

Ministry of Energy and Mines  
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report  
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 14971

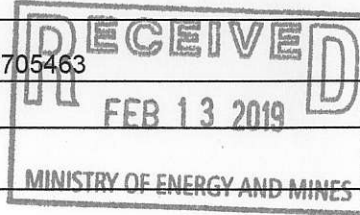
AUTHOR(S): J. MARLOW

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5705463



PROPERTY NAME: STUMP

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 836726

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD, COPPER

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE163, 092ISE198

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS

NTS/BCGS:

LATITUDE: 50 ° 24 '57.52 " LONGITUDE: 120 ° 4 '18 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) J. MARLOW 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO BOX 1472 KAMLOOPS BC V2C6L8

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

1) SAME AS ABOVE 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

PALEOGENE, GRANODIORITES, AMPHIBOLE GRADE, QUARTZ CARBONATE, LOW-S EPITHERMAL VEINS,

TITANITE - ILLMENITE BOUNDARY, GOLD, SILVER, BISMUTH, COPPER, TELURRIUM

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 33180, 32753, 35326, 34214, 36605

| TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT                            | EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS) | ON WHICH CLAIMS          | PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support) |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>                        |                                  |                          |   |
| Ground, mapping  |                                  |                          |   |
| Photo interpretation                                   |                                  |                          |   |
| <b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>                   |                                  |                          |   |
| Ground   |                                  |                          |   |
| Magnetic   |                                  |                          |   |
| Electromagnetic  |                                  |                          |   |
| Induced Polarization                                   |                                  |                          |   |
| Radiometric  |                                  |                          |   |
| Seismic  |                                  |                          |   |
| Other  |                                  |                          |   |
| Airborne   |                                  |                          |   |
| <b>GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)</b> |                                  |                          |   |
| Soil   |                                  | 1013965, 941419          | 2000                                      |
| Silt   |                                  | 941419, 1013965, 836726, |   |
| Rock   |                                  |                          | 2000                                      |
| Other  |                                  |                          |   |
| <b>DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)</b>  |                                  |                          |   |
| Core   |                                  |                          |   |
| Non-core   |                                  | 941419, 1013965, 836726  | 3971                                      |
| <b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>                               |                                  |                          |   |
| Sampling/assaying                                      |                                  |                          |   |
| Petrographic   |                                  |                          |   |
| Mineralographic  |                                  |                          |   |
| Metallurgic  |                                  |                          |   |
| <b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b>                       |                                  |                          |   |
| <b>PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL</b>                          |                                  |                          |   |
| Line/grid (kilometres)                                 |                                  |                          |   |
| Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)              |                                  |                          |   |
| Legal surveys (scale, area)                            |                                  |                          |   |
| Road, local access (kilometres)/trail                  |                                  |                          |   |
| Trench (metres)  | 10 meters                        | 836726                   | 4000                                      |
| Underground dev. (metres)                              |                                  |                          |   |
| Other  | PAC                              |                          | 3000                                      |
| <b>TOTAL COST:</b>                                     |                                  |                          | 14971                                     |

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE

STUMP PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

MAP # 092I.048

APPROX. CENTER 50°24'44"N 120°25'1"W

OWNED BY JEREMY MARLOE

OF

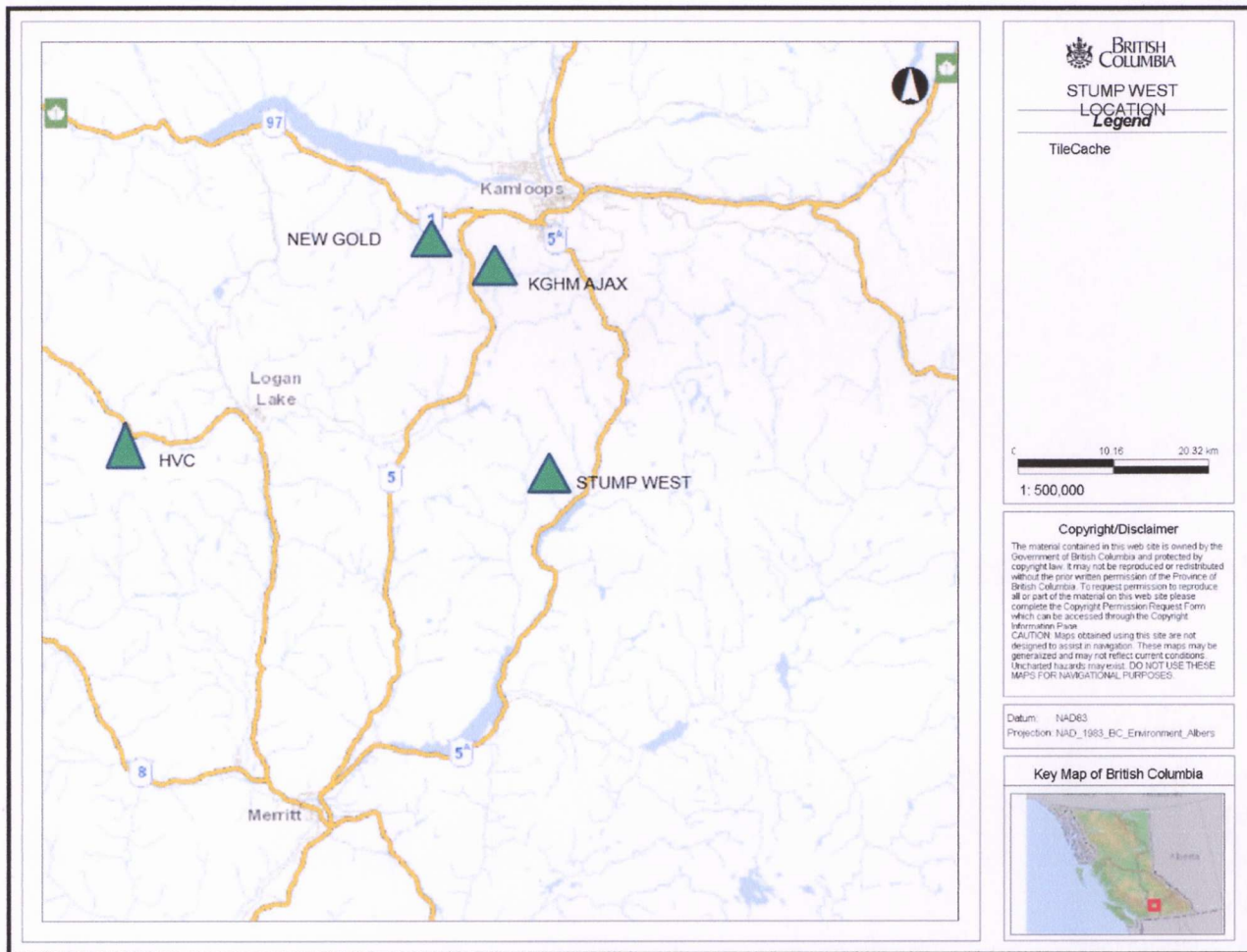
KAMLOOPS BC

37,627

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# Location Map – Stump Property



## 1. Introduction

19<sup>th</sup> century prospectors looked for and found vein mineralization in "easy to process" forms, usually within carbonate envelopes, of gold, silver, copper and other metals sought after at different times. Most of the minerals were reduced naturally to a higher grade but miners had to follow ore shoots underground and eventually mined out the easily processed materials. As the deposits were mined out of higher grade mineralization, processes evolved to extract the "hard to process" lower grade larger tonnage ores. I.e: Chalcocite to Chalcopyrite.

It's happened multiple times in history, whether it is economic factors, scientific breakthroughs, geo-science evolution, or just plain common sense that learns, different standards to study, search, or simply question the way it works in a changing environment progressing ahead.

Some deposits described as 'epithermal' formed at relatively high temperatures and deep crustal levels. Some low sulphidation quartz-sulphide gold +/- copper formed as deeper crustal levels are transitional to porphyry Cu-Au deposits. Thus, there is a transition between porphyry and epithermal gold deposits, particularly in low sulphidation systems. Although in many instances associated with sub-volcanic intrusions, low sulphidation epithermal systems formed in magmatic arc environments (including rifts) could be above the level of formation of porphyry Cu-Au deposits.

Abstract from these two authors

### Distinguishing intrusion-related from orogenic gold systems

C.J.R. Hart and R.J. Goldfarb

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United States Geological Survey, Box 25046 (MS73) Denver, Colorado USA 80225,  
goldfarb@usgs.gov

#### Abstract

Reduced intrusion-related gold deposits have become a new, low-grade, large-tonnage exploration target during the last decade. The best recognized examples of such deposits are recognized throughout the Tintina Gold Province of the northern North American Cordillera. Because such examples may have many features in common with orogenic gold deposits, such as anomalous Bi, W, and Te, low salinity and CO<sub>2</sub>-rich ore fluids, and a spatial/temporal association with igneous rocks, confusion and controversy have now become commonplace in classification of many gold deposits formed along convergent margins. The best discriminators of IRGS are likely to be their: (1) regional location in deformed shelf sequences on the inboard side of a series of accreted terranes and within terranes that also contain important tin and/or tungsten deposits; (2) local spatial association of gold ores with cupolas and contact aureoles of relatively-reduced, alkaline-leaning, and volatile-rich plutons; (3) post-deformational timing of gold deposition; (4) extremely low sulfide content (commonly <1 vol. %) of ores within igneous bodies and the outward zoning, through proximal skarns and to distal base metal-rich veins, from the causative pluton; and (5) low grades (<1 g/t Au) of auriferous sheeted vein systems in pluton cupolas.

The work described includes two 5 meter trenches done with mini excavator on old logging landing disturbance by scraping off the overburden which was under 1 foot in depth and reclaiming the old disturbance, 7 percussion holes with depths of under 4 feet which do not have enough depth to show value in cross sections, 15 soil samples located along a new logging road and piling up approx 50 ton of loose boulders for future testing. Assays were not done at the date of this report but will be included in a future work report.

## 2. Location, Access And Physiography

The Property is located northwest of Stump Lake, approximately 45km's south of Kamloops, B.C on highway 5A within the South Central Mining district on NTS map sheet 0920I/08W.

Located along the north-west end of stump Lake, the property can be accessed via Highway 5A which locally passes through the south eastern margin of the claim boundary. Long Lake Road located 2km north of Stump Lake can be used to gain access to Anderson Lake and the western region of the claim boundary. Once on the property, a network of logging roads and trails allows for easy access to most regions of the claims. A north-south trending pipeline (owned by Kinder Morgan) passes alongside



Anderson Lake and allows for further access to the more remote regions of the property. The nearby city of Kamloops is a full service city with the resources to facilitate all phases of an exploration project. In addition, the Kamloops airport offers daily air service to and from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Kelowna.

The Property is located within the Nicola Valley of the Intermontane belt. The topography of the property is relatively subdued and generally comprised of gently rolling hills. Local elevations range from 1050m to 1200m. Lower topographic regions of the property are predominantly comprised of grasslands. As elevation increases to the west the vegetation transitions to a Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine dominated environment.

The climate around Stump Lake is characterized as being a semi-arid environment, with summer temperatures of generally 10-26 degrees and winter temperatures of -14 to -1 Celsius. On average, the region receives an annual rainfall of 23mm, the majority of which occurs in the spring and fall months. Winter months receive an average of only 83cm of snow.

### 3. Ownership And Status

The claims are owned and operated by Jeremy Marlow of Kamloops, BC. Consisting of 94 units totalling 1935.49 ha. The claims are in good status until February 15, 2019 upon acceptance of this report.

### 4. Regional Geology

The Property occurs within the Intermontane Belt, a low lying north-northwest striking region which lies between the rugged Coast Belt and the Omineca Belt. This former Island arc was accreted to present day North America about 180-175 million years ago, and is regionally comprised of weakly metamorphosed island arcs and ocean basins (Mathews and Monger, 2005). These three belts in part comprise the Quesnellia Terrain.

The region around Stump Lake is underlain by late Triassic arc-volcanics and sedimentary units designated to the Nicola group. Facies changes within these units are indicative of a depositional setting which rapidly fluctuated between a sub-aerial and sub-aqueous environment. Shortly after deposition, the Nicola group was intruded by both coeval Triassic and Jurassic plutons (Moore et al, 1990). In the mid-Jurassic the Nicola group was then conducted onto present day western North America resulting in moderate to steeply dipping fabric (Lindinger, 1996). Locally this fabric is cut and displaced by west and south dipping thrust faults. The metamorphic grade of the units is of lower greenschist type.

During the Tertiary period substantial faulting occurred creating the present day Nicola Horst, located on the west side of the property. This north trending horst contains fault bounded black schist which has been metamorphosed to Amphibolite facies along with lesser altered metagabbros and granites. The Paleocene aged Rocky Gulch granodiorite is the only unit to have not undergone deformation (Moore et al, 1990). Presently much of the region is covered in glacial till dating back to the Pleistocene glaciations along with post glacial sediments.

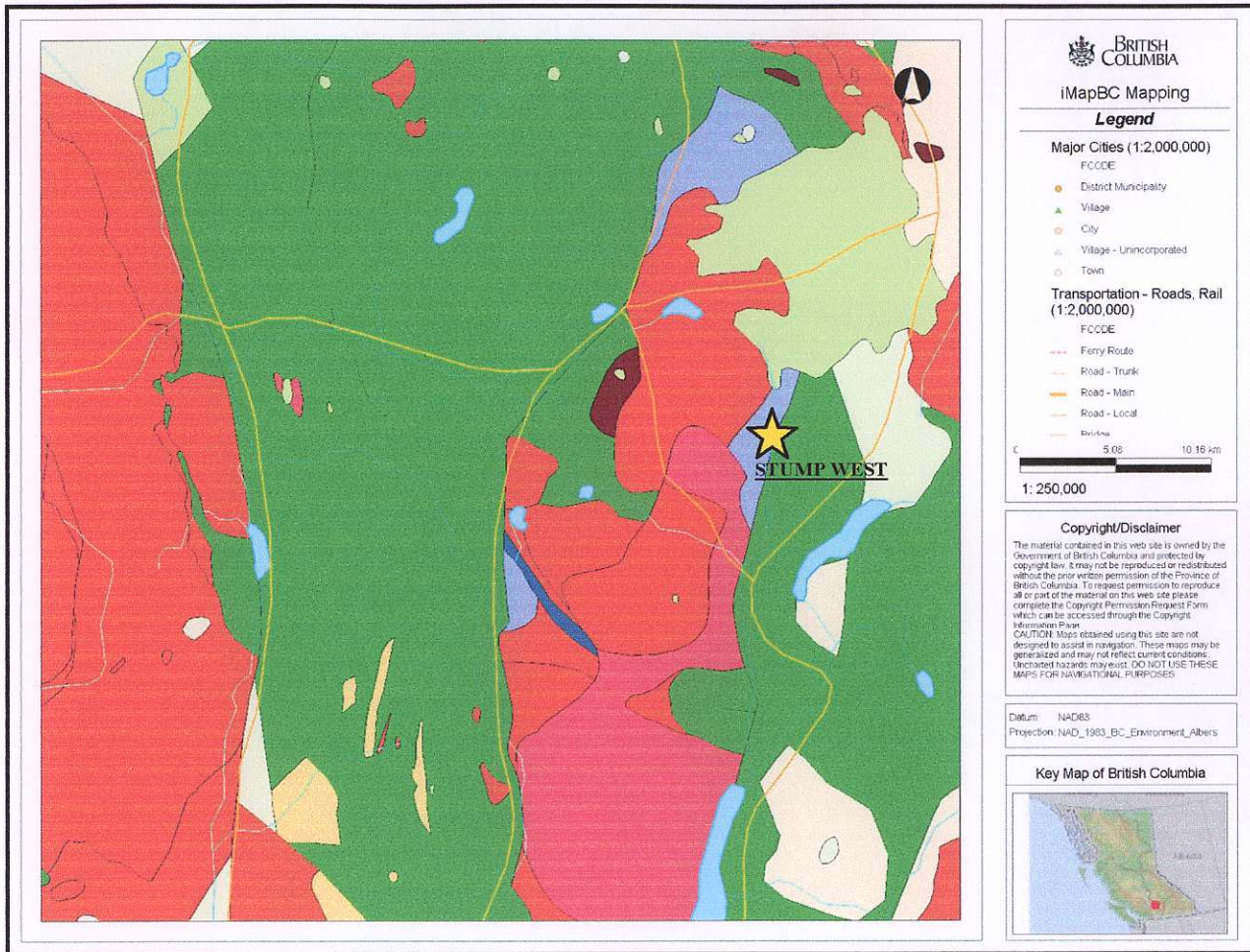
### 5. Local Geology

Five rock types dominate the immediate geology of the Stump Lake property. These rock types are assigned to the Triassic Nicola group volcanics and volcanoclastics to the east, and the Tertiary Nicola Horst group to the west. The Tertiary aged, north striking Moore Creek fault separates these two units. The oldest rocks underlying the Property are the late Triassic Nicola group volcanics which occur east of the Moore Creek fault. This group can be further subdivided into coevally deposited, intercalated Andesite, Ignimbrite (Volcaniclastic) and Basalt. Volcaniclastics are the most pervasive lithology present amongst the Nicola group volcanics and can be characterized as very coarse grained with an excellent volcaniclastic texture, unaltered, moderately magnetic, and often containing plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts up to 2-3mm wide. In the field the volcaniclastic unit is strongly weathered and appears much finer grained than in actuality which resulted in it often being labeled as andesite. Basalt units were dark grey-green in colour, non-magnetic, often vesicular, and exhibited a very fine micro-granular texture. Finally, localized regions of Ignimbrite were also noted on a knoll (Repeater Hill) located 1.5 kilometers north east of Anderson Lake.

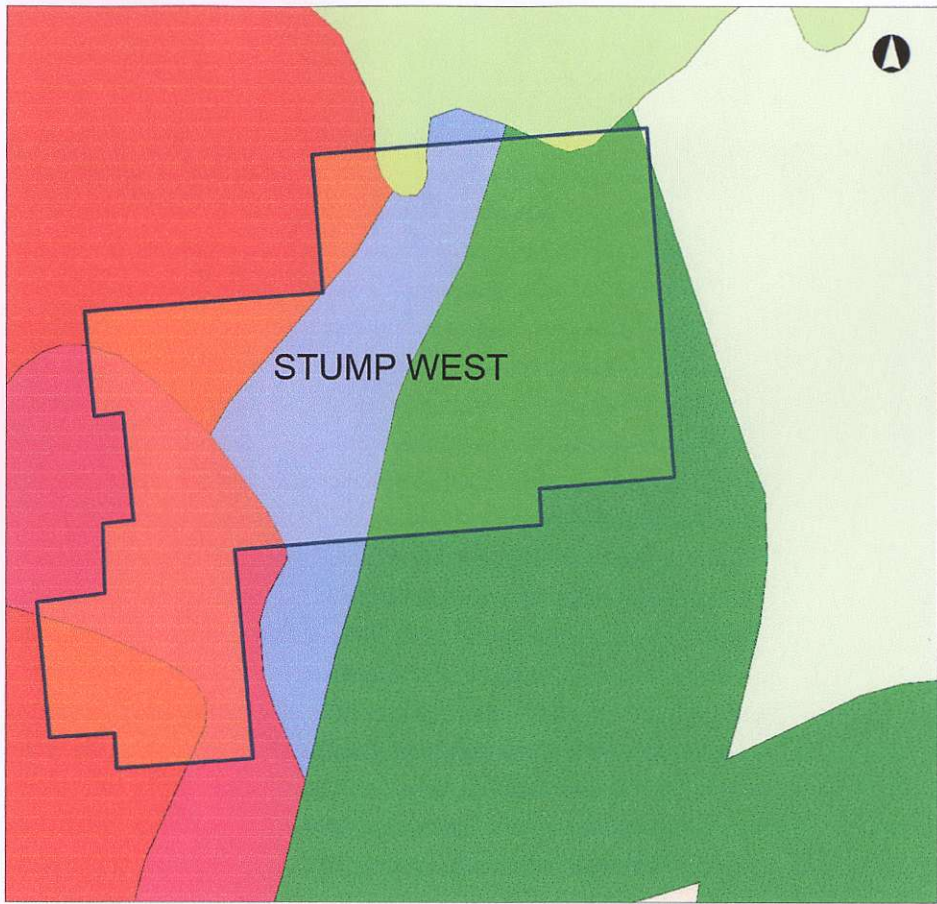
Located on the far west of the property is the Tertiary aged Nicola Horst and is represented

predominantly by unaltered monzonite along with lesser, intensely altered schist. The monzonite unit is light white-grey in colour, medium grained, equigranular, unaltered and contains trace fine disseminated pyrite. A locally developed gneissic foliation within the monzonite may indicate later metamorphic deformation.

Located to the east of the monzonite, yet still located within the Nicola Horst group, is a relatively narrow (500-800m wide) region of north trending Tertiary aged fine grained, dark green-grey colour, strongly altered amphibolite schist. The Tertiary aged north-north east trending Moore Creek fault separates the Nicola Volcanic group from the Nicola Horst. Strong mineralization is found within the Tertiary aged amphibolite schist occurring in multiple environments including manto, porphyry, sheeted veining, pods, quartz-carbonate, quartz veins (high temperature).

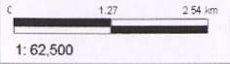






**STUMP WEST LOCAL  
GEOLOGY  
Legend**

- Geological Bedrock - Outline
- Geological Bedrock - Colour**
- AGE\_GROUP
- Age Unknown
- Age Unknown\_intrusive rocks
- Age Unknown\_metamorphic rock
- Cenozoic\_intrusive rocks
- Quaternary to Recent\_siltstone, l
- Quaternary to Recent\_sediments
- Quaternary to Recent\_volcanic r
- Neogene to Recent\_sedimentary
- Neogene to Recent\_volcanic roc
- Neogene\_intrusive rocks
- Neogene\_sedimentary rocks



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Datum: NAD83  
Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

**Key Map of British Columbia**



### 3. Ownership And Status

| <u>TITLE #</u> | <u>CLAIM NAME</u> | <u>OWNER</u>  | <u>MAP #</u> | <u>GOOD TO DATE</u> | <u>STATUS</u> | <u>AREA (ha)</u> |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 836726         | STUMP             | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 411.82           |
| 836914         | STUMP2            | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 247.04           |
| 845115         | STUMP3            | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 493.99           |
| 928689         | WEST              | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 20.59            |
| 928691         | WEST              | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 41.18            |
| 928692         | WEST3             | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 20.59            |
| 941419         | WEST2             | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 514.94           |
| 1013965        | WEST6             | 140671 (100%) | 092I         | 2019/FEB/15         | GOOD          | 185.34           |

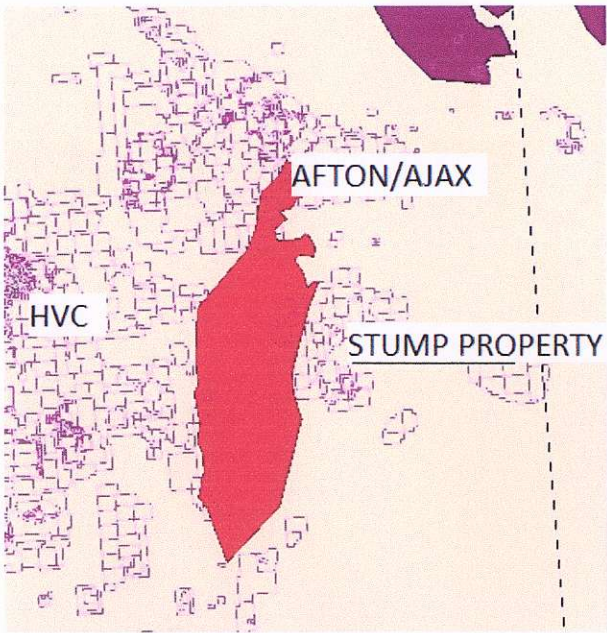
6. Property Profile Potential On Mapplace

The property profile potential on mapplace shows this immediate area is a good location to find BESSHI CYPRUS, COPPER MOLYBDENUM GOLD, COPPER SKARN, EPITHERMAL GOLD SILVER LOW-S, FELDSPAR PEGMATITE, GOLD COPPER PORPHYRY ALK, GOLD QTZ VEIN, GOLD SKARN, HOT SPRING GOLD SILVER, NORANDA KURUKO, POLY METALLIC MANTO, POLY METALLIC VEIN, PORPHYRY RELATED GOLD and SHEAR GOLD deposit potentials. See maps included.

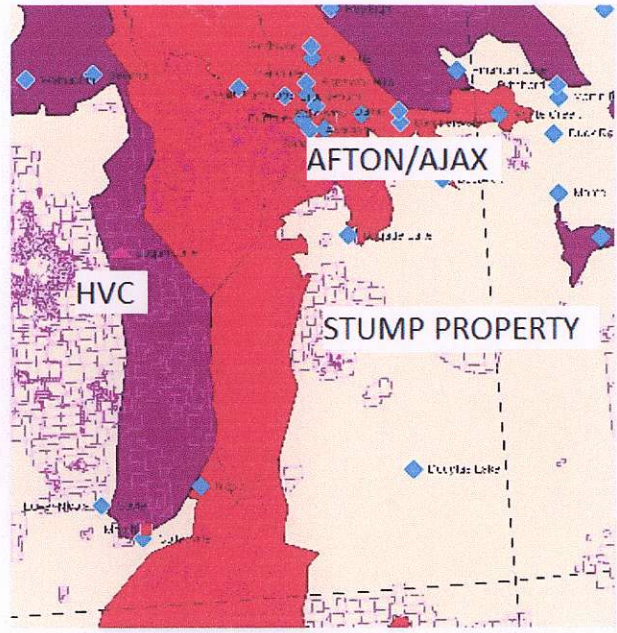




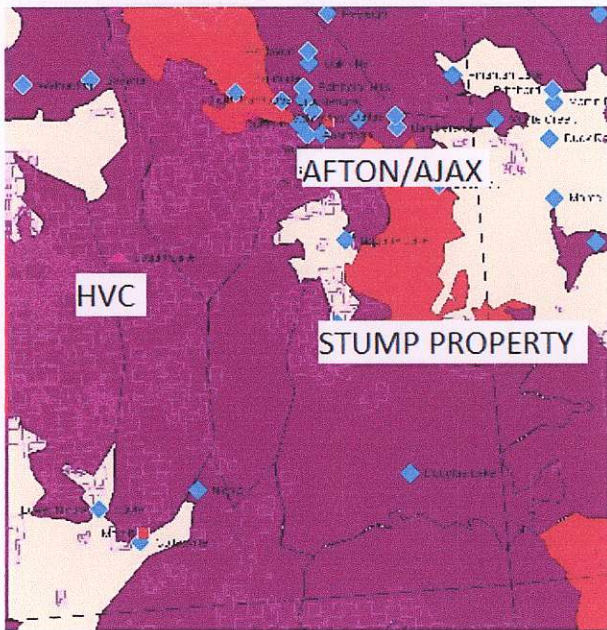




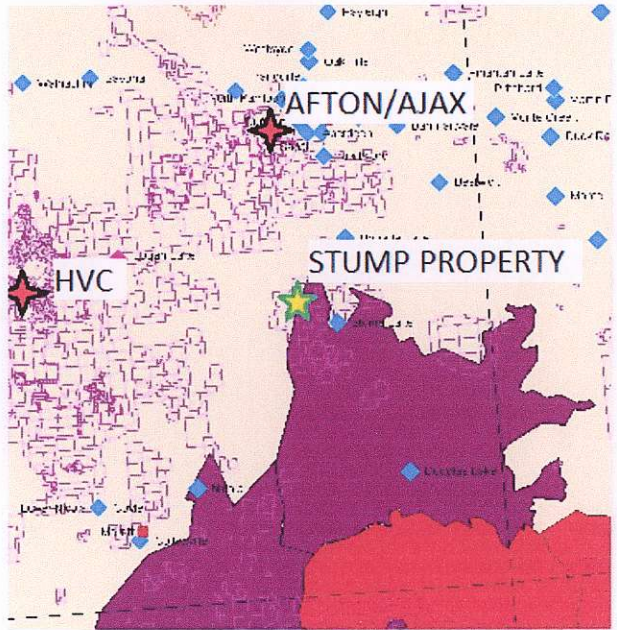
FELDSPAR PEGMATITE POTENTIAL



GOLD COPPER PORPHYRY ALK POTENTIAL

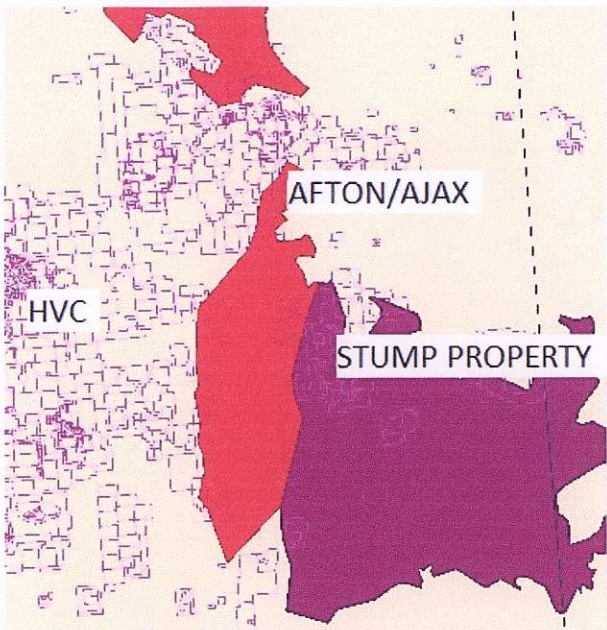


GOLD QUARTZ VEIN POTENTIAL

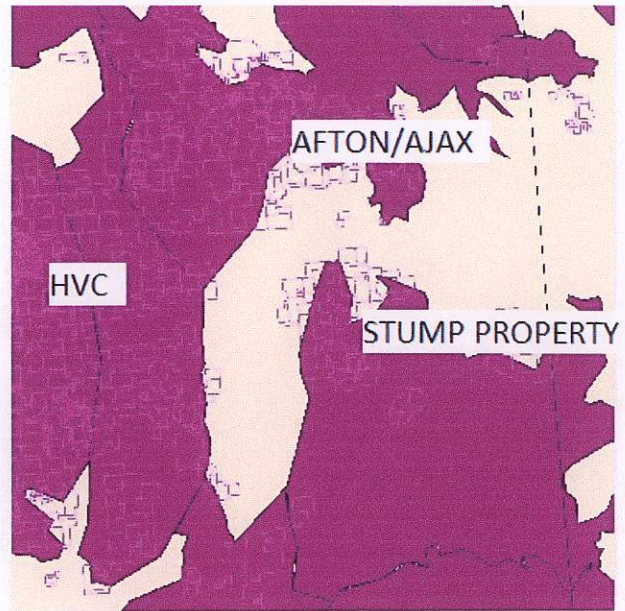


GOLD SKARN POTENTIAL

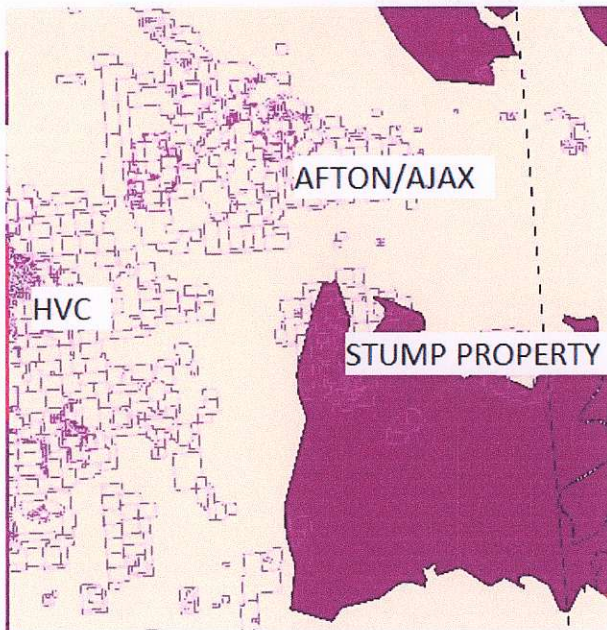




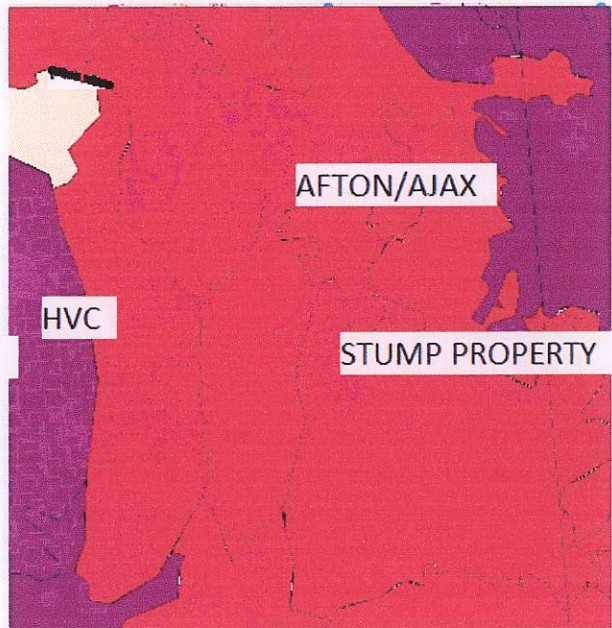
HOT SPRING GOLD SILVER POTENTIAL



NORANDA / KURUKO POTENTIAL

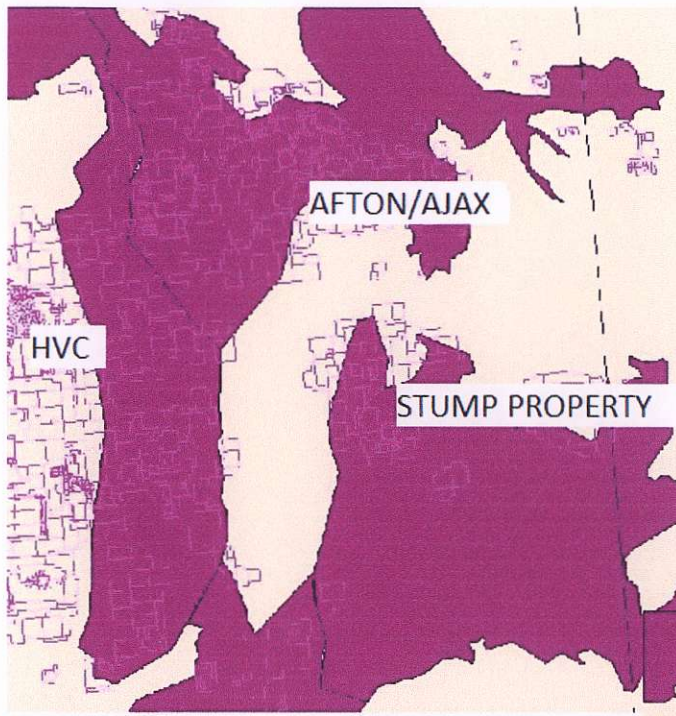


POLY METALLIC MANTO Ag, Pb, Zn

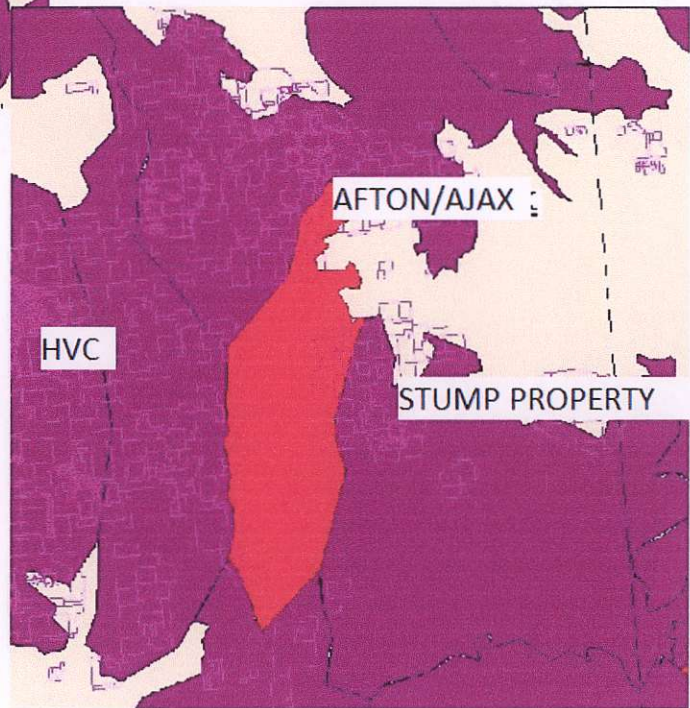


POLY METALLIC VEIN POTENTIAL





PORPHYRY RELATED GOLD POTENTIAL



SUB. VOLCANIC SHEAR GOLD POTENTIAL

## 7. History Up To 2010

The South Central mining division is host to the prolific Iron Mask Belt and the Guichon Batholith, and as such, has a rich history of mining and exploration (see figure 7 below for the location of the Iron Mask and relation to the Stump Lake property). This belt is host to a variety of deposits such as Highland Valley Copper, currently one of North America's largest copper mines, along with the previously producing Ajax Copper-Gold mine (figure 7). Afton, also a previous producing mine, is once again under construction by Newgold Resources and expects an annual production of 85,000 oz. gold and 75 million lbs. of copper. Finally, located approximately 30 kilometers south of this batholith, the region around Stump Lake contains the Planet mine which operated from 1916 to 1948.

### A. Planet Mine

Mining first began on the south end of Stump Lake in the 1890's after the discovery of narrow high grade epithermal gold veins. These polymetallic veins contained pyrite, chaloopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and lesser bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold (Moore et al, 1990) with grades averaging 3.74 grams per tonne gold, 111.75 grams per tonne silver, 0.03% copper, 1.42% lead, and 0.24% zinc. (Shearer, 2009). In 1916 Donahue Mines Company constructed a mill on site and the first major work began on the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins. Shortly thereafter, the Planet Mine and Construction Company sunk the Enterprise and Planet shaft. Another mill was constructed at the Planet Mine and remained in operation from 1929 to 1931 at which point the ownership of the mine changed. Nicola Mines took possession of the mine in 1931 and continued operations until 1937 when the property once again changed hands. The mine was next purchased by Goldfield, who rebuilt the mill and continued operations until the mine's final shutdown in 1948. By the time the mine had shut down it had extracted a total of 8,494 oz gold, 252,939 oz silver, 40,822lbs copper, 2,205,444lbs lead and 367,869 lbs zinc from 77,605 tonnes of ore (Sookochoff, 2010). Albeit the property has seen extensive exploration since the mine's closure no companies have been successful in restarting operations

## B. Anderson Lake

Claims surrounding Anderson Lake have seen only minimal work over the past 40 years with the majority of the exploration work being carried out on the Nicola Horst, a ridge immediately west of the Moore Creek Fault. A chronological synopsis of the companies involved and their exploration completed is given below.

### 1. Newconex Canadian Exploration

Exploration around the Anderson Lake region reportedly began with Newconex Exploration in 1972, when an exploration campaign consisting of soil geochemistry, IP, and Self Potential surveys were completed on the present day Stump 2 claim. These surveys supposedly resulted in the discovery of up to 6ppm silver within the soil along with localized coincidental IP anomalies. There are no accounts of Newconex following up on these anomalies (Holland, 1981). In addition, no assessment work was filed by Newconex and all accounts of exploration completed are anecdotal in nature.

### 2. Sumitomo Exploration

It's reported that following the identification of a silver geochemical anomaly by Newconex Ltd., Sumitomo Exploration took ownership of the property in 1973 and performed a follow up geochemical and geophysical survey. Following this survey, Sumitomo proceeded to drill four percussion holes on the Anderson claim block (present day Stump 2 claim) west of the Moore Creek fault. Anecdotal accounts from a drilling contractor employed by the company suggest that Sumitomo intersected 2.0 oz/ton silver over 9 meters in their most northern drill hole. Mineralization was said to have been intersected at the bottom of the hole from a depth of approximately 50-60m within graphitic schist. Unfortunately, similar to Newconex, no assessment work was ever filed and the results of the drill campaign remain anecdotal in nature (Holland, 1981). No follow up work was completed and the claims were allowed to lapse.

### 3. Esperanza Exploration Ltd.

On May 9 1980 James McDonal staked the Anderson, Anderson 1 and Anderson 2 Claims (see figure 3 below). These claims were subsequently optioned to Esperanza Exploration Ltd in hopes of intersecting copper porphyry style mineralization. Esperanza drilled one vertical hole (DDH 80 An-1) on the property. This hole was drilled to a depth of 108.8m and was designed to twin Sumitomo's drill hole which had previously intersected 2.0 oz/ton Ag over 9 meters. Albeit pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor sphalerite were reportedly intersected, no significant economic mineralization was found. The highest recorded assays were 385ppm Zn, 4ppm Pb, 480ppm Cu and 1.0ppm Ag over 3m. Given that the drill hole failed to intersect any significant mineralization the claims were returned to Mr. McDonal and subsequently allowed to lapse. Esperanza never assayed the drill core for gold (Holland, 1981).

### 4. Goldbrea Developments Ltd.

In 1982 Goldbrea Developments Limited took ownership of the claims and conducted a vector pulse electro-magnetometer survey over 43km of grid on the Anderson, Anderson 1,2,3 and 4 claims (figure 4 below). Similar to previous companies, work was concentrated primarily on the intrusive units located to the west of the Moore Creek fault. The results of the survey showed a 4km long conductor which was attributed to be part of a graphitic schist package. Four other conductors were also defined over lesser strike lengths and postulated to be part of the same graphitic schist unit. However, it was further believed that these lesser conductors may also represent an unknown sulphide bearing package. A



northern conductor was reported which correlated to a previously defined copper soil anomaly and recommendations were made to further pursue this conductor (Candy & White, 1983). Goldbrea returned to the property in 1984, and expanded their claim by further staking the Anderson 5 and 6 blocks. In addition, they optioned the Bag 1 and 2 claims from Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. Following this, Goldbrea initiated an extensive exploration program consisting of a combination of geological mapping and geophysical surveys on the Anderson 4 and Bag claims. Mapping on the south end of these claims identified a healed epithermal vein breccia zone containing minor sulphides. A VLF-EM survey conducted over this same region showed evidence for a deeply buried conductive zone which is hypothesized to be indicative of hot fluid boiling and host to possible precious metals (White, 1985). Drilling of this zone was recommended by Goldbrea, however, it was never undertaken. Following their 1984 field season, Goldbrea continued exploration work in 1986 with a Pulse Electromagnetic survey on the Anderson 1, 2 and 3 blocks. Similar to the previous surveys a strong conductor was identified which was believed to underlie the graphitic schist unit. Unfortunately, as a result of nearby forest fires Goldbrea was forced to prematurely stop work and was consequently unable to complete their survey. Diamond drilling was recommended on this anomaly, however, no work further work was ever performed (White, 1986).

#### 8. Recent Work Since 2010 By Or On Behalf Of Jeremy Marlow

The Stump West Property has been classified as a epithermal qtz-carbonate hosted vein, ledge and breccia system sourced from fluorine gasses emanating from a granitic source rocks. We believe the qtz-carbonate system is an overprint of a porphyry copper system located within the Nicola Horst, bounded by a younger Granitic rock to the west, and older volcanics to the east.

Discovered in late 2010, by Chuck and Jeremy Marlow, this property started out as an epithermal qtz-carbonate vein system evolving to a epithermal overprint from a possible copper porphyry feeder system. The 2010 discovery of a 3km long multi-gram gold qtz carbonate vein system with surface rock outcrop assays up to 5.3 g/t gold over 10 meters. Consisting of 94 units totalling 1935.49 ha. and is good until July 28, 2018.

In 2011, ten short diamond drill holes were done by Commander Resources with an option deal with the Marlows. Highlights of up to 4.5 g/t gold over 1 meter and 0.3 g/t gold over 50 meters in Hole #6. (ARIS Report#33180).

In 2012, A manto type style zone was discovered on the west side of the Horst approximately 3km westerly of the qtz carbonates. This manto zone was sampled over 40 sq. Meters on surface with results of the five chip samples averaging 0.35% Cu with up to 0.154 g/t Au. This manto zone was extended to over 500 sq. Meters since that time. In 2014, a prospectors drill was used to drill two 15 meter holes which intersected 10 meters of 0.26% Cu from surface, including 5 meters 0.412% Cu from surface.

Approx. 300 Meters northerly, on a high temperature qtz vein, an over 20 meter deep shaft was found in 2012 with values of 1.98 Cu, 96 g/t Ag, 63 g/t bismuth and 27 g/t tellurium. This shaft has no prior documentation or records found to date. In 2015, three prospecting drill holes were done in close proximity to this shaft along strike. Results of 0.19% Cu over 6 meters from the only hole analyzed. Anomalous gold and molybdenum accompany the copper over this 6 meters.

In 2016, a new qtz carbonate zone was established after prospecting in a burn area from a fire the previous year. Results were excellent with up to 2.36 g/t Au over 20 meter rep chip and 0.68 g/t Au over a 25 sq. Meter rep grab sample.

Also in 2016, 5 prospector drill holes were done around Anderson lake on the qtz carbonate ledge system discovery area. Three holes were done in the spring on a previous "dead ledge" to check for a possible nugget effect. With a good positive result of 0.8 g/t Au over 1 meter, this suggests the nugget effect is plausible. Another two drill holes were done in the immediate discovery area. Results from these holes were good with values up to 2.16 g/t Au over 0.3 meters and 0.52 g/t Au over 4 meters. Both these holes ended before targeted depth due to a collapse and time constraints.

Multiple Tertiary (Paleocene) showings with different reducing mineralization zones spatially related to the intrusive rocks on contact with metamorphic rocks, Extreme low sulphur content along with the associated anomalous Bi, Te, Co, and W, indicates the strong possibility of this being a Reduced Intrusion Related Gold System.

9. Present work in this report

July, 1<sup>st</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property and walked pionjar 120 percussion hammer into the shaft zone, (see on map) and drilled 2 holes and sampled drill cuttings.

July 2<sup>nd</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property and walked around the fire zone with piojar120, tried 5 spots to drill and sample, rock was too fractured to get a hole done.

July 27<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property to get some core samples in case of fire going thru the area at the discovery zone. They also looked at best scenarios and marked 30 possible percussion hole locations to be percussion drilled and sampled at some time.

Sept 10<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. They were going to try searching for scheelite with UV light but it was too light for cpl hours yet when they got out there.

Oct 5<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to Merritt to rent a mini excavator for cpl days. Setup time of 9:30am was established on Oct 6<sup>th</sup>. They then drove to property to take before pictures. Drove back to Heffley creek to load up pionjar percussion hammer, chainsaw, bags, fuel, etc.

Oct 6<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. They walked mini excavator on road to discovery landing area. They dug old logging landing down to bedrock. Also, rocks along sides of roads were piled up for a bulk sample rock pile. Jeremy slept in truck on property to safeguard excavator. Chuck drove home for the night.

Oct 7<sup>th</sup> - Chuck drove out to property and met Jeremy already there. They continued trenching old logging landing, sampled areas before reclaiming trenching. They then walked mini excavator on road back to get picked up.

Oct 9<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. They used a pionjar 120 percussion drill to sample outcrops from the trenching work previously on discovery landing. 4 percussion holes were done with each hole totally sampled with single sample each.

Oct 19<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. They took bulk sample from rock piled up while trenching. They also reclaimed sites with rakes and shovels.

June 8<sup>th</sup> - Jeremy drove to property and checked out new logging roads on the west side of moore creek. Took 4 samples.

June 10<sup>th</sup> - Chuck and Jeremy drove to property. Went to the west side of property to look at new logging roads. Copper mineralization was seen on 2 new roads with a 1 average grab sample taken from each road. Plan for small soil program based on fresh soil horizon exposures due to new logging roads scraping down to bedrock along much of the road.

June 12<sup>th</sup> - Jeremy took 15 soil samples along 2 new logging roads. This is below where previous copper mineralization has been discovered over last few years.

**UPDATE** : Before finalizing this report, logging has gone thru this area of soil samples and pushed road further north. Along this new road work this year, approx 300 meters, copper mineralization has been found along most of road. Also, at the end the road, major copper mineralization was exposed on road edge. This will be the main concentration of work in the near future.

Sample Locations of percussion holes dust

|            |                    |                |                 |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| SPH17-001  | 682360 E 5587477 N | qtz vein       | 1 meter deep    |
| SPH17-002  | 682360 E 5587477 N | qtz vein       | 1 meter deep    |
| FZPH17-001 | 685010 E 5587316 N | qtz carbonates | 0.5 meter deep  |
| DZPH17-001 | 684367 E 5588075 N | qtz carbonate  | 1.5 meter deep  |
| DZPH17-002 | 684367 E 5588076 N | qtz carbonates | 1 meter deep    |
| DZPH17-003 | 684368 E 5588076 N | qtz carbonates | 1 meter deep    |
| DZPH17-004 | 684368 E 5588077 N | qtz carbonates | 1.25 meter deep |

Bulk Sample Rep. Grab From Approx. 50 ton rock pile 684368 E 5588082 N

|           |                    |              |                |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 18-001MPH | 682228 e 5587316n  | meta morphic | 0.5 meter deep |
| 18-002MPH | 682227 e 5587317n  | metamorphic  | 0.5 meter deep |
| 18-003MPH | 682232 e 5587320 n | metamorphic  | 0.5 meter deep |
| 18-004MPH | 682641 e 5587702 n | metamorphic  | 0.5 meter deep |

| Soil #    | Location           | Color     | Horizon | Texture    |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| ws 18-001 | 682412 e 5587584 n | brown     | B       | sandy silt |
| ws 18-002 | 682453 e 5587572 n | lt brown  | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-003 | 682483 e 5587518 n | brown     | B       | sandy silt |
| ws 18-004 | 682536 e 5587475 n | red brown | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-005 | 682566 e 5587423 n | brown     | B       | sandy silt |
| ws 18-006 | 682637 e 5587698 n | brown     | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-007 | 682651 e 5587668 n | brown     | B       | sandy silt |
| ws 18-008 | 682662 e 5587633 n | lt brown  | B       | silty sand |
| ws 18-009 | 682679 e 5587580 n | lt brown  | B       | sandy silt |
| ws 18-010 | 682703 e 5587511 n | brown     | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-011 | 682277 e 5587201 n | lt brown  | B       | silty sand |
| ws 18-012 | 682268 e 5587230 n | lt brown  | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-013 | 682264 e 5587295 n | brown     | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-014 | 682226 e 5587337 n | brown     | B       | silt       |
| ws 18-015 | 682209 e 5587381 n | brown     | B       | silt       |

## 10. Interpretation Of Results

The work in this report adds to the previous six years of exploration on the Stump Property by the Marlow family. With this years work concentrating on piling up qtz carbonate boulders and reclamation on old disturbances. This pile was to get a large sample for possible metallurgical testing. Also new logging roads were started and we thought of soil sampling before disturbance of ground from logging occurred.

UPDATE : Before this report was sent, logging has occurred and hit major copper and other mineralization similar to manto landing 500 meters away from new road exposure. This extends this fault or shear zone located from contact of intrusive into migmatites and other metamorphic rocks. Assays and follow up on this new discovery will be recorded in later report.

It is still in the opinion of the author this property is in a sub-volcanic setting with multiple deposit types and formations. It is also possible this property is an Intrusion Related Gold System due to several factors which include a strongly reduced areomagnetic signature, high fluorine, continental sedimentary assemblage, Bismuth, Molybdenum, Gold, and Tellurium anomalies, typically under 0.5% sulphides, the metallogenic signature is favourable. Also, there is very little arsenic or antimony but has bismuth and tellurium which is usually indicative of being lower in the zoning or closer to the source.



11. Statement Of Costs



Statement of Costs

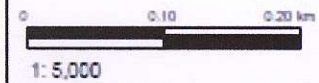
| Date       | Labour      | Liveout  | Truck    | Equipment            | Total \$    |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2017-07-01 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 | Pionjar Drill \$40   | 970         |
| 2017-07-02 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 |                      | 930         |
| 2017-07-27 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 |                      | 930         |
| 2017-09-10 | 2 men \$700 | \$80.00  | \$110.00 |                      | 890         |
| 2017-10-05 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$149.00 |                      | 969         |
| 2017-10-06 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 | mini Excavator \$576 | 1506        |
| 2017-10-07 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 | mini Excavator \$576 | 1506        |
| 2017-10-09 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 | pionjar Drill \$40   | 970         |
| 2017-10-19 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 |                      | 930         |
| 2018-06-06 | 1 man \$350 | \$60.00  | \$110.00 |                      | 520         |
| 2018-06-10 | 2 men \$700 | \$120.00 | \$110.00 |                      | 930         |
| 2018-06-12 | 1 man \$350 | \$60.00  | \$110.00 |                      | 520         |
|            |             |          |          | Work total           | \$11,571.00 |
|            |             |          |          | Pac Withdrawn        | \$3,000.00  |
|            |             |          |          | Report Prep          | \$400.00    |
|            |             |          |          | Grand total          | \$14,971.00 |

## 12. Maps



2017 SAMPLE  
LOCATIONS - EAST  
Legend

-  Mineral Claims
-  FZPH - Fire Zone percussion hole



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Datum: NAD83  
Projection: WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere

Key Map of British Columbia

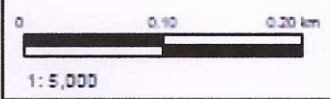






### 2017 SAMPLE LOCATIONS EAST Legend

-  Mineral Claims
-  DZPH - Discovery Zone percussion holes
-  TRENCH



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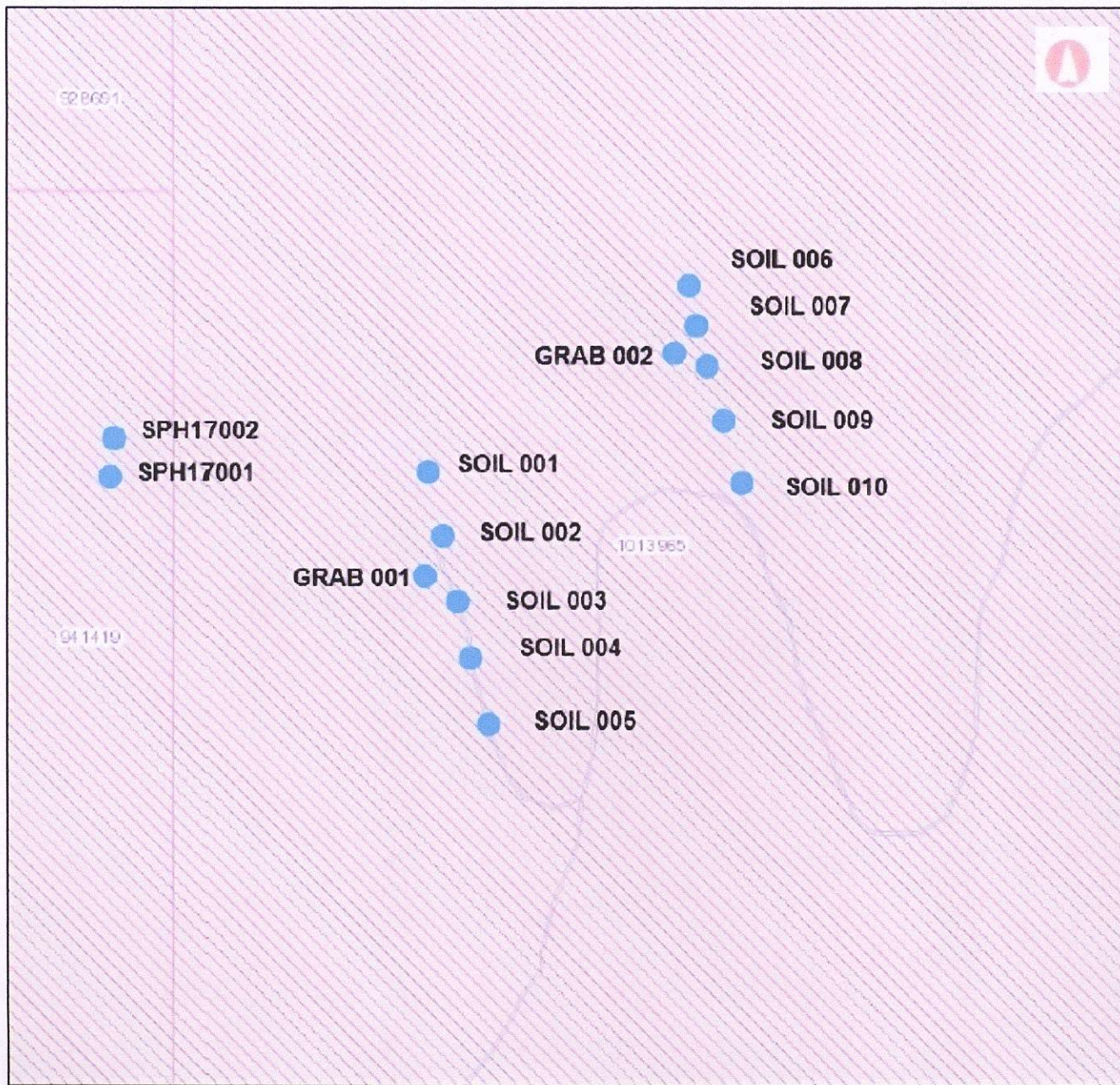
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Datum: NAD83  
Projection: WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere

#### Key Map of British Columbia

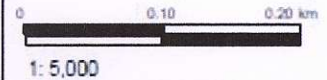






2017 SAMPLE  
LOCATIONS, WEST  
*Legend*

-  Mineral Claims
-  SAMPLE LOCATIONS
- SPH - SHAFT  
PERCUSSION HOLES
- SOIL - SOIL SAMPLES
- GRAB - GRAB ROCK  
SAMPLES



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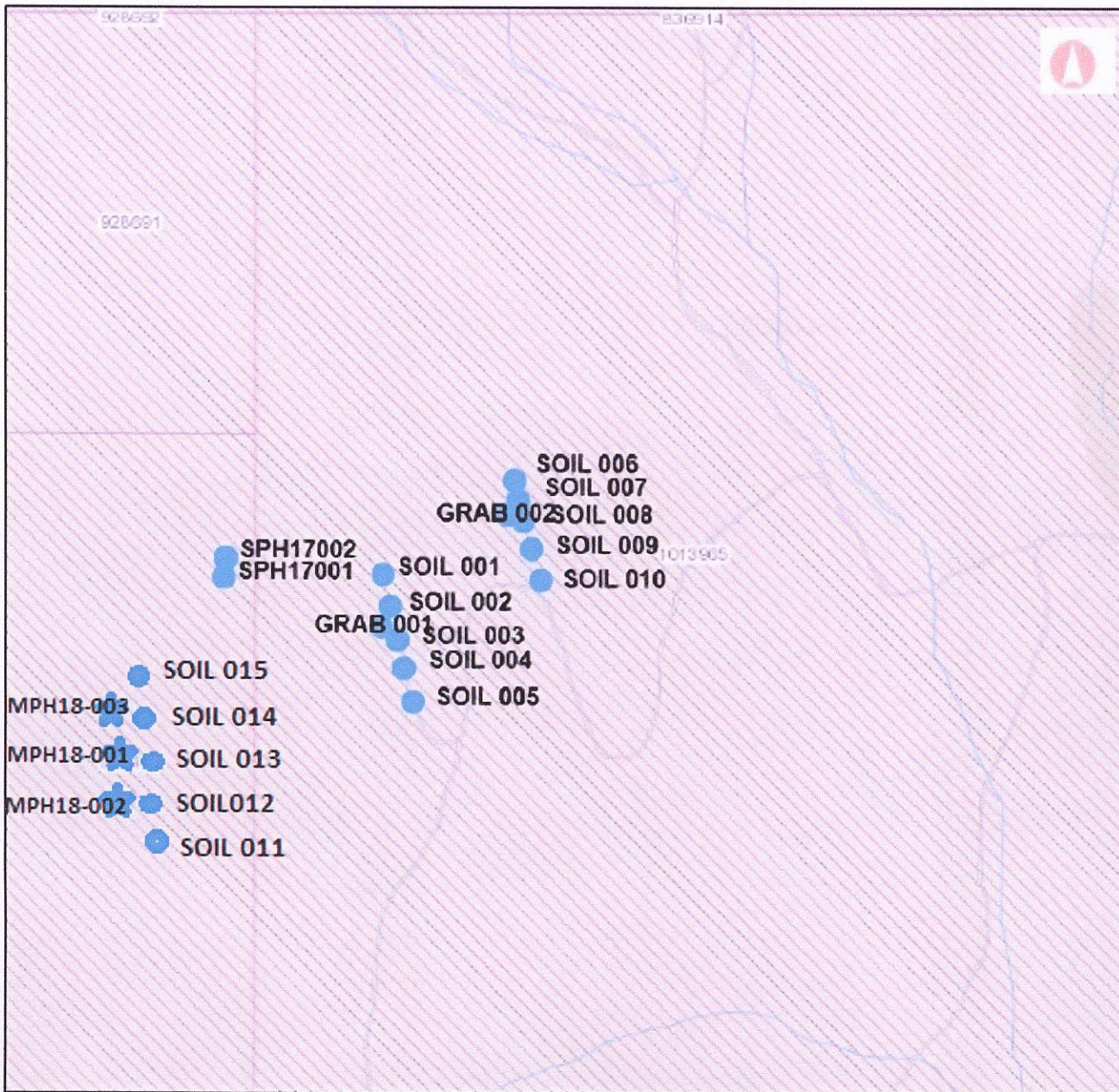
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Sphere



Key Map of British Columbia







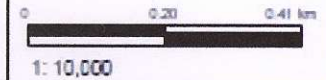
**2017 SAMPLE  
LOCATIONS WEST  
Legend**

-  Mineral Claims
-  SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SPH - SHIRT  
PERCUSSION HOLES

SOIL SOIL SAMPLES

GRAB GRAB ROCK  
SAMPLES



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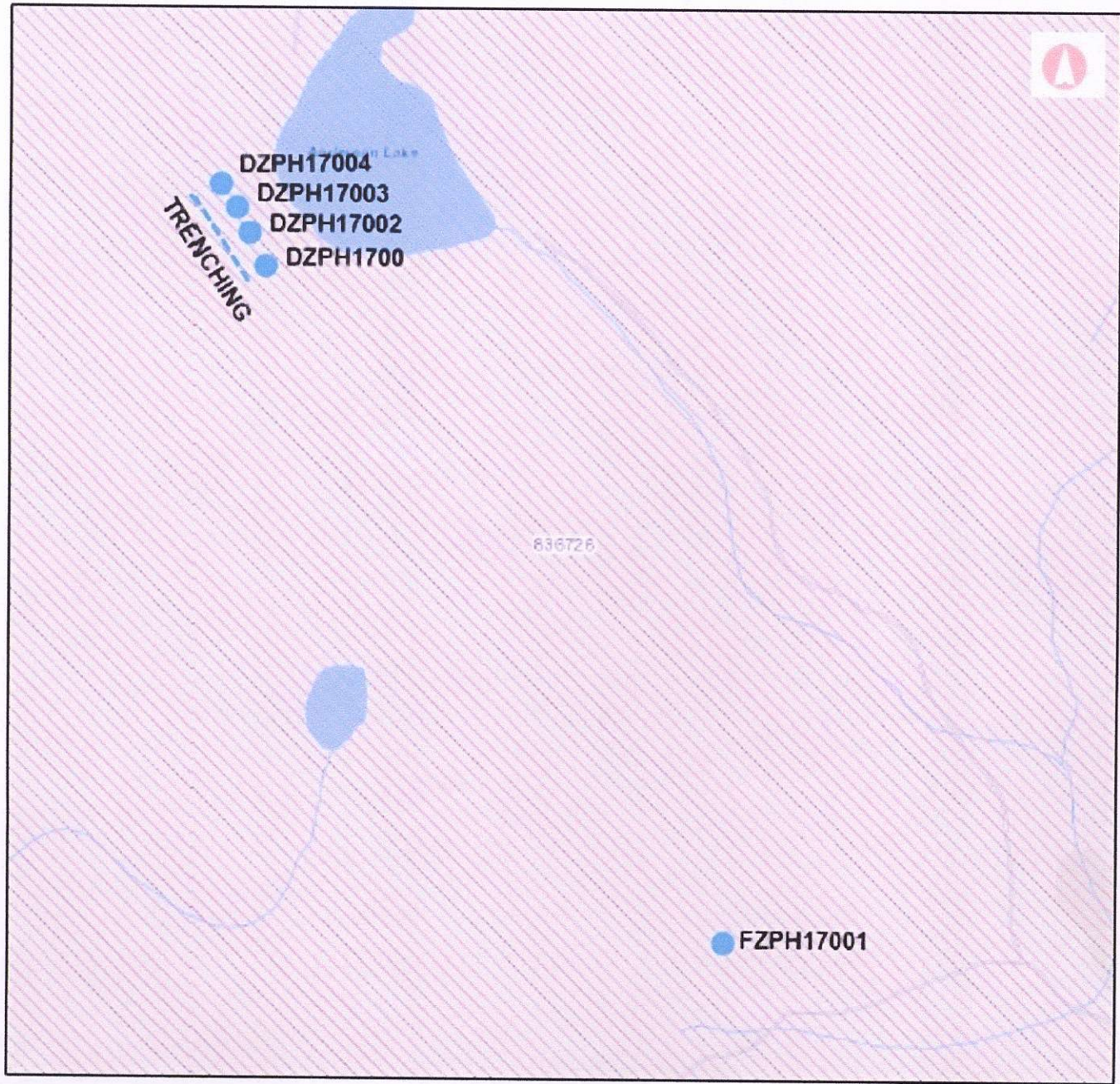
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**Key Map of British Columbia**

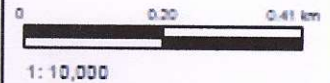






**2017 SAMPLE LOCATIONS - EAST Legend**

-  Mineral Claims
-  DZPH - Discovery Zone percussion holes
-  TRENCH
-  FZPH - Fire Zone percussion hole



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**Key Map of British Columbia**



**Qualifications Of Author, Date and Signature Page**

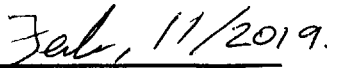
- I am a third generation metis prospector from Kamloops, B.C.
- I have worked in the mining industry since the age of 14, and have been involved in almost all aspects of the mining industry
- I am the author and am responsible for this report
- I acted as the level 1 first aid person in the field

**Respectfully submitted**

**Jeremy Marlow**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Date**

  
\_\_\_\_\_