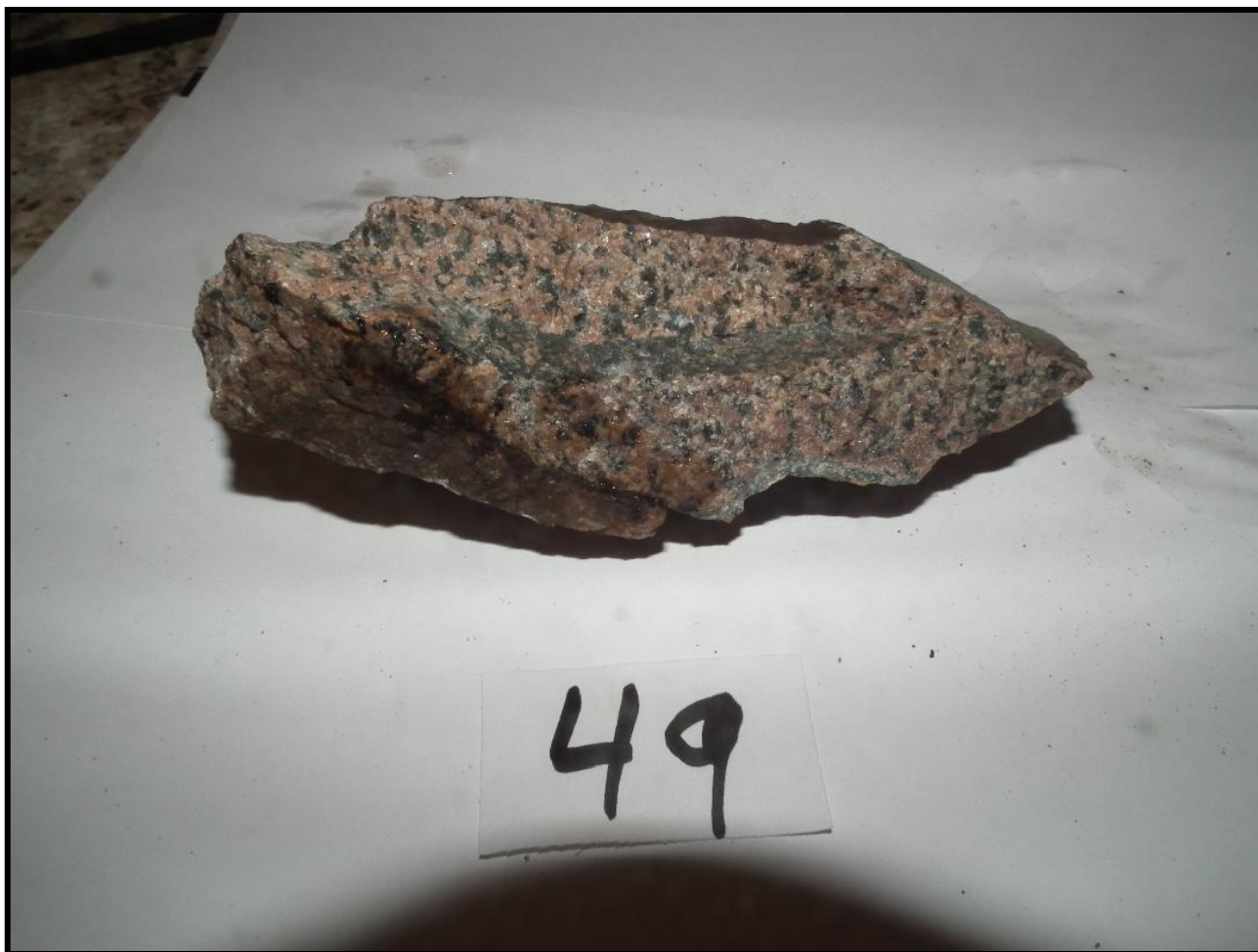
Assay of rock sample 44: 7,840 ppm (0.784%) copper



Assay of rock sample 46: 3,100 ppm (0.31%) copper



Rock outcrop showing epithermal and porphyritic characteristics



Assay of altered granodioritic rock sample 49: 466 ppm copper