



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37716**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
2018 LiDAR Survey Assessment Report	\$26,434.80

AUTHOR(S) Adam Larsen **SIGNATURE(S)** 
Bryan Wolfe 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) _____ **YEAR OF WORK** 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5706896 - August 7, 2018

PROPERTY NAME Lara Polymetallic Project

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 844322, 847125, 847136, 847138, 847139, 847140, 847142, 847143, 847144, 847147, 847149, 847150, 847151, 847153, 847154, 847155, 847157, 847159, 847160, 847161, 847163, 847164, 847165, 847166, 847169, 847172, 847173, 847174, 847175, 847176, 847177, 847178, 847179, 847180, 847181, 847182, 847186, 847187, 847190, 847192, 847195, 847201, 847211, 847212, 847214, 847215, 847216, 847702, 952305, 952308, 953119, 984049, 984503, 1017186, 1017187, 1018429, 1022074, 1026481, 1033859

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Lead - Zinc - Copper - Gold - Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092B 129

MINING DIVISION Victoria **NTS** 92B/13 [Duncan] and 92C/16 [Cowichan Lake]

LATITUDE 48 ° 52 ' 52 " **LONGITUDE** 123 ° 54 ' 18 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
 1) Treasury Metals Inc. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
The Exchange Tower, 130 King Street West, Suite 3680
PO Box 99, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1B1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
 1) Treasury Metals Inc. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
The Exchange Tower, 130 King Street West, Suite 3680
PO Box 99, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1B1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Sicker Group, Nanaimo Group, Kuroko-type exhalite massive sulphide deposits, VMS deposits, polymetallic mineralization
Myra Formation, McLaughlin Ridge Formation, Fourth Lake Formation, Nitnat Formation, Duck Lake Formation
St. Mary's Formation, Buttle Lake Group, Cowichan Uplift, Fulford fault, Volcaniclastic Sediments
Siltstone, Ryholite, Argillite, breccia, Lapilli Tuff, Mafic to Intermediate

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS This report referenced a previous report titled "Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimation" prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting (report number unknown).

TYPE OF WORK IN
THIS REPORT

Airborne

EXTENT OF WORK
(IN METRIC UNITS)

63.88 sq. km

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 _____

All Claims (See above)

\$26,434.80

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)

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

\$26,434.80



2018 LiDAR Survey Assessment Report

Lara Polymetallic Project

Vancouver Island

British Columbia, Canada

UTM 432219mE 5416285mN

NAD83 Zone 10N

For

Treasury Metals Inc.

130 King Street West, Suite 3680

PO Box 99, The Exchange Tower

Toronto, ON, Canada M5X 1B1

October 31, 2018

Prepared by: Adam Larsen, P.Geo.

Senior Project Geologist (Dryden, ON), and

Bryan Wolfe

Project Geologist (Toronto, ON)

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Appendix 2 – Lara 2018 Topographic and DEM Map

Appendix 3 – Lara 2018 Orthophoto Compilation Map

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 Introduction

Treasury Metals Inc. (“Treasury”) of Toronto has completed a LiDAR airborne survey, covering all 59 mineral claims (6,392 ha) on the Lara Polymetallic Project located on Vancouver Island in British Columbia just 75 km north of Victoria. This report has been written to summarize the results of this program, discuss, and make recommendations for additional work. Metric units are used throughout this document.

The Property hosts the Lara copper-lead-zinc-gold-silver deposit (“Lara Deposit”) which comprises two main sulphide zones referred to as the Coronation and Coronation Extension zones. Critical intersections of sulphide mineralization in diamond drill core are currently stored in sheltered core racks on the Property.

Treasury is a Canadian gold exploration and Development Company focused on its 100% owned Goliath Gold Project. The Lara Polymetallic Project is a supplementary property for the company with a growing exploration program. The company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and trades under the symbol (“TML”). Information regarding Treasury’s resource definition and exploration activities is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or on Company website at www.treasuremetals.com.

1.2 Terms of Reference and Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m³), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton

- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). The mineral industry accepted terms Au g/t and g/t Au are substituted for “grams gold per metric tonne” or “g Au/t”. Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD\$) unless otherwise noted. Zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) and lead (Pb) are reported in US\$ per pound (US\$/lb) or US\$ per metric tonne (US\$/t). Gold (Au) and silver (Ag) are stated in US\$ per troy ounce (US\$/oz). Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83 Zone 10 North.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lara Property, located in the southern portion of Vancouver Island, lies about 75 km north of Victoria, ~15 km northwest of Duncan and ~12 km west of the Village of Chemainus, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). Situated in the Victoria Mining Division, the Property is centred at approximately 48°52'52" N and 123°54'18" W.

Figure 1 – Location of the Lara Project, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada



The Property comprises 59 mineral claims (6,392 ha) held 100% by Treasury Metals Inc., with eight (8) of the mineral claims subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty (“NSR”) to Bluerock Resources Ltd. as per a *Mineral Property Purchase and Sale Agreement* dated May 25th, 2006.

The mining claims, all registered in Treasury’s name, are currently in good standing with expiry dates that are under extension until July 31, 2019 due to property inaccessibility from an extreme forest fire season in 2018. The details of all Lara Project mining claims are listed in Table 1.

Figure 2 – Lara Property Claims Map

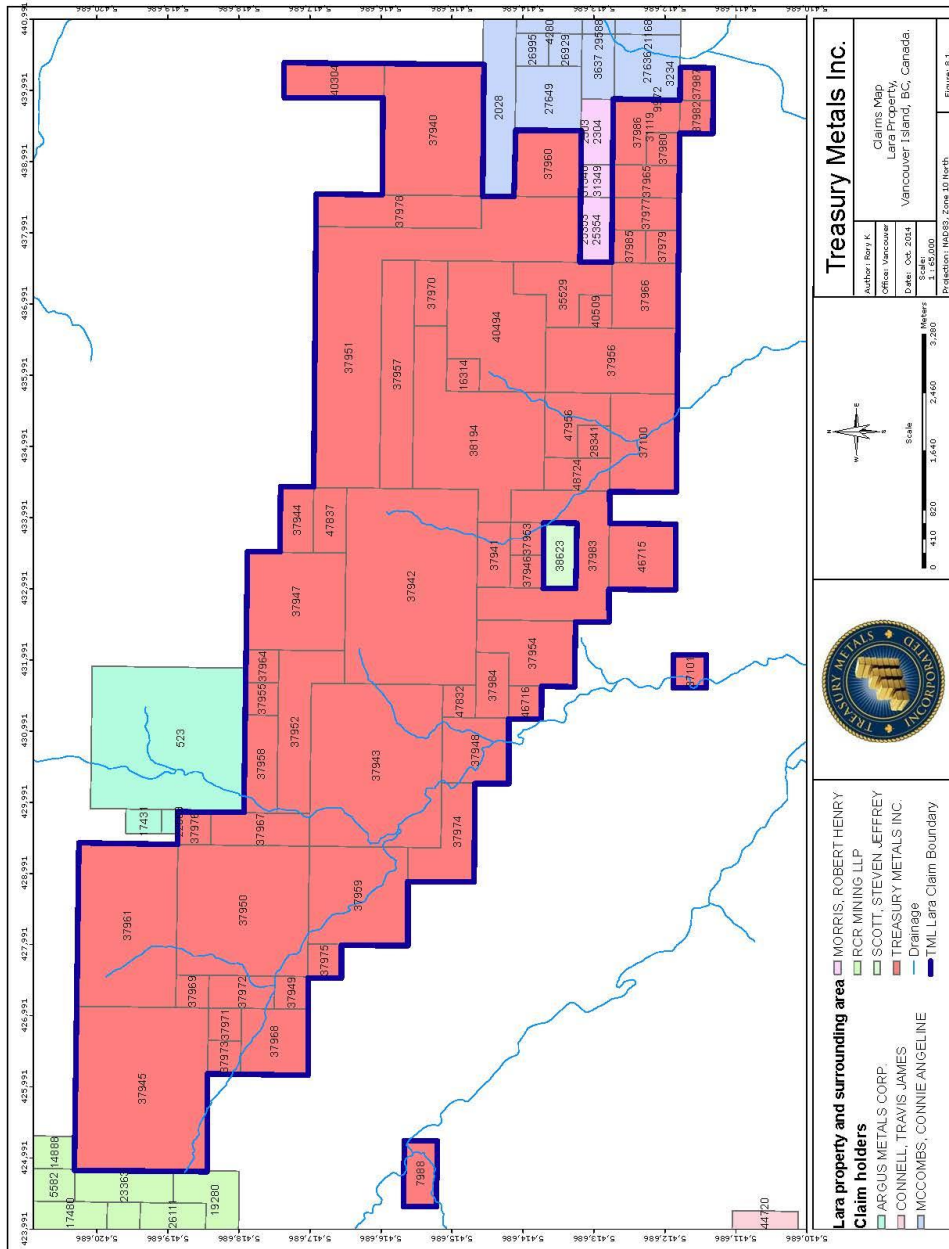


Table 1 – Mineral Claims for the Lara Property, British Columbia, Canada as of October 2018 (Including dollar amounts of assessment work required)

<i>Tenure #</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>	<i>Expiry Date</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Required Work (1 year)</i>
844322	24-Jan-11	13-Nov-2018*	127	\$1,912
847125	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	255	\$3,822
847136	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847138	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	510	\$7,646
847139	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	425	\$6,371
847140	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847142	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	424	\$6,366
847143	22-Feb-11	22-Jan-2019*	21	\$319
847144	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	191	\$2,866
847147	22-Feb-11	22-Jan-2019*	21	\$212
847149	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$1,274
847150	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847151	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	340	\$5,095
847153	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	531	\$7,964
847154	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	127	\$1,911
847155	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847157	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	106	\$1,593
847159	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847160	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	170	\$2,550
847161	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	149	\$2,230
847163	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	64	\$955
847164	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	191	\$2,867
847165	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$1,274
847166	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	318	\$4,775
847169	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847172	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847173	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$1,275
847174	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	64	\$955
847175	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$1,274
847176	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847177	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847178	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847179	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847180	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847181	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$1,274
847182	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319

847186	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$318
847187	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847190	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	106	\$1,593
847192	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847195	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847201	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847211	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	191	\$2,868
847212	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$637
847214	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847215	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	64	\$956
847216	22-Feb-11	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
847702	01-Mar-11	13-Nov-2018*	319	\$4,779
952305	23-Feb-12	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$319
952308	23-Feb-12	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$425
953119	27-Feb-12	13-Nov-2018*	64	\$637
984049	06-May-12	22-Jan-2019*	212	\$3,186
984803	08-May-12	22-Jan-2019*	85	\$1,275
1017186	25-Feb-13	13-Nov-2018*	85	\$850
1017187	25-Feb-13	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$212
1018429	10-Apr-13	22-Jan-2019*	21	\$212
1022074	04-Sep-13	22-Jan-2019*	42	\$425
1026481	04-Mar-14	13-Nov-2018*	21	\$212
1033859	03-Feb-15	13-Nov-2018*	42	\$212

*Claim expiry date extended until July 31, 2019

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1 Property Access

A network of logging roads and rough drill trails extend to most areas on the Property. Vehicle access to the Property is via the Chemainus River Logging Trunk Road (MacMillan Bloedel) for 12 km from Highway No. 1 at Chemainus. From the Chemainus River Road, the Property is accessed by a network of secondary logging and forestry roads, at Mile 10, Mile 12 and C-7 to the power line service road to reach the different parts of the claim group. The B.C. Hydro Right of Way (a cleared power line right-of-way) cuts across the Property (northwest to southeast). Although these roads provide access, they go through rough terrain and steep grades. The northern and northeastern sections of the Property in particular are difficult because the terrain is steep and broken by numerous gullies: access to these areas is limited to an existing grid between the access

roads. The Trans Canada Highway (Highway No. 1) provides access to these roads from Chemainus and Victoria. This route also provides the best access for heavy equipment to the Property.

3.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in the Duncan – Port Alberni area is a typical continental climate with moderating influences of the Pacific air throughout the year. The area lies within a rain shadow leeward of the coastal mountains. In summer there is intense surface heating and convective showers, and in the winter there are frequent outbreaks of Arctic air. The mean annual temperature and precipitation varies to some extent within the region, depending on the location's elevation and proximity to salt water. At sea level snow fall is infrequent, although it increases with elevation. The January mean temperatures are also moderated with an average temperature of 2.7°C (37°F). Duncan has a July mean maximum of 25.2°C (77.4°F) and a July mean minimum of 11.6°C (52.9°F). However, precipitation (with the most falling between October and March) varies from 96.1 cm (37.85 in) in Cowichan Bay, 109.2 cm (41.04 in) in Duncan, and 117.6 cm (46.28 in) in Chemainus. Vegetation is dominated by dense mixed forest of pine, spruce, cedar, alder, poplar and local low-lying swamps and marshes.

3.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property, located between Victoria (population 325,000) and Nanaimo (population 78,700), lies within the southern part of Vancouver Island which also supports most of the population base of the island. Services include hospital, medical and dental facilities, pharmacy, restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, service stations and major automobile dealerships, small airports, banks, building supply centers and other small businesses. The regional government of the Cowichan Valley Regional District (includes the towns of Cowichan (population 2,830), Ladysmith (population 8,000) and the City of Duncan (population 5,500)), Chemainus, and Nanaimo support the service needs of the local communities.

A British Columbia hydro line crosses the Lara Property and is a source of power for any development on the Property (Peatfield and Walker, 1994). The Myra Falls Operating Facility, the milling site for the Buttle Lake/Myra Falls mine (operated by NVI, a subsidiary of Breakwater Inc.) is a potential facility for the processing of future ore of the Lara mine and is located 140 km due north (300 km by road) of the centre of the Lara Property (Roberts, 2007).

3.4 Physiography

The Property straddles the southern flank of the Coronation Mountains which include both Mount Brenton and Mount Hall. Total relief on the Property is on the order of 1,000 metres ranging from 200 m above sea level (“ASL”) near the Chemainus River at the southeast end of the claims to about 1,200 m near the top of Mount Brenton and on the high hills to the northwest. The elevation on the Property increases towards the northwest and decreases to its lowest point in the southeast at 174 m. The topography is gentle to steep where creeks have deeply incised the terrain. Outcrop is abundant along creek valleys and roads, but in general there exists extensive thick deposits of glacial overburden and little outcrop. The entire Property lies in a heavily forested area, although there has been extensive logging activity for the past 40 years and most of the tree cover is second or even third growth. Much of the Property has been logged by clear-cutting methods over the past 40 years with present vegetation consisting of secondary growths of spruce, balsam, fir and cedar with thick undergrowth cover (Archibald, 1999; Peatfield and Walker, 1994; Roscoe, 1988).

4.0 HISTORY

4.1 Property History

The original claims on the Lara Property were staked by Laramide in 1981. The original Lara Property encompassed the Coronation Zone, Coronation Extension, Randy North and the “262” mineralized zones. The Property boundaries were expanded in 1992 when Laramide acquired claims within the northwest and northeast blocks of Chemainus claims from Falconbridge. The new group of claims includes the northernmost mineralized zones; Anita, Silver Creek, “126” and Sharon zones. The Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide executed in June 1992 resulted in the addition of approximately 3,725 ha. Exploration of the two properties prior to their amalgamation were carried out separately with different operators, the Chemainus Property having the longer history of exploration work. Several operators were involved in the exploration of these properties. For clarity, the historic group names will be retained for much of this report: the Lara Property, makes up the central portion of the final Property boundary comprising mostly of mineral legacy claims (Figure 2) and the Chemainus Property is made up of mineral cell claims to the northeast and west.

Abermin Resources Ltd. carried out the exploration programs after the first claims on the Lara Property were staked in 1981. Minnova Inc. purchased the Abermin interests in 1988 and took

over as operator of the exploration programs. Nucanolan Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Laramide in 1998 to conduct exploration programs on the Lara Property.

Interest in the area of the Chemainus Property, in particular west of the Chemainus River began when rights to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant were surrendered back to the Crown and became available for staking. In 1903, an adit was excavated near a copper showing in the area of the Sharon Zone – it was dominated by pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. In 1915, a 50-foot shaft was sunk near the Anita Zone and revealed a chalcopyrite-bearing pyrrhotite lens in schist. In the 1960’s, exploration accelerated with increasing number of geological mapping and geophysical surveys: Cominco working in the west and Imperial Oil Resources working in the east. The subsequent operators and their interests in the properties are outlined in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 - Summary of property ownership on the original Lara Property (Archibald, 1999; Laramide, 2007)

Year	Company	Property
1981	Laramide	Laramide staked claims for Lara Property [Coronation Trend area] south and east of Chemainus Property
1982-88	Abermin	Abermin [originally Aberford Resources] entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Laramide
1987	Abermin	The Lara Property is owned 65% by Abermin Corporation and 35% by Laramide: Abermin is the operator
1988-91	Minnova	Minnova Inc. purchased Abermin’s interest (65% ownership in 1988) and acquired exclusive exploration rights to the Lara Property
1992	Falconbridge	Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was finalized; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge
1998	Nucanolan	Nucanolan Resources Ltd. under option to Laramide becomes operator of Lara Property exploration programs with the right to earn 50% interest in the Property in consideration of an annual payment and exploration of development work
2006	Laramide	Laramide acquired 8 mineral claims, from Bluerock, for \$125,000 and a 1% NSR to be held by Bluerock

Table 3 - Summary of property ownership on the original Chemainus Property (Stewart, 1991)

Year	Company	Property
1966-67	Cominco Ltd.	base metal rights were optioned from Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas Limited (controlled E&N Railway Land grant).
1976	Imperial Oil Ltd	staked mineral claims on the southern flank of Mt. Brenton and Silver Creek Zone area as Brent and Holyoak claims
1977-83	Esso Minerals	original Chemainus Property [Chemainus NW and NE blocks] includes Anita, Randy, Silver Creek, 126 and Sharon zones
1983	Esso Minerals	conducted exploration program for Kidd Creek Mines
1984	Kidd Creek	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd entered into a Joint venture agreement with Esso
1989	Falconbridge	Falconbridge purchased Esso's interest
1992	Falconbridge	Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was finalized; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge

4.2 Exploration History

Exploration and prospecting on Vancouver Island began in 1862 with small-scale placer gold mining on China Creek near Port Alberni. By the 1890s more gold mining took place along the Alberni Inlet at China Creek and Mineral Creek and several gold veins were found. Exploration for gold continued over the years with peaks in 1930s and 1960s (Massey and Friday 1989). In 1865, the John Buttle expedition was the first to explore the Buttle Lake area (Chong, 2005); and the Price Ellison Expedition arrived in 1910. The Strathcona Park Act was legislated in 1911 and the first claims in the Buttle Lake area were staked on 1918. Further south, the first claim to be staked in the Big Sicker Mountain area was in 1895 (MINFILE, 1997); the Lenora and Tyee mines were discovered in 1897 and production began in 1898 and lasted until 1909. The Tyee, Lenora and Richard deposits of the Mt. Sicker mine were eventually amalgamated into the Twin J mine which operated intermittently between 1942 and 1952.

Following the discovery of the HW polymetallic massive sulphide orebody at Buttle Lake (1979), nearly all areas of Sicker Group outcrop in the Alberni-Nanaimo Lakes and the Duncan area have been staked. Polymetallic massive sulphide deposits have been a major target within the Sicker Group since the development of the Myra Falls mine at Buttle Lake (1960's), and extensive drilling

has occurred since then. Deposits associated with felsic volcanic rocks continue to be discovered within the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Cowichan uplift (Massey and Friday 1989).

Table 4 - Exploration history of the Lara Property (Archibald, 1999; Peatfield and Walker, 1994)

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1981-83	Abermin	Geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and backhoe trenching
1984	Abermin	12 diamond drill holes, 1,346 metres; backhoe trenching. Discovery of Coronation Zone - intersected true thickness of 7.95 m of 0.68% Cu, 0.45% Pb, 3.01% Zn, 67.54 g/t Ag, 3.46 g/t Au;
1985	Abermin	61 diamond drill holes, 7,437 m Discovery of Coronation Extension - intersected over 3.08 m of 1.16% Cu, 2.53% Pb, 9.22% Zn, 8.6 g/t Ag, 0.213 oz/Au
1986	Abermin	Discovery of Randy north - over a true width of 3.51 metres returned 3.04% Cu, 43.01% Zn, 8.3% Pb, 513.6 g/t Ag, 24.58 g/t Au 75 Diamond drill holes, 11,339 m; Mineralogical testing by CANMET
1987	Abermin	Delineate Coronation Trend, Randy North Zone 83 Diamond drill holes, 15,038 m Metallurgical testing by Coastech Research Inc
1988	Minnova	1988-91, Minnova under option for exclusive exploration rights to Lara Property Underground exploration program Diamond drilling (surface included); Metallurgical testing from Coronation Trend Trenching (770 m of ramping and drifting in Coronation Zone)
1989	Minnova	Exploration program to delineate extent of Coronation Trend, geological work, lithological sampling, line-cutting, geophysical surveys (EM and IP) 43 Diamond drill holes, 10,328 m; Reclamation and closure plan prepared

1990	Minnova	Exploration program by Minnova, focussed on the 262 Felsic volcanic rocks which define the structural hangingwall to the Coronation Trend 49 Diamond drill holes, 11,167 m
1992	Falconbridge	option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was completed (executed); work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge
1998	Nucanolan	Coronation Trend area, exploration program with 12 drill holes (2,559 m)

Exploration work includes geophysical work, geochemistry and geological mapping (and prospecting), as well as diamond drilling. The geophysical surveys were determined to be mostly ineffective due to terrain conditions, low chargeability contrast of the rock units and poor conductivity of the zinc-rich massive sulphides (Wells and Kapusta, 1990). However, magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetic surveys were useful in delineating zones along strike of conductivity of the sulphide mineralization for locating drilling locations (Archibald, 1999). Geochemical data tends to be inconclusive due to the thick overburden cover in many areas; some degree of oxidation and weathering; and a lack of corroboration by visual identification or drilling as to the continuity of the underlying sulphide zones (Wells and Kapusta, 1990). Drilling was the most effective exploration tool for the Lara project area primarily due to these accessibility and challenges to interpreting the geophysical data in the area (Peatfield and Walker, 1994).

Table 5 - Exploration history of the Chemainus Property (Archibald, 1999; Stewart, 1991)

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1903	unknown	Sharon “copper” Zone was discovered (Sharon Copper Mine Limited 1963)
1915	unknown	Anita occurrence discovery and 50-foot shaft excavated
1966-67	Cominco	Geological mapping and IP survey on claims in the northwest
1977-83	Esso	Covers Anita, Randy North, Silver Creek, 126 and Sharon zones. Exploration program included airborne EM survey, Genie-EM survey, drilling, soil sampling

1984	Kidd Creek	Joint Venture Esso Minerals and Kidd Creek: geophysical surveys
1985-90	Falconbridge	Falconbridge operated geophysical (IP, VLF, Magnetic) surveys; drilling in 1988 and onwards; Property purchased by Falconbridge from Esso
1990	Falconbridge	Drilling, testing anomalies, VLF and EM
1992	Falconbridge	option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was completed; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge

4.2 Recent Exploration Work

In 2007, Laramide Resources Ltd., of which Treasury Metals Inc. is a spin-off company, completed 500.1 line-km of airborne geophysical AeroTEM lines were flown of which 477.8 line-km were on Laramide controlled claims. This work encompassed the entire claim package owned by Laramide. Drill core sampling, totalling 78 samples, occurred within a few meters of a core storage facility on the Property (on claim 260344) but the drill holes that were sampled we originally drilled on claims 260344, 260342 and 512327. A NI43-101 compliant resource calculation was completed as part of the 2007 exploration work.

In September 2014, Treasury Metals initiated work on the Lara Property. This consisted of historical data compilation and review, reconnaissance property field review, geological field mapping, collection of rock samples, and the completion of the preliminary phase of an environmental baseline study. Work was conducted from September 10 to December 17, 2014. The main focus of the work program was to compile data, explore for additional volcanogenic massive sulphide horizons on the Property beyond the known mineralized zones and establish a baseline for ongoing environmental work.

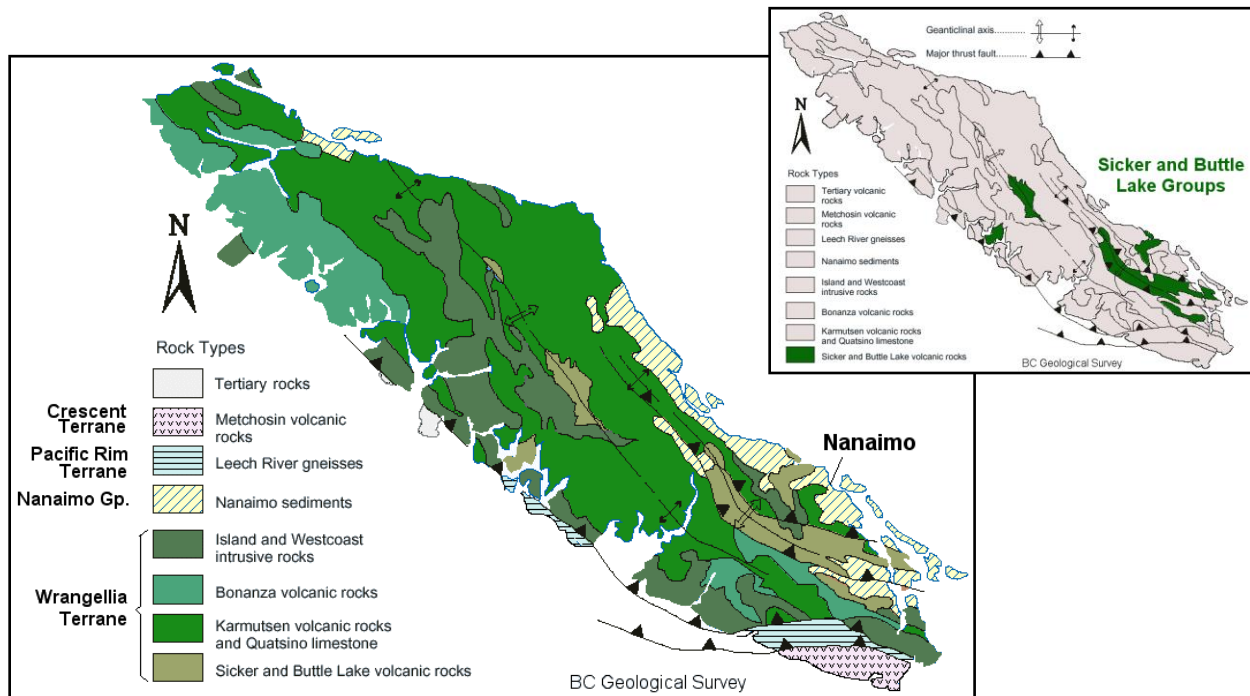
5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Regional Geology

Vancouver Island lies wholly within the Insular Superterrane of the Canadian Cordillera that makes up one of the five tectonic belts produced by the collisions and accretions along the Canadian northwest edge of North America (Lithoprobe, 2007). The island is dominated by rocks of the Wrangellia Terrane, that consist of three volcano-sedimentary cycles: the oldest volcanic cycle is made up of the volcanic rocks of the Upper Palaeozoic Sicker Group which are conformably overlain by the limestone rocks of the Buttle Lake Group; the second cycle is made up of the tholeiitic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group which are overlain by the limestone of the Quatsino Formation; and the third cycle is made up of the volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group (Figure 3). These cycles have been intruded by mafic sills of the Mount Hall Gabbro (coeval with the overlying Karmutsen Formation) and subsequently intruded by various granodioritic stocks. The sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group unconformably overlie these older sequences (Massey, 1992).

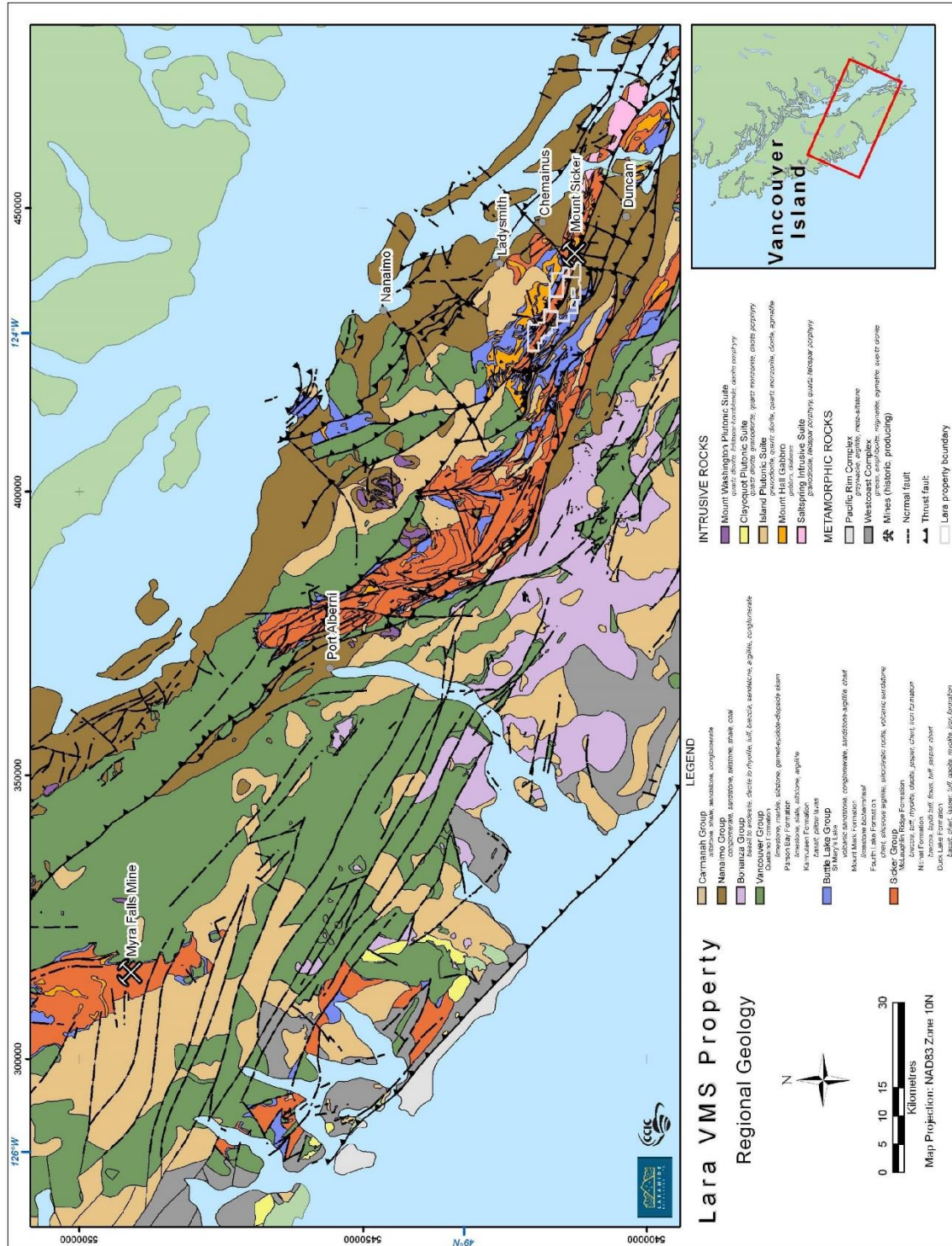
Regional-scale warping of the Vancouver Island rocks produced the 3 major geanticlinal uplifts cored by Sicker Group rocks, including the Cowichan (Horne Lake – Cowichan), Buttle and Nanoose uplifts. The oldest rocks of Wrangellia lie at the top of an imbricated stack of northeast-dipping thrust sheets and are Late Silurian to Early Permian arc sequences (Green, Scoates and Weis, 2005). The Sicker and Buttle Lake groups, the main target for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, are primarily exposed in the Cowichan Lake area, at the southeastern extent of the Cowichan uplift (BCMEMP, 2007a) (Figure 4).

Figure 3 - Geology of Vancouver Island showing major geological features, structures and components of the Insular Superterrane of the Wrangellia Terrane (after Earle, 2004)



Vancouver Island has undergone at least six periods of deformation (Massey and Friday, 1987) giving rise to a broad antiform structure with a west-northwesterly axis, with younger units towards the west and plunging from 5° to 15° to the west-northwest to east-southeast. The schistosity and cleavage is moderate to steeply dipping to the northeast. Large-scale west to northwesterly trending thrust faults cut the Cowichan-Horne Lake uplift into multiple slices (Figure 4). These in turn these are transected by northeast trending block faults. The over-thrusting of these faults pushed the older units up over the younger. Two major fault zones are recognized. The Cameron River fault runs southeast along the Cameron River valley, and joins the Fulford fault. The Fulford fault is a regional west-northwest trending fault that dips at about 47° and crosscuts bedding in the volcanic rocks (McLaughlin Ridge Formation) at a shallow angle. The thrusts (where exposed) are high-angle reverse faults which dip between 45° and 90° to the east or northeast, generally place older rocks over younger and become listric at mid-crustal depths. The metamorphic grade in the area is generally low, but increases with the age and structural position of the rocks (Massey and Friday, 1989; MINFILE, 1990a).

Figure 4 – Regional geology of the south central portion of Vancouver Island, British Columbia (after Massey et al. 2005a)



The surficial geology and stratigraphy of the southern Vancouver Island have been studied in the area, and the glacial events established by Blyth and Rutter (1993). The surficial geology of area

is characterized by glaciomarine drift, beach materials, till and/or glaciofluvial/fluvial sand and gravel in the low-lying (200-300 metres) coastal areas. Higher elevations (from 600 to 900 m ASL) are covered by till or colluviated till, glaciofluvial sand and gravel and more recent colluvium. Diamicton deposits are found in low-lying areas of Ladysmith (up to 12 m of massive, indurated and clay-rich). Chemainus is draped by 1 to 2 metres of silty diamicton directly on bedrock or over silty clay unit and in upland areas overlying glaciofluvial sand and gravel. Sand and gravel deposits are found west of Victoria and in the Chemainus area, throughout the lower and upper Cowichan Valley (area east of Cowichan Lake). Convolved, interbedded sand, gravel and diamicton combined with pitted, kame and kettle topography occurs just south of Duncan. Economic aggregate deposits have been established at Metchosin, Lanford, Goldstream, Duncan and parts of the Cowichan Valley. The mountainous inland areas appear to have been completely covered by ice. Surficial materials consist of colluviated diamicton over bedrock. Exposures of well-indurated clay-rich diamicton or sandy diamicton sometimes found in valley basins. These diamictons are usually overlain by recent fluvial sands, gravels and lacustrine silts and clays.

5.2 Property Geology

The Lara Property area is underlain primarily by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, the uppermost unit of the Sicker Group which has been thrust over the younger rocks of the Fourth Lake Formation and the Nanaimo Group by the Fulford fault; this is referred to as the Cowichan Uplift. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation, which hosts the VMS deposits, consists of northerly dipping, west-northwest striking rhyolitic to andesitic rocks. Bedding generally dips steeply at 60° to 75° north, although dips of between 30° and 45° north are common (MINFILE, 1990a; Massey et al. 2005a). The principal stratigraphic units of the Eastern Belt of the Cowichan Uplift are presented in Table 3 and Figure 4 (Massey, 1992).

The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is a sequence of volcanoclastic sediments dominated by thickly bedded, massive tuffites and lithic tuffites with interbedded laminated tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and argillite. Associated breccias and lapilli tuffs are usually heterolithic and include aphyric and porphyritic (feldspar, pyroxene, hornblende) lithologies, commonly mafic to intermediate in composition; felsic tuffs are rare.

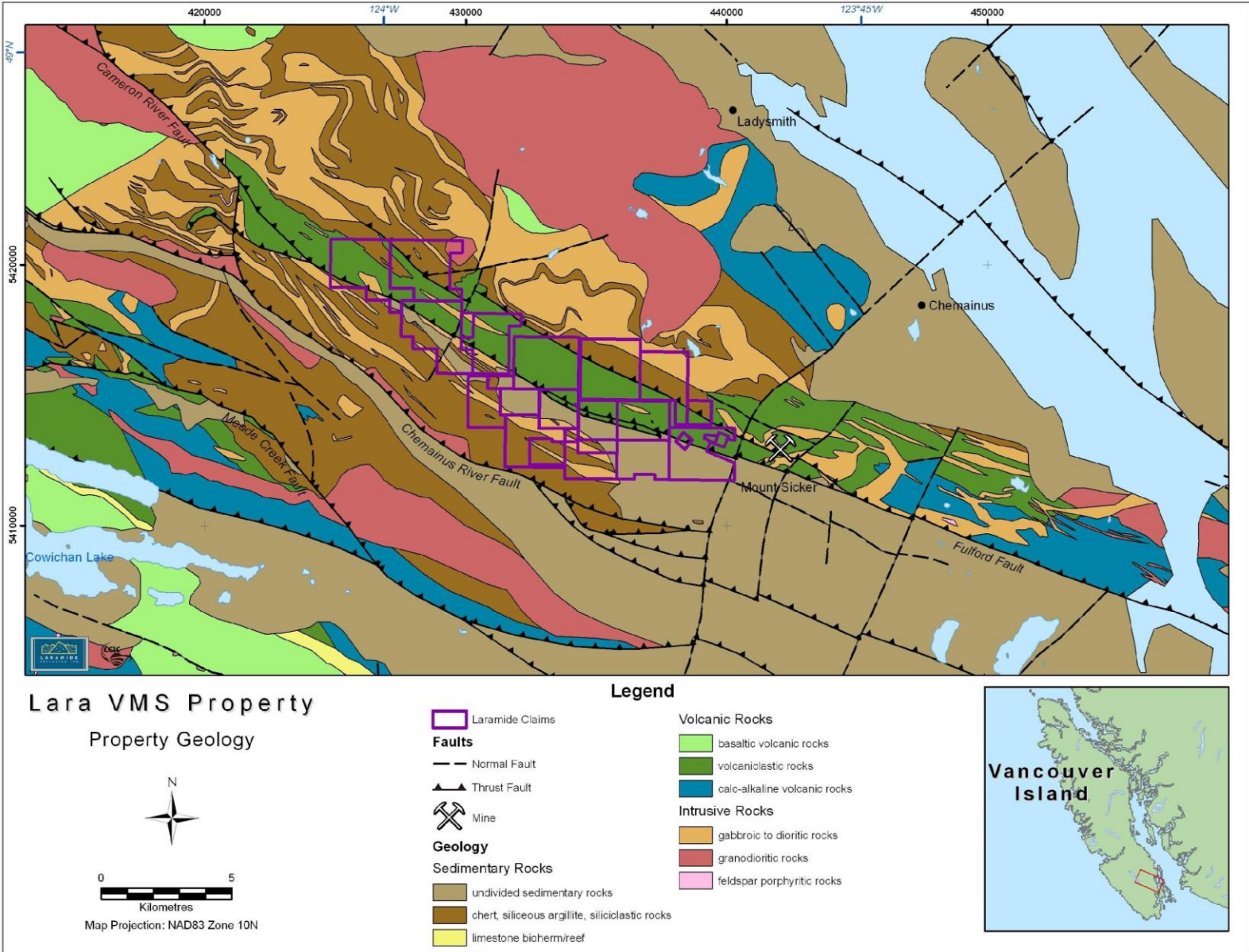
In the region east (Duncan area) of the Lara Property, the tuffaceous sediments thin out and the strata is dominated by volcanic rocks with only minor tuffaceous sediments. The volcanic rocks are predominantly intermediate to felsic pyroclastics, commonly feldspar-crystal lapilli tuffs and heterolithic lapilli tuffs and breccias. A thick package of quartz-crystal, quartz-feldspar-crystal

and fine dust tuffs is developed in the Chipman Creek-Mount Sicker area and is host to the massive sulphides. This package thins to the west where it interfingers with andesitic lapilli tuffs and breccias. It appears to be stratigraphically high within the formation. A distinctive maroon schistose heterolithic breccia and lapilli tuff forms the uppermost unit within the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and is seen in the southern claims of the Lara Property.

Table 6 - Stratigraphy of the Buttle Lake and Sicker Groups underlying the Lara Property area (after Massey 1992)

Formation	Type
Buttle Lake Group	Sedimentary rocks
St. Mary's Formation	Sandstone, conglomerate
Mount Mark Formation	Massive and laminated crinoidal calcarenites, chert and argillite interbeds
Fourth Lake Formation	Cherts grade into tuffs, argillite to turbiditic sandstone, siltstone, argillite
Sicker Group	Volcanic rocks
McLaughlin Ridge Formation	Heterogeneous sequence of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and volcanoclastic sediments
Nitinat Formation	Pyroxene-feldspar-porphyrific basalt and basaltic andesite rocks
Duck Lake Formation	Pillowed, amygdaloidal basalts with minor chert and cherty tuffs

Figure 5 - Bedrock geology underlying the Lara Property after Massey et al. 2005a



The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is correlative to the Myra Formation of the Buttle Lake uplift (Massey and Friday, 1989; Massey, 1992). The unit is 450 metres thick and its components have been subdivided into four discrete structural packages which are believed to be fault bounded. A number of quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes that are coeval with the felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. Each volcanic series is referred to as a member. The members are separated by “break” sequences which are dominated by near vertical mafic intrusions emplaced along faults. All four-member sequences host polymetallic mineralization (Roscoe, 1988).

6.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

6.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide

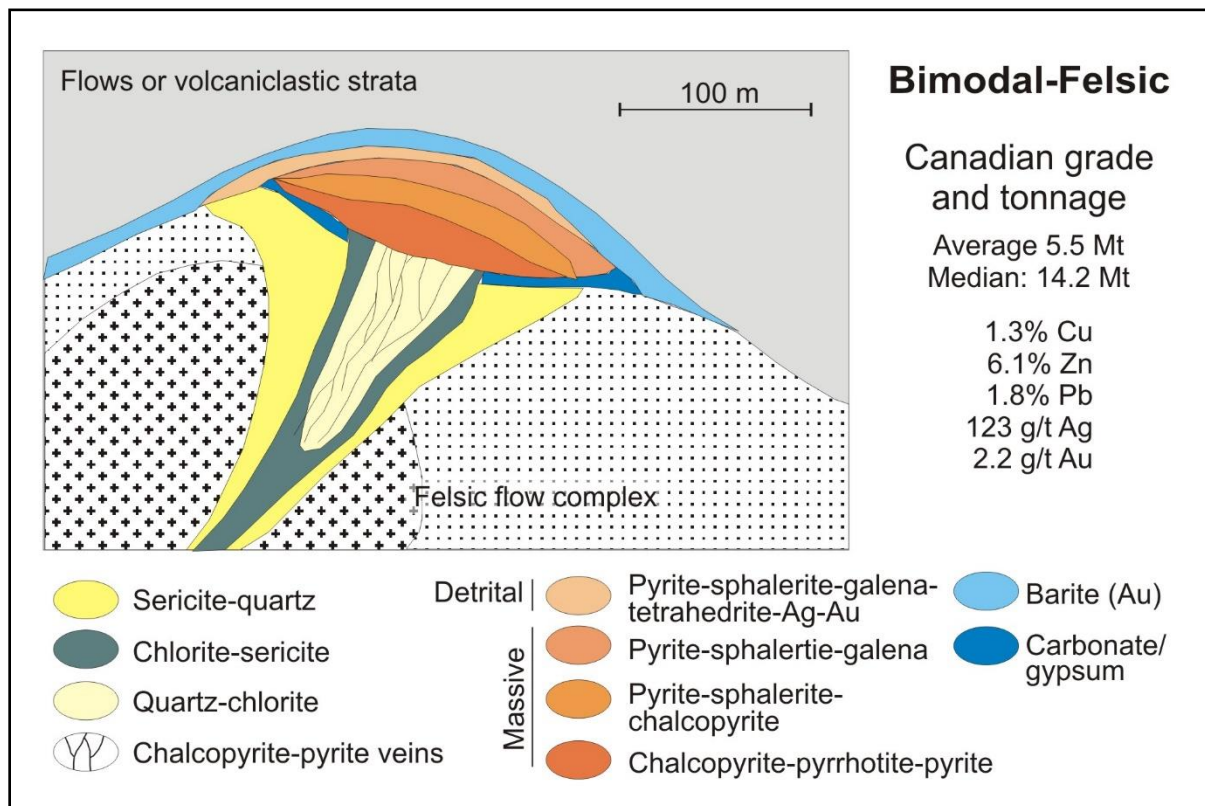
Franklin et. al. (2005) defined volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits as stratabound accumulations of sulphide minerals that precipitated at or near the sea floor. All VMS deposits occur in terrains dominated by volcanic rocks, although individual deposits may be hosted by volcanic or sedimentary rocks that form part of the overall volcanic complex (Franklin, 1996). VMS deposits primarily occur in subaqueous, rift related environments (i.e. oceanic, fore-arc, back-arc, continental margins or continental) and hosted by bi-modal mafic-felsic successions, where the felsic volcanic rocks have specific geochemical characteristics and are referred to as FI, FII, FIII, and FIV (Hart et. al., 2004) based on the REE classification scheme of Leshner et al. (1986).

A typical VMS deposit (Figure 6) consists of a concordant synvolcanic lens or body of massive sulphides that stratigraphically overlies a cross cutting, discordant zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining. The discordant alteration and stockwork-veining zone is interpreted to be the channel-way or conduit for hydrothermal fluids that precipitated massive sulphides at or near the seafloor. A heat source, such as a subvolcanic intrusion is required to induce the water-rock reactions that result in metal leaching from the surrounding rocks and create the hydrothermal convection system (Höy, 1991; Franklin et. al., 2005).

The massive sulphide body is generally in sharp contact with the overlying sedimentary or volcanic stratigraphy (hangingwall stratigraphy), while the massive sulphide body may be in sharp or gradational contact with the underlying stringer and alteration zone (footwall stratigraphy) (Höy, 1991).

Most VMS deposits, including Achaean VMS deposits, are surrounded by alteration zones, which are spatially much larger than the deposits themselves. A number of zones of alteration are commonly recognized; the footwall alteration pipe, alteration within the ore zone, a large semi-conformable zone beneath the ore zone and alteration of the hanging wall. Figure 6 is a synthesis of alteration zones associated with Zn-Cu-Pb (minor Au, Ag) deposits that formed in bimodal mafic-felsic volcanic sequences. The core of the alteration pipe can be up to 2 km in diameter and is reflected mineralogically by a strong chloritic core surrounded by sericitic and chloritic alteration. Chemically, the alteration pipe zone in Figure 6 is represented by additions of Si, K, Mg and Fe and depletions in Ca and Na. According to Franklin (1996), alteration zones adjacent to the main alteration pipe are not well defined. He also noted that Na depletions are laterally extensive, but are confined only to a few hundred metres vertically in this type of deposit. Virtually all alteration pipes are characterized by Na depletion and the resulting alkali depletion common to many alteration zones is manifested as abundant aluminosilicate minerals (Franklin 1999; Höy, 1991).

Figure 6 - Idealized characteristics of a bimodal-felsic VMS deposit (after Galley, et. al., 2007)



The Property has previously been classified as a VMS deposit because of the apparent stratabound nature of the mineralized zone. However, the Property also has affinities to epithermal deposits and the reported conformable nature of the mineralized zone could be due to the development of preferred mineralization along zones of structural weakness. The most common deposit types in the area are porphyry deposits, polymetallic base metal veins and the subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) deposit type. These and other deposit types are described by the British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles (www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/MetallicMinerals/MineralDepositProfiles/).

7.0 MINERALIZATION

The polymetallic, VMS deposits on Vancouver Island are hosted in the structural uplifts of the Palaeozoic Sicker Group: the Myra Falls deposit within the Buttle Lake uplift, while the Lara and Mt. Sicker mine workings are located in the Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift. The felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift) and the Myra Formation (Buttle Lake uplift) host the deposits of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au within several stratigraphic levels (Crick, 2003; Massey, 1992).

The mineralized zones on the Lara Property were identified from drilling and extrapolating geological units along strike. The interpretive work by various exploration companies involved primarily comparison studies to the Buttle Lake/Myra Falls up strike deposits and the Mt. Sicker deposit down strike (Archibald, 1999). Seven zones, located at various stratigraphic levels were delineated on the Lara Property: Anita, Coronation Trend, Randy North, 262, Silver Creek, 126 and the Sharon zones (from west to east).

The deposit type on the Lara Property is classified as Kuroko-type massive sulphides consisting of volcanic-hosted, stratiform accumulations of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. The zones are described in Table 7 and their locations within Treasury's registered claim boundaries (superimposed on bedrock geology) are illustrated in Figure 7.

Table 0 - Mineralized zones within the Lara Property

Ore Zone	Discovery	Type of Mineralization	Description
Anita	1915	main	Anita tuff; exhalative
Randy North	1986		pyrite horizon within alteration zone (Na depletion, Zn enrichment)

Coronation Trend	1984 and 1985	main	massive sulphide, banded/laminated and stringer facies in altered rhyolite-tuff sequence: hanging wall represents alteration zone (Na depletion, Zn enrichment
Silver Creek			stringer zone in mafic tuff host
262	1989	Sub-parallel	unaltered felsic rocks host semi-massive to massive sulphides at shallow depths; distal exhalite
126	1990		stringer-style mineralization
Sharon Copper	1903		stringer zone in mafic tuff host not within Lara Property

The most important of these zones is the Coronation Trend which is made up of the Coronation Zone, the Coronation Extension and the Hanging Wall deposit. Together the deposits of the Coronation mineralized trend make up most of the reserve and the historic resource calculations of the Lara Property. Of the mineralized zones tested, the Coronation Trend and Anita appear to be on a similar trend; whereas the “262” Zone may be a sub-parallel structure. The Randy North, Silver Creek, “126” and Sharon zones appear to be on a more northerly trend as part of the northern limb of a synclinal structure (Archibald, 1999; Wells and Kapusta, 1990a).

The package of rocks hosting the Lara deposits consists of an andesitic sequence referred to as the “Green volcanoclastic Sequence” overlying rhyolite which hosts the massive sulphide ore. The rhyolite has been subdivided into two units which are referred to as the “Rhyolite Sequence” and the “Footwall Sequence”, the latter underlying the lowermost sulphide sequence. Numerous minor faults occurring in three or four directions have been observed on the Property resulting in displacement and gaps of the mineralized stratigraphy (MINFILE 1990a; Roscoe and Postle, 1988).

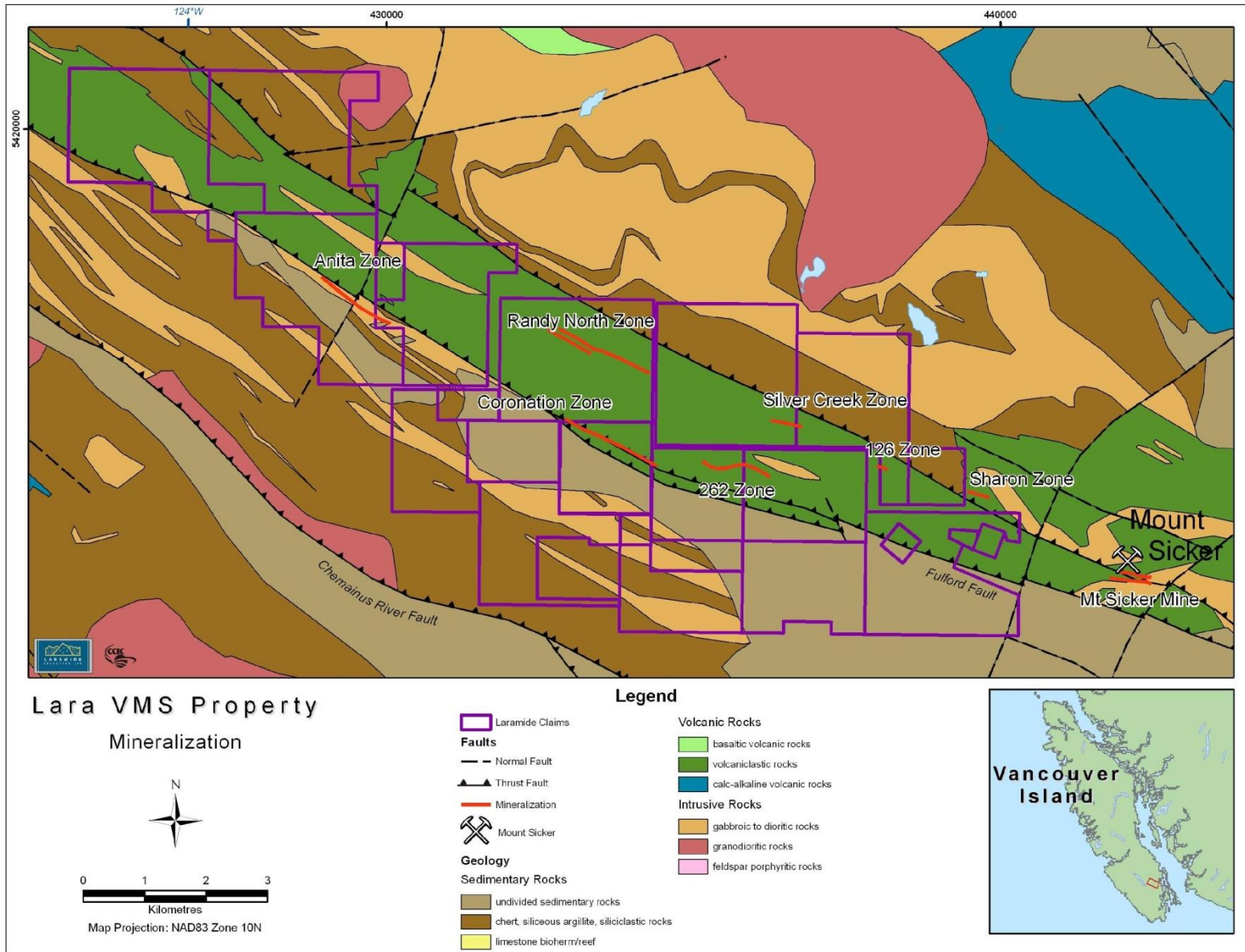


Figure 7 - Location of mineralized zones within mineral claims of Lara Property

The mineralized zones are characterized by rapid facies changes and abrupt fault displacements. Mineralization that has been discovered above and below the Coronation Trend stratigraphy is likely repeated on the Property either by regional folds or faults.

VMS mineralization on the Property is characterized by hydrothermal alteration of the rhyolite host that is typical of VMS deposits. The mineralized zones are characterized by strong sodium depletion, enrichment in potassium (sericitization) and zinc, silicification and pyritization. The lithochemical surveys defined two areas of hydrothermal alteration: the Randy Zone with a strike extent of at least six kilometres where the pyritic cherts are interpreted as a distal exhalite; and the structural hanging wall east of the Coronation Zone (Peatfield and Walker, 1994; Wells and Kapusta, 1990a). The geological reconnaissance work by Nucanolan in 1998 (Archibald, 1999) suggests that the structural controls existing in the area and the alteration mineralization indicate secondary mineralization via hydrothermal processes. The original features of the host sedimentary rock appear to be upgraded or influenced by the cross-cutting fault structures and possibly by the late stage mafic or diorite intrusions.

8.0 Airborne LiDAR Survey

8.1 Program Objectives and Details

In July, 2018, Treasury Metals initiated an airborne LiDAR survey with Terra Remote Sensing Inc. (“Terra”) over the entire Lara claim package covering 63.88 km² (Figure 8). Previous NI43-101 resource estimates of the Coronation Trend Area have used a Digital Elevation Model (“DEM”) obtained from Canadian Digital Elevation Data (“CDED”) available at <http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/>. The Canadian Digital Elevation Data consists of an ordered array of ground elevations at regularly spaced intervals. The source digital data for CDED at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 is extracted from the hypsographic and hydrographic elements of the National Topographic Data Base (“NTDB”) or various scaled positional data acquired from the provinces and territories (Geobase, 2007). Independent technical reports had encouraged Treasury to acquire a higher resolution DEM of the property area. This survey will not only increase the accuracy of future resource and engineering studies, but also aid in the successful planning and execution of future exploration programs.

Figure 8 – Terra Remote’s Project Area overview for Lara Project

000-3072 - Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC
UTM Zone 10 NAD83

Total Area: 63.88 km²

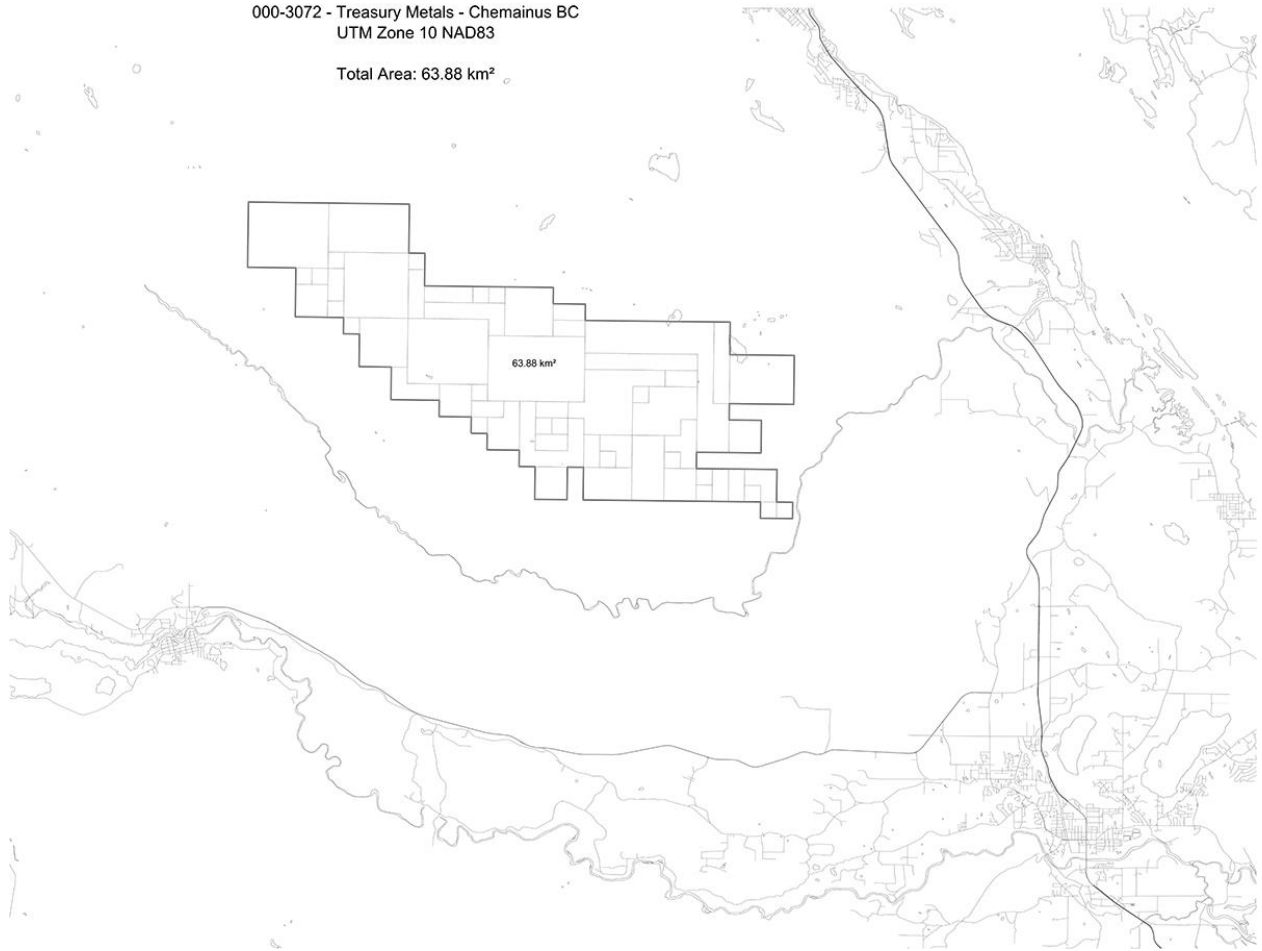


Figure 9 – Bell 206B Jet Ranger B3 used for data acquisition



Terra had used their laser scanning systems on a Bell 206B Jet Ranger (Figure 9) to acquire both LiDAR and digital imagery data. The Jet Ranger’s flight had an approximate average flying height of 1100 m, at a speed of approximately 90 km/h. The flight lines were spaced 500 m apart and had a lateral flight line overlap of 100%. Ground surface modeling accuracy was subject to the density of ground points recovered below the vegetation canopy. Nominal point density averaged ≥ 12 points per square meter and Terra’s LiDAR sensor recorded up to 7 returns for each outgoing pulse. The digital imagery had an absolute vertical accuracy of 20 cm and a relative vertical accuracy of 10 cm.

Table 8 - Flight Acquisition Details

Acquisition Details	
Collection Platform	Bell 206B Jet Ranger B3
Flying Height (AGL) – Approx. Average	1100 m
Acquisition Speed – Approx. Average	90 km/h
Flight Line Separation – Approx. Average	500 m
Lateral Flight Line Separation – Approx. Average	100 %

The survey was successfully flown on July 13, 2018 and the data processed and delivered over the following 2 months. A full set of 10cm resolution orthophotos comprising of 89 TIF image files,

along with 1m resolution elevation contours, and 1 m Digital Elevation Model (“DEM”) were provided to Treasury.

Calibration flights were conducted at the Victoria International Airport (YYJ) in Chemainus / BC, Canada. These flights were performed immediately after the completion of the project acquisition and consisted of two opposing flight lines along the runway and two perpendicular flight lines in relation to the runway. This pattern allows for system calibration and to solve for roll, pitch, and heading.

Temporary GPS base station points with aerial targets were placed at suitable locations near to or inside the project area, which were accessible either by helicopter or vehicle, as required to provide suitable baseline lengths for the aircraft data processing. Ground check-points to validate the airborne data were obtained at suitable access points such as highways and roads. Additional checks were done using the calibration flights. Full details of the quality plan and field QC / QA processes can be found in the Terra Remote Project Report (Appendix 1).

9.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey was flown successfully, noting great weather for stable flying and accurate measurements. Once received, the data was processed and used in creating a new set of high-resolution contour maps (Figure 10 displays 10 m contours, see Appendix 2 for full sized map) and orthophotograph compilation images (Figure 11, see Appendix 3 for full sized map) which will be used in conjunction with existing data for future programs.

It is recommended to begin by initiating a data compilation program which will be able to utilize the new data acquired by this LiDAR survey to produce a new “detailed” geological map of the property. Following this, an initial field exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical surveys should be conducted focusing along the strike extension of the main deposit. Upon successful results, a diamond drilling program would commence on any favourable anomalies.

Figure 10 – Topographic Contours and DEM map of Lara Project

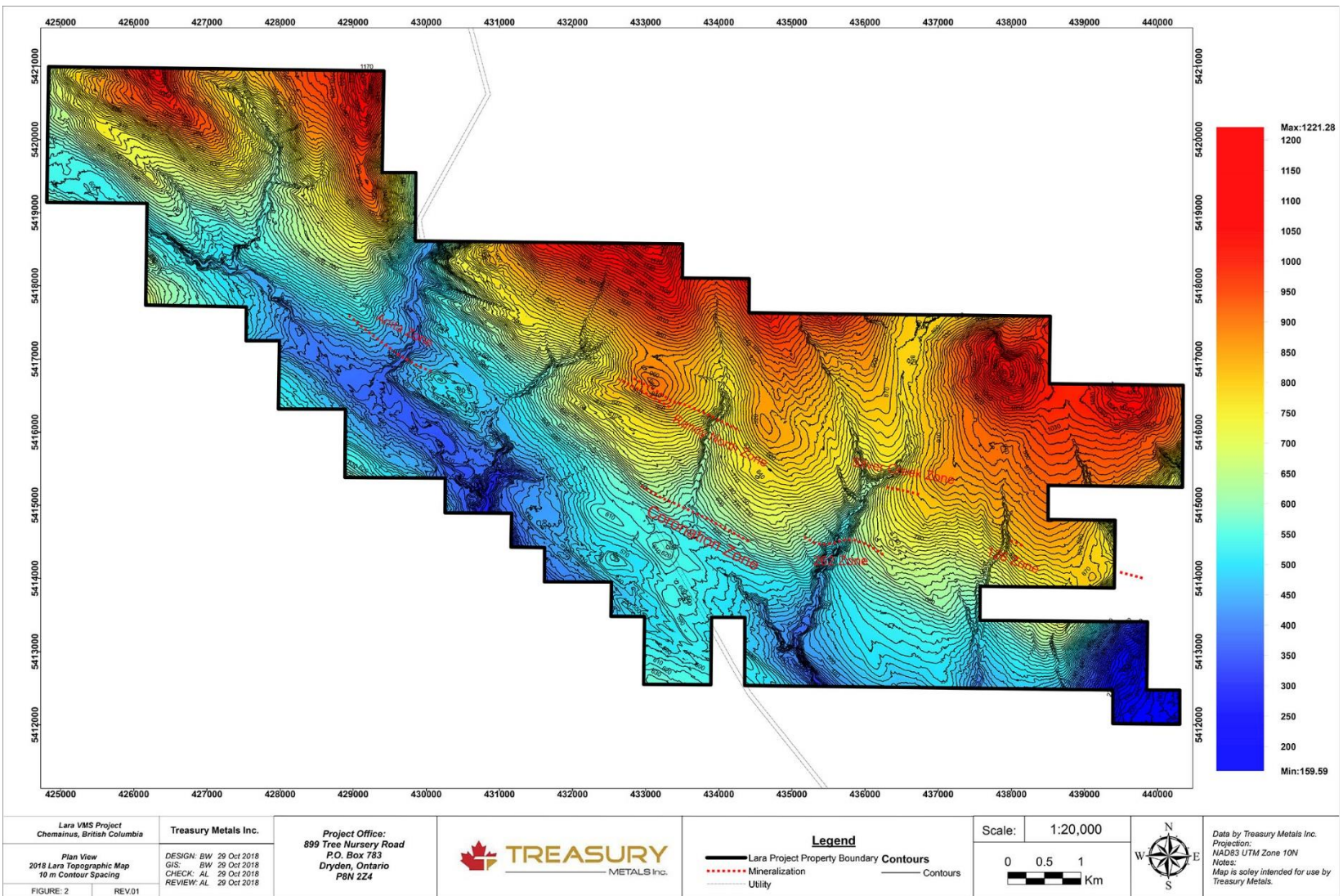
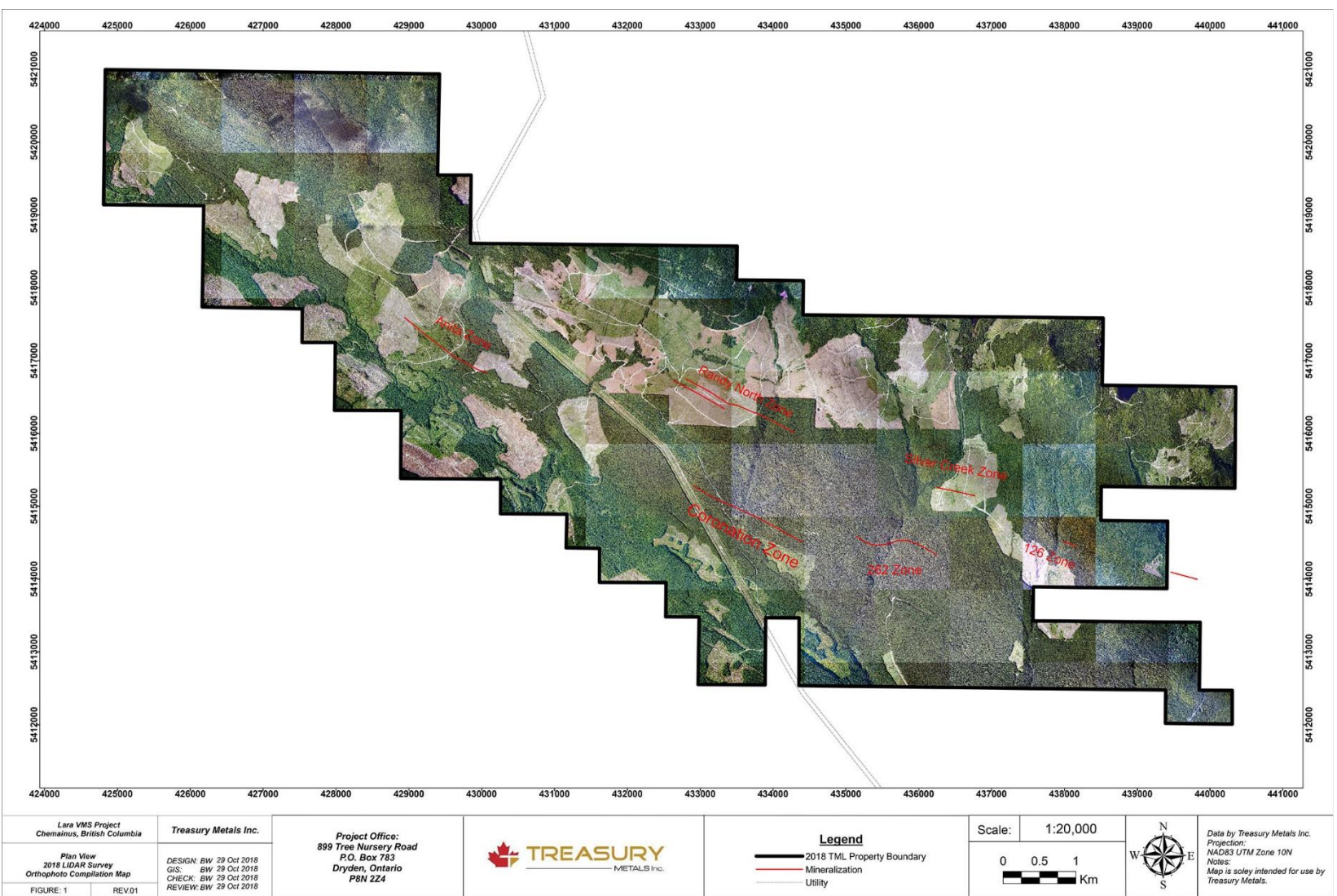


Figure 11 – Orthophoto Compilation Map of Lara Project



10.0 COSTS

A total of \$26,434.80 was spent on the entire airborne survey. Only data acquired within claim boundaries are included. Costs are summarized in table 9.

Table 9 – Summary of Costs

Survey Item	
Total Project Size	6,388 ha
Mobilization	\$0
LiDAR Price (including data acquisition)	\$20,303
Orthophoto Price	\$2,752
1m Raster Package	\$2,121
HST	\$1,258.80
Total Price	\$26,434.80

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12.0 CERTIFICATES

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
ADAM LARSEN, P.GEO.**

I, Adam C. Larsen, P.Geo., residing at 297 The Cliffs, Wabigoon, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist employed by Treasury Metals Incorporated as a Senior Project Geologist (December 2010 to present).
2. This certificate applies to the Assessment Report titled “2018 LiDAR Survey Assessment Report, Lara Polymetallic Project, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada” prepared for Treasury Metals Inc.
3. I graduated from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2010 with a B.Sc. in Geological Sciences (High Honours), and have been practicing my profession as a geologist since 2008.
4. I am a member in good standing with "The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO)" since September, 2015 (License No. 2580).
5. My relevant experience for the preparation of the report is:

Senior Project Geologist, Treasury Metals Incorporated..... 2017-2018
Independent Geologist (Project Geologist), Treasury Metals Incorporated 2014-2016
Project Geologist, Treasury Metals Incorporated 2010-2014

Date: October 31, 2018



Adam Larsen, P.Geo.

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
BRYAN WOLFE, GIT.**

I, Bryan D. Wolfe, GIT., residing at 2 Abraham Avenue, Thornhill, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist in Training employed by Treasury Metals Incorporated as a Project Geologist (June 2017 to present).
2. This certificate applies to the Assessment Report titled “2018 LiDAR Survey Assessment Report, Lara Polymetallic Project, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada” prepared for Treasury Metals Inc.
3. I graduated from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario in 2012 with a B.Sc. in Geological Sciences (Honours), and have been practicing my profession as a geologist since 2012.
4. I am a Geologist in Training member in good standing with "The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO)" since July, 2017 (Applicant No. 0755708).
5. My relevant experience for the preparation of the report is:

Project Geologist, Treasury Metals Incorporated 2017-2018
Exploration Geologist, Treasury Metals Incorporated..... 2012-2013

Date: October 31, 2018



Bryan Wolfe, G.I.T.

Project Report

Chemainus LiDAR Project

Chemainus / BC, Canada

October 26, 2018

Submitted to:
Treasury Metals
Goliath Gold Project
PO Box 783
Dryden, ON P8N 2Z4

Attn: Adam Larsen

Submitted by:
Terra Remote Sensing Inc.
1962 Mills Road, Sidney BC, V8L 5Y3

Phone: 250.656.0931
Fax: 250.656.4604
www.terraremove.com

Terra Project Ref.#000-3072-01
Terra Project Manager: Taylor Davis



terra remote sensing



NOTIFICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

This Report is submitted for consideration as part of Treasury Metals' Project completed by Terra Remote Sensing Inc. and contains proprietary and confidential information that is considered by Terra Remote Sensing Inc. and its subcontractors to represent valuable trade secrets. All information enclosed in this Report that is not supplied by Treasury Metals is confidential and proprietary to the proponent. By accepting and retaining the Report, Treasury Metals agrees to avoid publication or disclosure of such proprietary and confidential information to unauthorized third parties by employing at least the same standards and measures it customarily uses to protect its own proprietary and confidential information; provided, however, that shall be free to use, reproduce and disseminate such information contained in the Report to its employees and consultants who are involved in considering and evaluating the Report and in discussions with the submitter. Treasury Metals shall, nevertheless, be free to disclose such information to third parties if it is independently developed without access to the proponent's information, obtained from a third party without restriction, already in its possession without restriction, or is released in the public domain. Treasury Metals agrees to reproduce this confidentiality notice on any copies of the Report made in accordance with the limited rights provided herein. If a contract or other agreement is concluded between Treasury Metals and the proponents as a result of the Report, Treasury Metals may use or disclose the proprietary information contained in the Report to the extent provided for in any such resulting contract or other agreement.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Terra Remote Sensing Inc. (Terra) is pleased to submit this project report to Treasury Metals for the Chemainus LiDAR Project.

Contained within this report are the details regarding the data collection, data calibration and data processing pertaining to the Chemainus LiDAR and imagery Project.

The survey commenced on July 12, 2018 and finished on July 12, 2018. Terra acquired the data with operations primarily occurring from Victoria International Airport (YYJ).

Calibration flights were conducted at the Victoria International Airport (YYJ) in Chemainus / BC, Canada. These flights were performed immediately after the completion of the project acquisition and consisted of two opposing flight lines along the runway and two perpendicular flight lines in relation to the runway. This pattern allows for system calibration and to solve for roll, pitch, and heading.

Temporary GPS base station points with aerial targets were placed at suitable locations near to or inside the project area, which were accessible either by helicopter or vehicle, as required to provide suitable baseline lengths for the aircraft data processing. Ground check-points to validate the airborne data were obtained at suitable access points such as highways and roads. Additional checks were done using the calibration flights.

DATA ACQUISITION SUMMARY

The general approach to the field portion of the project was to conduct the airborne data acquisition and ground control survey at the same time. As noted above, Victoria International Airport (YYJ), Chemainus / BC, Canada served as the primary staging area for flight operations.

Project Specifications

Project Location:

Chemainus / BC / Canada

Projection/Datum:

UTM Zone10N / NAD83 / CVGD28 / HT2.0

Project Sites	Project Size (km ²)
Total Project Area	63.88

LiDAR Point Density

Ground surface modeling accuracy is subject to the density of ground points recovered below the vegetation canopy. Aggregated Nominal Pulse Density (ANPD) for the Chemainus LiDAR Project was calculated to be an average of ≥ 20 points per square meter using the Federal Airborne LiDAR Acquisition Guideline sampling method.

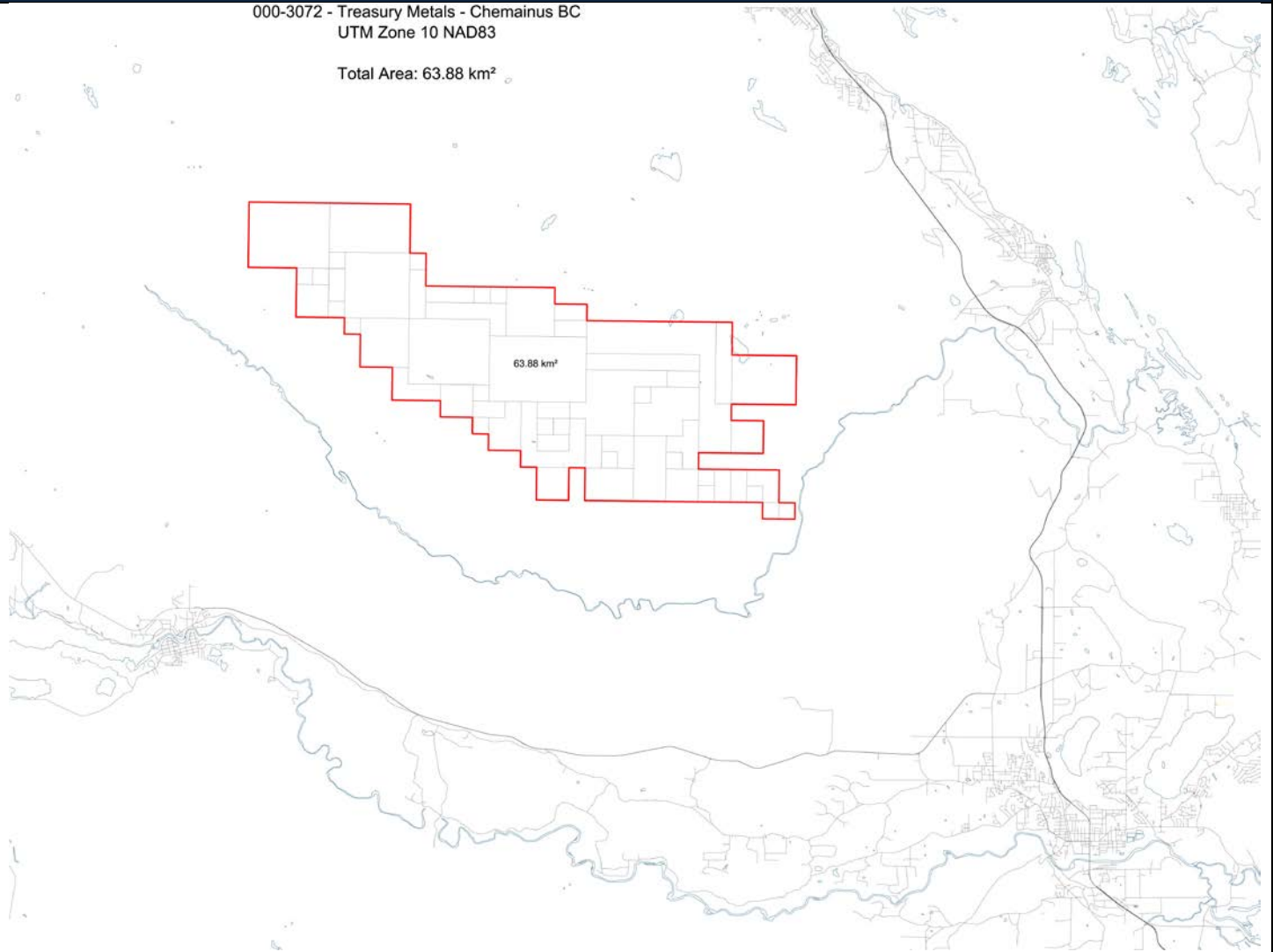
Orthophoto Resolution

10cm pixel resolution orthophotos were collected.

Chemainus LiDAR Project Project Overview:

000-3072 - Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC
UTM Zone 10 NAD83

Total Area: 63.88 km²



Description: 000-3072_Index_TreasuryMetals_ChemainusBC_UTM10_v4

BELL 206 B3 JET RANGER FLIGHT PARAMETERS

Rotary Wing Data Acquisition Specifications



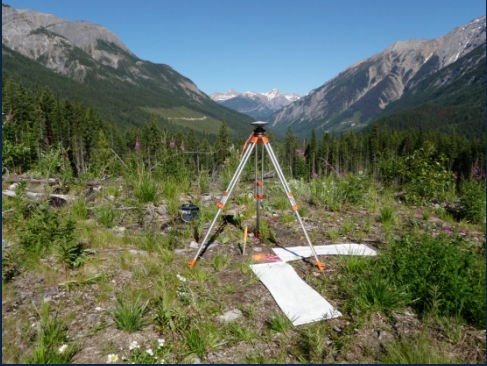


ACQUISITION DETAILS

Collection Platform	Bell 206B Jet Ranger B3
Flying Height (AGL) – Approx Average	1100 m
Acquisition Speed – Approx Average	90 km/h
Flight Line Separation – Approx Average	500 m
Lateral Flight Line Overlap – Approx Average	100 %

SYSTEM AND DATA PARAMETERS

LiDAR	
Laser Type	Riegl LMS-Q780
Average Nominal Pulse Density (ANPD)	≥20 points / m ² (single pass, open hard surfaces)
Laser PRF (outgoing)	250kHz
Max Scan Angle	+/-25 degrees from nadir
DIGITAL IMAGERY	
NADIR CAMERA	
Camera Type	Nikon D800
CCD Array	X: 7360 Y: 4912
Lens	50mm
Field of View	39.5 degrees
Ground Sampling Distance	10 cm
OBLIQUE CAMERA	
Camera Type	Nikon D3X
CCD Array	X: 6048 Y: 4032
Lens	35mm
Field of View	54.3 degrees
NEAR INFRARED IMAGERY	
Camera Type	Nikon D800
CCD Array	X: 7360 Y: 4912
Lens	50mm
Field of View	39.5 degrees
Ground Sampling Distance	cm
HYPERSPSPECTRAL IMAGERY	
Sensor Type	n/a
Spectral Range	n/a
Max Spectral Resolution	nm
Spectral Binning	n/a
Field of View	n/a
Ground Sampling Distance	n/a
THERMAL IMAGERY	
Camera Type	n/a
Megapixels	n/a
Field of View	n/a
Ground Sampling Distance	n/a

GROUND CONTROL SUMMARY

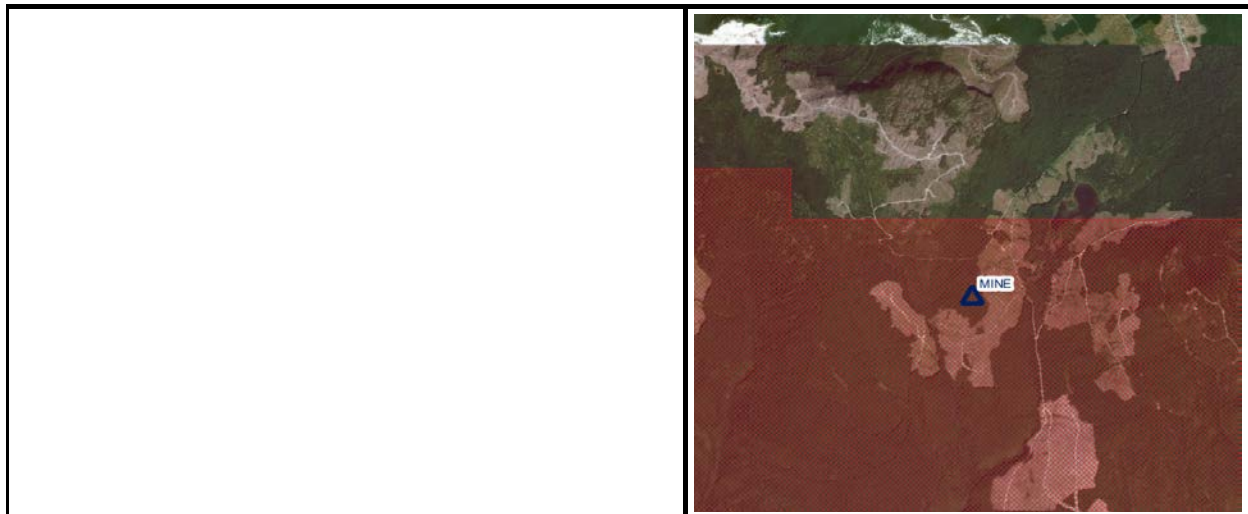
Ground Control Summary	
<p>GPS BASE STATIONS</p> 	<p>GPS Base Stations: Base stations were used for positioning kinematic trajectory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline length: maximum 30km. - Location/setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Helicopter: By air-crew or ground crew at open sites within or nearby project areas ○ Fixed Wing: By helicopter or vehicle where suitable access can be obtained.
<p>CONTROL STATIONS</p> 	<p>Calibration Points: Targeted control stations were used to aid in calibrating the airborne data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Typically located at airports/heliports
<p>VALIDATION SITES</p> 	<p>Validation Sites: At least two ground validation points in combination with positioned kinematic points (where PPK / RTK observations are within project scope).</p>
<p>GROUND SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION</p>	<p>Magellan Proflex 500 & 800- Ashtech Fast Survey S/W</p>

Monument Sheets


STATION COORDINATE SHEET	MINE
--------------------------	------


AGENCY	TSRI	
DATE OF SURVEY	July 12, 2018	
SURVEYOR	A. Farr	
HORIZONTAL DATUM	NAD83 (CSRS)	
VERTICAL DATUM	CFVD28	
GEOID	HT2.0	
PROJECTION	UTM Zone 10	
LINEAR UNIT	Meters	
EPOCH	1997.0	
LATITUDE (d m s)	48 54 06.17646	
LONGITUDE (d m s)	-123 52 23.57527	
ELLIPSOIDAL HEIGHT	909.440	
EASTING	436005.583	
NORTHING	5416897.575	
ELEVATION	925.942	

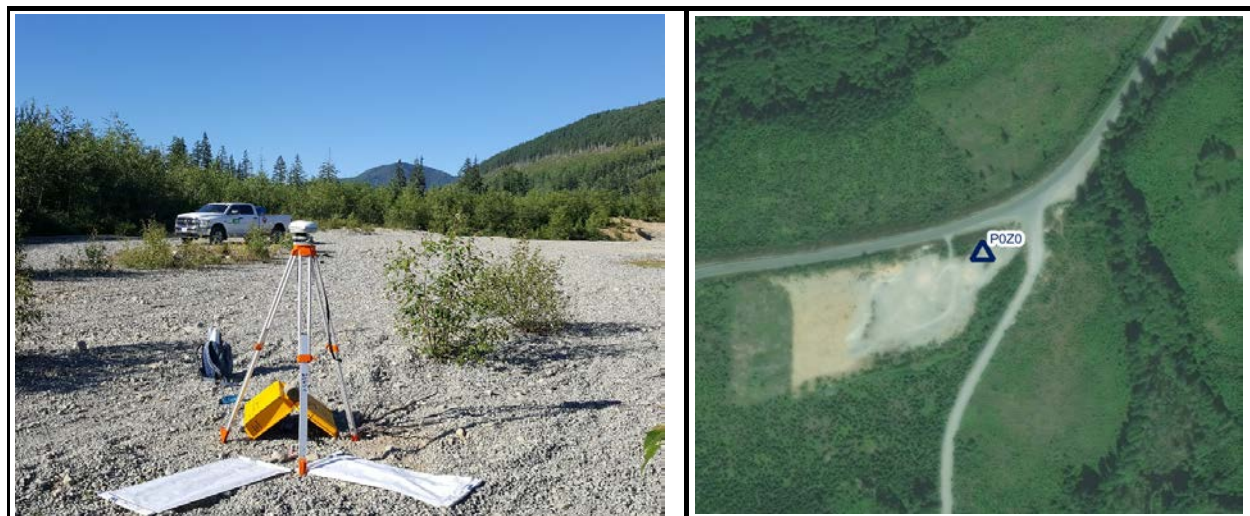
	MONUMENTATION	ADJUSTMENT
		CANADIAN ACTIVE CONTROL SYSTEM (CACS) STATION CLRS WAS HELD FIXED IN THE HORIZONTAL AND IN THE VERTICAL
	DESCRIPTION	
	GENERAL LOCATION:	LADYSMITH, BC
	TRSI CONTROL POINT LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF SILVER LAKE.	



STATION COORDINATE SHEET	POZO
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AGENCY	TSRI	
DATE OF SURVEY	July 12, 2018	
SURVEYOR	A. Farr	
HORIZONTAL DATUM	NAD83 (CSRS)	
VERTICAL DATUM	CFVD28	
GEOID	HT2.0	
PROJECTION	UTM Zone 10	
LINEAR UNIT	Meters	
EPOCH	1997.0	
LATITUDE (d m s)	48 44 23.99719	
LONGITUDE (d m s)	-124 07 28.61835	
ELLIPSOIDAL HEIGHT	253.979	
EASTING	417316.112	
NORTHING	5399163.423	
ELEVATION	270.052	

	MONUMENTATION	ADJUSTMENT
	12" NAIL	CANADIAN ACTIVE CONTROL SYSTEM (CACS) STATION CLRS WAS HELD FIXED IN THE HORIZONTAL AND IN THE VERTICAL
	DESCRIPTION	
GENERAL LOCATION:		LAKE COWICHAN, BC
TRSI CONTROL POINT LOCATED SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PACIFIC MARINE RD. AND LENS RD.		



DATA PROCESSING

The following section outlines the data processing sequence implemented for the project.

LiDAR Data

LiDAR Calibration

Once the final aircraft trajectory positions were obtained from the GPS and INS processing, the LiDAR data was calibrated to obtain the parameters necessary to apply to the system installation for the project.

External Calibration (System) - External calibration of the data involved the use of the runway calibration flights and a selection of the ground control points. These data were used to establish system offsets and nominal roll, pitch, and heading values. The position of the target features were compared with their corresponding known positions obtained through the independent GPS survey.

Internal Calibration (LiDAR) - Project area flight lines were then compared to one another (along with control) to make any necessary final adjustments to the applied values within individual flight lines. The objective is to achieve overall data accuracies that meets or exceeds the project accuracy requirements.

Following field operations, final data checks and adjustments were made during the calibration / pre-processing phase in the office. This stage of data processing yields the final geo-referencing of the data from which all checks to the data accuracy specifications are made. These checks included internal and external accuracy checks.

Ground Accuracy Testing

1. Internal Accuracy Checks

Internal checks were made on flight-line overlap areas

Comparison of overlap areas for the vertical component will utilize range data and grid interpolation. Planar areas were used to minimize the effects of artifacts at feature discontinuities:

- Intra flight - minimum of one overlap area
- Inter flight / day to day – two overlap areas (where overlap exists)

Comparison of overlap areas for the horizontal component using intensity data and extraction of conjugate features such as road or building edges:

- Intra flight - minimum of one overlap area
- Inter flight / day to day – two overlap areas

TerraMatch software was also used in the internal accuracy checks. TerraMatch software produces a report listing the apparent offsets in range, roll, pitch, and heading for each flight line. The listing includes both the offset values and standard deviations. Once saved, these values were opened in Excel and sorted to determine outliers. Any offending flight lines were flagged and returned to calibration for review.

Once all of the flight lines were reviewed in TerraMatch and approved, they were released into production. This final TerraMatch report is used for verification purposes only, and therefore the flight lines are not shifted by the suggested offsets. In order for the LiDAR data to be approved and released, all of the offsets listed in the TerraMatch report will lie within established accuracy limits.

2. External Accuracy Checks

External checks consisted of two components; checks performed on control stations and validation survey results using the GPS RTK points.

The checks consisted of horizontal and vertical comparisons of the data from the following;

- Base station over-flights
- Over-flights of standard photo type targets placed throughout or near to the project area

Using the ground control points that were not included in the calibration process, the LiDAR data accuracy test consisted of a three-dimensional coordinate difference comparison between control point coordinates and a linear interpolated mapping coordinate derived from the surface of a triangular irregular network (TIN). The coordinate difference results were analyzed to obtain the RMSE values included in this report, which are contained in the Accuracy Reporting section further in this report.

GPS RTK or PPK points were also collected on a series of identifiable features throughout the project area or calibration sites. These features, such as edge of pavement, paint lines on parking lots or roads, top of bridge deck, top of culverts etc. are identifiable in the LiDAR and digital imagery data thus ensuring a high level of confidence in the LiDAR and digital image data. Monument sheets have not been provided for the individual RTK/PPK measurements as has been provided for the static control stations.

Digital Imagery

Digital Image Calibration

Calibration of the digital camera consisted of two parts. First the internal camera calibration, which defines the individual camera parameters such as focal length, principle point, offset and lens distortion. These are typically initially determined using a test array of photo targets located at the Terra hanger. A process is also undertaken as required during field operations using images flown an area with natural targets which can be positively identified in each of the separate image.

Both methods use a reverse bundle adjustment strategy to extract the parameters. The derived camera model will be used from project to project but is checked at the beginning of each project using field measurements to ensure that the cameras are performing properly.

The second part of the calibration is project specific, which involves determining the boresite angles of the camera with respect the Inertial Measuring Units (IMU) frame of reference. The differences are small and cannot be measured directly but are easily determined through the calibration process. Once sufficient calibration points are collected, Terrasolid software solves for the boresite angles in a process similar the photogrammetric bundle block adjustment.

Digital Imagery / Orthomosaic Processing

When the raw imagery was initially mosaicked together, colour differences can be evident at seams throughout the dataset. The seams themselves are perfectly straight lines that stand out in areas of trees or buildings. The next step was a preliminary colour balance that involved two steps: a global Intensity, saturation and contrast adjustment, followed by automated colour point routine. Colour points are sample sites in common areas of the raw imagery. A triangulated colour corrective scheme is created, which can be edited. This is a powerful tool for removing seams due to colour differences.

Once the above steps are completed, the next step is to perform a seam line improvement. The seam line improvement transformed the straight seam lines into broken irregular lines following lines of contrast. This helps hide the photo seams lines through forest areas. The product at this point is visually correct.

The final step involves going through each block looking for defects and correcting features such as bridges and buildings, which may be distorted. Since orthorectification occurs to ground level, above-ground features are not in their true orthographic position. These above-ground features were edited to achieve a visually acceptable product.

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

Terra is committed to ensure that the quality of our services and products at every level are continually monitored. We have recently implemented a Quality Management System based on the international QMS standard ISO9001:2008.

Terra's QC department assures that all deliveries meet or exceed the specifications and formats stated in the contract for this project.

Summary of quality plan

The Terra quality plan for the project may be summarized as follows:

A. Field and Pre-processing

- Field QC of acquired data
- QA of acquired data upon return from field by calibration department
- Data calibration followed by QC of results vs. ground checks

B. Data Processing

- Internal QC (IQC) is conducted within processing department following initial data processing. Identified corrections then go through a first-edit process.
- Edited data then goes through a QC conducted by the independent QA/QC department.

C. Data Delivery

- QA of final deliverable products by the independent QA/QC department

Field QC / QA Processes

1. LiDAR and Image Data Verification — The primary concerns with respect to quality for airborne LiDAR survey programs are data integrity, completeness, and coverage. The following QC procedures are undertaken in the field during the data acquisition process to address these concerns.

Data integrity refers to the data files being uncorrupted and able to be processed. Field procedures undertaken to ensure data integrity:

- Daily download from airborne system
- Checks that all files can be opened and contain the correct content
- Checks for corrupted files
- Create backup files of all data

Data completeness involves:

- Checks to ensure that there is a full set of files for each mission
- Checks to ensure there are no gaps in the data
- Data coverage checks are performed to determine that there is a match between each type of data to be collected and each area that is to be covered by that data type (e.g. if there are variations in the required coverage for LiDAR and digital image data).

2. Geo-Referencing Verification—The basic accuracy of the data is achieved primarily through a combination of the system specifications and actual operational performance and the flight procedures.

Flight procedures are subject to weather and other conditions in the air such as air traffic that may affect the way in which the project is actually flown.

While final accuracy results won't be known until the data are processed, two processes will be conducted to ensure that the data returned from the field will meet the project accuracy specifications. These processes are checks on flight data to ensure operational adherence to project specifications.

Flight data checks:

- Review of system calibration flight following installation
- Checks on actual system setting to match project specifications
- Checks on flight overlap and aircraft speed
- Checks on maximum baseline distances from aerial base stations
- Review of GPS data acquired on the base stations through network ties and redundant base station operation for checks on airborne data

Accuracy checks:

- Vertical and horizontal checks on LiDAR and image data obtained on flights over base stations and other placed targets
- Vertical and horizontal checks on additional GPS RTK data obtained throughout the project area on identifiable ground features such as road paint markings

Calibration and Data Pre-processing QC / QA Processes

Following field operations, final data checks and adjustments are made during the calibration / pre-processing phase in the office. As this stage of data processing yields the final geo-referencing of the data all checks to the accuracy specifications are made. They include internal and external accuracy checks.

- 1. Internal Accuracy Checks**—Internal checks will be made on flight-line overlap areas and on the overlaps between datasets acquired on different days.
- 2. External Accuracy Checks**—The external checks made by Terra consist of comparison of the LiDAR data to ties to any client supplied control and to any additional control placed by Terra in the project area.

Quality Control Methodology for Data Processing QC / QA Processes

Individual departments processing various aspects of the data conduct internal QC procedures appropriate to the type of data processing being undertaken. The following are examples of QC procedures.

- Digital Image Processing
- Checks on the consistency of the image tonal quality across the project area, particularly in areas where image boundaries occur due to different flying days or different missions
- Checks on seams where individual images are mosaicked to ensure that there are no mismatches, especially as evidenced along linear features, for example, roadways

- LiDAR Processing
- Checks on ground classification through the use of shaded relief models to ensure ground is accurately defined
- Checks on the feature classes by comparing to the digital imagery to ensure all required classes are identified within the LiDAR data

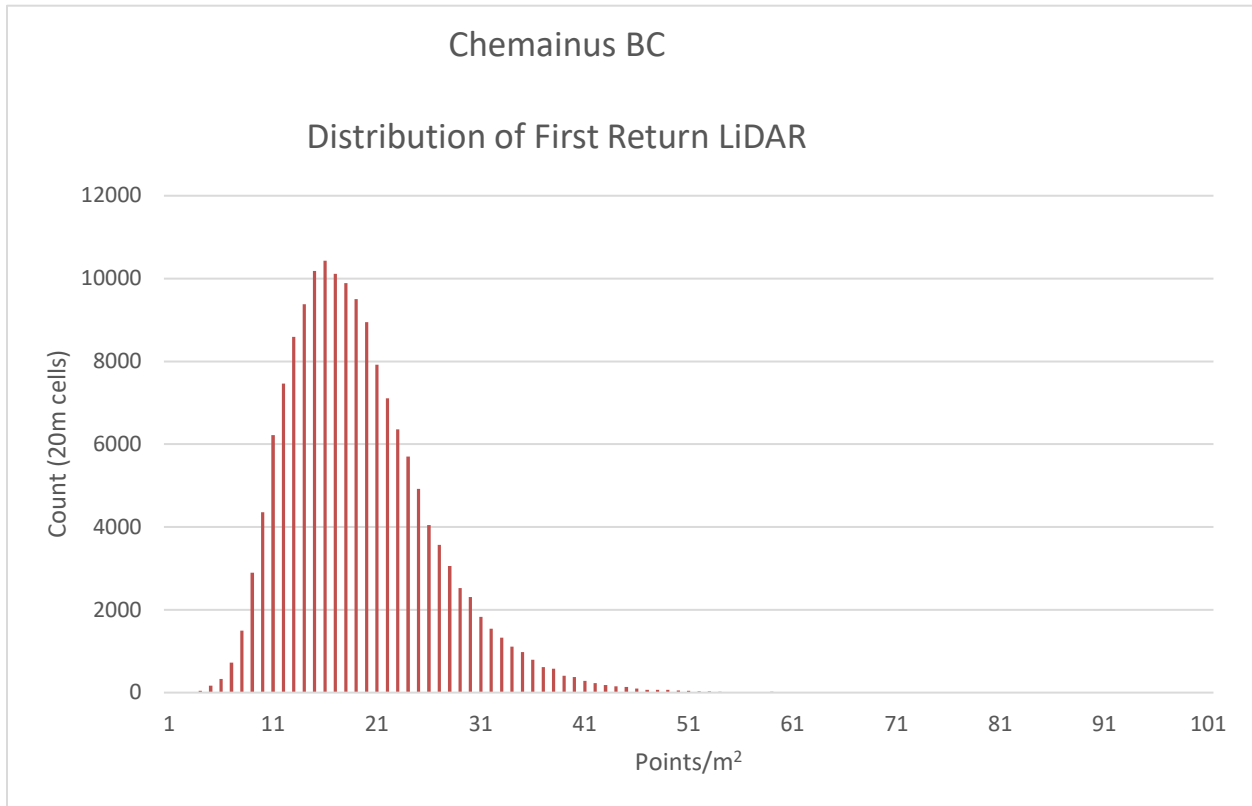
Final Quality Assurance Procedures

Terra maintains a separate QA division that reviews all data prior to delivery. Specific QA processes will be implemented for each type of data to be delivered. Checks will include the following:

- Data format
- Map projection and datum
- File name and content matching conventions adopted for the project
- Data completeness
- Consistency of data between different types, e.g. classified LiDAR points match the features in the digital image
- Review of checks on external control
- Review of bare earth classification
- Review of above ground points to ensure noise removal

LiDAR Data Density QA Reporting

LIDAR COLLECTION STATISTICS



90% of project area had greater than 12 points per square meter density based on first return point cloud.

Total project area: 64 km²

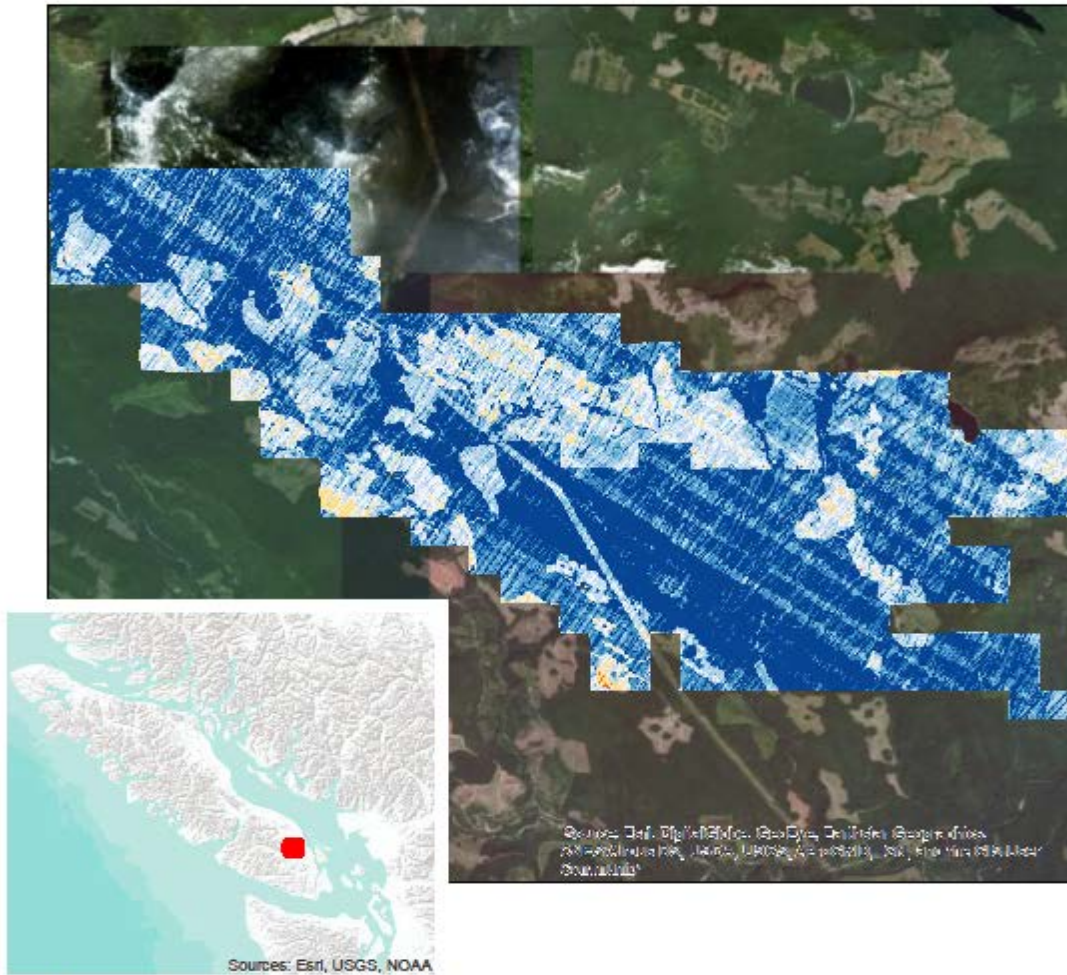
Lidar Acquisition Dates: July 12 to July 21, 2018

Average density: 20 points/m²

Standard deviation: 7 points/m²

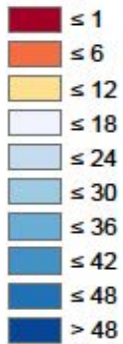
Cell size: 20m

DENSITY MAP – ALL RETURNS



Chemainus BC

Density - All Points [pts/m²]



* 20m cell size

ACCURACY REPORTING

The following table outlines the final accuracies obtained in the project through the comparison of the known static GPS survey locations (as described in the Survey Monuments section), as well as RTK or PPK observations (if in project scope) in comparison with the bare earth LiDAR data obtained in the survey. Individual datasheets for RTK or PPK sites have not been included as have been provided for the static GPS control.

Final Coordinates						
STATIC						
UTM Zone 10	TRSI Final Coordinates			NAD83 (CSRS)	CGVD28	(HT2.0)
STATION NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	HEIGHT (Ellipsoidal)	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (Orthometric)
	(d m s)	(d m s)	Metres	Metres	Metres	Metres
MINE	48 54 06.17646	-123 52 23.57527	909.440	436005.583	5416897.575	925.942
POZO	48 44 23.99719	-124 07 28.61835	253.979	417316.112	5399163.423	270.052

Date of survey	July 12, 2018
Epoch	1997.0
Linear units	Metres

Vertical Accuracy Report - Static			
STATIC			
Control Point	Ellipsoidal Height (Metres)		
	Known Z	Laser Z	dZ
MINE	925.941	925.920	-0.021

Horizontal Orthophoto Accuracy Report - Static

STATIC

NAD83 (CSRS) / UTM Zone 10						
Control Point	Control Point		Ortho Pixel Location		dX (m)	dY (m)
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)		
MINE	436005.583	5416897.575	436005.991	5416897.789	0.408	0.214

DELIVERABLES SUMMARY

DELIVERY DETAILS						
Final Deliverable Coordinates	Projection:	UTM Zone10N				
	Datum:	NAD83 / CVGD28 HT2.0				
Delivery Medium	Hard Drive	<input type="checkbox"/>	FTP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HD delivery on client request	
Delivery Products	Description	Resolution	Format	In Scope		
				YES	NO	
LiDAR	Ground	n/a	.las v1.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-Ground	n/a	.las v1.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Detailed Classification (pre-determined feature code)	n/a	.las v1.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Filtered ground LiDAR points (MKP)	n/a	.las v1.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
DEM		1m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DSM		1m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CHM		1m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
TIN		m	.img	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3D Mesh		m	.dxf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Contours	not cartographically enhanced	m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hillshade Models		1m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slope / Aspect Maps		1m	.gdb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PLS-CADD®	Compiled .bak model	n/a	.bak	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	In-flight MET data	n/a	.csv	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Planimetry	2D - pre-determined feature code	n/a	.shp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	3D - pre-determined feature code	n/a	.shp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3D Buildings	3D wireframe buildings	n/a	.shp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tree crown polygons	Max-diameter	n/a	.shp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tree-top points	Max height point	n/a	.shp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RGB Imagery	Orthophoto mosaics	10cm	.tiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Oblique imagery	cm	.jpg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NIR Imagery	Orthophoto mosaics	10cm	.tiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hyperspectral Imagery	VNIR Bands - Radiometrically calibrated mosaics	m	.tiff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	SWIR Bands - Radiometrically calibrated mosaics	m	.tiff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
TIR Imagery	Calibrated mosaics	cm	.tiff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Video	Nadir and Oblique digital video	n/a	.mp4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plots		scale	.pdf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Project Index	Key map containing all relevant project information	n/a	.shp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Project Report	Accuracy and general project reporting	n/a	.pdf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Comments						

APPENDIX C – DELIVERABLE DATA INVENTORY:



FreeCommander - Contents of folder: T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries 9/20/2018 8:32 PM

Date	Time	Attrib	Bytes	File name
------	------	--------	-------	-----------

T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries				
9/20/2018	8:32:29 PM	A----	256	000-3072_DeliveryDetails_2018.09.20.txt
9/20/2018	1:11:46 PM	-D----		GDB
9/20/2018	1:12:03 PM	-D----		INDEX
9/20/2018	6:28:22 PM	-D----		LIDAR

256 1 Files

T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries\GDB				
9/20/2018	11:20:12 AM	-D----		000-3072_ChemainusBC_UTM10_v1.gdb

0 0 Files

T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries\GDB\000-3072_ChemainusBC_UTM10_v1.gdb

9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	16,728	a00000001.freelist
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	110	a00000001.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	1,488	a00000001.gdbtable
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	5,152	a00000001.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	12,310	a00000001.TablesByName.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	2,055	a00000002.gdbtable
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	5,152	a00000002.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	42	a00000003.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	10:37:01 AM	A----	1,551	a00000003.gdbtable
9/20/2018	10:37:01 AM	A----	5,152	a00000003.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000004.CatItemsByPhysicalName.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000004.CatItemsByType.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000004.FDO_UUID.atx
9/20/2018	11:17:42 AM	A----	41,304	a00000004.freelist
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	310	a00000004.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	11:17:42 AM	A----	149,370	a00000004.gdbtable
9/20/2018	11:17:42 AM	A----	5,152	a00000004.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	20,502	a00000004.spx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	12,310	a00000005.CatItemTypesByName.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000005.CatItemTypesByParentTypeID.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000005.CatItemTypesByUUID.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	296	a00000005.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	1,803	a00000005.gdbtable
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	5,152	a00000005.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000006.CatRelsByDestinationID.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000006.CatRelsByOriginID.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000006.CatRelsByType.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,118	a00000006.FDO_UUID.atx
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	4,440	a00000006.freelist
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	318	a00000006.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	774	a00000006.gdbtable
9/20/2018	11:10:26 AM	A----	5,152	a00000006.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByBackwardLabel.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByDestItemTypeID.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByForwardLabel.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByName.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByOriginItemTypeID.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000007.CatRelTypesByUUID.atx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	602	a00000007.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	2,504	a00000007.gdbtable
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	5,152	a00000007.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	112	a00000009.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	10:36:18 AM	A----	2,222	a00000009.gdbtable
9/20/2018	10:36:18 AM	A----	5,152	a00000009.gdbtablx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	4,118	a00000009.spx
9/20/2018	10:36:02 AM	A----	70	a0000000a.gdbindexes
9/20/2018	10:36:18 AM	A----	222	a0000000a.gdbtable

```

9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 5,152 a0000000a.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 4,440 a0000000b.freelist
9/20/2018 10:36:02 AM A---- 66 a0000000b.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 3,436 a0000000b.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 5,152 a0000000b.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 94,230 a0000000c.band_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 389,142 a0000000c.blk_key_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 57,366 a0000000c.col_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:02 AM A---- 308 a0000000c.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 217,210,848 a0000000c.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 30,752 a0000000c.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:18 AM A---- 69,654 a0000000c.row_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:02 AM A---- 86 a0000000d.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 598 a0000000d.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 5,152 a0000000d.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 112 a0000000e.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 2,222 a0000000e.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 5,152 a0000000e.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 4,118 a0000000e.spx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 70 a0000000f.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 222 a0000000f.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 5,152 a0000000f.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 4,440 a00000010.freelist
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 66 a00000010.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 3,418 a00000010.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 5,152 a00000010.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 94,230 a00000011.band_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 380,950 a00000011.blk_key_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 57,366 a00000011.col_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 308 a00000011.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 184,343,196 a00000011.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 30,752 a00000011.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:40 AM A---- 69,654 a00000011.row_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:21 AM A---- 86 a00000012.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 598 a00000012.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 5,152 a00000012.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 112 a00000013.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 2,222 a00000013.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 5,152 a00000013.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 4,118 a00000013.spx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 70 a00000014.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 222 a00000014.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 5,152 a00000014.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 4,440 a00000015.freelist
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 66 a00000015.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 1,091 a00000015.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 5,152 a00000015.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 94,230 a00000016.band_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 389,142 a00000016.blk_key_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 57,366 a00000016.col_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 308 a00000016.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 70,144,372 a00000016.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 30,752 a00000016.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:47 AM A---- 69,654 a00000016.row_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:43 AM A---- 86 a00000017.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 598 a00000017.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 5,152 a00000017.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 66 a00000018.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 4,442 a00000018.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 5,152 a00000018.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 112 a00000019.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A---- 2,222 a00000019.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A---- 5,152 a00000019.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 4,118 a00000019.spx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A---- 70 a0000001a.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A---- 222 a0000001a.gdbtable

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9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 5,152 a0000001a.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 4,440 a0000001b.freelist
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A----- 66 a0000001b.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 3,404 a0000001b.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 5,152 a0000001b.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 94,230 a0000001c.band_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 380,950 a0000001c.blk_key_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 57,366 a0000001c.col_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A----- 308 a0000001c.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 302,017,646 a0000001c.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 30,752 a0000001c.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:36:58 AM A----- 69,654 a0000001c.row_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:36:48 AM A----- 86 a0000001d.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 598 a0000001d.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 5,152 a0000001d.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 116 a0000001e.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 2,242 a0000001e.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 5,152 a0000001e.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:37:01 AM A----- 4,118 a0000001e.spx
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 112 a0000001f.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 2,222 a0000001f.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 5,152 a0000001f.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 4,118 a0000001f.spx
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 70 a00000020.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 222 a00000020.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 5,152 a00000020.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:41:58 AM A----- 4,440 a00000021.freelist
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 66 a00000021.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:41:58 AM A----- 3,504 a00000021.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:41:58 AM A----- 5,152 a00000021.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 94,230 a00000022.band_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 385,046 a00000022.blk_key_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 57,366 a00000022.col_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 308 a00000022.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 223,669,053 a00000022.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 30,752 a00000022.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 10:41:55 AM A----- 69,654 a00000022.row_index.atx
9/20/2018 10:41:38 AM A----- 86 a00000023.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 10:41:58 AM A----- 598 a00000023.gdbtable
9/20/2018 10:41:58 AM A----- 5,152 a00000023.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 11:00:40 AM A----- 116 a00000025.gdbindexes
9/20/2018 11:00:40 AM A----- 595,529,253 a00000025.gdbtable
9/20/2018 11:00:40 AM A----- 599,072 a00000025.gdbtablx
9/20/2018 11:00:40 AM A----- 1,458,198 a00000025.spx
9/20/2018 10:36:02 AM A----- 4 gdb
9/20/2018 11:17:47 AM A----- 400 timestamps

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1,598,724,440 159 Files

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T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries\INDEX
9/17/2018 5:36:53 PM A----- 120,947 000-3072_Chemainus_ClientIndex_UTM10_v1.dwg
9/20/2018 1:06:24 PM A----- 7,695 000-3072_Chemainus_ClientIndex_UTM10_v1.zip

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128,642 2 Files

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T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries\LIDAR
9/20/2018 1:30:31 PM A----- 439,499,061 CHE_424_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:39 PM A----- 1,416,486,885 CHE_424_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:40 PM A----- 154,005,379 CHE_424_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:40 PM A----- 23,231,757 CHE_425_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:42 PM A----- 300,720,785 CHE_425_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:51 PM A----- 1,428,443,461 CHE_425_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:03 PM A----- 1,922,395,495 CHE_425_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:05 PM A----- 184,105,953 CHE_425_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:05 PM A----- 105,947,263 CHE_426_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:13 PM A----- 1,248,565,883 CHE_426_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las

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9/20/2018 1:31:22 PM A----- 1,508,982,559 CHE_426_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:32 PM A----- 1,654,866,393 CHE_426_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:34 PM A----- 183,803,319 CHE_426_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:35 PM A----- 198,864,401 CHE_427_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:40 PM A----- 813,569,679 CHE_427_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:31:50 PM A----- 1,712,620,493 CHE_427_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:02 PM A----- 1,919,127,007 CHE_427_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:13 PM A----- 1,762,850,019 CHE_427_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:14 PM A----- 153,929,797 CHE_427_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:15 PM A----- 135,832,209 CHE_428_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:20 PM A----- 940,718,119 CHE_428_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:27 PM A----- 1,091,062,719 CHE_428_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:35 PM A----- 1,396,557,853 CHE_428_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:45 PM A----- 1,493,202,071 CHE_428_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:54 PM A----- 1,557,561,113 CHE_428_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:55 PM A----- 114,632,461 CHE_428_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:32:58 PM A----- 607,885,863 CHE_429_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:06 PM A----- 1,377,363,187 CHE_429_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:17 PM A----- 1,702,741,759 CHE_429_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:26 PM A----- 1,288,720,325 CHE_429_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:27 PM A----- 345,826,001 CHE_429_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:28 PM A----- 135,151,087 CHE_430_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:36 PM A----- 1,233,304,439 CHE_430_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:46 PM A----- 1,721,261,491 CHE_430_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:52 PM A----- 1,127,787,479 CHE_430_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:33:57 PM A----- 818,991,863 CHE_430_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:04 PM A----- 1,110,501,607 CHE_431_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:16 PM A----- 2,062,841,539 CHE_431_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:25 PM A----- 1,498,697,729 CHE_431_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:31 PM A----- 908,385,785 CHE_431_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:36 PM A----- 762,790,985 CHE_431_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:36 PM A----- 73,542,033 CHE_432_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:40 PM A----- 714,721,139 CHE_432_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:34:49 PM A----- 1,481,268,377 CHE_432_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:01 PM A----- 2,169,072,091 CHE_432_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:09 PM A----- 1,183,853,819 CHE_432_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:14 PM A----- 1,021,473,457 CHE_432_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:20 PM A----- 975,516,031 CHE_432_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:21 PM A----- 144,375,389 CHE_433_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:21 PM A----- 27,914,305 CHE_433_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1b.las
9/20/2018 1:35:27 PM A----- 1,044,328,495 CHE_433_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:40 PM A----- 2,137,078,839 CHE_433_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:35:52 PM A----- 2,002,496,809 CHE_433_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:00 PM A----- 1,311,440,587 CHE_433_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:05 PM A----- 932,449,353 CHE_433_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:08 PM A----- 381,010,391 CHE_433_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:10 PM A----- 449,663,259 CHE_434_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:22 PM A----- 2,101,816,113 CHE_434_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:35 PM A----- 2,089,879,427 CHE_434_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:46 PM A----- 1,758,012,567 CHE_434_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:52 PM A----- 970,919,605 CHE_434_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:36:57 PM A----- 926,410,545 CHE_434_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:37:01 PM A----- 666,327,103 CHE_435_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:37:14 PM A----- 2,108,438,021 CHE_435_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:37:25 PM A----- 1,748,083,853 CHE_435_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
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9/20/2018 1:37:54 PM A----- 760,150,171 CHE_436_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:38:06 PM A----- 1,763,576,225 CHE_436_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:38:16 PM A----- 1,614,118,923 CHE_436_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:38:23 PM A----- 1,218,758,219 CHE_436_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
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9/20/2018 1:38:49 PM A----- 1,043,727,851 CHE_437_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las

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9/20/2018 1:39:18 PM A----- 1,429,771,739 CHE_437_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:39:24 PM A----- 986,026,553 CHE_437_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:39:28 PM A----- 719,095,681 CHE_438_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:29:48 PM A----- 974,733,181 CHE_438_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:02 PM A----- 1,714,796,663 CHE_438_5414_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:07 PM A----- 801,926,617 CHE_438_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:13 PM A----- 1,081,055,533 CHE_438_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:14 PM A----- 90,213,695 CHE_438_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:19 PM A----- 879,854,481 CHE_439_5412_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
9/20/2018 1:30:21 PM A----- 390,534,539 CHE_439_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.las
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96,551,698,844 90 Files

Summary of T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\Deliveries

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Directories = 5
Files = 252
Bytes = 98,150,552,182

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FreeCommander - Contents of folder: T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\QA\APPROVED\ORTHO\RGB\TIF 10/5/2018 9:35 AM

Date Time Attrib Bytes File name

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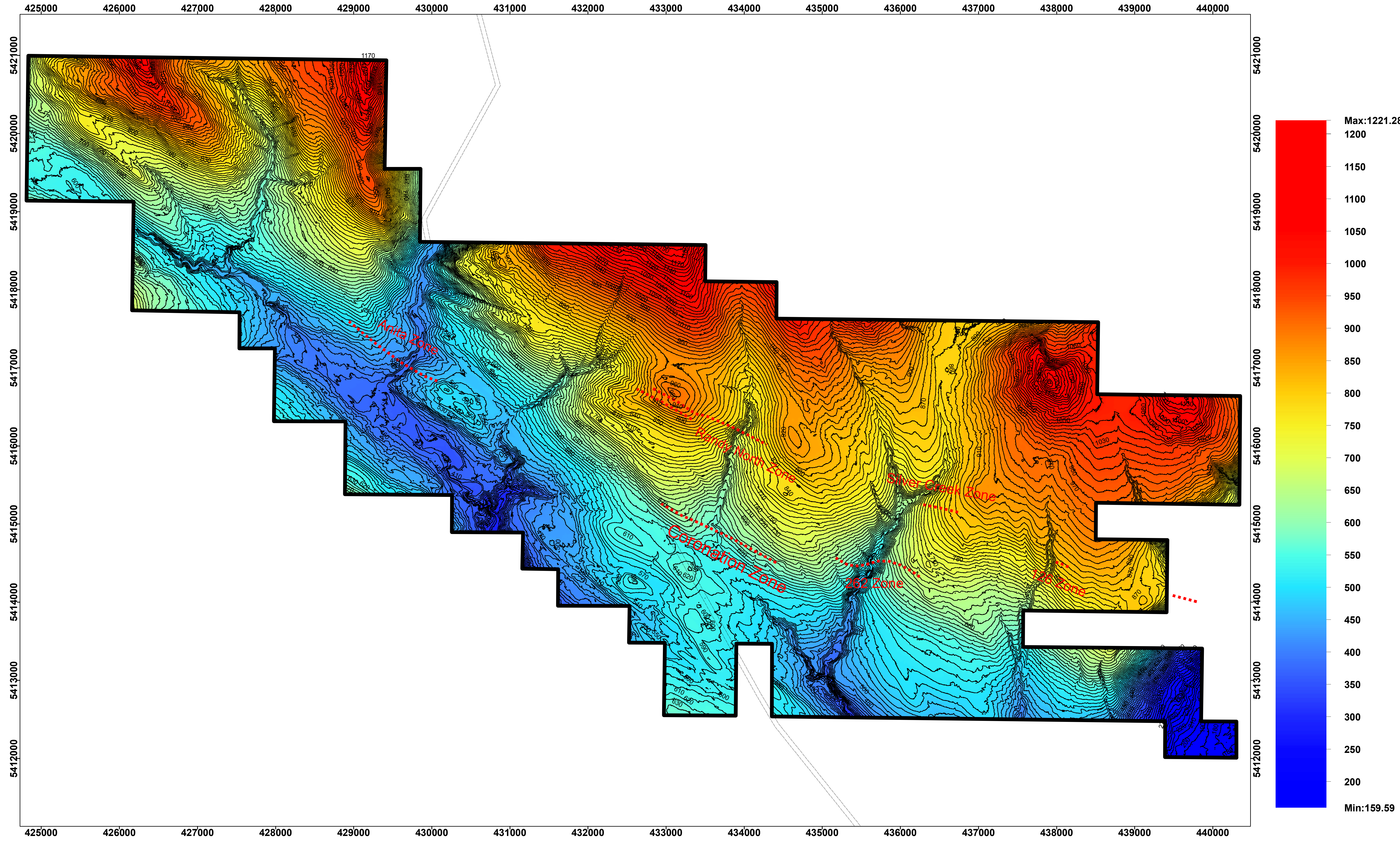
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10/4/2018 9:00:09 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_424_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:28:16 AM A----- 76 CHE_425_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:28:16 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_425_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:39:47 AM A----- 76 CHE_425_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:39:47 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_425_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:46:37 AM A----- 76 CHE_425_5419_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
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10/4/2018 8:53:15 AM A----- 76 CHE_425_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:53:15 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_425_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:58:49 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_425_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:27:15 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_426_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:38:26 AM A----- 76 CHE_426_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:38:26 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_426_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:51:47 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_426_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:57:31 AM A----- 76 CHE_426_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:57:31 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_426_5421_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 9:14:02 AM A----- 76 CHE_427_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 9:14:02 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_427_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:25:59 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_427_5417_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:37:03 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_427_5418_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:50:23 AM A----- 76 CHE_427_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:50:23 AM A----- 300,000,352 CHE_427_5420_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
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10/4/2018 8:01:02 AM A----	300,000,352	CHE_439_5413_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:11:27 AM A----	76	CHE_439_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:11:27 AM A----	300,000,352	CHE_439_5415_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/4/2018 8:10:06 AM A----	76	CHE_439_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tfw
10/4/2018 8:10:06 AM A----	300,000,352	CHE_439_5416_UTM10_SP000-3072_AP000-3072_v1.tif
10/5/2018 9:31:01 AM ---SH-	44,544	Thumbs.db

26,700,082,636 179 Files

Summary of T:\PROJ-000\000-3072 Treasury Metals - Chemainus BC\QA\APPROVED\ORTHO\RGB\TIF
Directories = 1
Files = 179
Bytes = 26,700,082,636



Lara VMS Project
Chemainus, British Columbia

Plan View
2018 Lara Topographic Map
10 m Contour Spacing

FIGURE: 2

Treasury Metals Inc.

DESIGN: BW 29 Oct 2018
GIS: BW 29 Oct 2018
CHECK: AL 29 Oct 2018
REVIEW: AL 29 Oct 2018

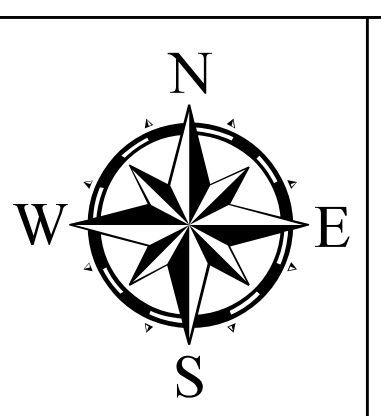
Project Office:
899 Tree Nursery Road
P.O. Box 783
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Z4



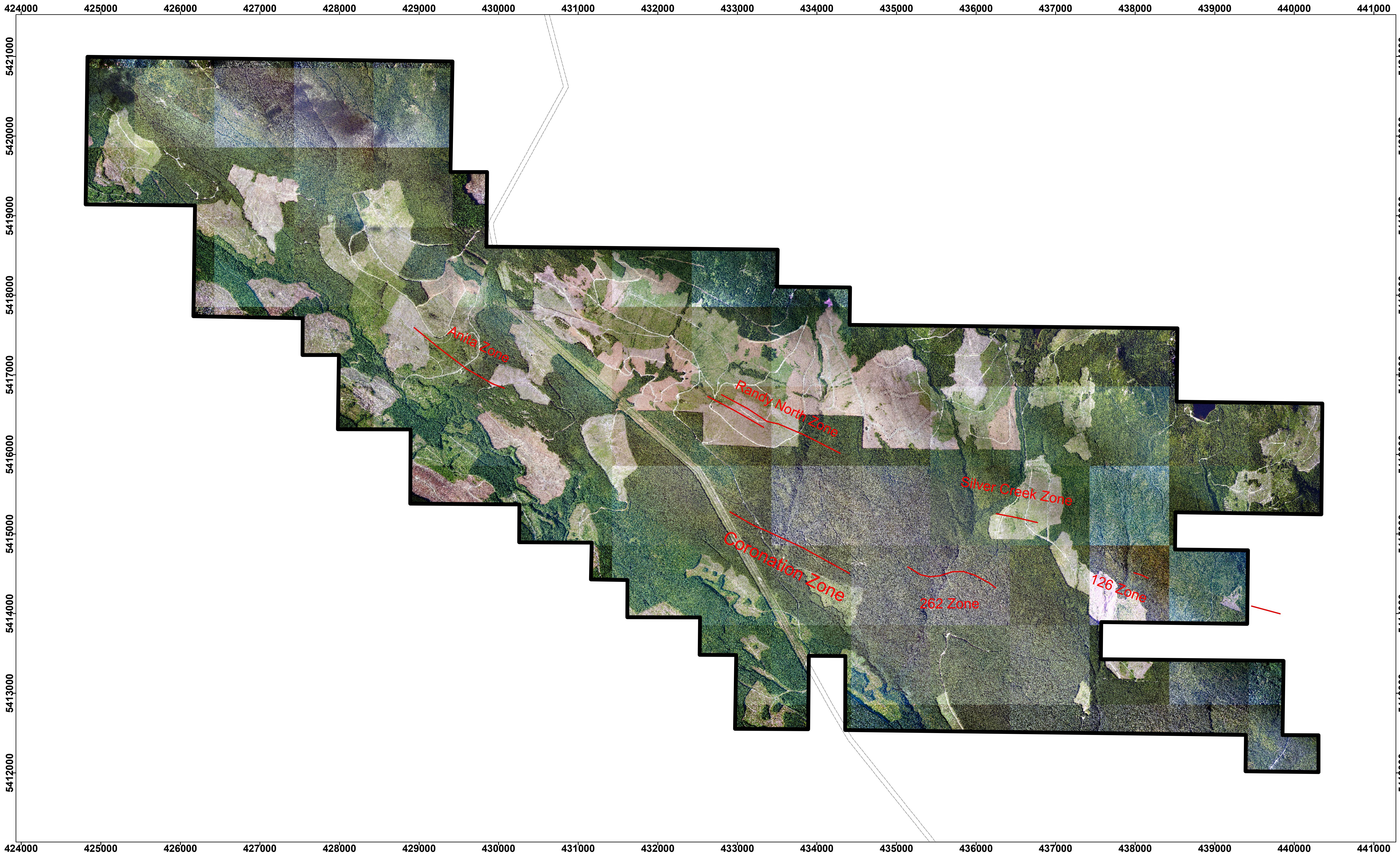
Legend

- Lara Project Property Boundary
- Mineralization
- Utility
- Contours

Scale: 1:20,000



Data by Treasury Metals Inc.
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 10N
Notes: Map is solely intended for use by Treasury Metals.



Lara VMS Project
Chemainus, British Columbia

Treasury Metals Inc.

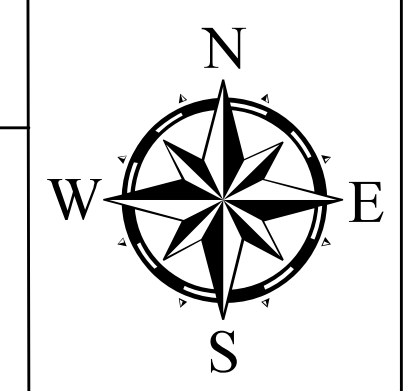
Project Office:
899 Tree Nursery Road
P.O. Box 783
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Z4



Legend

- 2018 TML Property Boundary
- Mineralization
- Utility

Scale: 1:20,000



Data by Treasury Metals Inc.
Projection:
NAD83 UTM Zone 10N
Notes:
Map is solely intended for use by
Treasury Metals.

Plan View
2018 LIDAR Survey
Orthophoto Compilation Map

DESIGN: BW 29 Oct 2018
GIS: BW 29 Oct 2018
CHECK: BW 29 Oct 2018
REVIEW: BW 29 Oct 2018

FIGURE: 1 REV.01