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

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37765

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Prospecting, Sampling **TOTAL COST:** $14,311.47

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng **SIGNATURE(S):** Laurence Sookochoff 2018.11.21 09:26:12 -08'00'

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5709607

PROPERTY NAME: Windpass

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1062233

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092P..039, 092P..040, .092P..123

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops **NTS/BCGS:** 092P.050

LATITUDE: 51 ° 26 ' 24 " **LONGITUDE:** 120 ° 05 ' 04 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Turnagain Resources Inc.
2) John Bakus

MAILING ADDRESS:

11751 Shell Road
Richmond BC V7A 3W7

#3, 1572 Lorne Street East
Kamloops BC V2C 1X8

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

1) Turnagain Resources Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

11751 Shell Road
Richmond BC V7A 3W7

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

Pennsylvanian, Devonian, Permean, Jurassic, Fennell Assemblage, Upper Structural Division, Lower Structural Division, Basalt, Sedimentary, Volcanic, Granodiorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 329, 4261, 4585, 5122, 7627, 1047, 11769, 16764, 18372, 21472, 27373, 27615

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation	423 hectares	1062233	$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	six		320.32
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	23 samples	1062233	2,991.15
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:10000 50 hectares	1062233	5,000.00
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:	$ 14,311.47

Print Form

JOHN BAKUS/TURNAGAIN RESOURCES INC.

(Owners)

TURNAGAIN RESOURCES INC

(Operator)

Geological & Prospecting Assessment Report

(Event 5709607)

Work done on

Tenure 1062233

of the three Tenure

Windpass Property

Kamloops Mining Division

BCGS Map 092P.050

Centre of Work
5,623,900N, 517,100E (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

November 21, 2018

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SUMMARY

The Windpass Property is located 320 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 90 kilometres north of Kamloops BC, the "hub" city for the interior of BC which is only one of two cities in Canada serviced by both national railways.

At the Windpass property, production from the Windpass Vein (and to a lesser degree, the Sweethome Vein) totaled 93,435 tonnes, yielding 1,071,684 grams gold, 53,469 ounces silver, and 78,906 kilograms of copper. Most of the mining activity took place between 1934 & 1939 with production from numerous levels located 50 to-800 feet below surface on the Windpass Vein and Sweethome Vein systems.

Gold bearing mineralization is hosted in polymetallic quartz-sulphide fissure veins of silver, lead, zinc, and gold with the more important ore-bodies occurring in the main structure or near its intersection with other structures.

All three cross-structures that were delineated in the current structural analysis are located at the leading edge of a thrust fault or within the overlying thrust assemblage and all are at or on the indicated eastern extension of major "gulley" structures which may indicate main structures such as the main Windpass Vein structure *(Figure 12).*

Cross-structure "B", is the most significant, as it is adjacent to the Windpass (shown as a logo on Figure 12), at the leading edge of a thrust fault, and correlates with the main Windpass gulley structure. There is much potential for main structure and mineral zones extending to the east covered by the overthrust as Kikauka (2004) reports that:

> *"There is a very definite linear (100 degree trending) positive anomaly along 200 m east extension of the Windpass Mine. According to the underground mapping of the mine, there was no development work in this area and represent a prime exploration target for hydrothermal gold bearing magnetite."*

Cross-structure "A" warrants exploration even though its within the overthrust, is at the southeastward projection of a gully structure

Cross-structure "C", may indicate the location of a greater Sweet Home mineral deposit as it is on the leading edge of the thrust, at the terminus of a topographical depression, and on the Sweet Home structure.

The sampling assay results from the Windpass and the Sweet Home dumps indicated only a general correlation of gold with the minerals bismuth and cobalt which possibly can be used as general indicator minerals in the exploration for either extensions of the Windpass and the Sweethome mineral controlling structures or undiscovered Gold zones.

Although the Windpass and the Sweet Home maintain the potential for a mineral resource with the attraction for low tonnage high-grade gold zones, the greater attraction would be in the potential for a lower grade bulk tonnage porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold resource within the intrusive which was the source of the Windpass/Sweet Home polymetallic veins. The polymetallic veins would have an association to a porphyry as shown in Figure 14.

This potential for ore bodies to be found at depth in the known systems was recognized in a report by Coyle (1987):

> *"The 1987 field program has strongly indicated that there is no significant gold enrichment of the diorite sill in the wallrock surrounding gold bearing veins, shears or faults. Consequently, if other ore bodies exist they will be similar to the Windpass or Sweet- home Systems or will be found at depth in the known systems. To date, no new ore-zones comparable to the Windpass Vein/Shear have been identified."*

INTRODUCTION

During August 2018, a structural analysis in addition to a prospecting and sampling program were completed on the Turnagain Resources Inc. Windpass Property ("Property"). The purpose of the structural analysis was to locate any cross-structures which may be surficial indicators of a potential concealed mineral resource.

The purpose of the prospecting and sampling program was to prospect and take samples within any prospective mineralized zone in order to gather geological information for future exploration.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from periodic mineral exploration work the author has performed in the Kamloops area and at the Windpass and the Sweet Home since 1973.

Figure 1. **Location Map**

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is comprised of three claims covering an area of 584.3793 hectares and is located within BCGS Map 092P.055 of the Kamloops Mining Division, 320 kilometres northeast-of Vancouver, and 90 kilometres north of Kamloops, a town serviced by a railroad with a terminus at Vancouver.

Table 1. **Mineral Tenures of the Windpass Property**

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1060036	Mineral	WINDPASS GOLD HILL CONN	20200830	100.772
1062232	Mineral	GOLD HILL DUNN LAKE	20220901	60.4844
1062233	Mineral	WINDPASS DUNN LAKE	20220901	423.1229

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

From Vancouver east and north via Highway 1 for 325 kilometres to Kamloops. Thence north via Highway 5 for 100 kilometres to Little Fort. Thence eastward to Ferry Crossing and the Windpass road to the Windpass property.

Climate

Kamloops is British Columbia's second-sunniest city with over 2,000 hours of sunshine annually, making it an ideal getaway destination in any of the four seasons. The city is located in the dramatic setting of mountains, river valleys, deserts and grasslands. Nowhere else in BC can you search for fossils, enjoy 100+ lakes, experience the grasslands and explore sage-covered hills under wide open skies, all in a single day.

Annual precipitation is moderate with generally dry summers. Winter months receive moderate to heavy snowfall with snow accumulations exceeding three meters at the higher elevations. At the property elevation the snow free period would generally be from May to December.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks which are located within the confines of the property.

Local Resources

Sufficient basic resources for an initial or an advanced exploration and development program would be available at Kamloops which is serviced daily by commercial airlines from Vancouver. Kamloops and is the centre for most of the provisions for the operating New Afton Mine and also the Highland Valley Copper MIne; the largest mine in Canada.

Power requirements for the initial exploration and development at the Barnum Property would be fuel generated. Commercial power sources may be available from a transmission line three kilometres to the southeast.

Infrastructure

Kamloops is the "hub" city for the Interior of B.C.

- Airport: 7 daily & 8 weekends flights to Vancouver, 4 daily & 8 weekends flights to Calgary, daily & 2 weekends flights to Edmonton and 2 weekly & 1 weekend flight to Prince George.
- Central location to all major centres in B.C.
- Located at the intersection of Western Canada's four major highways.
- One of only two cities in Canada serviced by both national railways (CN Rail and CP Rail).
- Over 52 trucking and wide transport companies servicing North America based in Kamloops.

Kamloops is the natural trade and distribution hub in the southern BC interior, a financial, travel, and cultural focus, and the administrative centre for the Thompson-Nicola regional district.

Physiography

Tenure 1062233 covers gentle to moderate forested slopes with elevations ranging from 1,100 metres within a watercourse in the southeast corner to 1,720 on a north-northeasterly trending ridge at the northeast corner.

Figure 2. **Windpass Property location to Vancouver and Kamloops**
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

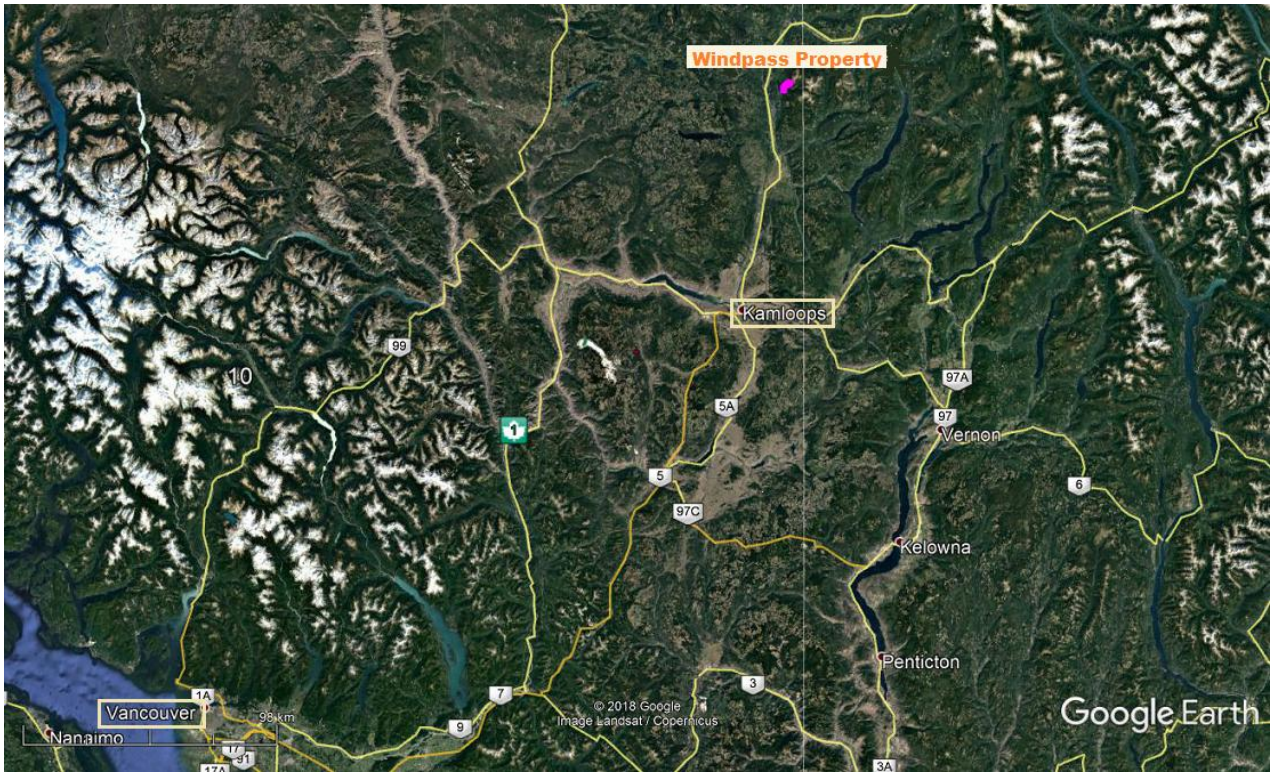


Figure 3. **Windpass Property location to Kamloops**
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

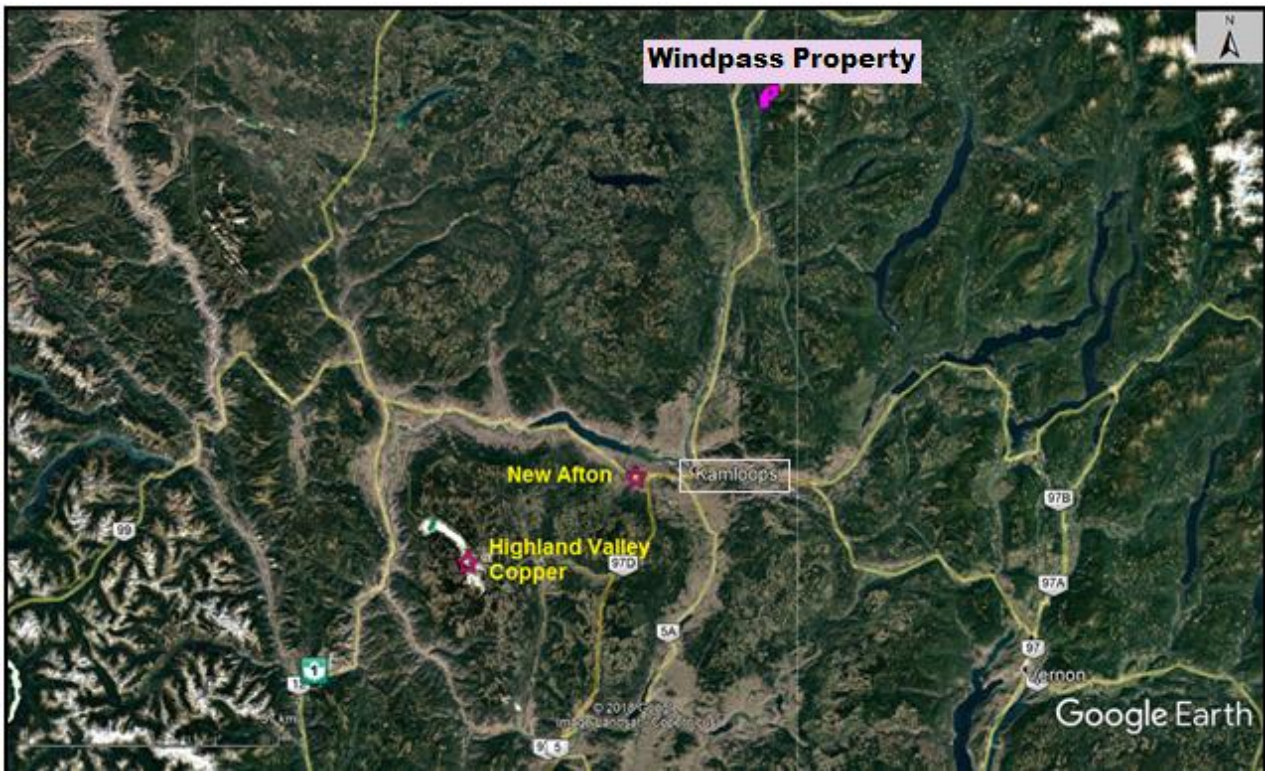


Figure 4. **Windpass Property location to Little Fort**
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)

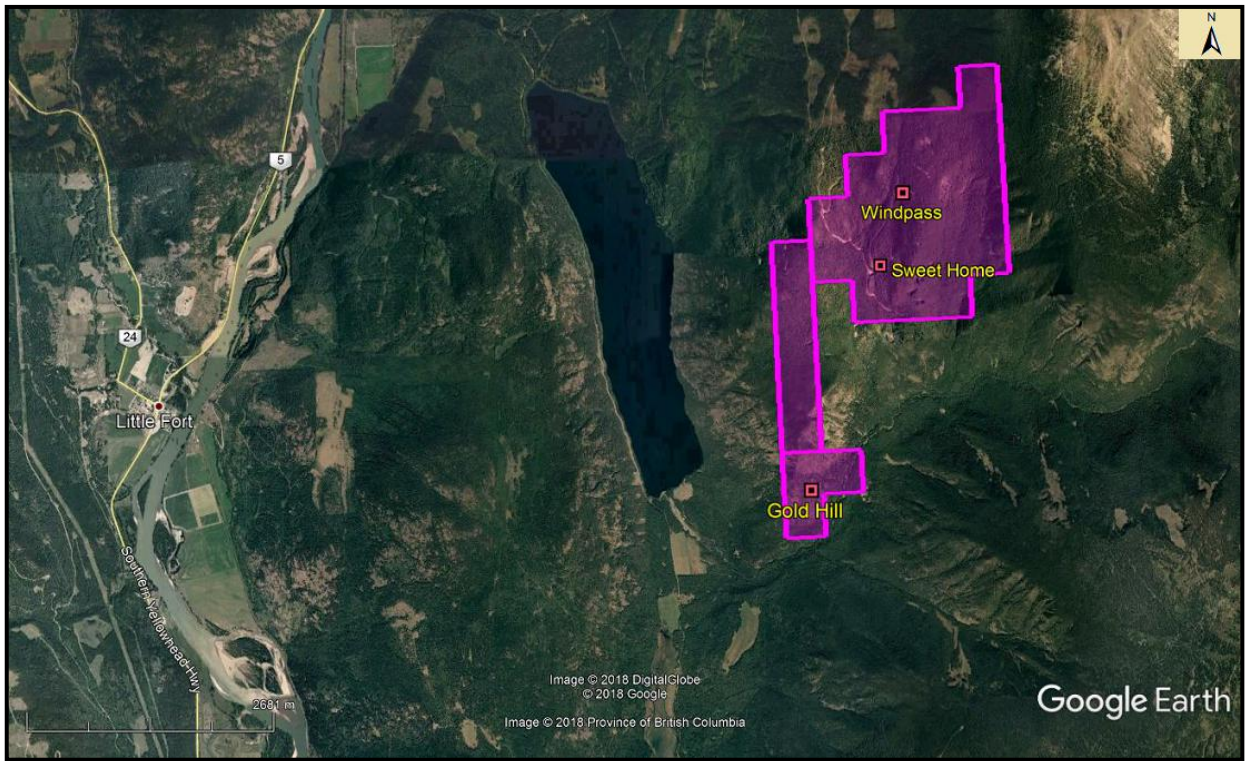
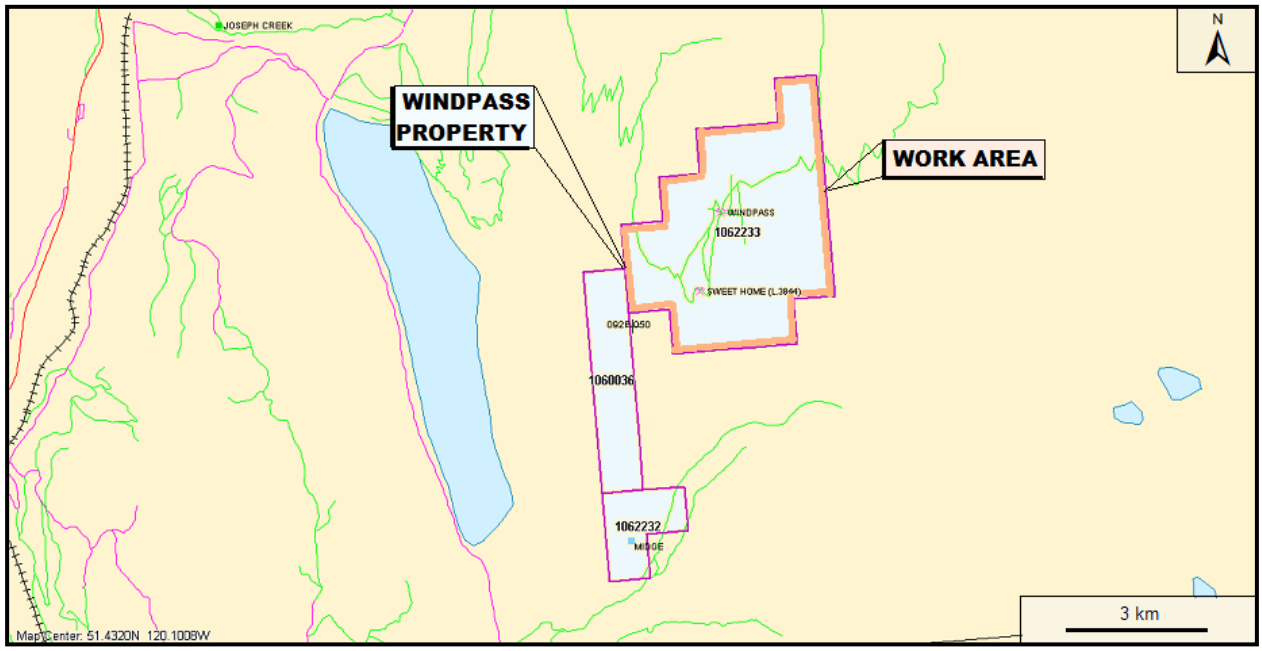


Figure 5. **Windpass Property Claim Map**
(base map from MapPlace)



REGIONAL HISTORY *(from AR 27373A Kikauka. 2004)*

The Chu Chua Cypress-type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit is located 12 km south-southeast of the Windpass Mine. The Chu Chua massive sulphide and Windpass gold-bearing veins are both hosted in Fennel Formation, but the Windpass veins are probably Cretaceous age (related to the emplacement of the Baldy Batholith). The Chu Chua is a Cypress deposit type and despite the age difference between the Chu Chua VMS and Windpass Veins, both deposits are related to zones of magnetite enrichment. Chu Chua is characterized by abundant magnetite within the Cu-Zn-Ag bearing ore zones and the GSC airborne magnetometer survey shows a weak positive anomaly corresponding to the magnetite-enriched zones. The Chu Chua deposit consists of 2 large and a number of smaller massive sulphide lenses associated with pyretic chert, lenses of magnetite and talc. The sulphide zones are hosted in Mississippian-Permian Fennel Formation pillow basalts. The Chu Chua massive sulphide lenses are composed of pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-cubanite-besterite with magnetite-quartz-calcite gangue. The sulphide zones strike north, dip sub-vertical, and stratigraphically overlie bleached, silicified and pyritic rocks with abundant secondary talc, carbonate and chlorite.

The Rea (Samotosum) deposit is within a thick sequence of Late Devonian intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation. This sequence has been structurally inverted and the "stockwork feeder zone" now forms the hangingwall of the polymetallic sulphide lenses. The alteration assemblage includes chlorite-ankerite-albite-sericite-pyrite-epidote. Sulphide mineralogy at Rea (Samotosum) includes pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-chalcopyrite-tenitite. Gold occurs in the massive sulphide and in barite-rich lenses in the "footwall" of the stockwork zone. The Homestake (Kamad) deposit was mined intermittently between 1926 and 1941, producing 11.3 Kg of gold, 8,751 Kg of silver, 9,140 Kg of copper, 141,300 Kg of lead and 203,300 Kg of zinc from 4,300 tons of ore (source: MINFILE). Mineralization is generally contained in barite lenses that overlie chlorite phyllite and sericite-quartz schist. Ankerite-chlorite-phyllite with thin interbeds of argillite and tuffaceous chlorite phyllite overlie the barite lenses. The sequence is interpreted to be a succession of andesite tuffs overlain by altered felsic tuffs which are capped by the massive barite-sulphide lenses. Both the Homestake and Rea (Samotosum) massive sulphide occurrences are classified as Kuroko type island arc environment of deposition (i.e. explosive volcanic sequence with rhyolite in an outboard geological setting). Homestake and Rea both contain polymetallic assemblages of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA (from the Minfile records)

The history on some mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Windpass Property is reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Windpass Property.

JUDY 4 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 036
Five kilometres northwest

The Judy 4 showing is located on the upper north slopes of Mount Baldy, a few kilometres east of Little Fort.

The area was staked as the Judy Group of claims and was mapped in 1965 by Quebec Cartier Mines. Darkhawk Mines staked the area as the SS claims, and ran a geochemical soil survey of 555 samples in 1971. Cominco Limited conducted geological mapping and a soil geochemistry survey in the area in 1980.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Judy 4 *showing (cont'd)*

The area was staked as the Kog claims in 1990 by F.P. O'Grady and Peter Klewchuk. They ran a program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological evaluation that summer. O'Grady and Klewchuk renamed the Judy 4 showing as the "Cliff" showing and the nearby Line (092P 038) showing they renamed the "Lake" showing.

JUDY 11 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 037
Three kilometres east-northeast

The area was staked as the Judy Group of claims and was mapped in 1965 by Quebec Cartier Mines. Darkhawk Mines staked the area as the SS claims and ran a geochemical soil survey of 555 samples in 1971. Cominco Limited conducted geological mapping and a soil geochemistry survey in the area in 1980

LINE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 038
Two kilometres northeast

The Line showing is located on the shore of a tiny lake on the upper north slopes of Mount Baldy, a few kilometres east of Little Fort.

The area was staked as the Judy Group of claims and was mapped in 1965 by Quebec Cartier Mines. Darkhawk Mines staked the area as the SS claims and ran a geochemical soil survey of 555 samples in 1971. Cominco Limited conducted geological mapping and a soil geochemistry survey in the area in 1980. The area was staked as the Kog claims in 1990 by F.P. O'Grady and Peter Klewchuk. They ran a program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological evaluation that summer. O'Grady and Klewchuk renamed the Line as the Lake showing, and they renamed the nearby Judy 4 (092P 036) as the Cliff.

MOE showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F type)
MINFILE 092P 123
Six kilometres northeast

The Moe showing is located near the headwaters of the south fork of Dunn Creek, about 13 kilometres east of the community of Little Fort. In 1972, Noranda Exploration Company conducted geological mapping, a soil geochemical survey (546 samples) and 143 cubic metres of trenching. The Dunn Creek property was staked in early 1980 and covered the Moe showing; J.M.T. Services Corp. conducted a geochemical survey (119 samples).

HISTORY: PROPERTY *(copied from the Minfile records)*

WINDPASS past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 039
Within Tenure 1062233

Mine workings on Lot 3839 on the hillside east of Dunn Lake, about 8.5 kilometres east of the community of Little Fort (Assessment Report 329).

The Windpass showings were discovered and staked in 1916 by Olie Johnson, T.H. Campbell and Oscar Hargen. During subsequent years, small shipments of high-grade ore were made from shallow workings.

Figure 6. **Windpass Mine and Dining Hall**
(from Kikauka, 2004)

History: Property *(cont'd)*

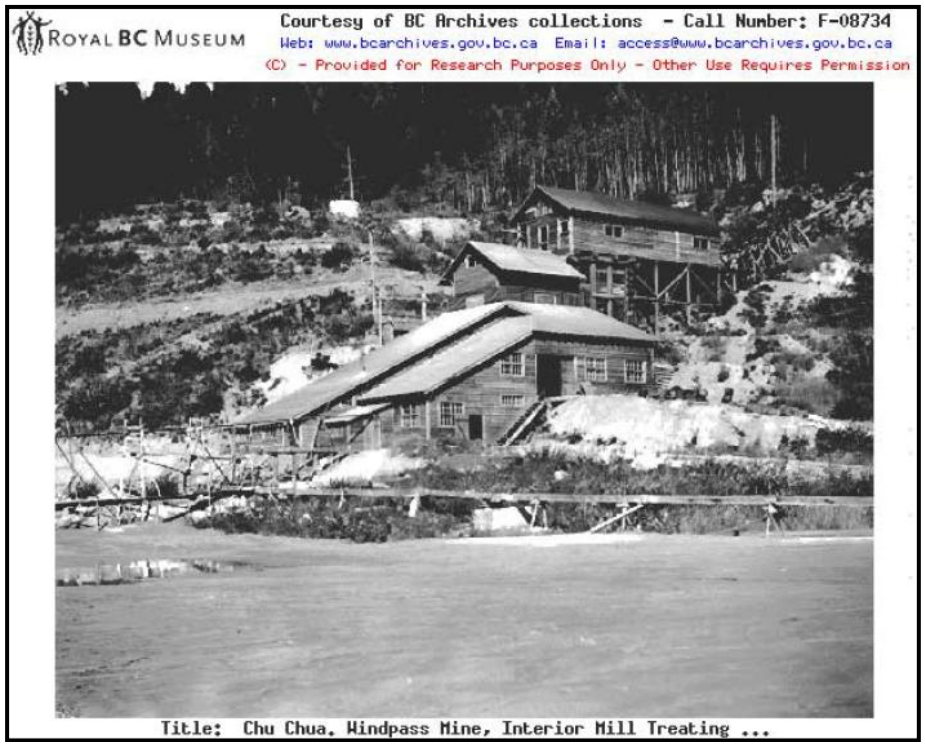
Windpass *past producer (cont'd)*

The property was bonded late in 1922 to the Trites, Woods & Wilson interests of Fernie, who incorporated Windpass Gold Mining Company Limited in January 1923. The Sweet Home vein (MINFILE 092P 040) was discovered and staked at about the same time. Development work to the end of 1924 failed to prove the continuity of the ore zones and the Windpass property closed.

In 1925, Windpass bonded the property to B.N. Sharp for New York interests. Development work during the year included 82 metres of raising and sinking, over 30 metres of crosscutting and 152 metres of drifting. The bond was given up early in 1926 to Windpass for 18 claims, including the Windpass Nos. 1-3, and Sweet Home (Lots 3839-3841, 3844 respectively).

In 1929, an additional 14 claims were Crown-granted to the company. Windpass re-opened the mine in 1933. An aerial tramline 4 kilometres in length was installed between the Windpass workings and the north end of Dunn Lake, where a 50 ton-per-day mill was built; milling began in March 1934. Ore shipments from the Sweet Home workings began in 1935. Operations continued until early in 1939 when the mine closed.

Figure 7. **Windpass Mine Interior Mill Treating Ore**
(from Kikauka, 2004)



History: Property *(cont'd)*

Windpass *past producer (cont'd)*

The company charter was surrendered in August 1939. Lessors apparently shipped small amounts of ore from the property during 1941, 1942 and 1944. The Windpass workings to 1939 included approximately 457 metres of drift and crosscuts in the main (200 level) adit. Two inclined shafts, the Pioneer and Telluride, were sunk from surface to the adit level. An internal shaft (Davis winze, on an incline averaging 25 degrees) was sunk to the 900 level and drifting carried out east and west on each level. The Sweet Home vein was developed by a 36-metre inclined shaft (30 degrees) which connects with a 106-metre crosscut adit, and 137 metres of drift in the footwall of the vein. In 1960, Fort Reliance Minerals Limited held 3 mineral leases (14 claims).

Geological mapping and a detailed magnetometer survey were carried out. In 1969, Kamad Silver Co. Ltd. purchased a lease on the Windpass and Sweet Home claims from J.F.V. Millar, of Calgary. A magnetometer survey and limited trenching were carried out.

In April 1972, Kamad optioned the property to Dalton Resources Ltd. Work during the year included magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over 31.8 kilometres, stripping and about 152 metres of drilling.

The company name was changed in 1973 to Dalton Developments Ltd. The option agreement with Kamad was terminated in February 1974. Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweet Home dumps indicated 32 655 tonnes at 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 16 146 tonnes at 0.68 gram per tonne gold, respectively (Sookochoff, April 1973).

Kamad Silver reported a geological review, surveying and sampling of the old workings in 1980 and diamond drilling in 1982 and 1983.

History: Property *(cont'd)*

Windpass *past producer (cont'd)*

In May 1987, Kerr Addison Mines Limited optioned a 60 per cent interest from Kamad under a joint venture agreement; Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. held a royalty interest. Work by Kerr in 1987 included geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, trenching and 2016 metres of diamond drilling in 11 NQ holes. Highlights include drillhole WP87-02, which returned 0.43 metres grading 9.03 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16764).

In 2003, Molycor Gold Corp. purchased the Windpass gold property from Mr. Hilton and Mr. Saunders. Norm Tribe and Associates Ltd. was contracted by Molycor Gold Corp. to complete a review of the Windpass property.

In 2004, Molycor Gold Corp. completed soil geochemistry, surface rock chip sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling and a magnetometer geophysical survey. Highlights include rock chip sample W03AR2, which assayed 90.8 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metres (Assessment Report 27373).

In 2005, Molycor Gold Corp. hired Rich River Explorations Ltd. to conduct a VLF geophysical survey on the Windpass property.

In 2009, Molycor Gold Corp. completed rock chip sampling, trenching and a 12-hole diamond drill program. Highlights include sample WP09-AR-07, which assayed 316.5 grams per tonne gold, and drillhole WP09DDH5, which returned 1.52 metres grading 15.85 grams per tonne gold (Press Release, Molycor Gold Corp., July 27, 2009; November 3, 2009).

In 2012, Molycor Gold Corp. changed their name to Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. and optioned the Windpass property to MillenMin Ventures Inc. Work completed by MillenMin Ventures Inc. in 2012 consisted of 910 metres of diamond drilling. Highlights include drillhole WP12-5, which returned 1.52 metres grading 3.34 grams per tonne gold (Press Release, Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc., January 28, 2013).

In 2013, MillenMin Ventures Inc. abandoned their option on the Windpass property.

Additional information on the history of the Windpass

Dawson, 1983 (AR 11769) reports that:

The Windpass showing was discovered in 1916 and over the next five years was explored by a series of open cuts and a shaft. In 1921, the Sweethome shear-vein system was found and explored by open cuts. Over the next 12 years, several groups explored the property by underground workings and diamond drilling. Finally in 1933 the property was brought into production at a rate of 50 tons per day and produced until 1939. Total production is recorded as 102,996 tons from which 34,456 oz gold, 1719 oz silver and 173,939 lbs of copper was produced. Minor production from lessors was carried out until 1944.

Coyle, 1982 (AR 16764) reports that:

In 1933, under the management of the Windpass Mining Company, major development took place. This included the construction of a 2.5 mile long, overhead 18 bucket tramline, a mine camp for 64 men, and construction of power and telephone lines from Dunn Lake.

Development from this time was ongoing and by 1937 the inclined shaft of the Windpass was completed to the 900 foot level. (Fig. 3a and 3b). Raising and drifting on levels 7, 8, and 9 supplied 75% of the 13,180 tons of ore mined in 1937. This tonnage produced 4,742 oz of gold.

***History: Property** (cont'd)*

SWEET HOME *past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)*
MINFILE 092P 040
Within Tenure 1062233

The Windpass showings (MINFILE 092P 039) were discovered and staked in 1916 by Olie Johnson, T.H. Campbell and Oscar Hargen. During subsequent years small shipments of high-grade ore were made from shallow workings. The property was bonded late in 1922 to the Trites, Woods & Wilson interests of Fernie, who incorporated Windpass Gold Mining Company Limited in January 1923. The Sweet Home vein was discovered and staked at about the same time. Ore shipments from the Sweet Home workings began in 1935; production statistics are not available.

The Sweet Home vein was developed by a 36-metre inclined shaft (30 degrees) which connects with a 106-metre crosscut adit, and 137 metres of drift in the footwall of the vein.

Figure 8. **Sweet Home Dump?**
(from clearwatertimes.com/life/the-view-from-baldy-mountain)

In 1969, Kamad Silver Co. Ltd. purchased a lease on the Windpass and Sweet Home claims from J.F.V. Millar, of Calgary. A magnetometer survey and limited trenching were carried out.

In April 1972, Kamad optioned the property to Dalton Resources Ltd. Work during the year included magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over 31.8 kilometres, stripping and about 152 metres of drilling.

The company name was changed in 1973 to Dalton Developments Ltd. The option agreement with Kamad was terminated in February 1974.

Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweet Home dumps indicated 32 655 tonnes at 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 16 146 tonnes at 0.68 gram per tonne gold, respectively (Sookochoff, April 1973, see Windpass, 092P 039).

History: Property *(cont'd)*

Sweet Home *past producer (cont'd)*

Kamad Silver reported a geological review, surveying and sampling of the old workings in 1980 and diamond drilling in 1982 and 1983.

In May 1987, Kerr Addison Mines Limited optioned a 60 per cent interest from Kamad under a joint venture agreement; Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. held a royalty interest. Work by Kerr in 1987 included geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, trenching and 2016 metres of diamond drilling in 11 NQ holes. Highlights include drillhole WP87-07, which returned 1 metre grading 16.3 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16764).

In 2004, Molycor Gold Corp. completed soil geochemistry, surface rock chip sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling and a magnetometer geophysical survey. Highlights include grab sample W03AR16, taken from the Sweet Home dump, which assayed 1.52 grams per tonne gold and 1.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 27373).

For complete property history, see Windpass (MINFILE 092P 039)

MIDGE (GOLD HILL) prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 041
Within Tenure 1062322

Area of adits on the hillside just north of the confluence of Dunn and Coswell creeks, about 7 kilometres east of the community of Little Fort (Property File - Adamson, 1987).

The Gold Hill property is believed to have been initially staked during the First World War. By 1923, two parallel vein structures had been identified. During the later 1920s, H. Skoning and M. Fennell developed a series of drifts on the Gold Hill property. The quartz vein and wallrock was transported to the creek, where it was crushed and panned for free gold.

In 1929, A.E. Day continued work on the property, developing tunnels and underground workings (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1929). By 1929, evidently under the direction of Granby Mining and Smelting Company, diamond drilling (11 X-ray holes) and approximately 52 metres of underground drifting and crosscutting had been completed. A total of 300 metres of drifting and crosscutting had been carried out from nine adits by 1930.

In 1972, G.G. Addie performed geological mapping on the Dan and Ran claims, which covered the Gold Hill showing, on behalf of J.G. Murphy (Assessment Report 3600).

In 1984, a 27-sample soil geochemical survey was run by Rapid Canadian Resource Corp. on behalf of owner M. Fennell. Background gold values were found to be approximately 10 parts per billion, with anomalous values reaching 40 parts per billion within 100 metres of veining (Assessment Report 12723).

In 1985, Jay D. Murphy conducted prospecting and limited rock sampling (Assessment Report 14689). Late in 1986, Minnova Inc. made an agreement with M. Fennell to acquire the Dixie claim. The Dixie 2, 3 and 5 claims were subsequently staked by Minnova around the main Dixie claim.

During 1987, Minnova conducted an exploration programme of surface geological mapping combined with underground mapping and sampling of the old adits. A 1-kilometre-long road was constructed to provide better access. Underground sampling by Minnova Inc. in 1986 to 1987 yielded 3.9 grams per tonne gold and 14.7 grams per tonne silver over a 30-centimetre vein width and strike length of 20 metres in the No. 7 adit (Adamson, 1987).

In 1988, Minnova Inc. carried out diamond drilling totalling 839.4 metres in six holes.

History: Property *(cont'd)*

Midge (Gold Hill) *prospect*

Alteration zones were found to persist but to narrow at depth, and gold values were elevated but lower than those encountered in adits (Assessment Report 18372).

In 2004, W. Brent McEwen conducted prospecting and identified elevated lead, zinc, silver and gold values in samples in and around existing adits (Assessment Report 27552). Also in 2004, Andris Kikuaka conducted a limited geological and geochemical survey on the property on behalf of J. Allen Hilton (Assessment Report 27763).

In 2005, Sego Resources Inc. conducted a 542-sample soil geochemical program to test for the extension of the known east-striking vein and shears hosting gold and copper mineralization. Coincident anomalies in arsenic, gold, copper, lead and zinc were suggested as targets for further exploration (Assessment Report 28351). Between 2005 and 2007, limited sampling and mapping was conducted, and ownership of the property transferred to Cielo Gold Corporations (Grunenberg, Technical Report, July 2011).

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL *(from Coyle, 1987)*

The Windpass Property is situated within the Fennell Formation which is a north trending, west facing, and steeply dipping allocthonous assemblage of Upper Paleozoic oceanic rocks.(Fig.5). This assemblage forms the western edge of the Omineca Crystalline Belt between Barriere and Clearwater, B.C. It is separated from the Intermontane Belt on the west by the Lewis Creek Fault, from the Eagle Bay Formation on the south by the Barriere River strike-slip fault, and is intruded in the north by the Raft Batholith of Cretaceous Age.

To the east, south of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith, the contact is a deformed thrust plane which is now sub-vertical and separates the Fennell Formation from contemporaneous units of the Eagle Bay Formation North of Baldy Batholith, Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to felsic volcanics of the Eagle Bay Formation override the Fennell rocks along an east-dipping thrust. The Fennell Formation has been divided into two structural divisions.

The lower, or eastern division, is comprised predominantly of bedded chert, gabbro, diorite, diabase and pillowed basalt with intercalated lenses of sandstone, phyllite, conglomerate, and quartz-feldspar rhyolite porphyry. Easterly directed thrusting has segmented the lower division into four intricate slices which are now sub-vertical.

The upper or western structural division is west-facing pillowed and massive basalt with minor chert, gabbro, basaltic breccia, and tuff. Paleontological dating of cherts indicates that the upper structural division is from Pennsylvanian to mid-Permian in age and that the lower structural division has a Lower Mississippian to mid-Permian age. This suggests that the two structural-divisions are separated by an easterly directed thrust fault.

Paleontological and sedimentological comparisons indicate that the Fennell is coeval with the Eagle Bay Formation and probably accumulated directly outboard from it in a marginal oceanic basin. During mid-Permian times, the Fennell rocks were thrust eastward over the Eagle Bay Formation and were later deformed by westerly directed folding and thrusting.(Campbell et al,1971.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology of some mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Windpass Property are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Windpass Property. The geology is copied from Minfile records unless otherwise noted.

***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

JUDY 4 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 036
Four kilometres northeast

The property area covers the western contact of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith and volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation of the Slide Mountain Group. The old Windpass mine (092P 039) is 3.5 kilometres to the southwest.

JUDY 11 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 037
Three kilometres east-northeast

The Judy 11 showing comprises quartz and intrusive rock rubble mineralized with molybdenite, chalcopyrite and magnetite in the vicinity of several old trenches. Hostrock is quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith.

LINE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 038
Two kilometres northeast

The property area covers the western Cretaceous Baldy batholith and volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation (Slide Mountain Group). The old Windpass mine (092P 039) is three kilometres to the southwest.

MOE showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F type)
MINFILE 092P 123
Six kilometres northeast

Molybdenite occurs in widely spaced, northwesterly trending quartz veins in porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY *(from Kikauka, 2005)*

The Windpass property straddles the upper and lower Fennel1 Formation which trends north-northeast. An extensive hornblende-pyroxene diorite sill, which hosts the gold bearing mineralization, occupies the core of the deposit. A microdioritic texture is seen in several steeply dipping narrow dykes were noted by Kerr Addison geologists in 1987. The units west of the diorite sill are two chert layers separated by andesitic tuff. The most westerly chert bed is the upper unit of the lower Fennel Formation.

The geology on some mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers on the Windpass Property are reported as follows.

WINDPASS past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 039
Within Tenure 1062233

The Sweet Home vein showing is similar to the Windpass deposit (MINFILE 092P 039) located 1000 metres to the north. Mineralization is in gold-bearing quartz veins which cut the Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation of the Slide Mountain Group. Both the Windpass and Sweet Home veins dip at variable angles (35 degrees) to the north and cut the western margin of a steeply west-dipping diorite sill and an adjacent bedded chert horizon within the lower Fennell Formation, directly east of the upper Fennell contact.

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

Windpass past producer

Coyle, 1982 (AR 16764) reports on the:

Geology

In 1926, two extensive gold bearing quartz vein/shear systems were discovered. These strike east-west, dip approximately 40° north and occur within a diorite sill of the Upper Paleozoic Fennel1 Formation.

The two veins are crudely parallel, have the same attitude and are about 900 meters apart. The northern Windpass vein is the more extensive and is characterized by quartz, bearing free gold, magnetite, bismuthinite, tellurium, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor silver, and native copper.

Structure

This was followed by east to west, and west-northwest to east-southeast (F2) fracturing, foliation and low angle, north dipping shearing. These structural features were strongly displayed in three fans of diamond drill holes. It is probable that the emplacement of the Windpass and Sweethome mineralization was contemporaneous with this event.

SWEET HOME *past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)*
MINFILE 092P 040
Within Tenure 1062233

The Sweet Home vein showing is similar to the Windpass deposit (MINFILE 092P 039) located 1000 metres to the north. Mineralization is in gold-bearing quartz veins which cut the Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation of the Slide Mountain Group. Both the Windpass and Sweet Home veins dip at variable angles (35 degrees) to the north and cut the western margin of a steeply west-dipping diorite sill and an adjacent bedded chert horizon within the lower Fennell Formation, directly east of the upper Fennell contact.

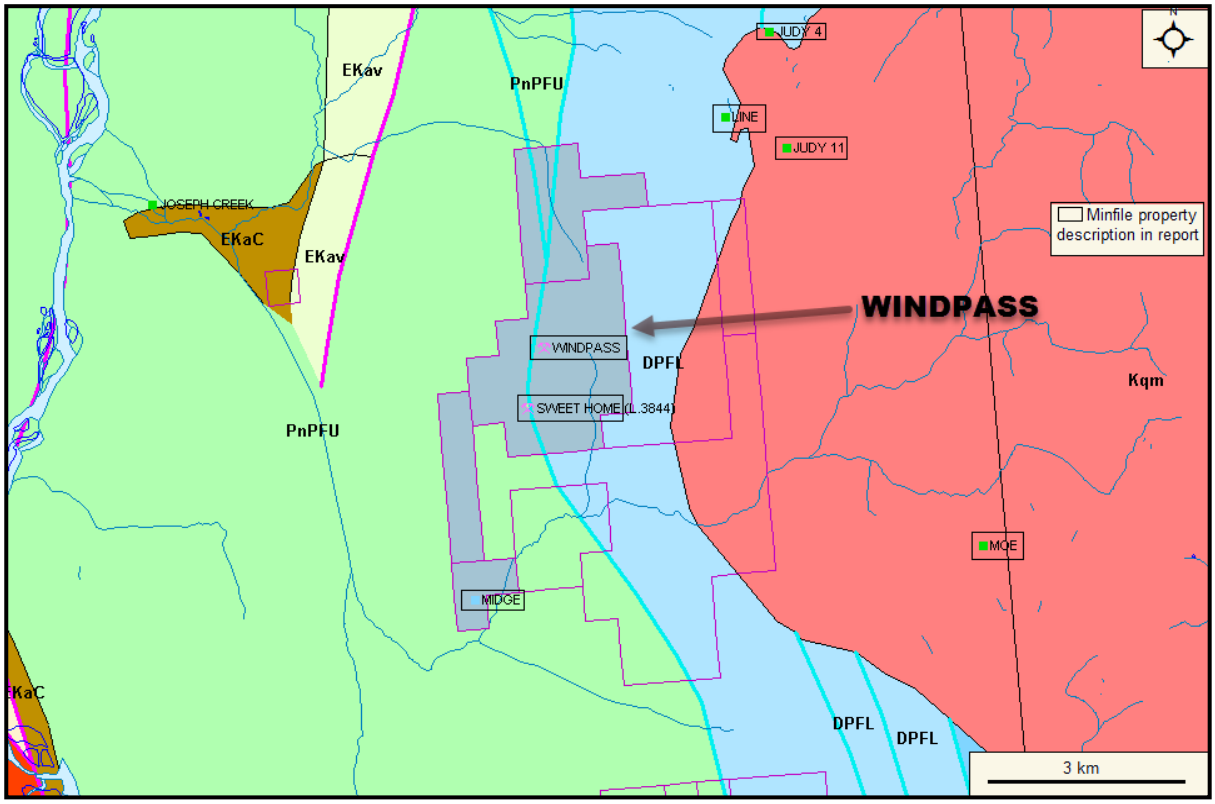
The Sweet Home vein strikes 290 degrees with varying dips from 10 to 50 degrees north but averages 30 degrees. Within the chert that forms the western wall of the diorite sill, the vein is only centimetres wide and has little sulphide and low gold values.

From here, it extends 152 metres to the east where it is thought to be truncated by a northwest-trending fault. It is not known if an offset continuation exists. The Sweet Home vein is comprised of quartz with variable but minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, bismuth sulphide and telluride in small amounts.

MIDGE (GOLD HILL) prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 041
Within Tenure 1062322

Locally, at least four subparallel quartz vein zones occupy two easterly striking, steeply dipping fault-shear systems that cut massive pillow basalts. Disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in quartz veins, veinlets and stringers over relatively narrow widths. Some native gold has also been reported in quartz veins. The two systems, one of which has been traced over a strike length of 300 metres, are 40 metres apart and dip steeply north into the hillside. Carbonate alteration (ankerite?) envelopes the vein zones. These alteration zones can be up to 6 metres in width. Quartz veins are up to 1.3 metres in width but average on the order of 40 centimetres. A second-order vein system strikes north to northeasterly and dips steeply. These structures do not appear to be as prominent as the easterly striking set.

Figure 9. **Property Geology**
(base map from MapPlace



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pennsylvanian to Permean

PnPFU
Fennell Assemblage-Upper Structural Division
basaltic volcanic rocks
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Devonian to Permean

DPFL
Fennell Assemblage-Lower Structural Division
marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Middle Jurassic

Kqm
unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Windpass Property are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Windpass Property.

JUDY 4 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 036
Five kilometres northwest

At the Judy 4, a stockwork of quartz-molybdenite mineralization is developed in brecciated, silicified quartzites. This zone occurs at the contact between Fennell Formation quartzites and a diorite which is probably related to Fennell Formation volcanic rocks. The molybdenite mineralization is likely related to the last felsic phases of the quartz monzonitic Baldy batholith.

JUDY 11 showing (Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 037
Three kilometres east-northeast

The Judy 11 showing comprises quartz and intrusive rock rubble mineralized with molybdenite, chalcopyrite and magnetite in the vicinity of several old trenches. Hostrock is quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith.

LINE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 038
Two kilometres northeast

At the Line showing, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur within a narrow quartz vein within a north striking shear zone and is exposed in a trench. Coarse grained, patchy base metal sulphides occur, along with quartz, as matrix in a breccia. Pyrrhotite is disseminated and carbonate is present on fractures. Thin and medium bedded, bleached and silicified quartzites immediately east of the mineralization strike northeast and dip 45 degrees southeast. The mineralized quartz vein and enclosing shear zone strikes north-northeast and dips steeply to the east. An aplite dike crops out 15 metres east of the trench; it appears to be parallel to the mineralized zone.

MOE showing (Porphyry Mo (Low F type)
MINFILE 092P 123
Six kilometres northeast

Molybdenite occurs in widely spaced, northwesterly trending quartz veins in porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization on some mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers on the Windpass Property are reported as follows.

WINDPASS past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 041
Within Tenure 1062233

Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweet Home dumps indicated 32 655 tonnes at 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 16 146 tonnes at 0.68 gram per tonne gold, respectively (Sookochoff, April 1973, see Windpass, 092P 039).

***Mineralization: Property** (cont'd)*

Coyle, 1982 (AR 16764) reports on the:

Windpass Vein

Description:

The Windpass Deposit is a mineralized shear which trends S75 E from the western chert contact with the diorite sill and has an average dip of 23ON .(Elliot, 1937). From its western extremity within the chert, located at approximately 9t50W and 5t50 S on the 1987 grid, the shear zone pinches and swells from .3 to 3 m wide over a known distance of 150 m. Within the chert, the shear zone anastamoses and is devoid of significant mineralization. Where it pinches through the diorite, the mineralization is replaced by a clay-like gouge. (Uglow, 1926). The Windpass deposit is characterized by a unique mineralogy which undergoes immediate and sharp changes in content, and varies both laterally and vertically in composition.

Mineralization

Gold in the Windpass Vein occurred in every association of sulfides, quartz, and magnetite but was particularly abundant in a grey calcareous rock which reportedly became more common at , depth. However, it was commented that it was not possible to detect high grade from observation, nor to ascribe limits to high grade areas because there was no apparent difference between rock carrying 20 ounces and rock carrying 0.2 ounces of gold (Wilson, 1924). It was suggested by Uglow and later by Elliot, that bismuth and bismuthinite were related to high grade values.(Elliot, 1937).

Structural Control

The following description of the structural features and ore controls, encountered in the Windpass Mine is summarized from an article by William Elliot, the Mine Engineer at Windpass. It appeared in "The Miner" magazine of January, 1937 at which time the Windpass Mine Winze extended to just below the 7th level.

The Windpass Main Vein had a general strike of N75W, and a dip which varied from 10° to 40 °north but which averaged 23°. the vein outcrop was traced on surface for 500 feet (152 m) east of the chert. ·However, the ore zone which was the productive part of the vein was between 250 feet (76 m) and 450 feet (137 m) from the chert. The ore zone had a rake to the east, an average dip, including faulting, of 30°, and was comprised of ore shoots separated by low grade or barren portions of the main vein.

The vein was cut by numerous vein parallel faults most of which dipped steeply to the south. Of these, some had the effect of down-dropping the ore zone without affecting the mineralization, such as the faults between levels 4 and 5. In others, the mineralization followed the fault plane from the vein/fault intersection for short distances. The ore at these intersections was particularly rich. An example of the latter case was the series of faults between levels 5 and 6.

SWEET HOME past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

MINFILE 092P 040

Within Tenure 1062233

Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweet Home dumps indicated 32 655 tonnes at 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 16 146 tonnes at 0.68 gram per tonne gold, respectively (Sookochoff, April 1973, see Windpass, 092P 039).

***Mineralization: Property** (cont'd)*

MIDGE (GOLD HILL) prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092P 041
Within Tenure 1062322

Locally, at least four subparallel quartz vein zones occupy two easterly striking, steeply dipping fault-shear systems that cut massive pillow basalts. Disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in quartz veins, veinlets and stringers over relatively narrow widths. Some native gold has also been reported in quartz veins. The two systems, one of which has been traced over a strike length of 300 metres, are 40 metres apart and dip steeply north into the hillside. Carbonate alteration (ankerite?) envelopes the vein zones.. Quartz veins are up to 1.3 metres in width but average on the order of 40 centimetres. A second-order vein system strikes north to northeasterly and dips steeply.

2018 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Prospecting and Rock Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to locate any location of a geological prospect that may have the potential to be developed to an economic resource.

Any indication of mineralization may indicate a potential concealed Windpass type deposit.

Prospecting

Prospecting of area, Orange flagging and marking of sample sites. Multiple photos taken of samples, and areas. GPS coordinates were taken, and all samples recorded and mapped. Prospecting notes, operating with equipment (Truck, GPS, Tools and sampling). Eleven samples were taken.

Field notes on the samples are shown in Appendix II

Sampling

McKinney, Zhang, Xie and Bakus: Field Dump, Float, In situ and heavy mineral samples were collected. Samples were taken from various locations throughout the property area. Points of interest (access) were also noted. Laurence Sookochoff BSc, P ENG. performed the historic research data compilation, mapping and technical report preparation. Six samples were assayed.

Results

Of the six samples assayed, described as "Fines" from the Windpass and the Sweet Home dumps, all three assays from the Windpass revealed higher copper values than gold values whereas one sample from the Sweet Home revealed a highly anomalous gold assay of 2040.7 ppb and a low, possibly anomalous copper assay of 77.2 ppm.

There is no consistent, but only a general, correlation between gold and possibly pathfinder minerals such as Bismuth and Cobalt.

Figure 10. **Sample locations index map**
(Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)

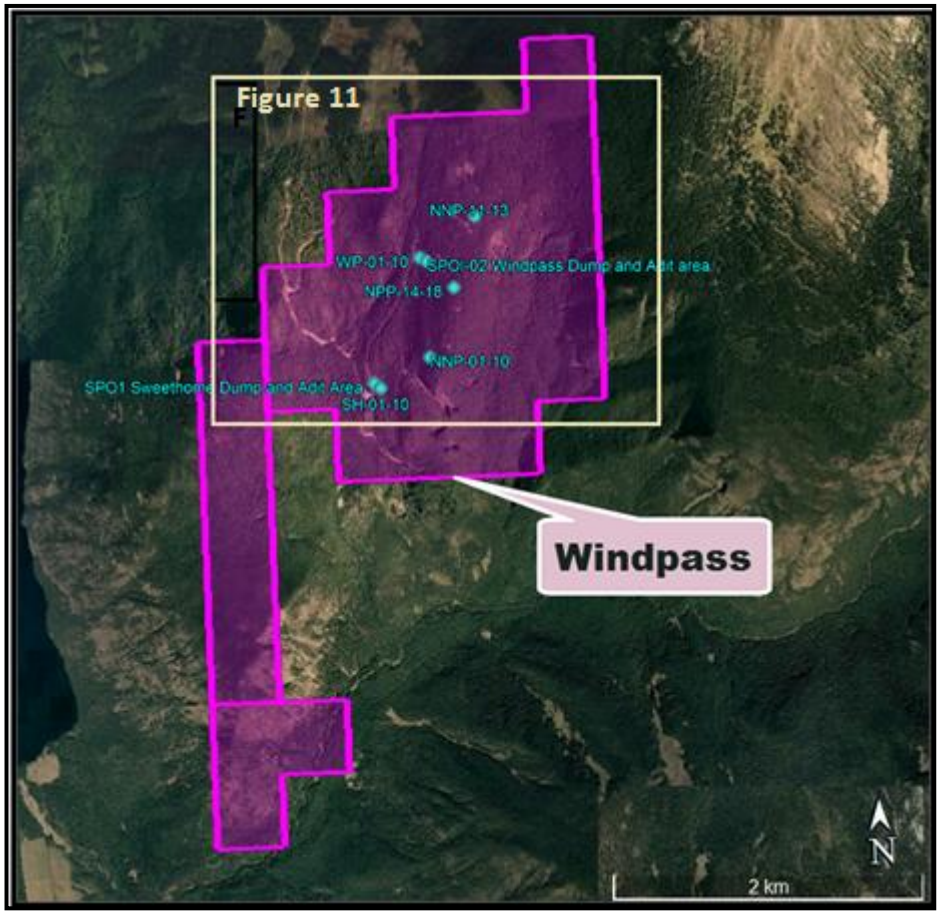
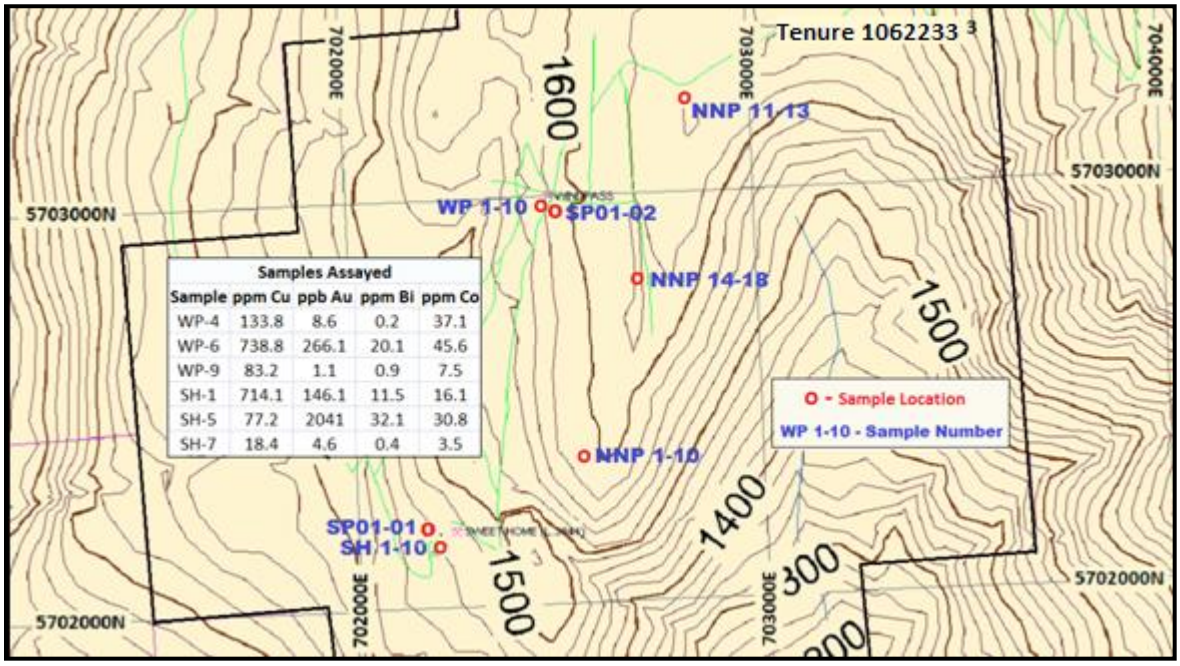


Figure 11. **Sample locations***
(Base map from MapPlace)



**see Figure 10 for location on Windpass Property*
see Appendix I for complete assays

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections that could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any residual fluids from a potentially mineral laden reservoir source.

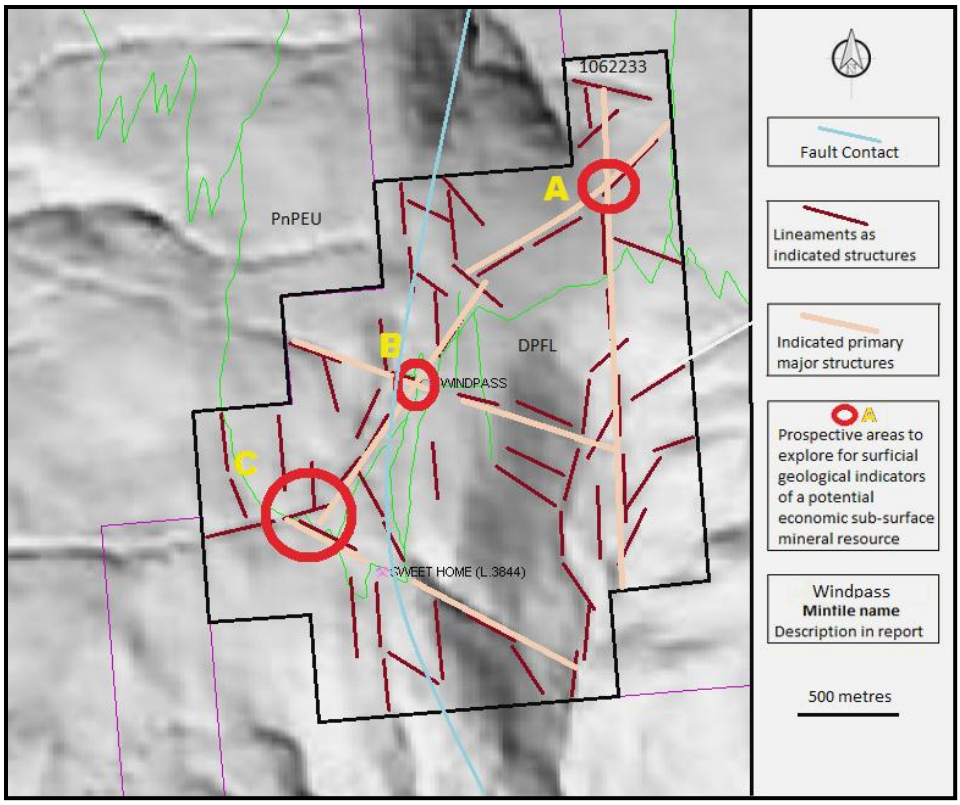
b) Method

A DEM image hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the structural analyses of Tenure 1062233. A total of 67 structurally indicated lineaments were marked, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram.

c) Results

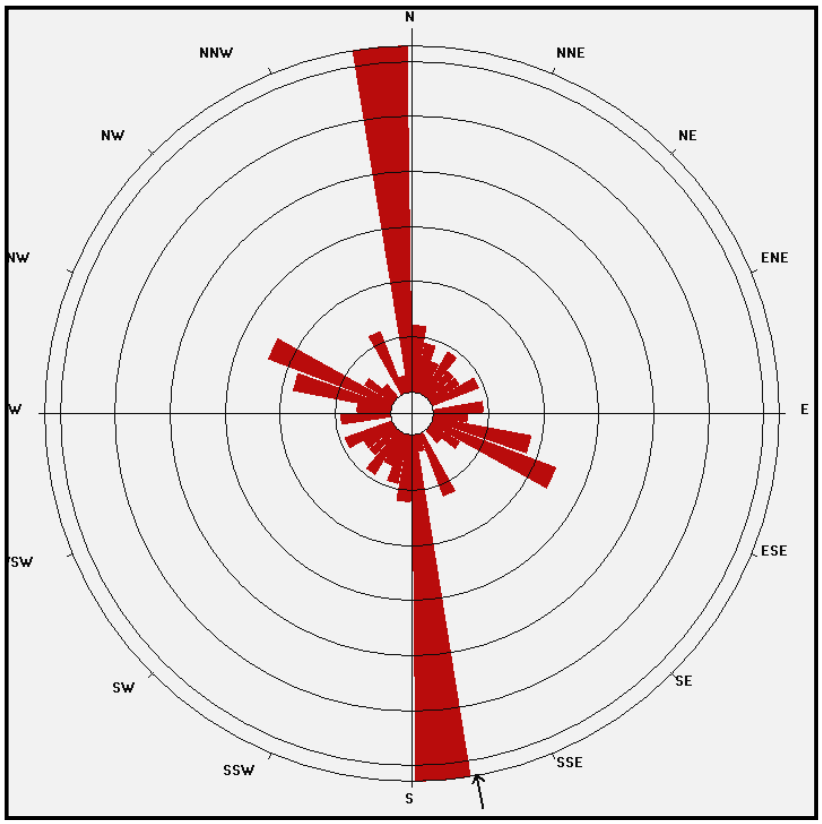
Three cross-structural locations, A, B, & C were delineated from indicated major northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures.

Figure 12 **Indicated lineaments on Tenure 1062233**
(Base map: MapPlace & Google)



***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

Figure 13. **Rose Diagram from lineaments of Tenure 1062233**



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 67
Sector angle = 10°
Scale: tick interval = 5% [3.4 data]
Maximum = 31.3% [21 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 080-260
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±35.4°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 079.8 - 259.8
Circ.Median = 084.0 - 264.0
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 34.3°
Circ. Variance = 0.30
Circular Std.Dev. = 48.64°
Circ. Dispersion = 5.84
Circ.Std Error = 0.2952
Circ.Skewness = 1.73
Circ.Kurtosis = -0.48
kappa = 0.49
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 15.86
Mean Resultant length = 0.2366

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.2219; Sbar = 0.0823
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -14.8646; Sbar = 5.5162
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.3459
Mean direction of doubled angles = 008

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 14 **Indicated lineaments on Tenure 1062233**
(Base map: Google Earth)

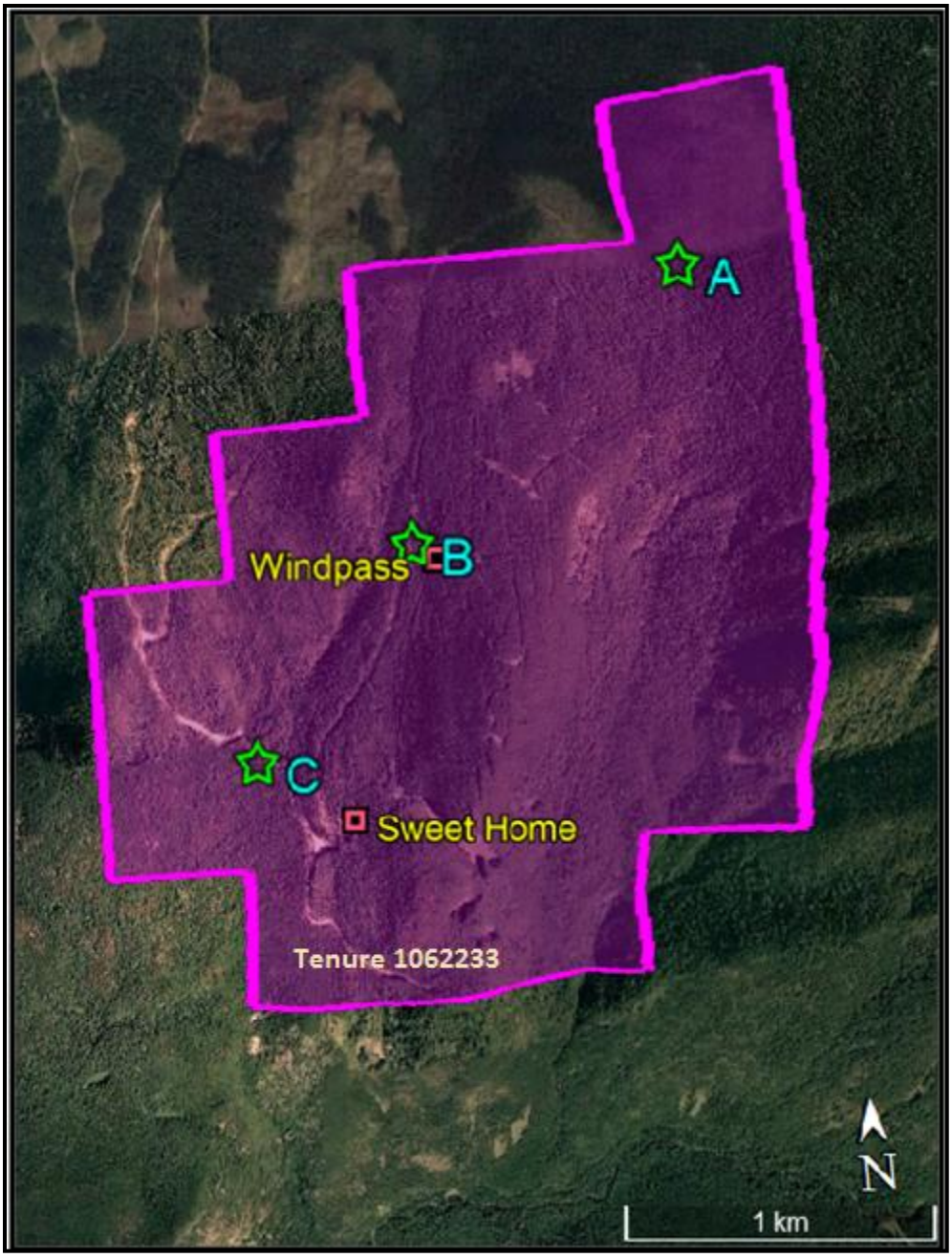


Table 2. **Approximate location of cross-structures**
(UTM-10NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	703,383	5,703,798	1,584
B	702,436	5,703,024	1,291
C	701,956	5,702,362	1,584

***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

Table 3. **Summary of Minfile properties adjacent to the Windpass Property**

Property	Deposit Type	Structure	Mineralization
Judy 4 (showing) MINFILE 092P 036	(Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)	Brecciated, silicified quartzites	Stockwork of quartz-molyb-denite mineralization
Judy 11 (showing) MINFILE 092P 037	(Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)	Hostrock is quartz monzonite	Quartz and intrusive rock rubble mineralized with molybdenite, chalcopyrite and magnetite
Line (showing) MINFILE 092P 038	(Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)	North striking shear zone	Galena, sphalerite, chalco - pyrite and pyrrhotite occur within a narrow quartz vein
Moe (showing) MINFILE 092P 123	(Porphyry Mo (Low F type)	Porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith.	Molybdenite occurs in widely spaced, northwesterly trend-ing quartz veins

Table 4. **Summary of Minfile properties within the Windpass Property**

Property	Deposit Type	Structure	Mineralization
Windpass (past producer) MINFILE 092P 039	(Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)	The Windpass Main Vein had a general strike of N75W, and a dip which varied from 10° to 40° north but which averaged 23°	Gold in sulfides, quartz, and magnetite but was particul-arly abundant in a grey calcareous rock which reportedly became more common at , depth.
Sweet Home (past producer) MINFILE 092P 040	(Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)	Vein strikes 290 degrees with varying dips from 10 to 50 degrees north but averages 30 degrees	The vein is comprised of quartz with variable but minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, bismuth sulphide and telluride in small amounts. Chip over 0.5 metres returned 90.8 grams per tonne gold
Midge (prospect) MINFILE 092P 041	(prospect)	Four subparallel quartz vein zones occupy two easterly striking, steeply dipping fault-shear systems that cut massive pillow basalts A second-order vein system strikes north to northeasterly and dips steeply.	Disseminated galena, chalco-pyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in quartz veins, veinlets and stringers over relatively narrow widths. Some native gold has also been reported in quartz veins.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The three cross-structural locations that have been determined on Tenure 1062233 could be the most significant area to explore for a near surface Windpass type polymetallic vein mineral resource or a potential porphyry copper/molybdenite/gold mineral resource beneath the polymetallic vein system. Coyle (1987) reports that:

> *"... if other ore bodies exist they will be similar to the Windpass or Sweet- home Systems or will be found at depth in the known systems."*

Even though there is no indication of a mineralized porphyry within the Windpass property, the potential is there, as there are porphyry type mineral zones, in addition to polymetallic vein deposits, within three kilometres of the Property and these polymetallic veins are commonly associated with a mineralized porphyry *(Figure 15).*

As structures, and more so cross structures, in many cases are possibly the most favourable mineral controlling feature of a mineral resource, the higher mineral grades at the Windpass are at cross-structures. Elliot, {1937) reports that:

> *"All the more important ore-bodies that have been found have occurred in the main vein or near its intersections with other veins"*

The cross-structures at the Windpass are all associated with the main Windpass shear, hosting the Windpass Deposit, trends S75 E (Elliot, 1937) with the other intersecting veins hosted by east to west, and west-northwest to east-southeast (F2) shears.

The main Windpass shear is indicated to the west-northwest of the designated Windpass Minfile marker *(Figure 14)* by a prominent topographical depression, or gully, which is not projected as an extension to the east-southeast although indicated by a magnetic high as Kikauka (2004) reports that:

> *"There is a very definite linear (100 degree trending) positive anomaly along 200 m east extension of the Windpass Mine. According to the underground mapping of the mine, there was no development work in this area and represent a prime exploration target for hydrothermal gold bearing magnetite."*

Of the three cross-structures delineated by the structural analysis, cross-structure "B" formulated by a west-northwest structure which correlates with the main Windpass structure, and a northeasterly trending structure.

Cross-structure "C" is comparable to cross-structure "B", in that it is at the terminus of a topographical depression which is not projected as an extension to the east. The eastward projection of structural "gullies" at "B" and "C" may not show topographically due to the northerly trending thrust fault which may have thrust a rock formation westward to cover any indication of their eastward trend.

Cross-structure "A" is at the southeastward projection of a gully structure to the northwest which is not indicated on the Property. The cross-structure is formulated by a northeasterly and northerly trending structures. the directional trend is at times reported as mineral hosting structures.

The sampling assay results from the Windpass and the Sweet Home dumps indicated only a general correlation between the minerals bismuth and cobalt, with Gold; which possibly can be used as indicator minerals in the exploration for either extensions of the Windpass and the Sweethome mineral controlling structures or undiscovered Gold zones.

However, reported statements such as:

interpretation and conclusions *(cont'd)*

"Gold in quantities greater than 1g/T is associated with higher Bismuth and Tellurium values" (Coyle, 1987)

"Historically, at Windpass, high gold values (+1000ppb) are associated with high Bi levels (+1000ppm) The analytical limits for Bi ranged from 1 ppm to +1000 ppm. The choice of 50 ppm Bi as anomalous was made to conform to the low value of 100 ppb, chosen as anomalous for gold." (Coyle, 1987).

"Rock chip sampling confirms the presence of higher grades of gold correlating directly with increased bismuth values." (Kikauka, 2004)

indicate that there is a strong correlation between higher levels of Bismuth and Gold which is advantageous in the exploration for a potential gold resource.

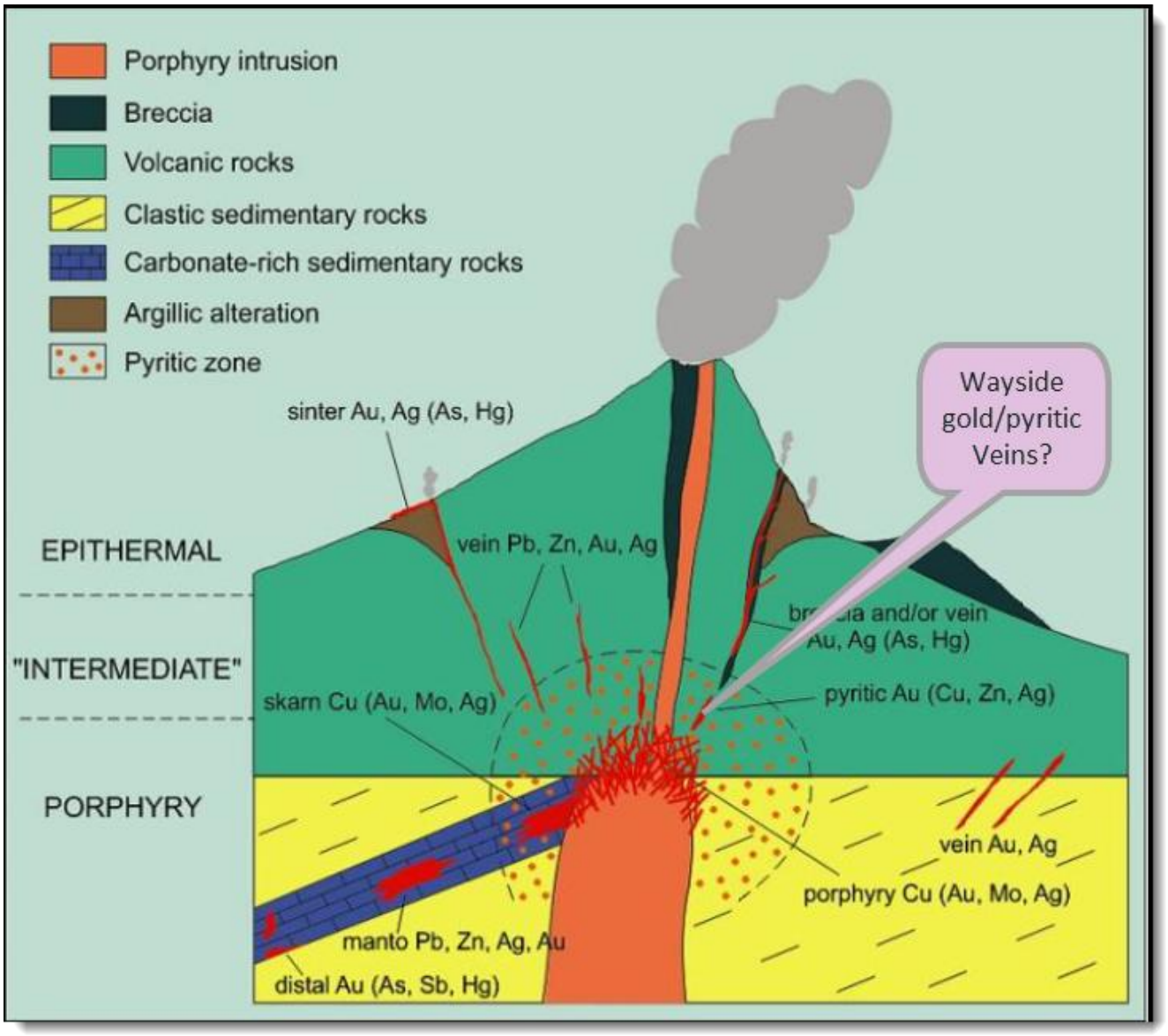
As +1000 ppm levels of Bi and the +1000 ppb gold are absent in the six assayed samples of fines from the dump, it can only be assumed that the high grade gold material was expertly sorted and removed for processing. From the recorded production figures, the mill feed was a calculated 2.989 oz/ton gold and 59.916 oz/ton silver.

The rock samples that were selected in the 15 hectare prospected area (Samples NNP 1-18) were not assayed but should be assayed for their bismuth levels.

Additional information quoted from assessment reports by Coyle and Kikauka that may be useful in the exploration of Windpass type gold systems are:

- all the more important ore bodies that have been found have occurred in the main vein or near its intersections with other veins.
- There is a strong correlation between high gold content (+I000 ppb) and high pyrite content (>4-5%).
- The values of Co are sporadic and do not appear to correlate well with the values of any other element. Therefore, its use as an indicator element is questionable and no value was taken as anomalous.
- Silicification alone is a poor host for gold.
- Massive magnetite which is known to host gold in the Windpass Mine.
- The zones of high magnetic response host the highest gold values while in the zone of low magnetic response, there are no highly anomalous gold values.
- Millar reports that the sheared diorite and pyritized diorite did not carry gold while the quartz veins with magnetite and pyrite carried between 0.168 oz and 0.277 ounces/T. Two samples taken by W. Taylor ran 83.6 g/T and 19.4 g/T. p30.
- There is a very definite linear (100 degree trending) positive anomaly along 200 m east extension of the Windpass Mine. According to the underground mapping of the mine, there was no development work in this area and represent a prime exploration target for hydrothermal gold bearing magnetite.
- The Sweethome Vein has no magnetic signature.
- Drilling on the Sweethome produced the most encouraging results. It revealed that substantial gold occurs in shear zones as well as in mineralized veins and it indicated that there may be at least 2 parallel horizons in the Sweethome system which carry gold in the 8.0 g/T range.
- Diorite surrounding the major gold producing veins does not host significant gold, and that the potential for widespread low grade gold is minimal.

Figure 15 **Geological model for Wayside type veins**
(base map from Sinclair, 2007)



RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the Windpass and the Sweet Home maintain the potential for a mineral resource with the attraction for low tonnage high-grade gold zones, the greater attraction would be in the potential for a lower grade bulk tonnage porphyry copper/molybdenum/gold resource within the intrusive which was the source of the Windpass/Sweet Home polymetallic veins. The polymetallic veins would have an association to a porphyry as shown in Figure .

A 1000 metre diamond drill program is recommended in the drilling of two 500 metre drill holes; one on the Windpass and one on the Sweet Home. The purpose of the drill holes would be two-fold; initially to intersect the gold-bearing structure at a drill depth of 400 metres in order to test the structure for geological and mineralogical information and secondly to examine the logs of the 500 metre length of the drill for geological and mineralogical clues to a porphyry resource. The clues could be revealed as indicator minerals and/or alteration products and would be subject to interpretation as economic mineral indicators.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

Anderson, R.G. et al - The search for surficial expressions of buried Cordilleran porphyry deposits: background and progress in a new Targeted Geoscience Initiative 4 activity in the southern Canadian Cordillera, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada. Current Research 2012-7.

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Dawson, J.M. - Geological and Geochemical Report on the MS Property for Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. November 30, 1983. AR 11769.

Freeman, E.B. - Geology and Mineralogy of the Windpass Mine. March 19, 1956. Property File 600140.

Jenks, J. - Summary Report and Preliminary Net Worth Evaluation of the Windpass Property, Barriere/Dunn Lake Area, South-Central B.C.

Kerr, J.R. - Geophysical Report on the MS #1-7 & Bridge Claims for Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd. October, 1970. AR 7267.

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- Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Windpass Mining Leases for Goldrea Resources Corp. March 12, 2004. AR 27313.

MapPlace – Map Data downloads

Mark, D.M. - Geophysical Report on Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys on the Windpass Property. September 25, 1972. AR 4261.

Marshak, S., Mitra, G. – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264*.Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988.

Millar, J.F.V. - Windpass Claim Group for Kamad Silver Co. Ltd.. 1968.

Millar, J.F.V. - Geological Study of the Windpass Claim Group for Kamad Silver. 1980.

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Sinclair, W.D. 2007 Porphyry Deposits. in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication 5

Sookochoff, L - Geological Report on the Windpass Property for Dalton Resources Ltd. April, 1973.

Tribe, N - Windpass Gold Property Evaluation Report for Molycor Gold Corp. 2003.

Wilmot, A - Report Covering Geological and Magnetometer Surveys on the Windpass Lease for Fort Reliance Minerals Limited. December 29, 1960. AR 329.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work was performed on the Windpass Property between August 17, 2018 to August 30, 2018 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis		
L. Sookochoff: 3 days @ $ 1,000.00		$ 3,000.00
Labour		
Bill McKinney: August 18-19, 2018		
2 days @ $350.00/day ----------	$ 700.00	
Dr Zhang: August 18-19, 2018		
2 days @ $950.00 ----------	1,900.00	
Sharon Lui: August 18-19, 2018		
2 days @ $250,00 ----------	500.00	
John Bakus : August 17, 18-19, 21, 2018		
4 days @ $750.00 ----------	3,000.00	6,150.00
Travel/Transportation		
Vancouver to Property return		
936 km @ $0.65/km ----------		608.40
Kamloops to Property return		
235 km @ $0.65/km ----------		152.75
Exploration Equipment		
GPS, clinometer, electronics radios, etc -------	$ 20.00	
Bear spray, axes, mallets,		
pry bars, tags, bags ----------	20.00	
Spot locator's safety equipment and supplies	20.00	
Chainsaw ----------	20.00	80.00
Food/Lodging		
Ten person days @ $ 100.00 ----------		1,000.00
Assays ----------		320.32
Report		
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng ----------		3,000.00
		$ 14,311.47
		=======

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-two years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from periodic mineral exploration work the author has performed in the Kamloops area since 1985.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Appendix I

Sample Assay Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Submitted By: Bill McKinney
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: September 12, 2018
Report Date: October 12, 2018
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002442.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Windpass
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 6

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	6	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
LF100-EXT	6	LiBO2/Li2B4O7 fusion ICP-MS analysis	0.2	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 60 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Turnagain Resources
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7
Canada

CC:

JEFFREY CANNON
Geochemistry Department Supervisor

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Windpass
Report Date: October 12, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002442.1

	Method	WGHT	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
WP-04-18	Rock	0.51	194	<1	37.1	0.6	17.7	6.0	5.8	9.5	5	103.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	52	13.1	228.3	67.9	11.9	31.9
WP-06-18	Rock	0.46	274	<1	45.6	9.8	19.0	4.8	4.4	35.6	1	126.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	87	6.3	183.9	48.8	8.7	24.3
WP-09-18	Rock	0.16	1202	<1	7.5	2.0	15.7	6.3	7.0	19.5	<1	146.2	0.6	3.4	1.4	109	4.0	241.8	49.6	17.2	38.3
SH-01-18	Rock	0.26	228	<1	16.1	5.8	18.5	11.4	9.0	24.9	<1	64.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	10	5.6	424.7	91.5	16.1	44.8
SH-05-18	Rock	0.20	826	<1	30.9	2.8	15.8	3.6	3.7	15.8	2	125.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	339	1.2	138.0	40.7	8.9	22.4
SH-07-18	Rock	0.31	390	2	3.5	15.7	23.3	11.4	9.1	17.7	<1	135.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	<8	<0.5	436.9	91.6	16.5	44.9

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11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

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Report Date: October 12, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002442.1

	Method	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
WP-04-18	Rock	5.09	26.5	8.75	2.65	11.53	1.98	12.34	2.70	7.68	1.08	6.93	0.99	0.2	133.8	4.2	24	7.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
WP-06-18	Rock	3.63	19.1	5.80	2.01	7.77	1.38	9.04	2.04	5.85	0.81	5.48	0.81	0.8	738.8	1.1	16	1.1	0.5	<0.1	0.4
WP-09-18	Rock	5.45	25.0	7.10	1.50	8.39	1.46	9.01	1.96	5.74	0.81	5.39	0.79	0.6	83.2	1.4	21	6.5	1.2	<0.1	0.4
SH-01-18	Rock	6.75	33.1	10.20	2.76	13.69	2.47	16.24	3.56	11.07	1.63	10.64	1.58	0.3	214.1	2.0	10	0.5	1.7	<0.1	0.2
SH-05-18	Rock	3.23	15.2	4.92	1.91	6.50	1.16	7.44	1.58	4.64	0.65	4.20	0.63	0.3	77.2	4.8	32	17.8	0.9	<0.1	0.4
SH-07-18	Rock	6.83	34.9	10.56	2.74	13.55	2.46	16.00	3.58	11.37	1.61	10.75	1.71	0.5	18.4	0.7	47	0.4	0.7	<0.1	<0.1

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11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Windpass
Report Date: October 12, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002442.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
WP-04-18	Rock	0.2	0.1	8.6	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
WP-06-18	Rock	20.1	0.3	266.1	0.02	0.6	<0.5
WP-09-18	Rock	0.9	<0.1	1.1	0.01	<0.1	<0.5
SH-01-18	Rock	11.5	<0.1	148.1	0.03	0.3	<0.5
SH-05-18	Rock	32.1	0.3	2040.7	0.01	<0.1	<0.5
SH-07-18	Rock	0.4	<0.1	4.8	<0.01	0.2	<0.5

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Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Windpass
Report Date: October 12, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002442.1

	Method	WGHT	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
SH-05-18	Rock	0.20	826	<1	30.9	2.8	15.8	3.6	3.7	15.8	2	125.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	339	1.2	138.0	40.7	8.9	22.4
REP SH-05-18	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																				
STD SO-19	Standard		457	15	23.3	4.3	16.2	3.0	65.2	18.6	17	300.7	4.4	12.7	18.9	166	10.2	108.2	33.5	70.3	153.8
STD SO-19	Standard		466	13	23.7	4.2	15.7	2.8	65.8	18.2	18	297.6	4.6	13.2	19.7	163	9.6	107.3	32.8	70.1	156.6
STD SO-19 Expected			486	20	24	4.5	17.5	3.1	68.5	19.5	19	317.1	4.9	13	19.4	165	9.8	112	35.5	71.3	161
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD DS11 Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	1.6	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		786	2	3.8	0.5	14.2	3.4	5.7	38.0	<1	208.1	0.4	3.0	1.4	66	<0.5	137.7	17.5	14.9	27.2

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Project: Windpass
Report Date: October 12, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002442.1

	Method	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
SH-05-18	Rock	3.23	15.2	4.92	1.91	6.50	1.16	7.44	1.58	4.64	0.65	4.20	0.63	0.3	77.2	4.8	32	17.8	0.9	<0.1	0.4
REP SH-05-18	QC													0.2	74.4	4.6	34	17.2	0.9	<0.1	0.4
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard													16.4	154.5	146.0	358	83.2	44.7	2.4	8.2
STD OREAS45EA	Standard													1.8	736.3	15.3	32	388.6	12.0	<0.1	0.4
STD SO-19	Standard	18.16	70.9	12.38	3.39	9.86	1.36	6.78	1.31	3.64	0.51	3.29	0.48								
STD SO-19	Standard	18.37	71.8	12.93	3.49	9.50	1.34	7.26	1.32	3.57	0.47	3.31	0.48								
STD SO-19 Expected		19.4	75.7	13.7	3.81	10.53	1.41	7.5	1.39	3.78	0.55	3.55	0.53								
STD OREAS45EA Expected														1.6	709	14.3	31.4	381	11.4	0.03	0.32
STD DS11 Expected														13.9	149	138	345	77.7	42.8	2.37	7.2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01								
BLK	Blank													<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	3.13	12.3	2.61	0.75	2.62	0.44	2.79	0.63	2.03	0.31	2.12	0.35	0.8	3.9	1.2	28	0.8	1.3	<0.1	<0.1

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Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Windpass

Report Date: October 12, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002442.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates							
SH-05-18	Rock	32.1	0.3	2040.7	0.01	<0.1	<0.5
REP SH-05-18	QC	32.3	0.3	2252.2	0.01	<0.1	<0.5
Reference Materials							
STD DS11	Standard	12.5	1.8	62.2	0.36	5.2	1.9
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.3	0.2	50.2	0.01	<0.1	1.3
STD SO-19	Standard						
STD SO-19	Standard						
STD SO-19 Expected							
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.26	0.26	53		0.072	0.78
STD DS11 Expected		12.2	1.71	79	0.26	4.9	2.2
BLK	Blank						
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
Prep Wash							
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5

Appendix II

Sample Descriptions

Windpass	2018		
Sample	X 10U	Y 10U	Notes
Assayed			
WP-01	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-02	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-03	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-04	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-05	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-06	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-07	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-08	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-09	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
WP-10	702466	570298	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Windpass
SH-01	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-02	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-03	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-04	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-05	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-06	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-07	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-08	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-09	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
SH-10	702214	570214	Dump Sample 1 Kg Fines Sweethome
NNP-01-10	702531	570234	Heavy Mineral 10 samples 1 KG (end of road)
NNP-11-13	702820	570324	Heavy Mineral 4 samples 1 KG (end of road)
NNP-14-18	702685	570279	Heavy Mineral 5 samples 1 KG (end of road)
SP0I-01	702173	570218	Pic Sweethome
SP0I-02	5702959	570296	Pic Windpass

Appendix III

Photos

Sample WP01 Windpass Dump and Adit Area

SP01 Sweet home dump and Adit Area

Sample NNP-01-10 Area