ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: ***PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY***

TOTAL COST: $14883

AUTHOR(S): ***LINDINGER, LEOPOLD, J***

SIGNATURE(S): *LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER*

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):***5698738 – 2018/MAY/30, 5700073 2-18/JUN/11***

YEAR OF WORK: ***2018***

PROPERTY NAME: ***NAP-MICROGOLD***

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 532245, 851405, 835188, 1050413, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1016924, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: BENTONITE, PERLITE, POZOLAN, ***GOLD, SILVER, DECORATIVE ROCK.***

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: ***092ISE-169***, ***092ISE 134, 092ISE179, 092ISE107***

MINING DIVISION: ***KAMLOOPS, NICOLA***
NTS / BCGS: ***NTS 092I/08***
LATITUDE: ***50***°26'
LONGITUDE: ***120***°20' (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: ***11U*** EASTING: ***689700*** NORTHING: ***5590500***

OWNER(S): ***Leopold J. Lindinger, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5***
Jon Alten Stewart. 42621 CANYON ROAD, LINDELL BEACH, B.C. V2R5B8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: ***LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER***
MAILING ADDRESS: ***680 DAIRY ROAD KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2B8N5***

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude**.** ***UPPER TRIASSIC-LOWER JURASSIC NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS INTRUDED AND OVERLAIN BY TERTIARY KAMLOOPS OR PENTICTON GROUP FELSIC TO BASALTIC PLUGS, DYKES, FLOWS AND TUFFS WITH SPATIALLY ASSOCIATED (NICOLA) REPLACEMENT QUARTZ-COPPER-GOLD-ZINC, MESOTHERMAL QUARTZ-CARBONATE SILVER-GOLD, AND EPITHERMAL QUARTZ CHALCEDONY AND TERTIARY HYDROTHERMAL CLAY, CONSTRUCTION AND DECORATIVE STONE DEPOSITS.***

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
123A, 4164, 4165, 4323, 4330, 4500, 4976, 6308, 7366, 7893, 7911, 8464, 9883, 11282, 11372, 11397, 13152, 14650, 16345, 16075, 18493, 19145, 20127, 22012, 22424, 23405, 23967, 24165, 24205, 24249, 24443, 24455, 24817, 24913, 24949, 25210, 28697, 28911, 28973, 30510, 31316, 31386, 32071, 32753, 33050, 33175, 33180, 33389, 34190, 33952, 34190, 34214, 34732, 34887, 34910, 35232, 35272, 35326, 35937, 35950, 36104, 36605, 36624, 36983.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		532245, 851405, 835188, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.	1:10,000 $8000
Ground, mapping,			
Photo interpretation			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Rock 8		532245, 851405, 835188, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.	224
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
RELATED TECHNICAL		532245, 851405, 835188, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.	
PROSPECTING (scale/area) 1:10,000 20001500 HECTARES		532245, 851405, 835188, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.	5919
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Other LAND OWNER NOTIFICATION		532245, 851405, 835188, 1050413, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1016924, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, 1053057.	880
		TOTAL COST	**$14883**

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY

NTS 92I/8W - B.C.G.S. 92I/049

Work Centered near

120^{O} 20' 47" West, 50^{O} 26'10" North
UTM Zone: *10U* **EASTING** *688400* **NORTHING:** *5590700*

Work completed on Mineral Claims 549401, 1041211, 1049349

Stump Lake Area

Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions

Claim Owners
Leopold J. Lindinger
Jon A. Stewart

Operator
Leopold J. Lindinger

By
Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.

October 25, 2018
Revised January 14, 2019

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SUMMARY

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2018 prospecting, and rock sampling exploration programs (Event Nos5698738 and 5700073 on portions of the NAP MICROGOLD PROPERTY.

The NAP–MICROGOLD Claims currently protects the NAP Mineral Occurrence (Minfile No #92I/SE-169), the Microgold Occurrence (Minfile No 092ISE134), the Redbird showing (Minfile No. 092ISE179), the BAG showing (Minfile No. 092ISE107) and the MONT bentonite and precious metal and rubidium bearing rhyolite breccia discoveries. The property covers 8092 hectares extending from the northwest side of Stump Lake 12 kilometres ENE to 5 kilometres east of Napier Lake in the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions. The Property is located 30 to 45 km south of Kamloops.

All claims are held 100% unencumbered by Leo Lindinger (FMC115857), except for the following; a 1% NSR in favour of Richard Billingsley and Duane Kress on the NAP claim 594401, a 2% NSR with Jon A. Stewart on the original MICRO claims with a 2 km perimeter clause and a 1% NSR on the STUMP2 mineral claim 851405 to Commander Resources Ltd. Surface rights are owned by Frolek Cattle Company Ltd., Stump Lake Ranch Limited, and smaller holdings, they cover about 80% of the claims. The remainder is Crown Land under grazing and timber leases.

Silver-gold-lead-zinc quartz vein mineralization was discovered at Stump Lake in 1882. To 1967 nearly 75,000 tonnes of material was mined and milled from the Stump Lake Mining Camp. Dozens of exploration companies have worked in the area since 1960. The recorded discovery of the REDBIRD gold-fluorite showing is 1966. In 1972 the NAP bulk tonnage copper-gold-zinc-silver prospect 10 kilometres' northeast of the Stump Lake Mining Camp was discovered. In 1982 the extensive Microgold epithermal gold system on the north side of Stump Lake was discovered of which the REDBIRD showing can be considered a part of. There are, in addition to and surrounding the Stump Lake Mining Camp, MICROGOLD, and NAP areas, dozens of small epithermal gold veins showings. The MONT bentonite clay deposit was discovered in 2014, the surrounding subvolcanic silver-gold-molybdenum-rubidium-copper showings from 2016 to 2017, and decorative stone in 2017.

The exploration work in the area from about 1970 to 2017, includes numerous prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, ground magnetic, electrical conductivity, IP-resistivity, self-potential, airborne magnetics and EM, bulldozer and backhoe trenching, and diamond and percussion drilling programs. The overall aggregate cost of these programs exceeds 5 million dollars.

In early April to mid June 2018 the author completed a $14000 prospecting and selective float sampling program on an area west of Napier Lake to the east side of the Droppingwater-Luke creek valley some.

The oldest rocks found on the property are metamorphosed sediments and mafic alkalic volcanics assigned to the eastern belt of the upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west facing island arc sequence within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane. These are. Intruding these rocks are coeval and later calc-alkalic and alkalic intrusive bodies. The closest large intrusive body is the eastern belt calc alkalic Wild Horse batholith immediately to the north of the NAP target, similar possibly related Jurassic intrusive coring the Nicol horst west of the claims, and also within the Nicol horst the Paleocene Rocky Gulch batholith. Small thin screens of fluvial sediments are

occasionally found, tentatively assigned to the Cretaceous Ashcroft Group and/or Tertiary Kamloops Group. Intruding and overlying these rocks subaerial felsic and basaltic dykes, flows, breccias and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. The felsic and dacitic volcanics are associated with lacustrine sedimentary deposits. Miocene "Chilcotin group basalts occur north of the property. Several large long lived north northwest and northeast striking faults displace all lithologies. A strong NNE fault set is also present. The latest movement on these appears to be transtensional.

Most of the hydrothermally deposited mineralization in the area is spatially and probably genetically associated with the felsic and dacitic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks.

The NAP Mineral Occurrences which occurs in the eastern part of the property hosts historic surface rock sampling of mineralized material returning over 1% copper, 0.8% zinc, 580 ppb gold and 325 ppb mercury. Percussion drilling in 1973 (PH73-11) intersected up to 33.5 m of 0.24% copper, with accompanying zinc and gold values. Trench 96-14 exposed 43.5 metres of well oxidized silicified stockwork breccia grading 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper, and 2.0 g/t silver. The best gold result (in the same trench) was 1.9 g/t gold over 5 metres. The 2011-12 drilling results were very encouraging with near surface results including 0.55% copper, 0.52 g/t gold over 10 metres within a 100 metres interval grading 0.23% copper and 0.12 g/t gold. Molybdenum was occasionally anomalous and associated with gold. The exploration completed to date has only partially defined the entire extent of this over 5-kilometer-long mineralized system.

The MICROGOLD epithermal gold occurrence covers a 1.5 by 1 kilometre north trending zone of silicified Nicola volcanics within which hundreds of multiepisodic chalcedonic veins grading up to 6.5 g/t gold occur. Within the north part of the zone occurs a 500 metres by 300 metres area that hosts, in addition to numerous gold-fluorite-molybdenum bearing chalcedony veins of variable orientations, flat lying to shallowly dipping multimetre thick inter bedded remnants of multiepisodic silica blankets, silicified heterolithic conglomerates and hydrothermal breccias (Kullagh Lake Zone). The areas most anomalous elements are fluorine, gold, arsenic, molybdenum and silver.

The BAG epithermal gold occurrence is in the southwest part of the property has variably mineralized steeply dipping quartz-carbonate veins hosted by both Nicola mafic volcanics and Tertiary rhyolite dykes. The veining mostly within Nicola group sediments and volcanics extends for over 5 kilometres north as the West Zone extending towards the Anderson Lake gold showings (Discovery Vein). Vein orientation and dip is highly variable but east-west strikes are common up to 4.1 g/t gold values have been sampled.

The MONT hydrothermal clay discovery in the north central part of the property appears to be a preserved epithermal level clay zone within a large felsic volcanic rift crater system. The discovery is defined by a 1994 airborne EM conductor, magnetic low and resistivity low.

The best models to apply for the MICROGOLD, BAG-WEST ZONE and MONT areas high level, near surface epithermal chalcedony veins, blankets, hydrothermal stockworks and breccias and clay alteration zones, and STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, TRUMP south BAG, TIC-TAC-TOE) deeper epithermal to mesothermal shear veins of possibly both low to intermediate sulphidation veins systems and, as represented at the NAP bulk mesothermal silicification and microstockwork to shear hosted copper+/-gold+/-zinc+/-silver+/-lead sulphide mineralization. Felsic to dacitic dykes and breccias are always spatially associated with these zones.

These apparently diverse mineralization styles are form a continuum, exposed at various levels of

erosion of a major Tertiary felsic porphyry (possibly Climax type molybdenum) mineralizing system underlying a 20 by 10 kilometre area. Surficial expressions of the felsic complex include the large dyke – tuff complexes centered under the Droppingwater valley and BAG areas, numerous small rhyolite plugs and dykes present especially west and also east of Napier Lake including in the NAP shear zone (and spatially associated with the NAP mineralization), and at the extreme south end of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP adjacent to the best copper-zinc-silver anomaly apart from the NAP. The structural setting for most of the mineralization appears to be dextral transtensional to locally transpressive with mineralization hosted by both north trending shears and east trending thrusts and dilatant zones.

In April and May 2017 Lindinger completed additional prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and float and bedrock sampling on MONT area tenures 1041211 and 1049349. The now three known outcrops or exposures of bentonitic clay were sampled and samples from two locations were received and analyzed by Minerals Technologies Inc. and Absorbent Products Ltd. Results received from both companies confirmed the high grade nature of the clay and having both high cation exchange capacity and low deleterious element content. The clay as sampled does not meet Section10, and 11 drilling material. Additional reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping north and south of the bentonite discovery resulted in somewhat quantifying the dimensions of the till underlain by bentonite. Additional potential merchantable red basalt, argillically altered rhyolite and silicified and potassically altered rhyolite discoveries were made both north and south of the area examined in 2016.

On June 13, 2017 Teck Corporation representatives examined and sampled core from the 2012 NAP drilling program. 14 samples from holes 12-01, 3 and 4 were analyzed for alteration mineralogy using hyperspectral short wave infrared procedure. The results of spectral analyses confirmed that the alteration in the area of the drilling at NAP is not directly related to a porphyry system but representative of propyllitic distal alteration adjacent to and/or overlying a more deeply buried deposit.

During April, May and June 2018 Lindinger prospected the area around the MONT bentonite discovery searching for additional bentonite, pozzolan, sulphide mineralized rock and possible decorative rock sources. He was successful in locating one additional high grade bentonite outcrop a short distance from the others and part of the same deposit and a possible new deposit a 680700 E, 5587550 N. about 2.7 kilometres SSE of the MONT discovery. He located silicified and sulphide mineralized quartz-eye porphyry intrusive float about 1 kilometre west and strongly altered and stockwork fractured quartz eye porphyry intrusive from 2 to 2.5 kilometres SSE of the MONT discovery. He also located possible decorative stone deposits on Crown land one kilometre west of Hwy 5. 11 rocks were sent for analyses and none returned significantly anomalous elements although silver, molybdenum, tungsten and vanadium returned occasionally weakly to moderately anomalous results. A float sample of intensely silicified stockwork sulphide stockwork veined quartz eye porphyry returned 62 ppm Mo. A float sample of sulphide fracture veined Kamloops group sediment returned 114 ppm Cu, and 114 ppm vanadium. Yttrium appears to be weakly anomalous. Rubidium was not analyzed for.

Additional work is recommended on the NAP-MICROGOLD property.

On the MICROGOLD target a $250,000 surface program of detailed geological and structural mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and deep 3D-IP modelling program is recommended. From the targets developed from this and past programs a $1.6 million dollar 8000 metre diamond

drilling program aimed at discovering bonanza bedrock vein hosted gold-silver mineralization thought to underlie the large near surface showings is recommended. Many untested deep resistivity targets possibly related to bulk silicified (and mineralized?) zones are present. More focus on drilling the numerous highly altered structural intersections of north and east striking steeply dipping faults is proposed.

On the NAP target a $600,000 program of ground geophysics, geological mapping and diamond drilling is recommended. A $150,000 ground magnetic, IP and resistivity program would widen and extend the recently established geophysical grid to the northwest, southeast and south to attempt to close off or determine the IP response of potentially mineralized bedrock not previously tested plus at least three lines more deeply retesting very strong deep open ended anomalies. An additional $40,000 is recommended for geological mapping and sampling. The recommended $350,000 2000 metre, 7-10-hole diamond drilling program would infill and undercut the recently drilled holes to determine the depth potential of the mineralized NAP zone and test as yet undrilled known and undiscovered IP anomalies especially an eastern IP anomaly and any new discoveries from the program.

On the MONT bentonite target additional exploration is a priority. Multielement, whole rock and CEC analysis confirmed that merchantable grade bentonite material is present at surface. Required is further exploration to determine the extent and depth of the high quality bentonite deposits. Excavator test pitting and trenching is the preferred method of testing for this deposit type and the moderate grassland terrain lends it self well to this exploration method. The known exposures are also readily available for bulk sampling with minimal disturbance to the landscape and vegetation. A $40,000 test pitting and bulk sample program on the 1+ kilometre inferred strike and width of the bentonite is recommended. Based on the results of this preliminary testing program additional test pitting, trenching and bulk sampling would be completed. Deeper testing of the thick portions of the clay may be possible with an auger drill.

The bentonitic, and argillic clay altered volcanics and lesser sediments including the widespread presence of subvolcanic alaskite chalcedony stockworked and hydrothermally brecciated float and outcrop covering an over 6 by 3 kilometres' area appears to be part of the top of a very large hydrothermal system. These rocks are based on very limited analyses report occasional gold and silver and invariably highly anomalous rubidium. They display elemental signatures very similar to systems producing Climax type porphyry molybdenum deposits. This indicates that deeper testing in this area is also recommended. A minimum $100,000 exploration program of drilling for epithermal and subvolcanic gold-silver mineral mineralization is proposed.

The secondary BAG target should be re-examined in the geological context of its spatial, geological and mineralogical relationship with the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, the ANDERSON LAKE gold occurrence to the north and the TIC-TAC-TOE showing to the southwest.

Following the successful results of the exploration work completed on the property a minimum $3,000,000 work program would be recommended to further evaluate these and any new targets.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a May to June 2018 prospecting, geochemical sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping exploration program on the MONT target area of the 8092.2 hectare NAP-MICROGOLD property.

Included in this report is a summary of existing historical and geological data from previous programs conducted on and around the property. Sources of information include all readily available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and on other properties in the immediate area and from other reports that were available to the writer.

This report follows the technical assessment report format recommended by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The report is required to support a Statement of Work and Reclamation Event Nos. 5698738 dated June 1, 2018 and 5700073 dated June 11, 2018.

The author was responsible for designing and implementing the 2018 program that is reported herein. He also is solely responsible for the interpretations made, conclusions reached and recommendations made.

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author is of the opinion that the historical work programs conducted on the property have been conducted in a professional manner and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards of the times.

Sources of information are listed in the references.

Units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

CAPACITY		1 sq. m.	=10.764 sq. ft.
1 can. gal.	=4.5461 litre	1 hectare	=0.003861 sq. mi.
VOLUME		1 sq. mi.	=225.899 hectares
1 cu. m.	=35.315 cu. ft.	MASS	
LENGTHS		1 TROY oz.	=31.103 g.
1 in.	=2.540 cm.	1 g.	=0.03215 TROY oz.
1 cm.	=0.3937 in.	1 lb.	=0.4536 kg.
1 ft.	=0.3048 m.	1 kg.	=2.2046 lb.
1 m.	=3.2808 ft.	1 (short) ton	=0.907 metric tonnes
1 m.	=1.09361 yd.	1 metric tonne	=1.1023 short tons
1 mile:	=1.6093 km.	1 TROY oz. /short ton	=34.2848 g. /metric tonne
1 km.	=0.6214 mile		
AREA		1 g. /metric tonne /short ton	=0.0292 TROY oz.
1 sq. ft.	=0.0929 sq. m.		

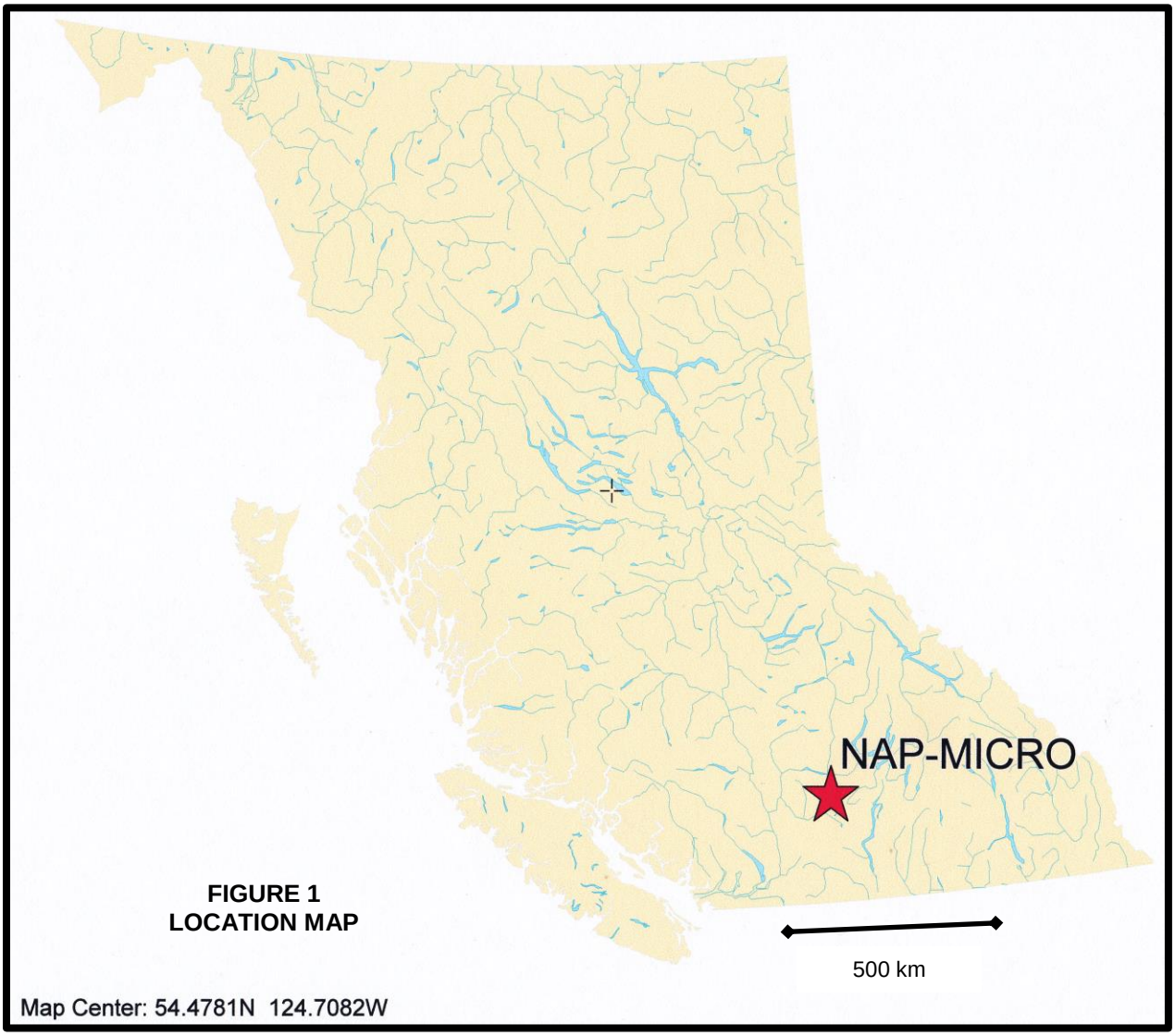


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The NAP-MICROGOLD property as of time of filing covers 8092.2 hectares as 24 contiguous MTO mineral claims. The claims cover part of NTS Map sheet 092I08W or B.C.G.S. map sheets 092I-039, 39, 48 and 49 and are centered at 120^{O} 18' 10" West, 50^{O} 26' North. The Property centre is located about 35 km south of Kamloops, straddles Napier Lake, Hwy 5 and extends for 10 kilometres to the WSW to Moore Creek and north to the upper Droppingwater-Luke Creek valley**.** Additional details including ownership and the current expiry dates are resented in "Table 1 – Mineral Tenure" below.

The claims were acquired by purchasing the mineral rights from the Crown using the mineral titles online (MTO) web based tenure acquisition system developed by the BC government or as outright purchases from other individuals and mining companies or options to earn in.

The claims are mostly on private land largely owned by Frolek Cattle Company, Stump Lake Cattle Company, Kullagh Lake Cattle Company and several smaller holdings. About 7% is covered by reverted crown grants now owned by the crown. Approximately 15% of the property is on crown land that has grazing leases.

The NAP1 mineral claim TENURE 594401 has a 1% NSR in the favour of Mr. Dwayne Kress of Squamish, BC and Mr. Richard Billingsley of Surrey, B.C. The NSR can be purchased for $1 million.

The STUMP2, TENURE 851405 claim was purchased from Commander Resources Ltd. for $2000. A 1% NSR is retained by Commander. The NSR can be purchased for $1 million.

The MICRO claims were owned by Jon Stewart and were optioned by the author in 2012. The option has been fulfilled by applying at least $50,000 worth of assessment work on the claims. Stewart retains a 2% NSR of which each 1% can be purchased for $15,000 on the original MICRO CLAIMS (including the CINDY and CINDY SOUTH claims which were restaked to cover parts of the former MICRO 1 and 2 claims by Lindinger) and, pursuant to the agreement, any new tenures added that adjoin the MICRO claims within a 2 kilometre distance of the original MICRO tenure boundary. Refer to Figure 2 for claim locations and more detailed map locations.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least

(a) $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,
(b) $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
(c) $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
(d) $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Cash in lieu payments are for a minimum of 6 months and are double the physical or technical work requirements.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Area (ha)
532245	**MICRO 4**	**125749**	**2006/APR/17**	**2020/JAN/01**	**494.327**
532246	MICRO 5	125749	2006/APR/17	2020/JAN/01	247.19
594401	*NAP 1*	*115758*	*2008/NOV/17*	*2024/FEB/28*	*473.6141*
681063	*NAP EAST*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*411.8365*
681064	*NAP SOUTH*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*391.3455*
681083	*NAP NORTH*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*205.8629*
835188	*NAPNW2*	*115758*	*2010/OCT/06*	*2024/JAN/31*	*391.16*
835189	*NAPW2*	*115758*	*2010/OCT/06*	*2024/JAN/31*	*185.3699*
851405	**STUMP2**	**115758**	**2011/APR/11**	**2024/JAN/31**	**514.8265**
1016378		115758	2013/JAN/28	2018/JUN/21	206.0199
1016924	**KULLAGH**	**115758**	**2013/FEB/15**	**2018/JUN/21**	**20.6001**
1016932	**A**	**115758**	**2013/FEB/15**	**2018/JUN/21**	**20.602**
1016934	**EFT**	**115758**	**2013/FEB/15**	**2018/JUN/21**	**20.602**
1018754	**CINDY**	**115758**	**2012/FEB/20**	**2024/JUL/01**	**288.4639**
1039869	MICRO W	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/JUN/21	20.5983
1039870	MICRO W1	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/JUN/21	20.6002
1039871	REDBIRD	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/JUN/21	20.6002
1040920	FT-BAG	115758	2016/JAN/02	2018/JUN/21	329.7342
1040933	FTW	115758	2016/JAN/02	2018/JUN/21	61.8116
1043888	CINDY SOUTH	115758	2016/MAY/02	2018/JUN/21	226.7116
1043889	MICRO10	115758	2016/MAY/02	2018/JUN/21	494.5422
1049329	**WMONT1**	**115758**	**2017/JAN/19**	**2018/JUN/21**	**267.6023**
1049783	**RUB1**	**115758**	**2017/FEB/03**	**2018/JUN/21**	**1769.742**
1050413	**EBEN1**	**115758**	**2017/FEB/28**	**2018/JUN/21**	**226.4354**
1050764	**NEMONT**	**115758**	**2017/MAR/15**	**2018/JUN/21**	**411.4695**
1053055	**south mont**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**164.72**
1053056	**north mont**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**83.32**
1053057	**mont core**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**123.5**
				TOTAL HECTARAGE	**8093.2078**

Table 1a – Mineral Tenures - EVENT NO 5698738

Bold entries are tenures where work was completed

* Assuming acceptance for assessment credit of the work in Statement of Work in Event No. 5698738 dated June 1, 2018 to the Ministry that this report documents. The details of the event are in APPENDIX F

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Area (ha)
532245	MICRO 4	125749	2006/APR/17	2020/JAN/01	494.327
532246	MICRO 5	125749	2006/APR/17	2020/JAN/01	247.19
594401	*NAP 1*	*115758*	*2008/NOV/17*	*2024/FEB/28*	*473.6141*
681063	*NAP EAST*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*411.8365*
681064	*NAP SOUTH*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*391.3455*
681083	*NAP NORTH*	*115758*	*2009/DEC/08*	*2024/JAN/31*	*205.8629*
835188	*NAPNW2*	*115758*	*2010/OCT/06*	*2024/JAN/31*	*391.16*
835189	*NAPW2*	*115758*	*2010/OCT/06*	*2024/JAN/31*	*185.3699*
851405	**STUMP2**	**115758**	**2011/APR/11**	**2024/JAN/31**	**514.8265**
1016378		115758	2013/JAN/28	2018/SEP/31	206.0199
1016924	KULLAGH	115758	2013/FEB/15	2018/SEP/31	20.6001
1016932	A	115758	2013/FEB/15	2018/SEP/31	20.602
1016934	EFT	115758	2013/FEB/15	2018/SEP/31	20.602
1018754	CINDY	115758	2012/FEB/20	2024/JUL/01	288.4639
1039869	MICRO W	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/SEP/31	20.5983
1039870	MICRO W1	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/SEP/31	20.6002
1039871	REDBIRD	115758	2015/NOV/09	2018/SEP/31	20.6002
1040920	FT-BAG	115758	2016/JAN/02	2018/SEP/31	329.7342
1040933	FTW	115758	2016/JAN/02	2018/SEP/31	61.8116
1043888	CINDY SOUTH	115758	2016/MAY/02	2018/SEP/31	226.7116
1043889	MICRO10	115758	2016/MAY/02	2018/SEP/31	494.5422
1049329	WMONT1	115758	2017/JAN/19	2018/SEP/31	267.6023
1049783	RUB1	115758	2017/FEB/03	2018/SEP/31	1769.742
1050413	EBEN1	115758	2017/FEB/28	2018/SEP/31	226.4354
1050764	NEMONT	115758	2017/MAR/15	2018/SEP/31	411.4695
1053055	**south mont**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**164.72**
1053056	**north mont**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**83.32**
1053057	**mont core**	**115758**	**2018/OCT/01**	**2018/OCT/01**	**123.5**
				TOTAL HECTARAGE	**8093.2078**

Table 1b – Mineral Tenures - EVENT NO 5700073

Bold entries are tenures where work was completed

* Assuming acceptance for assessment credit of the work in Statement of Work in Event No. 5700073 dated June 11, 2018 to the Ministry that this report documents. The details of the event are in APPENDIX F

Proposed exploration work causing mechanical disturbance normally requires that a Notice of Work and Reclamation must be submitted at least 30 (realistically 60) days before work is planned to begin. The author is not aware of any extraordinary environmental liabilities that may be associated with land comprising the property. To date, there have been no impediments to access and to acquire permits for exploration on the property.

To the best knowledge of the author, there are no liens and no encumbrances on the claims not already discussed above.

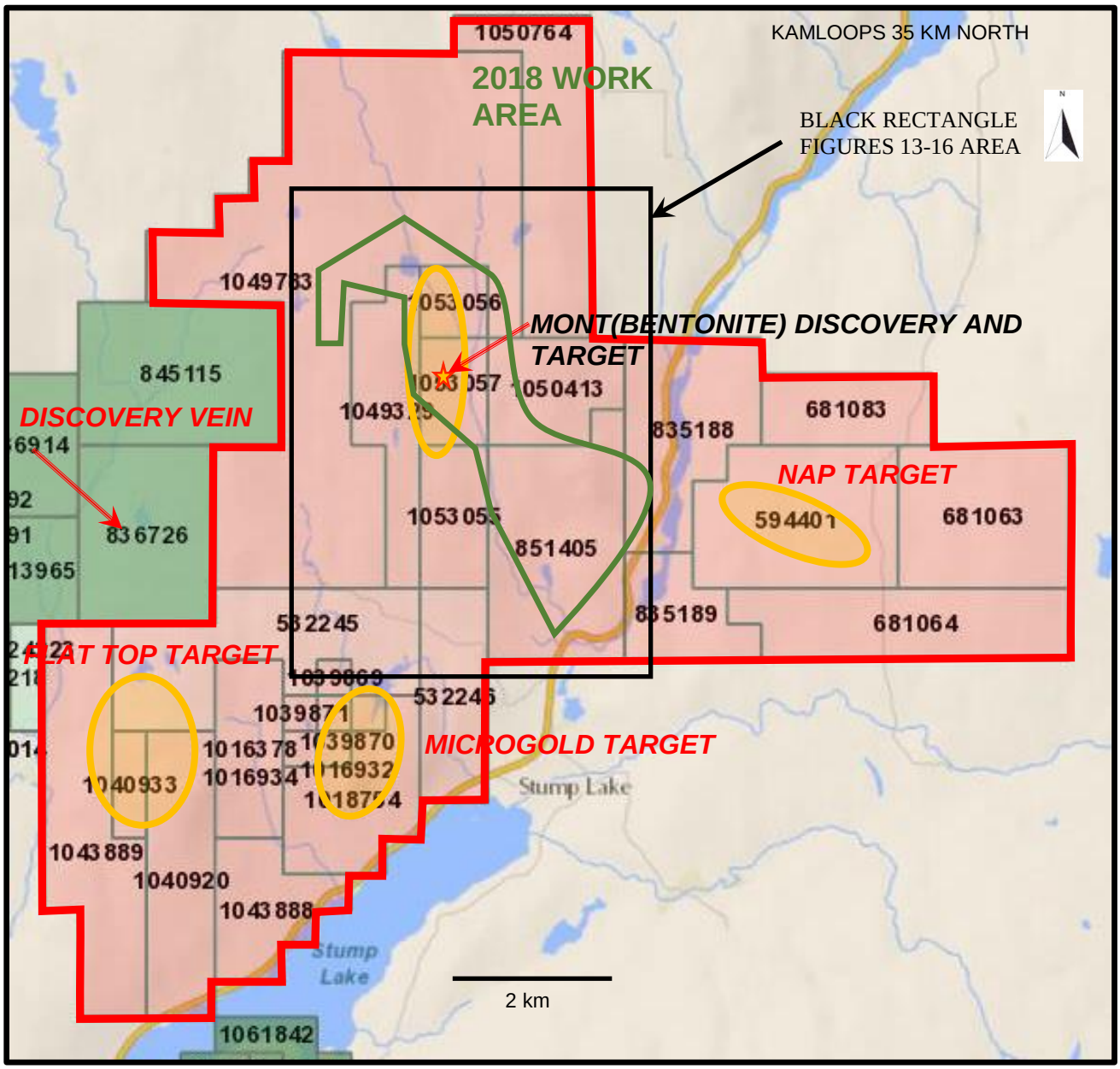


Figure 2 Property Mineral Tenures, and Index Map

Thick red line is boundary of NAP-MICROGOLD property. Red shaded claims are project claims. Green claims are other owner's tenures. Most of the surface rights overlying the mineral tenures of the NAP-MICROGOLD property area privately owned. The largest landowners are Frolek Cattle Company Ltd. and Stump Lake Ranch Ltd. Part of the MICROGOLD target underlies land owned by Kullagh Lake Cattle Company Ltd. There are several other smaller land owners in the area of the claims. However, they do not to date overlie areas known to host significant mineralization.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the NAP – MICROGOLD property is south from Kamloops or north from Merritt via the old Kamloops-Merritt Highway (Hwy. 5a) which runs along the Campbell Creek valley (which itself divides the NAP to the east and MICROGOLD, BAG, MONT parts of the claim block to the west). Access to the east NAP area is via the Roche Lake Road for about 1.5 kilometres to the Hillcrest Road, then south via the Hillcrest road for 9 kilometres to the east side of the claims, or via private access roads to northwest parts of the NAP portion of property. Access from the south is also available from the Stump Lake. Foot access from the Napier Lake Ranch at the north end of Napier Lake on Hwy 5 and east from there via an old road at the north end of the Lake is available. Ranch fence line and several other fence line and branch trails provide local access. Road access to the MICROGOLD area is via Hwy 5a then east onto the Kullagh Lake road Kullagh Lake and also to the east side of the property. Frolek Cattle Company Ltd. has at least 2 locked roads accessing the southern parts of the property west of Stump Lake. The southern end of the Long Lake Road begins at the 2.5 km board of the Kullagh Lake Road and runs north through the MONT claim to eventually access the Duck Lake Road near Knutsford on the south edge of Kamloops. This road provided alternate access for the 2014, 2016 and 2017 programs.

The property lies in the semi-arid intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from -25 to +30 degrees centigrade. Exploration can be carried out on a year-round basis, however effective surface mapping, geochemical sampling etc. is limited from late spring to mid to late autumn.

The dominant resource activity in the area is cattle ranching and hay farming with logging of higher elevation tree stands. Kamloops, 35 kilometres north is the nearest city where most supplies, equipment and personnel to conduct mineral exploration are readily available. Water is available on the west side, from Napier Lake, or from numerous small lakes, streams and springs.

Infrastructure, other than the previously described road network includes several high and medium tension hydro lines that cross near the area. A medium tension power lines follows Hwy 5a. Local low tension power lines accesses parts of the property. A major high tension power line crosses the east the NAP claims. The Kinder Morgan pipeline crosses the west side of the property. Fibre optic and BC gas lines parallel the pipeline.

The NAP part of the property occupies part of and extends up both sides of the north draining Campbell Creek valley at Napier Lake. The MICROGOLD part extends along the northwest side of Stump Lake to the south draining Moore Creek Valley and north along the Droppingwater Creek valley through the MONT claim. The Campbell creek valley is a north draining steep walled glacial spillway near the southern headwaters of the drainage basin. The height of land dividing the Campbell Creek and Nicola drainage basins lies just southwest of the NAP claims at Tullee Marsh between Napier and Stump Lake. The MONT part occupies the southern 8 kilometre extent of the Droppingwater-Luke Creek valley.

Topography is moderate with steeper slopes near Napier and Stump Lake, and upper Luke Creek and the incised gullies draining into them. Napier Lake at an elevation of 720 metres is the lowest

part of the claims with the highest point on the property at 1230 metres at the north central part of the property. Vegetation at lower elevations is short grass prairie called Stump Lake pasture which at higher elevations grades to tall grass prairie then to interior fir dominated forest at about 1000 metres. Steep lower elevation north facing slopes and gullies have thickets of interior fir and ponderosa pine groves with poplar groves. Much of the pine forest has been eliminated by a recent northern pine bark beetle infestation. Fir forests are under severe tussock moth and spruce budworm infestations.

Water for exploration purposes is available from Stump Lake, Droppingwater and Luke Creeks and several smaller lakes.

HISTORY

The areas exploration and mining history is extensive and recorded history began with the discovery of the silver-gold base metal veins of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP in 1882. Between then and 1967 70.398 tonnes averaging 3.74 grams per ton gold, 111.75 grams per tonne silver, 0.03 per cent copper, 1.42 per cent lead and 0.24 per cent zinc were mined and milled. The veins consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz carbonate sulphide shear and fissure veins. Over 65% of the production was from the Enterprise mine with minor production from the nearby Joshua, Tubal Cain and King William veins. Additional production occurred from veins several km to the south at the Jenny Long vein system. Tungsten from the Joshua vein was produced as a co-product in the 1940's. The total value of metal produced in todays dollars exceeds 7 million US dollars.

Elsewhere in the area, minor exploration took place for "redbed copper" prior to the 1960's. More locally during the 1960's and 1970's, sporadic base metal-oriented exploration targeted areas west and northwest of the Property.

With the discovery, development and mining of low grade bulk tonnage copper+/molybdenum at Highland Valley in the late 1950's exploration has been directed for these important deposits. The discovery of the Afton deposit in the early 1970's resulted in a regional exploration boom. Most of this work investigated copper and copper-molybdenum showings along the fault contact between the Nicola Horst and the regional volcanic assemblages. In the Stump Lake area exploration since 1970 has resulted in the discovery of many hithero unrecognized lower grade copper+/-gold (NAP, LEE) and gold+/-fluorite showings and occurrences of epithermal affinity (MICROGOLD, REDBIRD, BAG. SACK, ANDERSON etc.).

For the history of the many targets on the property the specific summarized history has been divided into the targets as currently defined. These are the NAP, MICROGOLD-REDBIRD, and BAG. Additional summary histories are also provided on adjacent mineral showings. These are the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, TRUMP, SACK, TIC-TAC-TOE, DISCOVERY VEIN (ANDERSON) and LEE areas. Many of these are presented in Figure 2

NAP AREA BC MINFILE 092ISE169

The NAP area occurs at the north east part of the property east of Napier Lake. In 1973 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. staked and worked the then undiscovered NAP Occurrence (Rebagliati

1973a). The claims were staked over a pronounced quartz-sericite-pyrite 'stain'. Initial work consisted of grid work, soil sampling for copper and zinc, ground magnetic readings and geological mapping. A 2 km by 0.7 km zone of interest was outlined by this preliminary program. A follow-up program of 12 widely spaced percussion drill holes was completed later that year (~900 metres total). 5 holes on the eastern half of the property were drilled primarily on overburden covered magnetic anomalies, whereas the 7 westerly holes were drilled into the highest copper in soil anomalies. Most holes intersected weakly anomalous to sub economic low grade copper-zinc+/-gold mineralization including 33.5 m grading 0.21% copper reported from hole P73-11 (Rebagliati 1973 b).

Table 2 – NAP 1973 Percussion Drilling Highlights

SAMPLE ID	SAMP LOC	% COPPER >0.05% ONLY	Au (ppb) >200 only	% ZINC >0.05% ONLY
73-P7	20-30 ft	0.061	ND	-
73-P7	80-90 ft	-	ND	0.057
73-P8	09-90 ft	0.077	103	0.106
73-P8	150-250	0.14	62	NA
73-P9	25-80 ft	0.050	~150	0.035
73-P9	100-110 ft	-	230	-
	130-140 ft	-	130	-
73-P9	190-240 ft	0.028	~130	0.065
73-P11	20-250 ft	0.17	70	-
73-P11	40-160 ft	0.229	-	-
*ND below detection, NA not analyzed, "-" below threshhold				

During 1977 Newconex completed a vertical loop EM survey over the known mineralized area (Richardson, 1977) to test for the conductive deposit potential of the area surveyed. No definable EM anomalies were outlined by the survey. Richardson recommended that an IP survey be completed on the property. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1987 Warner Gruenwald and Douglas Lieshman staked a 12-unit claim (Stump 1) over the occurrence. Between 1987 and 1990 they established an orientation grid and completed 3 field programs that included soil and rock geochemistry of surficial and shallow test pit material, detailed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the areas of known mineralization (Leishman, 1987, Gruenwald 1988, Leishman 1990). The test pit soil results in particular successfully defined mineralization. Leishman 1990 reported:

…" The more significant soil values (copper) appear to be located in the area west of P-8 towards P-11. This includes TP-28 (2,460 ppm copper), Tp-8 (4,298 and 7,034 ppm copper), TP--9 (1,244 and 2,072 ppm copper), TP-5 (1,069 ppm copper) and TP-11 (1,202 ppm copper). In addition, gold values from these samples ranged from 25 to 160 ppb. This is the same area where previous drilling by Newconex had intersected up to 48.8 metres of 0.21% copper in drill hole P-11 and 24.4 metres of 0.1 7% copper near the bottom of hole P-8. TP-8 returned the highest soil values in copper and zinc (7,034 ppm copper and 2,198 ppm zinc. This is immediately south of drill hole P-9 where values to 1,900 ppm zinc were encountered near the bottom of the hole. Gold values from this previous drilling ranged up to 230 ppb (0.23 ppm).

Other interesting values in silver (to 8.1 ppm in TP-11) are also found in this same area.

West of drill hole P-8 there appears to be a noticeable drop in the values for copper and zinc in soils however in most instances values are still of the anomalous category (i.e.: TP-16 and samples from grid line 2+00E, 1 +75S, to 2+00S).

Gold values are erratic however in most cases clearly anomalous, with values to 160 ppb gold which is found at TP-5 near the southern boundary of the shear/ alteration zone" ...

The test pit gold, silver, copper and zinc results were often several times higher than the corresponding shallower earlier 'B horizon' results. The claim was allowed to lapse in May 1992.

The Nap Occurrence was staked by Leo Lindinger in October 1994. An exploration program in 1995 confirmed the nature of the mineralization, found evidence of Tertiary aged hydrothermal alteration and mineralization and determined the extent and nature of the glacial and post glacial cover. A small soil program near the northeast part of Napier Lake extended the copper and zinc anomalies to the NW.

In late 1996 a $7,600.00 Prospector's Grant funded multiphased exploration program of grid establishment, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground magnetics, prospecting and backhoe trenching was completed between September 1 and December 26, 1996. The trenching program expanded the known extent of the gold, copper and zinc disseminated sulphide mineralized silicified, and brittle fractured rocks adjacent to the shear zone. Highlights of this program were; from trench 96-14 in an area not tested by the 1973 drilling program returned 0.44 g/t gold and 0.08% copper over a sampled length of 43.5 metres, and a series of north-south trending test pits dug east and north of (south dipping) hole PH73-011 that indicated mineralization extended some distance north of and away from the area tested by the hole. One pit dug 50 metres north-northeast of hole PH73-011 returned 0.18% copper and 130 ppb gold. This pit was bracketed by pits returning slightly weaker copper and weaker gold mineralization.

Small soil and rock geochemical sampling programs were completed between March 2003 (Lindinger 2003), (Whiteaker 2006), (Lindinger 2009) in the area near to and down ice of the best historic gold results.

During 2006 Great Michael Resources Ltd. optioned the property. The property was returned one year later without any work being completed. Robin Whiteaker took several rock and soil samples however they did not produce anomalous results (Whiteaker 2006).

DAKAR RESOURCE CORP. Option

Between October 2012 and February 2014 Dakar Resource Corp optioned the NAP property. Between December 10, 2010 to January 30, 2011 Geotronics Surveys Ltd. completed a 1.7 km by 0.6 km grid (21.1 total km) oriented at 120 degrees originating from 75 metres west of the location of 1973 percussion hole 73-P-11 at UTM ZONE 10U 692175 E, 5588735 N and ending at 693650 E, 5588025 N. The grid had lines spaced at 100 metres apart and 300 metres on either side of a central baseline. The lines had stations at every 25 metres. The grid was used as control for ground magnetometer (21.1 km), IP-resistivity (19.4 km) and self-potential (19.40 km surveys that Geotronics completed. Additional details below are excerpted from Mark, 2011. The full report with figures is available for viewing on the BC ARIS portal (AR 33050).

2011-12 DRILLING PROGRAMS

In February 2011, and August 2012 Atlas Drilling Ltd. completed six NQ sized diamond holes into a 600-metre-long by 250-metre-wide strike length of the multi-kilometre long NAP zone hosting the best historic drilling, anomalous soil and rock sample and IP anomalies 1129m). All holes tested parts of Marks IP anomaly "A". The drilling was designed to crosscut at near true widths across the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralization.

All holes intersected multiple zones of copper+/- gold mineralization exceeding 0.15% copper over at least 1 metre. These intersections range from broad low grade intersections such as 0.16% copper over 168.7 meters (0.09% copper cutoff) to 0.55% copper and 0.52 g/t gold over 10 metres (0.3% copper cutoff). In holes that undercut other diamond drill holes the copper and gold values intersected were usually lower grade than the overlying ones. In all cases except for the holes underlying Tr96-014 the drilling results were much better than the overlying trench results, a pattern that was also inferred by the chargeability results. The over 0.1% copper grades intersected have a direct correlation to over 30 mv/v chargeability. The gold (occasionally with anomalous molybdenum) dominant intersections which often occur adjacent to the south sides of and above more copper enriched intersections may be geophysically indicated by higher resistivity, reflecting the host rock silicification that usually accompany this mineralization. The later separate zinc dominant polymetallic phase occurs in small shear zones with associated Tertiary crowded feldspar porphyry dykes.

Table 3 - 2011-12 NAP Diamond Drilling Copper-Gold Project copper-gold-zinc highlights

				PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	
HOLE NO	FR	TO	INT.	Cu	Au	Zn	Cu eq	NOTES
N11-01	**47.3**	**63.09**	**15.8**	**2627**	**366**		**3103**	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
N11-01	68	76.5	7.5	688		2058	688	1200 PPM Zn CUTOFF
N11-02	91.4	122.5	29.9	2028	71		2120	1100 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
INCL	**102**	**122.5**	**19.5**	**2275**	**86**		**2387**	1500 PPM Cu EXTERNAL CUTOFF
N12-01	14.4	183	168.6	1619	73.7		1715	700 PPM EXTERNAL Cu CUTOFF
INCL	**16.4**	**48**	**31.6**	**3234**	**215**		**3514**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	55	68.3	15.3	1454	43		1510	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	106.5	140	33.5	1826	74		1922	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	148	180	32	1891	54		1961	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-02	83.5	84.9	1.4	756		4228		1000 PPM ZN CUTOFF
N12-02	73.6	117	43.4	1219	194	889	1471	900 PPM CU, 100 PPM ZN EXTERNAL CUT OFF
N12-03	**36**	**74.25**	**38.25**	445	**258**	**2994**		200 ppb Au external cut off
INCL	67.8	74.25	6.5	2185				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	96	138.8	45.5	999				900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	**152**	**186.5**	**34**	**2236**	**58**		**2311**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-03	94	138.8	47.5		70.7			200 ppb external Au cut off
N12-04	**32.5**	**74**	**41.5**	**2720**	**186**		**2962**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
INCL	**39**	**49**	**10**	**5480**	**520**		**6156**	3000 PPM CUTOFF

Table 3 - 2011-12 NAP Diamond Drilling Copper-Gold Project copper-gold-zinc highlights								
				PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	
HOLE NO	FR	TO	INT.	Cu	Au	Zn	Cu eq	NOTES
INCL	**39**	**74**	**35**	**3025**	**217**		**3307**	2000 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
N12-04	**103**	**125.9**	**22.9**	**3452**	**76**		**3551**	900 PPM EXTERNAL CU CUT OFF
Cu eq for copper at $2.5 lb and gold at US$ 1200 Oz								

2013 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

In June 2013 a one-day prospecting trip in the LEE area 5 km ESE of the NAP Occurrence. The are was protected by tenure 1017783. Confirmed was that sulphide mineralization similar in orientation and style to that seen on surface at the NAP outcrops here. The weak disseminated and more common late brittle fracture associated pyrite mineralization is hosted by a sheared and hornfelsed fine grained diorite. Further to the southeast large outcrops of pyroxenite were mapped.

2014 MAPPING PROGRAM

On November 7, 2014 Leo Lindinger completed a 1 day geological observation program north of previous NAP programs north of Napier Lake and southeast of Ritchie Lake in the Campbell Creek valley. The area is protected by mineral tenure 835188. The purpose of the program was to determine the true overburden thickness in the valley and note any outcrops present, and if so map them and take pertinent geological observation including structural, alteration and mineralization. The area examined had numerous outcrops usually exposed in gullies and a small topographic highs exposed by the syn and post glacial jökulhlaup events that created the misfit Campbell Creek stream valley. The program consisted of locating outcrops and GPS locating them, taking cursory geological notes and oriented imaging all exposures. Several representative rock samples were taken to assist in interpretation.

Lindinger found that the glacial cover is a compact Wildhorse granodiorite boulder till. In the area examined, the dominant bedrock is Wildhorse granodiorite has been highly sheared into a north northwest striking moderately to steeply west dipping zone that subparrallels the N-S Campbell Creek valley. The intrusive is probably pervasively potassically altered. Intruding the batholith at near normal angles to the shearing are tabular, nearly east striking subvertical tension fracture hosted rhyolite dykelets. These dykelets are associated with the nearby larger exposures to the south (Kamloops Group felsic volcanics occurring 1.5 km south straddling Napier Lake 1 to 3 kilometres south). The rhyolite dykes appear to be associated with and host locally strong clay and carbonate epithermal style alteration. This alteration manifests itself here on the Wildhorse intrusives as a dark to light limonitic brown staining. Carbonate and quartz veining also occupy similarly oriented sheeted intrusive hosted tension fractures.

The hydrothermally altered rocks of the MONT area including high grade bentonite were discovered later that fall and are discussed in the MONT section of this report.

2015 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On November 2 and 3 2015 a 1 by 2 kilometre area south of and down ice of the NAP occurrence was reconnaissance mapped and several float rock samples were taken. The purpose of examining the extensively glacial drift covered area down ice and down dip of the at and near surface copper-gold mineralization at the resistant silicified Nicola metasediment hosted NAP Occurrence was to determine if any unknown outcrops are present and to note the extent and intensity of any silicified, altered or mineralized float.

No previously unknown bedrock exposures were discovered. The glacial deposits present are a series of low drumlins ranging from 0.2 to over 1-kilometre-long and up to 20 metres high. To the extent of the area examined (up to 2.5 kilometres south of the NAP Occurrence) angular fragments and shards of silicified and often iron stained material was present in the glacial deposits. At several locations within the first kilometre down ice of the NAP occurrence are boulder piles made by early European settlers. The bulk of the boulders are massive Wildhorse intrusive. Also observed however, were several rounded fine grained undeformed siliceous and/or silicified fine grained with variable small percentage of veinlet and disseminated pyritized intrusive boulders. Some are magnetic, quite angular and probably have come from a more local bedrock source south of the NAP occurrence. Innumerable angular shards of strongly bleached silicified Nicola sediments hosting the NAP alteration and mineralization were present, even in the most southern traverses. One float rock sample, a cobble of strongly carbonate altered Nicola metasediment returned weakly anomalous, silver, copper, lead and molybdenum. This style of alteration is not seen at the NAP.

The presence of angular shards of strongly bleached silicified Nicola sediments hosting the NAP alteration and mineralization was present even in the most southern traverses. This may indicate that, in addition to the undiscovered Tertiary intrusives are hithero undiscovered zones of NAP style mineralization under the extensive till sheet south of the known showings.

MICROGOLD AREA HISTORY

The MICROGOLD TARGET (Minfile No. 092ISE179) lies between 4 and 6 kilometres NNE of the north end of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP and in the north central pert of the property has a recent but extensive exploration history.

The REDBIRD Minfile No. 092ISE134) gold-fluorite veins were discovered in 1966 west of Kullagh Lake by prospector John DeLatre.

During the early 1980's gold bearing quartz vein mineralization was discovered in the Kullagh Lake area less than one kilometres east of the REDBIRD showing by DeLatre. This area, due to the lack of visible gold mineralization was termed the MICROGOLD discovery. Delatre staked the area as the Microgold, Cin and Dy claims.

Chevron resources Canada Ltd. optioned the property in 1983 who completed first recorded work (Dekker 1983 a, b.. Chevron completed geological mapping, rock geochemistry and finally drilled 4 holes, totalling 666.3 metres. Only holes MG83-01 and 04 were recorded for assessment. Hole MG83-01 had 4 intersection returning over 1 g/t gold and MG83-04, which was drilled under the south end of Kullagh Lake and over 1 kilometre north of hole 1 reported narrow 950 and 1125 ppb gold intersections. The holes however had very limited sampling completed. Chevron hole

MG83-1 had only 4.4% of the core length sampled. There are no records of holes MG83-02 and 03 being sampled by Chevron. Hole MG83-04 only had 8,2% of its length sampled even though there is mention of veining, alteration and mineralization in the sections of core not sampled.

Chevron relinquished its option in 1984.

BP Minerals Limited optioned the property later in 1984. BP completed reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, a moderate soil (~700 samples) and rock (368 samples) sampling programs. Outlined was an 800-metre-wide by 1.4-kilometre-long rock sample anomaly exceeding 125 ppb gold (Gamble and Hoffman, 1985a). Smaller arsenic-gold-molybdenum-fluorite anomalies in soil coincided with the core area of the rock sample anomaly, however the extent of both types of anomalies are restricted by deep overburden covered areas and are open to the east.

Only the soil survey was filed for assessment (AR 14650). However, the author thru his contract work with Canquest Resources Limited obtained limited, information of the remainder of the program. The information presented below is from this data.

The following, more detailed discussion on the multielement rock and soil results is presented below by Gamble, 1995b.

…" LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total of 368 rock chip samples were collected and sent to Acme Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver for geochemical analysis for 30 elements I.C.P., gold (F. A+A.A.), Hg, and fluorine." …

…" a) Discussion of Results

The multi element survey outlines a major gold anomaly averaging 1,200 metres long N-S, and varying in width E-W from 800 metres in the south to 200 metres in the north. The anomaly is defined by a 175 ppb gold contour with a number of multi sample higher level anomalies exceeding 500 ppb gold. The best surface extent of gold mineralization lies within the > 500 ppb gold east-west contoured lobe at the south end of the > 175 ppb gold anomaly. Highly geochemically anomalous values ranging from 1,550 ppb to 4,100 ppb gold occur intermittently (based on the nature of non—continuous sampling) over 300 metres. The high gold values were obtained predominantly from chalcedonic vein material.

The remaining > 500 ppb contoured anomalies range in value from 1,500 to 3,000 ppb gold. The overall significance from all gold data indicates that an extensive geochemically enhanced gold mineralized epithermal system is clearly present on the property.

Silver anomalous contoured values >1.3 ppm lie within the 175 ppb gold contour. The silver anomalies although lying within the gold anomaly envelope do not clearly indicate the full extent of the gold zone. The highest value for silver reached 46.9 ppm.

Mercury anomalous contoured values >80 ppb define the south and north parts of the gold anomaly. Within the 50? ppb Hg contour higher contoured values > 175 ppb with maximum values

to 3,300 ppb Hg occur. The mercury anomalies do not seem to broaden the extent of influence of the defined gold zone.

Molybdenum anomalous contoured values ppm with values to 1,316 ppm approximate the anomalous mercury distribution within the gold zone.

Arsenic also closely follows both the mercury and molybdenum anomalous pattern. Arsenic anomalous contoured values >100 ppm containing values to 2,319 ppm define the north and south zones within the gold anomalous zone.

Fluorine anomalous contoured values > 5,000 ppm F closely approximates to slightly broadens the >175 ppb Au zone. Within the >5,000 ppm F contour are smaller multi sample highly anomalous fluorine zones >60,000 ppm with values attaining up to 210,000 ppm F.

Boron anomalous clusters contoured > 150 ppm with values reaching 2,359 ppm B lie within the larger fluorine and gold anomalous zone. The clusters tend to follow the extremely high >60,000 ppm fluorine distribution. Antimony anomalous values >12 ppm up to 236 ppm Sb approximates the north and south zones within the larger gold anomaly.

Barium anomalous contour >300 ppm up to 1,661 ppm Ba partially outlines the north zone and closely approximates the northwestwards trend of the south part of the gold anomaly.

Bismuth and titanium show no relationship to the gold anomaly. Only several single sample isolated responses from 6 to 9 ppm Bi and ,08 to? Ti occur on the property.

Copper >50 ppm up to 353 ppm Cu, zinc >35 ppm up to 109 ppm Zn and lead >11 ppm up to 25 ppm Pb exhibit a similar type of cluster pattern which weakly define the north zone and northwestwards trend of the south zone of the gold anomaly. These metals are low level anomalous responses showing a good contrast to extremely low background values.

The remaining elements Fe, Mn, Cr, Co, Ni, V, Cr, Mg, Sr, Na, K, P, Al and S, exhibit consistent patterns of small several sample clusters of anomalous responses which tend to lie within the gold anomalous zone. Occasionally a larger cluster will highlight portions of the >500 ppb Au contoured zones. These elements generally do not provide a useful guide to enhancing or to broadening the anomalous gold zone.

In summary a strong multi element relationship of mercury-arsenic-molybdenum-fluorine and to a lesser extent silver-antimony-boron-barium accompany the defined >175 ppb gold anomalous zone in rocks.

10. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

a) Sample Collection, Overburden Conditions and Analysis. Soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals along grid lines 100 metres apart. In addition, between line samples were also collected at 50 metre intervals by topofil chaining from the picketed stations on the established grid lines. The soil survey resulted in employing a 50 metre x 50 metre sample density.

The overburden consists of thin residuum and till on hilltops and proximal to bedrock exposures. Till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial material cover the lower slopes and valley bottoms. The thickness of the overburden varies from a few metres along the shores of Kullagh Lake to upwards of 10 metres in the north-south trending fault controlled valley east of the lake. The glacial direction as indicated by elongated till mounds (Drumlins) *and grooves is approximately 190^{O}.*

Chernozem is the predominant soil type with a consistently thick Ah horizon of approximately 15 cm. The B soil horizon was sampled at depths from 20-40 cm and samples attempted to avoid organic-rich material. The samples were placed in Kraft envelopes (10x23 cm) and allowed to air dry at ambient temperatures.

The samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd, in Vancouver, B.C., for 30 element ICP analysis. The elements analyzed for are molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt, manganese, iron, arsenic, uranium, gold, thorium, strontium, cadmium, antimony, bismuth, vanadium, calcium, phosphorus, lanthanum, chromium, magnesium, barium, titanium, boron, aluminum, sodium, potassium and tungsten. In addition, mercury and gold following a fire assay preconcentration technique and Atomic Absorption determination were also analyzed for.

b) <u>Summary</u>

A soil geochemical survey comprising some 700 samples, employing a 50 metre x 50 metre sample density, was positioned to evaluate the Cindy epithermal gold prospect in southeastern British Columbia. The multi element survey outlines two major gold anomalies averaging 100 to 400 metres wide associated with a 2 km long, northwards trending zone where gold values locally exceed a 30 ppb threshold over 400 to 600 metre intervals. Maximum values are generally in the 100 ppb to 300 ppb range. A third weak gold anomaly, at least 400 metres long and about 200 metres wide trending north-northwestwards, lies 400 metres to the east, characterized by gold levels between 10 and 100 ppb. Metal zonation characteristic of classical epithermal systems is present at Cindy. A large arsenic and weaker antimony anomaly envelope the major gold anomalies, suggesting gold will be uncovered beneath apparently barren rock between the two major zones of gold accumulation. Weak aluminum enhancement may be reflecting a cap of clay alteration. Mercury is locally enhanced, in association with cores of the gold-rich zone, but levels are not outstandingly high. Base metals may or may not be weakly elevated in content, but are not suggestive of significant base metal occurrences accompanying gold, a favourable finding. Molybdenum is present in anomalous amounts; distribution of high values almost exactly corresponds with the gold.

Negative anomalies for elements such as nickel, titanium, calcium and chromium suggest a relationship with the epithermal system, but in this case the hydrothermal action has probably leached these elements in an interpreted alteration-related process.

Indicators of geology are provided by barium, in the northwest, by manganese, iron, cobalt, vanadium, aluminum, magnesium, phosphorus and chromium in the east, by nickel, tin, calcium and lanthanum southeast of Kullagh Lake, and by vanadium, magnesium and potassium in the south. The elements calcium, strontium, barium, sodium and potassium display patterns probably related to emergence of groundwater in seepage zones in a semi arid environment. False anomalies caused by erratic sampling are not significant on the property.

Gold anomalies, accompanied by favourable geology and anomalous lithogeochemistry, merit priority followup. Drill targets will readily be defined after synthesis of available information, particularly in view of the abundant outcrop, and thin soils developed in a residual environment.

c) Discussion of Results

The multi element soil survey has defined three major gold anomalies within the grid; a strong anomaly in the south, a second strong zone southwest of Kullagh Lake, and a weaker feature trending north—northeast from the southern end of Kullagh Lake, Figure 10. The two more outstanding gold anomalies are distributed along a north-south trend, centres of gold accumulation approximately 1 km apart.
The southern gold anomaly is between 400 metres and 600 metres in diameter, as defined by a 30 ppb contour, Maximum gold contents are 200 to 300 ppb distributed on the east side of the anomaly, Gold is complimented by a molybdenum anomaly having comparable dimensions and contrast, and by smaller zones of copper, zinc, cobalt, manganese, iron, phosphorus, magnesium, lanthanum, antimony, mercury and silver enhancement, approximately declining in size in the order of elements listed here. Arsenic and to a lesser extent antimony and aluminum have accumulated within the gold—rich zone, but anomalous values are much more widely distributed, forming pathfinder element halos linking the north and south gold zones. A similar but anti-pathetic relationship is seen for chromium, titanium, nickel and calcium suggesting that, as arsenic, antimony and aluminum were being introduced, these four elements were being leached from bedrock. Other elements showing a zonal relationship with the gold anomaly include: strontium and potassium, but these elements may be controlled by accumulation in base of slope-seepage zones in a semi arid environment.

The northern gold anomaly is a lower contrast feature exhibiting Similar relationships as the southern zone. Molybdenum accompanies gold, and is complemented by accumulation of zinc, manganese, iron, phosphorus, aluminum, antimony, cobalt, silver and mercury, the element list ordered by declining anomaly size. Notable differences are seen by the absence of copper." ...

BP Canada Resources later in 1985, drilled 22 shallow NQ core holes totalling 2173.5 metres. Similar to Chevron they were attempting to define a near surface bulk tonnage low grade gold resource. The 4 Chevron holes were reviewed by BP and MG83-02 and 03 logged and sampled and MG83-04 relogged and resampled by BP. The following description is excerpted from Gambles 1986 drilling report.

..." All drill holes encountered chalcedonic silicification in the form of laminated veins, vuggy veins and vein breccia that cut all rock types from the Tertiary sedimentary sequence through to the Upper Triassic volcaniclastic sequence. The veins vary in thickness from less than I cm to an occasionally 2 m thick vein. The thicker veins are generally flat to shallow lying while the stringers and small veins are quite variable. Often associated with the veining are enveloping zones of variable pervasive silicification generally of limited extent.

Clay alteration is usually associated with zones proximal to areas with silicification. The clay altered zones are usually exhibited by bleaching with soft pale green clay products, occasionally kaolinite and possibly pyrophyllite occur in areas of intense clay alteration. Feldspars also show

variable degrees of deterioration towards a white clay product, kaolinite. Fracturing is common with clay products lining the fractures and slips. The zones of clay alteration vary in intensity and length of interval within each hole, dependent upon the degree of stringer, vein and pervasive silicification present.

Common in most holes away from strong clay plus silicified zones is a peripheral zone of white carbonate fracture filling. Generally, the carbonate veining and stringers postdate the silicification as cross-cutting relationships are seen.

The silicification event shows several episodes or pulsations as several generations of chalcedonic veins are seen in cross-cutting relationships in addition to the silicified chalcedonic vein breccia textural features.

Fluorite, green white and purple are commonly seen with the laminated and vuggy chalcedonic veins.

Sulphides are present in low concentrations as generally very fine-grained pyrite disseminations in the country rock and are also present as occasional thin seams and cloudy grey disseminations in the chalcedonic vein material. A general progression of epithermal products from a chalcedonic vein to unaltered rock is usually observed as follows:

Chalcedonic vein+fluorite+pyrite+carbonate.
Strong clay altered, bleached host rock +pervasive silicification+chalcedonic stringers+fluorite.
Weak—moderate clay altered host rock+quartz-carbonate stringers.
Weak clay altered host rock+carbonate stringers,
Unaltered host rock+carbonate stringers.
Fractured rock is common with most fractures lined with clays, carbonate, minor chlorite, quartz and hematite (locally in some holes).

Unrelated to the chalcedonic epithermal activity is a previously emplaced epidote alteration. Epidote is locally strongly pervasive. The andesite breccia host can have both epidote altered matrix as well as isolated epidote altered breccia fragments. The epidote alteration can be proximal to clay-silicified zones as well as in intervals distant from any epithermal activity,

Faulting is observed in several holes with associated chalcedonic veining along the Kullagh Lake N—S trending valley." ...

..." The small Tertiary basin sequence of conglomerate to siltstone that is silicified on surface proved to be just a thin veneer capping the older Upper Triassic volcanic sequence. This Tertiary silicified sequence has both limited areal and shallow depth extent as well as discouragingly low gold assay results.

The assay results for all holes returned uneconomic gold values" ... ..." the best hole C-85-13 averaged 222 ppb Au, 77 ppm as, 3462 ppm F with 10% observed secondary silicification over 120.76 metres." ...

From a 3D study of the drilling. *…" two gold trends >100 ppb gold define the north and south zones that indicate northwesterly and northerly trends respectively. The arsenic in the north zone is shown to flank the gold anomaly on the east and only partially approximates the gold anomaly on the south zone. Arsenic tends to follow the same northerly strike of the gold trend.*

Fluorine approximates the gold zone in the south while cross-cuts the gold zone in the north on a general east-west orientation. The observed secondary silicification also closely follows the fluorine distribution. The overall distribution pattern, although dependent upon hole distribution, does show a favourable geochemical trend along strike to the south on the northern zone. The intervening area between the north and south zones remains untested so no correlation between these zones can be realistically made.

A plot of total meterage per hole in excess of 100 ppb Au closely corresponds to the envelope of geochemically anomalous gold zones for hole averages.

The best gold assay for all holes returned 1.92 g/t gold in DDH C-85-19 over a 2 metre interval from 6.0 – 8.0 metres down the hole within chalcedonic vein material." …

Asamera Resources (1987) 3 holes (917.7 m). Hole DDH C-87-1 was drilled from the east side of Kullagh Lake to undercut earlier BP holes and a thick silica cap exposure. Holes 2 and 3 were collared west of the silicified hill characterizing the south MICROGOLD zone that was previously tested by Chevron (2 holes) and BP (at least 8 holes).

As excerpted from DuPre, 1987).

"DDH C-87-1

The objective of this deep hole was to evaluate the bonanza lode gold potential below the postulated "silica cap" mapped on surface and intersected by several shallow BP Minerals holes. It was designed to test coincident VLFEM and I.P. (chargeability, resistivity) anomalies.

The hole intersected several altered andesitic zones with moderate chalcedonic silica veining and a 2.7 m wide composite quartz vein/breccia interval. This latter interval may represent a feeder system localized along a fault zone. The assay results were not encouraging (best result - 480 ppb Au over 1.7 m). The highest results (110 to 480 ppb Au) were encountered in altered zones between 35 and 59 m. (Note this is east of Kullagh Lake) *Altered zones intersected deeper in the hole display much lower gold values (<lo0 ppb). No adequate explanation for the I.P. chargeability anomaly was observed. Pyrite is present, but only sporadically and in low concentrations.*

DDH C-87-2

This hole was also designed to test coincident I.P. (resistivity) and lithogeochemical anomalies to evaluate the bonanza lode gold potential. Several altered zones up to 5 m wide with chalcedonic silica veining were observed but they did not return any significant gold results. The best assay result was 700 ppb Au over 2.9 m.

DDH C-87-3

The objective of this hole was also to evaluate a coincident lithogeochemical and I.P. (resistivity) anomaly for bonanza lode gold occurrences. Several weakly altered zones with abundant chalcedonic silica were encountered but did not return any encouraging assay results. The best result was 480 ppb Au over 1.7 m. The best results were obtained from above 60 m."

The claims were, with the exception of a single claim over the redbird showing was allowed to lapse by 1992.

Canquest Resources Ltd. staked the property in early 1994.

Canquest completed a helicopter borne Airborne magnetic, dual frequency resistivity, and EM survey later in 1994 that covered a nearly 10 by 6 kilometre area over their claims. The survey provided enhanced detail over many areas. The primary results were that the MICROGOLD target is a very large block of enhanced resistivity. There is and unexplained magnetic high underlying central Stump lake. And a large magnetic high NW of Kullagh lake over an area of hornfelsed Nicol Volcanics. (AR 22424). The NE part of the survey area partially outlined a pronounced multi-instrument NNW trending anomaly overlying the Droppingwater Creek valley. The area is exclusively underlain by Tertiary volcanics.

In 1995 Canquest completed a limited line cutting and IP survey in the MICROGOLD-Kullagh Lake area and four small mapping and sampling programs. Lindinger, 1995a, b, c, 1996. The programs resulted in the discovery of epithermal mineralization of the West Zone, 1 to 4 g/t gold in outcrop and a detailed sampling program west and south of Kullagh lake revealed that the chalcedony veins produce highly erratic gold and silver results reporting up to 6.5 g.t gold over 25 cm in a flat lying vein ~25 metres NE and up dip of the 1.89 g/t over 2 metre intersection of Hole 85-19. In 1996 they completed a deep level IP survey on the MICROGOLD target (Hendrickson, 1996). Among the targets identified was an area of chargeability highs under the Redbird occurrence. In 1996) they completed 5 holes totalling 1168.9 m. Pyritized sediments were intersected. Anomalous gold mineralization was associated with quartz veining, silicification and clay alteration. The best gold analyses 1.06 g/t was in 'altered sediments" in hole 5 drilled 300 metres from the REDBIRD showing. Gold was strongly coincident with molybdenum and moderately coincident with arsenic and silver.

Canquest let the claims lapse.

The Kullagh Lake Zone was staked by Andrew Molnar who optioned the claims. The claims were maintained by numerous cash in lieu payments. No work was recorded and they lapse in 2012.

The area surrounding the Kullagh Lake zone was acquired by Neil Froc on behalf of Jon Stewart in 2006 as the MICRO claim block. He optioned the claims to Totem Minerals in 2006. Totem complete 2 work programs one, in 2006 and the second in 2009. The 2006 program reconfirmed the possibility of obtaining multigram gold in chip samples in the MICROGOLD area. In 2009 Totem drilled one-hole south of the south Microgold hill totalling 297 m. No intersections over 0.4 g/t gold were intersected. Of interest is in the top half of the hole highly potassically altered,

and mineralized with magnetite and chalcopyrite pebbles of alkalic intrusive forming ~5% of the intersection.

Totem dropped the property in 2010.

Leo Lindinger optioned the MICRO claims from Jon Stewart in 2012. He has completed several small programs to maintain tenure status and fulfill option obligations. (Lindinger, 2012a, b, 2014, 2015, 2016). The obligation was to complete a minimum of $50,000 work on the property which has been completed.

In early November 2015, the MICROGOLD and Kullagh Lake areas which were recently acquired by Lindinger was prospected with focus on the area east of the south end of Kullagh Lake. This area hosts at least three very unusual silicified "conglomerate", or more likely hydrothermal explosion breccia or diatreme layers that form part of an over 3-metre-thick accumulation of chalcedony and opaline sinter blankets. The basal layer directly overlying Nicola volcanics may in part be a true conglomerate.

Results of the program were the silica sinters at the south end of Kullagh Lake occur as Gamble reported in his report as excerpted in the MICROGOLD geology section. Additional observations are; These deposits sit directly on weakly to moderately pyritized Nicola basalts. The wide compositional and size range of the unsorted rounded fragments is extraordinary. The fragments include glacially decapitated (the boulders are welded to the Nicola basalt by chalcedony) up to 2 metre diametre Wildhorse batholith intrusive, smaller Nicola meta volcanic, Nicola metasediment, amphibolite grade metavolcanic and sediment (sourced from the Nicola Horst or at depth), Tertiary quartz eye rhyolite, felsic Tertiary intrusives, soft sediment deformed Tertiary mudstone and polylithic cobbles to boulders of previously deposited and rebrecciated chalcedony matrix polylithic pebble breccias. Also present are numerous pervasively pyritized rounded to ovoid egg-sized cobbles of possibly Nicola sediment. The matrix is composed of small, variably rounded but usually angular quartz eye rhyolite to granite fragments. The fragmentals lacks any sorting other than a possible fining to the south and east from Kullagh lake and lack less than 0.3 cm matrix material. Most have thin less than 5 cm silicified margins often grading to weakly and moderately clay altered interior selvages that gradually grade, if large enough to fresh rock.

The individual chalcedony beds range from > 15 cm thick, red hued massive subvitreous to white and grey finely to moderately planar to undulating, continuous to discontinuous less than 2 mm thick laminations. Rare silicified wood including preserved chalcedonized roots are present and Gamble mentions imprints of swamp reeds in mudstone.

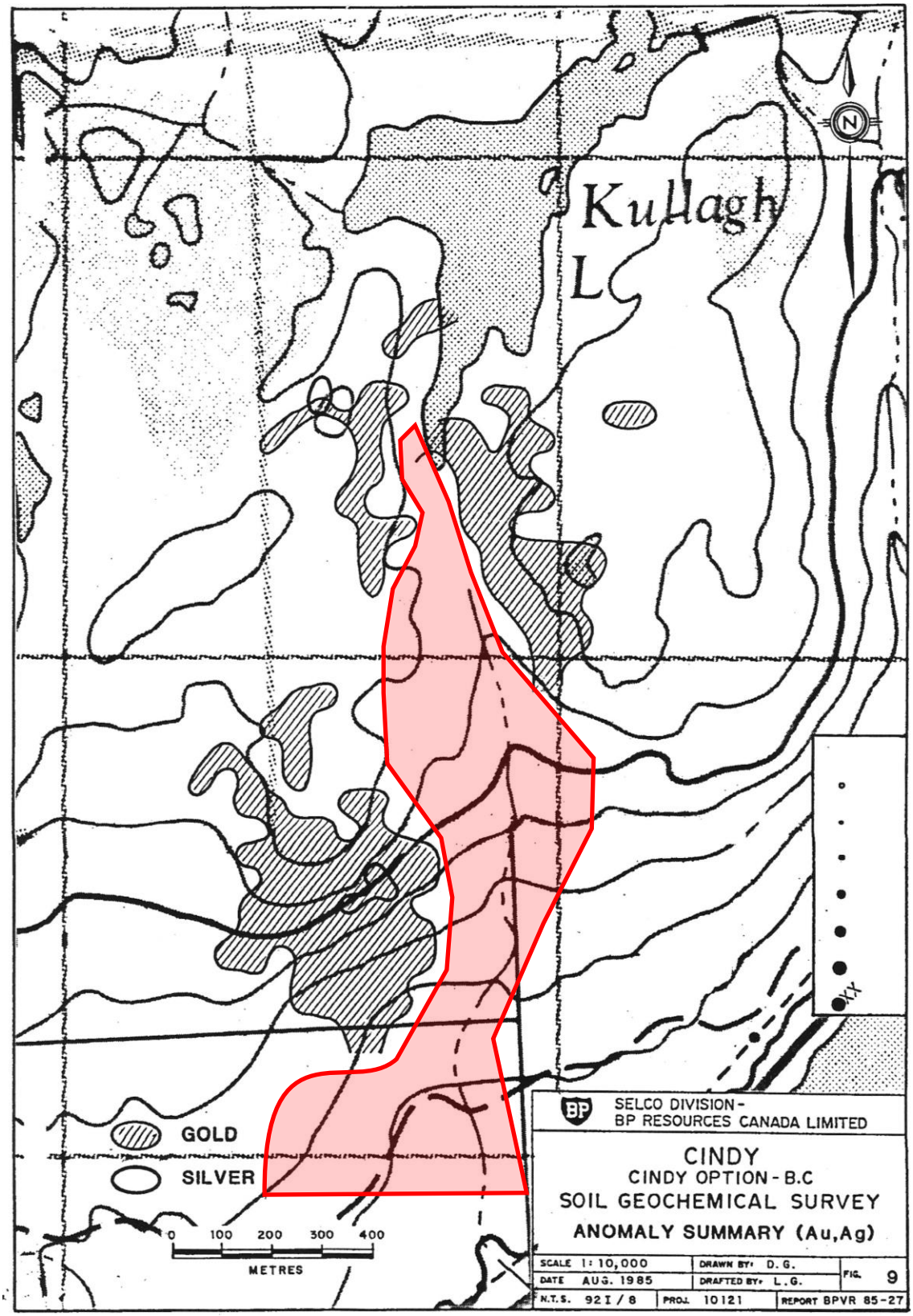


Figure 3 MICROGOLD Target. BP Generated Gold and Silver in Soil Anomalies
RED SHADED AREA IS DEEP MASKING OVERBURDEN

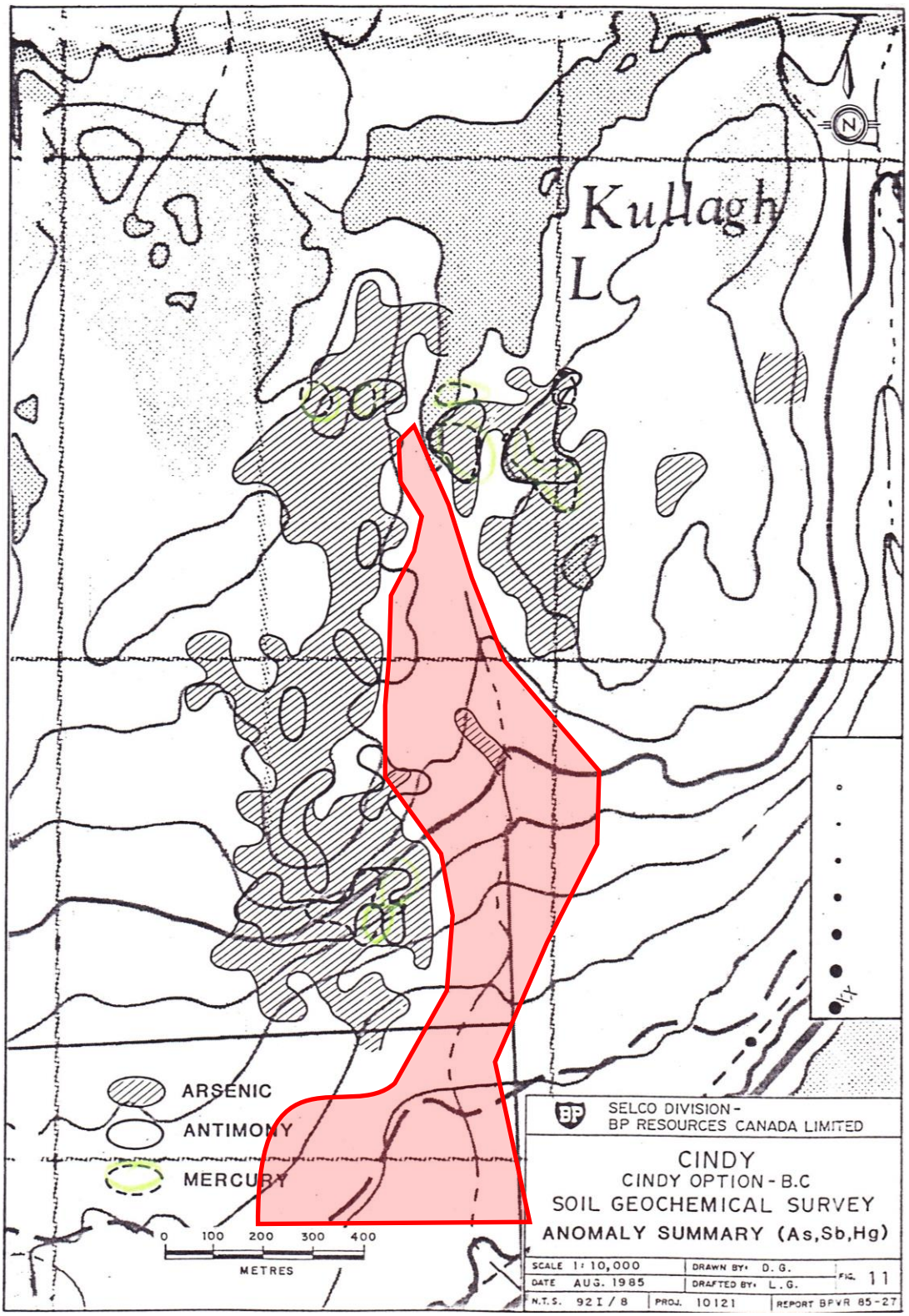


Figure 4 MICROGOLD Target BP Generated Gold and Silver in Soil Anomalies
RED SHADED AREA IS DEEP MASKING OVERBURDEN

BAG area. Minfile No. 092ISE107. The BAG area occupies the lower slopes along the west side of Stump Lake directly across for the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP and extends several kilometres to the north merging into the MICROGOLD West Zone and on to the Anderson Lake area. The TIC-TAC-TOE showing is southwest of the southern part of the area.
In 1983 Canico (Debicki, 1983) completed a combined soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics, and geological mapping program on the BAG claims which were staked southwest of the MICROGOLD-CINDY claims currently being operated on by Chevron. The claims covered a 4+ kilometre long by ~1-kilometre-wide rhyolite dyke and tuff-breccia exposure that Debicki interpreted as Nicola but is probably related to part of and coeval with the larger rhyolite dyke-flow complex straddling Napier Lake. Similar exposures occur several kilometres to the northeast and are spatially associated with the NAP and MONT occurrences. Debicki interpreted one rhyolite hosted altered and mineralized structure as the North extension of 'Enterprise vein system'. The numerous variably oriented mostly steeply dipping multiepisodic quartz and chalcedony veins ranging from 6 cm to 3 metres thick by up to 350 m long returned spot values up to 880 ppb gold, 3.7 pprn silver, 429 pprn Arsenic, 115 pprn molybdenum, and 162 pprn copper from the northern extent of the sampled area. Heavy mineral "gold wheel' non magnetic concentrates returned up to 935 ppb Au. These best gold values are at the extreme northern end of the explored area and can be considered to be part of the West Zone of the MICROGOLD target.

The area was staked as part of the MICRO property by Neil Froc on behalf of Jon Stewart in 2006.

Totem Minerals in 2007 and 2009 (Shearer 2007, 2009) who optioned the property explored a several square kilometre area including the east part of the BAG area south and west of the MICROGOLD target. From 275 soil samples analyzed only one reported over 10 ppb gold and about 12 over 5 ppb gold. Sporadic rock sampling returned again in the northern part of the BAG area two samples "quartz vein and quartz carbonate vein with fluorite returning 67 and 72 ppb gold and 40 and 53 ppm molybdenum.

In 2009 Totem drilled 2 of three holes in the BAG area targeting the higher grade Nicola volcanic hosted veining proximal to the rhyolite. The best gold result was 0.44 g/t in pyritic argillite near an altered rhyolite dyke. The best gold result in Hole 2 was 0.38 g/t.

The claims lapsed in 2012 and were acquired by Ken Ellerbeck. Ellerbeck completed a prospecting program in 2014 on the BAG area. He sampled several pyritized "granite" exposures and nearby "silicified volcanics". Three samples including 2 of "granite" returned negligible results for economic elements. The granite he is referring to is termed rhyolite by Debicki and others and may be a subvolcanic intrusive.

The BAG area was reacquired by Lindinger in 2015.

MONT BENTONITE DISCOVERY

The MONT area is located 6 kilometres west of the NAP Occurrence and 5 kilometres north of the MICROGOLD target and is currently centered at 50^{O}, 26' N 120^{O} 20' 30" W. (UTM Z11U 688650E, 55900035N. The target was first identified by Lindinger in 2013 as a co-incident Airborne EM anomaly, resistivity and magnetic low from the 1994 Canquest DIGEM survey that was interpreted to be the airborne signature of a substantial hydrothermally altered rock mass. It is the strongest EM target of the entire survey and located near its extreme northeast corner. The pronounced 2+ by 1 kilometre aeromagnetic low is part of a much more extensive NNW striking

magnetic low feature aligned over the southern portion of Droppingwater Creek. Other than the Canquest helicopter survey, there is little exploration evidence in the area except for Stevenson, 1984. Of 4 soil samples taken from that program, one near the NW corner of the MONT claim returned weakly elevated lead. The area to the north and west was explored for uranium in the 1970's (Cooke, 1979) with negligible results. An airborne magnetic and EM geophysical survey was completed in 1984 (White AR13013). Results indicated that the co-incident EM, resistivity and MAG low features partially outlined by the Canquest survey continue up the Droppingwater-Luke valley for at least 5 additional kilometers. Further west, a second NNE trending linear low crosses from upper Moore Creek to near to the north end of the Droppingwater Creek anomaly. This feature is also a topographic low and may represent another major structural break.

In late 2014 Lindinger, as a due diligence examination of the significance of the Canquest airborne EM-magnetic-resistivity anomalies visited the location. Near the location of the EM anomaly was a small mound of vesicular dacite that was moderately bleached and hydrobrecciated with linings of chalcedonic or opaline silica (SIL discovery). About 80 metres west is a 5+ metre high by 25 metre wide by 40+ metre long north trending exposure of high grade, highly swelling montmorillonite clay (MONT discovery) UTM 688550E, 5590070N). XRF analysis of the MONT clay confirmed a high grade montmorillonite clay is present there. Multielement analyses indicated that the clay does not appear to have significant deleterious elements and has measurable amounts of sodium and calcium. Lindinger staked the area over Canquest airborne anomaly and MONT discovery in early 2016 as the MONT claim #1041211.

IMAGE 1 - MONT MONTMORRILANITE CLAY DISCOVERY

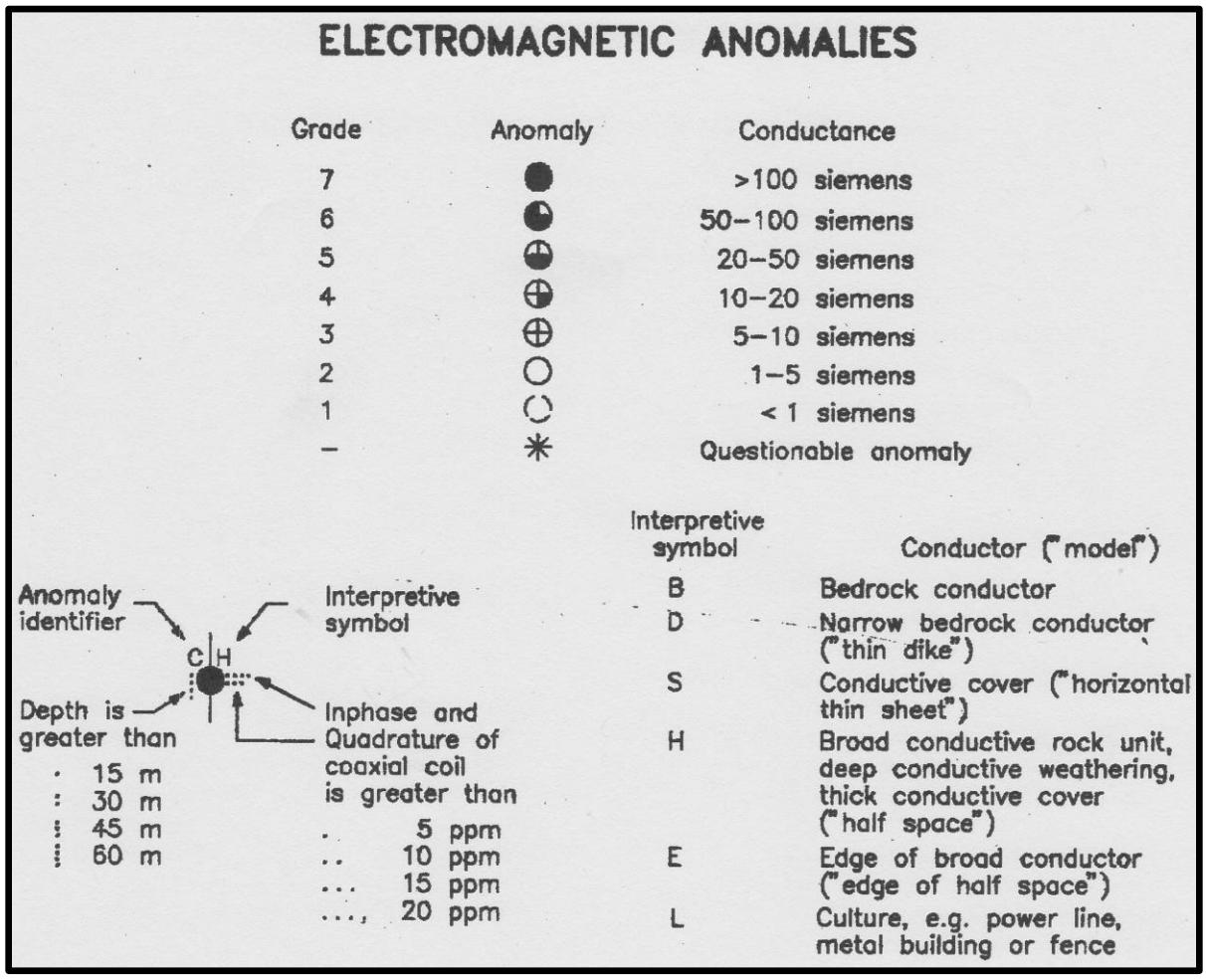


FIGURE 6 EXPLANATION OF 1994 AIRBORNE EM CONDUCTORS for FIGURES 7A, B, and C.

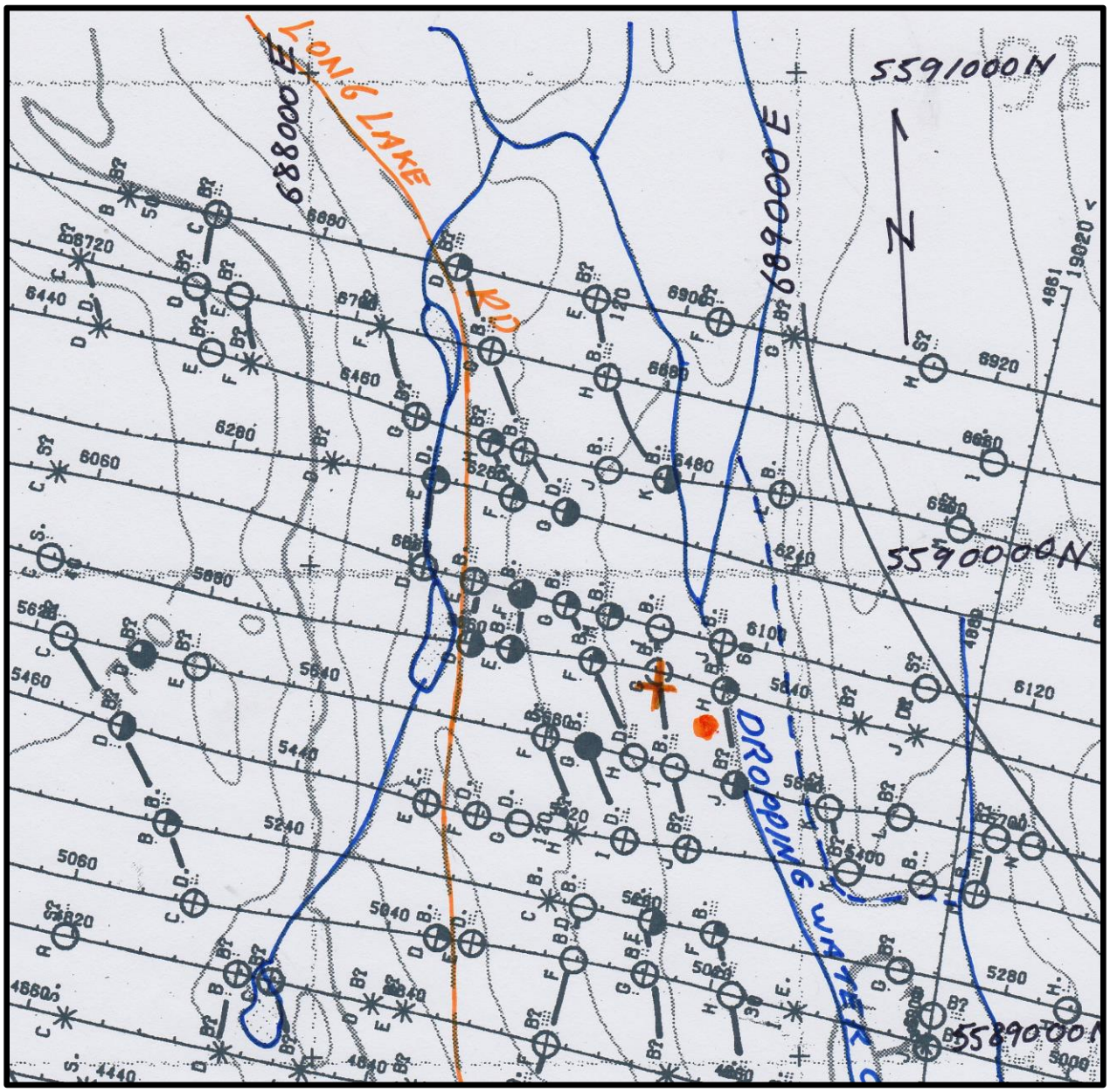


FIGURE 7A. 1994 AIRBORNE EM CONDUCTORS.
Orange dot is SIL discovery location, orange cross is MONT discovery location.
SCALE: As shown (1 km square NAD 27 UTM grid)

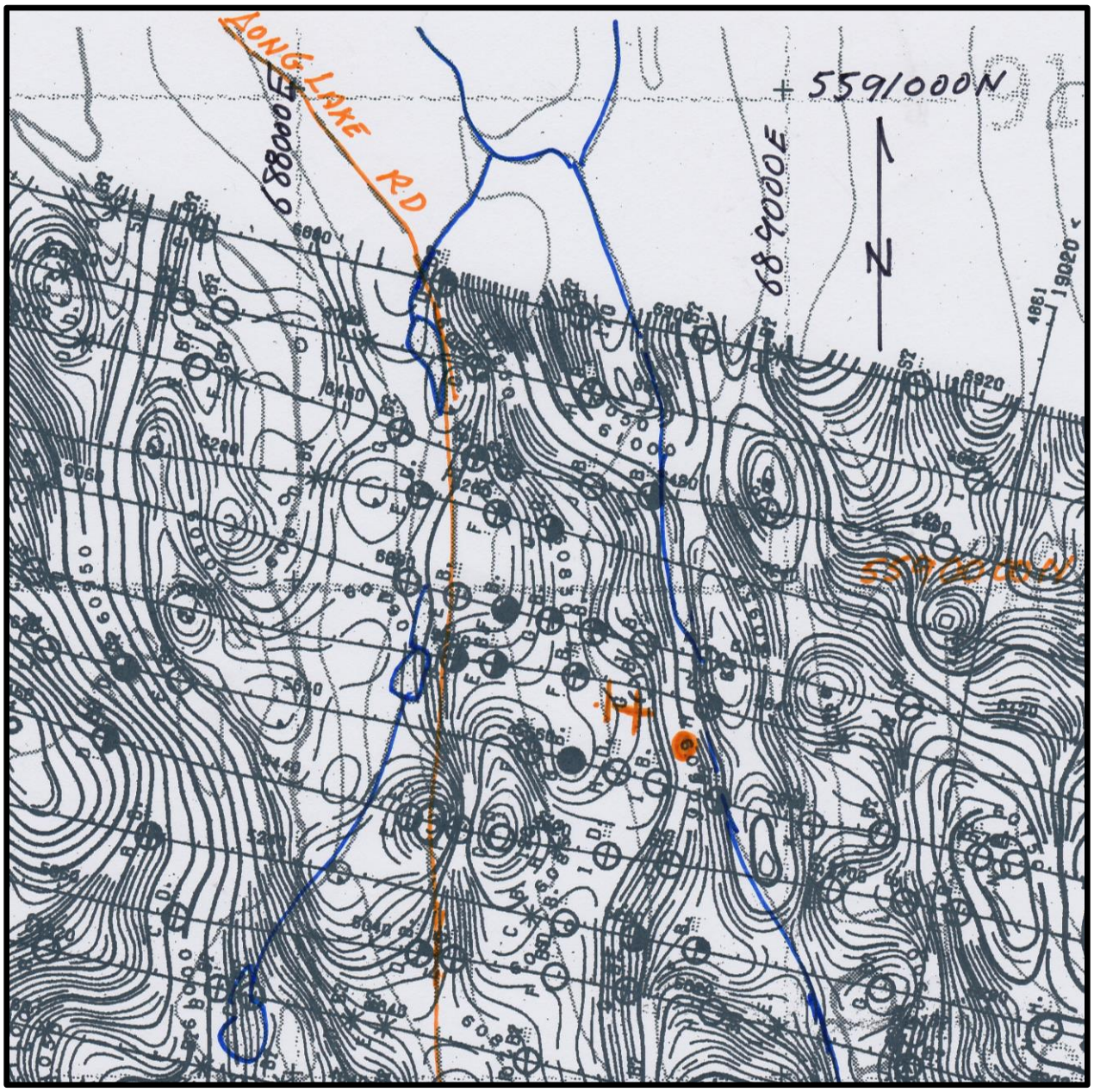


FIGURE 7B. 1994 AIRBORNE EM CONDUCTORS and TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS.
Orange dot is SIL discovery location, orange cross is MONT discovery location.
SCALE: As shown (1 km square NAD 27 UTM grid)

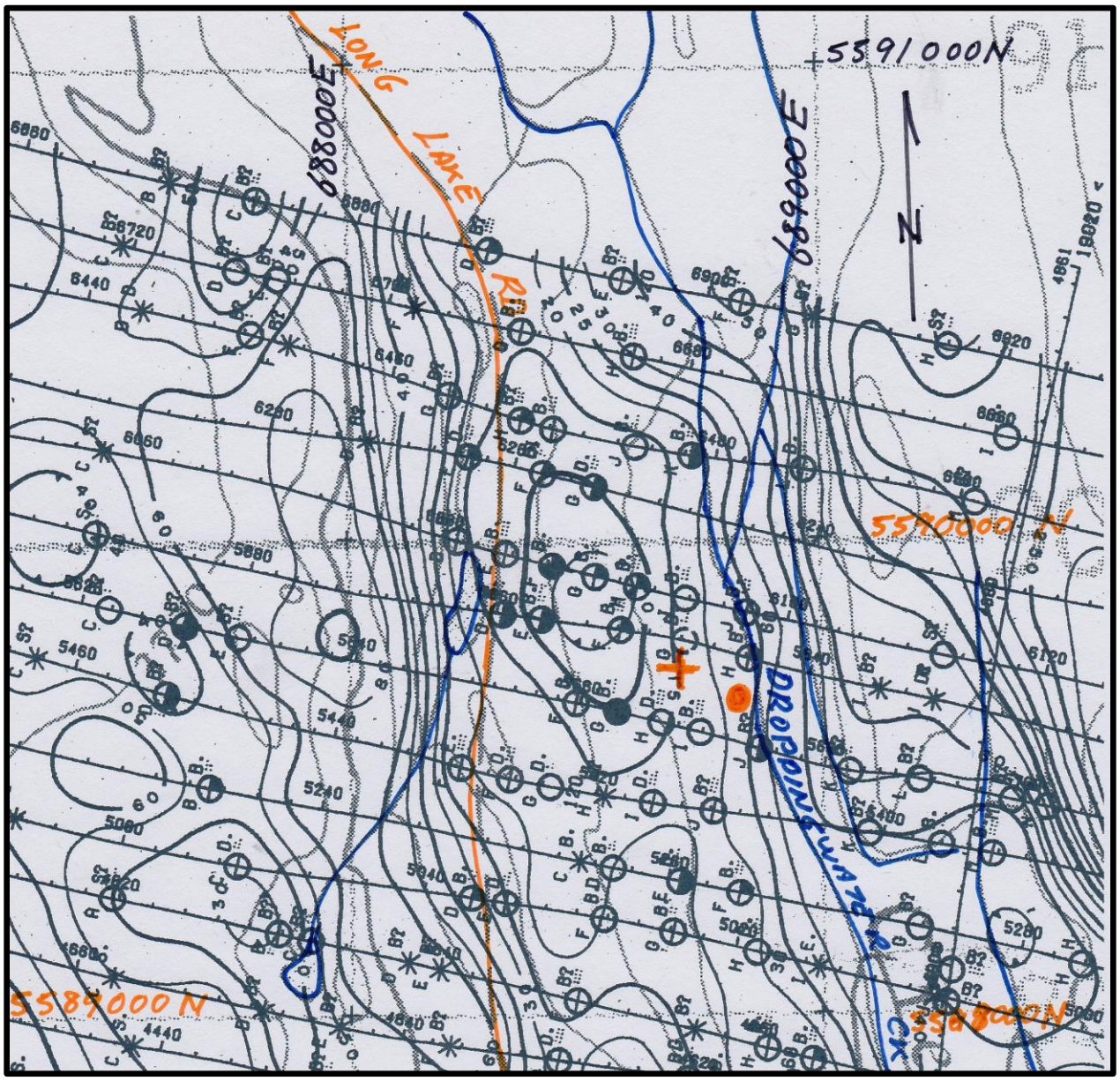


FIGURE 7C. 1994 AIRBORNE EM CONDUCTORS and 7200 Hz COPLANAR RESISTIVITY.
Orange dot is SIL discovery location, orange cross is MONT discovery location.
SCALE: As shown (1 km square NAD 27 UTM grid)

The 2016 work program was confined to the mid Droppingwater Creek and lower Luke Creek valley and covered the northern ½ of tenure 1041211, MONT claim.

The program consisted of meandering east-west walked traverses spaced at about 200 metres beginning at the north claim boundary of tenure 1041211. Noted and mapped were outcrops and unusually altered float and till locations.

The six samples selected for sampling were from a collection of over 40 lithological samples collected during the program. The samples were submitted to Actlabs of Kamloops, B.C. for multielement analyses using their 65 element (including mercury and gold (reported in ppb) ULTRATRACE 3 package which provided results for 65 elements including gold and mercury. Also analyzed for at a later time were 4 samples for fluorine. Also completed were feldspar staining for a separate but partially overlapping with the multielement suite of rock samples at Actlabs Kamloops facility. No elements from samples submitted from the 2016 program required separate fire assaying.

Feldspar staining.

In order to better determine the feldspar content of the rock several samples thought representative of altered bedrock and partially overlapping with the multielement suite were sent to Actlabs for their Kamloops specific feldspar staining procedure.

2016 EXPLORATION RESULTS

The results of the program resulted in a significant areal expansion of the bentonite deposit(s). High grade montmorillonitic is present in 2 locations, and as variably contaminated with till over a minimum 500 hectare area. Additionally, extending to beyond (to the north) past the northern tenure boundary is a very pale semi massive clayey till is present along Luke Creek, at the intersection of drumlin sheets where the till is thinnest. Similar clayey till deposits extend south beyond the 2016 mapping limit.

Also discovered at several locations were float boulders and cobbles of a distinctive hydrothermally altered black quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic alaskite, epidote altered Nicola basalt (similar to the Microgold area 5 kilometres south, and crumbly strongly pyrolusite-hematite altered-mineralized vesicular dacitic volcanic fragments similar to the SIL discovery were found along the north claim boundary. These rocks would be sourced from the north beyond the 2016 mapping area. The mapping to date indicates that the Droppingwater-Luke Creek valley at the area mapped was the location of a substantial accumulation of intermediate to extremely felsic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks. East of the valley are remnant basalt flow deposits capping the ridges of related volcanic sediments and tuffs. The basalt caps occur topographically below the west side rhyolite accumulations. Topographically underlying the bentonite deposits are massive hydrothermally altered and brecciated dacites. These may be later extrusives deposited into the clay altered pile or part of the more massive flow sequence underlying more easily clay altered tuffs and volcanic sandstones.

Several samples of hydrothermally altered volcanics, ranging from strong manganese clay altered to strongly potassically altered chalcedony stockworked and variably potassically altered

hydrobrecciated black quartz eye rhyolitic alaskites were sent for analyses. The results are presented in Table 4 below. One sample of a hydrobrecciated and milled potassically altered quartz eye fragment rhyolite with ankeritic? matrix breccia returned 61 ppb gold and 4.63 ppm silver. The sample was also weakly anomalous for arsenic, molybdenum and strongly anomalous for rubidium (> 400 ppm), also anomalous in niobium, potassium, tantalum, lithium, beryllium, thorium, and strongly depleted in barium, strontium, europium, and cerium. Similar potassically altered quartz eye rhyolitic alaskite samples hosting strong potassic alteration, angular chalcedony stockwork and breccia veining did not return significantly anomalous precious elements but had nearly identical elemental characteristics including highly anomalous rubidium. Lindinger concluded that the rock types and elemental distribution (anomalous and depleted) are very similar to rocks that host Climax type porphyry molybdenum deposits.

TABLE 4. 2016 MONT ROCK SAMPLE ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Report Number: A16-13627 | **NOTE** FOR SIL 4 ICP-MS ANALYSES FOR ALL ELEMENTS | **ACEA** AVERAGE CRUSTAL ELEMENT ABUNDANCE

Report Date: 30/1/2017 | **NOTE** BLUE SHADED CELL INDICATES ELEMENT STRONGLY DEPLETED (~<10% OF ACEA)

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cu	Cd	Mo	F	Pb	Ni	Zn	S	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	Ca	Co	Cr
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	2	0.05	0.2	0.1	1	0.01%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	1
Analysis Method	INAA	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP/TD-MS	MULT TD-ICP/ TD-ICP-MS	MULT TD-ICP/ TD-ICP-MS	TD-ICP	FUS-ISE	MULT TD-ICP/ TD-ICP-MS	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP/TD-MS	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP/TD-MS	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	INAA	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	MULT TD-ICP/ TD-ICP-MS	MULT TD-ICP/ TD-ICP-MS	INAA	TD-ICP	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS
SIL 4	<0.2	0.08	38	0.11	1.05		6.4	34.3	92	0.02	1.73	12.9	650	1.39	0.07	NA	2.37	14.8	21
OC110402	< 2	< 0.05	36.8	< 0.1	< 1		10.5	85.5	84.5	< 0.01	7.76	**22.1**	**1070**	1.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	5.84	30.1	123
F110702	< 2	**0.41**	4.5	< 0.1	**3**	<0.01	**20.1**	2.2	22.6	< 0.01	5.48	**82.5**	98	**6.5**	< 0.1	< 0.5	0.09	0.6	23
F110704	**61**	**4.88**	5.5	< 0.1	**8**	<0.01	17.4	1.5	5.9	< 0.01	5.34	**17**	47	2.5	< 0.1	< 0.5	0.4	0.5	24
H10709	< 2	**0.79**	51.5	< 0.1	2	<0.01	22.3	1.1	39.3	< 0.01	5.5	**164**	37	**7.2**	< 0.1	< 0.5	0.08	0.4	19
F110502	< 2	< 0.05	64	< 0.1	1		12.1	38.1	94.7	< 0.01	7.46	12	**1000**	1.4	< 0.1	< 0.5	2.56	21.1	72
F110705	< 2	< 0.05	45.7	0.1	< 1		9.6	61	**198**	< 0.01	8.12	2.9	**1200**	1.7	< 0.1	< 0.5	2.87	25.8	101
F110710	2	**0.25**	3.5	< 0.1	< 1	0.03	17.6	1.4	33	0.02	5.7	**20.8**	175	**5.5**	< 0.1	< 0.5	1.03	0.6	10
ACEA	2	0.08	70	0.15	1.2	0.07	13	100	75	0.04	8.2	2	400	2.5	0.02	3	4	25	140

Analyte Symbol	Cs	Eu	Fe	Hf	Ga	Ge	Hg	In	Ir	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Nb	Na	P	Rb	Re	
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	
Detection Limit	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	0.1	5	0.01	0.5	0.01	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.2	0.001	
Analysis Method	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	INAA	INAA	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	INAA	TD-ICP	TD-MS	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-MS	INAA	TD-ICP	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	TD-MS	
SIL 4	NA	NA	2.46	0.2	4.46	0.15	100	0.026	0.02	0.1	8.5	1.26	621	0.05	0.25	0.175	6.8	<0.001	
OC110402	5.57	1	4.24	2.7	10.3	0.3	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	2.25	2.7	0.75	1010	0.2	1.61	0.149	51.9	< 0.001	
F110702	**20.5**	< 0.2	1.1	0.7	15	< 0.1	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	**4.57**	**57.1**	0.01	92	25.3	1.25	0.01	**422**	< 0.001	
F110704	7.55	0.2	0.64	3	13.4	0.2	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	**5.6**	**43.4**	0.04	69	15.3	0.15	0.004	**464**	< 0.001	
H10709	**21**	< 0.2	1.1	1.9	17.2	< 0.1	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	**4.55**	**66.2**	0.01	84	15.6	1.16	0.008	**421**	< 0.001	
F110502	5.35	1.2	7.4	3.3	13.6	0.3	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	2.32	4.9	0.25	1630	< 0.1	2.77	0.158	46.2	< 0.001	
F110705	0.73	1.4	7.83	2.6	14.7	0.2	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	2.11	2.6	0.64	**3080**	< 0.1	2.73	0.248	46.4	< 0.001	
F110710	**20**	< 0.2	0.79	1.7	15.9	0.2	< 10	< 0.1	< 5	4.02	**73.3**	0.15	235	20.9	1.16	0.005	**384**	< 0.001	
ACEA	2.5	2	5.5	4	19	1.5	70	0.2	2.5	2.2	18	2.5	1000	19	2.5	0.1	90	0.002	

Analyte Symbol	Se	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Tb	Ti	Th	Tl	V	U	W	Y	Zr	La	La	
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.05	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	
Analysis Method	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	INAA	INAA	TD-MS	TD-MS	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	TD-MS	INAA	TD-ICP	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	TD-MS	TD-ICP	MULT INAA/ TD-ICP-MS	INAA	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	INAA	
SIL 4	0.7	0.17	4.3	0.6	559	<0.01	0.02	NA	0.012	NA	3.9	45	1.2	<0.05	10.95	9.4	24.2	NA	
OC110402	< 0.1	**0.6**	15.9	< 1	484	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.6	0.47	5.8	0.35	134	2	< 1	17.7	107	19.3	21.4	
F110702	< 0.1	**8.7**	1.1	4	22.5	0.9	< 0.1	1.5	0.03	**19.8**	**3.18**	13	**7.2**	< 1	50.8	28	11.5	12.5	
F110704	< 0.1	**4.6**	0.9	2	54.8	0.4	< 0.1	0.7	0.03	**18**	**6.73**	4	**7.1**	3	35.4	68	5.6	5.7	
H10709	< 0.1	**11.1**	1.5	3	18.2	0.7	< 0.1	1.4	0.03	**19.1**	**3.17**	8	**8.5**	< 1	50.6	51	13.5	13.9	
F110502	< 0.1	**0.6**	11.9	< 1	**916**	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	0.41	7	0.37	116	2.3	< 1	12.7	145	29.4	34	
F110705	< 0.1	< 0.1	14.9	< 1	**800**	< 0.1	0.6	< 0.5	0.51	5.9	0.29	104	2.1	< 1	16.1	128	29.7	34.5	
F110710	< 0.1	**4**	1.2	4	298	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.03	15.6	**3.91**	4	**4.3**	< 1	44.6	64	6.3	6.4	
ACEA	0.05	0.2	22	2.2	370	2	0.002	1	0.55	9	0.65	150	2	2	30	200	35	35	

Analyte Symbol	Ce	Ce	Pr	Nd	Nd	Sm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Dy	Tb	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Yb	Lu	Lu	Mass
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g
Detection Limit	0.1	3	0.1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.05	
Analysis Method	TD-MS	INAA	TD-MS	TD-MS	INAA	TD-MS	INAA	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	INAA	TD-MS	INAA	INAA
SIL 4	48.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.7
OC110402	41.3	44	5.2	22	25	3.8	4.7	1.1	4	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.06	31.4
F110702	30.4	39	5.4	23.9	18	7.3	8.3	0.1	7.7	8.4	1.3	1.7	5.2	0.8	**6.7**	**5.4**	0.8	0.41	32.1
F110704	16.2	26	2.4	10.2	15	3.1	3.3	< 0.05	3.7	5.4	0.7	1.2	4	0.7	**6**	4.8	0.8	0.37	35
H10709	34.9	41	6.3	27.9	23	7.9	8.9	0.1	8.2	8.3	1.3	1.7	4.8	0.8	**6.2**	5	0.8	0.4	30
F110502	61.1	75	7.4	29	30	4.4	5.3	1.2	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.2	1	0.2	< 0.05	27
F110705	63.5	78	8	33	23	5.4	6.4	1.5	4.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	< 0.05	32.6
F110710	17.6	23	2.9	12.2	9	3.7	4	< 0.05	4.8	6.8	0.9	1.5	4.9	0.8	**6.7**	**5.3**	0.8	0.38	36
ACEA	65	65	9	38	38	7	7	2	6.5	6	1	1.3	3.5	0.5	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	

2017 WORK PROGRAM

The 2017 work program was comprised of small exploration programs on tenures 594401 (NAP area, 1041211(subdivided into tenures 1053055, 056, 057 on July 10, 2017) and 1049783 (MONT area). The program consisted of bedrock mapping, rock geochemical sampling and prospecting.

MONT AREA

The MONT area comprises the 2014 MONT bentonite clay discovery and surrounding coeval Kamloops group volcanics, subvolcanic intrusives and related sediments. Additional claims were staked east, north and west of the discovery claims to cover additional bentonite, epithermal and deeper hydrothermal gold and porphyry related targets.

The bentonite discovery outcrop and a second clay discovery along the Long Lake Road were resampled and submitted to Materials Testing Ltd. (MTI) of Chicago representative Dr. Douglas Eisenhour and Absorbent Products Ltd. (APL) of Kamloops, B.C. representative Dr. Peter Read.

2 additional bentonite exposures were discovered in thin till covered areas between the first two, resulting in 4 bentonite exposures over a 350 EW by 100 metre NS area and over 60 metres vertically in elevation. In an effort to minimize weathering effects and surficial contamination these sets of samples were taken at deeper levels than the discovery examples.

NAP AREA

In June representative of Teck Corporation visited the NAP target to visually determine its Mesozoic porphyry copper potential and also took several 2012 diamond drill core samples for hyperspectral analyses.

The Teck Corp. representatives chose fourteen 10 to 20 cm sections of split core from 2012 drill holes 12-01, 03 and 04 for non destructive infrared hyperspectral testing. The samples were chosen as representing specific alteration types and mineralization grades and types. The core was delivered to Teck's exploration office at the Highland Valley Copper Mine and scanned using a Terraspec instrument.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

MONT

All 2017 bentonite samples were taken by Leo Lindinger with the two resamples in the presence of Dr. Don Eisenhour of MTI and Dr. Peter Read representing APL. No non clay samples were sent for geochemical analysis.

NAP

The samples collected by John Ryan of Teck Resources Ltd. were taken directly to their analytical facility at the Highland Valley Copper Mine. After scanning they were returned.

Analytical Procedures and Methodology

(APL) retained Vancouver based analytical laboratories ALS Laboratories Ltd. for 45 element ICP-AES, ICP-MS Analysis. ICP-AES atomic emission spectroscopy induced coupled plasma, ICP-MS induced coupled plasma with mass spectrometry and Pacific Soil Analyses for cation exchange analyses.

MTI completed their thorough clay analyses using their internal laboratory. Their testing was on raw and soda ash prepped (beneficiated) subsamples. The analytical procedures used by MTI included conventional preparation of the samples for whole rock analyses. The methods of digestion or fusion used was not described but probably lithium metaborate fusion procedure. For each sample 12 rock forming oxides plus chlorine results were reported. MTI also completed cation exchange, thermal gravimetric analyses to determine the heat resistance and purity of the clay, XRF to determine the clay species present, and specific water solution testing to analyses for the materials suitability for drilling fluids.

NAP

The NAP core samples were scanned for 4 hours using a Terraspec infrared 'hyperspectral' instrument. The spectra file produced was analyzed by the aiSIRIS software program to produce the entire suite of alteration minerals in the sample.

2017 EXPLORATION RESULTS Error! Bookmark not defined.

MONT BENTONITE

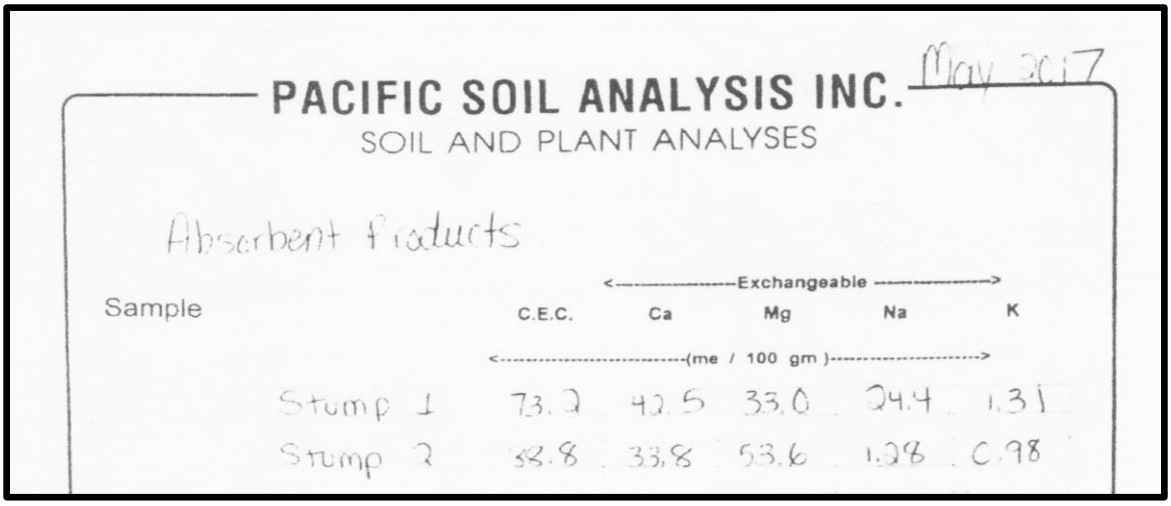
Bentonite expert Don Eisenhour, PhD and industrial minerals specialist Peter Read, PhD both visually confirmed the presence of high grade bentonite at the MONT target. The analytical results confirmed that clay is a calcium-magnesium bentonite derived from a dacitic protolith typical of many BC bentonite deposits although the MONT results report higher magnesium and in one case sodium than other 'average' regional deposit results. The purity of the bentonite, in comparison to others in BC appears to be higher than normal.
Visual examination of the till covered minimum 1 kilometre by 500 metre area display post glaciated topographic features such as linear to arcuate water bottomed troughs and slumps within stair-stepping down to the east subparrallel troughs suggesting that the till sheet underlain by only sporadically outcropping clay has slumped to the east towards Droppingwater Creek. The trough and ridge groups are often truncated and displaced by easterly trending topographic features inferring differential block movement of the slumps.
The deposit may extend east of Droppingwater Creek is not exposed. An exposure about 700 metres north of the MONT discovery of strongly hydrothermally clay altered dacitic tuff that may overlie extensions of the bentonite. This exposure is at least 50 metres higher than the discovery and at about the same elevation as the Long Lake Road exposure.

Both MTI and APL analyzing splits of the same samples that reported a high purity dominantly calcium-magnesium bentonite. The discovery sample analyzed by both MTI (R17-745) and APL (STUMP 1) returned higher than expected sodium levels. Both splits returned commercial

grade cation exchange capacity and swell factor bentonite. The colour of these near surface exposures is a brownish yellow that may be due to near surface oxidation effects. The clay is readily 'improved' with the use of 4.5-5% soda ash which substitutes sodium and removes the calcium, magnesium and potassium ions and greatly improves its CEC and swell factor (Figures 8, 9, and 10 below).

Results of the preliminary testing by MTI. suggest, based on the 2 samples taken, that the material does not meet American Petroleum Institute (API) raw bentonite drill mud specifications (Section 9 and 10). The primary deficiency is the yield point (Y.P.)-pore volume (P.V.) ratio reporting about 5 versus an industry requirement of less than 3. The filtrate volume (F.L.) also does not meet specification. It does meet specifications for foundry clay and as a binding medium for iron ore pelletization.

The multielement and mercury testing by APL indicate that the bentonite has the potential to achieve feed and food grade bentonite. Arsenic is below 20 ppm, mercury below 13 ppb, lead below 10 ppm, molybdenum below 2 ppm, thorium below 5 ppm, and uranium below 2 ppm.



PACIFIC SOIL ANALYSIS INC. May 2017

SOIL AND PLANT ANALYSES

Absorbent Products

Sample	<----------Exchangeable---------->				
	C.E.C.	Ca	Mg	Na	K
	<----------(me / 100 gm)---------->				
Stump 1	73.2	42.5	33.0	24.4	1.31
Stump 2	58.8	33.8	53.6	1.28	0.98

Figure 8 – Cation Exchange Capacity Analyses for Raw MONT Bentonite (Source APL).

X RAY FLUORESCENCE - EXPRESSED AS OXIDES

Table 1: XRF Data Normalized to 100%

ID	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	CaO	Cl	Cr_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	K_2O	MgO	MnO	Na_2O	P_2O_5	SO_3	TiO_2	Total	Si/Al
R17-0795	60.66	17.60	5.39	0.05	0.06	7.44	0.68	4.57	0.11	1.07	0.25	0.97	1.17	100.00	3.04
R17-0796	62.89	18.14	3.11	0.03	0.09	7.93	0.36	5.60	0.09	0.19	0.26	0.01	1.31	100.00	3.06

Table 2: XRF Data Non-Normalized

ID	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	CaO	Cl	Cr_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	K_2O	MgO	MnO	Na_2O	P_2O_5	SO_3	TiO_2	Total	Si/Al
R17-0795	50.62	14.68	4.50	0.04	0.05	6.21	0.57	3.81	0.09	0.89	0.21	0.81	0.98	83.45	3.04
R17-0796	53.69	15.48	2.66	0.02	0.08	6.77	0.30	4.78	0.08	0.16	0.22	0.01	1.12	85.37	3.06

Figure 9 – MONT XRF WHOLE ROCK RESULTS (Source MTI)

PROJECT REPORT

Project: **P17-051- Analysis of Kamloops Bentonite**
Requested By: Don Eisenhour
Completed By: MTI Hoffman Estates Laboratory
Completion Date: May 16th, 2017

BACKGROUND

Kamloops Canada surface samples for initial characterization. First sample collected from "popcorn" surface zone with possible surface contamination. Second sample collected within compact zone.

Samples:
R17-0795 **Kamloops sample 1 - first stop (moisture as tested was 8.4%)**
R17-0796 **Kamloops sample 2 - road cut (moisture as tested was 6.5%)**

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Sample #	R17-0795	R17-0796	R17-0795	R17-0796
Sample ID ►	#1	#2	#3	#4
Grade- Remarks			4.4% S.A.	5.06% SA
Color	BR	BR	YEL	YEL
Grit		*	*	
A.V.	3.0	2.0	14.0	43.0
P.V.	2.0	1.0	4.0	11.0
Y.P.	2	2	20	64
F.L.	48	54	15	16
pH	7.5	7.7	9.7	9.9
Sol Ca	37.0	28.5	3.5	4.5
Sol Mag	53.5	52.5	12.0	23.0
TH	71	81	16	28
PWA	199	204	708	765
SWELL	8	6	33	30
MB	92	118	96	126

Figure 10 – MTI Clay Characterization Results

The summary results are also presented om map form in Figure 20 in Appendix D

MONT EPITHERMAL TARGET

Prospecting traverses south and north of the MONT bentonite discovery area produced the following discoveries. 1.5 kilometres south the bentonite discovery a fine grained variant of the potassically altered and probably silicified clear and black quartz eye porphyry rhyolite was discovered in the Droppingwater Creek valley at the north end of a steep walled canyon. The

outcrop continues to the south in the creek and under cover in the other directions. Throughout the 5 by 1 kilometre NS trending area extending north up the Luke Creek valley innumerable float samples of variably but always argillically altered and occasionally silicified black quartz eye porphyry were found throughout the area. This unit, based on this information is inferred to underlie large portions of a nearly 10 by 2 kilometre north trending area. Similar outcrops occur further north along the Long Lake road. Also discovered were outcrops of a distinctive brick red basalt about 3 kilometres due north of the MONT discovery. This unit overlies the more felsic rock and is either late stage Kamloops Group (Eocene) basalt or early oxidized Chilcotin Group (Miocene) basalt. This distinctive unit, due to its proximity to roads leading to Kamloops less than 25 kilometres to the north may have dimension or decorative stone potential.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND MINERAL SHOWINGS HISTORY

STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP

The STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP on the south and east side of Stump Lake and across from the MICROGOLD part of the property has an extensive exploration and mining history. The Stump Lake area has documented records of exploration and development for precious metals dating back to 1882. Numerous precious and precious base metal quartz fissure veins and stockworks were discovered over a 150 square kilometer area southeast of Stump Lake.

Published records of mining efforts from the Enterprise and Joshua Mines immediately east of Stump Lake to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper. In todays American dollars over 6.5 million (~9 million Canadian) of metals primarily silver and gold were recovered from the mining camp.

Since 1984 several companies and individuals had ownership of the camp. These include in chronological order, Celebrity Energy Ltd., Leopold Lindinger, Ken Ellerbeck, Grosvenor Resource Corp. who earned a 100% ownership from Ellerbeck and now John Backus.

Celebrity in 1984 completed a thorough geochemical, geophysical, trenching and drilling program Hannigan 1984 AR 13152-2, White 1984 AR 13152-1. Celebrity trenched and drilled several of the previously mined veins. The best gold results were in narrow quartz veins underlying known workings. Silver mineralization associated with visible galena in quartz veins and breccia zones was the most common mineralization present. The gold silver ratios averaged ~1/8

No substantive work has been completed in the area since then. Lindinger in the late 1990's sampled 28 g/t gold over 30 cm from the Tubal Cain Shaft collar. Grosvenor, or Optionor Reva Resources Inc. have completed basic prospecting and geochemical programs over the past 5 years. (Gourlay, 2015)

SACK. BC Minfile 092ISE166

The Sack showings are located west of the Moore Creek fault less than 1 kilometre west of the current claim boundary.

From BC Minfile.

"The Sack occurrence lies astride the faulted boundary between north trending belts of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The Quilchena fault is a high angle fault striking 010 to 030 degrees across the central portion of the property, generally parallel to Moore Creek. Lithologies within this 500-metre-wide zone consist mainly of quartz-hornblende-feldspar gneiss and biotite-chlorite schist. Foliations follow the regional north trend and dip moderately to the east. West of this fault zone is the Lower Jurassic Nicola batholith, which is granitic to dioritic in composition. East of the Quilchena fault, the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite and basalt, minor interbedded pyroclastics and sediments.

Alteration and mineralization appear to be structurally controlled. The north striking regional fault and numerous secondary northwest trending fractures are associated with high level quartz-chalcedony veins, argillite alteration, enhanced arsenic-mercury geochemical values and quartz-carbonate veins in brecciated volcanics. The veins strike approximately 010 degrees and dip 85 degrees west and carry minor amounts of molybdenite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and ferrimolybdenite. Molybdenite occurs as 1 to 3 millimetre rosettes and blebs. Skarn pockets also occur.

A recent discovery of quartz-chalcedony breccia zones is restricted to a lahar or agglomerate zone at least 4 metres thick, dipping gently to the west. The zone contains numerous quartz- chalcedony-calcite veins and veinlets. A rock sample from one of these veinlets with a true width of 30 centimetres assayed 3.97 grams per tonne gold"

More recent work (MacDonald, 2007, 2008) focussed on the thin chalcedony veining and adjacent "strong argillic plus pyritic" alteration observed to determine its PGE content. No PGE's were detected, however in 2007 anomalous copper (<0.13%), lead (<0.14%), zinc (<0.27%), silver (<30 g/t), tungsten (>200 ppm) and gold (<0.15 g/t) were detected. In 2008 sampling of "sulphide rich veinlets" returned 32.3 and 33.3 g/t gold respectively.

The property was acquired by Ken Ellerbeck in 2013, the current owner and the claims abut the current NAP-MICROGOLD claim boundary. In 2013 he completed a prospecting report on the extreme eastern part of the property with results received from two of five samples submitted returning negligible gold but anomalous in silver, arsenic, cadmium, manganese, molybdenum, and zinc (Ellerbeck 2015.

He again took 8 samples in 2016. 3 samples of altered volcanics with reported chalcopyrite and bornite were submitted for gold and multielement analysis. They returned up to 3600 ppm copper with anomalous silver, weakly anomalous gold and molybdenum. (Ellerbeck, 2016).

Ellerbeck in 2017 took 4 samples and analysed three samples of quartz vein in the old Sack test pits. No samples reported anomalous results om any economic elements (Ellerbeck, 2018).

SAR. BC Minfile 092ISE163 is located about 1 kilometre north of the SACK Minfile occurrence.

From BC Minfile.

"The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite and basalt with thin interbedded sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks. Diorite to gabbro dykes and plugs occur within the Nicola Group rocks. To the east the area is underlain by pink-grey quartz diorite. The contact between this unit and the Nicola Group trends north, as do fractures and topographic lineaments.

Several old hand-trenched pits on the Sar showing probably represents the old Copper Hill workings, where chalcopyrite occurs in quartz vein material. The vein is emplaced along a shear zone in gabbroic country rock."

More recent work (Crooker 1998) failed to find any bedrock encouragement for copper, gold and silver in a 3-hole percussion program.

The area is now part of the Marlow Discovery Vein claim group. Marlow has explored the area and located anomalous copper and molybdenum (Marlow 2015). Mentioned are the presence of numerous old test pits, undoubtedly from pre 1970's work. Two samples returned 13.6 and 14.5 ppm silver (Marlow 2016).

TIC-TAC-TOE BC Minfile 092ISE187

The TIC-TAC-TOE showing lies west of the south end of Stump Lake and is centered on the top of a large hill. Verley et. al. 1983 provides the following history. It occurs close to the southwestern part of the MICRO claims.

..." A brief summary of previous geophysical and geochemical work is presented below. Of particular interest is the effect of grid orientation on the results of geophysical surveys.

Geophysics:
Cukor (1979): A VLF-Em survey on northerly trending grid lines over a limited area which detected easterly trending conductors within the ultramafite, or at the edge of the carbonatized zone. A magnetometer survey which outlined the west side of the ultramafite zone (1000 to 2500 gammas); open to east.

White (1983): A P.E.M. survey on east-west grid lines was carried out over a relatively large area and detected northeasterly trending conductors crossing all lithologies. These conductors now appear to be structural (fault-shear zones) but may in part be stratigraphic.

Geochemistry
Cukor (1979): A soil geochemical survey outlined sporadic Cu-Ag anomalies (Cu 70 ppm, Ag 0.8 ppm) which appear to lie along the edge of the ultramafite or within the carbonatized zone. The survey was conducted over a limited area." ...

The geology of the area is dominantly mafic volcanic breccias and to the east towards Stump Lake some sediments were mapped. Also and possibly unique to the target is an ultramafic unit. Verley describes the unit.

… "The ultramafite is a highly sheared, serpentine-rich, dark green rock. Wet serpentinized shears are probable causes of PEM conductors "A" (DDH 83-2) and "B" (DDH 83-6). In unsheared sections, it consists of a breccia of dark to medium green mottled olivine-pyroxene porphyry fragments. The discrete to ghost-like fragments (up to 10 cm diameter and 40% by volume) occur supported in a slightly darker green matrix of subhedral to euhedral olivine (to 2mm diameter, 15%) and pyroxene (to 3 mm diameter, 10%) in a fine-grained groundmass of serpentine. Fragments consist of pyroxene (to 5 mm diameter, 25%) and olivine (to 3 mm diameter, 5%) phenocrysts in a medium to pale green aphanitic matrix. Disseminated magnetite (1%) is ubiquitous.

In several holes, sections of banded to laminated, fine to medium-grained, possibly clastic sediment ***(RU)~*** *occur within the ultramafite. This material may be volcanic in origin (tuff?)." …*

The drilling program completed by Verley consisted of 5 drill holes targeting both geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

The primary zone of interest is an E-W striking 1 km+ by up to 200 m wide subvertical carbonatized zone. As described by Verley.

…" An easterly trending alteration envelope occurs along the northern edge of the main ultramafic mass. The alteration zone consists of rusty weathering carbonate (siderite) - quartz-fuchsite rock cut by abundant quartz-carbonate stringers. On fresh surfaces, the altered rock is fine to medium-grained and medium to pale green. Local greyish sections (less altered?) and reddish brown hematitic zones are irregularly distributed throughout this unit. Jasperoid is associated with some hematitic zones, but it is rare." … …" Pale green, laminated or foliated sections occur in holes 83-4 and 5. These may represent intercalated fine clastic sediments, tuffs, acid volcanics or more highly altered (kaolinitized?) sections.
Silver-copper-gold mineralization found to date on the TIC-TAC claims occurs in the carbonatized zone. Mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.
The carbonatized zone is interpreted to be the altered equivalent of the ultramafite, but it may in part be altered volcanic breccia. The alteration could have developed through either the addition of 'exotic' hydrothermal solutions or as a result of indigenous solutions formed during low-grade, regional metamorphism." …

MINERALIZATION

Verley 1983 summarizes.

…" Mineralization exposed at surface on the TIC-TAC claims consists of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and azurite. Sulphide minerals (< 1%) are disseminated in quartz-carbonate stringers or veins which can be categorized as follows:
i Network stringers: pervasive, irregular thin stringers (1 to 3 mm thick) contain disseminated tetrahedrite at the No. 1 showing.
ii) Planar stringers: systematic, regular cross-cutting stringers typically 5 to 10 mm thick, commonly barren. Some have jasperoid selvages.
iii) Banded quartz-carbonate veins: large stringers 6 cm thick or more. Cream to yellowish fine-grained carbonate bands (1 cm thick) alternate with white fine-grained to chalcedonic quartz bands (1 cm thick), contain disseminated, fine-grained chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite(?).
The network stringers form stockworks and locally give rock a crackle-breccia structure. Planar stringers and banded veins, on the other hand, generally appear to trend easterly to east-northeasterly and have steep dips.

At the No. 1 showing, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations in network stringers in carbonatized rock in two trenches, both of which occur in an area 10 metres by 2 metres. Azurite is common on fracture surfaces. A grab sample of mineralization from this showing assayed 0.25% Cu, 0.42 oz/t Ag (Cukor, 1979). DDH 83-4 undercut the showing area and assayed 0.13% Cu, 0.12 oz/t Ag, 0.006 oz/t Au over 1.5 metres.

A trenched exposure of carbonatized rock approximately 30 metres long contains minor azurite on fracture surfaces and constitutes showing No. 2.

The No. 3 showing consists of a float occurrence of carbonatized rock with tetrahedrite disseminated in network stringers similar to No. 1 showing. A grab sample of this mineralized float assayed 2.55 oz/t Ag and 0.42% Cu. DDH 83-8, collared 60 metres north of this float occurrence, failed to intersect a similarly mineralized zone.

Narrow (to 1 metre) bleached, pyritic alteration zones adjacent to quartz veins (up to 61 cm wide) were intersected in volcanic breccia in DDH 83-7 and in the sandstone-shale unit in DDH 83-9. These zones are geochemically anomalous in gold (83-7, 2800 ppb Au in 61 cm quartz vein, 83-9, 405 ppb Au in 61 cm altered zone). Geochemical indications of gold, such as these, are significant in that they show that auriferous hydrothermal solutions have been active in the area.

Verley further concludes that, based on the presence of tetrahedrite and similar silver-copper-arsenic ratios to the veins and carbonate altered wallrock that the TIC-TAC-TOE showings are similar to the ore shoots of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP. He also suggests that the zone has the same strike and dip and in on trend to the Planet showing which occurs southwest of the Enterprise mine.

He further concludes.

…" A further possibility is the potential of the carbonatized zone on the TIC-TAC for hosting a low-grade, large tonnage silver deposit. Tetrahedrite disseminated in a stockwork of quartz-carbonate stringers throughout the altered zones (as at the No. 1 showing) is envisaged as the type of mineralization constituting such a deposit. Diamond drilling during 1983 failed to locate an

extensive zone of this mineralization, but only a small area on the edge of the carbonatized zone was tested." ...

A total of 9 NQ drill holes were drilled totalling 900.33 metres. Holes 83-4 and 83-05 returned negligible results from 82 metre and 152 metre respectively carbonatized intersections. Hole 83-7 hosted the best gold intersection from 60.35-60.96 interval reporting 2.8 g/t gold over 0.31 m in a *..." broken zone of milky pyritic quartz vein rubble." ...* An adjacent deeper 1.45 m intersection of *... "Pyritic pale greenish grey to medium green clayey section" ...* returned 45 ppb gold. A deeper intersection from 87.4 to 118.6 metres reporting moderate to locally intense alteration and up to 3% pyrite did not return any gold values over 15 ppb and of silver over 0.7 g/t.
The best drill intersections were in DDH83-7 which returned in bleached pyritic altered Nicol basalts breccia 2.8 g/t gold over 60 cm and in hole 83-9 which returned 0.4 g/t gold over 6 cm.
Hole 83-8 intersected from 15.8 to 25.4 a carbonatized zones within which from 19.96 to 21.46 metres returned 137 ppb gold, 1.37 g/t silver and anomalous copper. A similar carbonatized interval from 42.06 to 51.06 metres did not return any anomalous values. Hole 83-09 which was collared near Hwy 5 at the south end of Stump Lake returned from 83.64 to 84.25 a 0.71 metre interval grading 0.4 g/t gold and 3.1 g/t silver of a zone hosting a 6 cm quartz vein and altered deeper 'sandstone'. Only one other interval from 44.45 to 45.8 m was analyzed which returned 45 ppb gold and 0.5 ppm silver.

The occurrence and surrounding area is currently unstaked.

TRUMP. BC MINFILE 092ISE161

The TRUMP Minfile occurrence (092ISEis located on the east side of Stump Lake south of the NAP and east of the MICROGOLD targets. It was discovered in about 1956 (Elliot, 1956) however old drill casings and reference of old workings imply earlier exploration, probably at the time the Stump Lake mining camp was active (Elliot, 1956 AR00123A). A historic assay from a small quartz breccia vein returned up to 1% copper and 3.85 o/t (97.6 g/t silver) (Dunsmore, 1972 AR 4165). Subsequent exploration during the late 1970/s and early 1980's was confined to geophysics (White et al., 1983 AR11389, 1984 AR12272, AR 1985 13940). All later work however failed to sample material of similar grade. The area however does host weak copper and moderate silver in soil anomalies.

The showings are currently unstaked.

LEE area.

The LEE area lies east of the current NAP claims. In 1972 Western Standard Silver Mines Ltd. staked and explored the LEE claim group 4 to 6 km east of Napier Lake. (Sharp, 1973). Results were inconclusive, except for areas exposed in several closely spaced recent road cuts south of an unnamed lake. The best recorded copper in soil results were near mapped bedrock exposures of pyrite +/- chalcopyrite mineralized fine grained "diorite". The highest copper in soil values obtained was 115 ppm with 2 more reporting over 80 ppm. No rock samples were taken. The mineralized area continued off the explored are to the southeast. Although additional work was recommended the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 2013 L. Lindinger staked the LEE claims to cover the area. He completed a 1-day prospecting program and rediscovered the mineralization along a logging road. Contrary to the past report no chalcopyrite mineralization was noted, however it has structural similarities and is on strike to the NAP Occurrence 5 km to the WNW. The causative source of the soil anomalies is unresolved however they appear to occur in swampy areas and may be from organic material.

The area is currently unstaked.

ANDERSON LAKE (DISCOVERY VEIN). BC MINFILE 092ISE198

This area is about 1 to 3 kilometres northwest of the MICRO claims.

The presence of gold bearing quartz carbonate veins and silicified zones in the Anderson lake area northwest of the MICROGOLD area has been known for some time. Lindinger in 1995 b sampled weakly anomalous in gold and silver rock samples from the area of Anderson Lake.

In 2010 prospector Jeremy Marlow sampled part of the large quartz carbonate vein southwest of Anderson Lake some 3.6 kilometres NW of the MICROGOLD target which returned 6 g/t gold. Commander Resources Ltd. subsequently optioned the property. Commander completed an extensive prospecting, soil and rock geochemistry, ground geophysics and diamond drilling program. A 3 k north-south by 2.5 k east-west grid was established which provided control for subsequent soil, rock, geophysics and drilling programs. The exploration results indicate a 600 by 400 meter multielement gold anomaly centered at the discovery area about 1 kilometre southwest of Anderson Lake (Norton 2011). The highest gold value was 317 ppb. It was one of 2 values over 120 ppb. 4 samples returned over 47 ppb gold with 2 adjacent to the higher grade samples. Coincident antimony arsenic and iron occur with gold. Silver and copper have moderate anomalies at the NW and northeast corners of the grid and that are open to the north.

Geological observations of the Anderson Lake zone indicate that it is a NNE striking shallowly east (~-30^{O}) dipping thrust fault.

Geophysical results from Norton 2012 indicate that the gold anomaly is partially underlain by a deep high resistivity anomaly and weak shallow chargeability. Both features dip eastward paralleling the mineralizing structure.

Commander drilled 10 drill holes totalling 2073 metres along the DISCOVERY VEIN trend (Norton 2013).

The best results were in hole SL-12-06 which undercut a gold in soil anomaly some 500 metres NNE of the Discovery Vein. Reported from 131.1 to 136.5 0.63 g/t gold over a drilled width of 4.55 m. including a 1 m intersection grading 1.23 g/t gold. From 151.15 to 151.7 4.11 g/t gold over 0.55 m from a reportedly 40 cm quartz vein. From 161.45 to 161.95 2.3 g/t gold, 1.88 g/t silver over 0.5 m from a 40 cm quartz vein. From 178.55 to 180.45 a 19 metre intersection grading 2.74 g/t gold ~2.5 g/t silver including 1 metre grading 4.79 g/t gold.

Hole SL-12-05 which undercut hole 6 reported significantly less values. The best intersection was from 146.7 m to 147.2 m grading 1.25 g/t gold. This interval included a 15 cm quartz-calcite vein. No other intersection returned greater than 0.3 g/t gold.

See Table 5 below for additional results. The Discovery vein area itself was not drill tested by shallow drilling. Personal examination of the drill core in 2013 inferred that the drilled intersections reporting anomalous gold were within more pervasively silicified and carbonate veined, less clay altered and much less pyrite mineralized wallrock than seen at MICROGOLD.

The property was returned beck to the Marlow's in 2013. Since then they have actively been exploring the property for multiple deposit types including intrusion associated gold, epithermal gold. porphyry molybdenum and VMS deposit types. Refer to SAR Minfile occurrence for additional information.

Hole Number	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)
DDHSL-12-01	295	-50		174	175.05	1.05	650
Including:			K813459	174.50	175.05	0.55	825
DDHSL-12-02	295	-50		42.50	43.90	1.40	290
Including:			L819778	43.25	43.90	0.65	484
DDHSL-12-03	250	-70		49.50	51.85	2.35	860
Including:			L819142	50.20	51.00	0.80	1360
			L819143	51.00	51.85	0.85	971
DDHSL-12-04	295	-50		106.30	108.65	2.35	590
Including:			L819977	106.30	107.05	0.75	321
			L819978	107.05	107.85	0.80	396
			L819979	107.85	108.65	0.80	1030
DDHSL-12-05	295	-50	L55048	146.7	147.20	0.50	1250
DDHSL-12-06	295	-50		130.10	142.35	12.25	360
Including			A55157	134.65	135.65	1.00	1230
				149.55	151.70	2.15	1.14
Including:			A55175	151.15	151.70	0.55	4110
				161.45	180.45	19.0	440
Including			A55185	161.45	161.95	0.50	2300
			A55204	178.55	179.55	1.00	4790

Table 5 Drilling Highlights 2012 Discovery Vein Area

Marlow, 2013 and 2015 exploration efforts has resulted in the rediscovery of many old workings that exposed molybdenite and semi massive sulphide showing possibly of syngenetic origin that returned up to 0.4% copper over 4.7 metres.

Additional exploration completed by Marlow in 2016 included x-ray drilling in the Discovery vein area. Exploration results included 2.16 g/t gold, 2.3 g/t silver over 0.3 m in hole C16-003 8.4 g/t

gold over 0.75 metres, C16-004, hole C16-005 0.52 g/t gold, 0.6 G/T silver over 8.5 m. and a 20 metre quartz vein representative grab reporting 2.4 g/t gold, 3.1 g/t silver and 57 ppm molybdenum (Marlow 2017).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Kamloops-Merritt region is underlain predominantly by rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel terrane, which itself is a portion of the Intermontane Superterrane (Figure 8). The pre-accretionary Quesnel Terrane and more locally the Nicola Group extends from north of Kamloops to the US border areas was a west facing volcanic arc complex that existed from late Triassic thru to early Jurassic.

The Nicola Group developed two major eastward younging calc-alkalic magmatic arcs, an upper Triassic western belt and an early Jurassic eastern belt as well as less dominant central calc-alkalic and an unusual but metallurgically important central to eastern alkalic belt. (Figure 15, Logan, et al 2006).

These four lithological assemblages can be further characterized as; western volcanic belt as steeply dipping, east-facing consisting predominantly of subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanics of calcalkalic affinity that grade upward into volcaniclastic rocks; central volcanic belt as composed of both subaqueous and subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias and lahars of both alkalic and calcalkalic (both plagioclase and augite phyric) affinities; an overlying, westerly dipping ‘eastern volcanic belt’ composed of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic (both augite and hornblende-phyric; shoshonites and ankaramites) intermediate and mafic volcanic flow, fragmental and epiclastic rocks; and an ‘eastern sedimentary assemblage’ that is partially overlapped by the eastern volcanic belt and is composed predominantly of greywackes, siltites, argillites, alkalic intermediate tuffs and reefal limestones. The eastern alkalic volcanic derived sedimentary belt is also intruded by the eastern calc-alkalic batholiths.

The Nicola Group volcanics have been intruded by coeval late Triassic (212 ma) western belt calc-alkalic (Guichon Creek batholith) and Early Jurassic (195 ma) eastern belt calc-alkalic (Thuya, Wild Horse, Pennask) batholiths (Logan 2006). Numerous small dioritic stocks are spatially associated with the central belt volcanics. The slightly older (200 ma) alkalic (Iron Mask) intrusive volcanic event forms the western source of the eastern belt sediments.

The Nicola Group is overlain unconformably by volcanic and locally derived clastic rocks ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary related to several post collisional volcanic, intrusive and tectonic events.

Local and Property Geology (Figure 9)

All pre Miocene lithologies have been broken into north trending subparrallel packages that are separated by regional sub-parallel fault systems. In the Merritt to Kamloops region a series of faults originating south from the Cherry Creek fault strike south towards Nicola Lake and coalesce

into the Summers creek fault system southeast of Merritt. These tend to separate central belt volcanics from eastern belt volcanics and coeval sediments. 20 to 40 kilometres to the west the Guichon Creek - Deadman River fault zones divide the western from central volcanic-intrusive packages.

The oldest common lithologies in the Stump Lake area are Nicola Group late Triassic to early Jurassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern 'sedimentary belt'. These are generally coeval with, and interfinger with early Jurassic eastern belt volcanics. These packages are interpreted to represent remnants of an extensive back arc suite of rock known to extend the entire length of British Columbia.

Intruding these Nicola Group sediments and volcanics are coeval to slightly later (earliest Jurassic) calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse batholith; and slightly earlier (Logan 2006) plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask batholith near Kamloops. The alkalic intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

The obduction against western North America during the mid-Jurassic generated several transpressive tectonic events that produced northeast directed folding, shearing and regional southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exposed collision generated ductile deformation fabrics. These southeast striking penetrative fabrics now characterize large areas pre Tertiary lithologies in the area (Moore, 1995).

Mid Cretaceous sinistral changing to Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated regional north striking dextral faults with subordinate northeast and east striking 'basin and range' block faults. This activity truncated the older southeast striking transpressive structures and created numerous variably shaped fault bound basins.

North and west of Nicola Lake and 4 to 10 kilometres west of Stump Lake the Nicola horst cored Paleocene Rocky Gulch batholith intrudes both Jurassic Nicola aged granodiorites and Nicola sediments. Pre Paleocene lithologies within the horst are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade phases with strong foliation-gneissocity fabrics.

East of Napier Lake the exposed Nicola metasediments sediments and adjacent portion of the Wildhorse batholith are metamorphosed to greenschist facies with various orientations to the structural fabric.

The block of Nicola Group rocks between the Nicola horst and east of the Campbell creek valley host much lower metamorphic grades. Within this block which includes the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP, and the MICROGOLD areas there is a decrease in metamorphic grade from south to north.

The locally thick (in the Kamloops area) Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited in the post mid Cretaceous structural basins. These sediments, and the older lithologies were intruded and partially overlain by bimodal subaerial rhyolitic to basaltic volcanic deposits. Once such center is located in the Napier Lake area where locally thick accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, possible subvolcanic domes, tuffs and breccias occur. Another smaller dyke-tuff center occurs west of the south end of Stump Lake (BAG area). Probably related intrusive activity in the Stump Lake area is a distinctive quartz eye porphyry

rhyolite-granite that appears to be related to and may have generated the extensive hydrothermal alteration including bulk silicification and accompanying copper-gold-zinc-silver bearing subvolcanic porphyry or replacement (NAP), mesothermal silver-gold base metal (STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP), TRUMP and high level gold-silver bearing epithermal deposits (MICROGOLD, DISCOVERY VEIN, MONT gold silver, MONT bentonite, etc.).

The slightly later basalt volcanics also host minor and local areas of chalcedonic quartz and anomalous mercury. However, these small localized epithermal showings may or may not be related to the protracted silicification and gold-silver-copper mineralization associated with the area.

North of the property are Miocene flood basalt assigned to the Chilcotin Group.

The only deposits present that post date the Chilcotin group rocks appear to be unconsolidated syn and post glacial till and later fluvial deposits. The till deposits include large drumlins and drumlin fields that cover the broad grassland vegetated upper Campbell creek valley largely north of but extending over the eastern part of the property. Recessive areas in particular often contain thick Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments. The lower Campbell Creek valley is a well documented misfit steam valley which in early postglacial times transported huge amounts of water and debris to the north into the south Thompson River valley. The deposits laid down by this event are part of the famous silt deposits in the valley east of Kamloops and west of Chase.

MICROGOLD Area Detailed Geology SEE FIGURE 13 IN APPENDIX D.

This detailed discussion of the MICROGOLD pre drilling geology, structure, alteration and mineralization is excepted from Gamble 1985 (below in italics). BP called this the CINDY project.

"*Geology Summary "…*

…" The Cindy property geology is underlain by a sequence of Triassic Nicola Group alkaline volcaniclastic rocks that are green in colour and vary from coarse multi lithic breccias to fine grained tuffs. Intercalated are dark green basaltic flows or sills and a hematite-rich, purple multi lithic conglomerate. On the east side of the property Tertiary Kamloops Group basaltic flows and breccias are in fault contact with the older Triassic assemblage. This fault is known as the Stump Lake fault which strikes north to northwest and dips steeply eastwards. A small Tertiary basin assemblage consisting of a multi lithic boulder conglomerate-sandstone-siltstone lies unconformably upon Triassic basement and occupies a structural depression near the south end of the Kullagh Lake.

Cutting all rock types on the property are localized, silicified vein zones consisting of cryptocrystalline silica either in the form of finely laminated chalcedony veins or brecciated chalcedony veins. A number of these silicified zones attain several metres in thickness and persist along strike in excess of 100 metres. A number of these zones are stacked upon each other with the intervening wall rocks displaying weak clay and iron oxide alteration.

Fluorite (purple, green, white) commonly accompanies the silica—rich material. Peripheral to the silicification is an outer envelope of carbonate alteration in the form of interstitial and vein let calcite.

A condensed geologic history of the property envisages Upper Triassic subaqueous volcanism and deposition of andesite to basalt flows and volcaniclastic rocks. Accompanying sedimentation took place in minor basins and as intercalations within the volcanic stratigraphy. These assemblages were then accreted onto the Craton during Jurassic time. Unconformably overlying the Triassic package of rocks are Lower Tertiary Eocene subaerial basalt flows and breccias. To the north of the property are quartz porphyritic rhyolite flows, possible welded ash flows, that also form part of Tertiary package and underlie the basaltic sequence. During and shortly after this period, a period of regional extension occurred. This produced several N-S trending strike-slip faults such as the Stump Lake fault and likely produced several splayed faults (striking 070) as well.

During the late Eocene or Miocene, a small lacustrine sedimentary basin formed in the fault at the southern end of Kullagh Lake. Contemporaneously some form of heat source (possibly a QP rhyolite) intruded into the fault systems possibly doming the host Nicola volcanics. Along pre-existing faults siliceous gold-bearing solutions flooded into the small basin in what is a hotspring type environment. These fluids also flooded into pre-existing fractures, forming widespread flat lying veins.

The epithermal mineralization and silicification postdates the early to mid-Eocene basalt and rhyolite assemblage. Evidence of silicification is found in these Tertiary units. These multi-episodic fluids then cooled and the faults striking 070 0 appear to have been remobilized forming small horst-graben structures. The last event appears to be Quaternary glaciation stripping off alteration and covering fault zones with overburden.

Triassic - Nicola Group

i *Nicola Sediments*

UNIT #1 LIMESTONE

There are only a few thin units (1-5 m thick) of carbonates on the property. The best example is in the mid-western part of the property at approximately L83N, 91+00E. The rock has greenish (andesite) carbonate matrix with clasts of pure carbonate and possibly dolomite. The clasts (?) often have conical shapes and may be poorly preserved fossils. Bedding is very well defined giving an attitude of 155/48^{O}E (CE-179) which is typical of the Nicola rocks on the property.

UNIT #2 MAROON CONGLOMERATE

In the central portion of the property there is a distinctive unit of conglomerate interbedded between the andesite breccias. This rock has a distinctive maroon colour and consists of well rounded c lasts of brown basalt (?) and limestone up to 7 cm in diameter. The matrix of this rock is a fine—grained brown rock with over 10% carbonate. The conglomerate has fault contacts on the west side and along the SE side. The southern contact can be gradational with the andesite,

breccias and the presence of clasts of carbonate in the andesites indicates the stratigraphic top is to the NE. Bedding is well defined with an attitude of approximately 115/45^{O}N.

This conglomerate represents a small basin at least 200 metres thick and in Chevron's DDH #4, some fine grey siltstones were seen associated with this unit but were never seen on the surface of the property.

ii Nicola Volcanics

These compromise the vast majority of Nicola rocks on the property and the basalts are a minor constituent.

UNIT #3 BASALT FLOWS

These rocks range from fine-grained brown-grey matrix with amygdules +/- olivine and pyroxene phenocrysts. Some amygdules are up to 1+ cm long and are sometimes filled with calcite. The basalt like the andesite is often moderately magnetic but this is erratic. The largest zone of basalt is on the far eastern side of the Nicola appears to underlie the andesite breccias. Often small zones of plagioclase-rich andesite breccias grade both laterally and vertically into more mafic basalts and pyroxene-rich andesites.

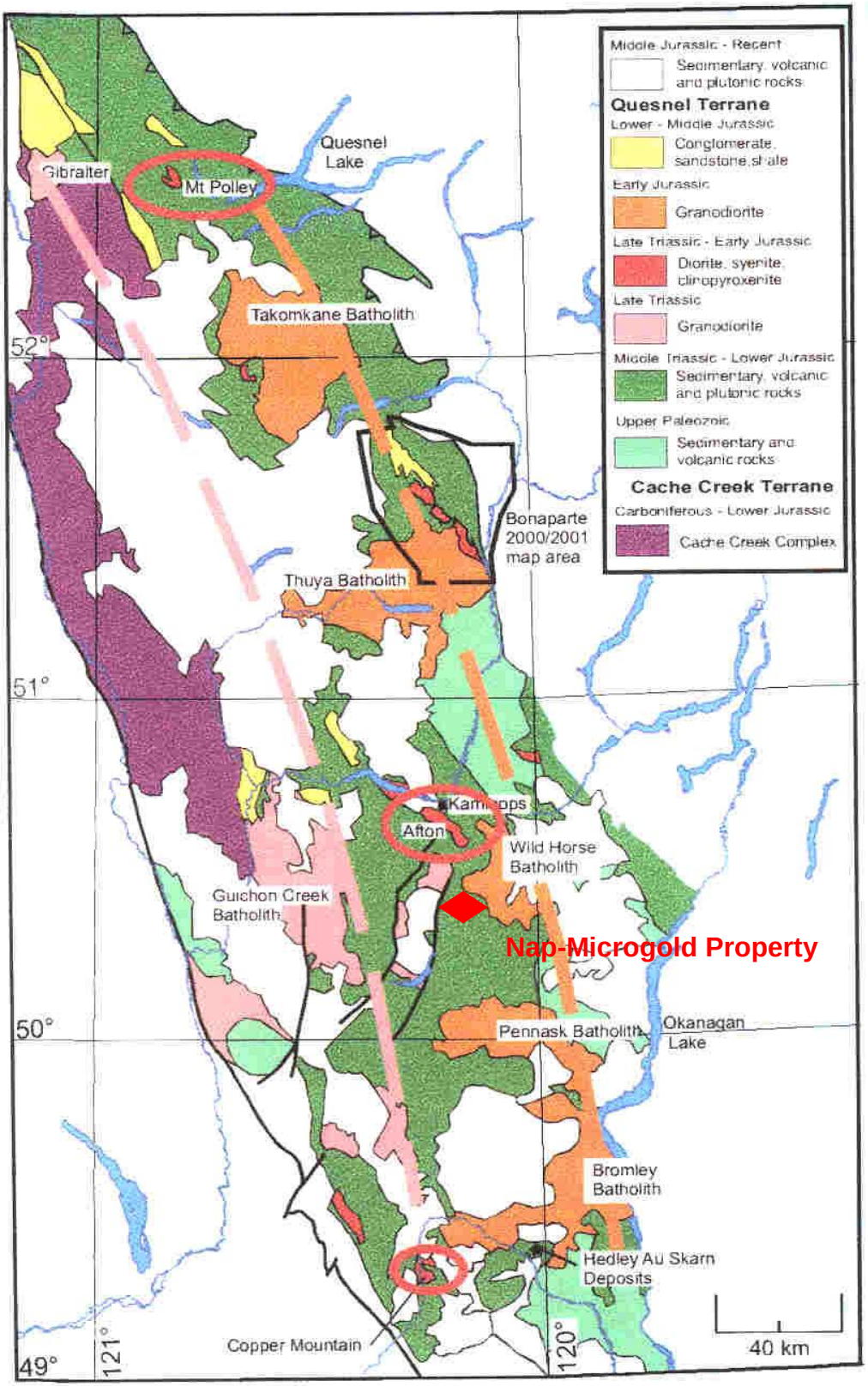
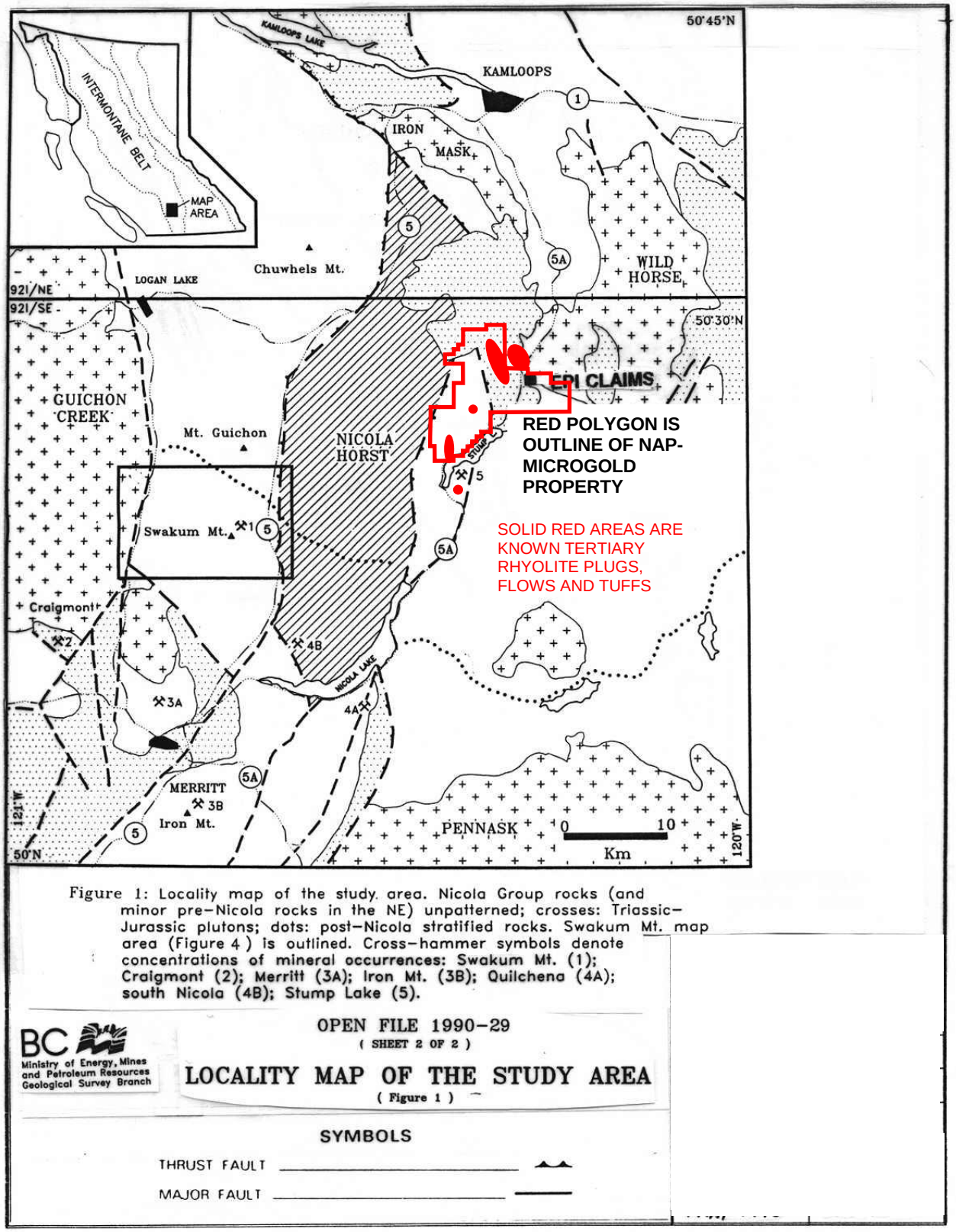


Figure 11 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Source Logan 2006)

Figure 12 – Local and Property Geology
From Moore 1990, et. al modified by Lindinger.



UNIT #4A ANDESITE BX
#4B - ANDESITE TUFF
#4C - ANDESITE FLOWS

The most dominant Nicola rock type is the andesite breccias. These rocks cover approximately 70% of the property. The matrix is a medium-grained rock which laterally and vertically range from plagioclase phenocryst-rich to a pyroxene phenocrysts-rich end member. The clasts, which are polylithic, vary from angular to sub-rounded and from 5 mm up to 40 cm in diameter. These flow breccias are dominant with occasional narrow 0.5m interbedded tuffaceous units. The tuffaceous units occasionally have graded bedding again indicating tops to the NE. The bedding is very consistent at 314-320/48-90 E over the whole property. Occasionally andesite flows are found in the breccias but these are normally very massive showing no flow features. Generally, the clasts are of volcanic origin with occasional fine-grained grey-green siltstones and carbonate clasts.

Tertiary—Kamloops Group

i Upper Eocene Kamloops Sediments

UNIT #5 - CONGLOMERATE
UNIT #6 - MUDSTONE

On the southern end of Kullagh Lake there is a small basin covering an area approximately 300 metres E-W and approximately 400 metres N-S. This basin formed in a major northerly trending fault. The rocks consist of coarse-and fine-grained conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones.

The conglomerate on the eastern side of the lakeshore has rounded quartz diorite boulders up to 2+ metres in diameter with many cobbles in the 30-60 cm range. The cobbles include quartz diorite, pyroxene andesite flows, biotite schists, cherts and generally rocks found in the present day overburden. Cobbles of chalcedonic material were also seen in the conglomerate indicating a contemporaneous explosive epithermal event was taking place during sedimentation of basin filling. Another interpretation, especially for the upper 'conglomerate" beds is that these are depositional aprons of deep sourced hydrothermal breccia pipes tapping the possible several kilometres of stratigraphy below the Kullagh Lake area. The fine matrix (0.2 to 0.6 cm dia.) of the conglomerates is a fine grained quartz porphyry rhyolite.

Silicification reached and reacted with this paleosurface. In the fine-grained conglomerates the matrix is consistently silicified with white-blue chalcedony often containing mauve fluorite. The round, approximately 1 cm clasts of siltstone, are unaltered indicating an invasion into the porous matrix by silica-rich solutions.

On the west side of the lake a section of mudstones have interbedded sandstones and fine conglomerates. The mudstone is very fine-grained grey-green with little or no alteration. The mudstone is generally massive but occasional laminations have well preserved carbonaceous plant impressions. No carbonate is in the matrix of the mudstone which consists of fine clay to silty material.

Within the unaltered mudstone the thin units of sandstone and conglomerate are silicified with chalcedony+/- fluorite, likely being preferentially invaded by solutions due to their porosity. A large chalcedonic vein shows cross-cutting features indicating it was emplaced after deposition of the mudstone.

On the eastern side of Kullagh Lake zones of mudstone within the conglomerate have finely laminated chalcedonic veins overlying them. These veins are conformable and have small mudstone rip--up clasts at the base indicating the siliceous solutions actually formed within the existing basin contemporaneously with the sediments.

The basin appears to have been a locus for a multi-episodic hotsprings type environment. We know it is multi-episodic with early silicification being reworked into cobbles, laminated chalcedony laid down with sedimentary features and invasion and cross-cutting features giving us three or more major episodes.

This basin has very gently dipping bedding into the main N-S fault and exhibits lateral grading with the conglomerates in the centre and mudstones and sandstones being more distal and overlying. It is a very small lacustrine pond and may only be 2-3 metres thick at the thickest, but it does provide evidence for a paleosurface during the mineralizing.

ii Upper Eocene Kamloops Volcanics

UNIT #7 QUARTZ PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE

On the Cindy property there is only one outcrop of Q.P. rhyolite. The exposure occurs just to the north of the northeast end of Kullagh Lake. The rock is silicified by a quartz vein stockwork with angular white rhyolite breccia 3 cm fragments containing 1—2 mm euhedral quartz phenocrysts in a siliceous white groundmass.

Further to the north, within one kilometre north of the north claim boundary and within 5 kilometres along Highway No. 5 there are good exposures of Q.P. rhyolite." ... This is the large rhyolite dyke-flow and subvolcanic intrusive complex that occurs on the west side of the NAP occurrence and underlying large parts of the Droppingwater-Luke Creek valley to the west and north. *..." The rhyolite appears to underlie the Eocene Kamloops Group basalt sequences."...* This is also seen east of the Droppingwater and south Luke Creek valley. *..."The nature of the Q.P. rhyolite along the highway exposures show a colour flow banded texture from white to grey. It is suggested that the variation in colour and grain size of the grey aphanitic bands to the white fine-grained layers may be in part due to welding, and therefore the unit is probably a welded to partially-welded to non-welded ash flow. In addition, less that 1 m to 2 m high-level feeder dykes of similar composition cut the rhyolite flow sequence.*

If one were to extrapolate the rhyolite occurrences the projection would go tracking through to the areas proximal to the known silicification on the Cindy property.

While only a weak direct observed relationship can be made between the rhyolite and known silicification it is very likely that this unit is a potential heat source for silicification and mineralization.

Subangular to rounded fragments of this rock type occur within the hydrothermal fragmental deposits at Kullagh Lake.

Outcrops of this rock type occur some three kilometres north of the Kullagh Lake and 1 kilometre south of the MONT discovery in the Droppingwater Creek valley. Innumerable float samples occur within the till sheet at the MONT and several kilometres north and northwest in both the Droppingwater and Luke Creek valleys.

UNIT #8A BASALT FLOW TOP BRECCIA
#8B BASALT FLOW
#8C BASALT BASAL BRECCIA

On the eastern side of the property there is a subaerial basalt flow approximately 100 metres in thickness. This unit belongs to the Kamloops Group which is lower to middle Eocene in age and are probably part of the Dewdrop Flats Formation. Since we have small zones of chalcedony in the unit, we can conclude the mineralizing event postdated the middle Eocene.

Unit #8A is a distinctive flow top breccia. It has a maroon oxidation unlike the other parts of the flow, and lies on the western boundary at the highest topographic elevations for this unit. The flow has very little faulting or fracturing with bedding (340/30 ^{o} E), this being proximal to the attitude the flow was originally laid down. The flow top breccia is very vesicular with large monolithic clasts up to 10 cm in diameter. These clasts occasionally have ropy lava textures and chalcedonic amygdules and manganese oxidation is quite common.

Unit #8 B is a homogeneous, massive core of the flow. Vesiculation decreases downwards and the rock consists of a grey fine-grained groundmass with 1-2 mm olivine phenocrysts. Other than manganese oxidation this unit shows little alteration and like most of the unit is not magnetic.

Unit #8C is a basal breccia which is composed mainly of grey fine-grained clasts which are angular and average 2-4 cm in diameter. Occasionally a large vesicular clast can be seen. The matrix is a very distinctive, fine-grained, yellow-orange clay altered matrix.

d) Structure

The Cindy property has a great number of faults and fracture zones which will be separated into two main categories of, a) pre-mineralization and, b) post-mineralization. In the area of the property the Nicola Volcanics have consistent bedding attitudes with of folding taking place. The only folding seen on the property was a few small drag folds seen on an E-W trending fault at L82N/107E.

Before mineralization, several large northerly to north-easterly trending faults must have had appreciable strike-slip motion on them. These displaced the Nicola volcanics by fair distances as indicated by the maroon conglomerate which is bounded on both the eastern and western sides by

faults. According to Ewing (1981) these may be Eocene faults. Two (N-S) parallel faults along a) 95E and b) 117 E (Stump Lake Fault) appear approximately vertical. This latter fault must postdate the Eocene basalts as this Stump Lake Fault has displaced them. Another (N-S) fault at approximately 104E runs through Kullagh Lake and appears near vertical. This fault with a splay running approximately 045/45^{O} E intersects in the middle of Kullagh Lake with the N-S fault and appears to be the locus of mineralization. Also, two faults striking approximately 070^{O} which run easterly as far as 112 E, probably existed before mineralization. As well, a fault (070^{O}) through the southern dome may have also existed before mineralization. All these faults provided ground preparation for an intrusive heat source and channels for migrating hydrothermal fluids. Also, the fault at the southern end of Kullagh Lake had to exist for the small basin to form in. These faults are therefore prime candidates for "Bonanza" type deposits or stockwork systems,

There also had to be some ground preparation for the large flat lying veins. From our basin we know these near surface veins were only 10-20 metres below the paleosurface when emplaced so, with some ground preparation, isostatic pressure could be overcome. Presumably deeper emplaced veins would also be structurally controlled. When vein attitudes are plotted there is an interesting domal effect. Two small domes cut line centred around a) L75N 100-101 E and L84N, 101 E and perhaps these mimic a doming caused by an intrusive body (heat source?) at depth.

After mineralization another form of faulting occurred. Horst-graben type faults striking N 070^{O} dropped a block on the east side of Kullagh Lake between L82N and L85N preserving the small sedimentary basin. Another down drop block is at B/L 1OOE at L72N where the southern mineralized zone may be extended under the overburden.

Mineralization and Alteration

The Cindy property has gold and weak silver mineralization in accompanying silicification and accompanying alteration. The highest values are within the chalcedony. No visible gold has been seen to date. Sporadic finely disseminated pyrite occurs on the property and very rare disseminations of chalcopyrite have also been seen. From analyse so far there appears to be no association with gold and silver with either pyrite or chalcopyrite. Overall, the system has very little sulphides and mineralization is confined to chalcedonic material and nearby alteration.

Chalcedony veins are extensive on the property and individual veins can be up to 250 metres in length or more and up to 2 metres in thickness. The largest most persistent veins are generally flat lying. The hydrothermal pressures appear to have overcome isostatic pressure emplacing the flat lying veins in fractured rock and in fault prepared zones.

The veins in cross-section exhibit pinching and swelling and can sometimes be seen to split and form large parallel veins. There are also vertical chalcedony veins which, while less common, can be up to 1-metre-wide and over 200 metres long. Zones of stockwork do exist between large parallel flat lying veins but the most extensive stockwork and steeply dipping veins exist in the two major faults. So far, no good cross-cutting relationship between the larger veins exists. The system appears multi-episodic between veins and within the veins as exhibited by vein breccia textures.
The chalcedony varies from the normal milky-white to a grey colour with finely disseminated pyrite. Oxidation of pyrite has produced rusty gossanous surfaces and fractures. Fluorite is very

common (visibly up to approximately 60%) in the chalcedony veins and can form fine laminations, selvages and coarse vuggy crystalline cavity fillings. Both green, white and more commonly purple fluorite crystals occur. Fluorite seems consistently geochemically present with chalcedony and in cases like the "Red Bird" showing can make up to 50% or more of the vein material. Calcite also occurs in the chalcedony veins but not nearly as commonly (20—30% of the time).

One large chalcedony vein with approximately 60% calcite exists between L83N and L84N at 102 E. This 2-metre-thick vein has anomalous gold values with the best gold values occurring in the chalcedony + fluorite vein material and not in the enclosing wall rocks. On the eastern side of the property small calcite veins are common, both as individual veins and as stockwork in faults and fracture zones. These veins appear to be a more distant member of the mineralizing system and these carbonate veins carry very little gold or silver.

Epidote veins and pervasive alteration are common in barren rock fault zones, as well as within mineralized zones. Occurrences are erratic and from analyzed samples they are found to carry very little gold or silver. The epidote appears to be an alteration that is pre-Tertiary and not related to the epithermal system.

Alteration around the veins is very consistent mineralogically while varying in intensity and distance. The alteration is almost always present but ranges from a few centimetres up to 10 metres from the veins themselves. The alteration is always in fractured rock with angular fragmentation normally only 2-4 cm in diameter. The most distinctive alteration is a red iron oxidation and clay alteration which seems to have resulted from iron-rich acidic solutions. Pyrite very rarely occurs as strong disseminations, but at the "Red Bird" showing it can be up to 5% of the altered rock. The only other consistent component in the overall alteration is saussuritization of the plagioclase in the andesite and the presence of manganese on fractures. Occasionally carbonate is present as pervasive alteration but it is very erratic and is fracture related. The iron oxidation is limited to the fracture surface while the matrix is normally "bleached" by the clay alteration. Veins rarely have a 1-2 mm clay altered selvage. The hydrothermal solutions were likely low temperature acidic solutions invading fault and fracture zones. The most intense clay alteration seen is around steeply dipping veins and on the footwall of shallow dipping veins and where it can carry up to 500-600 ppb gold versus 1,000-4,000 ppb gold in the chalcedony veins.

In the chalcedony veins many textural features were seen. Most common was fine laminations parallel with the vein attitude. These sometimes have wavy appearances parallel with the pinching and swelling of the veins. Quite often veins would exhibit multiple textures, such as laminations on the sides of the veins, with silicified breccias in the centre indicating multiple episodes of silicification.

There are many types of open space filling with vugs containing fluorite and calcite crystals or "sugar" quartz as crustification. Two types of vein breccias were seen; a) with host rock angular c lasts in a chalcedonic matrix and b) angular chalcedonic fragments in a chalcedonic matrix. These breccias and veins often showed two or more types of chalcedony again indicating multiple episodes. Another type of open space filling seen quite often is boxwork and comb structures.

Shearer, 2007 completed some petrology work on the Chalcedony veins where it was determined that …" *indicate that potassium feldspars are much more abundant than previously known. Much of the fluorite-silica alteration is also characterized by abundant adularia." ...*

NAP Target Geology.

Please refer to Figure 14.

Rebagliati 1973 describes his observations on the NAP property geology. ..." *Hornfelsed pyroclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group are the oldest rocks exposed on the property. These rocks have been intruded, along the northern edge of the property, by the Jurassic Wildhorse Batholith which has caused them to be hornfelsed. Contemporaneous to the intrusion of the batholith, an east-west fracture system developed, and was intruded by a dense siliceous rock containing from 1 to 10% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Subsequent to its intrusion, shearing was again initiated along this zone. Presently the rock, ranging from a competent very fine-grained quartz diorite to a quartz sericite schist, occupies this east-west structure.*

Slabs of these various rocks, cut by a diamond saw, show that as the density of the fracture cleavages increase so does its schistosity. This suggests that the whole zone is of the same composition and the textural differences are due only to the intensity of shearing present.

The siliceous pyritic zone is cut by easterly striking lamprophyre dykes which are probably related to late magmatic phases of the Wildhorse Batholith.

The Wildhorse Batholith consists of a gneissic coarse-grained granite that shows little discernible variation from one outcrop to another." ...

Rebagliati's summary still well encapsulates the pertinent geological features of the NAP target, except that more recent improvements in geochronology and more recent observations by Lindinger results in some modifications to the Rebagliati's interpretation.

The oldest rocks exposed on the NAP claims are predominantly mid to late Triassic Nicola Group metasediments assigned to the eastern sedimentary facies with interbedded eastern belt subaqueous alkalic mafic tuffs and possible flows.

The lamprophyre of Rebagliati is a tectonically imbricated and S folded dyke sill or flow of undeformed medium grained crowded hornblende porphyry. Additionally, crowded hornblende porphyry 'cobbles' have also been located within sediments in the area. Whole rock analyses indicate that the hornblende porphyry is normatively similar to 'pothook diorite' of the Iron Mask batholith some 25 km north and is very similar to much larger exposures of mafic augite? porphyry flows exposed east of Stump Lake in the Stump Lake creek valley. Similar appearing less than 10-metre-thick flows is intersected at over 100 metres depth in several 2011 and 2012 drill holes at the NAP and would be considered to be on strike to the surface exposure.

The Nicola Group rocks exposed on the property form an inverted T, with east striking steeply south dipping exposures trending from the west central side of the property for about 1.2 km to the east and southeast in two outcrop groups, and to the north as irregular north striking west dipping exposures 0.2 to 1 km east of Napier Lake. These are separated by a major thrust or reverse fault

called the NAP shear zone which is described in more detail below.

The early Jurassic calc-alkalic (dioritic) Wild Horse batholith which intruded and locally hornfelsed the Nicola lithologies underlie the northeast part of the area. The intrusive contact zone with the sediments is very recessive and rare exposures of the intrusive near the contact are strongly carbonate and clay altered. The contact in the area may be faulted or sheared.

The harder, more resistant and outcropping metasediments south of this contact appear to be thermally metamorphosed to a biotite hornfels. Regionally extensive middle to upper greenschist burial related metamorphism has imparted schistose to weakly gneissic fabrics to both the Nicola and Wild Horse lithologies. The crowded hornblende porphyry, due to its composition, appeared to resist deformation, retaining much of its original fabric and behaving brittley, forming boudins within the surrounding schistose metasediments.

A northwest to southeast striking, south dipping secondary foliation is evident. The east trending outcrops in the south have a strongly developed foliation coincident with east to southeast striking steeply south dipping isoclinal folding and shearing related to a major 90 to 110 degree striking steeply to moderately south dipping shear zone called the NAP Shear Zone ('NSZ').

The displacement on the 'NSZ' is unknown. However, near Napier Lake lithologies have very different orientations north and south of the NSZ. It may be part of a deeply eroded exposure of a thrust or reverse fault developed along and near the intrusive contact with the Wild Horse batholith during the Jurassic.

The Nicola lithologies here are also intruded by and unconformably overlain by remnants of subaerial felsic and later basaltic dykes, flows and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. A large felsic volcanic centre occurs in the Napier Lake valley on the west side of the NAP area. Here numerous north, northwest and east striking steeply dipping quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic feeder dykes and plugs, intrude remnant subaerial flow, autobreccia, breccia dyke and tuff deposits. Felsic tuffs are known to extend to the west central part of the area.

A Kamloops Group mafic volcanic center is present at the south end of Napier Lake. Basalt flow deposits partially surround the north and south sides and underlie portions of the southeast parts of the area, overlying the Nicola, Wild Horse and rhyolite lithologies.

Glacial till and later fluvially reworked deposits cover recessed areas.

Structure and alteration

The dominant structural feature through the NAP property is the 'NSZ'. The 'NSZ' is visible as pronounced over 4 km long by up to 100+ metre wide 110 degree striking steeply south dipping quartz-sericite-pyrite altered package of Nicola metasediments. A local subordinate 160^{O} striking schistosity is often present. North of the 'NSZ' bedding parallel foliation for the northern outcrops tends to be northerly and steeply west dipping.

Small felsic to dacitic feldspar porphyry dykes (that may be related to the nearby felsic volcanics) are found within deeply eroded parts of the 'NSZ' and have been intersected in recent drilling.

The dykes are strongly silica and ankerite flooded, contain polygonal brittle fractures and evenly disseminated pyrite. Adjacent to the intrusives are sheared, yellow, sericite and clay altered schistose metasediments that host fabric parallel stringer, disseminated and stockwork pyrite – sphalerite-galena-mercury mineralization (sericite-pyrite+/-quartz alteration).

Further east, at higher elevations, in less deeply eroded parts of the 'NSZ' and adjacent (brown biotite hornfelsed Nicola Group hanging wall) rocks to the south are pervasive silica-pyrite flood and crackle breccia zones apparently overlie the dykes. The silica flooding in the crackle breccia is often more intense along open fracture walls. This alteration overprints the brown biotite hornfelsed weakly pyritic schist. Small recrystallized limestone lenses within these altered metasediments contain fine grained evenly disseminated secondary black biotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. The sericite-pyrite-quartz alteration grades into argillic and propylitic alteration haloes that surround the 'NSZ'. Altered calcareous units within the propylitic zone contain epidote and disseminated pyrite. This area has seen the bulk of the exploration to date.

Quartz eye rhyolite flows near the 'NSZ, and minute east striking subvertical dykelets along the east side of the south end if Ritchie Lake north of Napier Lake within the sheared and altered Wildhorse intrusive also host often strongly clay altered with carbonate +/- rare pyrite and hematite stockwork veining.

Mineralization.

The known mineralized trend on the NAP property occurs as southeast trending apparently steeply to shallowly southwest dipping zones extending at least 1000 metres by 20 to over 50 metres thick and at least 200 metres deep with significant copper, zinc +/- silver +/- gold sulphide mineralization. There are at least 2 stages of mineralization. The first known stage is chalcopyrite occurring within brittle fractures and slips within the cores of the bleached and silicified biotite schist. The best copper grades occur within zones that host later dark chlorite fracture coatings. The association with anomalous zinc implies that minor sphalerite is also associated with the zinc. The best gold mineralization is associated with chalcopyrite within strongly silicified and crackle brecciated zones up dip of chalcopyrite with much less gold. Gold is also associated with bulk width zinc bearing zones in hole N12-03 associated with a sericite-clay overprint on the biotite schist. A later stage is shear associated stringers to semi massive sphalerite with lesser galena mineralization. The zones are open to depth, to the east and west and to the south. Drilling has proven that as many as three sub-zones are present however numerous unclosed IP anomalies are present in deeply overburden covered areas. If the 500-metre-long LEE mineralized zone which lies directly on strike with the NAP trend, then an over 5 kilometres of mineralized strike is present. The source of the copper-gold-zinc mineralization is unknown, however the southwestern edge of the northwest striking Wildhorse batholith contact is less than 500 metres NE of and subparrallel to the NAP shear system. There is a close spatial association with copper and gold mineralization with small argillically to propylitically altered south dipping Tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes that are interpreted to have been intruded into prexisting shears or thrusts.

Within the limited areas tested the best copper and zinc mineralization are associated with discreet chargeability highs and resistivity lows, although as hole N12-03 indicates high chargeability and apparently hi resistivity can also indicate significant but much weaker gold copper mineralization.

In this hole the best and largest gold enriched intersection occur within both high resistivity and chargeability adjacent and south of better copper and lower gold intersections.

Hole 12-02 from 123.8 to 128.5 metres hosted a cryptic distinctive fine grained crowded feldspar porphyry unit (possible dyke) that hosts very finely disseminated net textured sphalerite.

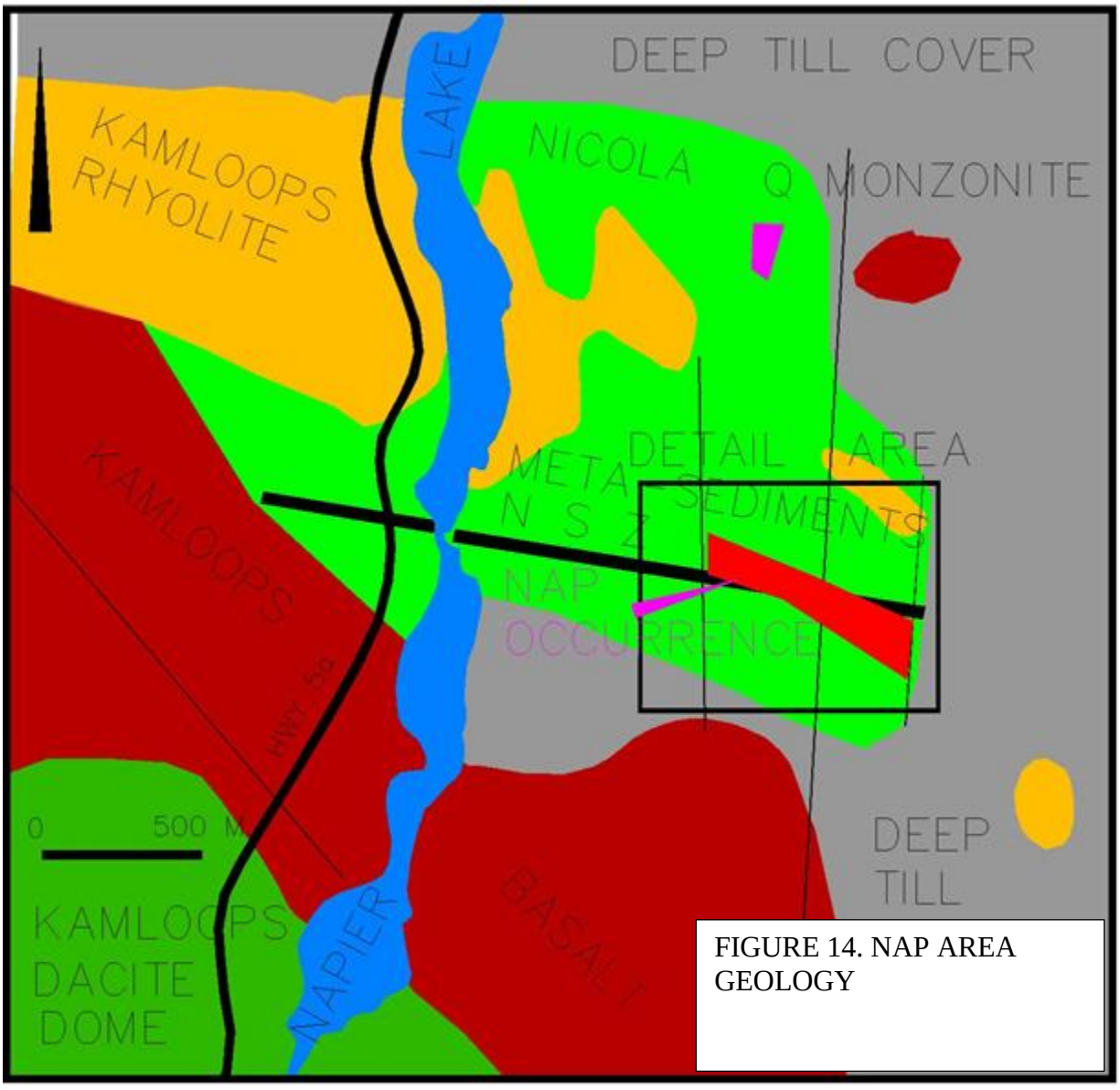


FIGURE 14. NAP AREA GEOLOGY

Also observed within larger hangingwall zones of disseminated and stockwork pyrite mineralization are sphalerite+/-galena+/-silver+/-mercury rich calcite bed or early vein and quartz breccia shear vein mineralization styles. One calcite 'bed' hosting massive sphalerite reported diluted grades of over 7% zinc and 1.5% lead with multigram silver values. These narrow zones all occur on the south (upper) side of the main mineralized zone.

Geochemical Characteristics

Strongly association with copper mineralization are iron, sulphur, and zinc. The copper dominant mineralization has a moderate correlation with gold, and an overall 75/1 ratio. Copper also has a weak association with cesium, hafnium, neodymium, iron, potassium, thorium, uranium and cerium. Neodymium also has an weak erratic spatial association with gold. Sodium appears weakly enriched in the core of the highest mineralization and depleted near the boundaries. Molybdenum is weakly anomalous in the weathered portions of the intersections and at the end of the holes suggesting possible depletion. Chromium was noticeably depleted in copper mineralized areas and in the Augite porphyry. Elements showing a negative correlation with copper include manganese, niobium and sodium. Elements showing a depletion halo bracketing the copper include sodium. Elements showing an enrichment halo around copper include barium and selenium (at lower contact).

The weak gold enriched upper 70 metres of the hole 12-02 was also enriched in arsenic, antimony, barium, manganese, niobium, strontium, and depleted in uranium. The remaining elements showed no noticeable pattern.

Mont Target

The Mont bentonite discovery is inferred to underlie a minimum 1 by 0.4 kilometre area within the west side of the Droppingwater valley. A deposit of variably hydrothermally altered dacites has had portions altered to a high purity bentonitic clay. Spatially associated with the dacites are presumably overlying or partially interbedded mudstones. This infers that the dacites where altered to bentonite were underlying at least one moderately sized lake. The clay where outcropping is largely overlain by moderately thick till. The deposit has been variably eroded away to the east and south within the Droppingwater valley. To the north it may be overlain by less clay altered trachytes and rhyolites tuffs. Multielement analyses to date indicates the bentonite has no deleterious elements such as mercury, uranium, thorium, cadmium, lead, copper, etc.

Occurring as float within the till sheet overlying the bentonite are potassically altered and silicified possibly hydrobrecciated clear and black quartz eye rhyolites that have late stage ankeritic fragment coatings and minor pyrite that report up to 61 ppb gold, over 4.5 g/t silver and very high rubidium values. This unit is very extensive and presumed to underlie several kilometres of the Droppingwater valley and underlying the bentonite permissive dacites. The alteration and precious metal signatures infer a possible porphyry-epithermal transitional deposit may occur north of the 2016 and 2017 mapped areas.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The MICROGOLD, BAG, DISCOVERY VEIN and other nearby targets have morphological, geochemical and geophysical signatures typical of low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits. The MICROGOLD (including CINDY and MONT) target in particular with it voluminous levels of silicification, clay alteration, preserved surficially deposited hydrothermal breccias, possible remnant maar deposits and sub lacustrine paleosinter deposits that grade to shallow level chalcedony blankets then in turn to more steeply dipping vein systems at depth and along strike on structures and where all of the aforementioned deposits report high fluorine, anomalous gold, silver, molybdenum has all the characteristics of almost fully preserved robust

epithermal system.

Recently recognized is an apparent intimate relationship of mineralization to numerous felsic (quartz-eye porphyry) plugs and dykes and related tuffs including rhyolite matrix polylithic chalcedony flooded and encapsulated breccia deposits. This relationship appears to occur over the entire STUMP LAKE MINING - EXPLORATION CAMP including the NAP target.

The NAP Occurrence has many of the characteristics of a high level intrusive associated copper-gold-silver-zinc replacement deposit with some evidence of deep epithermal overprinting.

The best copper mineralization appears to be associated with bleaching and silicification with sericite followed by dark chloritic alteration that forms a front around the deposit.

Rebagliati 1973 concluded that the deposit is related to both hornfelsing from the nearby Wild Horse batholith plus intrusion within a related shear zone by a later syn shear 'quartz diorite' dyke, or (Lindinger's' opinion from fluids sourced from the south from an as yet undiscovered (Tertiary?) felsic intrusion. Small feldspar porphyry dacite dykes are spatially associated with the cores of the mineralization at NAP

The complex morphology of the mineralized zones partially delineated by both IP and drilling suggests this is more than a simple tabular intrusive peripheral deposit. This is partially due to multiple episodes of mineralization emplacement due to magmatic pulses and/or structural activity occurring during periods of high hydrothermal fluid pressures. There is evidence for post mineralization structural displacement.

Porphyry and associated replacement deposits are commonly associated with induced polarization signatures with the best copper mineralization associated with moderate chargeability highs and resistivity lows in comparison to the nearby pyrite dominated haloes which have stronger chargeability signatures or the source intrusives which can be resistivity highs. The form of these signatures can take almost any shape.

The hydrothermal system and accompanying mineralization are also spatially associated with a composite Tertiary Kamloops Groups volcanic complex. The south end of Napier Lake host vent-proximal basaltic fragmental rocks and flows that extend to immediately south of and east of the NAP occurrence. To the north and west are quartz feldspar phyric rhyolitic dykes and flow domes. To the south and west are andesitic to dacitic flows and breccias.

The entire 20 by 10 kilometre area with the southern end of the STUMP LAKE MINING CAMP at the south and extending kilometres to the NW to NE, mineralization in the Rocky Gulch batholith, MICROGOLD, DISCOVERY VEIN, NAP and now MONT gold zones. The high fluorine epithermal chalcedonic sinters and veins (MICROGOLD-REDBIRD), tungsten in the stump lake mining camp and numerous smaller base metal +/- silver gold deposits coupled with the unusual evolved felsic subvolcanic and volcanic elemental signature indicate the area is underlain by one or more climax type porphyry molybdenum deposits.

The MONT bentonite discovery appears to be a typical but possibly higher grade than average BC bentonite calcium-magnesium deposit with moderate to good CEC exchange capacity. Its size and thickness are unknown but traces of possible slump blocks occur over a minimum 300 by 800 metres area.

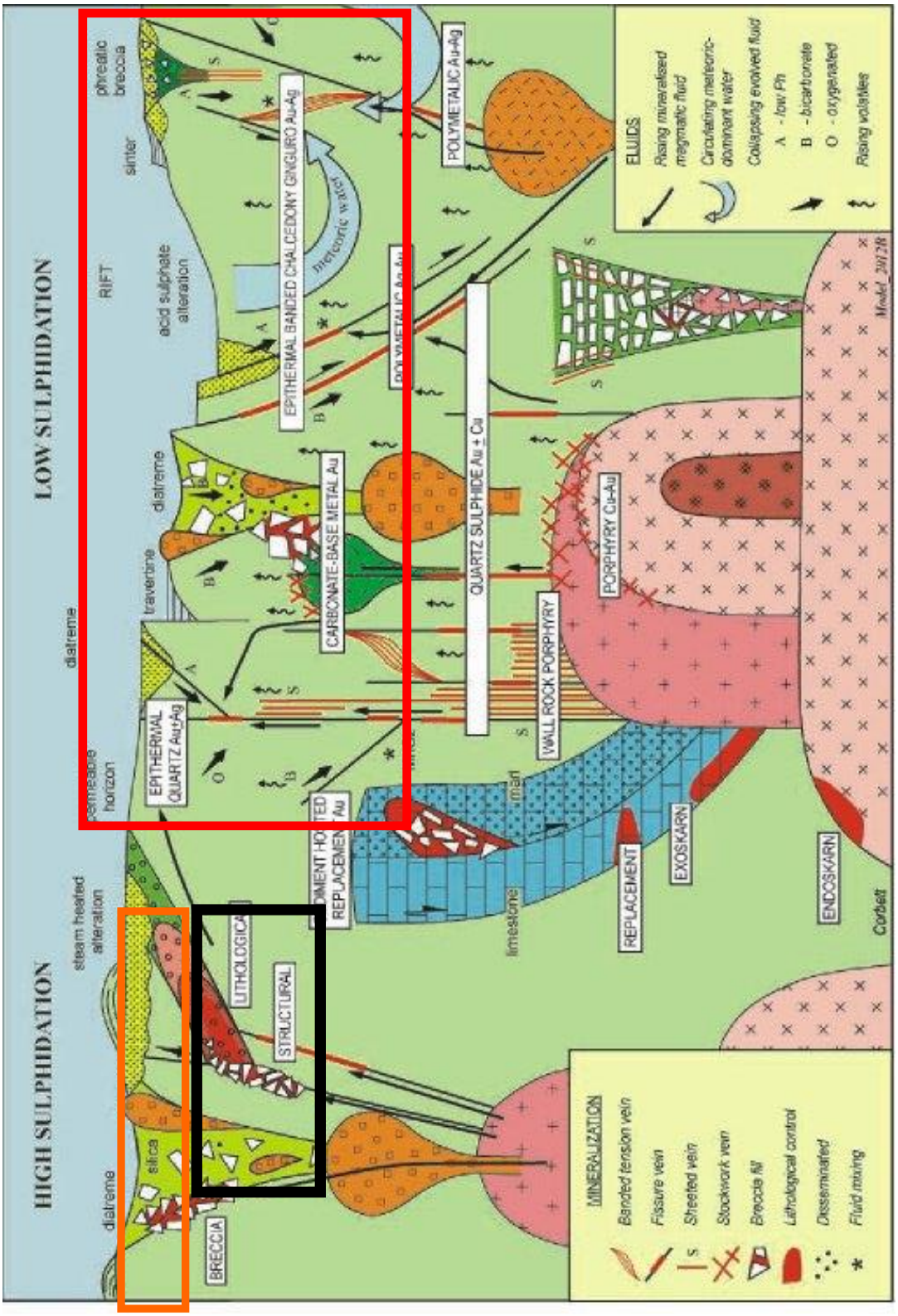


Figure 15 Schematic of Possible Links Between Porphyry Districts and Sediment Hosted Gold Deposits. ***Copyright © 1998 Corbett Geological Services Pty Ltd*** **. See explanation next page.**

RED RECTANGLE represents level of exposure APPENIDX and most exploration of the CINDY-MICROGOLD
BLACK RECTANGLE represents NAP style of alteration and mineralization
ORANGE RECTANGLE REPRESENTS MONT EPITHERMAL TARGET (ALTHOUGH IN A LOW SULHIDATION ENVIRONMENT?)

2018 WORK PROGRAM

The 2018 work program was completed between April 7, 2018 and June 3, 2018 with six days of field examination made and covered tenures, 532245, 851405, 835189, 1049329, 1049783, 1050413, 1016924, 1018754, 1053055, 1053056, and 1053057.

MONT AREA

The MONT area was initially examined in late 2014 because of an unexplained coincident 2 by 1 kilometre airborne EM, magnetic and resistivity low anomalies aligned parallel to the NNW striking Droppingwater creek valley. (Figure 7). Hydrothermally altered and chalcedony veined vesicular dacite and massive swelling clay outcrops were discovered. XRF and ICP analyses of the clay samples taken in 2015 confirmed that it is high purity montmorillonite. The nearby dacite returned very weakly anomalous gold, silver and arsenic. Tenure 1041211 was staked in early 2016 to protect the swelling montmorillonite clay exposures west of Droppingwater Creek centered at UTM zone 11U 688600E, 5590000N as well as to protect deeper level epithermal to porphyry related mineral potential. Tenures 1049783, 1050413, and 1050764 were staked west, north and east of tenure 1041211 to cover additional possible bentonite, epithermal, deeper hydrothermal gold and porphyry related and decorative stone deposits. Tenure 1041211 was subsequently subdivided into three claims to minimize the claim coverage over the bentonite discovery.

The 2018 program consisted of prospecting and reconnaissance mapping for new bentonite, pozzolan and decorative stone deposits surrounding the MONT discovery area. Affidavits are presented in Appendix A. Results are discussed below with detailed sample descriptions and locations presented in TABLE 6 located Appendix B.

The traverses completed on May 10, 21, 27, June 7, 8 and 9 consisted of reconnaissance outcrop and float mapping and prospecting as a series of meandering traverses. The areas covered included the NS striking ridge east of Droppingwater Creek, the area east of Dropping water creek and north of Hwy 5a, an area of new logging roads about 1 kilometres west of the MONT area, an area north of the MONT discovery where clay a large clay till exposure was discovered, and revisiting the Kullagh Lake area to rediscover the small rhyolite outcrop NE of Kullagh Lake.

MONT EPITHERMAL TARGET

Prospecting traverses south, east and west of the MONT bentonite discovery area produced the following discoveries. About 2 kilometres south the bentonite discovery a fine grained variant of the potassically altered and probably silicified clear and black quartz eye porphyry rhyolite is exposed as an east west rending resistant ridge east of Droppingwater creek. The rock is strongly hydrothermally altered and strongly bleached and probably silicified with hematite

numerous NW striking steeply NE dipping cored breccia zones exposed. Sample results however were not encouraging.

A 600 by 200 north trending area of new logging with a reactivated logging road was prospected. Several highly silicified, chalcedony veined and stockworked some with fine grained grey sulphides were discovered.

DECORATIVE STONE TARGETS

The area west of highway 5 and east of the Droppingwater- Luke Creek valley is a very large accumulation of subaerial dacite flows and breccias. This deposit covers an at least 10 sq. kilometre area and forms prominent NW to NNW trending ridges west of Napier Lake and are visible from highway 5a. Thin veneers of this unit cap ride tops east of the Droppingwater- Luke Creek valley. Portions of this unit are overlain by multilithic multicoloured heterolithic dacitic to basaltic vesicular accretion breccias (see image) this visually distinctive material may have dimension or decorative stone potential.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

MONT

All 2018 samples were taken by Leo Lindinger.

Analytical Procedures and Methodology

The analytical procedures used by Actlabs are detailed below.

The samples are dried at 105 ^{O}C then a 250 gram split is pulverized to 85% passing <75 micron.

Code 1E3-Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

The sample procedure chosen produced results for 37 elements at a range of 0.01 to 10,000 ppm and samples are digested in a 90 degree Celsius hydrochloric and nitric acid solution for 45 minutes. This procedure fully digests sulphides and iron oxide minerals but is a partial digestion for silicates and resistate minerals. They are bulked with de-ionized water, and an aliquot of this is taken for analysis. A 2-3 point standardization curve is used to check the linearity (high and low). Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift or instrumentation issues occurred during the analysis of the sample(s). Repeat samples (every 10 or less) and re-splits (every 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Elements returning results over the maximum threshold are upon request or instruction fire assayed using a separate subsample by procedures specific for those elements. No elements from the 2017 program required separate fire assaying.

Analytical results processing

The results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (re-splits and standards). After approval by the chief assayer, the results are released for publication and Emailed to the client as signed PDF and CSV text files. Final analytical result affidavits are appended to this report in Appendix A

DATA VERIFICATION

Due to the prospective nature of the program and very limited sample set no field standards or blanks were used for this program The author opines that the internal quality controls of the laboratories used were adequate.

2018 EXPLORATION RESULTS

MONT BENTONITE

Prospecting and reconnaissance mapping efforts resulted in one more bentonite discovery about 75 metres south of the MONT 4 sample location. Prospecting in areas north of the MONT target failed to produce new bedrock discoveries of bentonitic clay. A mixed clay-silt deposit southeast of the circular pond on Dropping-water Creek about 1 kilometre north of the MONT discovery area is interpreted to be a fluvial glacial deposit lying on glacial till. The material does appear have some bentonitic clay within it ~25-40% as it has an unfiltered (raw sample) swell factor of about 2. This clay is from an unknown source interpretedely from the north or northwest.

Further north in the west Luke creek valley are large expanses of silty clay which are interpreted to have been deposited in local subglacial lake environment during the existence of early glacial Lake Nicola. Again the unusually high clay content of the material remains unexplained.

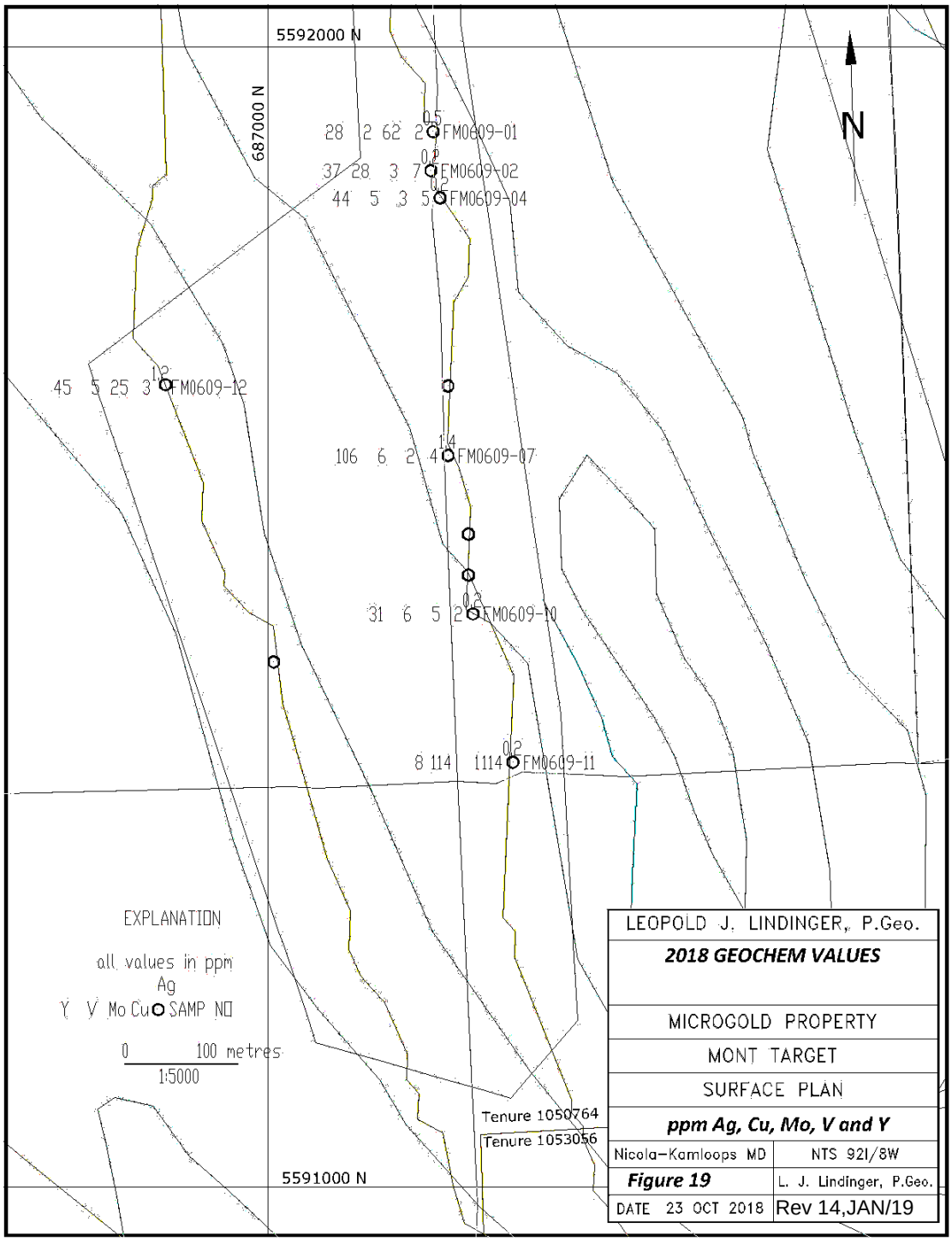
Mapping and prospecting efforts east of Luke Creek and west of HWY 5A failed to produce any identifiable bentonite, pozzolan or other fine clay deposits. The area however is underlain by a complex of accretionary dominantly dacitic pyroclastics and flows. These vary from monolithic andesitic flows and accretionary breccias grading to distinctively heterolithic breccias that display varicoloured welded vesicular breccias that may have decorative stone potential.

Mapping and prospecting between hwy 5a and the areas examined in 2016 produced one bentonitic clay discovery immediately west of a small reservoir lake beside Droppingwater Creek at 689767, 5587541.

MONT EPITHERMAL TARGET

The reconnaissance and prospecting traverses south and north of the MONT bentonite discovery area resulted in the following discoveries. A ridge of silicified and altered very fine grained quartz eye porphyry visible from Hwy 5a and about 1 kilometres SE of the end of the 2017 traverse was examined with samples taken but no analyzed in 2018. The area east of the MONT discovery and west of HWY 5 hosts widespread weakly altered volcanic breccias. These are locally very colourful. No samples taken were sent for analysis. A traverse on a newly rehabilitated logging road 1 kilometre west of the MONT discovery hosts several highly

silicified and weakly mineralized black quartz eye porphyry that is variably anomalous for silver, molybdenum, copper, vanadium and yttrium (Table 6, Figure 19). These rocks are identical to ones hosting up to 6.1 g/t silver with anomalous gold and rubidium in 2016 over 1.5 kilometres to the east.



DECORATIVE STONE

After the discovery of the distinctive brick red basalt 3 kilometres due north of the MONT clay discovery prospecting for additional visually attractive sources of rock were made. An area about 2 kilometres east of the Mont clay and 1 kilometre west of hwy 51 has a heterolithic multihued welded vesicular breccia deposit that extends over a minimum 1 hectare area. See image below

IMAGE 2 - Heterolithic Multicoloured Accretionary Breccia

The distinctive silica sinter and hydrothermally brecciated vein occurrences at the Kullagh Lake and Cindy epithermal zones also have decorative rock potential.

IMAGE 3 – MULTIEPISODIC AND BRECCIATED CHALCEDONY VEIN – CINDY OCCURRENCE

IMAGE 4 – MULTIEPISODIC AND BRECCIATED CHALCEDONY BLANKET FRAGMENT – KULLAGH LAKE ZONE

Detailed rock descriptions of the aforementioned section are presented in Table 6 – 2017 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS in Appendix B, with images of most samples presented in Appendix C.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.

The results of a 6 day reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on MICROGOLD and MONT Targets resulted in one additional bentonitic clay discovery 4 kilometres south of the original discovery and less than 1 kilometres north of hwy 5a.

A sample traverse on a newly reopened logging road 1 kilometre west of the MONT discovery hosted numerous variably altered and mineralized black quartz eye rhyolite float. Float of Nicola provenance are present at the northwestern most extent of the sampled area. Although several float samples of black quartz eye rhyolite hosting strong silicification and sulphide veining were sampled and analyzed no significant gold-silver mineralization was discovered west of the MONT discovery. These rocks have been sourced a short distance north of the sampled area within the upper Droppingwater Creek valley where overburden cover is extensive. These rocks in addition to similar rock reporting over 4 g/t silver with anomalous gold and rubidium from last years' program suggest that the large recessive area hosting innumerable altered and variably mineralized black quartz eye rhyolite boulders and cobbles may be the upper levels of a buried mineralized porphyry system may be present 1 to 4 kilometres north west of the MONT discovery.

East of the MONT discovery and the Droppingwater Creek valley reconnaissance mapping and prospecting revealed that the cap rock originally thought by the author as basalt were actually welded dacitic breccias and possible flows. These thicken to the southeast forming thick cliff forming accumulations. These breccias are locally very heterolithic with angular vesicular fragments ranging from grey to brick red. The Author opines that these have decorative rock potential. Reconnaissance examinations at the MICROGOLD Kullagh Lake zone revealed that flat lying silica sinter material extends to small cratered hills over 250 metres south east of the zones at the lake. This material in addition to fluorite, gold silver and molybdenum vales also have decorative rock potential.

Table 7: March-May 2018 - Exploration Expenses

Exploration Work type	Comment		Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**		**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Leo Lindinger		05-Mar	0.5	$880.00	$440.00	
Leo Lindinger	May 10, 21, 27		3	$880.00	$2,640.00	
Leo Lindinger	Jun 07, 08, 09		2.5	$880.00	$2,200.00	
					$5,280.00	**$5,280.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (Note-Office only, do not include field days**					
Literature search	Leo Lindinger		1.0	$880.00	$880.00	
Database compilation	Leo Lindinger		0.5	$500.00	$250.00	
Computer modelling	Leo Lindinger		2.0	$600.00	$1,200.00	
Reprocessing of data	Leo Lindinger		0.5	$500.00	$250.00	
General research	Leo Lindinger		0.3	$880.00	$264.00	
Report preparation	Leo Lindinger		5.0	$880.00	$4,400.00	
Land owner notification and research	Leo Lindinger		1.0	$880.00	$880.00	
					$8,124.00	**$8,124.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**					
Reconnaissance	Lindinger, 2,000 hectares		*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect	Lindinger, 2,000 hectares		*field expenditures above*			
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock		*8*	8	$28.00	$224.00	
					$224.00	**$224.00**
Transportation			**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental			7.0	$70.00	$490.00	
kilometers			860	$0.50	$430.00	
					$920.00	**$920.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**					
Meals	7 lunches		7	$25.00	$175.00	
					$175.00	**$175.00**
Equipment Rentals						
Field Gear (Specify)	Garmin GPS		6.0	$5.00	$30.00	
	Camera		6.0	$5.00	$30.00	
					$60.00	**$60.00**
Freight, rock samples						
	Transportation to analytical lab		2.0	$50.00	$100.00	
					$100.00	**$100.00**
TOTAL Expenditures						**$14,883.00**

RECOMMENDATIONS

MICROGOLD Target.

There are several undrill tested geological, geochemical and/or geophysical targets at the south end of the southern anomaly, 400 metres east of the south end of Kullagh Lake, under the north end of Kullagh Lake, the drumlin south of Kullagh Lake and down dip to the south west of hole CN89-019. The large structure west of the Asamera holes 1 and 2 west of the south part of the Microgold zone remains untested as a bonanza gold host. These all occur near north trending recessive structures at the intersection with ENE striking structures hosting widespread alteration and geochemical anomalies. Several untested deep resistivity targets possibly related to bulk silicified (and mineralized?) zones are present. The area is also prospective for bulk tonnage sediment hosted gold deposits proximal to the inferred subvertical feeder structures.

A $250,000 surface program of detailed geological, structural mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and deep 3D-IP modelling program is recommended. From the targets developed from this and past programs a $1.6 million dollar 8000 metre diamond drilling program aimed at discovering bonanza vein hosted and porous rock bulk tonnage gold-silver mineralization would be recommended.

Table 8 - Recommended MICROGOLD -BAG Exploration Expenditures. NOTE includes BAG area mapping.

ITEM	DETAILS	CHARGE
Preparation	Permitting, Land owner notification management.	$7,000
Grid re-establishment	50 km @ $300 per km	$15,000
IP survey	30 km @ $4000 per km	$120,000
Geological mapping	25 DAYS @ $1200 per day*	$30,000
Sampling and prospecting	25 days ~$500/day plus analytical costs*	$20,000
Contingency 10%		$25,000
Report preparation		$23,000
Total surface program		$250,000
Diamond drilling	8000 m @ $140/m (Contract and Mobilization)	$1,120,000
Geological supervision	50 days @ $1100 per day*	$55,000
geotechnical and core splitting	100 mandays@ $500 per day*	$50,000
vehicular support	110 vehicle days @ $100 per day	$11,000
Analyses	3000 samples @ $50 per sample	$150,000
Report and Modelling		$50,000
access fees		$15,000
Contingency		$149,000
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES:		$1,600,000

* Labour charges include accommodation and board.

NAP Property General

Additional mapping and sampling is recommended. If possible an effort to determine the relationship to the NAP copper-gold system, Stump Lake epithermal mineralization and the widespread Tertiary felsic intrusives and extrusives should be attempted.

Elsewhere on the extensive property additional work is required to add to the near surface extent of the gold-copper mineralization at the NAP that has only been partially delineated by the geophysics trenching and drilling to date. To complete the next recommended phase, the following $600,000 work program is proposed. Details comprise a significant extension to the 2010 geophysical grid to the east and south, a target wide outcrop mapping and sampling program, geochemical sampling of all discovered altered and mineralized rock followed by additional diamond drilling.

Geophysics (Ground Magnetics and IP)

The grid established in 2010 should be extended to the NW to Napier Lake, a distance of 500 to 700 metres, and 500 metres to the south with provision to extend if results warrant. This would test the strong copper-zinc soil anomaly defined by the 1973 surface work and unsuccessfully tested by percussion hole 73-P12.

Examination of Rebagliati's 1973 surface work program (AR 4500) revealed that he mapped an exposure of pyritized Nicola sediments and carbonates some 1000 metres ESE of the end of the 2010 grid. Additionally, as reporting in AR4330 a 200-metre-long set of road proximal outcrops of 'sericitized fine grained diorite" hosting pyrite with minor chalcopyrite mineralization that also appears to be the source of minor copper in soils anomalies south of a small lake 3.5 km east of the east end of the 2010 IP grid suggests the NAP structural-alteration corridor probably extends to at least that location. If so the NAP alteration-mineralization zone is at least 7 km long and straddles the south margin of the Wildhorse batholith. At least 95% of this area is covered by deep overburden including drumlins. Recommended is extending the grid for 3.5 kilometres to the east-southeast at an UTM orthogonal orientation to that location using an initial line spacing of 200 metres and line length of 1.0 km. This would total 6.0 by 1.0 kilometre area of grid work with about 30 lines and 6.0 kilometres of baseline. $85,000 is budgeted for this program.

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling

An approximate $40,000 budget for a gridding, property wide outcrop mapping and sampling program is recommended.

Drilling

Pursuant to the results of the mapping, sampling and geophysical programs a ~$370,000, 2000 metre 7 to 10-hole diamond drilling program is recommended. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below holes N11-01 and N11-02, and a third 200 metre hole would test the area partially defined by hole 73-P08 about midway between holes N11-01 and N11-02. The area near this hole, to the west and southwest, has produced some of the highest copper, zinc and silver grades in rocks and soils on the property. If the current interpretation that the mineralized zone(s)

is dipping to the southwest is correct then the vertical hole 73-P08 was collared down dip of and actually missed the best surface mineralization. Two 200 metre holes would test the area south of and below and to the east of hole N11-02. Additional drilling would be based on the new results of the IP survey.

The remaining ~$100,000 would be used for site access fees, contingencies, 3D geological modelling and a comprehensive final report of the exploration activities.

Table 9 - Recommended NAP Exploration Expenditures

ITEM	DETAILS	CHARGE
Preparation	Permitting, management	$5,000.00
Grid re-establishment	50 km @ $300 per km	$15,000
IP survey	42 km @ $2000 per km	$85,000.00
Magnetometer survey		$10,000.00
Geological mapping	15 DAYS @ $1100 per day	$16,500.00
Sampling and prospecting		$12,500.00
Diamond drilling	2000 metres @ $140 per metre (Contract and Mobilization)	$280,000.00
Geological supervision	25 days @ $1100 per day*	$26,500.00
Geotechnical and core splitting	51 mandays@ $500 per day*	$25,500.00
vehicular support	50 vehicle days @ $100 per day	$5,000.00
Analyses	600 samples @ $40 per sample	$24,000.00
Contingency	~7%	$40,000.00
Report and Modelling		$20,000.00
Access fees		$25,000.00
Corporate Management fee		$10,000.00
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES:		$600,000.00

* Labour charges include accommodation and board.

MONT Target.

Phase 1

Additional mapping is required to determine the extent of the potentially economic hydrothermal clay deposits. Additional sampling and analyses of the clay to determine its quality for use in drilling fluids and other geotechnical, civil engineering and environmental uses is required. As the deposit appears to extend north beyond the current claim addition tenure acquisition is recommended. Detailed prospecting of the entire till sheet for mineralized float should be completed.

To test for metalliferous deposits below the clay and siliceous hydrothermal breccias see so far one deep testing IP line is recommended to test at least 150 metre below the surface.

Phase 2 exploration expenditures are dependant on Phase one positive results. If significant quantities of the clay are qualified as marketable after Phase 2 then a grid drilling and additional bulk sampling program would be proposed.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 36 years.

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I own entirely the mineral property described as the NAP-MICROGOLD property subject to several NSR agreements with Jon Stewart (2%) (original MICRO claims, Duane Kress (1%), Richard Billingsley (1%) (tenure 594401) and Commander Resources Ltd. (1%) (851405). Details are presented in the Property Description and Location section.

I am responsible for the report entitled GEOLOGICAL. PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE MONT TARGET – NAP-MICROGOLD PROPERTY dated October 17, 2017 and revised 14 January, 2019.

"Leopold J. Lindinger"

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A – ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
Lower Limit	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
F0609-01	0.5	< 0.5	2	32	62	2	18	22	0.21	17	< 10	26	0.9	< 2	0.05	< 1	32	0.65	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10	< 0.01
F0609-02	< 0.2	< 0.5	7	167	3	9	5	11	0.71	4	< 10	47	0.6	< 2	0.17	3	44	0.85	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.23
F0609-04	< 0.2	< 0.5	5	44	3	2	12	6	0.26	18	< 10	43	0.7	< 2	0.03	< 1	20	0.42	< 10	< 1	0.23	< 10	0.01
F0609-07	1.4	< 0.5	4	102	2	3	11	19	0.38	13	< 10	18	1.8	< 2	0.02	< 1	12	0.59	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10	0.01
F0609-10	< 0.2	< 0.5	2	31	5	3	7	6	0.16	23	< 10	102	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 1	16	0.25	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10	< 0.01
F0609-11	< 0.2	< 0.5	114	522	< 1	32	< 2	39	1.65	< 2	< 10	30	< 0.5	< 2	6.04	21	52	4.88	< 10	< 1	0.55	< 10	1.18
F0609-12	1.2	< 0.5	3	60	25	2	13	21	0.38	12	< 10	13	2.8	< 2	0.03	< 1	10	0.69	< 10	< 1	0.19	< 10	0.01
J-18-01	46.4	9.2	2720	641	7	< 1	1600	46	0.11	144	< 10	17	0.8	109	4.03	4	11	8.29	< 10	4	0.04	< 10	0.01

Analyte Symbol	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
F0609-01	0.061	0.002	0.30	< 2	< 1	6	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	13	2	< 10	28	16
F0609-02	0.055	0.028	0.03	< 2	2	17	0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	28	< 10	37	8
F0609-04	0.053	0.005	0.03	< 2	< 1	9	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	44	16
F0609-07	0.025	0.009	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	5	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	6	< 10	106	17
F0609-10	0.026	0.005	0.02	< 2	< 1	9	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	6	< 10	31	12
F0609-11	0.103	0.068	1.83	2	4	75	0.26	< 20	4	< 2	< 10	114	< 10	8	5
F0609-12	0.020	0.008	< 0.01	7	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	45	14
J-18-01	0.016	0.011	0.01	19	2	40	< 0.01	< 20	1	< 2	< 10	188	34	6	4

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
Lower Limit	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-6 Meas	0.2	< 0.5	62	908	1	23	78	109	5.77	175	< 10	871	0.8	< 2	0.17	9	68	5.19	20	1	1.07	< 10	0.34
GXR-6 Cert	1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	13.9	0.609
OREAS 904 (Aqua Regia) Meas	0.3	< 0.5	5780	397	2	30	8	23	1.50	88		62	7.3	2	0.04	72	22	5.98	< 10		0.81	38	0.16
OREAS 904 (Aqua Regia) Cert	0.366	0.0580	6300	410	2.02	36.6	8.49	22.4	1.25	91.0		68.0	6.54	3.74	0.0404	82.0	17.5	6.40	3.40		0.603	33.9	0.143
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.7	< 0.5	2200	726	< 1	35	50	256	2.51	6		65	0.7	7	0.38	15	42	5.13	< 10		0.46	36	1.22
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.851	0.28	2176	730	0.69	34.3	60	256	2.72	6.12		70	0.65	10.3	0.324	19.4	40.7	5.05	7.62		0.376	32.5	1.33
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	1.4	< 0.5	4300	819	< 1	29	71	329	2.55	6		52	0.6	18	0.38	18	41	5.87	< 10		0.38	32	1.32
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	1.62	0.40	4248	850	0.84	32.7	81	335	2.80	7.07		54	0.61	21.8	0.326	22.2	39.4	5.91	8.01		0.322	30.0	1.43
OREAS 907 (Aqua Regia) Meas	1.1	< 0.5	5990	310	4	4	29	141	1.05	34		196	1.1	12	0.26	38	8	7.79	20		0.36	37	0.20
OREAS 907 (Aqua Regia) Cert	1.30	0.540	6370	330	5.64	4.74	34.1	139	0.945	37.0		225	0.870	22.3	0.280	43.7	8.59	8.18	14.7		0.286	36.1	0.221
F0609-04 Orig	< 0.2	< 0.5	5	43	3	2	11	6	0.26	17	< 10	41	0.7	< 2	0.03	< 1	20	0.41	< 10	< 1	0.23	< 10	0.01
F0609-04 Dup	< 0.2	< 0.5	5	45	3	2	13	7	0.26	19	< 10	44	0.8	< 2	0.03	< 1	20	0.43	< 10	< 1	0.24	< 10	0.01
Method Blank	< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01
Method Blank	< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01

Analyte Symbol	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-6 Meas	0.104	0.026	0.01	4	17	37		< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	155	< 10	5	7
GXR-6 Cert	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0		5.30	0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110
OREAS 904 (Aqua Regia) Meas		0.084	0.03	2	4	18		< 20		< 2	< 10	30		22	
OREAS 904 (Aqua Regia) Cert		0.0950	0.0340	0.780	3.83	16.5		7.56		0.150	5.20	21.7		17.2	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.028	0.056	0.33	< 2	4	15		< 20		< 2	< 10	36	< 10	23	29
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.021	0.063	0.386	0.57	3.15	15.0		14.5		0.14	1.98	29.4	1.12	16.0	22.3
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		0.054	0.61	6	4	14		< 20		< 2	< 10	35	< 10	21	34
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.061	0.684	0.58	3.09	13.6		14.3		0.12	1.80	30.6	1.96	14.3	22.5
OREAS 907 (Aqua Regia) Meas	0.099	0.021	0.06	4	2	12	0.02	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	7	< 10	9	35
OREAS 907 (Aqua Regia) Cert	0.0860	0.0240	0.0660	2.28	2.16	11.7	0.0170	8.04	0.230	0.120	2.15	5.12	0.980	6.52	43.7
F0609-04 Orig	0.052	0.005	0.03	< 2	< 1	8	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	43	16
F0609-04 Dup	0.055	0.005	0.03	< 2	< 1	9	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	45	16
Method Blank	0.009	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1
Method Blank	0.010	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1

APPENDIX B – TABLE 6 – GPS POINT, LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS DATABASE

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
FM0609-01	10U	687145	5591926	1077	Tqfp	SILW	PY2	06/09/2018	13:06		Angular 30 cm boulder. Very pale grey but variable grey dark and clear fine grained quartz eye porphyry rhyolite flow. Very tough subconcoidally fracturing. Weathered surfaces have yellowish limonitic and sulphidic stain. Weakly vesicular with 2 to 6 mm minutely clear quartz cockscomb 0.5 mm thick vesicle lining. Feldspathic groundmass weakly flow aligned.
FM0609-02	10U	687143	5591892	1078	Tqfp	ARGW	PY5	06/09/2018	13:21		Pale ivory with black 2-4 mm grains rhyolite or granite subrounded 8 cm dia cobble. Medium grained pale texture with 65% white feldspar and 20% pale quartz. Both 1-2 mm subhedral. 7% dark 4-6 mm dia rusty stained with brown steak crystalline hematite phenocrysts. Rock is at least 10% pegmatitic with > 8 mm quartz and feldspar masses surrounded by finer grained material.
FM0609-03	10U	687143	5591892	1078	Tqfp	ARGW	PY5	06/09/2018	13:21		Pale ivory with black 2-4 mm grains rhyolite or granite subrounded 8 cm dia cobble. Medium grained pale texture with 65% white feldspar and 20% pale quartz. Both 1-2 mm subhedral. 7% dark 4-6 mm dia rusty stained with brown steak crystalline hematite phenocrysts. Rock is at least 10% pegmatitic with > 8 mm quartz and feldspar masses surrounded by finer grained material.
FM0609-04	10U	687151	5591868	1080	Tqfp	ARGW		06/09/2018	13:27		Dark green augite porphyry Nicola basalt.
FM0609-05	10U	687158	5591703	1085	TrNeb	CHLORW		06/09/2018	13:38	GREEN CHLOR CLAY FLOAT SEE IMAGES	Very pale grey extremely fine grained quartz eye rhyolite. ~3% elongate minute cockscomb quartz lined vugs. Rock has 'popcorn texture with rounded 0.8 to 1.5 cm dia fragments if felsite hosting 5% 0.1 to 2 mm grey quartz eyes in a groundmass of identical composition but hosting 7% v 2-4 mm dark quartz eyes and 15% white feldspar phenocrysts.

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
FM0609-01	Rock appears weakly silicified with late crosscutting grey quartz veins comprising 5% of rock mass.	2% 0.1 to 0.5 mm grey-brassy pyrite-sulphide unevenly disseminated in rock. Grey quartz veinlets host 10% by volume microscopic to 0.3 mm sulphide grains		0.5	0.21	17	< 10	26	0.9	< 2
FM0609-02	Very weak sauseritization.	7% dark 5-7 mm dia crystalline black hematite phenocrysts.		< 0.2	0.71	4	< 10	47	0.6	< 2
FM0609-03	Very weak sauseritization.	7% dark 5-7 mm dia crystalline black hematite phenocrysts.								
FM0609-04	Weakly chloritically altered. With calcite veinlet coated planar fractures.	Possible very weak magnetic.		< 0.2	0.26	18	< 10	43	0.7	< 2
FM0609-05										

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
FM0609-01	0.05	< 0.5	< 1	32	2	0.65	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10	< 0.01	32	62	0.061	2	0.002	18
FM0609-02	0.17	< 0.5	3	44	7	0.85	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.23	167	3	0.055	9	0.028	5
FM0609-03																	
FM0609-04	0.03	< 0.5	< 1	20	5	0.42	< 10	< 1	0.23	< 10	0.01	44	3	0.053	2	0.005	12
FM0609-05																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
FM0609-01	0.3	< 2	< 1	6	< 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 2	13	2	< 10	28	22	16
FM0609-02	0.03	< 2	2	17	< 1	< 20	0.01	< 2	< 10	28	< 10	37	11	8
FM0609-03														
FM0609-04	0.03	< 2	< 1	9	< 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	44	6	16
FM0609-05														

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
FM0609-06	10U	687158	5591703	1085	TrNeb	CHLORW		06/09/2018	13:38	GREEN CHLOR CLAY FLOAT SEE IMAGES	Very pale grey extremely fine grained quartz eye rhyolite. ~3% elongate minute cockscomb quartz lined vugs. Rock has 'popcorn texture with rounded 0.8 to 1.5 cm dia fragments if felsite hosting 5% 0.1 to 2 mm grey quartz eyes in a groundmass of identical composition but hosting 7% v 2-4 mm dark quartz eyes and 15% white feldspar phenocrysts.
FM0609-07	10U	687158	5591642	1086	Tqfp			06/09/2018	13:50		Leucocratic crystalline rhyolite.
FM0609-08	10U	687176	5591573	1086	Tqfp	ARGW		06/09/2018	13:56		Late brown heterogeneous felsic welded breccia. Fragments include black pumice ~5%, bleached gneiss ~2%, bleached sediments 15%, and greyish glassy to fine sucrosic rhyolite with chilled margins grading into a welded sandy felsic groundmass.
FM0609-09	10U	687176	5591537	1089	Tfbx			06/09/2018	14:05		Fine grained quartz eye rhyolite with small dark grey quartz veinlets
FM0609-10	10U	687180	5591503	1090	Tqfp	ARGW		06/09/2018	14:09		Grey fine grained felsite breccia
FM0609-11	10U	687215	5591373	1093	Tfbx	SILW		06/09/2018	14:20	ASP SMELL	Very fine grained quartz eye rhyolite flow top? breccia. Rock comprised of 0.5 to 1.5 cm angular choncoidally fractured VFG crowded dark quartz eye porphyry fragments in a matrix of sub to euhedral 1 mm orthoclase and plagioclase.
FM0609-12	10U	686906	5591702	1118	Tfbx	ARGM		06/09/2018	14:58		
FM0609-13	10U	687005	5591461	1122	TrNel			06/09/2018	14:44	LOTS FG MARBLE FLOAT	
FN0501		689490	5588310	886	TrJw			05/21/2018	14:19:06	WILDHORSE INTR BLDR	
CROSSING_1	10U	688884	5591048	967				05/27/2018	11:39:36		

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
FM0609-06										
FM0609-07	Moderately sausseritized. 5% minute 0.5 to 2 mm chalcedony veinlets with hematitic contacts.	Moderate fracture associated brown FeOx staining.		1.4	0.38	13	< 10	18	1.8	< 2
FM0609-08										
FM0609-09	moderate sauseritization	Trace grey sulphides as submicroscopic grains in quartz veinlets. Possible rare trace similar sulphides in rhyolite.								
FM0609-10	Rock is extremely tough probably cryptically silicified.	At least 5% extremely fine grained disseminated silvery sulphides. Rock has weak asp smell on broken fresh surface.	This rock needs to be analyzed.	< 0.2	0.16	23	< 10	102	< 0.5	< 2
FM0609-11	Strong sauseritization with significant plagioclase destruction in rock breccia matrix and in VFG fragment groundmass appearing chalky.	None noted.		< 0.2	1.65	< 2	< 10	30	< 0.5	< 2
FM0609-12				1.2	0.38	12	< 10	13	2.8	< 2
FM0609-13										
FN0501										
CROSSING_1										

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
FM0609-06																	
FM0609-07	0.02	< 0.5	< 1	12	4	0.59	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10	0.01	102	2	0.025	3	0.009	11
FM0609-08																	
FM0609-09																	
FM0609-10	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	16	2	0.25	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10	< 0.01	31	5	0.026	3	0.005	7
FM0609-11	6.04	< 0.5	21	52	114	4.88	< 10	< 1	0.55	< 10	1.18	522	< 1	0.103	32	0.068	< 2
FM0609-12	0.03	< 0.5	< 1	10	3	0.69	< 10	< 1	0.19	< 10	0.01	60	25	0.02	2	0.008	13
FM0609-13																	
FN0501																	
CROSSING_1																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
FM0609-06														
FM0609-07	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	5	< 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	6	< 10	106	19	17
FM0609-08														
FM0609-09														
FM0609-10	0.02	< 2	< 1	9	< 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	6	< 10	31	6	12
FM0609-11	1.83	2	4	75	4	< 20	0.26	< 2	< 10	114	< 10	8	39	5
FM0609-12	< 0.01	7	< 1	4	< 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	5	< 10	45	21	14
FM0609-13														
FN0501														
CROSSING_1														

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
GATE		689721	5588518	874				05/21/2018	15:04:37		PLEISTOCENE GLACIOFLUVIAL CLAYEY SILT. Dark brown possibly partially bentonitic clay. Clay in water does not settle for several minutes. Damp weight 58 gms, wet weight 78 gms. Clayey silt. Grades to clay matrix till at depth
OCM0607-01	10U	688479	5591259	982	Qgf			06/07/2018	14:00	BROWN CLAY	PLEISTOCENE GLACIOFLUVIAL CLAYEY SILT. Medium grey-brown possibly bentonitic clayey silt. Clay in water does not settle for several minutes. Damp weight 100 gms, wet weight 175 gms. Probable clayey silt.
OCM0607-02	10U	688487	5591247	981	Qgf			06/07/2018	14:29	GREY-BROWN CLAY GLACIOFLUVIAL	PLEISTOCENE GLACIOFLUVIAL CLAYEY SILT. Dark brown possibly bentonitic clay.
OCM0607-03	10U	688488	5591405	980	Qgf			06/07/2018	14:43	BROWN CLAY	PLEISTOCENE GLACIOFLUVIAL CLAYEY SILT. Dark brown possibly partially bentonitic clay. Clay in water does not settle for several minutes. Damp weight 100 gms, wet weight 175 gms. Clayey silt. Grades to clay matrix till at depth
OCM0607-04	10U	688488	5591457	973	Qgf			06/07/2018	14:55	BROWN CLAY 30-45CM	
OCM-A	10U	689990	5589569	971				06/08/2018	14:09		
OCM-B	10U	690136	5589431	951				06/08/2018	14:24	HAT AT BOTTOM	

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
GATE	none noted	None noted	This material grades into a till like material and is likely in part a surficial clay-silt deposit. Extensive silt deposits occur 700 metres to the north and up ice. Area however is very recessive. Source of swelling clay is unknown but argillically altered bedrock is up ice for several kilometres.							
OCM0607-01	none noted	None noted	This material grades into a till like material and is likely in part a surficial clay-silt deposit. Extensive silt deposits occur 700 metres to the north and up ice. Area however is very recessive. Source of swelling clay is unknown but argillically altered bedrock is up ice for several kilometres.							
OCM0607-02	none noted	None noted	This material grades into a till like material and is likely in part a surficial clay-silt deposit. Extensive silt deposits occur 700 metres to the north and up ice. Area however is very recessive. Source of swelling clay is unknown but argillically altered bedrock is up ice for several kilometres.							
OCM0607-03	none noted	None noted	Bottom of hill beside lake. This material grades into a till like material and is likely in part a surficial clay-silt deposit. Extensive silt deposits occur 700 metres to the north and up ice. Area however is very recessive. Source of swelling clay is unknown but argillically altered bedrock is up ice for several kilometres.							
OCM0607-04										
OCM-A										
OCM-B										

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
GATE																	
OCM0607-01																	
OCM0607-02																	
OCM0607-03																	
OCM0607-04																	
OCM-A																	
OCM-B																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
GATE														
OCM0607-01														
OCM0607-02														
OCM0607-03														
OCM0607-04														
OCM-A														
OCM-B														

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
OCN0527-010NE	10U	689921	5587420	809	Thbx			05/27/2018	9:51:12	VBG-QFP VARIABLY BRECCIATED SEE IMAGES	
OCN0527-01SEND	10U	689988	5587310	813				05/27/2018	10:03:26		Grey extremely fine grained felsite. Even fresh surface has angular weathered out plagioclase? pits. Rock has brown pitted surface with aligned 5% weathered plagioclase pits. Rock is comprised of angular fragments of rhyolite and intensely bleached Nicola? metasediments. Rock hosts soft dark grey recessive weathering shale of unknown provenance ~5%, bleached and silicified sediments. ~ 3% dark black and rare clear quartz eyes. 3-% of rock is 5 to 25 mm varishaped devitrified rhyolite with glassy chilled margins that grade into hard sand textured pinkish groundmass cores.
OCM0527-01	10U	688358	5586580	954	Thbx	ARGW		05/27/2018	10:35:27	RHYOLITE NE OF KULLAGH LK	
OCMT0527-01	10U	688974	5590606	1000	Tvdv			05/27/2018	11:52:08	20NS15EW-VESSICULAR-DACITE	
OCMT0527-02	10U	689305	5589574	937	Tft			05/27/2018	12:54:18	BUFF BRN SANDY DACITE ASH SOME BX TO 17CM DIA	
OCMT0527-03	10U	689305	5589517	935	Tdt			05/27/2018	13:02:02	TAN DACITE ASH TUFF	
OCMT0527-04	10U	689390	5589434	942	Tdt			05/27/2018	13:07:32	AS 03	
OCMT052705	10U	689035	5589657	986	Tdt			05/27/2018	14:20:17	VERY LARGE- OC TAN FSPAR PPY ASH DACITE	
OCMT0527-06VL	10U	689043	5589808	994	Tdt			05/27/2018	14:28:18	AS 05	
OCR05-27-11	10U	689024	5590025	1001	Tvdbx			05/27/2018	14:34:23	S END DACITE IGNIMBRITE	
OPAL_1	10U	688992	5589935	978	Tqvo			05/27/2018	14:45:07		
OCMT0527-06	10U	688936	5589785	952	Tvdbx			05/27/2018	14:53:32	VESICULAR WELDED IGNIMBRITE DACITE AS SIL 2?	
OCMT0527-07	10U	688935	5589775	950	Tvdv			05/27/2018	15:01:16	DACITE VESICULAR FLOW	
OCMT0527-08	10U	688948	5589694	947	Tvdbx			05/27/2018	15:06:34	VESICULAR DACITE IGNIMBRITE	

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
OCN0527-010NE										
OCN0527-01SEND	Possible sauseritization. Sediment fragments widely varying in degree of bleaching and alteration.	Trace blackish sulphides. Rock and sulphides are non magnetic. Very strong limonite coatings on fracture surfaces.								
OCM0527-01										
OCMT0527-01										
OCMT0527-02										
OCMT0527-03										
OCMT0527-04										
OCMT052705										
OCMT0527-06VL										
OCR05-27-11										
OPAL_1										
OCMT0527-06										
OCMT0527-07										
OCMT0527-08										

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
OCN0527-010NE																	
OCN0527-01SEND																	
OCM0527-01																	
OCMT0527-01																	
OCMT0527-02																	
OCMT0527-03																	
OCMT0527-04																	
OCMT052705																	
OCMT0527-06VL																	
OCR05-27-11																	
OPAL_1																	
OCMT0527-06																	
OCMT0527-07																	
OCMT0527-08																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
OCN0527-010NE														
OCN0527-01SEND														
OCM0527-01														
OCMT0527-01														
OCMT0527-02														
OCMT0527-03														
OCMT0527-04														
OCMT052705														
OCMT0527-06VL														
OCR05-27-11														
OPAL_1														
OCMT0527-06														
OCMT0527-07														
OCMT0527-08														

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
OCMT0527-09	10U	688956	5589582	933	Tvb			05/27/2018	15:19:44	BLACK FRAGMENT BASALT BX POSS. DEVIT OBSIDIAN	
MONT CLAY		689767	5587541	814	Tvdt			05/21/2018	15:45:21		
OCFEOX DACITE		689804	5587361	811	Tvdt			05/21/2018	15:53:38		
OCN 0504		689407	5588384	922	Tvf			05/21/2018	12:29:02	BRN HEMATITIC VFG FELSITE	Dark grey very fine grained choncoidally fracturing weakly vesicular devitrified obsidian. Groundmass microscopic to felted. 4% vesicles 3 to 8 mm by 1-2 mm sausage shaped very thinly but thoroughly quartz lined. 1 to 4% 3 to 6 mm elongated black quartz eyes.
OCN0502		689722	5587392	824	Tvo			05/21/2018	11:26:29	DEVITRIFIED OBSIDIAN BRECCIA	
OCN050350NS30EW		689807	5587492	819	Tvdbx			05/21/2018	11:37:31	VFG VESICULAR DACITE BRECCIAS	Ivory weathering tan felsite, extremely fine grained sucrosic with trace 0.5 to 1 mm dark mafic mineral. Rock appears to be 90% plus orthoclase or feldspathic microcrystalline unsorted material. ~1% clear grey quartz eyes. ~6% plagioclase usually sausseritized into boxwork rusty pits. Strongly angular crackle brecciated. Extreme strong limonite coating all surfaces with up to 1 mm thick coatings with hematite residual crystals.
OCN0504 S END		689402	5588133	891	Tvf	ARGM		05/21/2018	13:58:08	INCR FEOX LAST 50 M	
OCN0505		689455	5588451	907	Tvf			05/21/2018	12:43:38	AS 04	Ivory felsite, extremely fine grained devitrified glass to sucrosic with 4% 0.5 to 1 mm dark mafic mineral. ~5% microscopic quartz. Intensely milled 3 to 8 mm subrounded fragments in a coarse sandy 60% groundmass. Groundmass more easily sausseritized so higher plagioclase content? Very strong limonite coating all weathered surfaces except most weathered which appear to be mostly orthoclase.
OCN0506 E END		689467	5588383	904	Tvf			05/21/2018	12:48:06		White felsite, extremely fine grained sucrosic with 4% 0.5 to 1 mm dark mafic mineral. ~5% microscopic quartz Usually oxidized into rusty pit. Intensely very angular crackle brecciated. Very strong limonite coating all except strongest weathered fragment surfaces which are entirely orthoclase.

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
OCMT0527-09										
MONT CLAY										
OCFEOX DACITE										
OCN 0504	none noted	none noted non magnetic.								
OCN0502										
OCN050350NS30EW	irregular weak to intense sauseritization leaving rock with a pitted appearance with plagioclase entirely removed leaving a interlocking fine grained orthoclase mass.	5%+ limonite								
OCN0504 S END										
OCN0505		Fine grained dark metallic 0.5 to 1 mm disseminations possibly weathered sulphides or hematite.								
OCN0506 E END	irregular weak to intense sauseritization leaving rock with a pitted appearance with plagioclase entirely removed leaving a interlocking fine grained orthoclase mass.	5%+ limonite								

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
OCMT0527-09																	
MONT CLAY																	
OCFEOX DACITE																	
OCN 0504																	
OCN0502																	
OCN050350NS30EW																	
OCN0504 S END																	
OCN0505																	
OCN0506 E END																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
OCMT0527-09														
MONT CLAY														
OCFEOX DACITE														
OCN 0504														
OCN0502														
OCN050350NS30EW														
OCN0504 S END														
OCN0505														
OCN0506 E END														

POINT ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GEOCODE	ALTCODE 1	MIN	DATE	TIME	GPS COMMENTS	LITHOLOGY
OCN0506 W END		689412	5588354	920	Tvf	ARGM		05/21/2018	13:04:22	WT FELSITE FEOX FRACTURE-BX N NW -70E-90	
OCN0507 N END		689333	5588362	919	Tvf			05/21/2018	13:44:42	FEOX STWK FELSITE	
OCN0508		689477	5588190	878	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:05:34	30NSX20EW FEOX STWK FELSITE	Medium grey sucrosic moderately vesicular devitrified dacite flow.
OCN0509		689475	5588231	881	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:10:11	FELSITE	
OCN0510 N END		689458	5588306	893	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:15:16		
OCN0510 S END		689458	5588289	894	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:13:11	FELSITE	
OCN0511 N END		689503	5588349	882	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:27:58	FELSITE	
OCN0511 S END		689500	5588305	883	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:22:08	FELSITE	
OCN0512		689575	5588217	852	Tvf			05/21/2018	14:40:17	10X10 PALE GREY FELSITE	Grey massive moderately finely vesicular dacite to andesite flow. Subconcoidally to planar fracturing.
OCN0513		689664	5588354	852	Tvdv			05/21/2018	14:49:50	8X8 VESICULAR ANDESITE LAM FLOW	light maroon weakly vesicular flow laminated felsite. ~7% 3-6 mm by 1 mm flow aligned minutely yellow stained quartz cockscomb lined vesicles.
OCN0514		689716	5588304	849	Tvfv	ARGW		05/21/2018	14:57:08	SEE HS 25NSX8EW	
OCN0515		689671	5588411	861	Ts			05/21/2018	15:10:53	POSS. LAM VOLC SED 330-85E	
OCN0515 20X20		689728	5588231	844	Tvdv			05/21/2018	15:18:25	DACITE VESICULAR VFG FLOW	
OCN0516		689709	5588212	842	Ts			05/21/2018	15:30:54	AS 15	Dark grey choncoidally fracturing devitrified dacitic? Volcanic glass accretion brecca deposit.
RN05-01		690930	5588087	761	Tvo			05/21/2018	10:27:23	OBSIDIAN BRECCIA	
SCN0501 N END		689300	5588489	919	Tvf			05/21/2018	12:15:39	WT VFG FELSITE SAUS PLAG 10%	
END	10U	686949	5591552	1122				06/07/2018	16:01		
12K	10U	687214	5591334	1093				06/07/2018	16:03		
11K	10U	687118	5592383	1071				06/07/2018	16:07		
JCT2	10U	687118	5592407	1069				06/07/2018	16:07		
IMAGE1	10U	690084	5589492	968				06/08/2018	13:35		
GATE	10U	689704	5589355	976				06/08/2018	14:44		
OBS_2	10U	686910	5591704	1120				06/09/2018	22:34	END OF NEW RD SURF	
POSS_DIA_EARTH	10U	689193	5589461	930				05/27/2018	13:55:16	SEE IMAGE	
TILL_0607-01	10U	688482	5591577	982				06/07/2018	15:31	SEE IMAGE	
OBS_1	10U	688486	5591253	981	Qtc			05/27/2018	16:17:39	CLAY TILL 100X100+	

POINT ID	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	NOTES	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
OCN0506 W END										
OCN0507 N END										
OCN0508	none noted	None noted								
OCN0509										
OCN0510 N END										
OCN0510 S END										
OCN0511 N END										
OCN0511 S END										
OCN0512	none noted	none noted.								
OCN0513	weak sauseritization.	minute disseminated FeOx masses ~ 4% of rock.								
OCN0514										
OCN0515										
OCN0515 20X20										
OCN0516										
RN05-01										
SCN0501 N END										
END										
12K										
11K										
JCT2										
IMAGE1										
GATE										
OBS_2										
POSS_DIA_EARTH										
TILL_0607-01										
OBS_1										

POINT ID	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
OCN0506 W END																	
OCN0507 N END																	
OCN0508																	
OCN0509																	
OCN0510 N END																	
OCN0510 S END																	
OCN0511 N END																	
OCN0511 S END																	
OCN0512																	
OCN0513																	
OCN0514																	
OCN0515																	
OCN0515 20X20																	
OCN0516																	
RN05-01																	
SCN0501 N END																	
END																	
12K																	
11K																	
JCT2																	
IMAGE1																	
GATE																	
OBS_2																	
POSS_DIA_EARTH																	
TILL_0607-01																	
OBS_1																	

POINT ID	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
OCN0506 W END														
OCN0507 N END														
OCN0508														
OCN0509														
OCN0510 N END														
OCN0510 S END														
OCN0511 N END														
OCN0511 S END														
OCN0512														
OCN0513														
OCN0514														
OCN0515														
OCN0515 20X20														
OCN0516														
RN05-01														
SCN0501 N END														
END														
12K														
11K														
JCT2														
IMAGE1														
GATE														
OBS_2														
POSS_DIA_EARTH														
TILL_0607-01														
OBS_1														

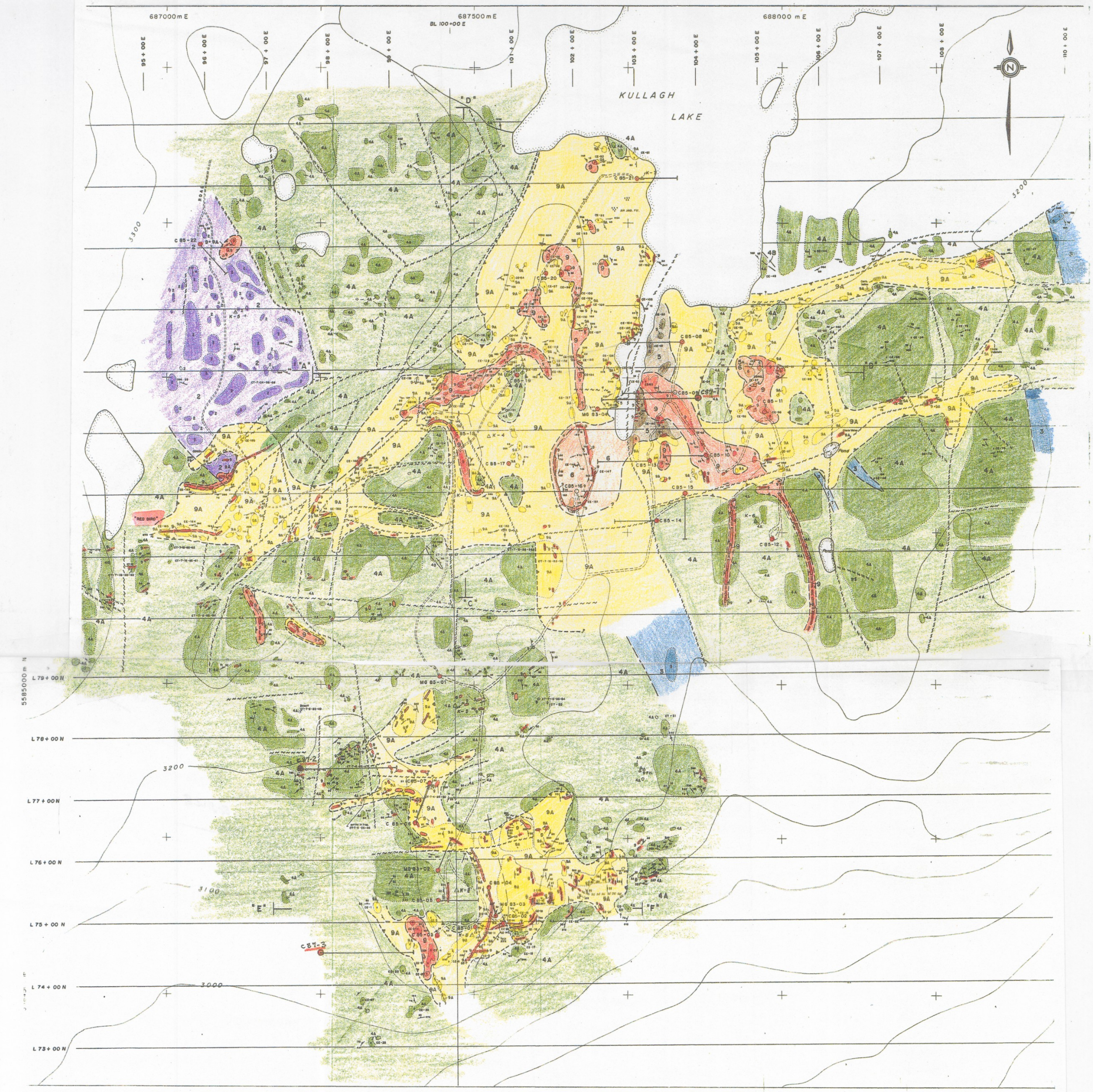
APPENDIX C FIGURES

FIGURE 13 MICROGOLD AREA GEOLOGY, ALTERATION AND 1983-1985 DRILL PLAN

FIGURE 16 - GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA, FLOAT AND TILL SAMPLE NUMBERS

FIGURE 17 - GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA, OUT-SUB CROP SAMPLE NUMBERS

FIGURE 18 – GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA MAPPED GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION



LEGEND

TERTIARY

9	Silicification, (chalcedony, fluorite)
9A	Alteration Envelope (rusty gossonous, bleached)

VOLCANICS

8A,B,C	8A - Basalt Breccia (monolithic - maroon) 8B - Basalt Flow (versicular) 8C - Basalt Breccia (rusty)
7	Rhyolite ("quartzeye")

SEDIMENTS

6	Mudstone, siltstone, sandstone
5	Conglomerate, silicified

TRIASSIC

VOLANICS

4	4A - Andesite, Breccia 4B - Andesite Tuff 4C - Flows
3	Basalt Flows, Breccia

SEDIMENTS

2	Conglomerate, maroon. (Basalt with calcareous matrix
1	Limestone

Symbol	Meaning
~~	Fault
~~?~~	Fault, assumed
	Fracture
	Vein
	Bedding
— — —	Contact
	Drill Hole
CE-1 or CT-1	Sample Location
	Rock Chip Location
	Breccia
	Vein Axis
"A" "B"	Cross Section
△ K-1	Survey Hub

DRILL HOLE NUMBER	LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEVATION	∠
MG 83-01	7893.653	9935.627	991.644	-90°
MG 83-02	7582.319	9369.441	988.105	-60°
MG 83-03	7529.116	10063.239	992.952	-70°
MG 83-04	8333.359	10236.661	950.228	-60°
C85-01	7491.939	10029.156	990.275	-90°
C85-02	7497.429	10075.231	990.921	-90°
C85-03	7476.636	9366.651	981.744	-90°
C85-04	7553.525	10032.475	992.630	-90°
C85-05	7535.358	9970.676	989.230	-45°
C85-06	7659.658	9355.276	979.958	-45°
C85-07	7774.020	9257.530	981.842	-45°
C85-08	8440.862	10574.311	957.914	-45°
C85-09	8359.539	10362.158	961.613	-45°
C85-10	8256.292	10411.802	970.767	-45°
C85-11	8526.568	10507.740	965.209	-90°
C85-12	8120.625	10517.825	991.196	-90°
C85-13	8249.226	10320.807	960.191	-45°
C85-14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-45°
C85-15	[illegible]	[illegible]	981.735	-45°
C85-16	[illegible]	[illegible]	981.764	-90°
C85-17	8346.370	10090.714	1000.151	-90°
C85-18	8303.134	9998.847	999.554	-90°
C85-19	8369.531	10106.201	1005.155	-90°
C85-20	8554.294	10159.767	984.070	-90°
C85-21	8706.382	10303.566	955.277	-45°
C85-22	8606.341	9590.435	1006.020	-45°
C87-1	8350.00	10400.00	~965.00	-60°
C87-2	7750.00	9750.00	~975.00	-60°
C87-3	7450.00	9775.00	~930.00	-60°

SURVEY HUB	LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEVATION
H-1	8200.000	10000.000	1002.050
H-2	7549.470	10000.000	993.082
H-3	7850.076	10000.000	995.722
H-4	8290.338	10059.008	1006.631
H-5	8494.819	9647.016	1025.090
H-6	8149.305	10491.261	992.273
H-7	8706.844	10312.735	954.563
H-8	7477.478	10024.505	989.451
H-9	6131.623	9672.956	747.827
H-10	6029.295	9699.897	751.600 B.M.

N.B. All -90° drill hole elevations were taken on top of drill collar. All -45° drill hole elevations were taken at ground level at drill collar.

0 40 80 120 160
METRES

SELCO DIVISION -
BP RESOURCES CANADA LIMI

CINDY CLAIMS

CINDY OPTION - B.C.

DETAILED GEOLOGY & DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

SCALE	1 : 2,000	DRAWN BY: D. G., G. E.	
DATE	AUGUST 1985	DRAFTED BY: L. G., E. B. W.	
N.T.S.	92 I/8	PROJ. 10121	REPORT BPV

687000 E
688000 E
689000 E
690000 E
691000 E
5592000 N
5591000 N
5590000 N
5589000 N
5588000 N
5587000 N
5586000 N
N
Grey area is crown land
Grey area is crown land
Grey area is crown land
NO OUTCROP
LONG LAKE ROAD
KULLAGH LAKE ROAD
TILL-0607-01
FM0609-01
FM0609-2-3
FM0609-04
FM0609-12
FM0609-05-06
FM0609-07
FM0609-08
FM0609-09
FM0609-10
FM0609-13
FM0609-11
FN0501
1053056
1049783
1050764
851188
1053057
1050413
1049329
1049783
851405
835188
5053055
5053055
835189
532245
532246
1039869
1039871
1039870
1016924
1016934
1016932
594401
1020
1000
1040
1060
1140
1120
1100
980
960
820
KEY
Contour Line
Stream
Lake
Outcrop area – large, small
Road – trail
Old Claim post – location known
SURVEYED LOT BORDER
CLAIM LINE – CURRENT
Diamond drill hole collar. Strike of hole indicated.
2018 MAPPED AREA
Proposed test pit
2018 GPS TRACK
FN0501 2018 FLOAT SYMBOL AND LOCATION NUMBER
0 m
500 m
1000 m
1500 m
SCALE 1:10,000

LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER, P.Geo.

GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA FLOAT AND TILL SAMPLE NUMBERS

MICROGOLD PROPERTY

MONT TARGET

SURFACE PLAN

FIGURE 16

Nicola–Kamloops MD	NTS 92I/8W
	L. J. Lindinger, P.Geo.
DATE 23 OCT 2018	

687000 E
688000 E
689000 E
690000 E
691000 E
5592000 N
5591000 N
5590000 N
5589000 N
5588000 N
5587000 N
5586000 N
Grey area is crown land
NO OUTCROP
LONG LAKE ROAD
KULLAGH LAKE ROAD
1020
1000
1040
1060
980
960
820
1140
1120
1100
1053056
1049783
1050764
851188
1053057
1050413
1049329
1049783
5053055
851405
835188
835189
594401
532245
2018 area of mapping and prospecting
532246
1039869
1039871
1039870
1016924
1016934
1016932
1039869
TILL-0607-01
OCM0607-04
OCM0607-03
OCM0607-01
OCM0607-02
OCMT0527-01
OCR05-27-11
OPAL_1
OCMT0527-06
OCMT0527-06VL
OCMT0527-07
OCMT0527-08
OCMT052705
OCMT0527-09
OCMT0527-02
OCMT0527-03
OCMT0527-04
OCM-A
OCM-B
OCN0515
OCN0513
OCN0514
OCN0515 20X20
OCN0516
OCN0512
OCN0509
OCN0508
OCN0504 S END
OCN0510 S END
OCN0511 S END
OCN0511 N END
OCN0507 N END
OCN0506 W END
OCN0501
OCN0502
MONT CLAY
OCN050358NS30EW
OCN0527-01ONE
OCFELDX DACITE
OCN0527-01SEND
RN05-01
OCM0527-01
KEY
Stream
Lake
Outcrop area – large, small
Road – trail
Old Claim post – location known
SURVEYED LOT BORDER
CLAIM LINE – CURRENT
Diamond drill hole collar. Strike of hole indicated.
Proposed test pit
2018 GPS TRACK
2018 OUTCROP GPS LOCATION AND NUMBER
2018 SUBCROP GPS LOCATION AND NUMBER
0 m
500 m
1000 m
1500 m
SCALE 1:10,000

LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER, P.Geo.

GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA
OUT-SUBCROP SAMPLE NUMBERS

MICROGOLD PROPERTY

MONT TARGET

SURFACE PLAN

FIGURE 17

Nicola–Kamloops MD	NTS 92I/8W
	L. J. Lindinger, P.Geo.
DATE 23 OCT 2018	

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC UNITS

QUATERNARY Glacial, fluvioglacial, fluvial,
Qg,gf,g,l,c,ls lacustrine, coluvium, and landslide deposits.

TERTIARY

EOCENE?

T	KAMLOOPS GROUP?
	Basalt – subaerial flows and breccias (red)
Tga	Gabbroic intrusives–(Basaltic feeders?)
Tqs	Silica sinter
Thbx	heterolithic hydrothermal and/or intrusion breccia deposit
Tc(bx)v	chalcedony (breccia) vein
Tq(c)(bx)v	quartz (calcite) (breccia) vein
Tr	Rhyolite undefined – tuffs, flows, breccias
Tq(f)p	Rhyolitic subvolcanic quartz eye (feldspar) porphyry (Alaskite)
Tf	Felsite tuff (undefined)
Tfx(l)t	Felsite crystal (lapilli) tuff
Tfbx	Felsite fragment breccia
Tsm	syn to post rhyolitite deposit mudstone (fossiliferous)
Tsv	massive volcanic sandstone
TVBv	BASALT vesicular (May be Miocene)
TVF	FELSITE (DACITE) FLOW
TvDv	Dacite Flow vesicular
TvAv	Andesitic to basaltic vesicular flow
Tvhb	Felsic to intermediate heterolithic accretion breccia
Tfbx	Felsite fragment breccia
Tsm	syn to post rhyolitite deposit mudstone (fossiliferous)
Tsv	massive volcanic sandstone
TVBv	BASALT vesicular (May be Miocene)
TVF	FELSITE (DACITE) FLOW
TvDv	Dacite Flow vesicular

MESOZOIC

EARLY JURASSIC – LATE TRIASSIC

ŦJi	Intrusive rocks – dominantly Wildhorse granodiorites
ŦJim	Intrusive rocks – metamorphosed equivalents of above

TRIASSIC Eastern facies – subarial

ŦNe	NICOLA GROUP volcanics and derived sediments
ŦNev	Volcanics – undifferentiated
ŦNebx2	Breccia – Type 2 – Andesitic volcaniclastic
ŦNef	Hornblende porphyry andesitic – basaltic flows
ŦNeb	Basalt
ŦNel	Limestone
ŦNebx1	Breccia – type 1 – Porphyritic basalt,limestone clast breccia sediment
ŦNea	Siltstone, volcanic greywackes
ŦNes	Undifferentiated volcanic derived sediments

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

CLAY	MASSIVE BENTONITIC CLAY ALTERATION
epi	epidote alteration and veining
sil (w,m,s,i)	silicification (weak, moderate, strong, intense)
arg (w,m,s,i)	
ank (w,m,s,i)	ankeritic alteration and veining
pot (w,m,s,i)	potassic alteration
ser (w,m,s,i)	sericitic alteration
py	pyritization

Crackle brecciation

KEY

- Contour Line
- Stream
- Lake
- Outcrop area – large, small
- Road – trail
- Old Claim post – location known
- SURVEYED LOT BORDER
- CLAIM LINE – CURRENT
- Diamond drill hole collar. Strike of hole indicated.
- 2018 MAPPED AREA
- 2018 GPS TRACK
- Proposed test pit
- Bedding – strike (075 true N), dip –60 degrees
- 075/60 Strike (075 true N), dip –60 degrees (left hand rule)
- Geological Contact – defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault – defined, approximate, assumed

0 m 500 m 1000 m 1500 m

SCALE 1:10,000

LEOPOLD J. LINDINGER, P.Geo.

GPS TRACKS, MAPPED AREA

MAPPED GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION

MICROGOLD PROPERTY

MONT TARGET

SURFACE PLAN

FIGURE 18

Nicola–Kamloops MD	NTS 92I/8W
	L. J. Lindinger, P.Geo.
DATE 23 OCT 2018	