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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37691

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical, & Geological

TOTAL COST: $ 5,525.62

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka

SIGNATURE(S): A. Kikauka

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5714936

PROPERTY NAME: Rox

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1052955

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092K 077, 092K 082, 092K 083, 092K 084

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

NTS/BCGS: 092 K 01/E, 092K.010

LATITUDE: 50 ° 59 '57 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 07 '55 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Asia New Energy
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
148 Lascelles Blvd,
Toronto, ON M5P 2E6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) same
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
same

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Lower Jurassic Bowen Island Group volcanics and sediments form a 15 X 1.5 km area (elongated NNW) roof pendant enclosed by Cretaceous (and lesser Eocene) diorite and quartz diorite. A strong (>1,000 nT) magnetometer anomaly is located 300-600 m southwest of Skwim Lake at 1,500 m elev, and coincides with greisen (clay) alteration. Geological mapping and geochemical rock & soil sampling failed to identify polymetallic drill targets, and data suggests alteration is weakly enriched with Fe-Ca-P

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, 11641, 13824, 18207, 21459, 22397, 23319, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:5,000, 10 hectares	1052955	1,618.24
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	12 ALS ME-MS41 ICP & Au geochemistry	1052955	1,805.27
Silt			
Rock	12 ALS ME-MS41 ICP & Au geochemistry	1052955	2,102.11
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	5,525.62

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NTS 92 K/1 E, 92F/16 E
BCGS 092K.010, 092F.100
LAT. 50 01' N
LONG. 124 05' W

GEOCHEMICAL & GEOLOGICAL REPORT on ROX MINERAL CLAIMS, MTO TENURES 567078, 1013277, & 1052955 FIELDWORK DONE ON 1052955 JERVIS INLET, BC

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

For:

Asia New Energy Corp,
148 Lascelles Blvd,
Toronto, ON M5P 2E6

By:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA, P.Geo.,
4199 Highway 101,
Powell River, BC V8C 0C7

November 4, 2018

37,691

Mineral Titles Online Viewer

Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detail

Event Number ID	**5714936**
Recorded Date	2018/oct/08
Work Type	Technical Work (T)
Technical Items	Geological (G), Geochemical (C), PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required) (W3)
Work Start Date	2018/sep/05
Work Stop Date	2018/sep/07
Total Value of Work	$ 5525.62
Mine Permit Number	

Summary of the work value:

Title Numbers	**567078**
Claim Name/Property	ROX1
Issue Date	2007/sep/29
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2018/dec/05
New Good To Date	2019/nov/12
Numbers of Days Forward	342
Area in Ha	311.46
Applied Work Value	$ 4571.58
Submission Fee	$ 0.00
Title Numbers	**1013277**
Claim Name/Property	
Issue Date	2012/sep/27
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2018/dec/05
New Good To Date	2019/nov/12
Numbers of Days Forward	342
Area in Ha	166.11
Applied Work Value	$ 3111.72
Submission Fee	$ 0.00
Title Numbers	**1052955**
Claim Name/Property	ROX NW
Issue Date	2017/jul/05
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2018/dec/05
New Good To Date	2019/nov/12

Numbers of Days Forward	342
Area in Ha	41.52
Applied Work Value	$ 194.31
Submission Fee	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total Applied Work Value:	$ 7877.61
PAC name	New Asia Energy Corp
Debited PAC amount	$ 2351.99
Credited PAC amount	$
Total Submission Fees	$ 0.00
Total Paid	$ 0.00

Related Summary:

Existing Work Program Event Numbers

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SUMMARY

The Rox Claim Group consists of 3 contiguous mineral tenures comprising 519.09 hectares (1,282.2 acres). The mineral tenures are located 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. near the headwaters of Lois River, Freda Creek, and No Man's Creek. A logging road that branches off Third Lake Road follows Lois River and gives access to the south portion of the claims. The road to Freda Lake (recently extended), accesses the northwest portion of the property. The claims lie within the Vancouver Mining Division. The mineral tenures are owned 100% by Asia New Energy Corporation.

The Rox mineral tenures are underlain by mixed sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Lower Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group. This group is age equivalent to the Bonanza Group of Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group of the Central Coast Mountains. The Bowen Island Group forms an elongated 2 X 15 kilometre roof pendant within Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Lithologies within the roof pendant consist of tuffaceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, andesite to basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, pillowed andesite flows, chloritic schist, carbonate, and chert. This sequence forms a 15 X 1.5 km area roof pendant, representing a steeply dipping remnant of pre-Cretaceous strata deformed during emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Intense deformation has produced isoclinal folding with penetrative to fracture axial plane cleavage and greenschist grade metamorphism throughout the roof pendant. A portion of this roof pendant located near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek has been intermittently explored for base and precious metals for the past 65 years. As a result of mineral exploration fieldwork, numerous base and precious metal targets have been identified approximately 1-3 km northwest of Mt Diadem, and developed by geological, geochemical, geophysical exploration, core drilling (1983-84, 1996), short cross-cut adits & open cuts (1950's).

Zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and/or arsenopyrite occur within the south-central portion Rox 1 mineral tenure (number 567078), that include 3 Minfile occurrences (092K076, 077, & 082). Several adits and trenches trace shear and stratigraphic controlled pods and lenses of significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization. The Mt. Diadem Adit, the upper and lower adits, and trenches of the Lois River contain significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values. Several zones of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite also occur on the south portion of the claims. The upper and lower adit showings consists of massive and semi-massive Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphides associated with a linear and penetrative shear zone and a volcanic/sedimentary geological contact. This NNW trending polymetallic mineralization near Lois Creek is considered to be remobilized Jurassic age VMS deposit type, and the primary value of this ore is Ag and to a lesser extent Au. The NE trending No Man's Creek gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide Upper vein is interpreted as Eocene age. No Man's Creek Main Quartz Vein occurs at 1,100 meter elevation (Minfile name Rox) and Lower Quartz Veins at an elevation of 840 meters in the east-central portion of the property, and contains significant Au (& associated Ag-Cu-Zn).

Fieldwork carried out in 2018 examined a strong magnetic anomaly (NW Zone), located at 1,500 m elev, and approximately 0.5 km southwest of Skwim Lake. A rock chip sample taken (in 2017) near the strong magnetic feature returned geochemical analysis of 1.25% Cu, 4.44 g/t Ag, & 0.11 g/t Au (Kikauka, 2017). The NW Zone is located on the ridge (at 1,500 m, 5,000 ft elevation), approximately 300-500 m SW of Skwim Lake, was the focus on 2018 fieldwork, and features magnetite and pyrite mineralization coinciding with a 150 X 100 meter area of greisen (muscovite-chlorite clay alteration), and coarse grained actinolite and magnetite hosted in Early Cretaceous coarse grained quartz diorite-diorite. The altered and highly magnetic intrusive rock is cut by 0.5-1 m wide late-stage felsic dykes (light grey-white colour, feldspathic-siliceous composition). Minor sulphide mineralization is related to late-stage faults and jointing/fracturing in the vicinity of the unmineralized felsic dykes/sills (it is unclear whether the felsic dyke/sill complex is coeval with greisen-clay alteration in the south or breccia textures observed in the north part of the 2018 fieldwork area). NW Zone Fe-sulphide mineralization is hosted in Early Cretaceous quartz diorite-diorite intrusive rocks that are roughly tabular shaped and overall they trend NNW, and dykes trend perpendicular ENE (with local curves and complex interfingering of the contact area at approximately 1,500 m elevation in the south part of the 2018 fieldwork area). The greisen zone (200 m wide) forms a topographic high, and occurs in close proximity to the curved contact of Lower-Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Groups sediments-volcanics. The close proximity of the contact suggests the diorite may be affected by country rock contact metasomatism. NW Zone soil samples (12 total) were taken near the strong magnetic anomaly (and actinolite-sericite-chlorite alteration) covering an area of 100 X 150 meters.

Geological mapping of the NW Zone identified numerous E to NE trending, steeply south dipping faults. The faults have late-stage movement and coincide with 0.5-1.0 m wide felsic dykes/sills that are also controlled by late-stage fractures. Mapping also identified a small (30 X 45 m area) breccia zone in the north portion of the NW Zone and a larger greisen with actinolite-sericite-chlorite alteration (100 X 150 m area) in the south.

Rock chip samples from 2018 fieldwork returned relatively low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values, and soil samples also returned low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values (Fig 5-13). Rock and soil samples taken near the greisen (clay) alteration zone contain elevated P-Ca-Fe geochemical values. The high phosphorous geochemical values may be related to increased apatite content as an accessory mineral in the diorite. High Ca is a function of increased calcite present as late stage fracture-fillings. High Fe is related to increased magnetite, which occurs as clots and blebs in coarse grained diorite. The diorite exhibits gabbroic geochemical affinities (elevated Cr-Ni-V-Co are noted in several rock and soil samples located near the greisen alteration zone). The NW Zone features increased magnetite and clay alteration.

The Rox claims NW Zone is located on a NNW trending ridge at 1,500 m elevation in the NW portion of the Rox Claim Group features clay altered diorite in the south with minor breccia zones in the north. Geochemical analysis values from rock and soil failed to

identify economic grades of polymetallic mineralization. No drill targets were identified in the NW Zone as a result of the 2018 fieldwork, however only a small area (10 hectares) was mapped and sampled. Further exploration for massive & semi-massive polymetallic mineralization in the claim area is warranted.

In order to determine the economic potential of precious/base metal bearing mineralization on the Rox mineral tenures, a two phase program, including core drilling, geophysical surveys, and geochemical sampling leading to resource estimate, bulk sampling, metallurgical testing, and related exploration and development work is warranted in the area of the adits (1,250-1,400 m elev) located approximately 1.5 km SSE of the NW Zone.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of New Asia Energy Corp to describe and evaluate the results of geological mapping, geochemical analysis of rock chip and soil sampling carried out on exposed surface mineral occurrences. Fieldwork carried out in 2018 examined a strong magnetic anomaly (NW Zone), located approximately 0.5 km southwest of Skwim Lake. The purpose of this technical report is to summarize geological, geophysical and geochemical aspects of economic mineralization in order to establish recommendations for future work.

This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes, and fieldwork.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rox mineral tenures (567078, 1013277, & 1052955) are situated in the Vancouver Mining Division covering Mt. Diadem, which is located about 4 km west of Jervis Inlet near Brittain River. The Rox mineral tenures are situated approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on map sheet NTS 92 F/16 E and 92 K/1 E (BCGS 092K.010 and 092F.100) at latitude 50 01' N, longitude 124 01' W, and UTM 5,540,400 metres N, 423,000 metres E.

Road access is via the Lois Lake logging road, Lang Bay to Lois Creek or Freda Lake (Freda Creek). Freda Forest Service Road (giving access to NW Zone near Skwim Lake), has been recently rehabilitated by Western Forest Products. Road access is radio controlled during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road. Alternate access is via helicopter from Powell River Airport (Oceanview Helicopters).

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from 700 metres (2,310 feet) to 1,675 metres (5,610 feet) above sea level. Mature fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are found below 1,100 metres (3,600 feet) elevation.

Moss, lichen, and shrubs of the alpine tundra occur above this elevation.

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures.

Recommended work season is April-November. Work can be extended into winter months at lower elevations below 1,100 m.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 3 contiguous mineral tenures in the Vancouver Mining Division (Fig 1, 2 & 3). The mineral tenures are owned 100% by Asia New Energy Corporation (FMC 280468). Details of the tenures are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Owner	Area (Hectares)	Expiry Date
Rox 1	567078	280468	311.46	2019/NOV/12
	1013277	280468	166.11	2019/NOV/12
Rox NW	1052955	280468	41.52	2019/NOV/12
		Total area =	519.09	

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Rox mineral tenures.

The mineral tenures fall under the jurisdiction of Shishalh (Sechelt) First Nations, a part of the Coast Salish who inhabited the area about before the European's arrived 500 years ago. Permits, approvals, or decisions related to exploration and development work on mineral tenures will require the Province of British Columbia to meet applicable legal obligations consulting with First Nations whose territory is affected. source- MTO website, https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mt.Diadem area of Jervis Inlet has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Brittain River Mining Co. excavated three short adits in 1927. These adits contain massive Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization and are located 1-2 kilometres northwest of Mt.Diadem. In 1947-50, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated mineralized bedrock in the headwaters of No Man's Creek, performed some sluicing, cut trails, and fabricated a cabin. A gold bearing quartz vein was traced along strike for 800 feet and returned assay values up to 5.77 oz/t Au. The vein occurs in a narrow shear striking northeast, dips near vertical. Mineralization is 1-3% pyrite, sparse chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, & native gold hosted by quartz, fractured wall rock, clay-rich fault gouge (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1950).

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting on 19 claims located in the Mt.Diadem area.

1957: W.R.Bacon of the B.C.Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area. This work is summarized in B.C.D.M. Bulletin No.39,"Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet".

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt.Diadem called the Linda Group. In 1967 Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. In 1970 Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys.

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. sampled stream sediments in the Rox claims area revealing a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au geochemical high. Related pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo also showed elevated geochemical values. In 1983-84 Anaconda performed 10 kilometres of GENIE-EM, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling which concentrated on the base metal showings of the upper and lower adits and performed a regional stream sediment and prospecting survey which included the Mount Diadem area (A.R. # 11,641).

In 1983 Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims as well as acquiring additional claims to the north. A seven man crew worked for five months performing geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemieal surveys, line cutting, and diamond drilling. The focus of this program was the base metal showings near the adits. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods are localized along a sediment (siliceous black argillite)-volcanic (green chloritic andesite flow) contact. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact. The geophysical mag and EM survey focused on the Upper Trench, Upper Adit, and Lower Adit polymetallic mineralization (i.e. Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn) Data results indicates there are numerous weak to moderate strength conductor axes that correlate well with the near vertically dipping pyrrhotite-rich polymetallic mineral zones and parallel sulphide zones adjacent to the showings (Appendix C-2 Claim Geophysics, A.R. 11,641, 1983). The nature and extent of parallel sulphide zones are poorly documented, but numerous conductive zones located north, south and northwest of the Upper Adit should he trenched and core drilled to test for the presence of massive/semi-massive sulphide mineral zones. The weak to moderate strength (200-500

nT) positive magnetometer anomalies, located mainly in the southeast portion of the surveyed grid, correlate with a magnetite/pyrrhotite bearing hornfels diorite/basalt contact zone that has zones of Cu- Zn-Ag bearing sulphide mineralization. Rock chip samples taken by Anaconda personnel (1983) from several different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned the following values:

Location	Assay	Width
No Man's Ck.(el.1,100 m.)	24.3 g/t Au	16 cm.
"	27.0 g/t Au	8 cm.
"	30.4 g/t Au	7 cm.

Several occurrences of gold bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with assay values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 metres northwest of No Man's Creek vein. The 1984 Anaconda report recommended follow up drilling in the area of the upper and lower adit. 1984: Anaconda drilled 9 holes through the upper adit zone (select intersects as follows):

HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#1	93	94	1.0m	**2.02**	0.01	0.06	**47.1**	0.07
#1	96.5	98	1.5m	0.27	**1.5**	**1.22**	**44.1**	0.07
#1	99.9	100.4	0.5m	**2.32**	0.02	0.16	**46.6**	0.01
#1	102.9	103.9	1.0m	0.06	**1.19**	**3.76**	17.8	**0.12**
#1	93	103.9	10.9m	0.33	0.4	0.53	14.2	0.03
#3	20.2	20.7	0.5m	0.05	0.04	**6**	**24**	0.01
#3	22.2	23.7	1.5m	0.34	**0.51**	**2.1**	**76.1**	**0.11**
#3	27.2	31.2	4.0m	**2.14**	**7.92**	**2.45**	**359.4**	0.05
#4	23.7	24.7	1.0m	0.05	0.03	**7.47**	13	0.01
#4	28.7	30.2	1.5m	0.05	**0.84**	**3.72**	**41.7**	0.07
#4	32.6	33.6	1.0m	0.19	0.04	0.39	**33.6**	0.05
#4	44.8	47.3	2.5m	0.34	0.48	**1.48**	**49.3**	0.07
#6	14.6	15.6	1.0m	**7.15**	0.01	0.49	**319.2**	0.8
#6	62.4	65.4	3.0m	**1.2**	0.31	0.41	**123.9**	0.01
#6	86.4	86.9	0.5m	0.06	**1.24**	**8.4**	**93.9**	**0.12**
#6	103.4	107.9	4.0m	0.57	0.04	0.63	**51.9**	0.03

#8	2.5	3.7	1.2m	**3.25**	0.01	0.18	**86.7**	0.02
HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#8	98.9	99.9	1.0m	**1.62**	0.28	1.2	**175.2**	0.04
#9	72.7	74.7	2.0m	0.04	1.08	2.78	19.1	0.02

GENIE-EM geophysics over the upper adit and upper trench zones outlined several weak and moderate conductors over the upper trench zone and immediately north of the upper adit and lower adit which have not been drill tested (Scott,83). Drill indicated continuity of polymetallic mineralization along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact combined with several well defined weak and moderate strength EM responses suggest the upper trench and upper/lower adit zones may host zones of massive sulphide to depth.
Isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) combined with fossil correlations performed by the G.S.C. in 1989 has given the Mt. Diadem roof pendant a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date which is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Hurrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains. (Freidman, 1990)

1991: White Channel Resources Inc. performed hand trenching along the No Man's Creek quartz vein. The Au assay values obtained from trench sampling are compiled as weighted averages from vein and wallrock sampling listed as follows;

Sample No.	Location	Au assay	Width
Trench 1 " 52	0 + 38 N	0.344 oz/t	0.95m.
Trench 5	0 + 60 N	0.526 oz/t	0.35 m.
Trench 6 " 53	1 + 10 N	1.013 oz/t	0.97 m.
Trench 8 " 54 " 55	1 + 57 N	2.770 oz/t	2.18 m.
Trench 10	4+75 N	0.280 oz/t	0.3 m.
Trench 57	2+50 N 2+25 W	0.277 oz/t	0.4 m.

Values of 0.9-133.0 ppm Au and relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As were obtained from stream sediment samples of drainages which cut trenches that contain significant Au

values. The high values obtained by sample ST-5 1.01% Cu, 1.49% Zn, 185.8 ppm Ag, 133.0 ppm Au, 6968 ppm As confirms the presence of high grade mineralization encountered in trench 8 (which averaged 2.770 oz/t Au aeross 2.18 metres).

In 1993, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and performed rock sampling and geological mapping. The following results were obtained from the upper trenches and upper adit:

SAMPLE #	WIDTH (m.)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
427-P	1.0	0.02	0.82	1.34	23.2	0.31
427-Q	1.0	0.02	0.28	0.14	11.2	0.04
427-R	4.0	0.11	1.70	3.10	64.0	0.44
428-G	1.5	0.09	0.03	0.80	10.0	0.01
428-H	0.4	1.62	11.20	30.50	496.0	0.31
428-I	1.3	2.15	1.38	4.05	256.0	0.83
428-J	1.0	0.46	0.08	15.20	140.0	1.40

1996: Navarre Resource Corp drilled 8 holes totalling 1,200 ft of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein.

ROX CLAIMS- NO MAN'S CK Au CORE DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS
Core logging and drill core sampling for Navarre Resources Corp., July, 1996

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au opt
RX 96-2	70.41	70.87	0.46	420	0.012
RX 96-2	71.93	73.61	1.68	449	0.013
RX 96-2	**88.69**	**89.70**	**1.01**	**18,200**	**0.531**
RX 96-3	25.51	27.97	0.46	1,850	0.054
RX 96-4	30.93	31.24	0.31	1,980	0.058
RX 96-4	78.39	78.85	0.46	705	0.021
RX 96-5	64.31	64.92	0.61	910	0.027
RX 96-8	**28.16**	**28.32**	**0.16**	**25,300**	**0.739**
RX 96-8	37.18	37.49	0.31	330	0.010

Reference- Pioneer Labs Report No. 9681687, 9681671

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc optioned the property from Navarre Res Corp. and carried out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Results from the geophysical program on the upper and lower adit zones are summarized as follows: VLF-EM results show good continuity of a weak conductive zone located immediately west of north trending fault zone in the upper adit grid (L 7+00 N to L 10+00 N). This weak VLF-EM response does not exhibit an associated magnetic anomaly which suggests that the pyrrhotite associated

with the upper adit and trench showings is not massive. The upper adit conductive zone coincides with the trench trend of sulphide mineralization and previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Scott, 84). The lower adit grid (L 0+00 N to L 4+00 N) demonstrates moderate strength conductive zones at the lower adit and 100 metres NNW of the lower adit. This zone in the vicinity of the lower adit has never been drilled and is considered a high priority target based on the combination of VLF-EM in phase and quadrature response. Surface trenches and adits in this area coincide with EM conductor axes and total field mag highs at the lower adit.

A compilation of the present data combined with previous EM data generated by Anaconda in 1984 suggests that a program of core drilling focus on extending the upper adit zone to a depth of 150 metres, intersect the lower adit zone at depths ranging from 50-150 metres, and drill several holes in the intervening ground to establish continuity.

2001- Fundamental Resources Corp carries out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Upper and Lower Adit zones and takes 6 rock chip samples which are submitted to Acme Labs for assays and geochemical analysis (Appendix I-2, I-3, Upper and Lower Adit Rock Samples, A.R. 26,631). Also, 5 rock samples are submitted to Vancouver Petrographics for descriptions (Appendix I-4, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 26,631). The presence of garnet, tremolite and diopside suggests there are skarn mineral assemblages present in the Upper and Lower Adit mineral zones.

2002- Fundamental Resources Corp obtains petrographic descriptions of drill core from Anaconda's 1984 drill core that was stored on site (Appendix J-1, J-2, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 27,274).

2009- In 2009, rock chip sampling of No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein was carried out by Sunshine Global Mining Ltd, in order to evaluate the samples for geochemistry, petrology and gold recovery tests. A summary of results for No Man's Creek quartz vein are listed in the following tables:
(Note: rock chip sample true widths range from 0.25-0.35 m, average width of 0.31 m)

ALS Chemex certificate VA09111065 (ME-ICP 61, 30 element ICP)

SAMPLE NO.	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn %
1+00N AR-1	82.6	826	248	733	7700	111	3.57
1+00N AR-2	29.5	199	80	265	2370	35	1.375
1+00N AR-3	14.9	4610	70	50.3	814	44	0.23
1+50N-AR-1	80.6	7710	483	865	5470	99	4.41
1+50N-AR-2	142	2360	545	818	7170	102	5.19
1+50N-AR-3	67.7	2190	198	353	2840	106	1.745
1+50N-AR-4	34.3	1115	126	370	1970	81	1.86
1+50N-AR-5	38.1	1520	153	261	2080	116	1.305
1+50N-AR-6	122	266	257	363	1170	123	1.895

1+50N-AR-7	80	1555	370	533	3910	145	2.81

In addition to 33 element ICP and Au screen fire assay, a 35.2 kilogram composite sample combining 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 and a 5.6 kilogram composite sample combining 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 was sent to TN Gold Inc for a gold recovery test.

The two samples were ground to 20 mesh minus, wet gravity concentrated, subjected to many chemical scrubs and magnetic separation, and mercury amalgamation with nitric acid reduction, dried fluxed and fired finish. The results of the test are summarized as follows:

Sample No	Sample weight	Gold recovered	Ratio of gold recovered per metric tonne	Extrapolated value
1+50 N AR-1 to 7	35.2 kilograms	1.9 grams	54 grams/ 1000 kilograms	1.73 opt Au
1+00 N AR-1 to 3	5.6 kilograms	0.5 grams	89 grams/ 1000 kilograms	2.85 opt Au

Rock chip sampling done on No Man's Creek in September, 2013 identified a potential zone of Au bearing quartz-sulphide veining (sample 23249) located 50-110 meters southwest of the known Au bearing No Man's Creek quartz vein (samples 23243-23248 along 65 meter strike length, true width 20-55 cm). Geochemical analysis (Me-Gra21 Au Ag 30 gram Fire Assay-GRAV finish of rock samples, Certificate VA13163406, 2013, Appendix A) is listed below:

Sample ID	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width (cm)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au opt	Ag opt
23241	45	84 NW	22	<0.05	5	<0.0015	0.0015
23242	45	88 SE	20	<0.05	<5	<0.0015	<0.0015
23243	**45**	**88 SE**	**25**	**2.39**	**<5**	**0.07**	**<0.0015**
23244	**45**	**88 SE**	**30**	**86.7**	**56**	**2.53**	**1.63**
23245	**45**	**90**	**26**	**33.5**	**21**	**0.977**	**0.61**
23246	**45**	**82 SE**	**55**	**89.9**	**33**	**2.622**	**0.96**
23247	**45**	**78 SE**	**35**	**33.4**	**52**	**0.974**	**1.52**
23248	**45**	**78 SE**	**30**	**121.5**	**85**	**3.54**	**2.48**
23249	**45**	**90**	**42**	**2.78**	**<5**	**0.081**	**<0.0015**
23250	45	90	20	0.42	<5	0.012	<0.0015

The No Man's Creek Upper Quartz Vein trends northeast and roughly traces the 1,100 meter elevation contour which also trends northeast (locally). The upper gold-bearing quartz fissure vein dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the SE in the area of samples 23246, 23247, & 23248, and dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the NW south of this area. The Upper Quartz Vein with variable clay alteration (increased kaolinite-montmorillinite)

along a northeast trending, steeply dipping linear fault about 500 meters in strike length. The southern portion of the Upper Quartz Vein is hosted in andesite-diorite flows,

pillows pillows and/or intrusives, felsic lapilli tuff, chloritic schist, & tuffaceous sandstone. The northernmost portion of the upper quartz fissure vein is hosted in Cretaceous quartz diorite, intrusive batholith.

The No Man's Creek Lower Quartz Vein is parallel to the Upper Quartz Vein. The Lower Quartz Vein is located at approximately 840 meters elevation, and is about 400 meters horizontal distance SE of the Upper Quartz Vein. This vein was investigated in 1996 and returned a geochemical analysis result of 0.018 opt Au (0.62 g/t Au), across 0.2 m.

In 2015, Precision (Langley, BC), performed airborne magnetometer and radiometric geophysical surveys (covering a 3 X 3.5 km area, east-west oriented grid lines at 200 m spacing) using a helicopter. The survey identified 5 magnetic highs (roughly 400-1,000 meters long and 50-250 meters wide, with a NNW trending elongated shape). The magnetic highs coincide with areas of increased sulphide mineralization and silica-chlorite-potassium feldspar-muscovite alteration. An area of approximately 200 X 400 meters (located 700 meters SW of Skwim Lake) was identified as a strong magnetic high, and was the subject of follow-up ground magnetometer survey (Kikauka, 2017). A rock chip sample taken near the magnetic feature in 2017 returned geochemical analysis values of 1.25% Cu, 4.44 g/t Ag, & 0.11 g/t Au. This area, located on the ridge SW of Skwim Lake, was the focus on 2018 fieldwork, and features magnetite and pyrite mineralization coinciding with a 200 meter wide greisen (muscovite-chlorite), and very coarse grained actinolite hosted in coarse grained quartz diorite that is cut by 0.5-1 m wide late-stage felsic dykes.

5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY (Fig 3)

Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of 2-15 kilometre long, elongated northwest trending roof pendants within the Cretaceous Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These pendants occur in the south end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group is coeval in part with the rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains 75 kilometres to the east.

Roof pendants occur throughout the Cordillera and have been referred to "inclusions", "screens", "septa", "great xenoliths", and "leaves between batholith walls". The Bowen Island Group probably covered a larger area prior to deformation that occurred during Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. This deformation resulted in aligning the pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants.

The Bowen Island Group is volcanic rich in southwestern exposures and principally sedimentary to the northwest. This southeast to northwest change probably reflects age as well as facies variation. On Bowen Island, dark green, fine grained andesite is locally interbedded with thinly laminated to massive fine grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite. In part this lamination is bedding, but elsewhere it is a tectonic fabric. On Mount Elphinstone, strongly foliated amphibolites are interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. On the summit ridges of the Sechelt

Peninsula, massive andesite is interlayered with cherty tuff and foliated rusty pyritic argillites and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head, on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from a rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the section is a thin conglomerate horizon, with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles. In the area of the Rox 1-5 claims, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, the Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitle-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

The most prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pandant in the area of the Rox claims is the near vertical attitude of bedding and cleavage. W.R.Bacon (1957) suggests that the term pendant is misleading. He states that "these belts are not wedge shaped, but are more likely to be steeply-dipping leaves between batholith walls". This suggests a deep down dip vertical extension of strata in the Mt.Diadem area in contrast to smaller, patchy remnants of strata in the Sechelt Peninsula. Another feature is the thickening of mafic flows, pillow lavas and tuffs in a 3 X 2 km area elongated northwest of Mt. Diadem. The thickening of the mafic volcanics also coincides with most of the base metal showings.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rox claims are underlain by Lower/Middle Bowen Island Group. The Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. The east portion of the claims are intruded by Cretaceous Coast Range Complex diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite. The detailed description of the Lithologies are summarized as follows:

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, & laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.
2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.
2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.
2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist.
1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist.
1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

Rusty weathering argillaceous siltstone of unit 3 is characterized by a thin bedded and laminated appearance with minor graphite coated slickensides. Unit 4 is a well banded siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and carbonate sequence.

Unit 5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex exhibits a fine grained to porphyritic texture near the contact with the pendant to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification, and clay minerals developed in shear zones. Widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling occurs throughout felsic rocks within the roof pendant. Zones up to 20 metres in width contain 10-15% magnetite-pyrrhotite with 0.1-0.3% Chalcopyrite occur immediately west of Mt. Diadem in a 210 degree azimuth creek bed.

Shear zones in the area of the upper and lower adit and No Man's Creek vein are believed to be continuous for a vertical and horizontal extent of several hundred metres. The strike length of the upper adit and lower adit combined form a 1.0 kilometre long zone. Shearing generally trends 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip) in the upper and lower adit zones, and 100 degrees (with a steep north dip) in the Mt.Diadem adit zone.

The area of the upper and lower adits contain base metal mineralization with minor amounts of precious metals. These showings consist of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphically controlled mineralized lenses appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

There is a correlation between increased sulphide mineralization and thickening of unit 2 (chloritic tuff-flow, & diorite) within the central part of the Upper Adit Zone. Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near and adjacent to the contact with unit 2 plunge and converge north at moderate to low angles, suggesting that the thickening of the sulphide zone may follow a thickening of unit 2 in a north direction. To date, there has not been any drilling north of the Upper Adit Zone sulphide mineralization. The parasitic fold axes (found on the fold-limbs, and around the hinge-zone of major fold) which occur in the meta-sediments suggests some drilling 200-1,000 meters north of the Upper Adit Zone is warranted.

The Upper Adit Zone also contains numerous EM conductive zones in the area between 1,200-1,300 meters elevation which were outlined in work done by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. These EM conductive zones are located approximately 200-1,000 meters north-northwest of the Upper Adit (roughly following a 340 degree trend) and are shown and discussed in assessment report 11,641 (Riccio, et.al., 1983).

There is also a possible south extension of the Upper Adit sulphide zone based on the identification of magnetite bearing diorite intrusive at the base of the cliff 100 meters south of DDH 84-2 (in the southeast portion of the Upper Adit Zone. Another total field magnetometer positive anomaly occurs approximately 250-450 m southeast of the

Lower Adit, and this zone is known to have massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as fracture fillings and late-stage cross-cutting veins and veinlets, associated with epidote-chlorite-iron-carbonate-silica alteration. In May, 2005, Fundamental Resources personnel established a 250 X 250 m area of detailed mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer geophysics on the "Southeast Zone". The objective of this fieldwork was to identify and describe potential for southeast extension of mineralization from the "Lower Adit Zone" (located 250-450 meters northwest of the "Southeast Zone"). A rock chip sample (05-ROX-1) taken across a width of 0.3 meters from an outcrop located 95 meters southeast of the Lower Adit was geochemically analysed and returned values of 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag. No rock chip samples were taken in the area of the "Southeast Zone" due to cliff access problems and poor bedrock exposure.

Located on the west edge of mineral tenure 1013277 and east edge of Rox 1, mineral tenure 567078, at an elevation of 1,100 metres (3,608 ft), and located near UTM grid 422,000 E, 5540750 N (NAD 83), a gold bearing quartz vein (No Man's Creek Au) occurs in a NE trending, steeply dipping shear zone that is exposed for a strike length of 500 metres. The No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein is exposed in five creek gullies. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest or northeast (near-vertical dip). Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, (trace arsenopyrite, and native gold) in a gangue of quartz and fault gouge clay. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.35 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples (sample # 9,54,55, 1991). Stream sediment samples from creeks that cut this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (Leriche, 1991).

7.0 2018 FIELDWORK

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Bedrock surface exposure of sulphide-bearing rock chip samples, 18RX-1, 3-5, & 9 (5 samples total), were procured using sledge hammer and chisel used to sample outcrop across 0.18 to 0.38 meters width of the surface trace of sulphide zones (Appendix C). Rock chip samples 18RX-2, 6-8, & 10-12 (7 samples total) consist of angular float cobbles & boulders. Rock samples, ranging from 0.5-1 kilograms in weight, of acorn sized rock chips were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to ALS Labs Ltd, North Vancouver, BC for Prep-31 drying, crushing, and pulverization, followed by ME-ICP41 multi-element geochemical analysis, and Au-ICP21 fire assay for gold (Appendix A).

A total of 12 soil samples covering approximately 100 X 300 m area in the NW portion of the claims were taken in a grid pattern using Garmin 60Cx GPS receiver for survey control. Using grub hoe and garden trowel, approximately 500 grams of soil from B horizon, identified by colour/texture change (at 20-30 cm depth), was placed in brown kraft sample bags along with a numbered sample tag identifying the last 5 digits of the UTM co-ordinate corresponding to location, and described in notebook (Appendix C). Sample bags were labelled with black felt markers, and flagged at soil sample locations.

Samples were securely shipped to ALS Minerals Ltd, N Vancouver for Prep-41 drying 60 degrees C, sieving 80 mesh prior to ME-ICP41, 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES, and Au-TL43 trace level gold geochemical analysis (details, methods & procedures are described in Appendix A: Geochemical Analysis).

Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000 covering an area of 10 hectares (NW Zone, Fig 4). Mapping was done using Brunton compass to take strike and dip measurement, Garmin 60Cx GPS receiver for location determinations, and a 50 m chain for detailed distance determinations.

7.2 NW ZONE GEOLOGY & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

The area located on the ridge SW of Skwim Lake (on MTO tenure 1052955, Rox NW), was the focus on 2018 fieldwork, and features magnetite and pyrite mineralization coinciding with a 150 X 100 meter area greisen (muscovite-chlorite), with very coarse grained actinolite hosted in coarse grained, porphyritic textured quartz diorite that is cut by 0.5-1 m wide (070 azimuth, 75 degrees S dip), late-stage felsic dykes (Fig 4).

Sulphide mineralization is exposed in the northwest parts of the property at 1,472 to 1,500 meters elevation where rock chip sample 18R1-18R12 are located. Bedrock surface exposure of sulphide-bearing rock chip samples were procured using sledge hammer and chisel used to channel sample across 0.18 to 0.3 meters width of the surface trace of sulphide zones (Appendix C).

12 rock chip samples were taken from the northwest portion of the Rox property (Fig 4, 5). The following table lists descriptions and selected geochemical analysis results from ALS Minerals Ltd, N Vancouver, BC (see Appendix A):

Sample ID	Tenure No	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Sample Type	Lithology
18RX-1	1052955	420200	5541893	1496	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-2	1052955	420191	5541711	1500	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-3	1052955	420293	5541652	1482	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-4	1052955	420365	5541688	1480	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-5	1052955	420388	5541713	1476	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-6	1052955	420433	5541633	1472	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-7	1052955	420291	5541598	1484	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-8	1052955	420311	5541649	1479	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-9	1052955	420197	5541928	1477	outcrop	volcanic breccia
18RX-10	1052955	420194	5541946	1479	angular float	volcanic breccia
18RX-11	1052955	420200	5542008	1477	angular float	tuffaceous sst, & andesite
18RX-12	1052955	420257	5542003	1485	angular float	tuffaceous sst, & andesite

Sample ID	Lith	Alteration	Sulphides	Fracture Strike	Fracture Dip	Width (cm)	Comments
18RX-1		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	py	155	76 E	30	orange-red gossan
18RX-2		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py, arsenopy				minor anhydrite-barite
18RX-3		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py, sphal	160	11 W	22	30% amphibole-chlorite
18RX-4		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py, sphal	110	87 E	26	coarse grain chalcopyrite
18RX-5		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py			18	trace chalcopyrite
18RX-6		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py, sphal				fine grain chalcopyrite
18RX-7		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py				diss & Fract Fill pyrite
18RX-8		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	py				diss & Fract Fill pyrite
18RX-9		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	py, sphal	158	84 E	28	diss & Fract Fill pyrite
18RX-10		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	py, sphal				minor anhydrite-barite, pyrolusite
18RX-11		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py				trace chalcopyrite
18RX-12		qtz, calcite, chl, clay	cpy, py				coarse grain chalcopyrite

Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Ni ppm	Ca %	Ba ppm	P ppm	Mg %
18RX-1	<0.001	<0.2	81	<2	51	<2	<1	82	403	268	1	30	160	5.09
18RX-2	<0.001	<0.2	50	2	79	4	6	8	28	15	0.2	200	610	1.03
18RX-3	<0.001	<0.2	33	2	121	8	42	10	34	45	1.98	120	900	0.4
18RX-4	<0.001	<0.2	55	3	22	2	6	8	9	19	4.01	60	860	0.12
18RX-5	<0.001	<0.2	134	<2	21	<2	1	6	10	4	0.15	510	50	0.45
18RX-6	<0.001	<0.2	19	7	67	7	3	11	14	13	3.72	70	770	0.59
18RX-7	0.001	0.2	126	5	62	10	15	21	21	47	4.87	110	1450	0.58
18RX-8	0.002	0.2	257	<2	33	4	<1	5	45	4	2.33	50	300	1.04
18RX-9	<0.001	0.3	45	8	37	3	2	5	19	5	0.96	270	950	0.48
18RX-10	0.008	0.5	77	6	36	8	2	6	27	10	1.42	230	1300	0.49
18RX-11	0.004	0.3	95	4	34	8	19	10	12	23	3.19	70	1140	0.26
18RX-12	0.014	0.5	240	3	99	3	<1	28	21	23	3.32	70	590	0.46

The width of rock chip sampling ranged from 0.18-0.3 meters, however the Fe-sulphide zones locally exceed 2.0 meters, accompanied by variable clay alteration (increased kaolinite-montmorillinite-chlorite-sericite), increased silicification and quartz-carbonate-ankerite stringer veinlets, and chlorite as clots, with minor barite.

Gangue mineralogy of the sampled sulphides consists of quartz, calcite, chlorite, clay (montmorillinite/kaolinite), and barite. Mineralization consists of pyrite, and trace amounts of chalcopyrite. In general, the sulphide zones trend east to northeast and dip steeply. This trend more or less follows the late stage faults and fractures of the altered dioritic country rocks that host weakly mineralized sulphide zones, that may (or may not) be coeval with unmineralized felsic dykes/sills that cut the diorite. The sulphides are interpreted as remobilized, fracture controlled mineralization, that was originally deposited as black smoker 'vent facies', VMS deposit types.

Fieldwork carried out in 2018 examined a strong magnetic anomaly (NW Zone), located at 1,500 m elev, and approximately 0.5 km southwest of Skwim Lake. A rock chip sample taken (in 2017) near the strong magnetic feature returned geochemical

analysis of 1.25% Cu, 4.44 g/t Ag, & 0.11 g/t Au (Kikauka, 2017). The NW Zone is located on the ridge (at 1,500 m, 5,000 ft elevation), approximately 300-500 m SW of Skwim Lake, was the focus on 2018 fieldwork, and features magnetite and pyrite mineralization coinciding with a 150 X 100 meter area greisen (muscovite-chlorite clay alteration), accompanied by coarse grained aggregates of acicular actinolite and blebs/streaks of magnetite (with minor ilmenite), hosted in Early Cretaceous coarse grained quartz diorite-diorite that is cut by 0.5-1 m wide late-stage felsic dykes (light grey-white colour, albite with minor orthoclase, and rare silica veinlets). Minor sulphide mineralization is related to late-stage faults and jointing/fracturing in the vicinity of the felsic dykes. NW Zone Fe-sulphide mineralization is hosted in Early Cretaceous quartz diorite-diorite intrusion that is roughly tabular shaped and trends NNW, and dykes trend perpendicular ENE. The greisen zone (200 m wide) forms a topographic high, and occurs in close proximity to the curved contact of Lower-Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Groups sediments-volcanics. The close proximity of the contact suggests the diorite may be affected by country rock contact metasomatism. NW Zone soil samples (12 total) were taken near the strong magnetic anomaly (and actinolite-sericite-chlorite alteration) covering an area of 100 X 150 meters (Fig 5). Rock chip and soil samples from 2018 fieldwork returned relatively low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values (Fig 5-13).

7.3 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock and soil samples taken near the greisen (clay) alteration zone contain relatively low polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) geochemical values, but exhibit elevated P-Ca-Fe geochemical values. The following table lists descriptions and selected geochemical analysis results from ALS Minerals Ltd, N Vancouver, BC (see Appendix A):

Sample ID	Sample ID	ID #	UTM E	UTM N	Depth	Colour
20200 E	41600 N	18S-1	420200 E	5541600 N	25 cm	red-brown
20250 E	41600 N	18S-2	420250 E	5541600 N	25 cm	red-brown
20300 E	41600 N	18S-3	420200 E	5541600 N	25 cm	brown
20350 E	41600 N	18S-4	420250 E	5541600 N	25 cm	brown
20400 E	41600 N	18S-5	420200 E	5541600 N	25 cm	red-brown
20450 E	41600 N	18S-6	420250 E	5541600 N	30 cm	red-brown
20150 E	41700 N	18S-7	420150 E	5541700 N	30 cm	red-brown
20200 E	41700 N	18S-8	420200 E	5541700 N	25 cm	brown
20250 E	41700 N	18S-9	420150 E	5541700 N	30 cm	red-brown
20300 E	41700 N	18S-10	420200 E	5541700 N	30 cm	red-brown
20350 E	41700 N	18S-11	420150 E	5541700 N	25 cm	red-brown
20400 E	41700 N	18S-12	420200 E	5541700 N	25 cm	red-brown

Sample ID	Sample ID	ID #	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	P ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	V ppm	Cr ppm	% Fe	% Ca
20200 E	41600 N	18S-1	NSS	<0.2	39	8	47	1180	59	28	28	12	3.29	2.76
20250 E	41600 N	18S-2	0.005	<0.2	107	3	37	1360	37	15	50	20	1.76	1.94
20300 E	41600.N	18S-3	0.008	<0.2	46	4	36	1060	31	12	57	22	3.02	1.08
20350 E	41600 N	18S-4	0.003	<0.2	43	5	43	890	14	8	85	20	2.91	0.27
20400 E	41600 N	18S-5	0.002	<0.2	21	6	32	580	10	5	70	14	1.87	0.19
20450 E	41600.N	18S-6	0.001	<0.2	10	15	20	250	8	5	343	33	2.71	0.11
20150 E	41700 N	18S-7	0.002	<0.2	21	4	47	900	77	38	40	49	3.6	2.32
20200 E	41700 N	18S-8	0.002	<0.2	22	6	19	830	8	3	47	13	1.55	0.31
20250 E	41700 N	18S-9	0.002	<0.2	49	4	34	640	23	17	83	35	2.8	1.35
20300 E	41700 N	18S-10	0.003	<0.2	56	7	46	1040	15	9	119	24	3.37	0.42
20350 E	41700 N	18S-11	0.003	<0.2	47	6	40	2090	12	8	77	16	2.42	0.49
20400 E	41700 N	18S-12	0.002	<0.2	48	4	30	1160	9	5	69	15	2.09	0.26

The high P may be related to increased apatite content as an accessory mineral in the diorite. High Ca geochemical values correlate with increased calcite present as late stage fracture-fillings. High Fe geochemical values are directly related to increased magnetite, which occurs as clots and blebs in coarse grained diorite. The dioritic country rock locally approaches gabbroic geochemistry, especially where coarse grain, acicular habit actinolite occurs. Elevated Cr-Ni-V-Co-Fe are noted in several rock and soil samples located near the greisen alteration zone. The NW Zone exhibits elevated P-Ca-Fe geochemical values associated with localized zones of magnetite and greisen-clay alteration (Fig 5).

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

As a result of the 2018 fieldwork, no drill targets were identified within the NW Zone, and further exploration along strike (within the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the roof pendant) is recommended. Base metals and silver-gold showings (upper & lower adits, and upper trenches) are considered to be the primary exploration targets because of tonnage potential. Previous drilling by Anaconda in 1984 suggest that this target contains economically significant grade (>.3 opt Au equivalent) and width (2-5 metres) to a depth of over 50 metres, strike length of over 100 metres, and is worthy of a systematic program of core drilling. Mineralization consists of massive and semi-massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphic controlled mineralized lenses are spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

The displacement of the original sulphide lenses generally form best in the hinge zones of anticline or syncline fold axes (e.g. Britannia Beach Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au, between 1905 and 1977, the Britannia orebodies yielded approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1 per cent copper, 0.65 per cent zinc, 6.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.6 grams per tonne gold).

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to advance exploration on the property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences, geophysical and geochemical anomalies is recommended. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling is also recommended. The economics of the mineralization on the Rox claim group should be evaluated. Based on the potential for discovery of base and precious metal bearing mineralization, a 2 phase program of core drilling, geological mapping, EM and magnetometer geophysics, and geochemical sampling is recommended.

The writer recommends phase 1 program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and EM and magnetometer geophysics on targets identified on the Rox property. Target areas should be examined by qualified geologists performing geological mapping and geotechnical personnel to carry out geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Contingent on the results of phase 1 mapping & sampling (proposed budget C$75,000), a second phase of exploration involving 1,200 m of core drilling, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping is recommended. The estimated budget for phase 2 is $400,000. The proposed budget total for phase 1 and 2 is C$475,000. Note: Recommendations are intended to be a guideline for future exploration work and proposed budgets are not intended for public financing purposes.

11.0 REFERENCES

Bacon, W.R., 1950, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lower Jervis Inlet, B.C. Dept of Mines Bulletin.

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CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4199 Highway, Powell River, BC am a self-employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geological mapping, geochemical rock sampling of mineralized zones carried out between Sept 5-7, 2018.
6. I have no direct interest in the Rox Property and Asia New Energy Corp. The recommendations in this report are for guidance purposes, and cannot be used for the purpose of public financing.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. This technical work report supports requirements of BC MEMPR for Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

November 4, 2018

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

ROX PROJECT-
GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK
Dates worked: Sept 5-7, 2018
BCGS 092K.010, NTS 092 K/1 E, VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
Work carried out on MTO tenure number: 1052955

FIELD CREW:

A. Kikauka (Geologist) 3 days	$ 1,650.00

FIELD COST:

Preparation, Mob and Demob	$ 99.50
Equipment, Supplies, Generator	73.90
Geochemical analysis 12 rock chip samples (& shipping to ALS Chemex Laboratories) code ME-MS41& Au fire assay	541.93
Geochemical analysis 12 soil samples (& shipping to ALS Chemex Laboratories) code ME-MS41& Au geochemistry	492.70
Helicopter charter Oceanview Helicopters (1.2 hours total)	1,563.89
Food	159.50
Fuel	97.75
Communication (sat phone, VHF radios)	96.45
Report	750.00
Total amount=	$ 5,525.62

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POWELL RIVER BC V8A 0C7

Finalized Date: 5-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Appendix A - Geochemical Analysis, Method & Procedures

CERTIFICATE VA18235823

Project: Rox

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-SEP-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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POWELL RIVER BC V8A 0C7

Finalized Date: 5-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235823

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
18RX-1		1.18	<0.2	1.10	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.00	<0.5	82	403	81	9.92	<10
18RX-2		0.62	<0.2	2.38	4	<10	200	0.6	<2	0.20	0.5	8	28	50	4.52	10
18RX-3		1.14	<0.2	2.87	8	<10	120	0.6	<2	1.98	1.3	10	34	33	2.79	10
18RX-4		0.80	<0.2	5.38	2	<10	60	0.6	<2	4.01	<0.5	8	9	55	1.79	10
18RX-5		1.20	<0.2	0.94	<2	<10	510	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	6	10	134	3.46	<10
18RX-6		1.00	<0.2	6.07	7	<10	70	0.5	<2	3.72	0.5	11	14	19	2.46	10
18RX-7		1.00	0.2	7.58	10	10	110	0.8	<2	4.87	<0.5	21	21	126	4.30	20
18RX-8		1.14	0.2	4.01	4	10	50	<0.5	<2	2.33	<0.5	5	45	257	3.07	10
18RX-9		0.78	0.3	1.68	3	<10	270	<0.5	<2	0.96	<0.5	5	19	45	3.16	10
18RX-10		0.82	0.5	2.81	8	<10	230	<0.5	<2	1.42	<0.5	6	27	77	7.52	10
18RX-11		1.30	0.3	4.88	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.19	<0.5	10	12	95	3.19	10
18RX-12		1.60	0.5	4.28	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.32	1.0	28	21	240	5.67	10

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

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Finalized Date: 5-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235823

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
18RX-1		1	0.02	<10	5.09	862	<1	0.15	268	160	<2	0.03	<2	9	67	<20
18RX-2		1	0.78	10	1.03	289	6	0.10	15	610	2	0.63	<2	14	34	<20
18RX-3		<1	0.40	<10	0.40	219	42	0.13	45	900	2	0.85	<2	10	93	<20
18RX-4		<1	0.07	10	0.12	165	6	0.44	19	860	3	0.67	<2	2	240	<20
18RX-5		<1	0.01	<10	0.45	257	1	<0.01	4	50	<2	0.09	<2	3	11	<20
18RX-6		<1	0.47	10	0.59	263	3	0.60	13	770	7	0.24	<2	4	238	<20
18RX-7		<1	0.35	10	0.58	224	15	0.56	47	1450	5	2.00	<2	5	352	<20
18RX-8		<1	0.13	<10	1.04	285	<1	0.44	4	300	<2	0.06	<2	4	175	<20
18RX-9		<1	0.40	10	0.48	278	2	0.22	5	950	8	0.10	<2	5	40	<20
18RX-10		<1	0.31	<10	0.49	153	2	0.41	10	1300	6	0.65	<2	5	123	<20
18RX-11		<1	0.07	10	0.26	190	19	0.60	23	1140	4	0.89	<2	3	219	<20
18RX-12		<1	0.03	<10	0.46	463	<1	0.47	23	590	3	1.67	2	9	227	<20

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Finalized Date: 5-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235823

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Au-ICP21
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Au
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001
18RX-1		0.22	<10	<10	327	<10	51	<0.001
18RX-2		0.17	<10	<10	91	<10	79	<0.001
18RX-3		0.12	<10	<10	197	<10	121	<0.001
18RX-4		0.16	<10	<10	28	<10	22	<0.001
18RX-5		0.02	<10	<10	39	<10	21	<0.001
18RX-6		0.22	<10	<10	88	<10	67	<0.001
18RX-7		0.21	<10	<10	123	<10	62	0.001
18RX-8		0.17	<10	<10	70	<10	33	0.002
18RX-9		0.25	<10	<10	76	<10	37	<0.001
18RX-10		0.19	<10	<10	89	<10	36	0.008
18RX-11		0.12	<10	<10	65	<10	34	0.004
18RX-12		0.28	<10	<10	137	<10	99	0.014

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Finalized Date: 5-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235823

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:			
Au-ICP21	CRU-31	LOG-22	ME-ICP41
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

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Finalized Date: 9-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

CERTIFICATE VA18235827

Project: Rox

This report is for 12 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-SEP-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-TL43	Trace Level Au - 25g AR	ICP-MS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 9-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235827

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
L41600N-20200E		0.32	<0.2	10.75	5	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.76	<0.5	28	12	39	3.29	10
L41600N-20250E		0.28	<0.2	9.12	4	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.94	<0.5	15	26	107	1.76	10
L41600N-20300E		0.40	<0.2	5.24	4	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.08	<0.5	12	22	46	3.02	10
L41600N-20350E		0.32	<0.2	3.92	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	8	20	43	2.91	10
L41600N-20400E		0.30	<0.2	2.98	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	5	14	21	1.87	10
L41600N-20450E		0.18	<0.2	1.30	7	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.11	<0.5	5	33	10	2.71	10
L41700N-20150E		0.22	<0.2	9.02	2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.32	<0.5	38	49	21	3.60	10
L41700N-20200E		0.18	<0.2	5.28	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	3	13	22	1.55	10
L41700N-20250E		0.40	<0.2	9.44	3	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.35	<0.5	17	35	49	2.80	10
L41700N-20300E		0.32	<0.2	4.72	6	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	9	24	56	3.37	20
L41700N-20350E		0.18	<0.2	3.84	6	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	8	16	47	2.42	10
L41700N-20400E		0.20	<0.2	5.56	4	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	5	15	48	2.09	10

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

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To: **KIKAUKA, ANDRIS**
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Finalized Date: 9-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235827

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
L41600N-20200E		<1	0.03	<10	2.00	464	1	0.32	59	1180	8	0.05	5	1	236	<20
L41600N-20250E		<1	0.04	<10	0.66	307	1	0.27	37	1360	3	0.05	8	2	184	<20
L41600N-20300E		<1	0.05	<10	0.57	149	1	0.18	31	1060	4	0.03	4	2	100	<20
L41600N-20350E		<1	0.05	10	0.52	181	1	0.05	14	890	5	0.05	2	4	33	<20
L41600N-20400E		1	0.04	<10	0.48	152	<1	0.05	10	580	6	0.04	3	2	26	<20
L41600N-20450E		<1	0.04	<10	0.30	100	1	0.03	8	250	15	0.03	<2	1	18	<20
L41700N-20150E		<1	0.02	<10	1.98	736	1	0.28	77	900	4	0.06	4	1	243	<20
L41700N-20200E		<1	0.03	10	0.26	76	1	0.05	8	830	6	0.08	4	2	26	<20
L41700N-20250E		<1	0.10	<10	1.16	156	1	0.18	23	640	4	0.04	5	2	147	<20
L41700N-20300E		1	0.08	<10	0.60	175	1	0.08	15	1040	7	0.04	4	3	43	<20
L41700N-20350E		<1	0.09	<10	0.57	176	1	0.09	12	2090	6	0.05	<2	2	57	<20
L41700N-20400E		<1	0.05	<10	0.37	125	1	0.05	9	1160	4	0.08	3	1	30	<20

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

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POWELL RIVER BC V8A 0C7

Finalized Date: 9-OCT-2018
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA18235827

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

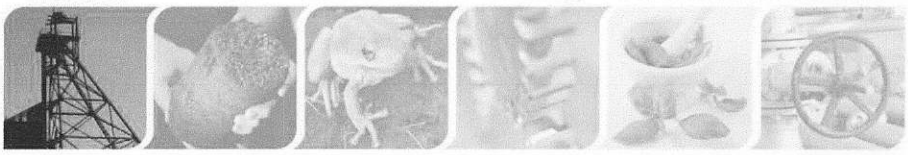
ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: NSS is non-sufficient sample.
ALL METHODS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-TL43	LOG-22	ME-ICP41	SCR-41
WEI-21			



PREP-31

Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize

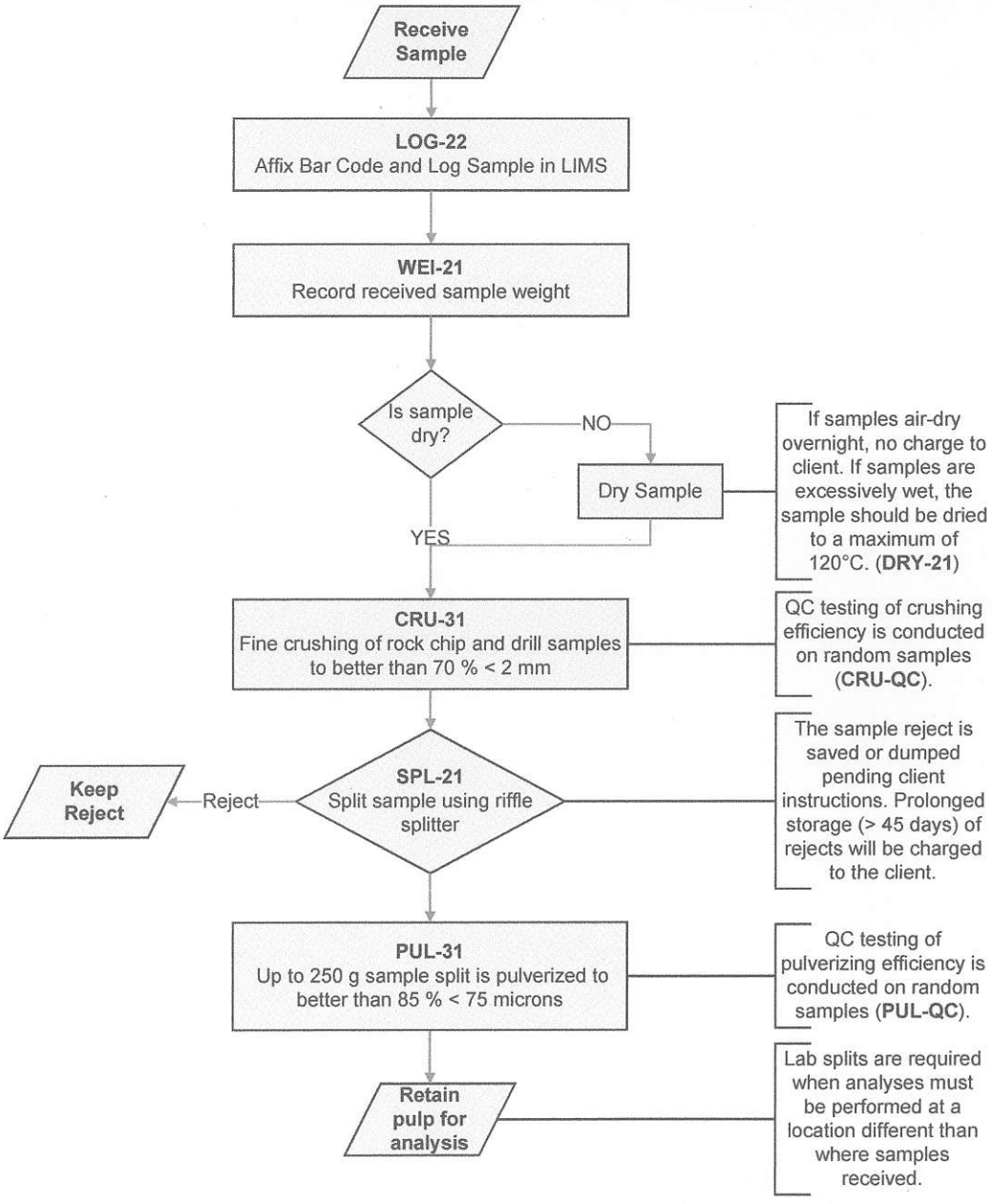
Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory.

The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70 % of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-31	A sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to better than 85 % of the sample passing 75 microns.

Flow Chart -

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31
Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize



Dry Screening to Various Sieve Sizes

Analytical Method:

Screening methods for soil and stream sediment samples (SCR-51)

Geochemical samples (soils, stream sediments, silts) are dried, then any clumps are manually disaggregated. The samples are then placed in a stainless steel sieve(s) and shaken from side-to-side until as much minus fraction as possible has been extracted. The screen size(s) is determined based on the application. The mass of the selected size fractions are recorded.

Method Code	Opening Size (microns)	Description
SCR-51	Various	A sample is screened through various screen sizes. The mass of chosen size fractions are recorded.

ME-ICP41 – Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition:

HNO3- HCl Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

NOTE: In the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

List of Reportable Analytes:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.2	100	Ag-OG46
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	25	
Arsenic	As	ppm	2	10000	
Boron	B	ppm	10	10000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.5	1000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	25	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	1000	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000	
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000	Cu-OG46
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	10	10000	
Mercury	Hg	ppm	1	10000	
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000	
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000	Pb-OG46
Sulfur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	2	10000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	1	10000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	1	10000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	20	10000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.01	10	

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Thallium	Tl	ppm	10	10000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	10	10000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zn-OG46

Elements Listed below are available upon request:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Cerium	Ce	ppm	10	10000	
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	10	10000	
Indium	In	ppm	10	10000	
Lithium	Li	ppm	10	10000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	10	10000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	10	10000	
Silicon	Si	ppm	10	10000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	5	10000	

Au-ICP21/Au-ICP22 – Fire Assay Fusion – ICP-AES Finish

Sample Decomposition:

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSPG1 & FA-FUSPG2)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Couple Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-ICP21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.001	10	Au-GRA21
Au-ICP22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.001	10	Au-GRA22

Appendix B- Rock Chip Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Tenure No	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elev (m)	Sample Type	Lithology
18RX-1	1052955	420200	5541893	1496	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-2	1052955	420191	5541711	1500	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-3	1052955	420293	5541652	1482	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-4	1052955	420365	5541688	1480	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-5	1052955	420388	5541713	1476	outcrop	porphyritic diorite
18RX-6	1052955	420433	5541633	1472	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-7	1052955	420291	5541598	1484	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-8	1052955	420311	5541649	1479	angular float	porphyritic diorite
18RX-9	1052955	420197	5541928	1477	outcrop	volcanic breccia
18RX-10	1052955	420194	5541946	1479	angular float	volcanic breccia
18RX-11	1052955	420200	5541008	1477	angular float	tuffaceous sst, & andesite
18RX-12	1052955	420257	5542003	1485	angular float	tuffaceous sst, & andesite

Sample ID	Lith Alteration	Sulphides	Fracture Strike	Fracture Dip	Width (cm)
18RX-1	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	py	155	76 E	30
18RX-2	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py, arsenopy			
18RX-3	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py, sphal	160	11 W	22
18RX-4	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py, sphal	110	87 E	26
18RX-5	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py			18
18RX-6	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py, sphal			
18RX-7	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py			
18RX-8	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	py			
18RX-9	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	py, sphal	158	84 E	28
18RX-10	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	py, sphal			
18RX-11	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py			
18RX-12	qtz, calcite, chl, kaolinite-montmorillinite	cpy, py			

Sample ID	Comments	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm	Ba ppm	P ppm
18RX-1	orange-red gossan	<0.001	<0.2	81	<2	51	<2	<1	30	160
18RX-2	minor pyrite	<0.001	<0.2	50	2	79	4	6	200	610
18RX-3	30% amphibole-chlorite	<0.001	<0.2	33	2	121	8	42	120	900
18RX-4	coarse grain pyrite	<0.001	<0.2	55	3	22	2	6	60	860
18RX-5	trace chalcopyrite, barite	<0.001	<0.2	134	<2	21	<2	1	510	50
18RX-6	fine grain pyrite	<0.001	<0.2	19	7	67	7	3	70	770
18RX-7	diss & fract fill pyrite, anhydrite	0.001	0.2	126	5	62	10	15	110	1450
18RX-8	diss & fract fill chalcopyrite	0.002	0.2	257	<2	33	4	<1	50	300
18RX-9	diss & Fract Fill pyrite	<0.001	0.3	45	8	37	8	2	270	950
18RX-10	minor anhydrite-barite, pyrolusite	0.008	0.5	77	6	36	8	2	230	1300
18RX-11	trace pyrite	0.004	0.3	95	4	34	8	19	70	1140
18RX-12	trace coarse grain chalcopyrite	0.014	0.5	240	3	99	3	<1	70	590

Appendix C - Soil Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Sample ID	ID #	Easting	Northing	texture	Depth	Colour	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	P ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	V ppm	Cr ppm	% Fe	% Ca
20200 E	41600 N	18S-1	420200	5541600	silt-sand	25 cm	red-brown	NSS	<0.2	39	8	47	1180	59	28	28	12	3.29	2.76
20250 E	41600 N	18S-2	420250	5541600	silt-sand	25 cm	red-brown	0.005	<0.2	107	3	37	1360	37	15	50	26	1.76	1.94
20300 E	41600 N	18S-3	420300	5541600	silt-sand	25 cm	brown	0.008	<0.2	46	4	36	1060	31	12	57	22	3.02	1.08
20350 E	41600 N	18S-4	420350	5541600	silt-sand	25 cm	brown	0.003	<0.2	43	5	43	890	14	8	85	20	2.91	0.27
20400 E	41600 N	18S-5	420400	5541600	silt-sand	25 cm	red-brown	0.002	<0.2	21	6	32	580	10	5	70	14	1.87	0.19
20450 E	41600 N	18S-6	420480	5541600	silt-sand	30 cm	red-brown	0.001	<0.2	80	16	20	250	8	5	343	33	2.71	0.11
20150 E	41700 N	18S-7	420150	5541700	silt-sand	30 cm	red-brown	0.002	<0.2	21	4	47	900	77	38	40	49	3.6	2.32
20200 E	41700 N	18S-8	420280	5541700	silt-sand	25 cm	brown	0.002	<0.2	22	6	10	850	8	3	43	13	1.55	0.31
20250 E	41700 N	18S-9	420250	5541700	silt-sand	30 cm	red-brown	0.002	<0.2	49	4	34	640	23	17	83	35	2.8	1.35
20300 E	41700 N	18S-10	420380	5541700	silt-sand	30 cm	red-brown	0.003	<0.2	80	7	46	1040	15	9	119	24	3.37	0.42
20350 E	41700 N	18S-11	420350	5541700	silt-sand	25 cm	red-brown	0.003	<0.2	47	6	40	2090	12	8	77	16	2.42	0.49
20400 E	41700 N	18S-12	420480	5541700	silt-sand	25 cm	red-brown	0.002	<0.2	48	4	30	1150	8	5	69	15	2.09	0.26

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092K 077

Appendix D- Minfile Descriptions

File Created: 21-Nov-88 by Sandra E. Dumais(SED)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-17 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

SUMMARY

Name	LOIS CREEK UPPER, RED MOUNTAIN, VERGO, VIRGO, JUPITER, ROX, MT. DIADEM	**NMI**	
		Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	50° 00' 23" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 05' 52" W	**Northing**	5539918
		Easting	421337
Commodities	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Gold	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Lois Creek Upper adit is located at the headwaters of Lois Creek at an elevation of 1164 metres, northwest of Mount Diadem.

The area lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15 kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark-green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The western portion of the pendant contains well- bedded clastic sediments and, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and are, in ascending order: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

The volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

Sulphide mineralization observed in drill core consists of stringers, veinlets, blebs, pods and minor disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, minor tetrahedrite and trace arsenopyrite within brecciated, quartz-chlorite-epidote-±garnet– altered portions of a predominantly argillite unit. Mineralization is found at or near contacts with intercalated chloritic flows and sills. Four main mineral assemblages are recognized: a) pyrrhotite-sphalerite; b) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena; c) pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, ±tetrahedrite; and d) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena.

Three en echelon, strata-bound stringer sulphide zones up to 30 metres wide and aggregating 120 metres in length occur in the vicinity of the upper adit. The sulphide zones consist of high- grade polymetallic pods enveloped by low-grade, silver-poor, zinc and/or copper mineralization.

The best drill core intercepts yielded 135 grams per tonne silver, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc and 0.79 per cent copper over 12 metres including 359.5 grams per tonne silver, 7.9 per cent lead, 2.5 per cent zinc and 2.1 per cent copper over 4 metres (Assessment Report 13814).

Four rock samples were taken from the vicinity of the upper adit in 1994. Sample 428-H yielded 1.62 per cent copper, 30.5 per cent zinc, 11.20 per cent lead, 0.50 gram per tonne silver and 0.31 gram per tonne gold over 0.4 metre; while sample 428-G yielded 0.80 per cent zinc, 10 grams per tonne silver and trace lead and copper over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 23319).

In 1998, two samples from the Upper Adit yielded 5.58 and 2.52 per cent copper, 0.22 and 0.30 per cent lead, 3.81 and 3.44 per cent zinc, 710 and 520 grams per tonne silver with 0.92 and 2.35 grams per tonne gold over 0.7 and 1.0 metre, respectively (Assessment Report 25570).

In 2001, samples from the Upper Adit assayed up to 1.39 per cent copper, 0.29 per cent lead, 1.14 per cent zinc, 1.49 grams per tonne gold and 229.9 grams per tonne silver over 0.5 metre (Sample 304051; Assessment Report 26631).

The Mount Diadem area has received intermittent exploration since the 1920s. In 1927, Brittan R. Mining Co. drove two small adits 1.5 kilometres northwest and 2.0 kilometres north-northwest of Mount Diadem, respectively. Between 1947 and 1950, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines excavated several open cuts and a short adit in the area of the headwaters of No Man's Creek. In 1954, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Ltd. held 19 claims in the area. In 1965, Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mount Diadem, called the Linda group. Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda group in 1967. Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda group in 1970, and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1971, Brittan R. Syndicate optioned the 23 claims and performed geophysical and geochemical surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and R. Schmidt (Fox claim). In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the Rox claims which included the Lois Creek Trench showing for volcanogenic massive sulphide-type mineralization. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1916-368; 1920-352; 1923-268; 1927-365; 1928-388; 1931-173; 1950-172; 1965-224
EMPR ASS RPT 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, *13814, 18207, 21459, 22397, *23319, 24447, 24572, *25570, *26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628
EMPR BULL 39
EMPR EXPL 1980-177; 1981-18
EMPR GEM 1970-230; 1971-253
EMPR OF 1999-2

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092K 082

File Created: 18-Nov-88 by Sandra E. Dumais(SED)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-17 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	LOIS CREEK TRENCH, ROX	**NMI**	092K1 F16,Cu1
		Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	50° 00' 46" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 06' 03" W	**Northing**	5540632
		Easting	421128
Commodities	Zinc, Lead, Silver, Gold, Copper	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Lois Creek Trench occurrence is located in the headwaters of Lois Creek, approximately 1100 metres south of Skwim Lake and north east of Mount Diadem at an elevation of 1433 metres.

The area lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15- kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark- green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The western portion of the pendant contains well- bedded clastic sediments and, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and are, in ascending order: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

Volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

In a zone of strong cross fracturing, mineralization occurs irregularly in seams of 10 to 30 centimetres in width. Drill core from the Lois Creek Upper adit and the Lois Creek Trench upper trenches exhibit stringer sulphides over intervals as great as 30 metres. Mineralization at the Lois Creek Trench showing consists of disseminated pyrite, galena with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Galena with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite is also exposed in two small trenches. Three chip samples over 3 metres within the larger of the two trenches assayed an average of 0.863 gram per tonne gold, greater than 134 grams per tonne silver, greater than 1 per cent lead, greater than 1 per cent zinc and minor copper (Assessment Report 11641). Another sample from just south of this trench assayed 2.25 grams per tonne gold, 560 grams per tonne silver, greater than 1 per cent lead, greater than 1 per cent zinc and 0.14 per cent copper over 8 centimetres (Assessment Report 11641).

Three chip samples were taken across the upper two trenches during property exploration of the Rox 1 to 5 claims in 1994. Sample 427-P yielded 1.34 per cent zinc, 0.82 per cent lead, 23.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.31 gram per tonne gold over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 23319). Sample 427-Q yielded 0.14 per cent zinc, 0.28 per cent lead, 11.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.04 gram per tonne gold over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 23319). Sample 427-R yielded 3.10 per cent zinc, 1.70 per cent lead, 64.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.44 gram per tonne gold over 4.0 metres (Assessment Report 23319).

The Mount Diadem area has received intermittent exploration since the 1920s. In 1927, Brittan R. Mining Co. drove two small adits 1.5 kilometres northwest and 2.0 kilometres north-northwest of Mount Diadem, respectively. Between 1947 and 1950, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines excavated several open cuts and a short adit in the area of the headwaters of No Man's Creek. In 1954, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Ltd. held 19 claims in the area. In 1965, Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mount Diadem, called the Linda group. Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda group in 1967. Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda group in 1970, and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1971, Brittan R. Syndicate optioned the 23 claims and performed geophysical and geochemical surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and R. Schmidt (Fox claim). In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the Rox claims which included the Lois Creek Trench showing for volcanogenic massive sulphide-type mineralization. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1916-368; 1920-352; 1923-268; 1927-365; 1928-388; 1929-364; 1931-173; 1950-172; 1965-224
EMPR ASS RPT 2621, *3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, 13814, 18207, 21459, 22397, *23319, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628
EMPR BULL 39
EMPR GEM 1970-230; 1971-253
EMPR OF 1999-2
GSC MAP 1386A
GSC OF 480

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092K 083

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-17 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	ROX, NO MAN'S CREEK, SKWIM LAKE, LINDA, DIADEM, FOX, MT. DIADEM	**NMI Mining Division**	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	50° 00' 50" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 05' 19" W	**Northing**	5540743
		Easting	422006
Commodities	Gold, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Cadmium, Lead	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier

Capsule Geology

The Rox prospect is located at the headwaters of Lois River near Mount Diadem, 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River and at an elevation of approximately 1100 metres.

The area lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest- trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15- kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark- green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The western portion of the pendant contains well- bedded clastic sediments and, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and are, in ascending order: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

Volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

Property exploration between 1947 and 1950 led to the discovery of a narrow shear containing a gold-bearing quartz vein. The shear host rocks are silicified and argillic (clay) altered. The vein has a vertical dip and can be traced along a strike of 040 degrees for greater than 244 metres. For the greater part of this distance the vein traverses various members of the volcanic assemblage, but at its north eastern end it persists into the plutonic rocks for greater than 30 metres. Mineralization is sparse, consisting of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, minor galena and a few rare specks of native gold. The vein averages 20 centimetres in width but does not exceed 23 centimetres.

The Rox claims also hosts vein/replacement mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and greenockite in quartz veins and clay fault gouge, and traced along a shear contact between sediments and volcanics for 475 metres. The veins vary from 0.1 to 0.3 metre wide. Silicified and clay gouge wall rocks with fracture-filled mineralization range from 0.5 to 2.0 metres wide. For further information on this style of mineralization refer to the Mt. Diadem occurrence (MINFILE 092K 084).

A sample in 1950, over a width of 2.54 centimetres, assayed as much as 179.79 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1950, page 177).

In 1982, exploration by Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. led to the discovery of two 0.8-metre wide quartz veins exposed in three separate creek gullies and separated by 2 metres of altered rock. Three chip samples yielded 24.3 grams per tonne over 16 centimetres, 30.4 grams per tonne gold over 7 centimetres and 27.0 grams per tonne gold over 30 centimetres, respectively (Assessment Report 11641).

In 1983, a chip sample across a width of 0.16 metre assayed 24.3 grams per tonne gold, 1.0 per cent zinc, 0.068 per cent copper and 23 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11641).

Drilling in 1984 returned a 12-metre intersection of 0.79 per cent copper, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc, 135.0 grams per tonne silver and 3.94 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter #27 [February 9], 1998).

In 1991, samples are reported to have yielded up to 1141.47 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 21459).

In 1992, 20 trenches were excavated; 10 of these trenches were excavated along the No Man's Creek quartz-sulphide vein. The best results from these trenches were from Sample 8, which yielded a weighted average of 94.97 grams per tonne gold over 2.18 metres (Assessment Report 22397). The sample also yielded 3.16 per cent zinc and 0.18 per cent copper over 18 centimetres. Sample 1 yielded the lowest values, a weighted average of 11.79 grams per tonne gold over 0.95 metre (Assessment Report 22397).

In 1995, samples from a trench on the vein yielded up to 226.8 grams per tonne gold, 88.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.983 per cent zinc and greater than 1.0 per cent copper over 0.2 metre (Sample 66613; Assessment Report 24447). The following year, diamond drilling yielded up to 16.6 grams per tonne gold and 6.6 grams per tonne silver over 0.99 metre from DDH RX 96-2; while another drill hole (RX 96-8) intercepted values of 23.0 grams per tonne gold and 6.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.15 metre (Assessment Report 24572).

In 2009, two composite samples, weighing 35.2 and 5.6 kilograms, of mineralized vein material yielded 54 and 89 grams per tonne gold, respectively (Assessment Report 31276). Rock samples taken at the same time yielded up to 1.90 per cent zinc, 0.12 per cent copper, 122.0 grams per tonne silver and 615.0 grams per tonne silver over 0.35 metre (Sample 1+50 N AR-6; Assessment Report 31276).

In 2013, six samples (23244 to 23249) taken along a 65 metre strike length of the main vein yielded from 2.4 to 121.5 grams per tonne gold and 21 to 85 grams per tonne silver over widths of 0.2 to 0.55 metre (Assessment Report 34211).

Several parallel quartz-sulphide veins occur above and below the 1,100 metre elevation gold-bearing quartz vein. In 1991, a 0.4 metre wide layer consisting of approximately 30 per cent pyrrhotite, located 250 metres to the northwest, yielded 8.6 grams per tonne gold (Sample 57; Assessment

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 092K 084

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-17 by Karl A. Flower(KAF)

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	MT. DIADEM, MOUNT DIADEM, ROX, DIADEM	**NMI**	092K1 F16,Cu1
		Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	50° 00' 12" N	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 04' 56" W	**Northing**	5539562
		Easting	422446
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Mount Diadem adit is located at an elevation of 900 metres, immediately above the head of No Man's Creek on the northern slopes of Mount Diadem.

The area lies within the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists mainly of diorites, granodiorites, gneisses and migmatites enclosing a northwest trending belt (pendant) of Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Only in the eastern and possibly basal part of the belt are mafic flows and interbedded tuff evident. These rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist and less commonly to amphibolite grade. Structural deformation has been intense with the early development of tight, moderate to steep, north- plunging folds characterized by an axial planar cleavage. This has been overprinted with later, open style folds. Two shear orientations predominate, both of which appear to locally control massive sulphide mineralization. One is sub-parallel to regional banding and parallel to the penetrative foliation. The other set strikes 060 to 100 degrees and is steeply dipping.

Seven rock units have been defined locally. These are: (1) tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and argillite; andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist and massive diorite, (2) green-grey, chlorite-rich tuff, tuffaceous sandstone; felsic lapilli and vesicular flows and breccias and massive diorite, (3) rusty to black weathering, thinly bedded argillite, (4) well- banded, grey-green interbedded argillite, siltstone, sandstone, black chert and lapilli tuffs, (5) siliceous argillite, tuffaceous siltstone, chert and lapilli tuff, (6) andesitic breccia and (7) feldspar-rich diorite, quartz diorite and granite.

The adit is collared at the contact of the volcanic rocks with the intrusive rocks. The adit penetrates the silicified, recrystallized volcanics for 12 metres, at which distance a 0.61-metre shear is intersected. Pods consisting of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite are exposed in the shear.

A 0.25-metre wide sample of the shear southeast of the adit assayed 0.017 per cent copper, greater than 1 per cent lead, greater than 1 per cent zinc, greater than 200 grams per tonne silver and 0.18 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11641). A grab sample from the adit assayed 4.9 grams per tonne gold, 264 grams per tonne silver, 8.89 per cent lead, 8.62 per cent zinc and 0.02 per cent copper (Assessment Report 11641).

Diamond drilling completed under option to Anaconda has tested up to 175 metres along strike, the contact between sheared argillite-chloritized volcanics. Three zones were believed intersected: the North, Central and South. The best drilling results were obtained from the Central zone. Diamond- drill hole 84-3 intersected 0.79 per cent copper, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc and 148.80 grams per tonne silver over 12.0 metres (Assessment Report 18207). The Central zone was also intersected by drill holes 84-1, 84-5, 84-6, and 84-8. The South zone was intersected in drill hole 84-9, approximately 60 metres below the surface. A 7.7-metre section yielded 0.1 per cent copper, 1.48 per cent lead, 1.53 per cent zinc and 44.91 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18207). Mineralization in all intersections is hosted in intensely deformed argillite.

Work History:
Mineralization in the Mount Diadem area became known in 1928, when several massive sulphide showings containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite were discovered near the headwaters of No Man's Creek. Both Britain River Mining Co. Ltd. and Mount Diadem Mines Ltd. staked claims west and north of Mount Diadem. Numerous trenches were excavated where sulphide showings occurred in altered limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Some adits were driven and work continued sporadically over the years. The original claims lapsed and were restaked in 1947 by Nickel Mining Company of Canada Ltd. The new claims were optioned to Bralorne Mines Ltd. in 1949. Considerable work has been carried out since 1949 by various operators. Geological mapping, limited diamond drilling and sampling of old adits and trenches were performed by Sphere Development Corp. in 1967.

In 1970, Tiger Silver Mines Ltd. performed geophysical magnetic and geochemical soil surveys. Britain River Syndicate performed geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys in 1971. Some new anomalies were discovered. Minor rock sampling was conducted by Fury Explorations in 1980. The claims were transferred to Fury Explorations Ltd. in the early 1980s. In 1983, Anaconda Ltd. optioned these claims and conducted a drilling program, consisting of nine holes totalling 899 metres. In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem.

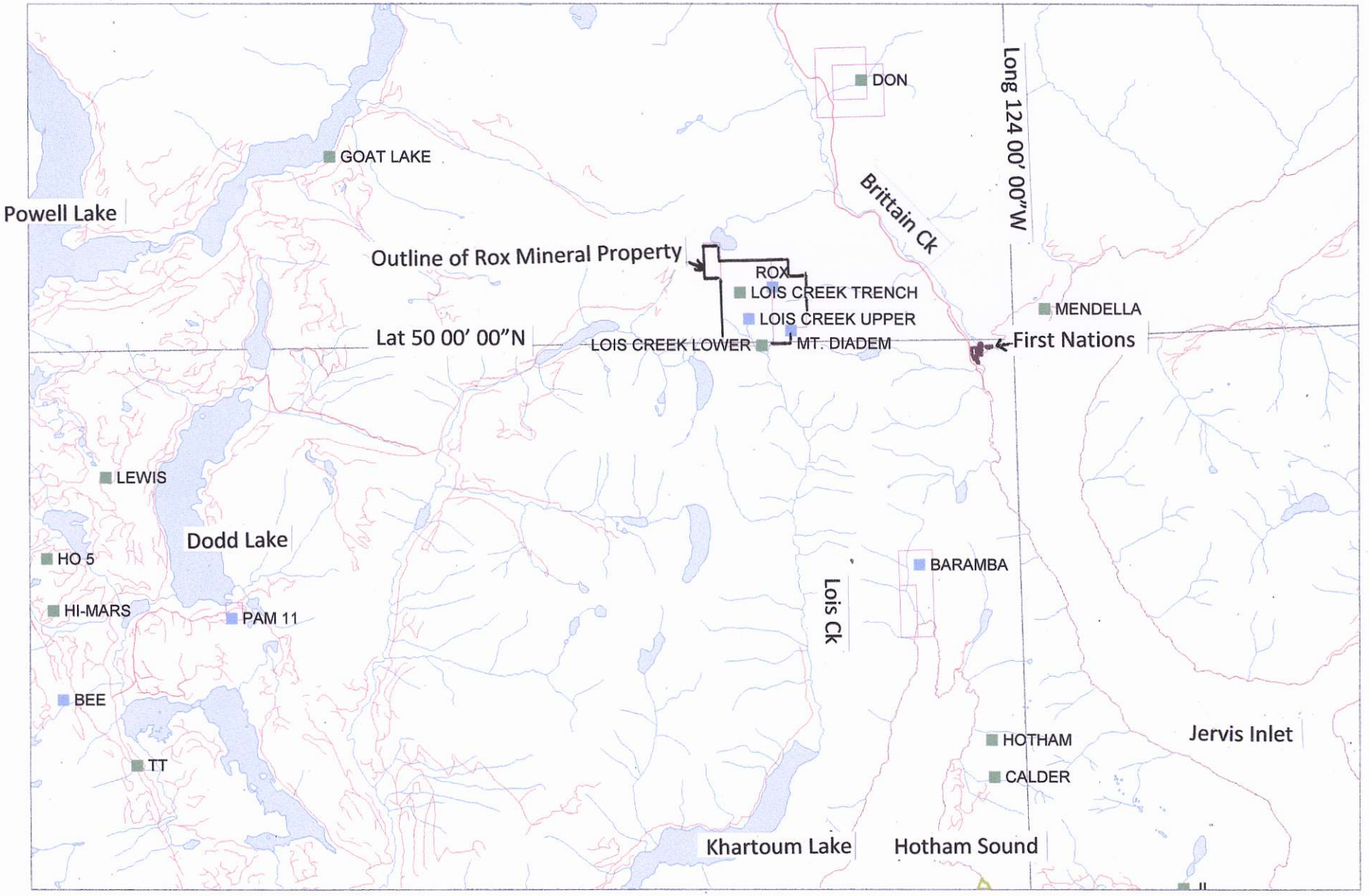
In the late 1980s, Covenant Resources staked the Diadem claims, surrounding the claim owned by Fury Exploration and the Fox claim owned by R. Schmidt. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the Rox claims. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area.

During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

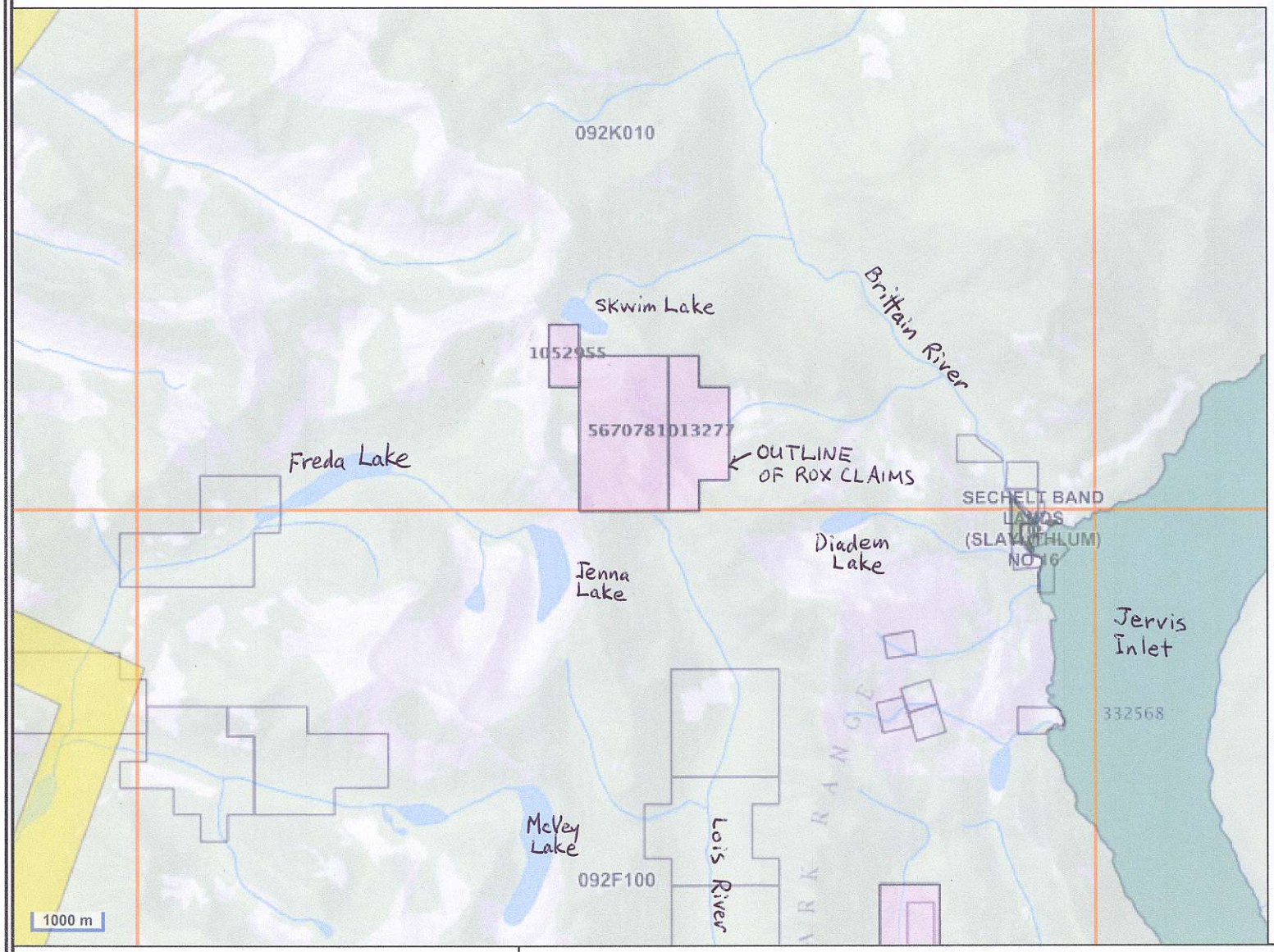
EMPR AR 1920-219; 1928-388; 1929-394; *1950-A175
EMPR ASS RPT 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, 13814, *18207, 21459, 22397, 23319, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628
EMPR BULL *39, p. 36
EMPR OF 1999-2
EMPR PF (Stirrup Creek Gold Limited Website (Mar. 1999): Rox Claims, 1 p.)
GSC MAP 1386A

Fig 1 General Location Map



Asia New Energy Corp
Rox Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au Project
Vancouver Mining Division

Fig 2 MTO Claims



Legend

Mineral Titles (MTO)
- MTO Grid
- Title (current)
  - LEASE
  - CLAIM
- Reserves
  - No Registration
  - Conditional
  - Heritage/Historic Site

Other Mining Layers
- Mineral Occurrences (MINFILE)
  - Producer
  - Past Producer
  - Developed Prospect
  - Other

Crown Land Layers (Tantalis)
- Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Legal Descriptions
  - Label Text
- Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Outlined

Administrative Boundaries
- Federal Transfer Lands - Outlined
- Federal Transfer Lands - Colour Filled
- National Parks - Outlined
- National Park
- National Parks - Colour Filled

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Printed using Mineral Titles Online (MTO) application. NTS 092K 01/E, BCGS 092K.010,Vancouver M.D.

Center: 50°0'16", -124°5'42"
Scale: 1 : 135420
SRS: EPSG:3857
UTM Zone: 10

N

Fig 3 Rox Property Geology

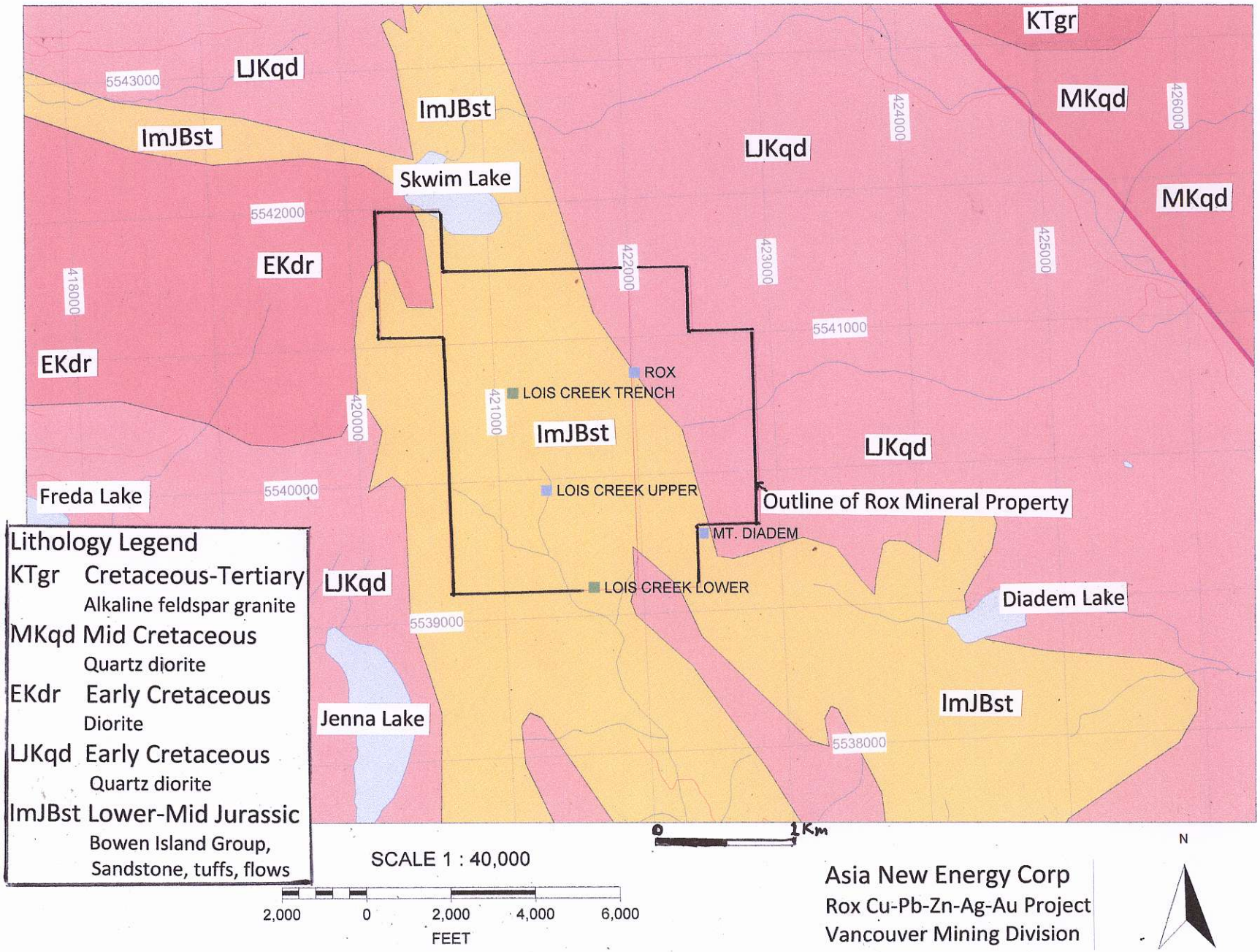
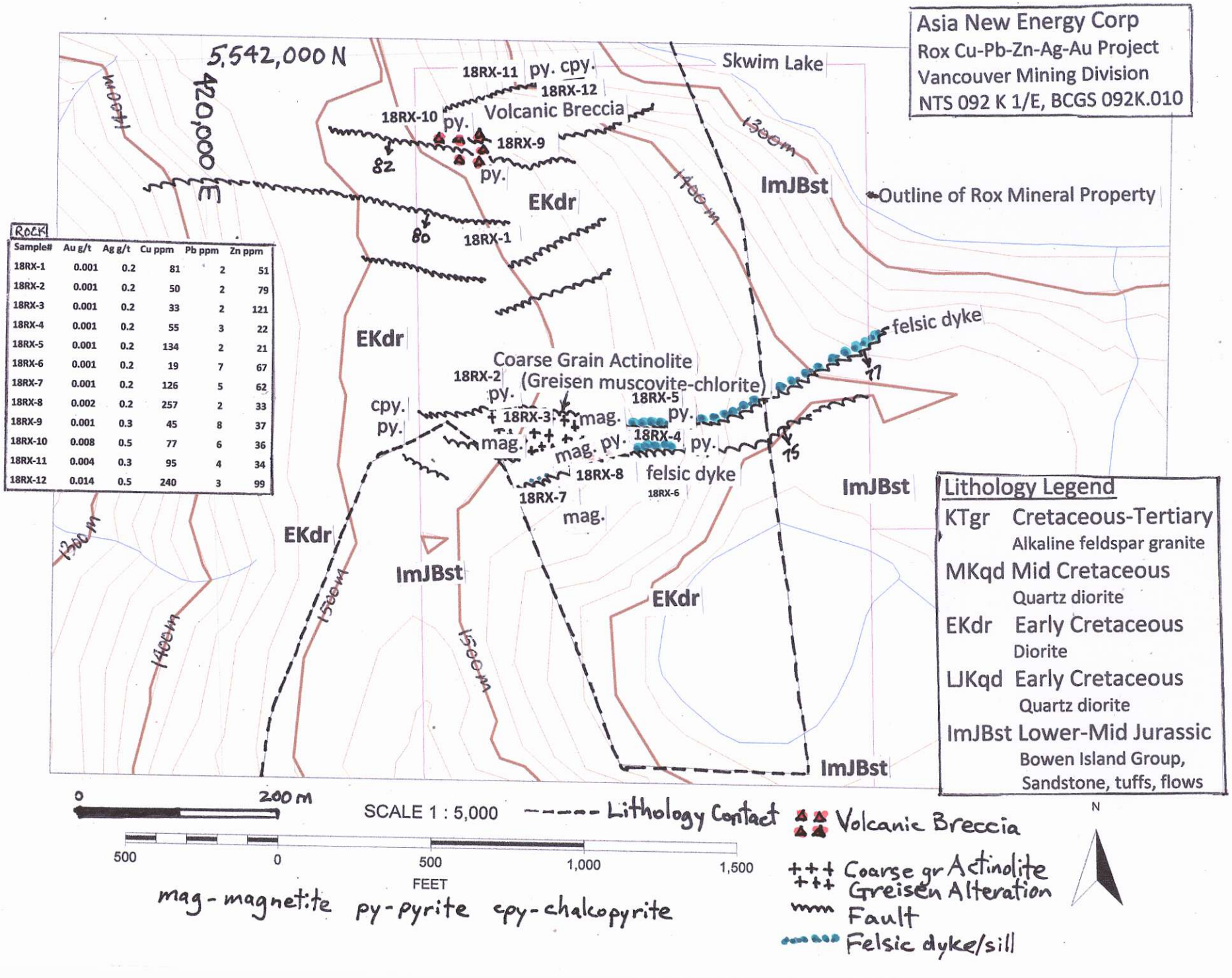


Fig 4 Geology Rox NW Zone

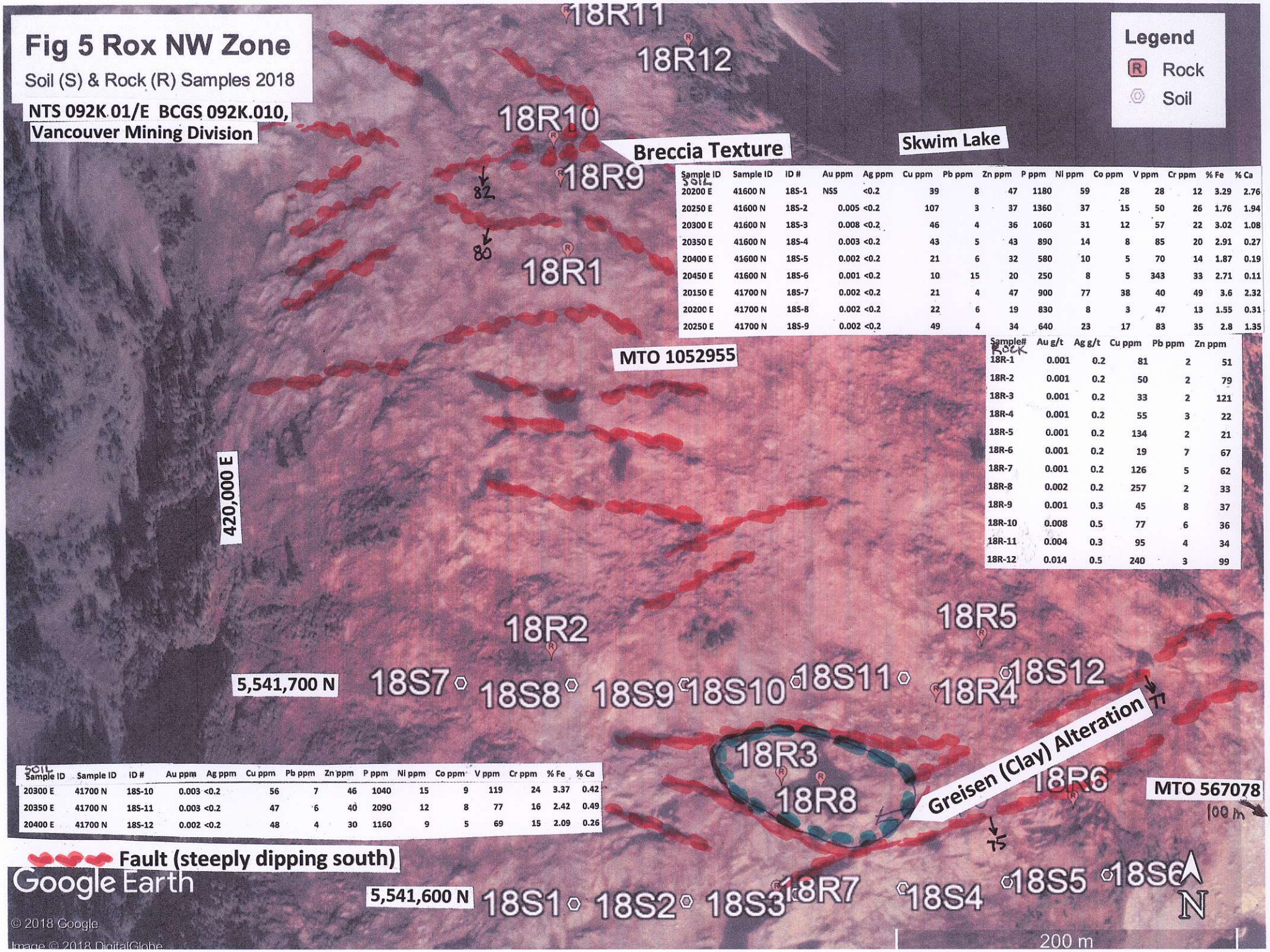


ROCK

Sample#	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
18RX-1	0.001	0.2	81	2	51
18RX-2	0.001	0.2	50	2	79
18RX-3	0.001	0.2	33	2	121
18RX-4	0.001	0.2	55	3	22
18RX-5	0.001	0.2	134	2	21
18RX-6	0.001	0.2	19	7	67
18RX-7	0.001	0.2	126	5	62
18RX-8	0.002	0.2	257	2	33
18RX-9	0.001	0.3	45	8	37
18RX-10	0.008	0.5	77	6	36
18RX-11	0.004	0.3	95	4	34
18RX-12	0.014	0.5	240	3	99

Lithology Legend

- KTgr Cretaceous-Tertiary — Alkaline feldspar granite
- MKqd Mid Cretaceous — Quartz diorite
- EKdr Early Cretaceous — Diorite
- LJKqd Early Cretaceous — Quartz diorite
- ImJBst Lower-Mid Jurassic — Bowen Island Group, Sandstone, tuffs, flows



SOIL

Sample ID	Sample ID	ID #	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	P ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	V ppm	Cr ppm	% Fe	% Ca
20200 E	41600 N	18S-1	NSS	<0.2	39	8	47	1180	59	28	28	12	3.29	2.76
20250 E	41600 N	18S-2	0.005	<0.2	107	3	37	1360	37	15	50	26	1.76	1.94
20300 E	41600 N	18S-3	0.008	<0.2	46	4	36	1060	31	12	57	22	3.02	1.08
20350 E	41600 N	18S-4	0.003	<0.2	43	5	43	890	14	8	85	20	2.91	0.27
20400 E	41600 N	18S-5	0.002	<0.2	21	6	32	580	10	5	70	14	1.87	0.19
20450 E	41600 N	18S-6	0.001	<0.2	10	15	20	250	8	5	343	33	2.71	0.11
20150 E	41700 N	18S-7	0.002	<0.2	21	4	47	900	77	38	40	49	3.6	2.32
20200 E	41700 N	18S-8	0.002	<0.2	22	6	19	830	8	3	47	13	1.55	0.31
20250 E	41700 N	18S-9	0.002	<0.2	49	4	34	640	23	17	83	35	2.8	1.35

ROCK

Sample#	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
18R-1	0.001	0.2	81	2	51
18R-2	0.001	0.2	50	2	79
18R-3	0.001	0.2	33	2	121
18R-4	0.001	0.2	55	3	22
18R-5	0.001	0.2	134	2	21
18R-6	0.001	0.2	19	7	67
18R-7	0.001	0.2	126	5	62
18R-8	0.002	0.2	257	2	33
18R-9	0.001	0.3	45	8	37
18R-10	0.008	0.5	77	6	36
18R-11	0.004	0.3	95	4	34
18R-12	0.014	0.5	240	3	99

SOIL

Sample ID	Sample ID	ID #	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	P ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	V ppm	Cr ppm	% Fe	% Ca
20300 E	41700 N	18S-10	0.003	<0.2	56	7	46	1040	15	9	119	24	3.37	0.42
20350 E	41700 N	18S-11	0.003	<0.2	47	6	40	2090	12	8	77	16	2.42	0.49
20400 E	41700 N	18S-12	0.002	<0.2	48	4	30	1160	9	5	69	15	2.09	0.26

Fig 6 Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

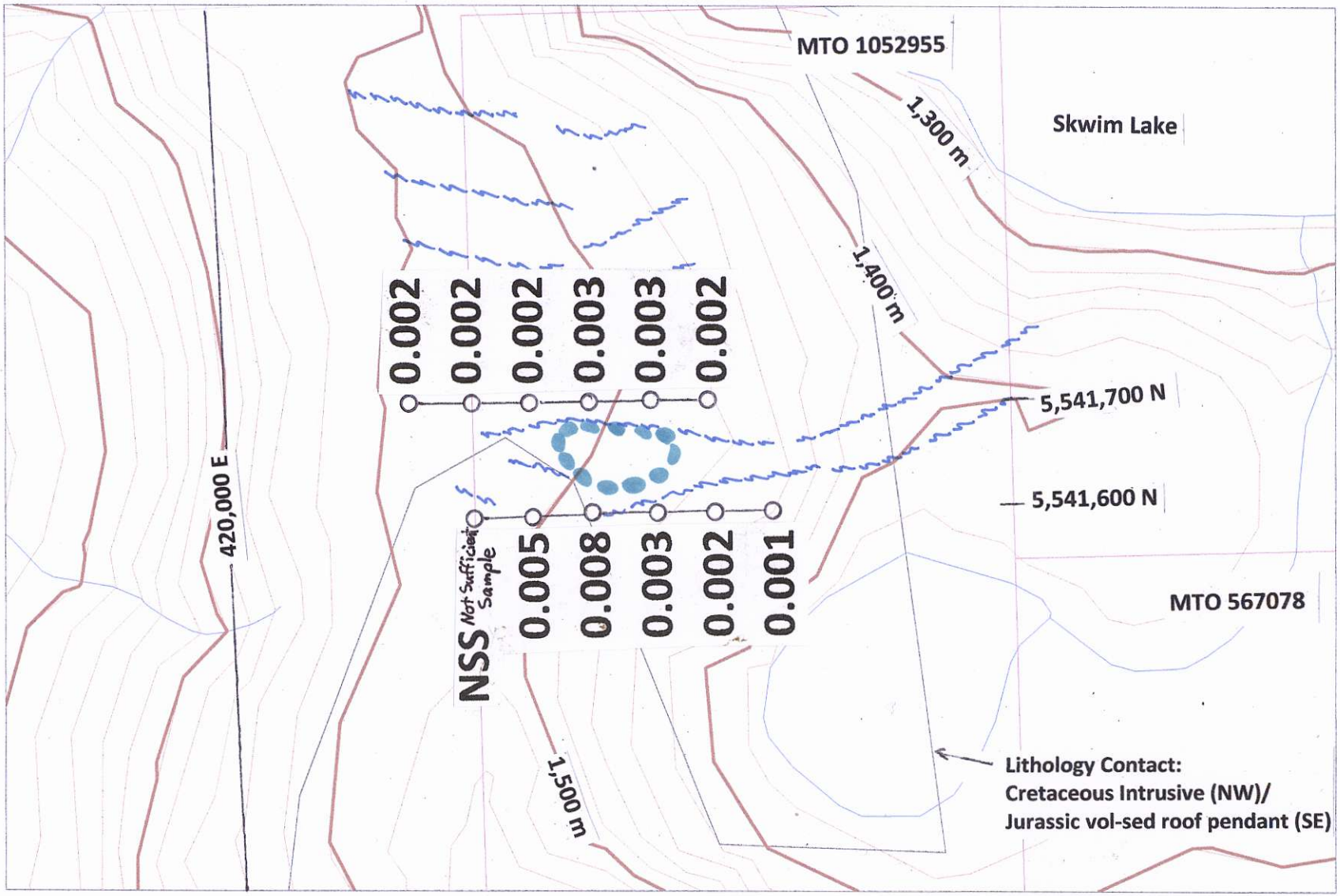


Fig 7 Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

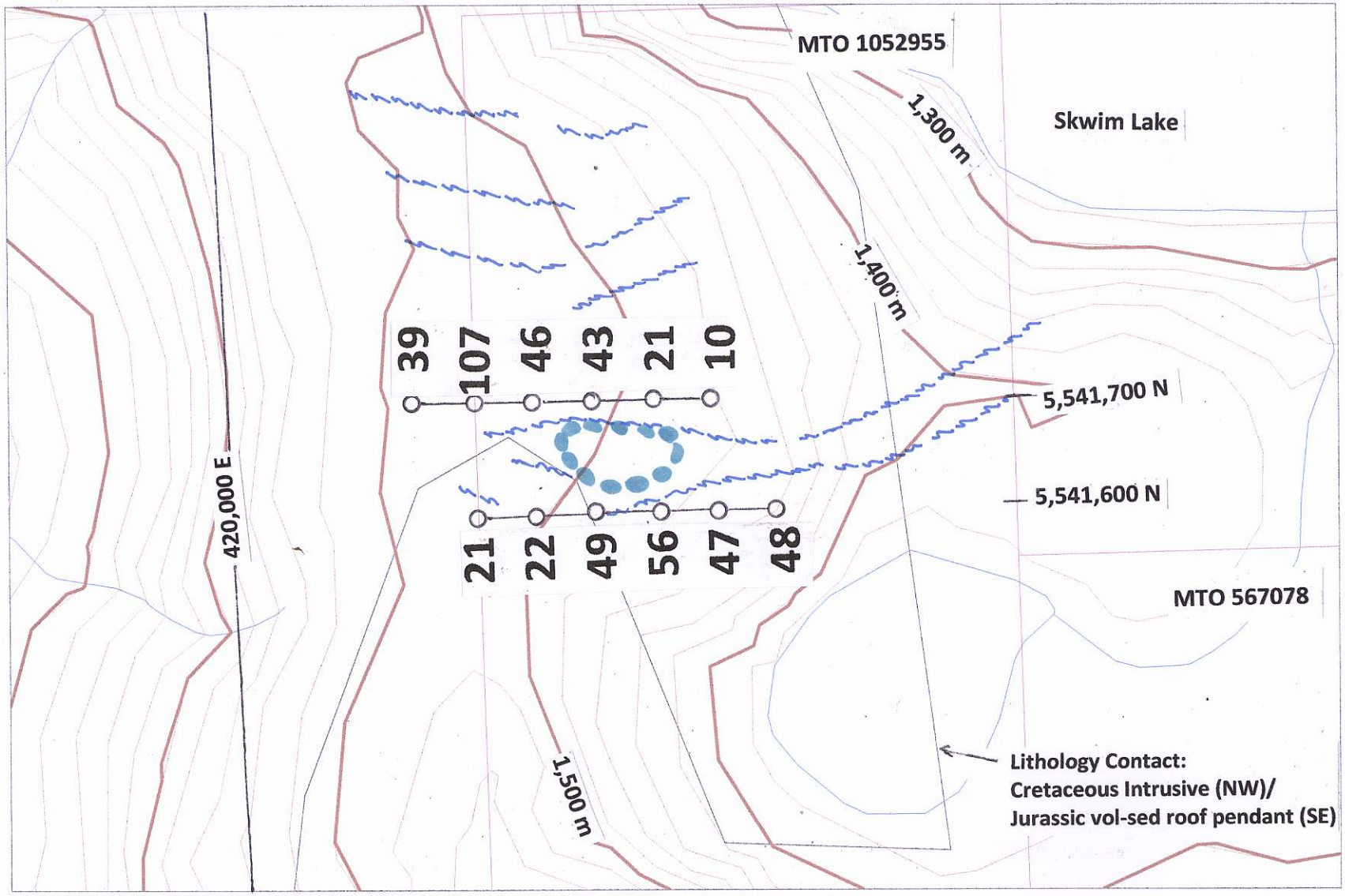


Fig 8 Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

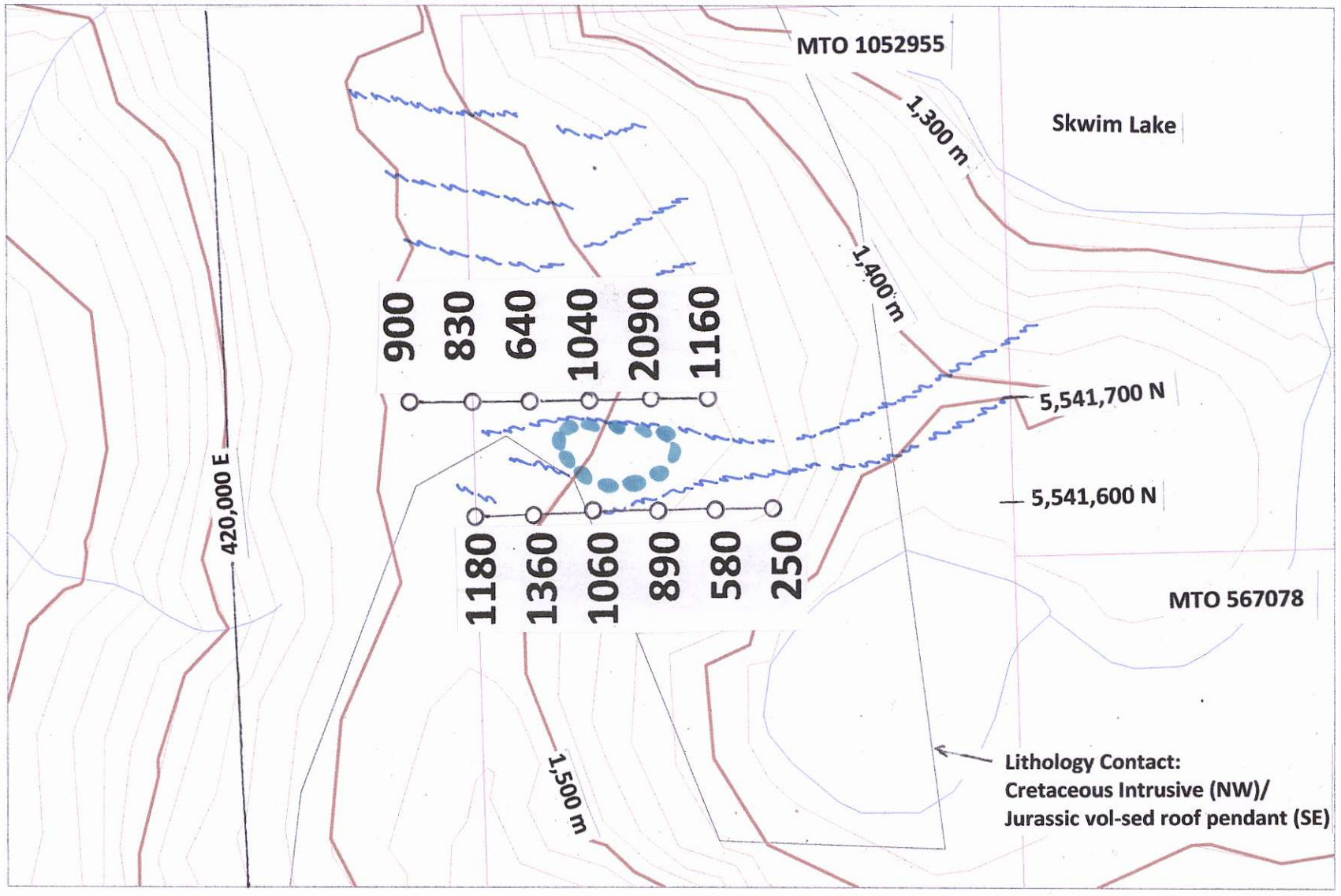


Fig 9 Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

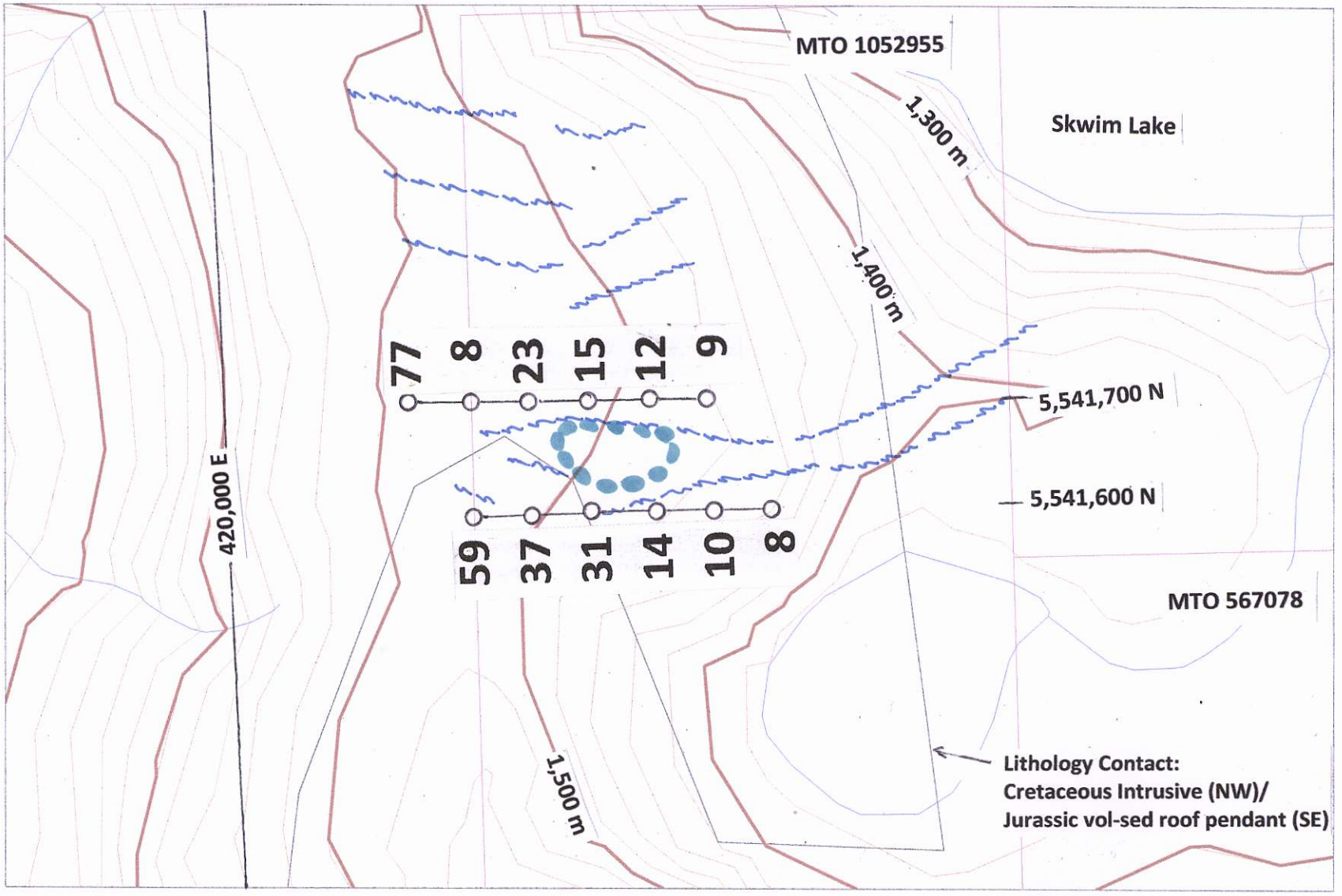


Fig10Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

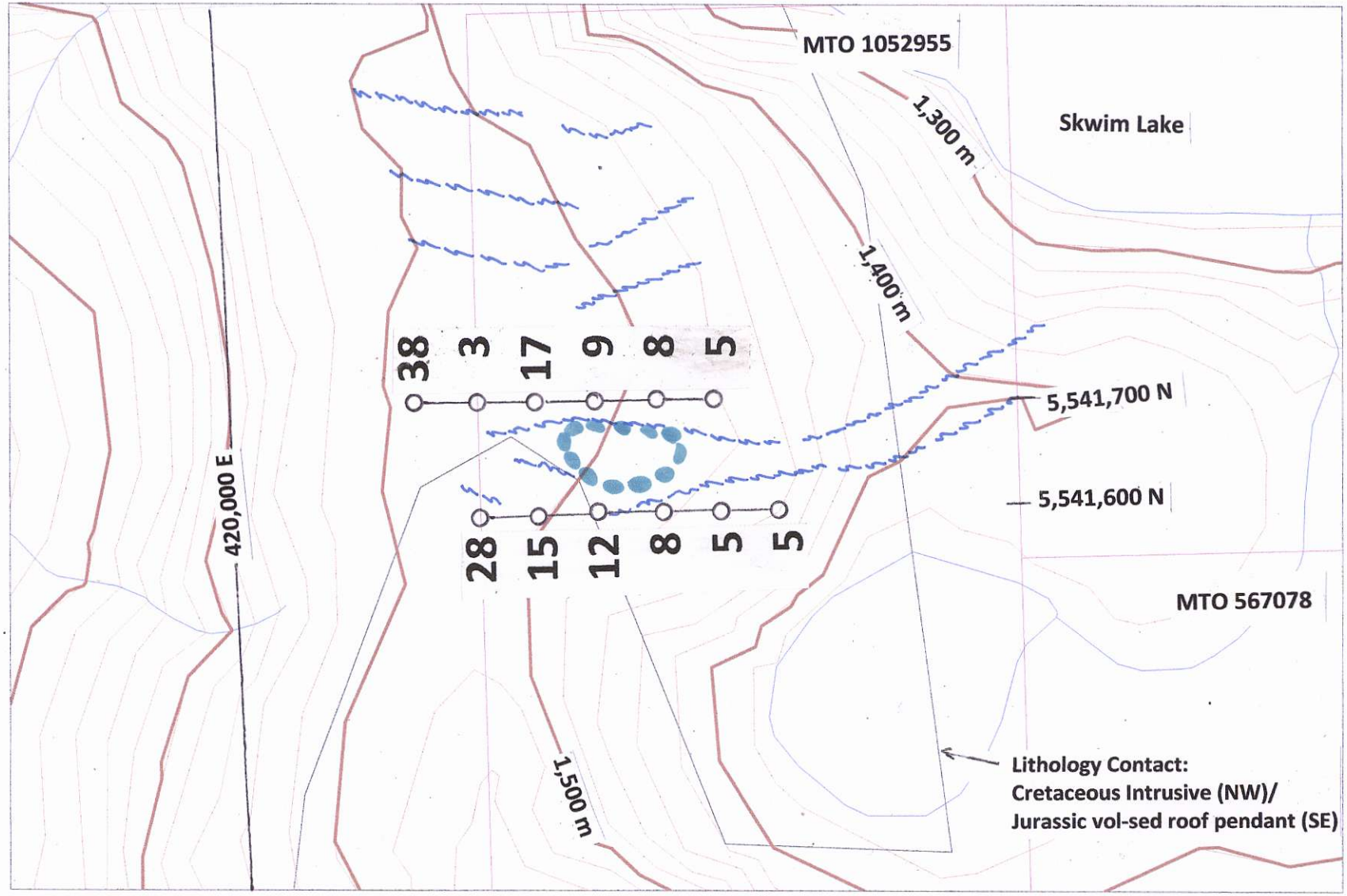


Fig11Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

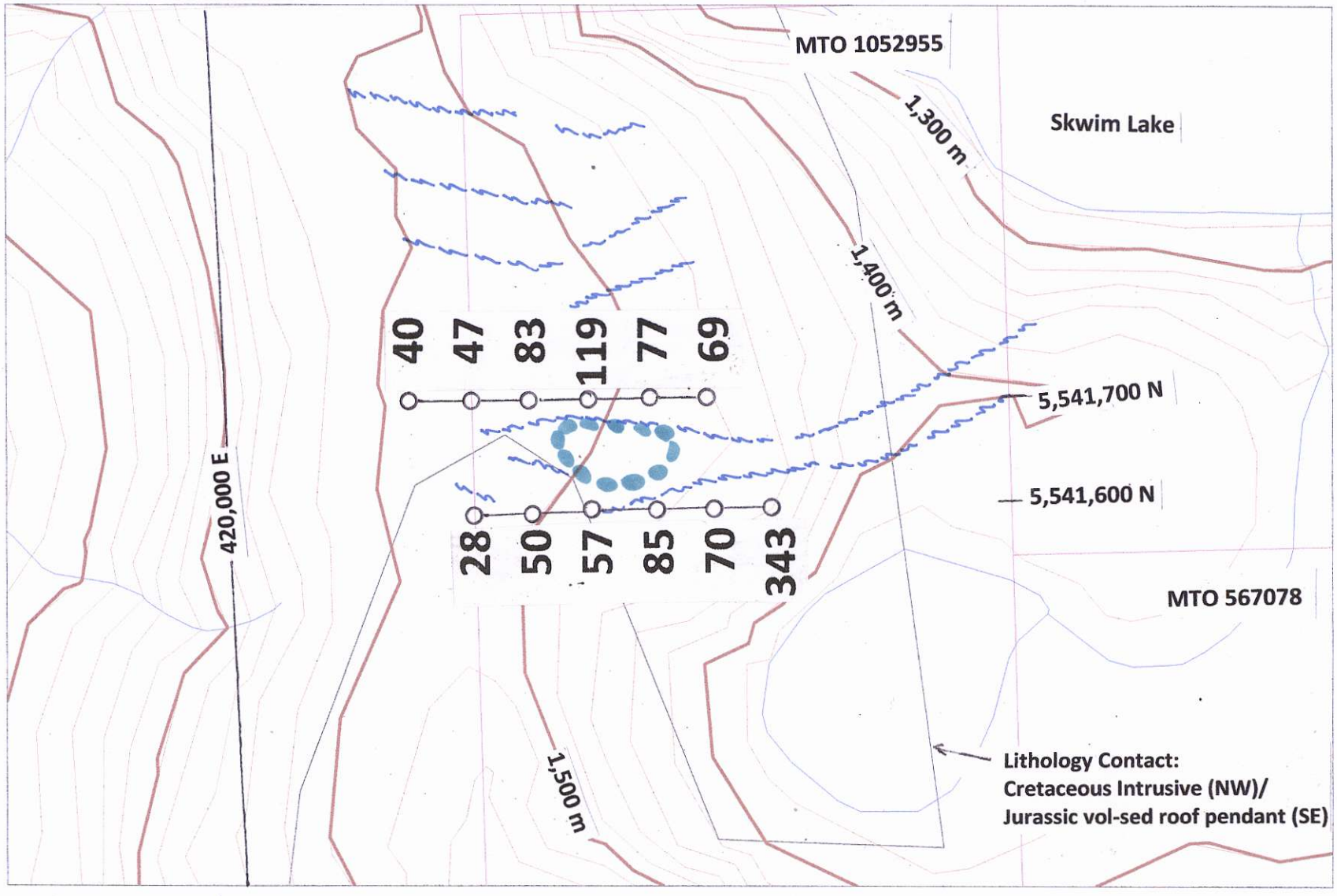


Fig12Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

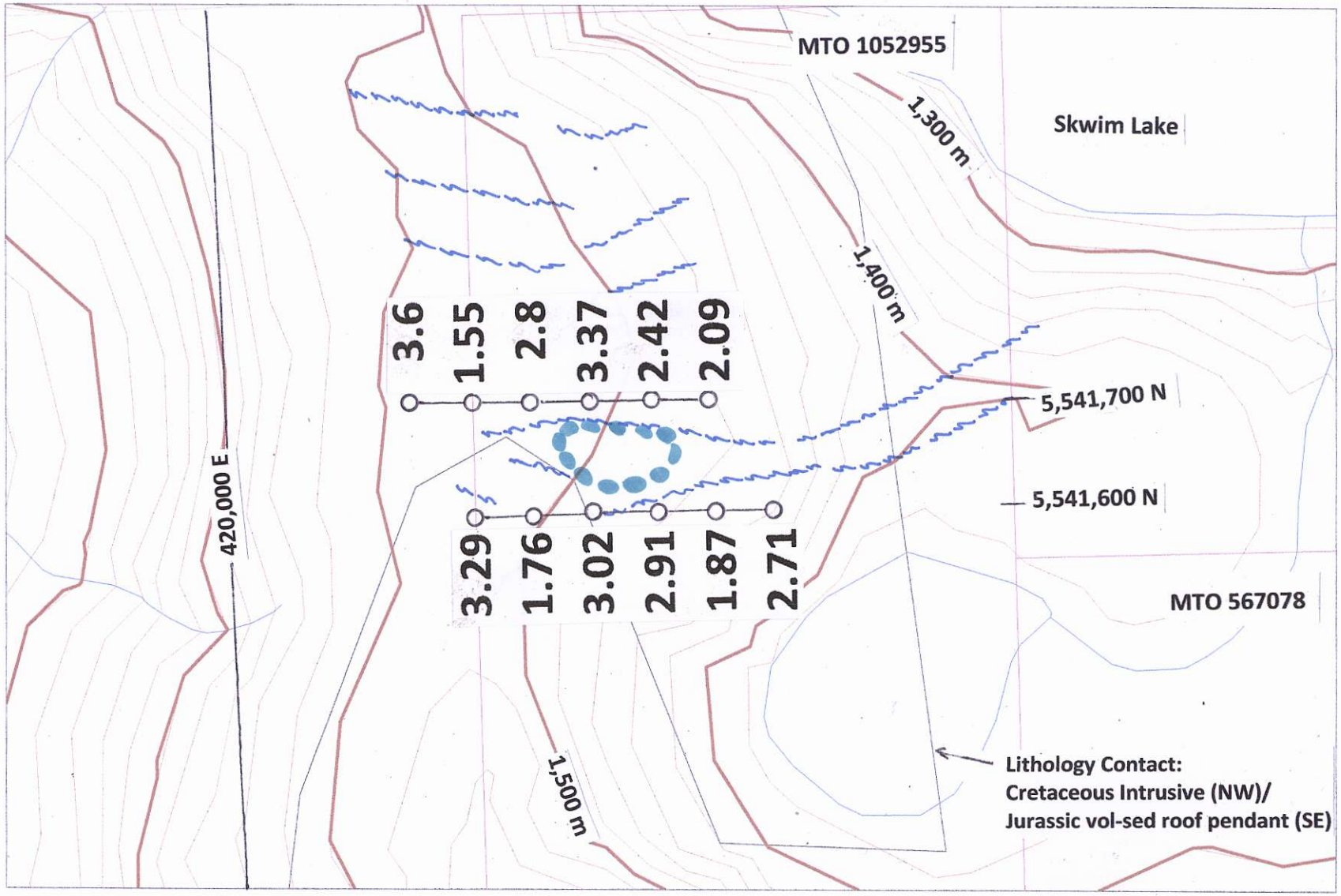


Fig13Rox NW Soil Geochemistry

NTS 092K 01/E BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division