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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)]: Soil Geochemistry

TOTAL COST: 12,320

AUTHOR(S): Jeffrey D. Rowe & Arron M. Albano

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5683330 / Jan 28, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Holy Cross

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Scorpio (1027918), Van (1027920), Slow (1027922), Gollit#2 (1041881)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 93F/15W

LATITUDE: 53 ° 47 ' 28 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 55 ' 51 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Charles Greig

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

729 Okanagan Ave E., Penticton, BC V2A 3K7

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

1) Charles Greig

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

729 Okanagan Ave E., Penticton, BC V2A 3K7

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

The Holy Cross property contains alteration and mineralization typical of that associated with a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system. Gold and silver occur within areas of silicified, quartz veined rhyolite of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group. Gold anomalies in soil and coincident IP resistivity and chargeability highs provide good exploration targets.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 17807, 19005A, 19278, 19627, 24228, 24732, 25313, 26441, 26946, 30368, 31203, 35896

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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	25 analyzed by ICP for 34 elements		12,320
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	12,320

2017 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY PROGRAM

on the

HOLY CROSS PROPERTY

Tenures 1027914, 1027918, 1027920, 1027922, 1027923, 1027925,

1027926, 1027928, 1031305, 1035801, 1041877, 1041881, 1041882,

1049817, 1049818, 1049822, 1049825

Omineca Mining Division

Fraser Lake Area, Central British Columbia

NTS Map Sheet 093F/15W

53º 47' 28" North Latitude, 124º 55' 51" West Longitude

372800E, 5962000N (UTM: NAD 83 Zone 10)

Prepared for

EverGold Corp.

729 Okanagan Ave E.,
Penticton, B.C. V2A 3K7

by

Arron M. Albano, B.Sc. G.I.T.

&

Jeffrey D. Rowe, B.Sc. P.Geo.

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729 Okanagan Ave E.,
Penticton, B.C. V2A 3K7

April 26, 2018

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Holy Cross gold property consists of seventeen contiguous mineral tenures covering 1872 hectares, located in the Nechako Plateau area of central British Columbia. The tenures are 100% owned by Mr. Charles Greig and under option to EverGold Corp. The claim group is located approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George and has excellent access provided by forest service logging roads extending from the village of Fraser Lake, 33 kilometres to the north.

Gold mineralization at the Holy Cross prospect was discovered in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. Noranda conducted extensive geological, geochemical, geophysical and trenching programs in 1988 and 1989, identifying several areas of silicified, quartz-veined rhyolite that returned numerous anomalous gold values from grab samples; some greater than 10 g/t Au. Samples collected from a trench in the Discovery zone, which is in the southwest part of the property, returned an average gold analysis of 1.0 g/t over 8.5 metres. Exposures of alteration and mineralization on the property are typical of those associated with a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system. Alteration is generally restricted to the Ootsa Lake Group felsic volcanic rocks, consisting of banded and brecciated rhyolites that have been interpreted as a series of volcanic domes. Massive to drusy quartz and chalcedony veins from 2 to 5 mm and veins of jasper up to 2 cm have been found cutting the rhyolite at several locations, in zones ranging up to 10 metres wide and containing 1-5% disseminated pyrite. Minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and rare visible gold have also been observed.

Noranda allowed the claims to lapse and other companies, including Cogema Resources Inc., Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited and Golden Cross Resources Inc., subsequently conducted limited exploration in the area of the property between 1995 and 2009. They identified additional showings of gold mineralization, with grab samples returning as much as 24.02 g/t Au, and defined significant Induced Polarization geophysical anomalies, but failed to follow up these targets with any new trenching or diamond drilling.

A number of significant, un-tested targets on the property have been identified by Rowe (2017) based on interpretation of the historic exploration data and more recent geophysical and geochemical data. The results of the 2016 soil geochemistry program, although fairly limited, defined three small clusters of coincident Pb, Bi and Mo anomalies and a separate area of anomalous Cu and Zn, all within, or near, the favourable rhyolite unit. Two of the anomalies are within areas covered by previous IP surveys, and these both show high chargeability and high resistivity, suggesting areas of disseminated sulphide minerals within siliceous rocks (Rowe, 2017). Gold analyses produced by the XRF unit had too high a detection limit to be useful in this study, but the presence of Pb, Bi and Mo could be indicative of a mineralized epithermal system that contains gold and silver values. The 2017 rock geochemistry of this report returned several rock samples with elevated Au and Ag along with a number of other elements such as; Sb, As, Pb, Cu and Mo, all within the favourable rhyolite unit.

Geologic evidence, including host rock types, tectonic setting, alteration and style of mineralization, suggests that the Holy Cross property has the potential to host an epithermal-style gold-silver deposit. Based on the favourable results of previous work, Rowe (2017)

believed that additional exploration is warranted to further assess the property. Recommendations include additional soil sampling and geophysical surveys in selected areas to the northwest and southeast of the core of the property, where previous work has been concentrated. Excavator trenching of geochemical targets in the Hilltop zone has been recommended in previous reports. Trenching is still a viable option or, alternatively, diamond drilling could serve the dual purpose of testing the geochemical anomalies as well as testing areas of high chargeability that have been indicated at depth.

A number of diamond drill sites are proposed in this report. The holes are situated to test possible northwest-trending mineralized zones that have been interpreted by Rowe (2017) based on the geochemical and geophysical data. Highest priority holes are in the Hilltop zone where Au and Cu anomalies are strongest and IP results indicate sizeable chargeability highs. Locations of these holes may change, or holes may be added, subject to results of more detailed ground surveys. All data should be collected and compiled prior to final planning of the drill sites. Contingent on positive results from this program, a second stage expanded program of diamond drilling would be warranted.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Holy Cross property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia, approximately 145 kilometres west of Prince George and 30 kilometres south of the village of Fraser Lake (fig. 1). The claims lie within the Nechako Plateau between Holy Cross Mountain and Bentzi Lake.

Access to the property is provided by the Holy Cross Forest Service Road that leaves Highway 16 approximately 7.5 kilometres east of Fraser Lake. Several branch roads head west onto the claims from the Holy Cross Forest Service Road, but most of these side roads are reported to be overgrown and are only suitable for foot traffic. These spur roads could be easily re-activated by clearing the recent growth of underbrush with a small bulldozer.

Accommodation, along with basic supplies, labour and fuel are available in the village of Fraser Lake 30 kilometres to the north, or the town of Vanderhoof 70 kilometres to the northeast. Any specialized material, equipment or manpower requirements can be found in the city of Prince George, 145 kilometres to the east.

The Holy Cross property covers two low, east-northeast trending, gently to moderately sloping hills, located 2 to 6 km east-northeast of Holy Cross Mountain (fig. 2). Elevations range from 975 to 1410 metres. The property covers mainly the northern and eastern slopes of the two hills, encompassing forested as well as logged hillsides containing local ponds and small streams. Unharvested forest cover consists primarily of pine, much of it infected by the Mountain Pine Beetle. Logging operations have been active throughout the region and moderately large clear-cut patches are present on the property, many of which appear to have been cut within the last ten to fifteen years. Logging roads extend into most parts of the property, although some may have been de-activated or overgrown.

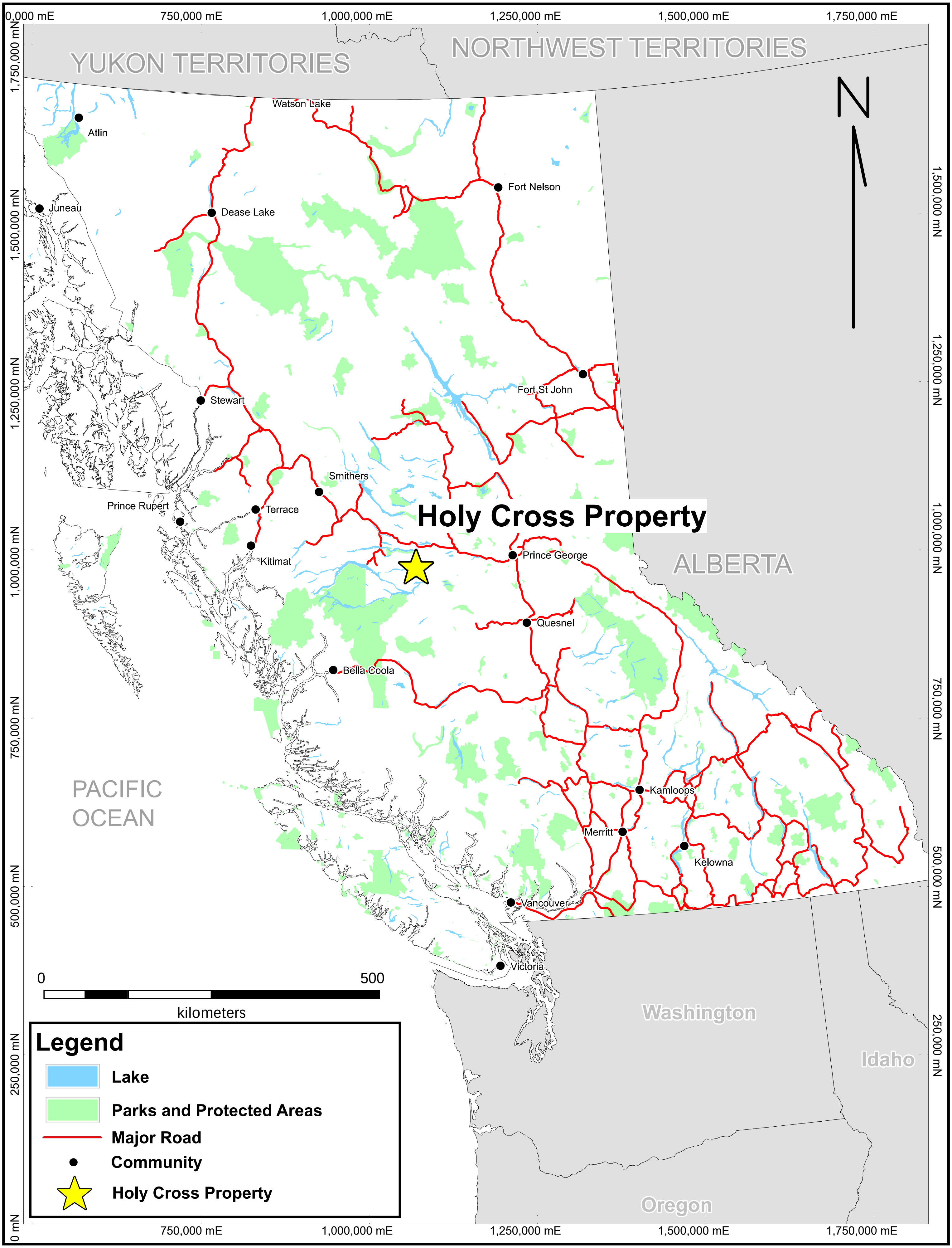


Figure 1. Property location map

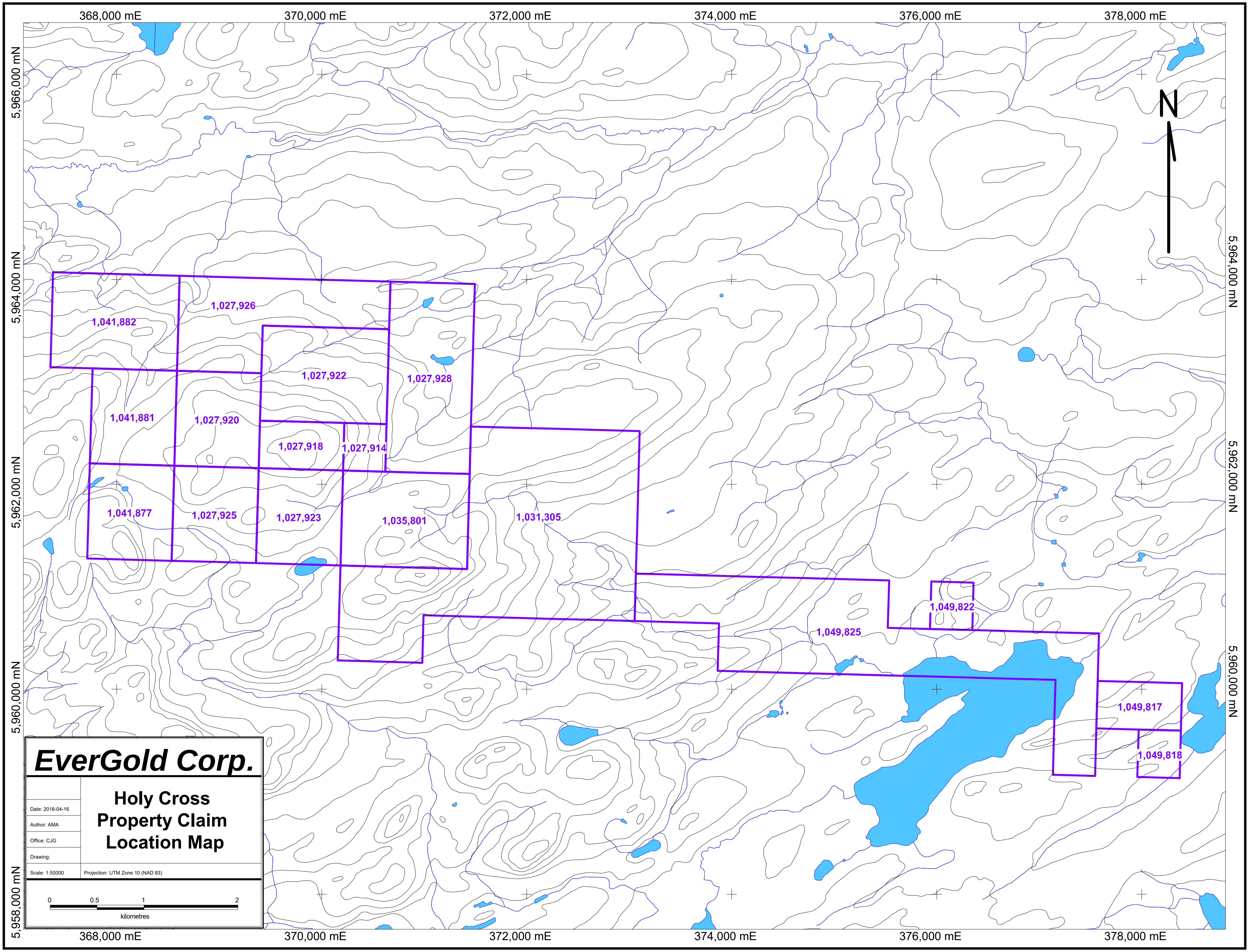


Figure 2. Mineral tenure locations

Outcrop is present near hilltops where overburden is thin, but on the northern and eastern slopes of the hills outcrop is scarcer and overburden may be quite thick. Previous exploration activities approximately 25 years ago have included excavator trenching and road building in three or more areas of the property and it is not known if these excavated areas have been reclaimed.

The Holy Cross property is within a region that has a temperate continental climate with warm summers, ranging from 5 to 25°C, and cold winters, ranging from 0 to -15°C. Precipitation in this part of the province is limited, typically totaling 50 centimetres annually, with an average of 33 cm of rainfall and 165 cm of snowfall. Surface exploration work on the property is best carried out between April and late October.

3.0 CLAIMS

The Holy Cross gold property consists of seventeen contiguous MTO mineral tenures covering 1872.153 hectares, located on NTS map-sheet 093F15W, centered at approximately 53° 47’ 28” North Latitude and 124° 55’ 51” West Longitude, or UTM co-ordinates 372800E, 5962000N (NAD83, Zone10). The claims were staked in April and October, 2014, April, 2015, February, 2016 and February, 2017. They are all owned 100% by Charles Greig and currently under option to EverGold Corp. Tenure details are listed in Table 1 and they are illustrated on Figure 2.

Assessment work, including rock sample collection, analyses, evaluation of results and report preparation, totalling $12,320, was applied to all of the claims to extend their expiry dates to August 15, 2019. A statement of expenditures is included in Section 10.

Table 1. Holy Cross Property Mineral Tenures as of January 28, 2018

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1027914	DUN	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.1018
1027918	SCORPIO	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	38.2036
1027920	VAN	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	76.4034
1027922	SLOW	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	114.594
1027923	HOLY CROSS	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	76.4186
1027925	HALEN	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	76.4186
1027926	SLAYER	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	133.677
1027928	SLED-HEAD E	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/APR/29	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	152.7918
1031305	NO GQ MAN'S LAND	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2014/OCT/02	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	401.2151
1035801	STILL THE KING!	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2015/APR/30	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	114.6279
1041877	FRICK!	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2016/FEB/07	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	76.4182
1041881	GOLLIT#2	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2016/FEB/07	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	76.4031
1041882	CABBAGE	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2016/FEB/07	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	114.5819
1049817	HEY IKE!	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2017/FEB/05	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	38.2226
1049818	ROGUE	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2017/FEB/05	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.1132
1049822	ROGSTER	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2017/FEB/05	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	19.1076
1049825	NGQML-E	143767 (100%)	Mineral	2017/FEB/05	2019/AUG/15	GOOD	324.8545
						Total:	**1872.153**

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Holy Cross property is situated in the Nechako Plateau, which is at the northern end of the much larger Interior Plateau region of central British Columbia and is part of the Intermontane Belt. The Nechako Plateau is an area of subdued relief with extensive glacial drift and outcrop is typically limited to 5-10% of surface exposures.

The geology of the area was first mapped at a regional scale of 1:250,000 by Tipper (1963). More detailed mapping in the area was conducted by Diakow and Webster (1994), Lane (1995) and Diakow and Levson (1997). The regional geology within the surrounding area, extending up to about 20 km from the property, is illustrated on Figure 3, which is derived from previously published maps that have been compiled by Massey et al. (2005).

According to Lane & Schroeter (1997) the Nechako region is underlain by basement rocks of the Stikine Terrane comprised of remnants of superposed island arc volcanics and associated marine sequences that are assigned to the Lower Permian Asitka, the Upper Triassic Stuhini and the Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Groups. Hazelton Group rocks (mJHN & lmJH) are the oldest units mapped in the area immediately surrounding the property.

During Middle Jurassic time, the previous widespread volcanism ended and structural onlap of the Cache Creek Terrane onto Stikinia led to the formation of basinal settings. Initial deposits in these basins consisted primarily of shale, succeeded by chert dominated coarse clastic deposits characteristic of marine regression and fluvial-deltaic sedimentation, represented here by the Bowser Lake Group (muJBsc).

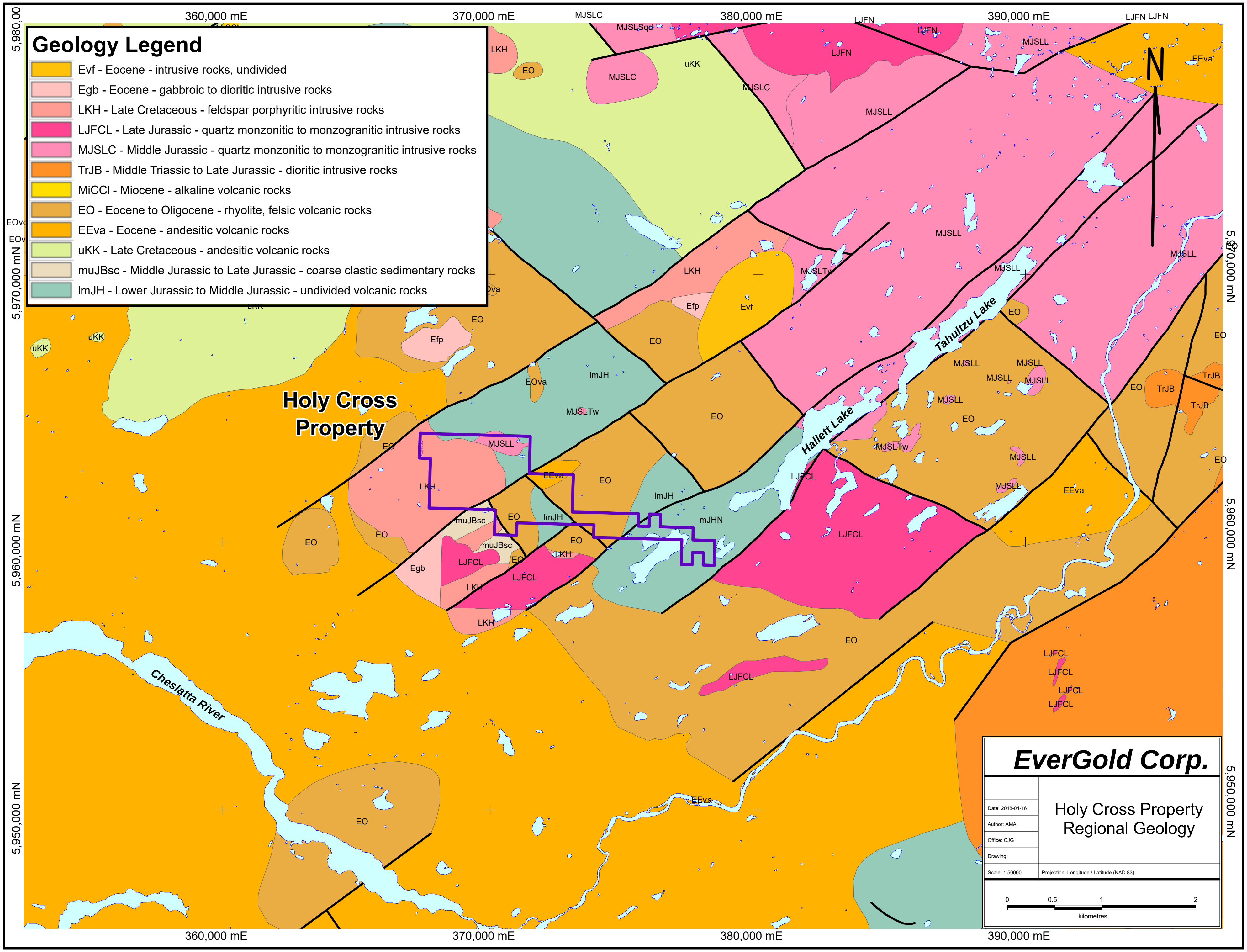
During Early Cretaceous time, shallow-marine sediments of the Skeena Group were deposited. Upper Cretaceous calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, represented in central Stikinia by the Kasalka Group (uKK), stratigraphically overlie the Skeena Group and mark the construction of a continental margin arc. This volcanism remained active until latest Late Cretaceous time.

Continental arc magmatism was re-established during Middle and Late Eocene time with eruption of the andesitic and rhyolitic Ootsa Lake (EO, EOva, Evf) and Endako (EEva) Groups.

The Miocene and Pliocene Chilcotin Group followed the Endako Group and forms a broad lava plateau covering much of south-central British Columbia, but is not present in the project area.

The area of the Holy Cross property contains exposures of many of the units described above and, as shown on Figure 3, the older volcanic and intrusive units are typically fault-bounded, along which they may have been uplifted and later exposed by erosion of the capping Eocene to Pliocene volcanics.

The Nechako Plateau region has potential to host different styles of mineral deposits and in particular within the highly prospective Jurassic Hazelton Group and Eocene Ootsa Lake Group volcanic rocks, and their coeval intrusions, that are locally disrupted by intensive extensional faulting.


Geology Legend
Evf - Eocene - intrusive rocks, undivided
Egb - Eocene - gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks
LKH - Late Cretaceous - feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
LJFCL - Late Jurassic - quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks
MJSLC - Middle Jurassic - quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks
TrJB - Middle Triassic to Late Jurassic - dioritic intrusive rocks
MiCCl - Miocene - alkaline volcanic rocks
EO - Eocene to Oligocene - rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
EEva - Eocene - andesitic volcanic rocks
uKK - Late Cretaceous - andesitic volcanic rocks
muJBsc - Middle Jurassic to Late Jurassic - coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
lmJH - Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic - undivided volcanic rocks
Holy Cross Property
Tahultzu Lake
Hallett Lake
Cheslatta River
360,000 mE
370,000 mE
380,000 mE
390,000 mE
5,960,000 mN
5,950,000 mN
N
EverGold Corp.
Holy Cross Property
Regional Geology
Date: 2018-04-16
Author: AMA
Office: CJG
Drawing:
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (NAD 83)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres

4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Holy Cross property is underlain by three groups of volcanic-sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Middle Jurassic to Eocene. In this region, during Early to Middle Eocene time, tectonic events resulted in hydrothermal activity that produced several localized areas of epithermal gold-silver mineralization hosted by various different volcanic-sedimentary units.

The Holy Cross property is predominantly underlain by rhyolitic and andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded, in the northern area, by a quartz monzonite stock and capped locally by basaltic flows (fig.4). The volcanic rocks have been previously mapped by Noranda geologists (Barber, 1989) as belonging to the Eocene age Ootsa Lake Group; however more recent mapping by Lane (1995) has classified some of the andesitic volcanics in the north part of the property as older Hazelton Group. Nevertheless, Lane’s (1995) mapping does confirm that the significant mineral-bearing rhyolite unit within the property is part of the Ootsa Lake Group, although the extent of the unit is not quite as widespread as shown on the Noranda maps. Within the north part of the property Lane’s (1995) mapping has Ootsa Lake Group volcanic rocks apparently in unconformable contact with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks.

Based on Lane’s (1995) mapping the oldest rocks are on the north part of the property, comprising grey-green andesitic volcanic and epiclastic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. These volcanics are generally massive flows but local, crystal-rich sections display weak graded bedding and are interpreted to be reworked crystal tuffs. Thermal alteration (hornfelsing) has been noted near the contact with a quartz monzonite stock. Also, regional mapping compiled by Struik et al. (2007) has shown the easternmost part of the property, adjacent to Bentzi Lake to be underlain by Hazelton Group rocks, although outcrop is sparse.

To the south of the property, and in the southwest part of the property, Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group rocks are, at least partially, in fault contact with younger rocks. Lower Kasalka Group is comprised of conglomerate, minor argillite and sandstone. Upper Kasalka Group consists of hornblende phyric andesite flows.

The lowermost Ootsa Lake Group volcanic unit that covers much of the central part of the property consists of massive, locally feldspar phyric, maroon to grey colored andesite and massive basalt. The groundmass is composed of biotite, hornblende, epidote and feldspar with locally up to 15% plagioclase phenocrysts up to 3 mm in length. Up to 2% disseminated specular hematite occurs in the andesites with limited hematite veins up to 10 cm and trace pyrite and malachite. Sparse 2-10 mm white quartz veins cut the Ootsa Lake andesites but mineralization has not been observed in them. Minor calcite and epidote veinlets fill fractures. Alteration includes chlorite and kaolinite which appears as bleaching and replacement of feldspar phenocrysts by kaolinite. This type of alteration is typical of an epithermal environment.

Overlying the andesitic unit are banded and brecciated rhyolites of the upper Ootsa Lake Group, which have been interpreted as a series of volcanic domes (Donaldson, 1988) that form prominent resistant hilltops. The average strike of flow banding varies from 120 to 170 degrees with dips of 70 to 80 degrees southwest. The flow banded rhyolites are dark purple to maroon where unaltered and light purple, tan, buff or cream where argillically altered, with bands 1 to 2

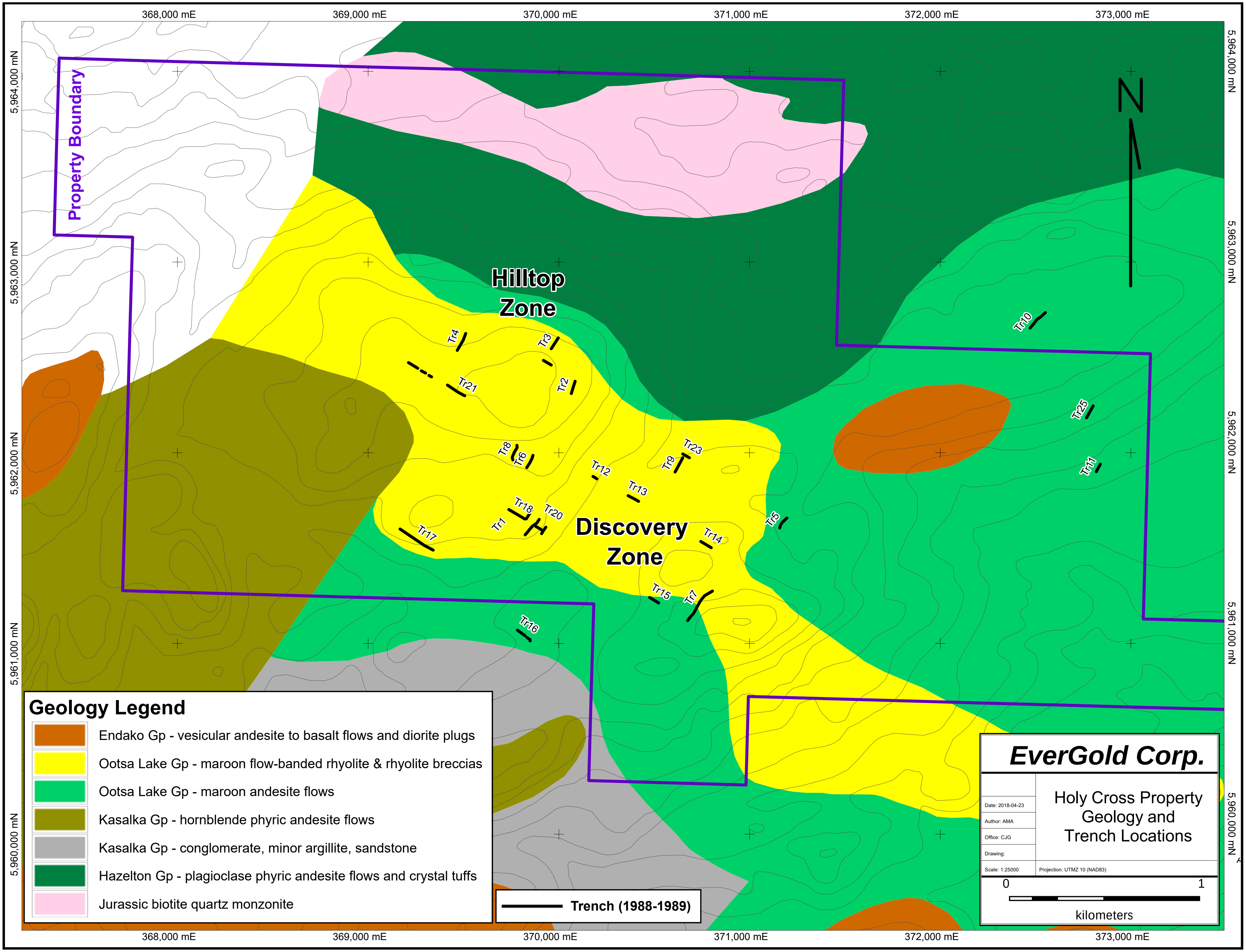


Figure 4. Property geology (Lane, 1995) and trench locations (Barber, 1989)

mm in width. The rhyolite is typically very siliceous with many of the flow bands replaced by quartz. Rhyolite breccias may in part be syn-depositional, caused by explosive volcanism, producing 1 mm to 5 cm angular to sub-angular fractured fragments of light purple, buff, tan, and cream coloured banded rhyolite in a dark purple-maroon fine grained matrix. However, some of the breccias appear to have been tectonically formed, as they are cemented by vein quartz and chalcedony with fragments typically kaolinized, sericitized or silicified.

Massive to drusy quartz and chalcedony veins from 2 to 5 mm and veins of jasper up to 2 cm have been found cutting the rhyolite (Donaldson, 1988). Quartz veinlets in joints commonly strike 015 and 060 degrees and dip 60 to 80 degrees northwest. The Jasper veins strike 040 to 060 degrees and may contain up to 1% specular hematite. Mineralization within the rhyolites consists of less than 1% specular hematite and trace pyrite. Alteration typically consists of silicification and patchy kaolinite replacement with local areas of more pervasive kaolinite.

Interbedded with the rhyolites are lesser felsic lapilli and ash tuffs that exhibit a dark purple fine grained matrix usually with preferentially clay-altered clasts. More significant clay or silica alteration results in lighter-coloured matrix and clasts. Tuffs may contain up to 1% disseminated pyrite and 3% specular hematite. Local calcite and/ or epidote and/ or quartz-carbonate veinlets cut these rocks.

Endako Group rocks lie unconformably over the Ootsa Lake Group. The Endako Group has been subdivided into three units but only one unit has been mapped on the property in a small area on the north-central claims. It consists of massive, vesicular basalt that is fine grained, dark grey to black with up to 3% olivine phenocrysts about 2 mm in diameter. Vesicles make up 5% to 50% of the rock, it is relatively unaltered and it is not known to host mineralization.

An area measuring about 2 km by 800 m along the northern claim boundary on the west part of the property is underlain by a stock of grey, massive, medium to coarse grained biotite quartz monzonite. Plagioclase phenocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long are common and a hornblende phyric phase, containing prismatic hornblende phenocrysts 0.5 to 0.7 cm long, is also present. Felsic plutonic rocks have also been mapped from the northern part of the property with compositions ranging from syenite to quartz monzonite, but these are believed to be phases of the same biotite quartz monzonite body. The rocks are brown to light pink, coarse grained, equigranular, homogenous and fresh. This intrusion has been reported to be early Middle Jurassic in age by Lane (1995).

Noranda identified two prominent circular features and several prominent NE and ENE trending linear features from an interpretation of Landsat imagery (Barber, 1989). Field checks apparently established that the circular features outlined rhyolite domes and the linear features were interpreted as fault structures. Several of the linear features appear to be terminated by the circular features, whereas others cut across the circular features. Aerial photographs and ground surveys revealed a series of NNE and NNW-trending linear features that appear to cut all rock types and are possible evidence of a late stage tectonic event.

5.0 MINERALIZATION

On the Holy Cross property exposures of alteration and mineralization are typical of those associated with a low sulphidation epithermal system. Argillic alteration is generally restricted to areas within the Ootsa Lake felsic volcanic rocks. Locally it has been overprinted by silicification in zones ranging up to 10 metres wide and containing 1% to 5% disseminated euhedral pyrite (Chapman, 2009). Minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and rare visible gold have also been observed. Alteration is centered on the Hilltop Zone in the west-central part of the Holy Cross property and extends southeasterly to the Discovery Zone, covering an area of over two square kilometres.

Silicification is most evident in the banded rhyolite flow units and rhyolite breccias that underlie the prominent, resistant knolls and hilltops. It is locally accompanied by fracture controlled drusy quartz veinlets, veins of banded quartz and jasper up to 10 cm wide, zones of quartz healed breccias and, less commonly, chalcedony veins, secondary brecciation, and specular hematite. Silicified zones that have returned anomalous gold and silver values locally contain up to several percent fine-grained, disseminated pyrite and commonly have fracture coatings of manganese oxides, limonite and hematite. All of these features have been interpreted by Chapman (2009) as evidence of several episodes of silicification. Veins and pervasively silicified zones are commonly enveloped for a few tens of metres by weakly to moderately clay-altered, sericitic and bleached wallrock. Peripheral to the bleached zones, pervasive hematitic alteration has stained andesites and rhyolites dark maroon or purple.

The best grade gold and silver-bearing mineralization found to date is associated with banded vuggy quartz veinlets found in silicified volcanic rocks in the southwest part of the property at the Discovery Zone. In this area a grab sample reported by Goodall (2002), of silicified rhyolite with 5% disseminated pyrite (sample RR19) from near Trench TR-1 (fig.4), returned a value of 24.02 g/t gold and 20.8 g/t silver. Also from TR-1, a grab sample of banded quartz and chalcedony (sample 54084) returned 9.56 g/t gold and 9.5 g/t silver (Payne 1996). Trench TR-1 exposed banded, pyritic, quartz-jasper veins up to 10 centimetres in width occurring at an intersection of two lineaments trending approximately 035º and 120º. The quartz-jasper veins contain 10-15% disseminated pyrite within a zone of massive grey chalcedony and intense silicification that forms an alteration halo extending for tens of metres. Chip samples collected by Noranda (Barber, 1989) in this showing area returned 1.0 g/t gold over 8.5m and chip samples collected by Phelps Dodge (Payne, 1996) averaged 1.8 g/t gold and 47.8 g/t silver over 4 metres.

Goodall (2002) noted that arsenic values from some of his rock samples were weakly to moderately anomalous, reaching a high concentration of 318 ppm and roughly correlating with elevated gold values. Lead shows an association with silver and a weak correlation with gold. Other typical epithermal pathfinder elements such as antimony, mercury, barium and zinc were not elevated in any of Goodall's samples. Another significant sample collected from inside the Holy Cross property area was Goodall's sample JB17 located near trench TR-21, approximately 1000m northwest of the Discovery Zone. It returned 400 ppb Au and 5.0 ppm Ag from a grab sample of drusy quartz in maroon rhyolite. Results from 3 of the 5 trenches excavated in the

Hilltop Zone by Noranda are not publically available, so it is not known what, if any, significant gold values were returned from those targets.

6.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The first recorded exploration work in the area around the Holy Cross property was in 1987 when reconnaissance by Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (“Noranda”) discovered a rhyolite dome from which several samples returned anomalous concentrations of gold. Noranda explored the property during 1988-89 with geological mapping, extensive soil sampling, magnetometer and IP surveys and trenching. They identified several areas of pervasively silicified, quartz veined rhyolite with anomalous gold, silver and copper values.

As part of their 1988 program Noranda collected 3,170 soil samples on northeast-oriented soil lines (Church & Savell, 1988) that covered most of the area of the current Holy Cross property as well as areas to thenorth and southeast. All samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn and 621 of the samples were also analyzed for As, Sb, Mo and Ba. The results indicated zones of anomalous copper, silver and gold although these anomalies did not always coincide. Also, during two sampling campaigns in 1988, 663 rock grab samples were collected from outcrop and float and analyzed for gold and a suite of 30 elements (Donaldson, 1988) (Church & Savell, 1988). Silicified rhyolite and rhyolite breccia returned the best results, with values such as 7.12 g/t gold and 4.8 g/t silver from grabs of drusy quartz veins (Church & Savell, 1988). A magnetometer survey was completed in 1988 (Savell and Bradish, 1989) but was located to the east of the current Holy Cross property. In addition to the geochemical and geophysical programs Barber (1989) reported that nine bulldozer trenches were excavated in 1988. The results of the 1988 trenching were not made public, however, Barber’s report on trenching conducted in 1989 did show the 1988 trench locations and noted that Trench 1 (TR-1), excavated at the Discovery outcrop in 1988, returned 1.0 g/t gold over 8.5 metres from a silicified rhyolite breccia.

In 1989 Noranda conducted geological mapping and follow-up geochemical surveys, with totals of 770 rock samples and 1137 soil samples. Soils were analyzed for Au, Ag and Cu. Values >10 ppb Au, >1.0 ppm Ag and >75 ppm Cu were considered significant anomalies. In general, anomalous gold values occurred as smaller zones within more extensive areas of anomalous silver and copper values. Magnetometer and IP surveys were reportedly undertaken; however the data does not appear in assessment records, so is unavailable to the author. An additional 17 trenches (Trenches 10 to 26) were excavated by backhoe on a variety of geological, geochemical and geophysical targets. Barber (1989) concluded from the trench results that in general the IP anomalies are due to pyrite and/or silicification in the host rocks and soil geochemical anomalies reflect elevated Au, Ag and Cu in silicified, pyritized volcanics. The best result from the 1989 trenching program was 240 ppb gold over 2 metres. Silicified and quartz-veined zones with variable kaolinite, pyrite and sericite alteration were noted in several of the trenches. Barber (1989) made recommendations for further work, including extending the sample grid to the west to test the west side of the “dome”, excavating additional trench targets and drilling selected IP targets and linear features, however, Noranda did no further work on the property and the claims lapsed.

In 1995 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited optioned Cogema Resources Inc.'s property that covered much of the original Noranda ground. Fifty-two rock samples collected by Phelps Dodge included samples from the Discovery trench (TR-1), which is located on the southwest part of the Holy Cross property. A grab sample from TR-1 returned 9.6 g/t gold and 28.1 g/t silver, and chip samples averaged 1.8 g/t gold and 47.8 g/t silver over 4 metres (Payne, 1996). A sample collected approximately 800 metres east of TR-1 returned 264 ppb Au, 50.0 ppm Ag.The best sample result from the Hilltop Zone area, in the west-central part of the property, was 24 ppb Au and 1.9 ppm Ag, which Phelps Dodge collected from Noranda trench TR-4.

In 1997 Phelps Dodge undertook geologic mapping, prospecting and collection of 24 rock samples. The work was undertaken primarily to the south and east of the current property and the sample values were relatively low, with the best sample returning 967 ppb gold from rhyolite crackle breccia with traces of pyrite and specular hematite (Fox, 1997). No further work was recommended and the property was returned to Cogema, which allowed the claims to lapse in 1999.

The key showings in the Holy Cross area were staked by Geoffrey Goodall in 2000 and 66 rock samples were collected in 2000 and 2001, mostly within 70 m of old Noranda trenches. Approximately 10% of the samples returned gold concentrations greater than 100 ppb, to a high of 2402 ppb Au. Silver concentrations ranged from detection limit to 20.8 g/t Ag (Goodall, 2002).

In 2006 Golden Cross Resources Inc. optioned claims that covered the main showings from Aegean Marine Consultants Ltd., a private company owned by Geoffrey Goodall. In 2007 Golden Cross carried out line cutting, IP, and magnetometer surveys over 22 line-km of grid. This work located co-incident chargeability and resistivity anomalies along the western edge of the grid trending north-northwesterly over a length of 1200m and up to 400m in width (Chapman, 2008). The co-incident geophysical anomalies coincide closely with the mapped extent of the Ootsa Lake Group rhyolite unit, which contains most of the known mineral showings that are typified by strong silica alteration and sparse disseminated pyrite.

In 2009, additional IP and magnetometer surveys were undertaken by Golden Cross, with 2 lines added to the south of the grid and extension of the 2007 lines 250m further to the west, totalling 12 line-km. The survey data showed that the original resistivity and chargeability anomalies are continuous to the west and to the south and they remain open to expansion. Some of the strong geophysical responses coincide with gold-bearing mineral showings in trenches or on surface, however, a number of the strongest responses have not been tested by trenching and there has never been any drill testing done on the property. Drilling was recommended by Chapman (2009) to evaluate the geophysical targets, however, this was not undertaken and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In April, 2014 the initial claims comprising the Holy Cross property were staked by Charles Greig to partially cover the areas of the main mineral occurrences and trenches. Additional claims expanded the property in 2015, 2016 and 2017. In 2015 a desktop study was done (Rowe, 2015) comprising a compilation of all exploration data from the area of the Holy Cross property, including exploration assessment reports, as well as government sponsored geological mapping, airborne geophysical survey data and Minfile reports. GIS software was used to combine all the data, along with satellite imagery, to facilitate an evaluation of the relationships between known mineral occurrences and geological, geochemical, geophysical and topographic features. Based on the relationships noted in the mineralized areas, recommendations for further exploration on the rest of the property were formulated. Later in 2015 an IP survey, totalling 4.8 km on two lines, was undertaken in the Hilltop Zone, to overlap and extend previous survey lines to the west and to depth (Walcott & Walcott, 2016). A near surface, flat lying high resistivity feature was observed and shows good correlation with the mapped rhyolitic unit. Four discrete chargeability anomalies were noted at moderate depths, two of which coincide with elevated copper and gold soil geochemistry. Additional IP survey lines were recommended to better define the zones between, and along trend from the wide-spaced 2015 survey lines.

A small soil geochemical sampling program was undertaken in 2016. This work, although fairly limited, defined three small clusters of coincident Pb, Bi and Mo anomalies and a separate area of anomalous Cu and Zn, all within, or near the favourable rhyolite unit (Rowe 2017).

7.0 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2017 program consisted of rock geochemical sampling and prospecting in the north-western part of the Holy Cross property, to test an area along the projection of the northwest-trending resistivity high and to follow-up on elevated soil geochemical values from the 2016 field program (Rowe, 2017). An extensive evaluation of recent and historic geochemical and geophysical exploration can be found in the 2017 Assessment Report on the Holy Cross Property (Rowe, 2017).

7.1 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROCEDURE & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Work on the Holy Cross property was conducted by two employees of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. on September 27-29, 2017. The rock samples were all collected within the Ootsa Lake Group maroon flow-banded rhyolite and rhyolite breccias. A sample location map, with sample ID's and claim tenure locations is shown in Figure 5 and analytical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Sb, As, Pb and Mo are shown on Figures 6-12 which also show historic soil sample geochemical contours for Cu (>100 ppm) and Au (>50 ppb).

The samples typically consisted of selected rock chips from vein material or host rocks containing disseminated sulphide minerals, and included samples of both float and bedrock. Sample locations were recorded into hand-held Garmin GPS units and rock descriptions into a Rite in the Rain All Weather Notebook. The rock samples were placed into durable poly bags that were labelled with sample numbers and sealed using nylon zip-ties and then placed and sealed into larger rice sacks and transported to the offices of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. in Penticton, B.C. Upon delivery and verification, the samples were then transported to the offices

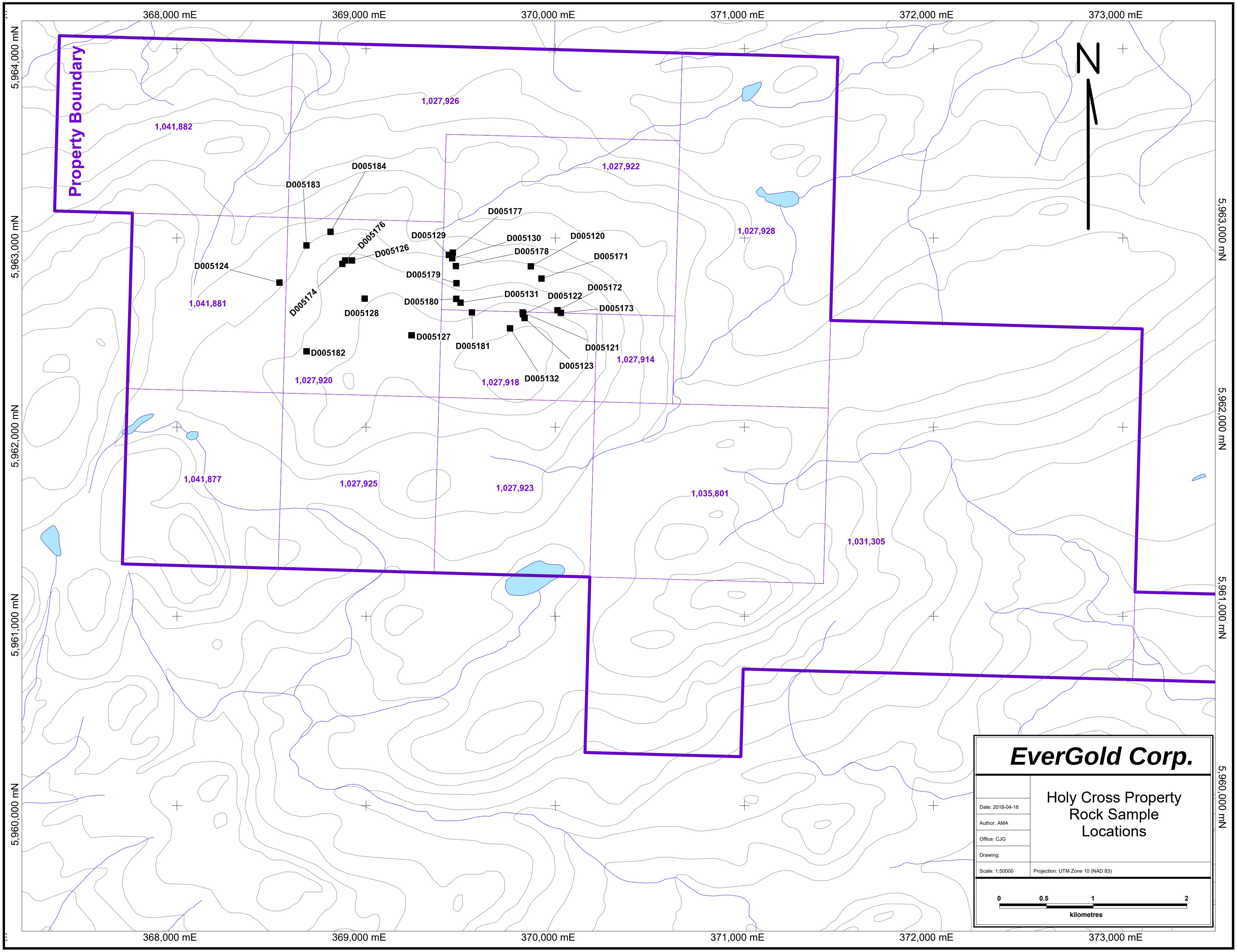


Figure 5. Rock sample location map

of ALS Global Laboratories in Norther Vancouver, BC for analysis of trace level gold and multi-elements (codes ME-ICP61 and Au-AA26). Rocks were weighed and crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, from which 1000 grams were split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Fifty grams of -75 micron-size pulp was fire assayed and finished by AAS to provide Au contents, with detection limits between 0.001 and 100 ppm. As well, a 1 gram cut from the pulp of each rock sample was dissolved by 4-acid digestion and analyzed by ICP for a suite of 33 elements. Four-acid digestion is, in most sample types, capable of near-total extraction for the elements analyzed. No blank samples were submitted with the field samples; however, the laboratory conducts its own internal QA/QC testing to ensure that their equipment is property calibrated and providing accurate results. Rock sample UTM co-ordinates and descriptions are attached in Appendix A and the analytical results for the 25 rock samples are attached in Appendix B.

7.2 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY EVALUATION

The ICP gold analysis results are shown on Figure 6. One sample (D005123) of the 25 submitted for analysis returned elevated values for Au (0.120 ppm Au). The sample was collected from a 7 cm quartz vein containing trace pyrite and hematite.

Several samples returned anomalous silver values (fig. 7). Samples D005132 and D005184 returned 15.5 ppm and 12.1 ppm Ag, respectively. Sample D005132 was collected from a boulder, which appeared to be located not far from its source. It contained a 3 cm quartz vein with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. Sample D005184 was collected from an intensely silicified rhyolite containing chalcedony and drusy quartz veins with minor pyrite in a dark grey breccia. It also returned an elevated gold value of 0.08 ppm Au.

In addition to Au and Ag geochemical results, Cu, Sb, As, Pb and Mo values are also elevated in several of the rock samples and are shown on Figures 8-12. In particular, rock sample D005132 returned 1135 ppm Sb, 197 ppm As and 600 ppm Cu, which indicates a strong correlation with Ag (15.5 ppm). Also demonstrating the correlation of these elements, rock sample D005184 returned 485 ppm Mo, 434 ppm Pb and 159 ppm As, with 12.1 ppm Ag.

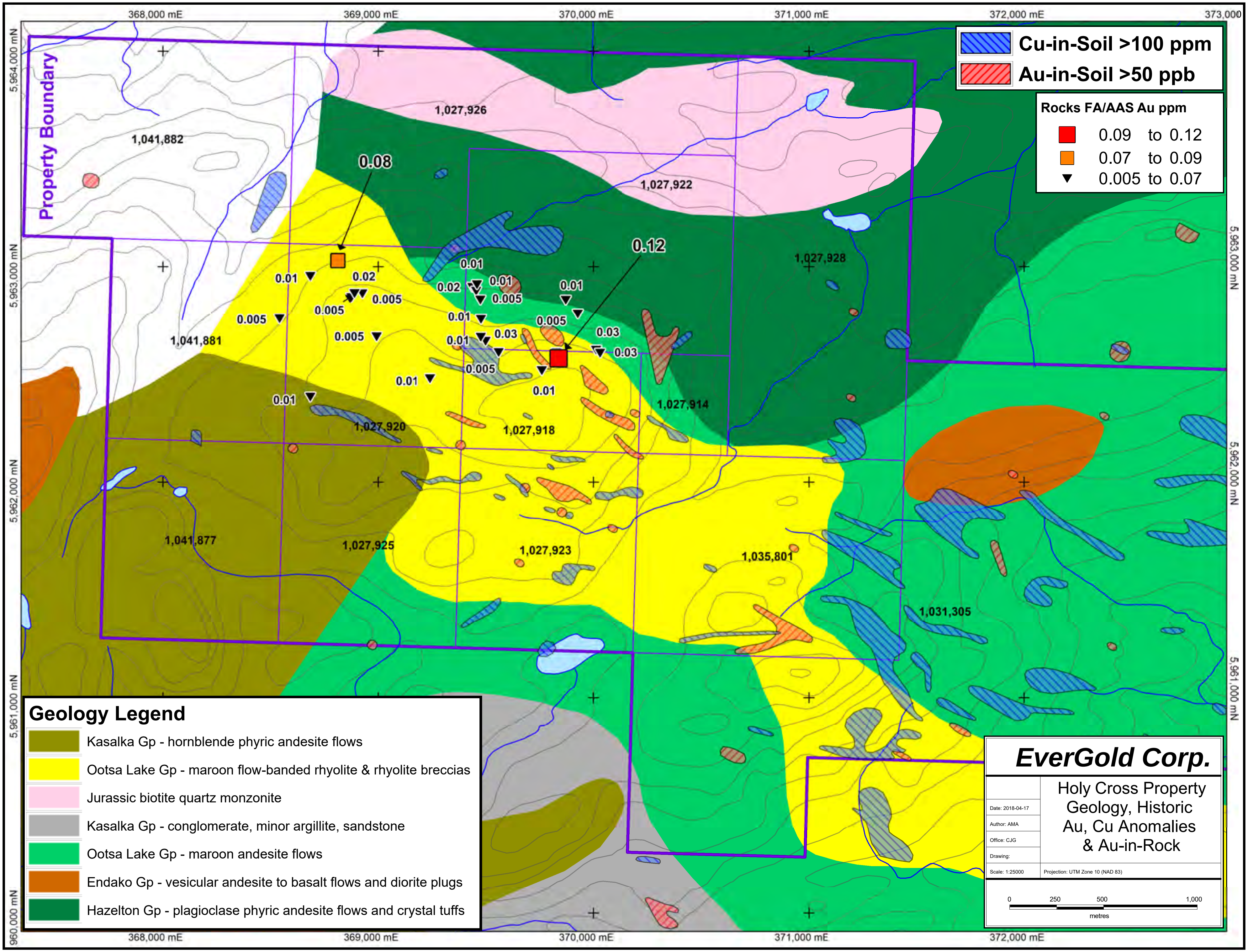


Figure 6. Gold geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

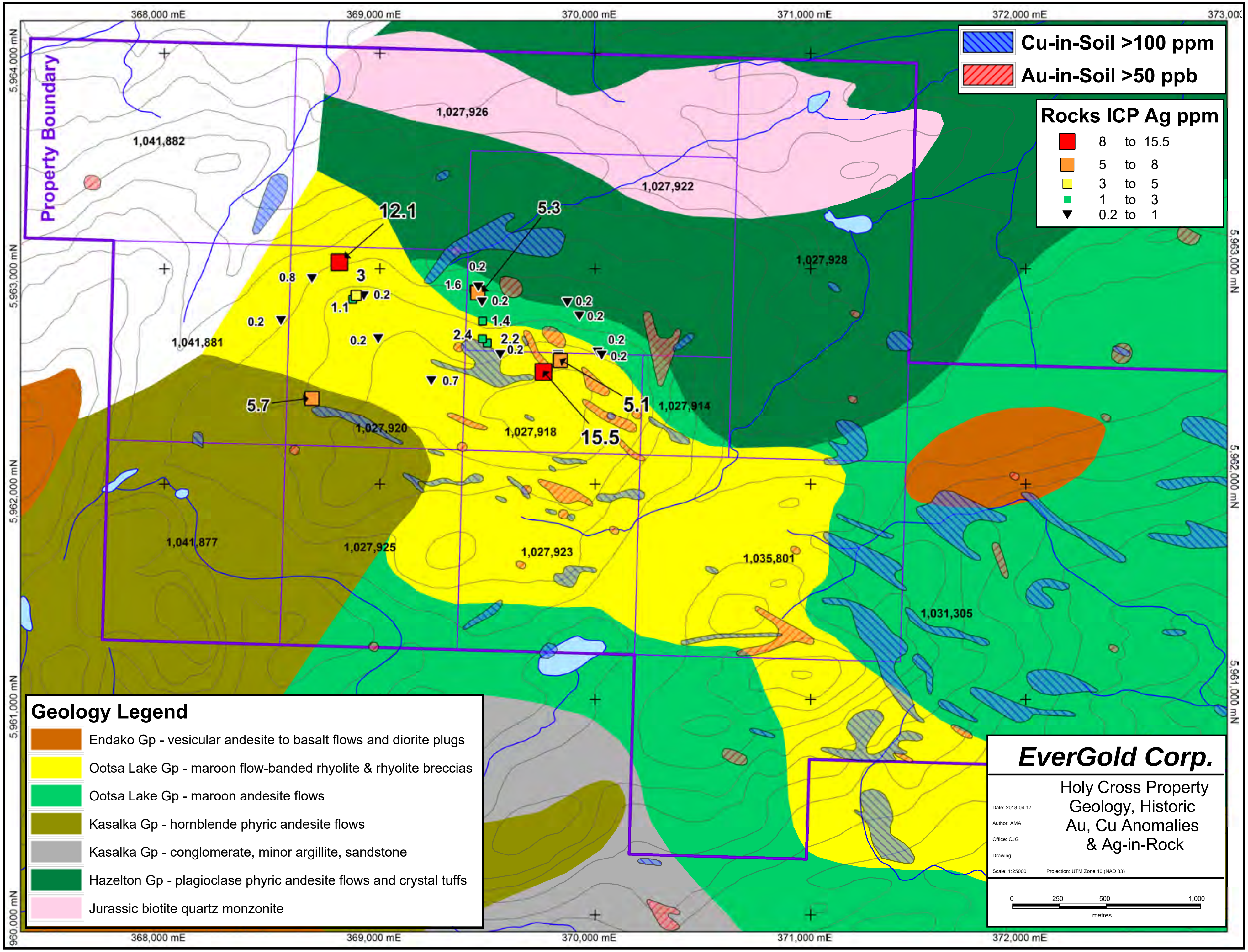


Figure 7. Silver geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

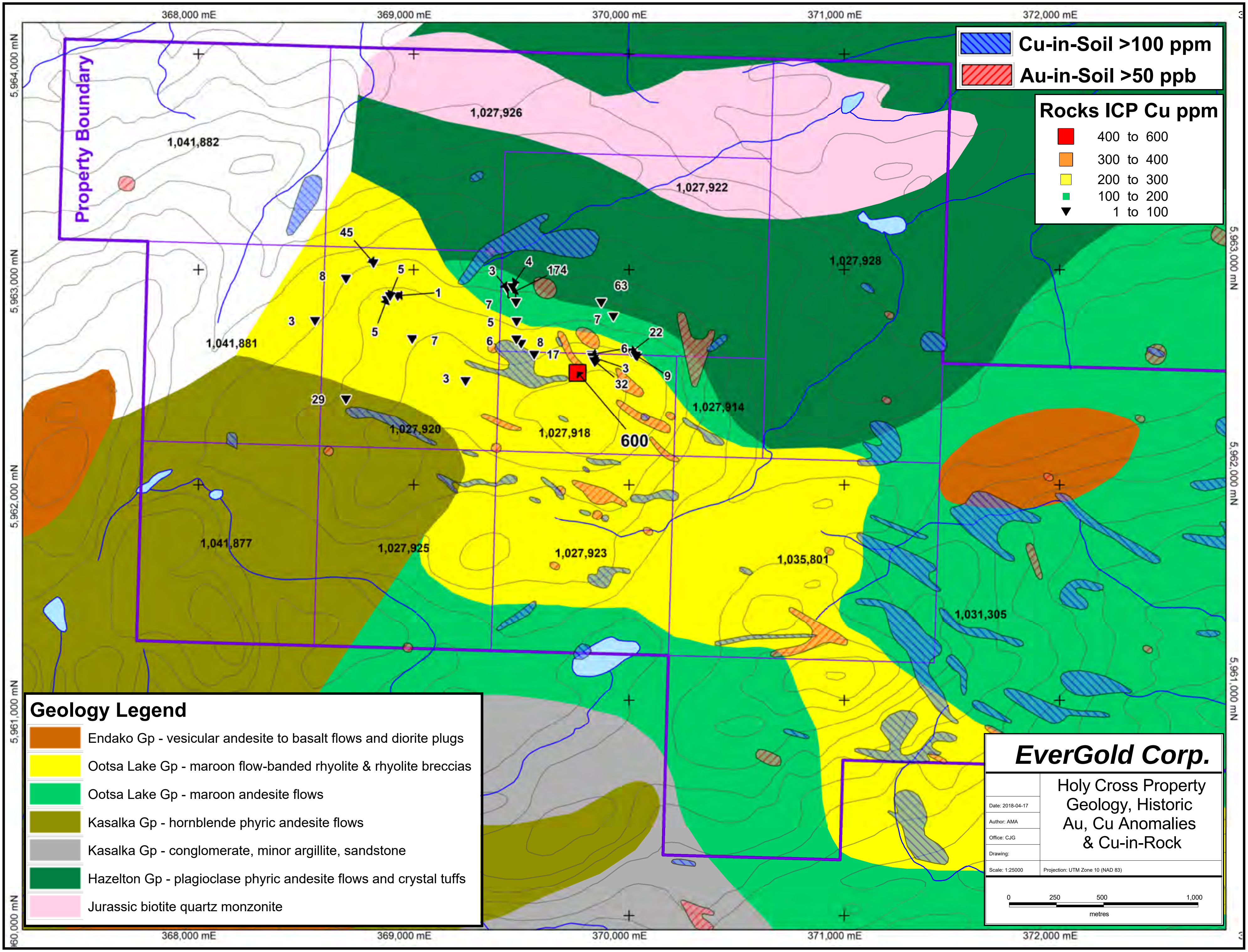


Figure 8. Copper geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

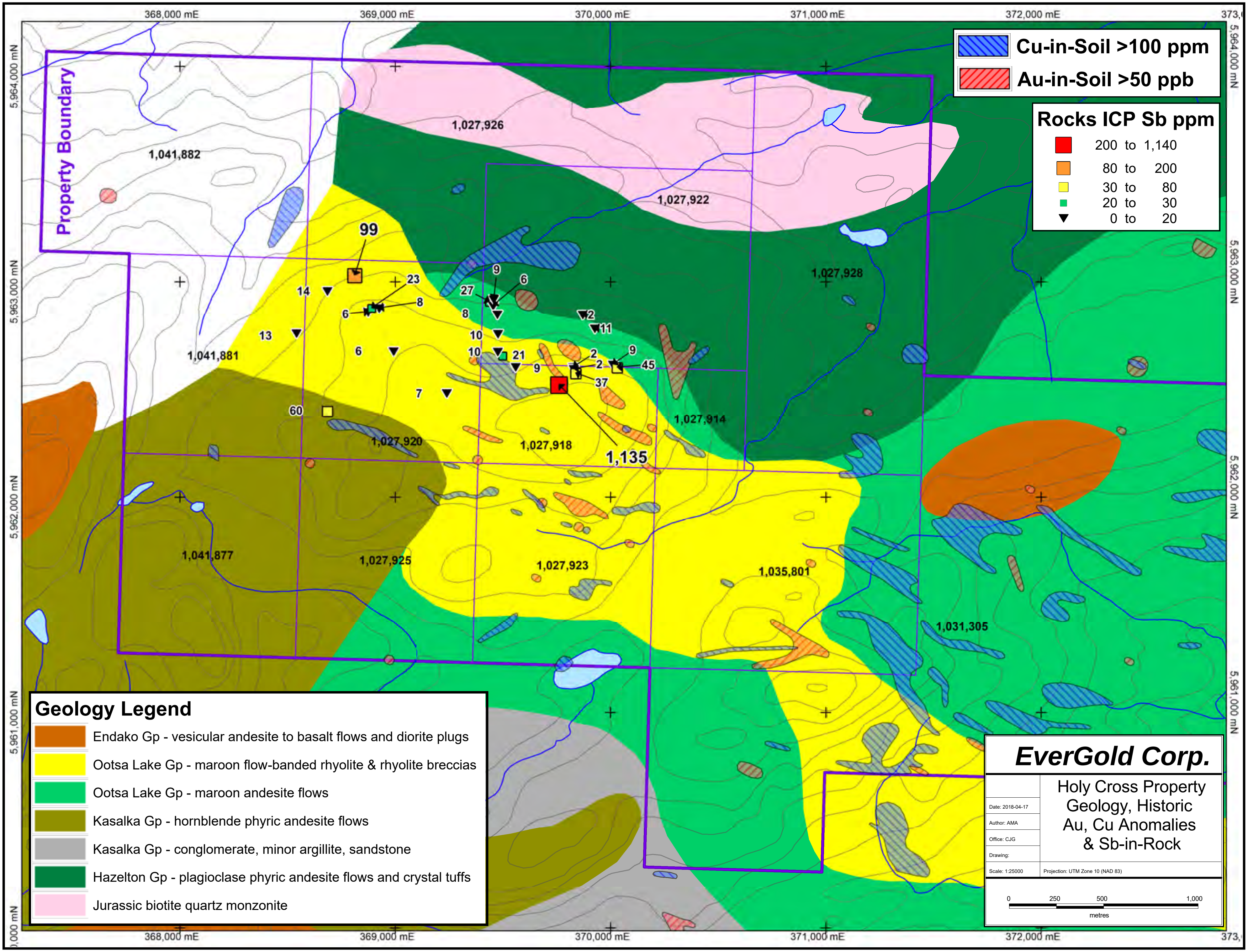


Figure 9. Antimony geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

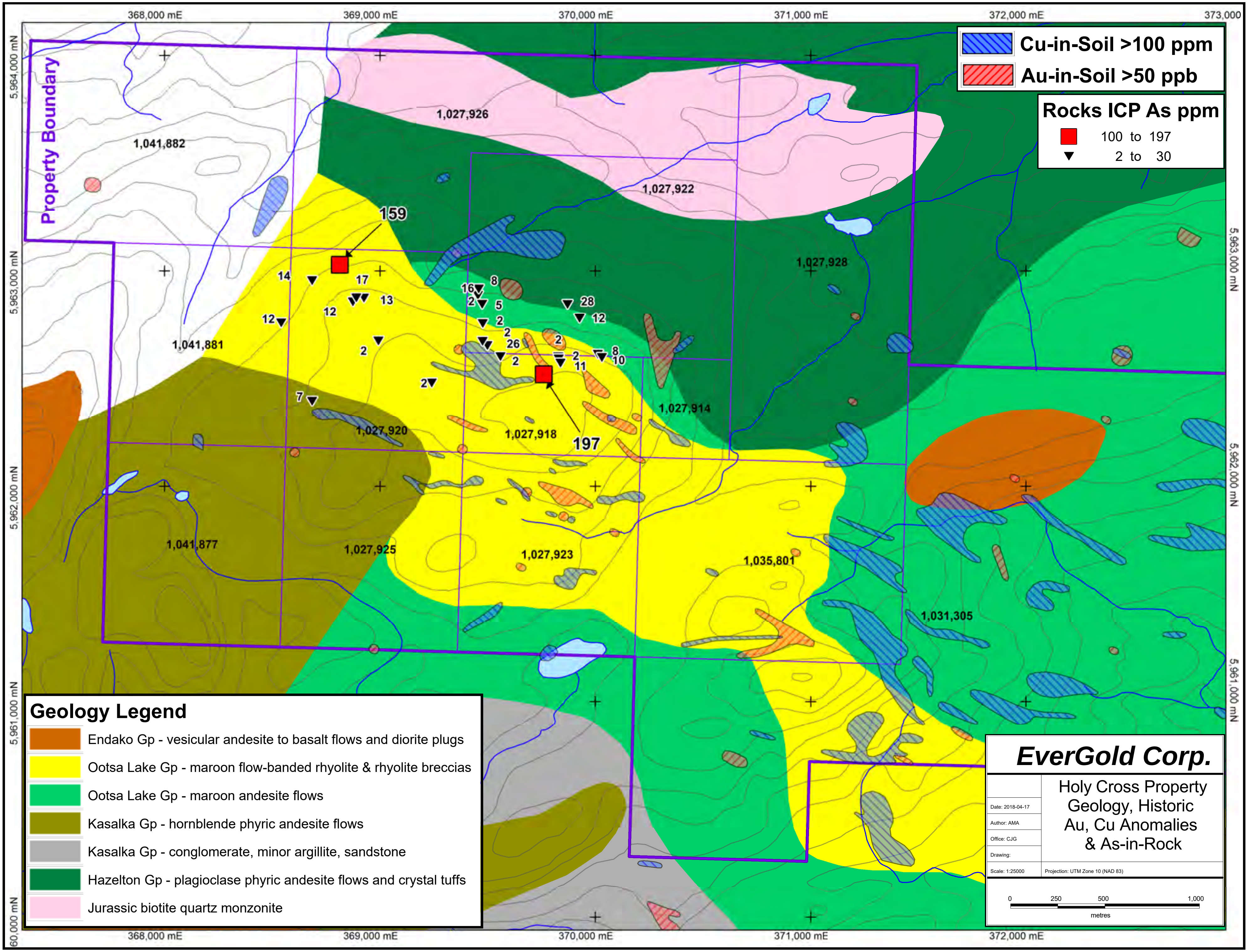


Figure 10. Arsenic geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

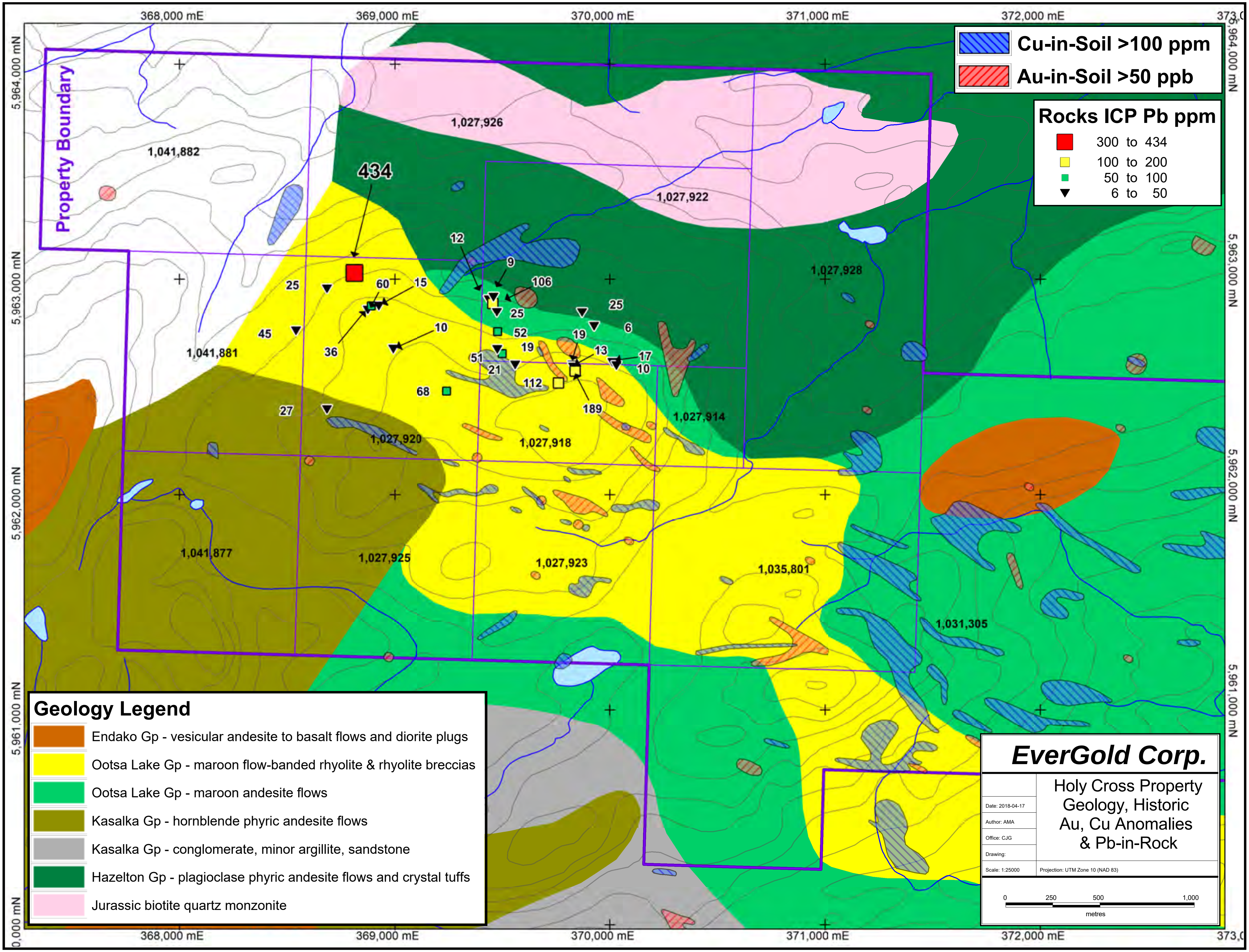


Figure 11. Lead geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

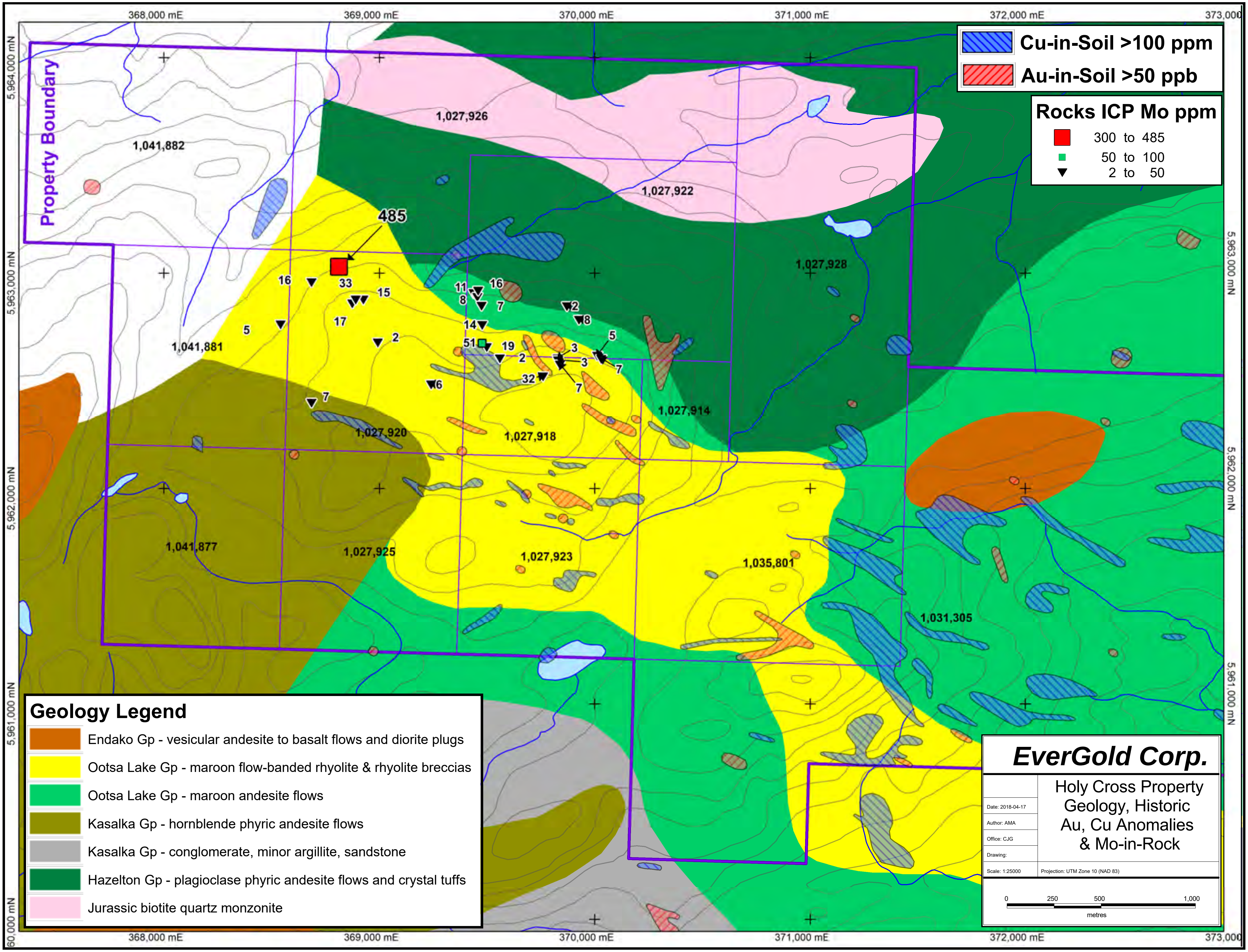


Figure 12. Molybdenum geochemistry and Au & Cu soil anomalies (Church & Savell, 1988), (Barber, 1989) on geology (Lane, 1995)

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geologic evidence, including host rock types, tectonic setting, alteration and style of mineralization, suggests that the Holy Cross property has the potential to host an epithermal-style gold-silver deposit. Based on the favorable results of previous work, including geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, the author believes that additional exploration is warranted to further assess the property.

Soil geochemical and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys were recommended in a previous report by the author (Rowe, 2015), to supplement data on the western and the central parts of the property. In 2015 and 2016 two wide-spaced IP lines and two wide spaced soil geochemical lines were established on the west side of the property, returning results of interest. In particular, the 2016 soil results indicated three areas of coincident Pb, Bi and Mo anomalies, two of which are located within chargeability highs. It is recommended that more detailed surveys be undertaken, extending to both the northwest and the southeast, to better define zones of interest. Lines should be oriented at 030° to mesh with, and extend, the historic Noranda grid.

Rowe (2015) also recommended five trenches in the Hilltop Zone area to test gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies that were not adequately tested by previous trenching because of possible substantial down-ice dispersion of the anomalies. As an alternative to this recommended trenching, diamond drilling may be considered to test the geochemical anomalies which, additionally, would also test some of the chargeability anomalies at depth. Areas of high chargeability extend to the north of the rhyolite unit as it is mapped (fig. 13), indicating that the contact of the rhyolite may, in places, be located farther to the north than shown on the map or, alternatively, that sulphide mineralization may extend into the underlying andesite unit along the northern contact zone of the rhyolite. Figure 14 shows colour contoured chargeability values from Chapman (2009) in which the dark orange and pink contours represent chargeability values of 15 to >25 mV/V. The brown ovals on the map represent similar values from a survey conducted by Walcott (2016). Although the Walcott (2016) survey consisted of only two wide-spaced lines the areas of overlap with the Chapman (2009) survey show very good correlation. Significantly, both surveys also show that the highest chargeability areas coincide closely with areas of highest resistivity, possibly indicative of sulphide mineralization in silicified zones. Additional, closer-spaced IP lines are required to the northwest to better define and possibly extend the chargeability anomalies.

A number of proposed drill holes are shown on Figure 14. These holes are situated to test possible northwest-trending mineralized zones that have been interpreted by Rowe (2017) based on the geochemical and geophysical data. Southwest dips of 45° to 80° on some of the interpreted zones are based on pseudo-sections by Walcott & Walcott (2016). Based on currently available information the easternmost holes are highest priority; this is where Au and Cu anomalies are strongest and IP results indicate sizeable chargeability highs. Locations of these holes may change, or holes may be added, subject to results of more detailed ground surveys. All data should be collected and compiled prior to final planning of the drill sites. Contingent on positive results from this program, a second stage expanded program of diamond drilling would be warranted.

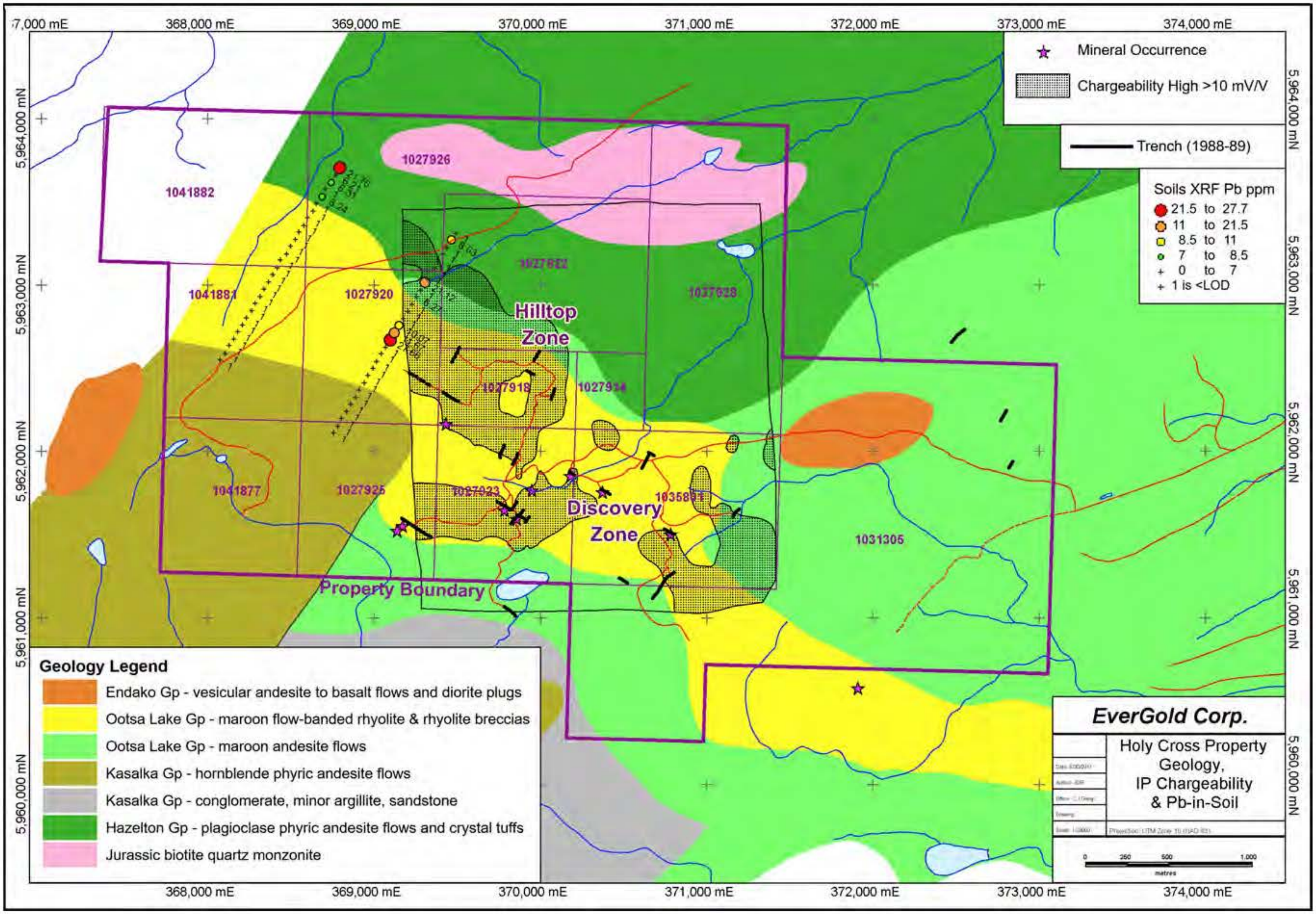


Figure 13. Geology (Lane, 1995) with overlain chareability highs (>10 mV/V) (Chapman, 2009), locations of mineral occurrences and 2016 Pb-in-soil results (Rowe, 2016).

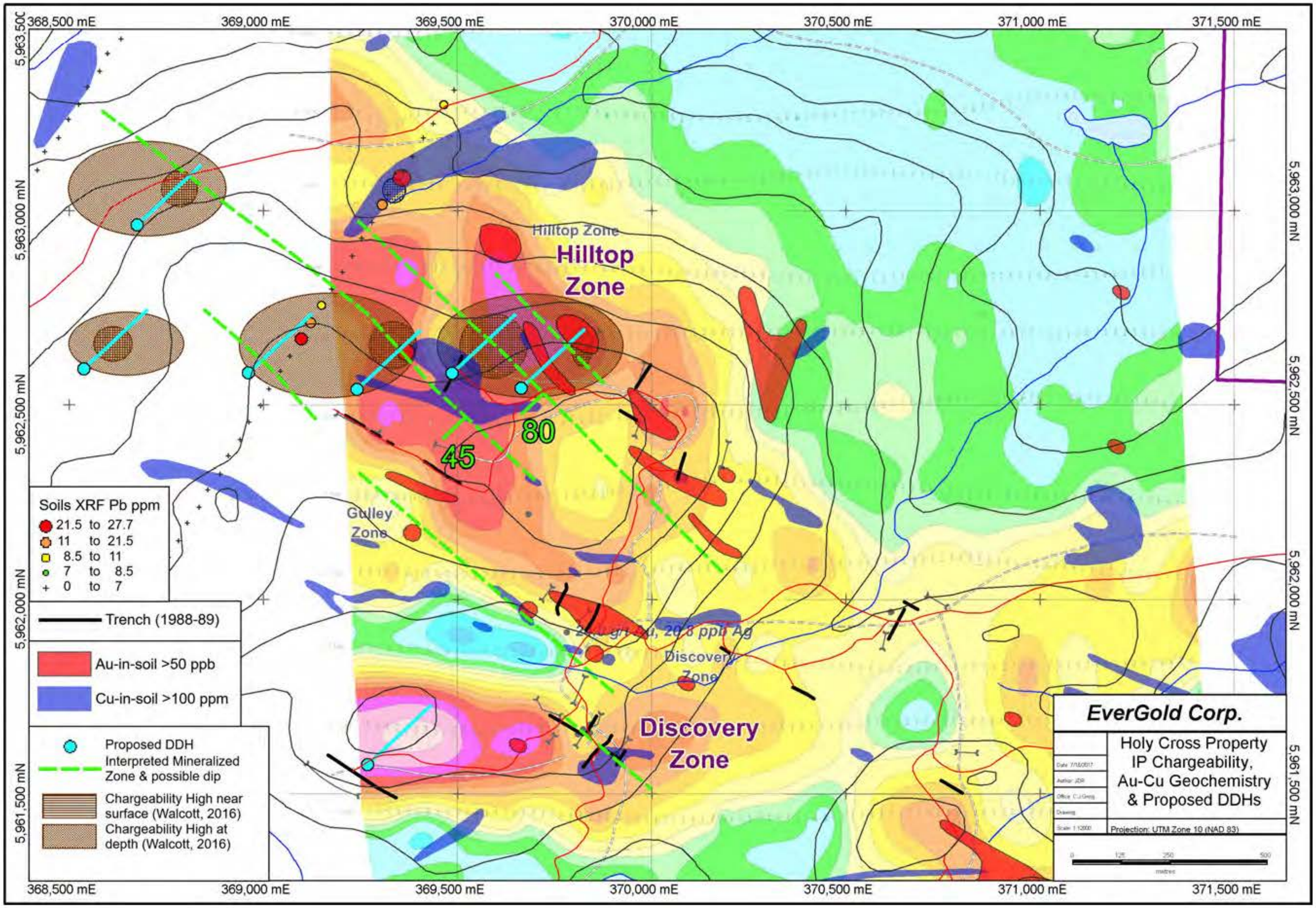


Figure 14. Chargeability highs shown in pink (Chapman, 2009) and brown (Walcott, 2016) show good correlation. Possible mineralized zones are interpreted from geophysical and geochemical data and drill holes are proposed to test some of those targets (Rowe, 2016).

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* All Assessment Reports are available on-line at http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/

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http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx

10.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Holy Cross Exploration Cost Statement, Sep 27, 2017 - Jan 26, 2018					
Explor. Work Type	**Details**				**Totals**
Geological Consulting		Days	Rate	Subtotal	
J.Rowe - Geologist	Planning, research, report writing	1	600	600	
C. Greig - Geologist	Supervision, planning	1	800	800	
A. Albano - Geologist	Research, report writing	8	450	3,600	
V. Bjorkman-Prospector	Prospecting, rock sampling (*note)	4	560	2,240	
K. Bjorkman-Prospector	Prospecting, rock sampling (*note)	4	560	2,240	
C.J.Greig & Associates	GIS prep of maps for report	2	450	900	
					10,380
Analytical		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
ALS Global Labs	Rocks 5 x $47	5	47	235	
	Sample shipping			50	
					285
Equipment & Supplies	Field equipment, rentals, supplies			320	
	Office equipment, software, digital maps			190	
					510
Travel &	Truck rental, fuel			460	
Accommodation	Food & Accommodation			685	
					1,145
					-
	Total Expenditures				**12,320**

(*note)

Field Sep 27-29   3 days

Travel Sep 30, Oct 2 - 1 day prorated

11.0 AUTHOR’S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Arron M. Albano, of 950 Tillar Road, Naramata, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 2017) and have practiced my profession continuously from 2014 to present.

2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for 4 years and have explored for gold and base metals in British Columbia, Canada, for junior exploration companies as well as one mid-tier mining company.

3. I am Geoscientist in Training of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license #202310).

4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any.

6. I am an author of the report entitled; “2017 Rock Geochemistry Program on the Holy Cross Property” dated April 26, 2018.

Dated at Penticton, British Columbia, this 26 day of April, 2018. Respectfully submitted,

“*A M Albano*”

Arron M. Albano, B.Sc., G.I.T.

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey D. Rowe, of 111-6109 Boundary Drive W, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honours) (Geological Sciences, 1975) and have practiced my profession continuously from 1975 to 1999 and from 2007 to present.
2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for over 36 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in North and South America for both senior and junior mining companies, on exploration properties as well as at a producing mine.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license #19950).
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any.
6. I am an author of the report entitled; "2017 Rock Geochemistry Program on the Holy Cross Property" dated April 26, 2018.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this 26th day of April, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

"J D Rowe"

Jeffrey D. Rowe, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix A – Rock Sample Site Locations and Descriptions

Sample	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev	Comments
D005171	369927.12	5962785.42	1326.01416	>5m exposed o/c; banded rhyolite; few mm QVs; 5%py; drusy Qtz
D005172	370011.71	5962618.44	1377.2041	banded rhy with chalcedonian veining; 1%py; hematite
D005173	370030.654	5962603.75	1378.88623	quartz healed rhy breccia (1m wide); quartz veining; lots of coarse grained hematite; 1%py
D005174	368874.374	5962862.56	1357.97778	banded rhy with chalcedonian veining; 1% blky py in QVs
D005175				Supposed to be blk or standard?
D005176	368890	5962880.75	1357.49707	chalcedonian stockwork; sericite; 1%py; tan rhy
D005177	369459	5962921.99	1299.09741	few chalcedioan veins with 0.1%py; chalky brecciated rhy; purple/tan
D005178	369475	5962851.33	1328.177	0.4m local boulder; chalcedonian veining; light green/grey in color; chert; 0.5%py
D005179	369478	5962760.82	1345.24048	banded mm rhy flow; QV's mm; 1%py
D005180	369477	5962678.17	1358.21802	quartz healed rhy breccia; quartz veining; hematite; 2%py
D005181	369560	5962606.77	1370.47485	QVs; some chalcedonian veins; 1%py
D005182	368685	5962400.54	1419.26123	roadside; quartz healed tan breccia; 1%py
D005183	368685	5962960.27	1309.91211	dark purple; 3cm wide QV; 2%py; hematite
D005184	368812	5963032.35	1312.31543	silicified; QV; chalcedonian veins; drusy qtz; 2%py in dark blue grey breccia
D005120	369871.146	5962850.1	1304.54004	Breccia with 4% hematite
D005121	369828.04	5962606.17	1391.375	mudstone? Boulder .5cm QV surrounding some hematite
D005122	369829.834	5962597.21	1395.20703	QV/breccia trc ccp, malachite
D005123	369838.7	5962577.15	1404.52271	7cm QV 1% ccp, .5% hematite
D005124	368541.562	5962763.84	1304.39099	roadside boulder 2 .5cm QV 2% py disseminated, trc ccp
D005125				Blank
D005126	368925.516	5962880.41	1350.84229	6cm QV local trc py, fg 1% ccp
D005127	369240.832	5962485.29	1398.81226	boulder breccia with pink crystal chunks, 1% py, .5% ccp through out
D005128	368992.395	5962679.94	1372.77258	several similar boulders w/ large chunks of ccp throughout Qtz
D005129	369438.107	5962910.15	1304.97778	4cm QV, .5% ccp
D005130	369455.532	5962892.19	1322.20398	1% ccp in strings, hair line QV
D005131	369499.499	5962658.74	1354.19238	tiny QV throughout outcrop, 2% py, 1% ccp fg disseminated
D005132	369760.473	5962523	1403.17432	Boulder (didn't come more than couple meters) 3cm QV with 2% ccp, weathered

Sample	Occurrence	Lithology	Alteration	Structure Type	Dip	Strike	Date	Prospector
D005171	Outcrop	Rhyolite					28-Sep	V. Bjorkman
D005172	Outcrop	Rhyolite	Hematite				28-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005173	Outcrop	Rhyolite	Hematite	Breccia			28-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005174	Subcrop	Rhyolite					29-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005175								V. Bjorkman
D005176	Outcrop	Rhyolite	Argillic	Stockwork			29-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005177	Outcrop	Rhyolite	Argillic	Shear			30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005178	Float	Chert					30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005179	Outcrop	Rhyolite					30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005180	Subcrop	Rhyolite	Hematite	Breccia			30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005181	Subcrop	Rhyolite					30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005182	Outcrop	Rhyolite		Breccia			30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005183	Outcrop						30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005184	Outcrop	Rhyolite					30-Sep-17	V. Bjorkman
D005120	Outcrop						28-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005121	boulder						28-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005122	Outcrop			QV; breccia		237	28-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005123	Outcrop		Hematite	QV	25	238	28-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005124	boulder			QV			29-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005125								K. Bjorkman
D005126	Outcrop			QV	50	106	29-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005127	boulder						29-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005128	boulder						29-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005129	Outcrop			QV	32	60	30-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005130	boulder						30-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005131	Outcrop						30-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman
D005132	boulder						30-Sep-17	K. Bjorkman

Appendix B – Rock Sample Assay Certificates

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

To: C.J. GREIG AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
729 OKANAGAN AVE E
PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

Finalized Date: 9- DEC- 2017
This copy reported on 11- DEC- 2017
Account: GREIG

CERTIFICATE VA17258454

P.O. No.: HX

This report is for 26 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23- NOV- 2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

C.J. GREIG	GEOFF NEWTON	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG- 01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES
Au- AA26	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS

To: C.J. GREIG AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
ATTN: C.J. GREIG
729 OKANAGAN AVE E
PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

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

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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To: C.J. GREIG AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
729 OKANAGAN AVE E
PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

Finalized Date: 9- DEC- 2017
Account: GREIG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17258454

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- AA26 Au ppm 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10
D005120		0.62	0.01	<0.5	8.69	28	1510	2.1	<2	0.38	<0.5	38	74	63	6.33	20
D005121		1.02	<0.01	<0.5	6.42	<5	2870	0.7	2	0.02	<0.5	2	35	6	2.72	10
D005122		1.02	<0.01	<0.5	6.35	<5	2790	0.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	30	3	1.70	10
D005123		0.86	0.12	5.1	3.43	11	1990	1.2	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	41	32	1.53	10
D005124		0.78	<0.01	<0.5	6.29	12	5280	1.8	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	8	3	1.10	10
D005125		Not Recvd														
D005126		1.08	<0.01	<0.5	5.14	13	3180	0.8	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	19	1	1.28	10
D005127		0.62	0.01	0.7	5.00	<5	4690	0.9	<2	0.01	<0.5	10	23	3	1.66	10
D005128		0.76	<0.01	<0.5	5.20	<5	3630	0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	30	7	1.00	10
D005129		0.82	0.01	1.6	3.22	16	1580	1.3	2	0.02	<0.5	1	23	3	1.20	10
D005130		0.78	0.02	5.3	6.76	<5	2970	0.8	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	23	174	1.33	10
D005131		0.66	0.03	2.2	5.44	26	3710	0.7	2	0.02	<0.5	22	20	8	1.55	10
D005132		0.66	0.01	15.5	6.90	197	4060	0.5	2	0.01	2.2	1	17	600	0.64	10
D005171		0.86	<0.01	<0.5	5.86	12	2400	0.7	2	0.02	<0.5	<1	28	7	2.02	10
D005172		0.78	0.03	<0.5	4.78	8	2320	0.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	24	22	3.93	10
D005173		0.74	0.03	<0.5	1.20	10	700	1.9	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	62	9	2.86	<10
D005174		0.82	<0.01	1.1	6.19	12	2930	0.8	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	23	5	0.97	10
D005176		1.54	0.02	3.0	3.76	17	2940	0.7	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	33	5	1.60	10
D005177		0.86	0.01	<0.5	5.36	8	2230	0.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	23	4	1.57	10
D005178		0.76	<0.01	<0.5	5.85	5	2010	0.9	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	32	7	1.00	10
D005179		0.98	0.01	1.4	4.36	<5	2270	0.7	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	21	5	1.70	10
D005180		0.72	0.01	2.4	5.86	<5	2930	0.6	2	0.01	<0.5	1	22	6	1.80	10
D005181		1.12	<0.01	<0.5	6.01	<5	3430	0.7	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	14	17	1.38	10
D005182		1.20	0.01	5.7	0.88	7	890	5.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	96	29	1.41	<10
D005183		1.14	0.01	0.8	5.79	14	2710	0.8	3	0.02	<0.5	1	26	8	1.42	10
D005184		1.94	0.08	12.1	3.91	159	5120	1.6	<2	0.02	<0.5	3	22	45	1.70	10

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

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: C.J. GREIG AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
729 OKANAGAN AVE E
PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

Finalized Date: 9- DEC- 2017
Account: GREIG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17258454

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
D005120		3.85	20	0.72	998	2	3.40	20	1060	25	<0.01	<5	19	130	<20	0.50
D005121		4.41	20	0.03	143	3	0.14	1	150	19	0.01	<5	3	73	<20	0.12
D005122		4.20	20	0.03	115	3	0.13	1	100	13	0.01	<5	3	73	<20	0.12
D005123		3.33	10	0.04	78	7	0.05	2	350	189	0.06	37	2	52	<20	0.06
D005124		2.98	20	0.20	98	5	0.03	1	100	45	0.44	13	4	114	<20	0.16
D005125																
D005126		4.21	20	0.08	84	15	0.08	2	140	15	0.13	8	3	51	<20	0.12
D005127		4.27	10	0.01	138	6	0.09	3	40	68	0.37	7	1	91	<20	0.10
D005128		4.57	10	0.03	91	2	0.08	2	120	10	0.09	6	2	84	<20	0.12
D005129		2.77	10	0.06	64	11	0.04	1	120	12	0.14	27	2	37	<20	0.06
D005130		4.27	20	0.04	78	8	0.11	2	170	106	0.05	6	3	115	<20	0.12
D005131		3.78	10	0.05	78	19	0.09	2	90	51	0.61	21	2	129	<20	0.11
D005132		4.68	10	0.02	53	32	0.12	2	80	112	0.08	1135	3	71	<20	0.13
D005171		4.80	10	0.06	92	8	0.10	1	170	6	0.04	11	2	89	<20	0.09
D005172		5.61	20	0.01	110	5	0.08	1	370	17	0.06	9	2	78	<20	0.08
D005173		0.87	<10	<0.01	104	7	0.02	2	70	10	0.18	45	2	17	<20	0.03
D005174		5.77	20	0.08	97	17	0.08	<1	90	36	0.13	6	3	63	<20	0.14
D005176		4.25	10	0.02	73	33	0.06	<1	70	60	0.70	23	1	54	<20	0.08
D005177		5.51	20	0.04	87	16	0.09	1	150	9	0.11	9	3	77	<20	0.10
D005178		6.02	20	0.03	80	7	0.10	1	120	25	0.03	8	2	78	<20	0.10
D005179		4.56	20	0.02	62	14	0.08	<1	350	52	0.22	10	2	78	<20	0.07
D005180		5.18	20	0.02	71	51	0.09	<1	60	19	0.43	10	3	56	<20	0.11
D005181		6.44	10	0.04	72	2	0.10	<1	160	21	0.08	9	3	57	<20	0.10
D005182		0.70	10	0.02	209	7	0.01	1	90	27	0.04	60	<1	17	<20	0.01
D005183		5.30	20	0.08	90	16	0.07	1	80	25	0.48	14	3	60	<20	0.12
D005184		2.20	30	0.07	76	485	0.03	2	250	434	0.31	99	2	67	<20	0.07

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

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To: C.J. GREIG AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
729 OKANAGAN AVE E
PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

Finalized Date: 9- DEC- 2017
Account: GREIG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17258454

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2
D005120		<10	<10	183	<10	311
D005121		<10	<10	7	10	32
D005122		<10	<10	6	<10	21
D005123		<10	<10	10	<10	26
D005124		<10	10	25	<10	32
D005125						
D005126		<10	<10	16	<10	19
D005127		<10	<10	7	10	9
D005128		<10	<10	9	<10	9
D005129		<10	<10	10	<10	15
D005130		<10	<10	8	<10	18
D005131		<10	10	8	<10	14
D005132		<10	<10	7	<10	32
D005171		<10	<10	8	<10	16
D005172		<10	<10	15	10	27
D005173		<10	<10	11	10	6
D005174		<10	<10	22	10	17
D005176		<10	<10	9	<10	12
D005177		<10	<10	6	<10	14
D005178		<10	<10	16	<10	14
D005179		<10	<10	6	10	10
D005180		<10	<10	7	<10	9
D005181		<10	<10	6	10	15
D005182		<10	<10	6	10	32
D005183		<10	10	12	<10	18
D005184		<10	10	14	<10	38

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PENTICTON BC V2A 3K7

Finalized Date: 9- DEC- 2017
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA17258454

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	Au- AA26	BAG- 01	CRU- 31	LOG- 21
	ME- ICP61	PUL- 32	PUL- QC	SPL- 21
	WEI- 21			