

TITLE PAGE 1-2



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

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37714



Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$2820.60

AUTHOR(S): KEN ELLERBECK

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5706768 - AUGUST 5, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: SACK

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): SS 1062014

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au Ag Cu Pb Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092ISE166

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS

NTS/BCGS: 092I.38 092I.48

LATITUDE: 50 ° 23 '24 " LONGITUDE: -120 ° 26 '13.4 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) KEN ELLERBECK

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

255 BATTLE STREET WEST KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

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

1) KEN ELLERBECK

2)

255 BATTLE STREET WEST KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

MAILING ADDRESS:

255 BATTLE STREET WEST KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

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

Andesite, Basalt, Agglomerate, Argillite, Biotite Chlorite Schist, Quartz Hornblende Feldspar Gneiss, Granodiorite

Quartz Chalcedony Breccia. east-Upper Triassic Nicola Group-west-Lower Jurassic Nicola Batholith, of Moore Creek Fault

Hornblende, Epidote, Chlorite, Feldspar, Argillic, Skarn, Propylitic, Epithermal, H03: Hot spring Au-Ag

Pyrite, Molybdenite, Chalcopryrite, Pyrrhotite, Ferrimolybdenite, strike approximately 010-020degrees and dip 85 degrees

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

4323, 8900, 8989, 9883, 11083, 11719, *13788, 14430, 33180

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) 250m X 250m		1062014	\$2820.60
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:			\$2820.60

KEN ELLERBECK

(Owner & Operator)

TECHNICAL EXPLORATION REPORT

(Event 5706768)

PROSPECTING and EXPLORING

Work done on

TENURES 1062014

of the 3 Claim

SACK CLAIM GROUP

**Kamloops Mining Division
BCGS Maps 092I.038 092I048**

**Centre of Work
5585210N, 682107E**

AUTHOR KEN ELLERBECK, PMP

REPORT SUBMITTED August 26, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

In July 2018 a prospecting program was completed on Tenures 1062014 three (3) - claim SACK Claim Group.

The purpose of the prospecting program was to locate, if possible, and examine some historic reported geological features (gold bearing structures in particular) occurring within the SACK Claims as well as to examine the geology of the claims and compare those findings to the reported geology of the Commander Resources gold discovery (located adjacent north of claims) and to the Enterprise Mine. Information for this report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References and from a property examination made on July 29, 2018.

ACCESS AND LOCATION

Road access to the Claims from Kamloops, BC is by Highway 5A south for 70 km. to Stump Lake and then westerly via Long Lake Road for 5 km. and then via a series of logging roads. Access to the Claims is via ranch and logging roads. No access permission was required from the Frolek Cattle Company since the Work Area is on Crown Land but with no grazing rights. The Property is located within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the SACK Claim Group moderate snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program. Elevations range from 800m to 1200 m. Merritt, BC, and Kamloops, BC both historic mining centers, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Mineral Titles Online Report – SACK Claim Group – After July 29, 2018 Prospecting

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1024218	Mineral	SACKARILLIAC	20191015	185.3861
1024223	Mineral	SACKEAST	20191015	61.7954
1062014	Mineral	SS	20191015	61.7954

Total Area: 308 ha

Figure 1 LOCATION MAP from MTO Mapbuilder

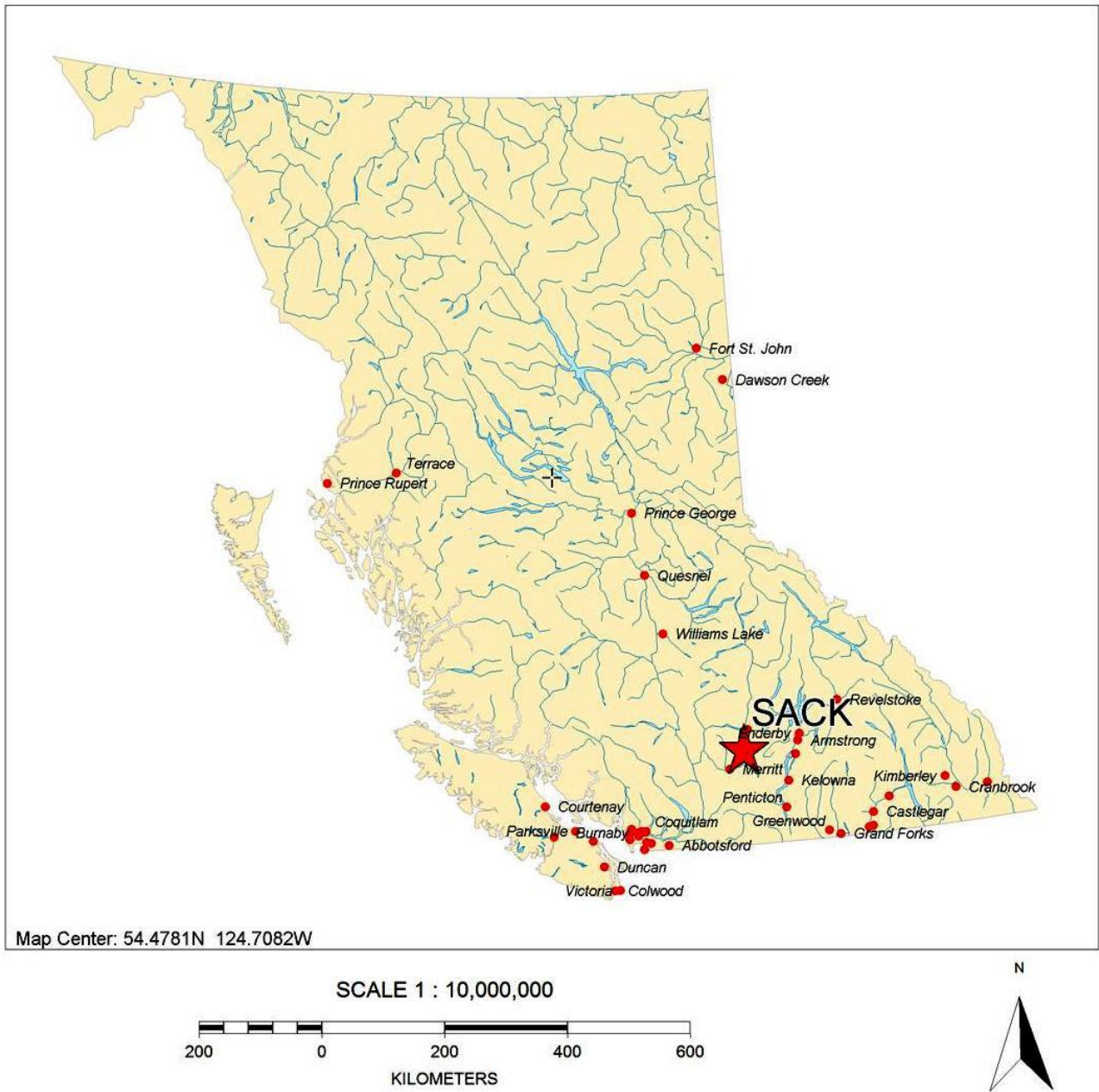


Figure 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP (Base Map GOOGLE EARTH)

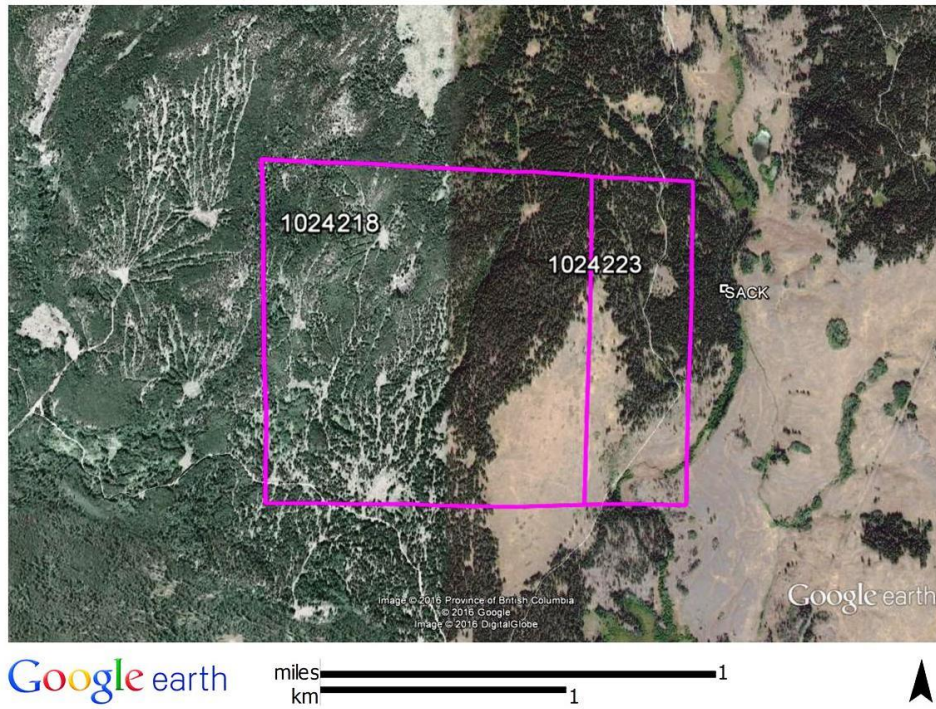


Figure 3 Regional Location Map (Base Map GOOGLE EARTH)

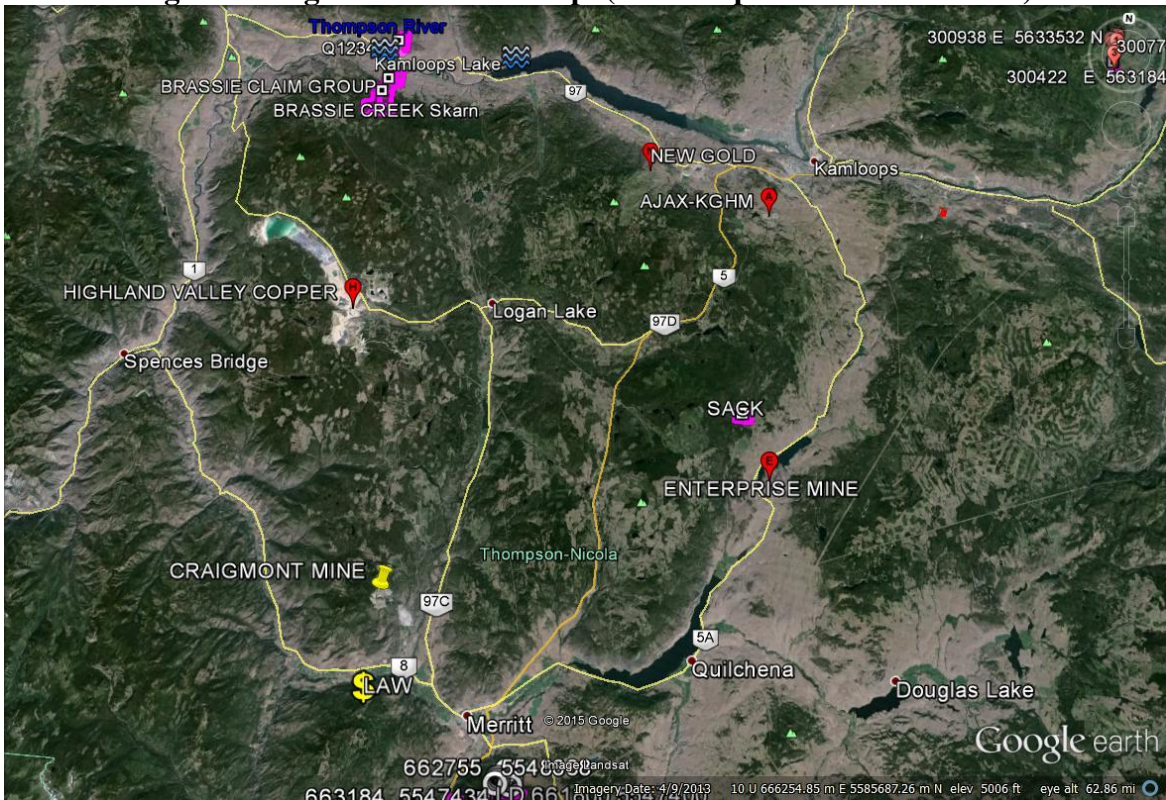
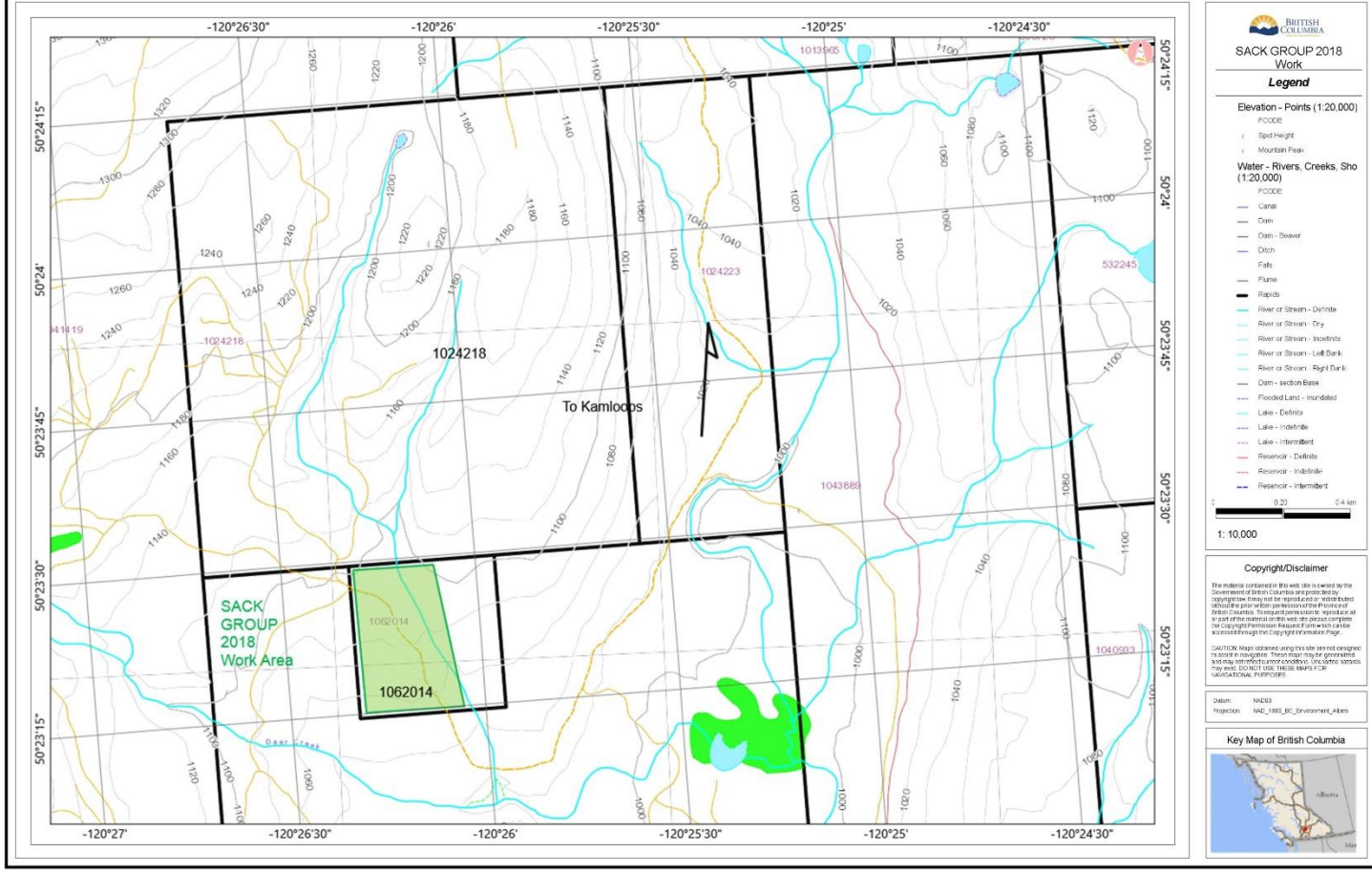


Figure 4 Claim Map and Index Map – ARIS MapBuilder



HISTORY

Exploration by others on land in and near the current SACK Claim Group has been reported.

MICROGOLD – to east of SACK Claim Group

From Drilling Report on the Stump Lake Project (Microgold), TOTEM Minerals Inc. October 31, 2009 J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc, P.Geo. Consulting Geologist. The Microgold property includes the present day SACK Claim Group.

“Epithermal style gold mineralization, hosted by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rock has been found on the property. The Microgold property demonstrates many features of classic epithermal deposits such as: the vein mineralogy and textures, the tendency for mineralization to occur in flat vein structures, the suite of geochemical indicator elements, and the presence of gold mineralization locally up to near economic levels. The reported presence of brecciation also fits this model although the exact nature or origin of the breccias is presently uncertain. All of these features create a target that in recent years has attracted the attention of numerous epithermal-oriented explorationists and companies. These rocks are part of the Quesnel Terrane within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. Gold and silver exploration date back to the 1800's in the Stump Lake area and from the early 1980's on the Microgold Property.” and “Hole TSL-09-02 targeted the extensive silicified West Zone.(within BAGEE Claim Group). The clay and carbonate altered volcanics are in fault contact. Malachite was observed on fractures near the end of the hole. All assay intervals contain very low gold values up to 381 ppb Au.”..

“Recorded mineral exploration history in the Stump Lake area dates from the late 1800's. Narrow quartz veins at Mineral hill, southeast of Stump Lake, were mined primarily between 1916 and 1941. Total production is reported as 70395 tonnes averaging 3.74 grams per tonne gold, 111.75 grams per tonne silver, 0.03% copper, 1.42% lead, and 0.24% zinc. A small quantity of scheelite was recovered by re-working the tailings during the Second World War. During the 1960's and 1970's, sporadic base metal-oriented exploration targeted areas west and northwest of the Microgold Property. Most of this work investigated copper and copper-molybdenum showings along the fault contact between the Nicola Horst and the regional volcanic assemblages.”

COMMANDER RESOURCES – immediately north of SACK Claim Group

In 2011 **Commander Resources Ltd.** conducted work on their Stump Lake gold property located adjacent north of the SACK Claim Group”*Scattered showings of a gold-bearing breccia unit were initially identified over a 1.2 kilometre strike length in limited outcrop with gold values ranging from 0.5 to 6 g/t Au. Recent work has now extended the strike length of gold mineralization to over two and a half (2.5) kilometres.” And “ The breccia bodies have been emplaced at the western margin of a block of Triassic Nicola volcanics, a fault-bounded uplift that juxtaposes older, arc-related volcanics with younger (Upper Cretaceous) granitoid intrusives. The Moore Creek Fault forms the western boundary of the block less than one kilometre from the Stump lake Showings.*

Preliminary interpretation of regional magnetic data indicates a series of small intrusives underlie the gold prospective area.” News Release September 13, 2011, Commander Res Ltd.

And

Norton, Cam; 2102: Prospecting, Sampling, Geophysical And Diamond Drilling, **Commander Resources AR33180;.....”** *The results of the 2011-2012 geological, geophysical, and diamond drilling program suggest that gold mineralization is hosted by multi-episodic chalcidonic quartz*

veins and quartz breccia. A complex faulting history has created a structural setting that is conducive for the occurrence of gold mineralization in fault zones. In addition, evidence exists that defines a possible poly-metallic vein system to the north of unknown quality. Geophysical data has shown that anomalous chargeability's extend to depths up to 320 meters below surface. Albeit no correlations are able to be drawn between the silicified breccia zone and chargeability or resistivity, the breccia zones were successfully intersected in drill core. Generally the Quartz-carbonate "discovery" vein had an apparent width of 1-2 meters and was flanked by a region up to 10m wide containing repetitive 5-10cm wide lesser quartz-calcite veins. The highest assay achieved during the drill program occurred in a relatively shallow drill hole, intersecting 4.79g/t Au over 1m (DDHSL 12-06). Evaluation of the Anderson Lake zones suggest that north, northeast striking structures displaying quartz-carbonate veining are best targets for deep drilling. Evidence from geological mapping and sampling in conjunction with petrographic analysis show these structures are host to epithermal style mineralization. The results of the geochemical, geophysical and drilling program support this model, showing pervasive north, northeast trending anomalies can be intersected at depth."

Figure 5 . Commander Resources Ltd. Gold Discovery Anderson Lake / SACK area

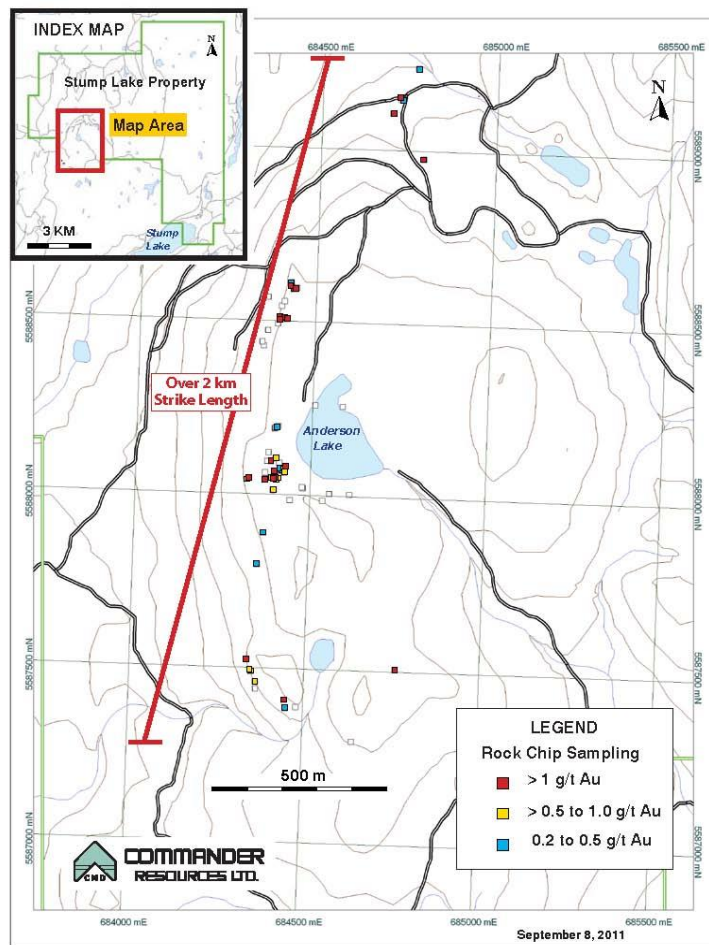


Figure 6 Commander Resources Ltd. Location versus SACK Claims

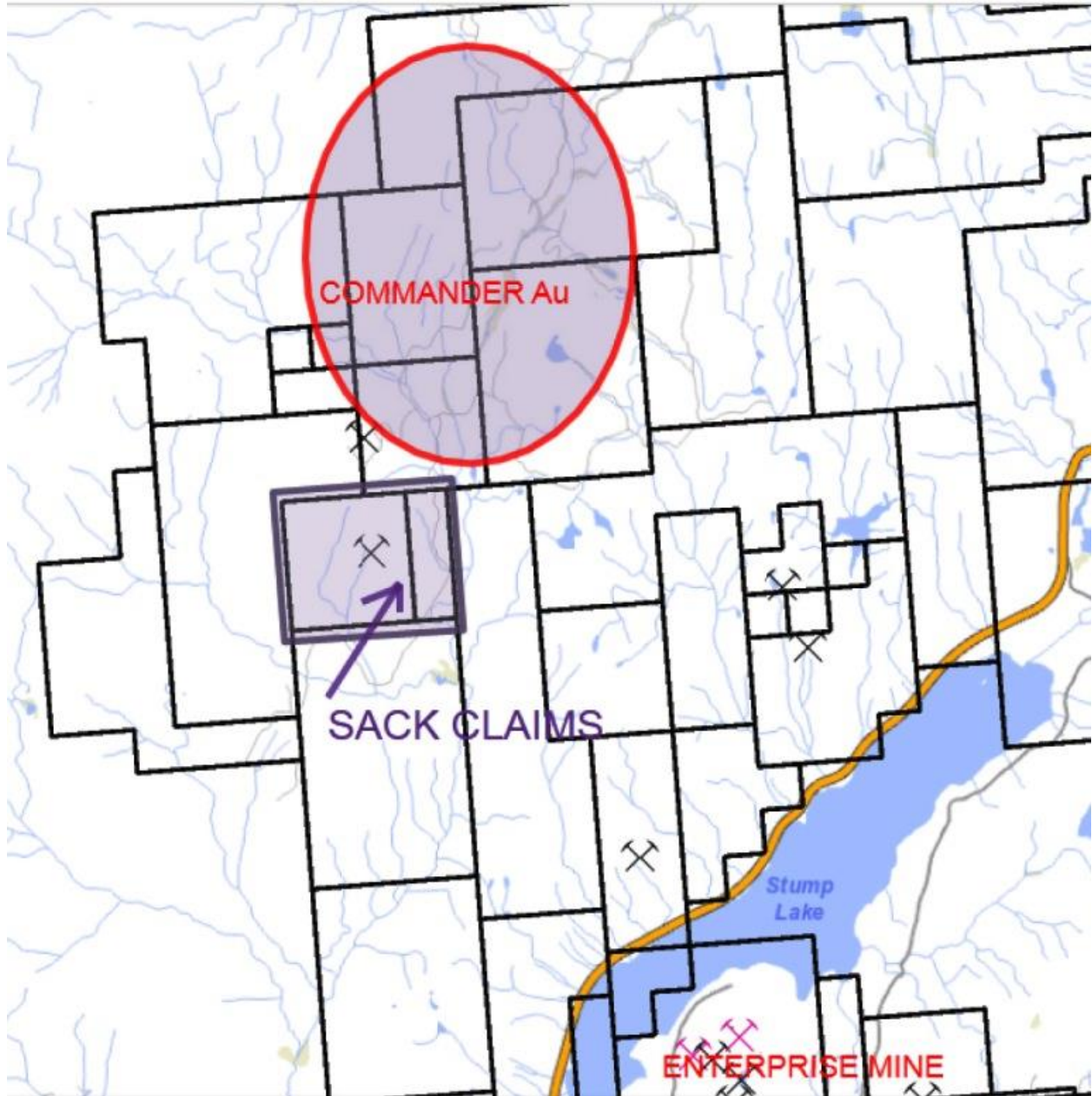
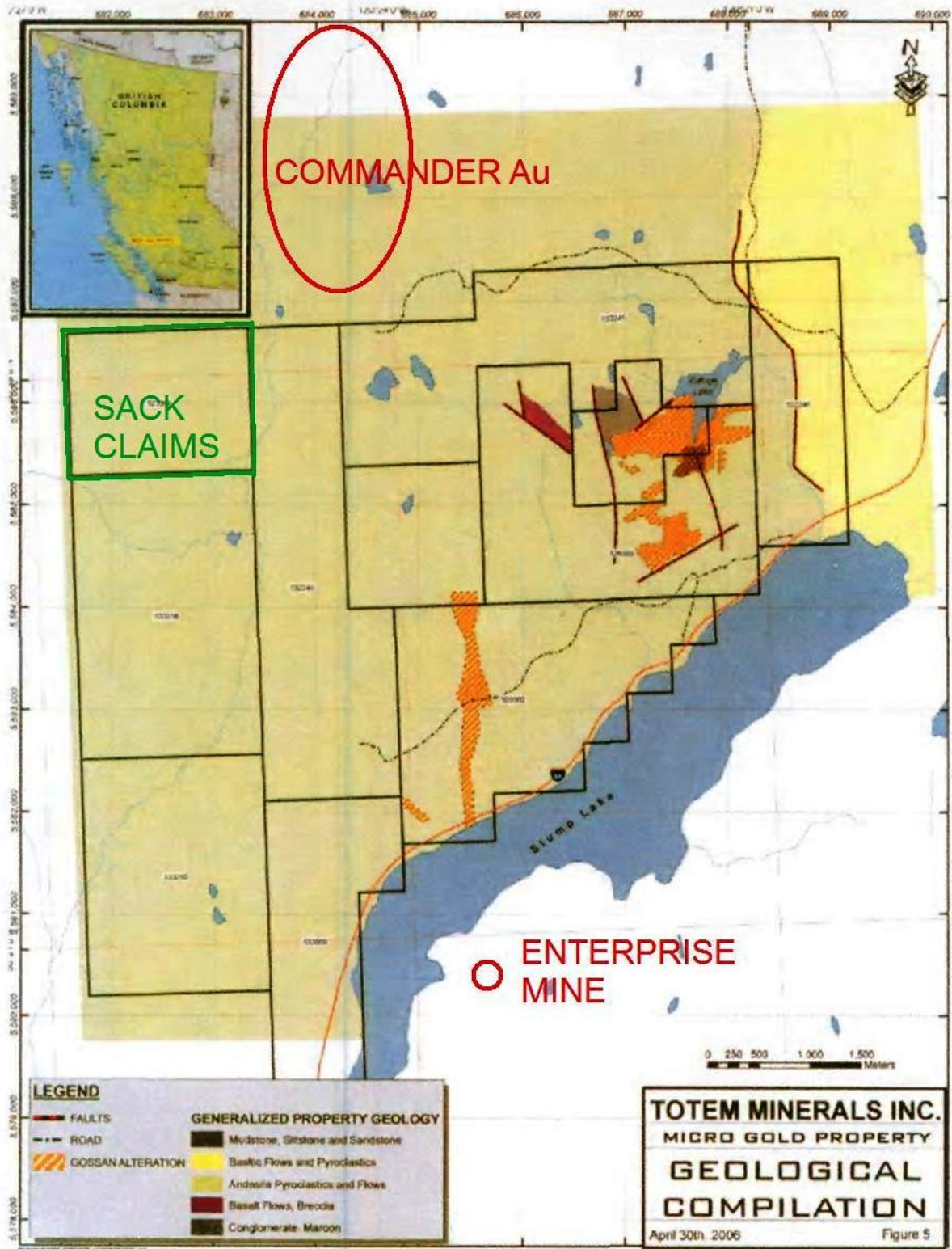


Figure 7 TOTEM Minerals Inc. Gossan Alteration 2006



SACK – Same Claim name - by previous owner. 2008 SAMPLING RESULTS - GLEN MACDONALD, P.GEO. 2008, FOR BRIAN ROBERTS.

During 2008 three samples of sulphide-rich vein material were collected and tested for precious metal content (682555-57). Two samples were selected of sulphide-rich veinlets cross-cutting massive carbonatized-sericitized volcanic rock units (682555 and 682557). These samples returned significant content of gold (32.30 and 33.33 GM/T). and

*Brian Robert's Sack property covers structurally-controlled epithermal alteration similar to that at the **geologically similar Enterprise Mine.***

*The Enterprise Mine (which produced a modest 77,600 tons of ore intermittently from 1916 to 1944) has been categorized by subsequent academic study to be a **“classic” epithermal deposit** and provides a model for further work at the Sack. Further exploration at Brian Robert's project should be directed to testing for epithermal mineralization at depth and bulk-mineable silver+gold occurrences near surface in the carbonatized region. Rock alteration studies and a geological review of the project setting should be undertaken to orientate a deep penetrating electromagnetic and/or IP geophysical survey. State-of-the-art geophysical equipment has the ability to investigate structures on the Sack property at depths comparable to the elevations mined at the Enterprise mine before selecting drill targets.*

The SACK Claim Group was acquired by online staking by the Author and Current Owner. Tenures 1024218 AND 1024223 were acquired by online staking December 04, 2013. Tenure 1062014 was acquired by online staking on July 29, 2018.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE 2018

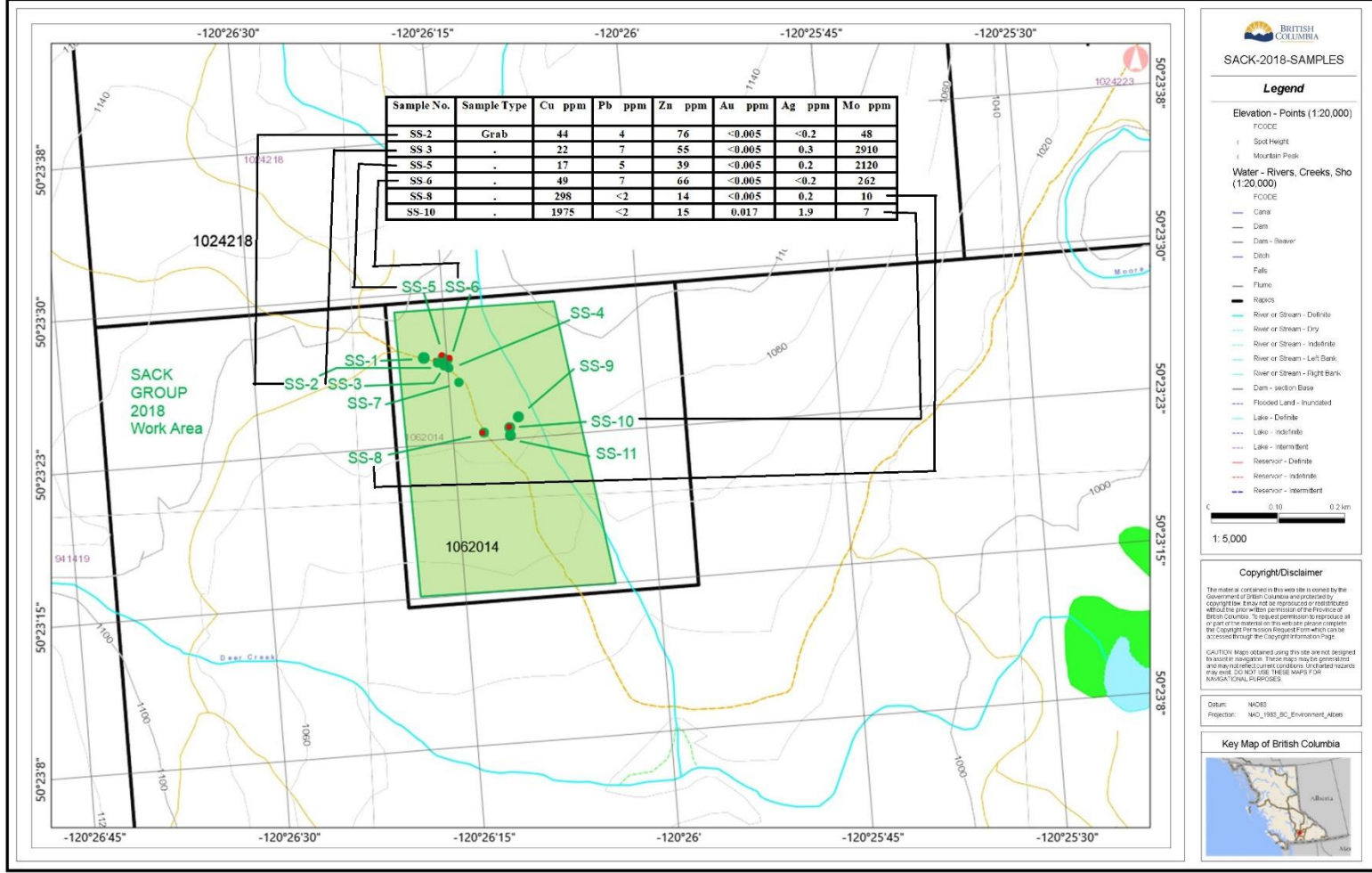
The Tenure Numbers in the SACK CLAIM GROUP on which work was performed:

Prospecting was conducted on 1062014 on July 29, 2018.

Eleven (11) grab samples were taken and six (6) samples were sent for assay.

One (1) field day was spent on the SACK CLAIM GROUP project, including prospecting and travelling to and from the property. One (1) day was spent researching reference material, and a further two (2) days were spent compiling data, drafting and writing this report.

Figure 8 Sample Locations Area



2018 WORK PROGRAM

Sampling Program - The author was on the SACK Claim Group in July 2018 to select rock samples for verification of the reported mineralization and geology on the Property. Eleven (11) grab samples were taken and six (6) grab samples were submitted for assay.

Table I. Particulars of Grab Samples taken by ELLERBECK (2018) SACK Claim Group

LOCATION / SAMPLE #	UTM LOCATION		DESCRIPTION
			All OUTCROP unless indicated
SS-1	682107	5585218	Fractured, layered black volcanic. Contact with quartz unit – layered. Iron stain, no visible metal. Highly altered volcanic at contact, highly silicified (rhyolite?). Iron veinlets as subsequent event.
SS-2 Lab	682129	5585210	Quartz (milky white) vein—24”-vert dip-N20E-visible mineral-sphalerite, iron? Mica-schist contact. Vuggy quartz-secondary iron. Quartz breccia veinlets - secondary event. Various quartz crystals. Pyrite
SS-3 Lab	682129	5585210	Quartz vein-24”-N20E-vert. Inclusive white quartz in creamy and gray quartz-chalcedony-quartz?. Quartz breccia with iron. Multiple enrichment events. Sphalerite, chalcopryite. Mica-Schist contact.
SS-4	682131	5585214	Quartz vein-24”-creamy with quartz-gray breccia. Iron stain, Visible mineralization. Iron vugs. Sphalerite, chalcopryite, magnetite.N20E – vert dip. Contact with orange diorite/granitic, gabbro? Green-chlorite, layered white/gray quartz. Chalcopryite, banded white/gray breccia.
SS-5 Lab	682132	5585213	Rose quartz with quartz breccia secondary event, gray translucent. Visible metal, Iron stain, honeycomb iron veinlets. Sphalerite. Fractured, multiple events for minerals. Schist contact-mica.
SS-6 Lab	682132	5585213	Quartz-white vein -24” with Breccia vein. Sulphide stain. Visible metal – Sphalerite, Pyrite. Iron vugs, iron veinlets – secondary. Iron staining. White and gray quartz layers. Sulphide in quartz. Metal – “platinum look”. Magnetite.
SS-7	682160	5585179	Highly siliceous, dark gray-green rhyolite? Layered, easily fractured. Visible metal. Iron staining. White quartz veinlets.
SS-8 Lab	682193	5585100	Highly siliceous-rhyolite? Vein. Massive. Very hard. N20°E. 6’ x 30’ exposed. Gray, iron staining. Visible metal-magnetite, chalcopryite, Bornite?
SS-9	682246	5585120	Granitic Intrusive – orange/red. Weathered rind. No visible metal. No alteration. Strike/dip not known

SS-10 Lab	682234	5585106	Highly siliceous, layered gabbro? Rhyolite? Vuggy Quartz layers. Malachite staining, visible metal. Highly altered layer. Multiple enrichment events.
SS-11	682235	5585102	Altered volcanic-contact with granitic. Layered Schist-Gabbro-Rhyolite? Iron veinlet, easily fractured. No visible metal. Quartz layer. Intense alteration zone

**FIGURE 9 LOCATION-TYPICAL ROCK SAMPLES
SS-1**





SS-2





SS-3





SS-4



SS-5



SS-6



SS-7





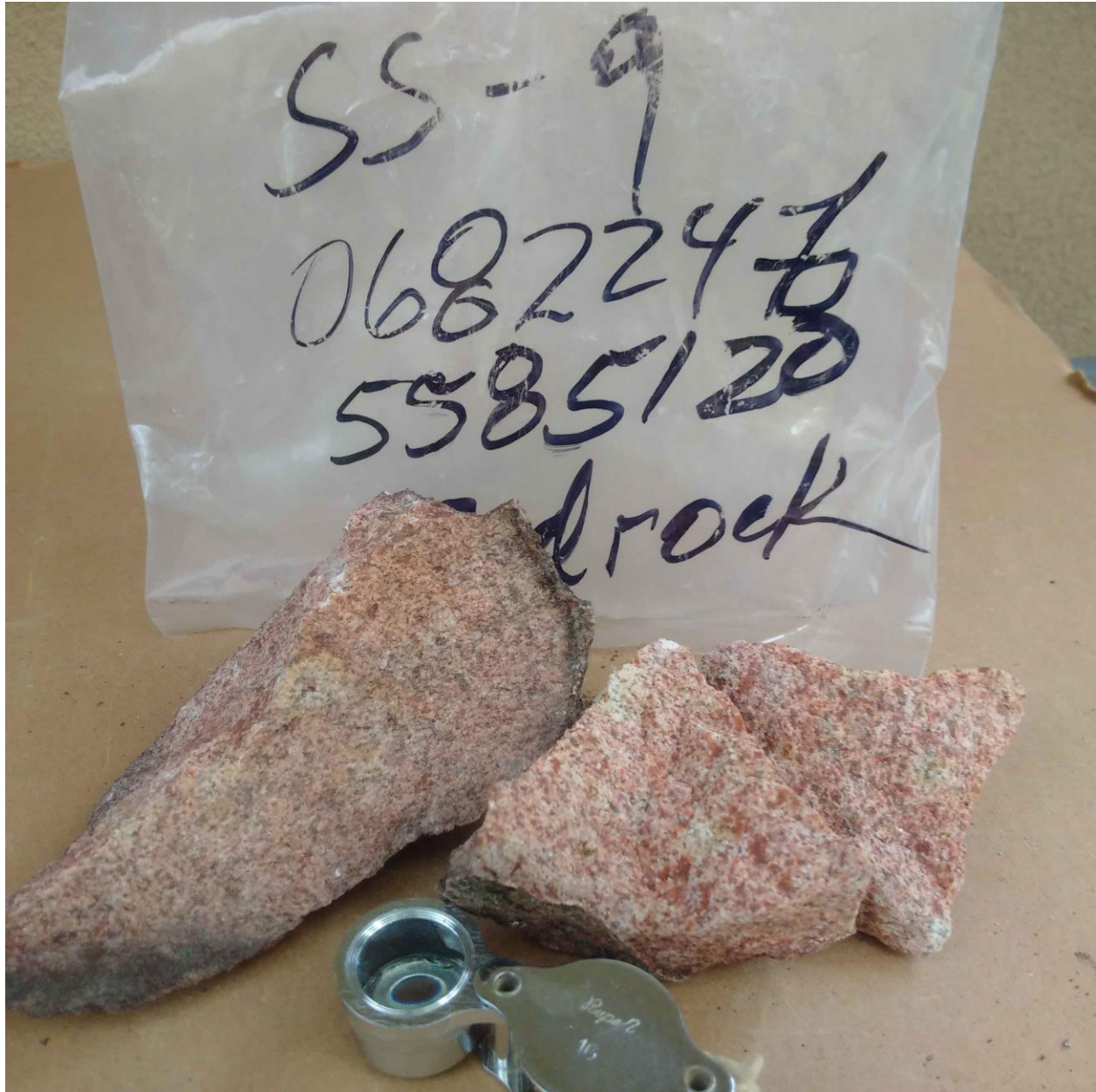
SS-8





SS-9





SS-10





SS-11





SUMMARY OF REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

From Norton, Cam; 2102: Prospecting, Sampling, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling, Commander Resources AR33180; and Norton, Cam; 2011: Geochemical Report on Stump Lake Claims, Commander Resources AR 32753. The Commander gold property is adjacent north of the SACK Claim Group.

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

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

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

And from Drilling Report on the Stump Lake Project (Microgold), TOTEM Minerals Inc. October 31, 2009 J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc, P.Geo. Consulting Geologist.

The geology of the area surrounding Nicola Lake, including Stump Lake, has been mapped on a regional scale several times since 1896, starting with a classic study by G. M. Dawson. Mapping at a scale of 1:253440 was completed by Cockfield (GSC) in 1948 followed by more detailed mapping of selected areas in the 1960's and 1970's. A new regional map sheet was compiled by Monger and McMillan (GSC) in 1984. Geological mapping in 1988 and 1989, in conjunction with the LITHOPROBE multidisciplinary earth science project based on seismic surveys, was published by the BC government as Open File 1990-29 "Nicola Lake Region Geology and Mineral deposits" by J. M. Moore et.al. Regional geology is shown on Figure 4, after Gamble (1985), modified from Moore's work.

The area north of Stump Lake is underlain by mafic volcanoclastic rocks of the Late Triassic Nicola Group. These are bordered on the west by the Triassic Nicola Horst complex, unconformably overlain on the east by Eocene clastic and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops group, and obscured on the north by Miocene olivine basalts. Small tertiary intrusions of mainly

intermediate composition have been noted and a small Tertiary sedimentary basin occupies a structural depression at the south end of Kullagh Lake.

Structurally, the area is dominated by major faults trending north to northeasterly. The Quilchena-Moore Creek fault system, which marks the eastern edge of the Nicola Horst, passes a few kilometres west of the Microgold Property. This 015° trending system can be traced for at least 50km and has been tentatively dated as Tertiary. To the east, the contact of the Nicola and Kamloops formations is marked by the 345° trending Stump Lake fault which cuts along the eastern side of the Microgold claim block and appears to coalesce with the Quilchena-Moore Creek fault a few kilometres north of the property. South of Stump Lake, the Stump Lake fault curves westerly, joining the Quilchena fault at the northeast end of Nicola Lake. This fault-bounded, 25km long elliptical block of mainly Nicola Group rocks is cut by numerous northerly and northeasterly trending faults. The recently expanded Microgold property covers nearly 10km of this block. Previous workers have suggested that the polymetallic sulphide assemblages mined at Mineral Hill are mesothermal equivalents of the epithermal gold-bearing quartz veins north of Stump Lake and postulated the presence of a fault structure coincident with the lake or a syncline bordering and parallel to the north shore of Stump Lake.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The claim blocks are indicated as being underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. These rocks consist largely of andesite and basalt with very minor, thin-interbedded pyroclastic and sedimentary formations. Intrusive dykes of diorite to gabbro composition also occur within the Nicola sequence, possibly representing the intrusive feeders, to the extrusive flow rocks.

The Oldest rocks in the area are the Paleozoic or older chlorite schists and gneisses which outcrop in the western area of the property. Also to the west are the intrusive Nicola Batholith rocks of granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite composition.

Fracturing, faulting (including the regional scale Quilchena fault system) and topographic lineaments tend to exhibit generally north-south strikes.

Property Geology

The Sack claims are underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments subdivided into five distinct lithologies.

Geological Units

(Macdonald 2008) *Unit 1 consists of volcanics subdivided into Unit 1a, a fine to medium grained dark green, often amygdaloidal andesite-basalt, and Unit 1b, feldspar porphyry, and fine grained, dark green matrix with white to gray feldspar phenocrysts. Unit 2 is subdivided into Unit 2a, rhyolite which is fine-grained, white to grey colored, siliceous, often with well developed banding, and Unit 2b, a lapilli tuff, fine to medium grained, white to green colored, and siliceous. Unit 3 consists of coarse grained massive andesite to basalt locally with coarser grained gabbroic zones. This unit may represent a synvolcanic intrusive phase of Unit 1. Unit 4 is a coarse grained, polymictic volcanic breccia agglomerate, with conglomeratic-like phases. The breccia matrix is fine grained, mafic and often epidote rich. Unit 5 is composed of a fine grained, aphanitic, grey to black, well bedded argillite. The unit is pervasively gossan stained.*

MINERALIZATION of SACK CLAIM GROUP

“On the Sack claims, two styles of mineralizing events have occurred (Macdonald 2008):

i) In the southwest corner of the property, a narrow (6-10 cm wide) quartz chalcedony sheeted vein occurs striking 305-310 degrees and dipping SW. Parallel, enechelon quartz-chalcedony veins up to 3 cm wide occur adjacent to the main vein. The vein structure is exposed intermittently in a creek bed. Overburden covers the vein structure at either end. Extensive clay, argillic alteration is present on either side of the vein. The vein may represent the upper level of an epithermal vein.

ii) Coincident with Unit 1a and 1b andesite-basalts in the central area of the claim group, intermittent quartz-carbonate veining occurs with brecciation, fracturing, silicification, pyritization (1-2%) and is weakly gossanized. Numerous quartz and quartz chalcedony veins were located, oriented at various azimuths but generally steeply to vertically dipping. The veins are narrow, generally less than 0.5 meters. During 2008 samples were collected from narrow (1-3 cm wide) arsenic and galena-rich veinlets.”

Figure 10 Geology (1 of 2) from Commander AR33180

Figure 6. Local Geology of the Stump Lake Property and Section A-A' Location

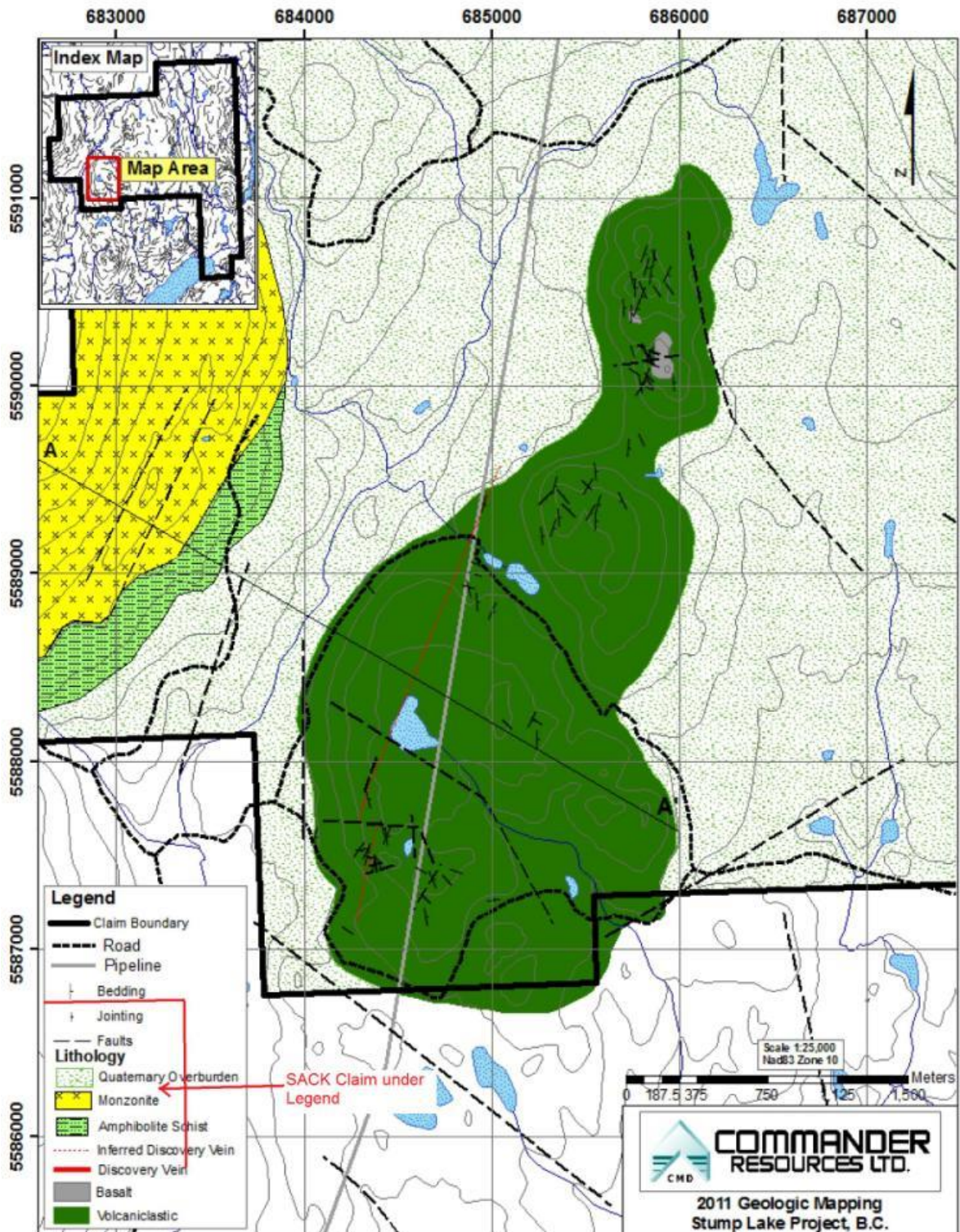
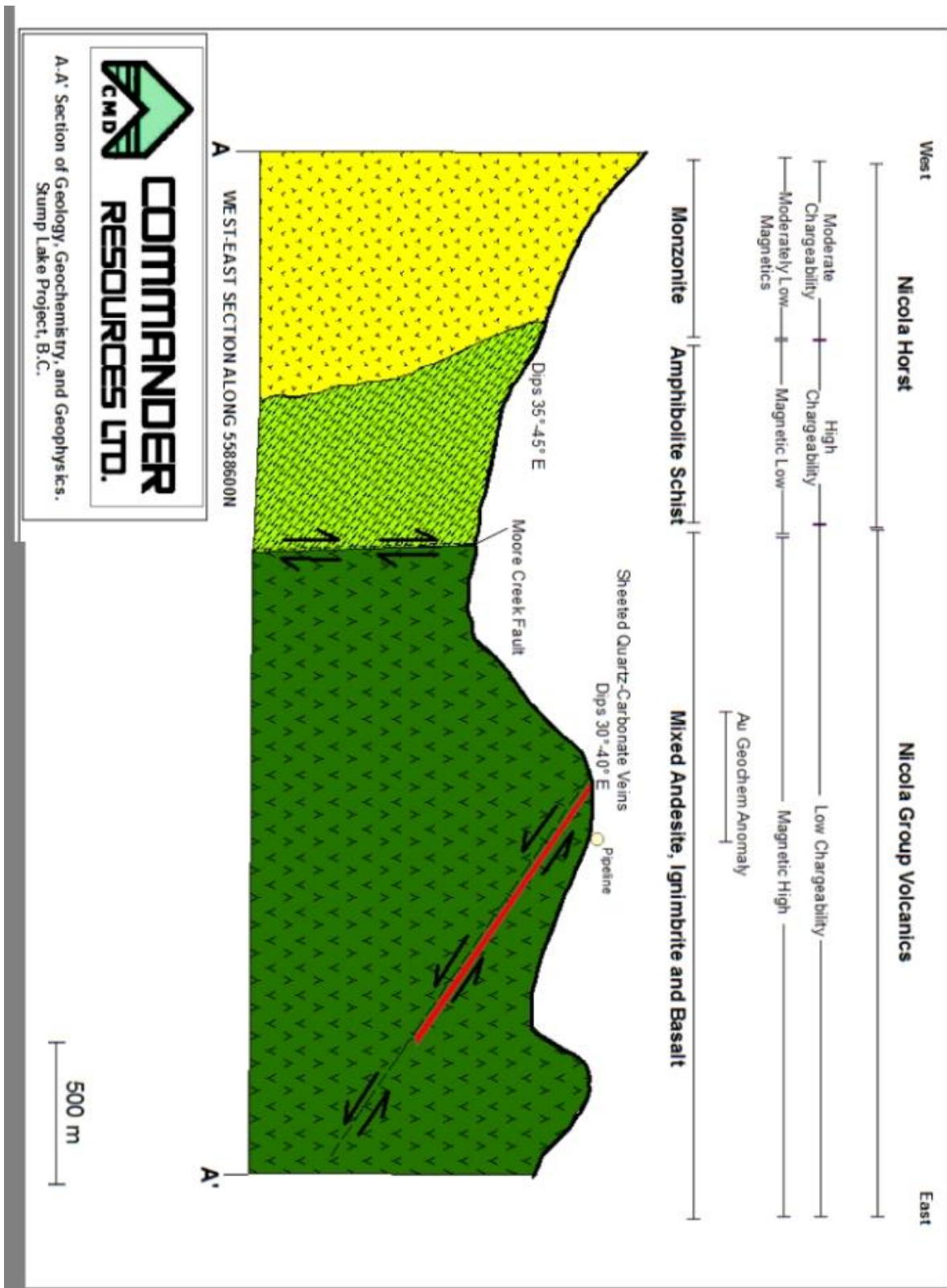


Figure 14. Summary Cross Section of Local lithology, Structures and Surveys.



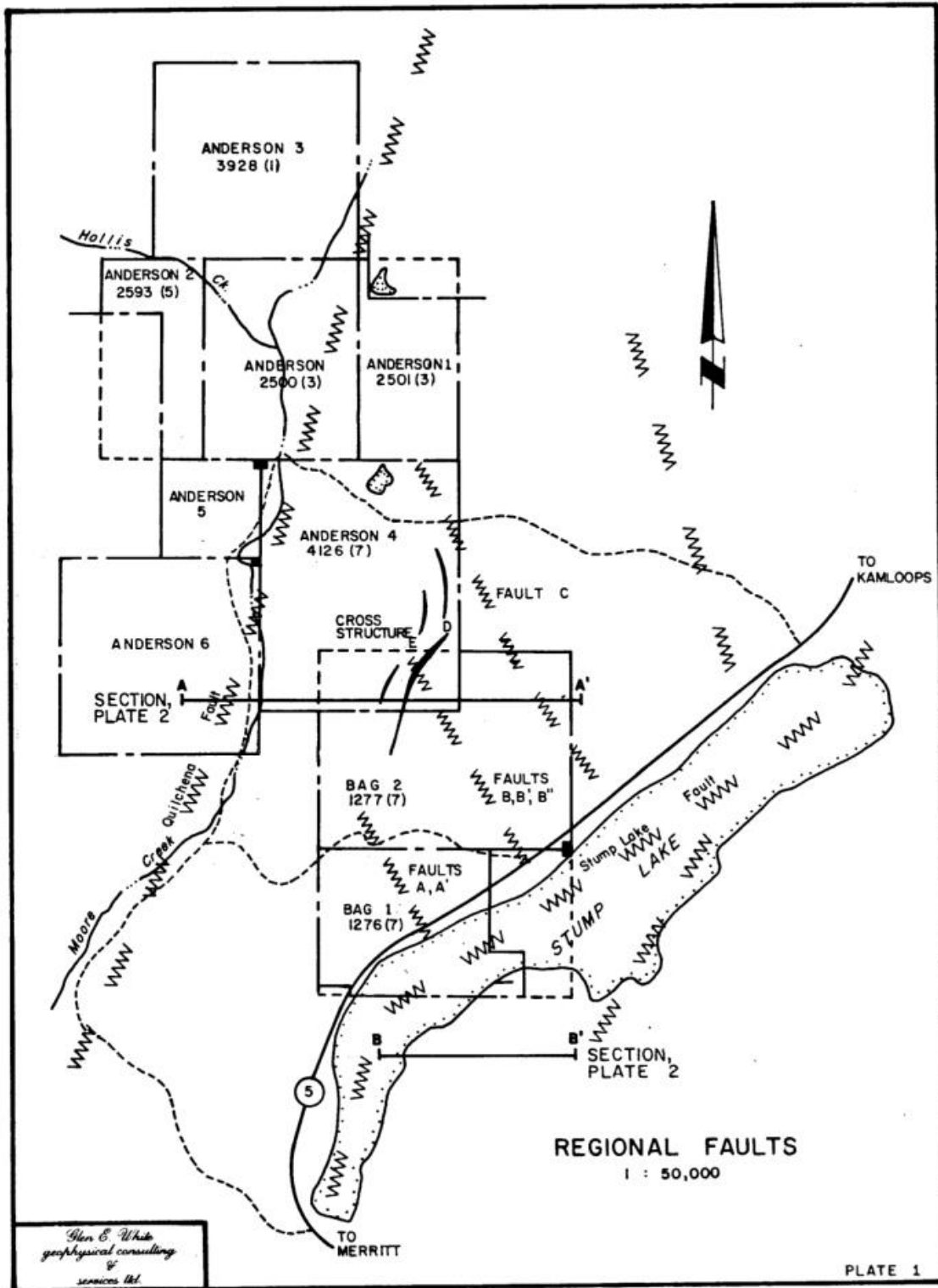
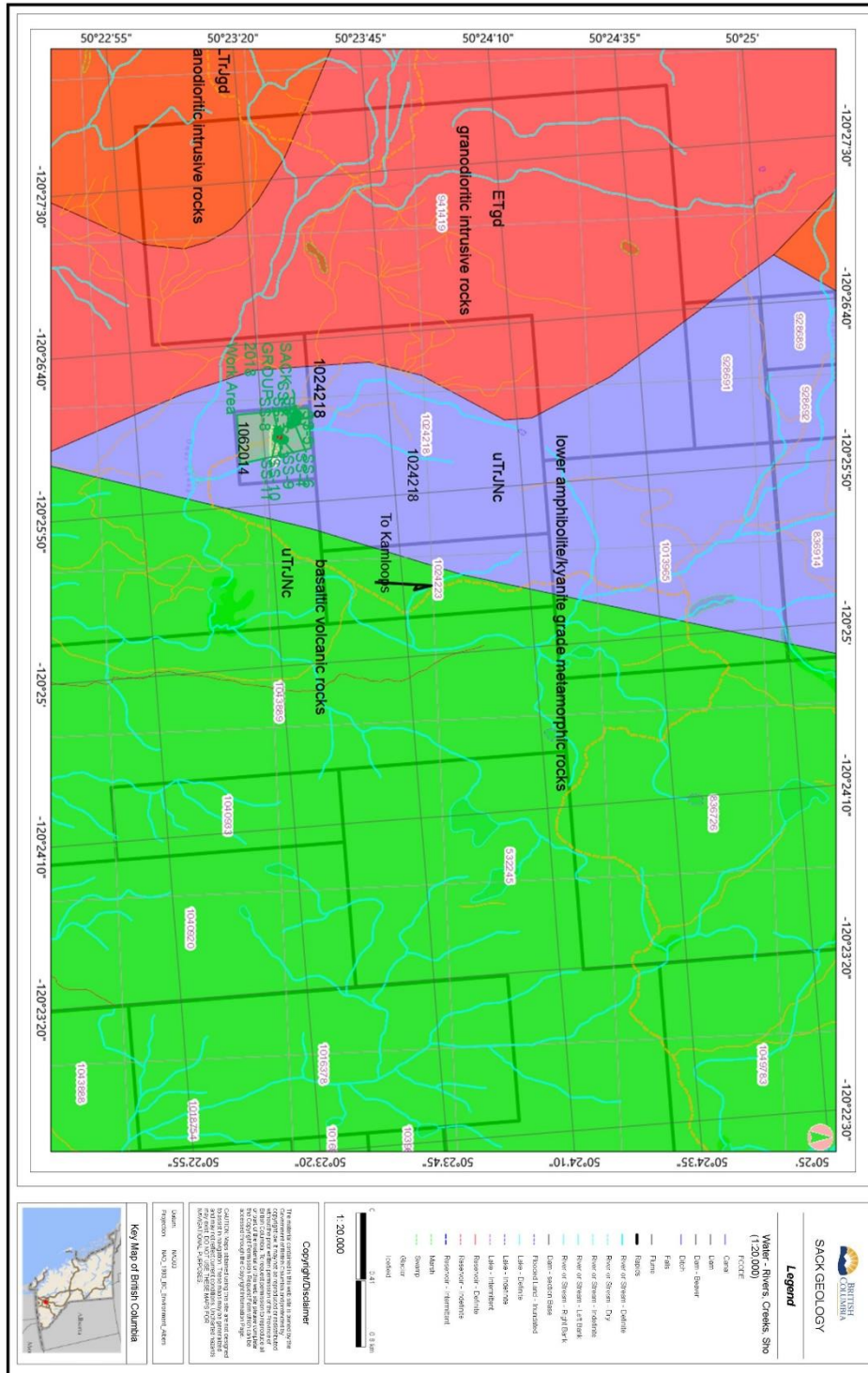


Figure 11 SACK CLAIM GROUP Local and Regional Geology
Local Geology



SUMMARY OF REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY (.....continued)

Prospecting on the three (3) claim SACK Claim Group confirmed the presence of carbonatized altered volcanic rocks with quartz-chalcedony veins in the Work Area.

Table I. Particulars of Grab Samples taken by ELLERBECK (2016) SACK Claim Group

LOCATION / SAMPLE #	UTM LOCATION		DESCRIPTION
			All OUTCROP unless indicated
SS-1	682107	5585218	Fractured, layered black volcanic. Contact with quartz unit – layered. Iron stain, no visible metal. Highly altered volcanic at contact, highly silicified (rhyolite?). Iron veinlets as subsequent event.
SS-2 Lab	682129	5585210	Quartz (milky white) vein—24”-vert dip-N20E-visible mineral-sphalerite, iron? Mica-schist contact. Vuggy quartz-secondary iron. Quartz breccia veinlets - secondary event. Various quartz crystals. Pyrite
SS-3 Lab	682129	5585210	Quartz vein-24”-N20E-vert. Inclusive white quartz in creamy and gray quartz-chalcedony-quartz?. Quartz breccia with iron. Multiple enrichment events. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite. Mica-Schist contact.
SS-4	682131	5585214	Quartz vein-24”-creamy with quartz-gray breccia. Iron stain, Visible mineralization. Iron vugs. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, magnetite.N20E – vert dip. Contact with orange diorite/granitic, gabbro? Green-chlorite, layered white/gray quartz. Chalcopyrite, banded white/gray breccia.
SS-5 Lab	682132	5585213	Rose quartz with quartz breccia secondary event, gray translucent. Visible metal, Iron stain, honeycomb iron veinlets. Sphalerite. Fractured, multiple events for minerals. Schist contact-mica.
SS-6 Lab	682132	5585213	Quartz-white vein -24” with Breccia vein. Sulphide stain. Visible metal – Sphalerite, Pyrite. Iron vugs, iron veinlets – secondary. Iron staining. White and gray quartz layers. Sulphide in quartz. Metal – “platinum look”. Magnetite.
SS-7	682160	5585179	Highly siliceous, dark gray-green rhyolite? Layered, easily fractured. Visible metal. Iron staining. White quartz veinlets.
SS-8 Lab	682193	5585100	Highly siliceous-rhyolite? Vein. Massive. Very hard. N20°E. 6’ x 30’ exposed. Gray, iron staining. Visible metal-magnetite, chalcopyrite, Bornite?
SS-9	682246	5585120	Granitic Intrusive – orange/red. Weathered rind. No visible metal. No alteration. Strike/dip not known

SS-10 Lab	682234	5585106	Highly siliceous, layered gabbro? Rhyolite? Vuggy Quartz layers. Malachite staining, visible metal. Highly altered layer. Multiple enrichment events.
SS-11	682235	5585102	Altered volcanic-contact with granitic. Layered Schist-Gabbro-Rhyolite? Iron veinlet, easily fractured. No visible metal. Quartz layer. Intense alteration zone

TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Table II. Summarized Assay Results- Grab Samples-Ellerbeck (2018) – SACK Claim Group

Sample No.	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm
SS-2	Grab	44	4	76	<0.005	<0.2	48
SS-3	.	22	7	55	<0.005	0.3	2910
SS-5	.	17	5	39	<0.005	0.2	2120
SS-6	.	49	7	66	<0.005	<0.2	262
SS-8	.	298	<2	14	<0.005	0.2	10
SS-10	.	1975	<2	15	0.017	1.9	7

PURPOSE

In July 2018, a prospecting program was completed on Tenures 1062014 of the three (3) claim SACK Claim Group. The purpose of the prospecting program was to locate, if possible, and examine some historic reported geological features (gold bearing structures in particular) occurring within the SACK Claims as well as to examine the geology of the claims and compare those findings to the reported geology of the Commander Resources gold discovery (located adjacent north of claims) and to the Enterprise Mine. Information for this report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References and from a property examination made on July 29, 2018.

ASSAY RESULTS of Rock Samples from outcrops (Table II, page 43):

Au: SS-10 raised level (0.017 ppm). Coincident with 1975 ppm Cu and 1.9 ppm Ag;

Ag: SS-3,5,8,10 anomalous, with **SS-10, 1.9 ppm Ag** coincident with 1975 ppm Cu;

Cu: All anomalous – with SS-8 298ppm, and **SS-10 at 1975 ppm (0.1975%) Cu**;

Mo: **SS-3, 2910 ppm (0.291% Mo); SS-5, 2120 ppm (0.221% Mo)**;

PROSPECTING RESULTS - Outcrops

All Samples confirmed historic local/property and regional geological mapping. Altered volcanics, quartz (quartz chalcedony), rhyolite, gabbro, and granitic rock were identified. Multiple event mineralization episodes are evident.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Owner/Author did not confirm the reported presence of significant gold mineralization located in the SACK Claims per historic assessment report references, AR30510.

However, **SS-10 assayed 0.017 ppm Au.**

The Author confirmed rock types and geology previously reported in historic assessment reports covering claims which are now in the SACK CLAIM GROUP.

*Elevated values of Au, Ag, Cu, Mo were found:

Au: SS-10 raised level (0.017 ppm). Coincident with 1975 ppm Cu and 1.9 ppm Ag;

Ag: SS-3,5,8,10 all anomalous, with **SS-10, 1.9 ppm Ag** coincident with 1975 ppm Cu;

Cu: All anomalous – with SS-8 298ppm, and **SS-10 at 1975 ppm (0.1975%) Cu;**

Mo: **SS-3, 2910 ppm (0.291% Mo); SS-5, 2120 ppm (0.221% Mo);**

These results warrant further detailed investigation.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reportedly the SACK Claim Group covers structurally-controlled epithermal alteration similar to that at the geologically similar Enterprise Mine. The Enterprise Mine (which produced 77,600 tons of ore intermittently from 1916 to 1944) has been categorized by subsequent academic study to be a “classic” epithermal deposit and provides a model for further work at the SACK.

Further exploration should be directed to testing for epithermal mineralization at depth and bulk-mineable silver+ gold occurrences near surface in the mineralized “quartz vein” region explored on July 29, 2018.

Rock alteration studies and a geological review of the project setting should be undertaken to orientate a deep penetrating electromagnetic and/or IP geophysical survey. State-of-the-art geophysical equipment has the ability to investigate structures on the SACK CLAIMS at depths comparable to the elevations mined at the Enterprise mine before selecting drill targets.

Commander Resources Ltd in 2011 announced the discovery of a significant gold-bearing structure adjacent North of the SACK Claims. Within the Commander claims, scattered showings of a gold-bearing breccia unit were initially identified over a 1.2 kilometre strike length in limited outcrop with gold values ranging from 0.5 to 6 g/t Au. Recent work has now extended the strike length of gold mineralization to over two and a half (2.5) kilometres.

Norton, Cam; 2102: Prospecting, Sampling, Geophysical And Diamond Drilling, **Commander Resources AR33180;.....** *“The results of the 2011-2012 geological, geophysical, and diamond drilling program suggest that gold mineralization is hosted by multi-episodic chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz breccia. A complex faulting history has created a structural setting that is conducive for the occurrence of gold mineralization in fault zones.”*

Therefore, it is recommended by the Author that a comprehensive prospecting plan be created and executed in the field as soon as practical to confirm and map the extent of the “quartz vein” altered/carbonatized volcanic zone and to confirm and map the extent of the Enterprise Mine and Commander geology within the SACK Claim Group.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT SACK CLAIM GROUP July 29, 2018

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
PROSPECTING & EXPLORATION	SACK CLAIM GROUP				
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	
Ken Ellerbeck / Owner	July 29, 2018	1	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Q. Ellerbeck / Helper	July 29, 2018	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	
		0	\$500.00	\$0.00	
		0	\$250.00	\$0.00	
		0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$750.00	\$750.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)				
Literature search	Ken Ellerbeck	1.0	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Database compilation	Ken Ellerbeck	0.5	\$500.00	\$250.00	
General research	Ken Ellerbeck	0.5	\$500.00	\$250.00	
Report preparation	Ken Ellerbeck	1.0	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Other (specify)				\$0.00	
				\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares/List Personnel				
Prospect	see Personnel Field Days				
Underground					
Trenches				\$0.00	\$0.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Soil	ALS MINERALS Vancouver	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rock	ALS MINERALS Vancouver	6.0	\$49.00	\$294.00	
				\$294.00	\$294.00
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
KM Kamloops-property-return	July 29, 2018	178.00	\$0.95	\$169.10	
KM Kamloops-property-return			\$0.95	\$0.00	
To Assay Lab - Return	August 2, 2018	50.00	\$0.95	\$47.50	
				\$216.60	\$216.60
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Meals	2 man-days @\$30/day	2.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	
				\$60.00	\$60.00
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)				\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)				\$0.00	\$0.00
Freight, rock samples					
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL Expenditures					\$2,820.60

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

KENNETH C. ELLERBECK, PMP

I hold a BSc in Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1973.

I have completed University level introductory geology courses.

I hold a Certificate in Project Management from University of British Columbia, Sauder School of Business, 2010.

I hold a Project Management Professional designation – PMP – 1391810 – 2011.

I have been actively involved in all aspects of mineral exploration since 1980 in the Province of British Columbia.

I have managed staking and exploration programs since 1980 on my own mineral tenures as well as for tenures held by both private and publicly-held junior exploration companies.

My mineral exploration experience includes staking, prospecting, trenching, trench mapping, line cutting and grid construction, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling supervision and general exploration program supervision.

SIGNED



KENNETH C. ELLERBECK

LIST OF SELECTED REFERENCES

- BC Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources – MINFILE : 092ISE107
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- Norton, Cam; 2102:
Prospecting, Sampling, Geophysical And Diamond Drilling, Commander Resources AR33180
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LIST OF SOFTWARE PROGRAMS USED

ADOBE PHOTOSHOP 7.0, PAINT for WINDOWS, ARIS MAPBUILDER – Map Data downloads Imap BC – Map Data downloads MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS



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To: KEN ELLERBECK
 255 WEST BATTLE STREET
 KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 25-AUG-2018
 Account: ELLERK

CERTIFICATE KL18192230

This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 7-AUG-2018.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 KEN ELLERBECK

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
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-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
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

APPENDIX 2 ASSAY RESULTS



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18192230

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	
SS-2		0.61	<0.2	1.33	<2	30	210	0.7	4	0.70	0.6	24	13	44	2.07	10	
SS-3		1.73	0.3	0.97	<2	10	150	<0.5	8	1.05	<0.5	3	16	22	1.59	10	
SS-5		0.94	0.2	0.39	<2	10	60	<0.5	4	0.41	<0.5	2	8	17	1.50	<10	
SS-6		1.33	<0.2	2.19	<2	20	590	1.6	<2	3.41	0.5	5	10	49	3.38	10	
SS-8		0.77	0.2	0.38	<2	20	20	0.5	<2	0.87	<0.5	9	7	298	1.51	<10	
SS-10		1.41	1.9	0.30	<2	10	30	<0.5	<2	2.15	0.9	23	15	1975	1.29	<10	

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



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
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 Account: ELLERK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18192230

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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
		Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm
SS-2		<1	0.97	10	0.91	631	48	0.05	19	650	4	0.13	<2	5	38	<20
SS-3		<1	0.95	<10	0.30	302	2910	0.20	2	270	7	0.22	<2	4	37	<20
SS-5		<1	0.42	<10	0.22	154	2120	0.07	3	240	5	0.28	<2	2	14	<20
SS-6		<1	1.71	<10	0.23	627	262	0.64	4	210	7	0.23	<2	3	112	<20
SS-8		<1	0.09	10	0.22	135	10	0.07	4	1890	<2	0.49	<2	2	32	<20
SS-10		<1	0.09	<10	0.21	185	7	0.06	8	1360	<2	0.07	<2	3	31	<20

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



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18192230

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Aur-AA23
		Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm
SS-2		0.05	<10	<10	62	<10	76	<0.005
SS-3		0.02	<10	10	18	<10	55	<0.005
SS-5		0.02	<10	<10	13	<10	39	<0.005
SS-6		0.02	<10	<10	15	<10	66	<0.005
SS-8		0.12	<10	<10	30	<10	14	<0.005
SS-10		0.15	<10	<10	36	<10	15	0.017

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