

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 37793



TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s)): Prospecting, Sampling

TOTAL COST: \$ 6,240.59

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Gookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Gookochoff
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NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____ YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5701999, June 26, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Tillicum

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1080928

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FNW220 /234 /259 /272 /293 /294 /295 /298 /297

MINING DIVISION: Slocan

NTS/BCGS: 092F.092

LATITUDE: 49 ° 59 ' 05 " LONGITUDE: 117 ° 41 ' 35 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John Bakus

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

#3, 1572 Lorne Street East

Kamloops BC V2C 1X8

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

1) Leigh Nord

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

COMP 8 SITE7 RR1

Crescent Valley BC VOG 1H0

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

Triassic, Slocan Group, Sediments, Cretaceous, Whatshan Batholith, Grenodiorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 7692, 15700, 25004, 27144, 30488,

35289

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (Incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	20		
Other	Heavy metal 15		
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying		1080928	3,240.59
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:2116 10 hectares	1080928	3,000.00
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:			\$ 6,240.59

John Nick Bakus

(Owner)

Leigh Nord

(Operator)

Prospecting and Sampling Report

(Event 5701999)

on Tenure

1060928

of the

Tillicum Property

Slocan Mining Division

BCGS Maps 082F.092

Centre of Work

5,537,151N, 450,320E

(Zone 11U NAD 83)

work done from

June 2, 2018 to June 26, 2018

Author & Consultant

**Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

Report Submitted

January 22, 2019

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SUMMARY

The Tillicum Property ("Property"), comprised of one mineral claim with an inclusive mineral lease, covers an area of 477.855 hectares. The Property is located 395 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 13 kilometres east of Burton, and 29 kilometres south of Nakusp. Most resources and infrastructure requirements for a preliminary exploration and development program could be found at Burton, Nakusp, or 73 kilometres to the south at Castlegar which is serviced daily by commercial airlines from Vancouver.

The historic Slocan Mining Camp, 25 kilometres east of the Tillicum property, is where active exploration began around 1865 and became one of the most productive mining camps in the province of British Columbia achieving peak production in 1918. The Camp and surrounding areas includes 175 documented mineral deposits of which more than half are mineral producers; 13 mines have produced more than one million grams of silver. Most of the mineral deposits are hosted by the Triassic Slocan Group comprised of limestone, slate, siltstone, and argillite.

Geologically, the Tillicum Property is underlain by the Slocan Group in contact with the granodioritic Whatshan Batholith and covers five known skarn related mineral zones of which the Tillicum developed prospect is the most significant. Exploration of the Tillicum occurrence commenced in 1917 and during 1917 through 1921, 75 metres of underground work was done. In the interval to 2014 additional exploration including underground work was completed with the milling of 5,729 tonnes of ore from which 218,908 grams silver, 164,552 grams gold, 1,188 kilograms zinc, 2,314 kilograms lead and 10 kilograms of cadmium were recovered (*Minfile*).

In 1997 it was reported that the Tillicum East Ridge Zone contains a possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams gold per tonne (*Minfile*), totaling 9,462,658 grams gold which at the January 21, 2019 gold price of C\$54.89 per gram represents an in-ground value of \$519,405,297.62.

Adie (1997) reports that there is a potential for finding high-grade ore-shoots at the East Ridge and the Heino-Money Pit mineral zones with a potential for a low-grade bulk tonnage type of mineralization in the area of the West Ridge Zone.

The reference to the low-grade bulk tonnage is quite likely a reference to a porphyry deposit (*Figure 7.*) underlying the skarn producing mineral/polymetallic veins of the Tillicum skarn mineral occurrences.

From the results of the prospecting and sampling program, the five assays of heavy metal from a localized area (*Figure 6*) revealed only background mineralization in all minerals which can generally be determined as a success in that this area, and possibly the drainage area, can be eliminated from any future primary exploration. Consequently, there is no need to assay the remaining 15 heavy metal samples at this time which were taken from the same location as the five assayed.

The 15 remaining in situ and float samples taken from a 10 hectare area (TH-21 to TH-35) should all be assayed as the samples reveal either quartz, pyrite, and/or alteration which could be a surface indication of a mineralized vein or porphyry mineralization; any anomalous mineral value may provide a clue to the type of mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

During June, 2018, prospecting and a rock and soil sampling exploration program were completed on Tenure 1060928 of the Tillicum Property.

The purpose of the program was to prospect and take samples within an area of the Tillicum property occurrence to locate, and/or develop a potentially economic mineral zone such as at the past productive Tillicum mineral zone (Table 4) from which 164,552 grams of gold were produced and where there is a 1997 reported possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams gold per tonne.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from information on the procedures and results on the prospecting and sampling program given the author, and from exploration work completed by the author in the immediate area.

*Figure 1. Tillicum Property: Location Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)*



PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Tillicum Property is located 395 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver British Columbia, in the Slokan Mining Division, and within BCGS Map 082F.092.

Description

The Tillicum Property is comprised of one mineral claim with an inclusive mineral lease (320414) for a coverage of 477.855 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1 Tenure of the Tillicum Property

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1060928	Mineral	SLOCAN TILlicum GRIZZLY	20201201	477.855

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5701999.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Road access to the Tillicum Property Nakusp is via south to Burton thence east via the McCormack to Caribou Creek road and east to a Forest Service Road to the Property.

Climate

The climate of the area is of relatively warm summers and moderately cool winters. Exploration would probably be restricted to about eight months due to snow cover

Local Resources

Sufficient accommodation and supplies, for a preliminary exploration program would be available at New Denver or Nakusp and to a much greater extent at Castlegar.

Contracts for technical exploration and development programs would probably be made with companies based in Vancouver with some supporting personnel from local communities.

Infrastructure

Adequate infrastructure is available at Burton, Nakusp, or Castlegar which is linked to Vancouver through commercial flights and by road. Vancouver is a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia.

Physiography

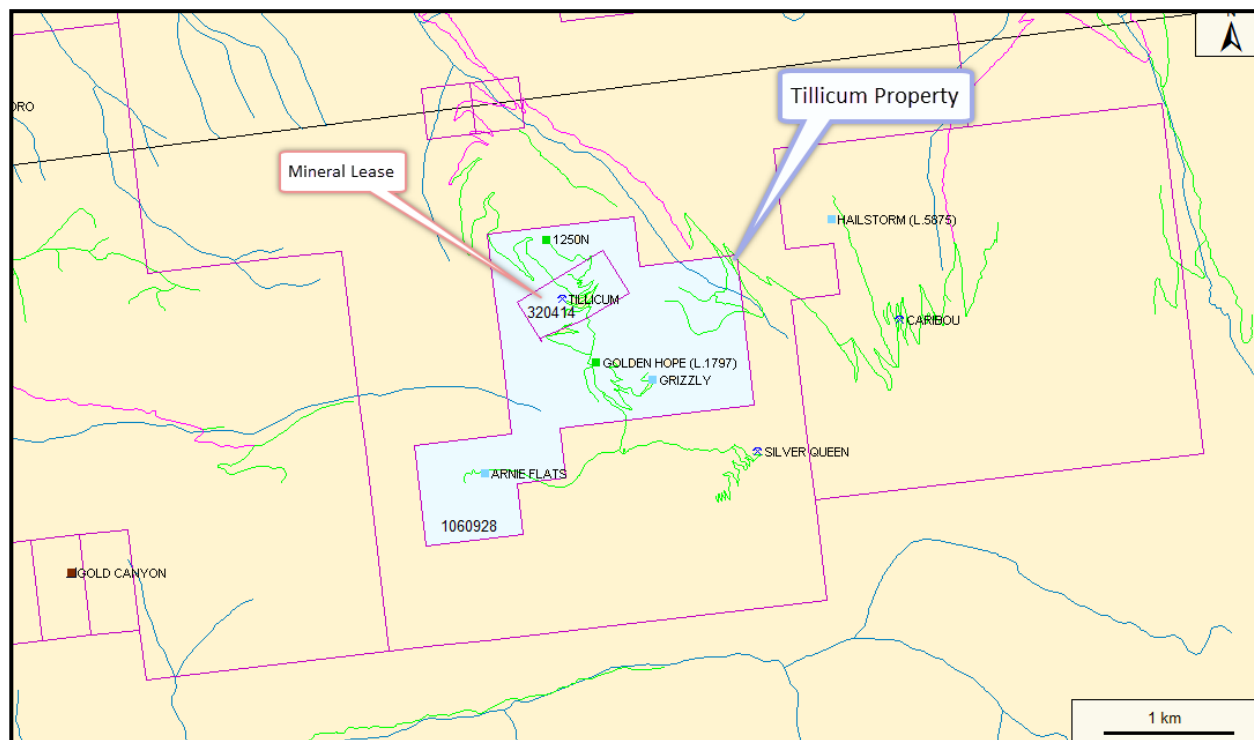
The Property covers an area of moderate forested slopes to steep alpine slopes.

Elevations range from 1,750 metre within a northeastern valley to 2,225 metres on an alpine ridge in the northwest.

Figure 2. **Tillicum Property: Claim Location**
(Base Map from MapPlace & Google)



Figure 3. Tillicum Property: Claim Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)



WATER AND POWER

Sufficient water for a diamond drill program should be available on or adjacent to the Property.

The nearest commercial power source is at Slocan City. Diesel-electric generated power would be required in the initial pre-production stages of a mineral resource development.

HISTORY: Tillicum property area

The history of MINFILE reported developed prospects and prospects peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

The distance is relative to the Tillicum Property.

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

500 metres south

The Silver Queen property, comprising the Grey Wolf (Lot 2204), Red Fox, Black Fox (Lot 2206) and Black Bear Crown granted claims and fractions, is located on the ridge between Goat Creek Canyon Creek and Snow Creek, near the summit of Grey Wolf Mountain, 13 kilometres east-southeast of Burton. Access is from Burton via the Londonderry Creek road to the Tillicum mine (082FNW234) on Tillicum Mountain and thence southeast by alpine trail 3 kilometres to a point 1 kilometre southwest of the summit of Grey Wolf Mountain.

The Silver Queen Mining Company, Limited Liability, was organized in 1897 to acquire eight claims in the Grey Wolf, Red Fox, Black Fox and Black Bear groups; the claims were Crown-granted (Lots 2204-2209, 2414, 2582) to the company in 1899.

History: Tillicum Property Area (cont'd)
Silver Queen developed prospect (cont'd)

Development work included open cuts, a 9-metre shaft and approximately 107 metres of drifts and crosscuts in one adit on the south side of the mountain at approximately 1964 metres elevation. The Silver Queen property was owned in 1930's and early 1940's by H. Stones and J. Gayford, of Burton; some prospecting was reported.

In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen ground. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. A geochemical survey on the Silver Queen, in 1983, indicated a strong silver anomaly over a 45.7 x 914.4- metre area. In 1984, 12 diamond drill holes were completed.

The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. In 1983 and 1984, Braemer Resources completed programs of geological mapping and an airborne geophysical survey on the area, immediately south west, as the Olga claims. In 1990 and 1991, Jopec Resources completed programs of rock and silt sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the area as the ICE and SC claims. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area.

In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

The Caribou (Strebe) gold occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 2060 metres on the south eastern spur of Hailstorm Peak, approximately 15.5 kilometres east of the Lower Arrow Lake community of Burton.

Three claims, the Hailstorm, Londonerry and Golden Rodd No. 2 (Lots 5875-5877 respectively) were held from 1899 or earlier by J. D. Jamieson and T. Matthews. The claims were Crown-granted in 1903. Exploration work was done in trenches and a short adit was driven on the east slope of the mountain. Early in 1929, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the Crown-grants and four located claims. A crosscut adit at 2130 metres elevation on the west slope of the mountain was driven for 275 metres during the year. Further crosscutting and some raising was done in 1930. This work failed to locate values similar to the main outcrop, although most of the crosscutting was from a raise directly under the outcrop; the option was abandoned.

The area was acquired by Roxwell Gold Mines Ltd. in approximately 1981.

History: Tillicum Property Area (cont'd)**Caribou developed prospect (cont'd)**

In 1982, Esperanza Explorations, in conjunction with Suncoast Petroleum and Roxwell Gold Mines, completed a program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area as the London claims. The following year, Grey Wolf Mountain Explorations completed a program of rock and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area immediately east, as the Caribou claims. During 1980 through 1987, the area was prospected by Alex Strebchuck. In 1987 and 1988, Esperanza Explorations completed programs of road building, surface sampling and 24 diamond drill holes, totalling 2776 metres, on the area as the Strebe property. In 1997, Baron Gold Corp. completed a program of trench sampling and six drill holes totalling 779.1 metres on the area.

In 2006, Genex Mining Company completed 117 metres of underground development from an exploration adit at 2037 metres elevation. The adit failed to intersect the gold-bearing skarn zone. During 2007 through 2010, Kuskanax Mountain Properties completed programs of rock sampling, drilled three percussion drill holes, totalling 60.9 metres, and extended the adit for 29 metres along with a 21 metre drift, a 7 metre crosscut and a 17 metre raise. In 2014, the area was prospected and sampled by S. Strebchuk.

GOLD CANYON prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW272

Two kilometres west

The Gold Canyon occurrence is located on Mount Marshall, approximately 7.5 kilometres east of Burton.

In the summer of 2000, a road building company controlled by George Buhler, Mickey Jones and Larry Black, uncovered some visually striking massive sulphide mineralization while constructing a forest access road. The owners of the property conducted some very limited surface work including trenching, soil sampling and very preliminary mapping and sampling. The property was optioned to Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. in 2003. Late in the year, the company drilled six short diamond drill holes focusing on the massive sulphide occurrence on the road.

Significant widths of important gold and silver values were intersected within a massive sulphide replacement zone. Important gold values were also encountered within a cherty hornfels with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and galena. In February of 2004, a total of 182 line kilometers of airborne Dighem electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic survey was flown over the Gold Canyon property and later 534 soils samples were collected. They are also reported to have carried out trenching and diamond drilling ((396 metres) on its property. In 2005, Columbia Yukon is reported to have carried out a trenching and diamond drilling program (571 metres total) on the property

HALSTROM prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW293

One kilometre east

The Hailstorm (London) silver occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 2200 metres on the south western spur of Hailstorm Peak, approximately 14.5 kilometres east of the Lower Arrow Lake community of Burton.

History: Tillicum Property Area (cont'd)**Halstrom prospect (cont'd)**

Three claims, the Hailstorm, Londonerry and Golden Rodd No. 2 (Lots 5875-5877 respectively), were held from 1899 or earlier by J. D. Jamieson and T. Matthews. The claims were Crown-granted in 1903. Exploration work was done in trenches and a short adit, at an elevation of 2190 metres, was driven on the east slope of the mountain. Early in 1929, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the Crown-grants and four located claims. A crosscut adit at 2270 metres elevation on the west slope of the mountain was driven for 275 metres during the year. Further crosscutting and some raising was done in 1930. This work failed to locate values similar to the main outcrop, although most of the crosscutting was from a raise directly under the outcrop; the option was abandoned.

The area was acquired by Roxwell Gold Mines Ltd. in approximately 1981. In 1982, Esperanza Explorations, in conjunction with Suncoast Petroleum and Roxwell Gold Mines, completed a program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area as the London claims. The following year, Grey Wolf Mountain Explorations completed a program of rock and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area immediately east, as the Caribou claims. During 1980 through 1987, the area was prospected by Alex Strebchuck. In 1987 and 1988, Esperanza Explorations completed programs of road building, surface sampling and 24 diamond drill holes, totalling 2776 metres, on the area as the Strebe property. In 1997, Baron Gold Corp. drilled six holes totalling 779.1 metres on the area. This work was centered on the Strebe-Caribou (MINFILE 082FNW255) gold occurrence to the southeast.

HISTORY: MINFILE Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum property

The history of MINFILE reported developed prospects, prospects, and showings within the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

TILlicUM developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Mineral Lease 320414

The Tillicum (Heino-Money) occurrence is located at approximately 2130 metres elevation on a north-trending spur of Tillicum Mountain and approximately 12 kilometres east of the Lower Arrow Lake community of Burton.

The Tillicum group, comprising the Tillicum, Cultus and Valley View claims, was apparently located in this vicinity. During 1917 through 1921, owners J. G. Reveler and L. Robson carried out exploration work in one or more short drift adits for approximately 75 metres. Approximately 3.3 tonnes of sorted ore averaging 66.2 grams per tonne gold and 3420 grams per tonne silver was stockpiled in 1921 (Assessment Report 07909). The Tillicum portal is located at approximately 150 metres to the south east of Heino-Money pit zone and at an elevation of 2160 metres.

In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson, of Burton, on ground held as the Wolf, Hugh, Sandy and Near claim groups (12 units). This led to the discovery of high-grade gold in the "Money Pit" area in September 1980. Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd., as a joint venture, optioned 100 per cent interest in the property from the Gustafson's by a September 20, 1980, agreement, subject to a percentage of net smelter returns. The existing claims and adjacent ground was over staked as the Til 1-4 claims (72 units).

History: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Tillicum developed prospect (cont'd)**

Work in 1981 included geochemical and geophysical surveys, bulk sampling and trenching. Welcome North withdrew from the joint venture in March 1982. On June 23, 1982, La Teko Resources Ltd. acquired an option to purchase a 50.4 per cent share interest in Esperanza Explorations prior to December 31, 1984 for \$5,125,000. Additional staking expanded the property to some 237 units. Exploration activity in 1982 included 1128 metres of diamond drilling in 16 holes on the Heino-Money zone, eight holes on the East Ridge zone and three holes on the Jenny zone. In 1983, a 60.9-metre crosscut adit was driven on the East Ridge zone and further geochemical surveys and trenching carried out. Diamond drilling was done in 18 holes on the Heino-Money zone. Drilling in 1983 totalled 2319 metres in 38 holes.

In 1984, a 60-metre adit was driven into the upper part of the Heino-Money zone. Further diamond drilling was done in five holes on the East Ridge zone. La Teko provided financing of exploration to the end of 1985 (\$2.28 million) to earn a 39.6 per cent interest in Esperanza. La Teko was unable to provide further financing and the 1982 option agreement expired at the end of 1985. In 1986, Esperanza Explorations completed a drill program of 25 surface diamond drill holes, totalling 835.5 metres and nine underground diamond drill holes, totalling 176.8 metres. Underground development, during this time, included 153 metres of drifting and 46.5 metres of raises. By this time 5 levels had been developed at elevations of 2112, 2130, 2148, 2160 and 2171 metres on the Heino-Money zone. In 1989, a further 10 diamond drill holes, totalling 1437.6 metres, were completed on the East Ridge zone.

In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GOLDEN HOPE showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1060928

The Golden Hope tungsten occurrence is located approximately 1 kilometre west of Grey Wolf Mountain.

The Golden Hope claim (Lot 1797) was Crown-granted to M. D. Shea in 1901. A small dump and caved adit portal are reported near the base of the cirque in the northern part of the Crown grant. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen ground. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989.

In 1983 and 1984, Braemer Resources completed programs of geological mapping and an airborne geophysical survey on the area, immediately to the south west, as the Olga claims.

History: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Golden Hope showing (cont'd)**

In 1990 and 1991, Jopec Resources completed programs of rock and silt sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the area as the ICE and SC claims. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area.

In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

1250N showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1060928

The 1250N occurrence is located on north east- facing slopes to the north of Tillicum Mountain at an elevation of approximately 1900 metres. The Tillicum Mountain (Heino-Money, MINFILE 082FNW234) gold occurrence is located approximately 650 metres to the south.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south.

Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1060928

The Grizzly occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 2050 metres on a small, north-trending ridge, approximately 1 kilometre southeast of Tillicum Mountain.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the northwest. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson.

History: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Grizzly prospect (cont'd)**

Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982.

In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored by Esperanza Explorations through 1989 in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain. This work included four diamond drill holes, totalling 605.4 metres. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1060928

The Arnie Flats occurrence is located on a west striking ridge, approximately 2 kilometres west of Golden Hope Peak and at an elevation of 2100 metres.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982 La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations.

Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. This work included five diamond drill holes over a strike length of approximately 1000 metres. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GEOLOGY: Tillicum property area

The geology of MINFILE reported developed prospects and prospects peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

The distance is relative to the Tillicum Property.

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

500 metres south

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, impure tuffs and sandy sediments, striking east to north east and dipping steeply south, have been intruded by numerous dikes. An open cut at a point 50 metres down the southern slope, at an elevation of 2350 metres, exposes a carbonate band, approximately 1 metre wide, in these sedimentary rocks that hosts concentrations of pyrite and black manganese oxide (?). The gold and silver mineralization is thought to be related to hornfelsing episodes, associated with various dikes and sills and the mid-Jurassic Goatcanyon granitic stock. A 10-metre shaft at 2100 metres elevation and an adit 100 metres to the south west develop similar occurrences. The main adit is driven north east for 35 metres then turns north for approximately the same distance before ending in aplitic granite. The adit is principally in limy and garnetiferous greenstone. Mineralization has been traced over a strike length of 950 metres.

Drilling on the zone has identified several 20- metre thick mineralized skarn zones hosted in a 30-metre wide sequence of impure calcareous quartzites, siltstones and thin marble beds marginal to feldspar porphyry sills. Sulphide mineralization consisted of pyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrargyrite and arsenopyrite. Alteration minerals include quartz, tremolite, actinolite and anhedral garnet.

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group.

Locally, skarn zones in an intensely brecciated and calc-silicate– altered sediment within the hanging wall of a syenite porphyry sill hosts native gold and sulphides. Sulphide mineralization consists of variable amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena with traces of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and scheelite occurring as fine disseminations to coarse-grained aggregates. Alteration minerals include quartz, plagioclase, tremolite, actinolite, clinozoisite, garnet, biotite and microcline.

Geology: Tillicum property area (cont'd)**Caribou developed prospect (cont'd)**

Native gold occurs within the skarn assemblages as 25 micron disseminates to 1 centimetre flakes within and along the margins of the quart-calc-silicate segregations and is associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralization. Free gold has also been found in the soil, in a black graphitic manganese fault and in a marble.

The main zone averages 3.3 metres thick, trends 020 degrees and dips 30 to 50 degrees to the west. It has been traced along strike and depth for approximately 200 metres each. Numerous faults are present. It is suspected that Bonanza type gold deposits will be found where they intersect the limestone or marble. A structural geology study indicates that the bearing of the limestone strikes 005 degrees, with a dip of 40 degrees west.

GOLD CANYON prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW272

Two kilometres west

Gold and silver mineralization on the Gold Canyon property is related to strongly altered metasediments and metavolcanics of the Slocan Group, in close proximity to intrusive contacts. Massive sulphide mineralization appears to be in a skarn and/or replacement setting, and gold is correlated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

HALSTROM prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW293

One kilometre east

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group.

Locally, wackestone, tuffs, argillaceous tuffs, limy tuffs, marbles and porphyritic flows, ranging in composition from syenite to dacite to diorites and occasional quartz monzonite, host skarn zones mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite and stibnite. Alteration minerals include garnet, diopside, actinolite, muscovite, biotite, carbonate, and quartz. Sulphide mineralization occurs as disseminations to coarse-grained aggregates. The mineralization has been traced for a strike length of greater than 100 metres.

GEOLOGY: MINFILE Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum property

The geology of MINFILE reported developed prospects, prospects, and showings within the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

TILlicUM developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Tenure 1060928

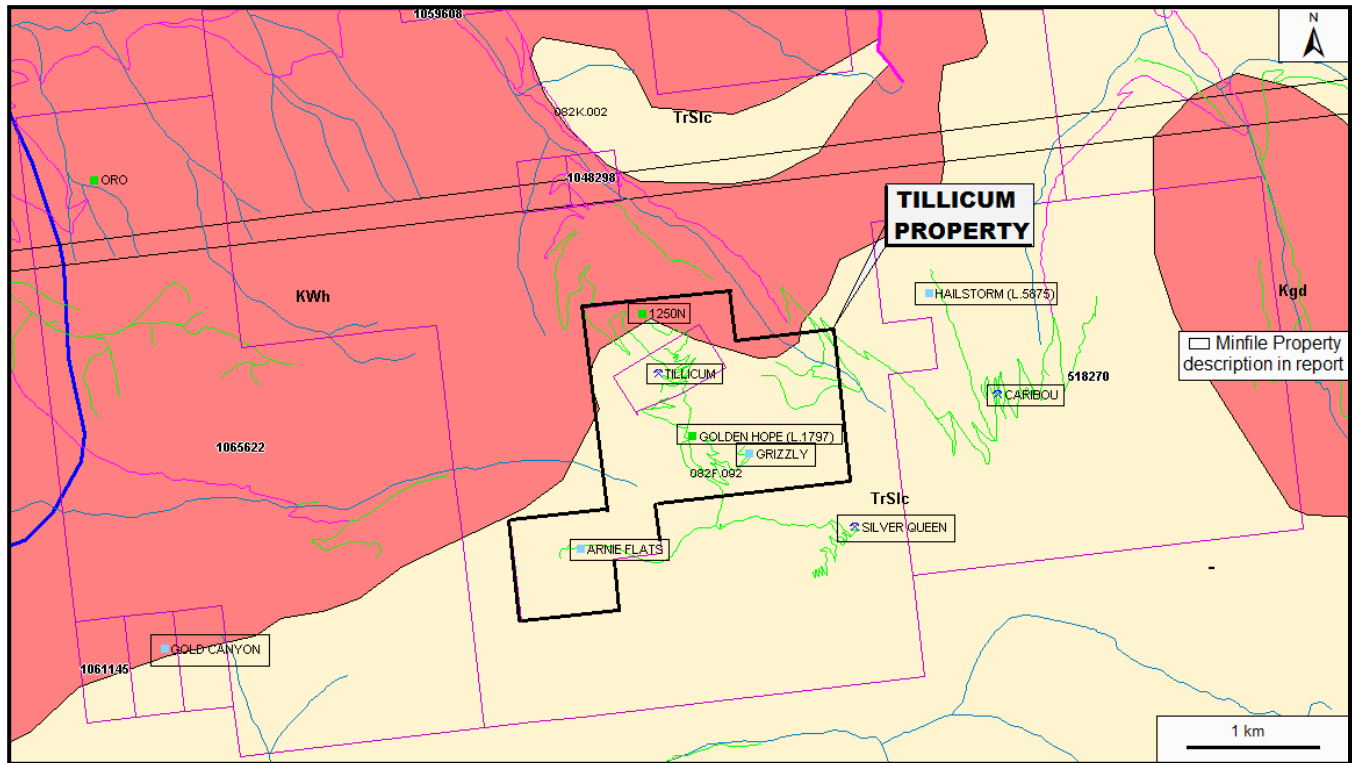
Regionally, metavolcanic rocks and a predominant metasedimentary succession form the highly deformed, east-trending Nemo Lakes Belt. It is intruded to the north and west by the Jurassic and/or Cretaceous Goatcanyon-Halifax Creeks quartz monzonite stock, while to the south it is invaded by the Eocene Nemo Lakes quartz monzonite stock. Supracrustal rocks of the Nemo Lakes Belt in the Tillicum Mountain area are dominated by metamorphosed siltstone, calcareous siltstone, arkose, and wacke, with lesser amounts of basalt, tuff, argillite, impure carbonate and marble layers. The supracrustal rocks underwent a post-Lower Jurassic phase of regional metamorphism and folding that predates the Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusion of the monzonitic stocks. This resulted in sillimanite- grade metamorphism throughout most of the Nemo Lakes Belt, however, the metamorphic grade is lower around Tillicum Mountain and resulted in the formation of biotite, muscovite, chlorite and amphibole. In addition to the regional metamorphism, the rocks were locally subjected to two episodes of contact metamorphism. The first is associated with swarms of dioritic sills that probably accompanied the regional deformation; the second is hornfelsing related to the intrusion of the large monzonitic stocks and postdates the regional deformation.

On the Tillicum property, the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks appear to correlate with the Lower and Middle Jurassic Archibald and Hall formations and the metamorphosed volcanic rocks with the older Lower Jurassic Elise Formation. All formations belong to the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group. These country rocks are intruded by swarms of deformed, often schistose, feldspar porphyritic diorite to quartz diorite sills that vary from 1 to greater than 100 metres in width. These intrusive rocks are widely distributed and are spatially and probably genetically related to gold-rich skarn mineralization on the Tillicum property. The country rocks immediately adjacent to the sills are often weakly hornfelsed. Locally the margins of some diorite sills and country rock adjacent to them are overprinted with skarn alteration.

The structure on the property is complex and is dominated by steep angle normal and reverse faults. Most faults have little offsets, however, several faults with major displacements divide the property into fault-bounded blocks. The metamorphic fabric of the rock closely parallels the bedding planes with minor or parasitic folding only very rarely observed. The Heino-Money zone is offset by a series of left-lateral, steep- angle, northeast- striking faults that have displacements of up to 9.0 metres. Within a 500 metre radius of the Heino-Money zone, three other significant mineralized zones have been discovered. These are the East Ridge zone, the Jenny zone and the Blue zone.

At the Heino-Money (Screamer) zone, strata-bound, gold-bearing, siliceous calc-silicate skarn alteration is hosted in a thin, wedge-shaped package of basaltic tuff and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, which is bounded to the west by metabasalts and to the east by a large, altered feldspar porphyritic diorite body. The skarn is pinkish-green and is generally well layered with sub-parallel thin quartz veins and variable amounts of sulphides.

Figure 4. Tillicum property: Geology
(Base map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY LEGEND

Triassic

TrSlc

Slocan Group
limestone, shale, siltstone, argillite

Cretaceous

Kgd

Unnamed
Granodioritic intrusive rocks

KWh

Whatshan Batholith
Granodioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)**GOLDEN HOPE** showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

1250N showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, shear-related calc-silicate-quartz skarn zones host sulphide mineralization, consisting primarily of massive pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and traces of free gold, in conformable bands to pods with in a pelitic schist and feldspar porphyry intrusion. The mineralized zone has been traced along strike for a distance of approximately 400 metres with a thickness up to 15 metres and individual sulphide bands up to 0.6 metre wide.

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, tuffaceous and meta-basaltic andesites near a hybrid diorite sill host two sub-parallel calc-silicate skarn zones. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated and stringer pyrite with pyrrhotite and trace argentite or tetrahedrite.

MINERALIZATION: Tillicum property area

The mineralization of MINFILE reported developed prospects and prospects peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

The distance is relative to the Tillicum property.

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

500 metres south

In 1982, sampling of an open-cut exposing the carbonate band assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 960 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161). While, a silicified sample from the portal of the adit assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 1060 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161).

In 1984, diamond drilling intersected values from 40.1 grams per tonne silver over 3.65 metres to 144.7 grams per tonne over 4.51 metres (Assessment Report 26847).

In 2001, samples from the adit dump assayed from 1.4 to 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 685 to 1060 grams per tonne silver with 2.7 per cent lead and 2.6 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 26681). Another mineralized zone, located approximately 300 metres north east of the adit, yielded up to 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 257 grams per tonne silver, while another sample from the ridge crest approximately 200 metres west of the mountain summit assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 960 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 26681).

In 1983, drilling is reported to have outlined a drill-indicated reserve of 2,721,550 tonnes averaging 103 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 15700).

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

In 1984, surface sampling yielded up to 5.35 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres (Assessment Report 18638). In 1987, channel sampling yielded 15.4 grams per tonne gold across 12 metres, including 34.2 grams per tonne gold over 5.4 metres (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1987, seven of eight diamond drill holes yielded a weighted average of 5.5 grams per tonne gold over an average thickness of 5.4 metres with values up to 11.3 grams per tonne gold over 10 metres (Assessment Report 18638). The following year, diamond drilling yielded values up to 43.4 grams per tonne gold over 3.8 metres (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1997, trench sampling yielded up to 46.21 grams per tonne gold over 0.66 metre from trench TR97-05, 33.41 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres from trench TR97-12; while trench TR97-04 yielded 6.78 grams per tonne gold over 4.5 metres including 17.43 grams per tonne gold over 3.3 metres (Assessment Report 25456). Diamond drilling, performed at the same time, yielded up to 6.03 grams per tonne gold over 4.0 metres, including 11.46 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metre in drill hole 97-03 (Assessment Report 25456).

In 2008, sampling of skarn mineralization exposed in the drift assayed 24.4 grams per tonne gold over 4.0 metres (Assessment Report 31345).

Mineralization: Tillicum property area (cont'd)**Caribou developed prospect (cont'd)**

Drill-indicated reserves were reported, in 1988, as 116,120 tonnes grading 8.57 grams per tonne gold with an additional drill-inferred reserve of 156,040 tonnes grading 8.57 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1985 and 1986, a 4.54 tonnes bulk sample of hand-cobbled, high-grade skarn ore is reported to have yielded an average of approximately 171 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18638).

GOLD CANYON prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW272

Two kilometres west

Gold and silver mineralization on the Gold Canyon property is related to strongly altered metasediments and metavolcanics of the Slocan Group, in close proximity to intrusive contacts. Massive sulphide mineralization appears to be in a skarn and/or replacement setting, and gold is correlated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

Highlights of 2003 drilling include: 2.12 metres assaying 37.58 grams per tonne gold and 180.3 grams per tonne silver, including 1.12 metres assaying 70.0 grams per tonne gold and 236 grams per tonne silver, from hole 03GC-6 (Exploration and Mining in BC 2003, page 38). Significant lead and zinc assays are also reported.

HALSTROM prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW293

One kilometre east

In 1929, sampling of the adit yielded 1.4 grams per tonne gold and 509.6 grams per tonne silver over 6.0 metres (Property File - Roy V. Beavon [1982-10-28]: Geological Evaluation of Hailstorm, Londonderry, and Golden Rodd #2 - Hailstorm).

In 1982, sampling yielded an average of 800 grams per tonne silver and 2.2 grams per tonne gold over 23.4 metres, while grab samples yielded up to 2397 grams per tonne silver and 18.4 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11141).

The following year, a sample from the face of a short drift off of the main adit assayed 352.3 grams per tonne silver and 3.4 grams per tonne gold (Property File - *R. A. Dujardin [1984-01-03]: Correspondence re: Hailstorm). While chip sampling (sample T-3-1) of trenches yielded up to 376.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.8 gram per tonne gold over 12.3 metres (Property File - unknown [1983-01-01]: Geological sketches and cross sections - Hailstorm)

MINERALIZATION: MINFILE Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum property

The mineralization of MINFILE reported developed prospects, prospects, and showings within the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

TILLICUM developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Tenure 1060928

Free gold occurs as fine to coarse disseminations and fracture fillings within and along walls of the quartz sulphide veins; gold is generally associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The zone is cut by north-trending, steeply dipping lamprophyre dykes, which postdate both the skarn development and sulphide mineralization. A polished section study of this mineralization shows that gold grains are generally free, but may also be intimately associated with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite-marcasite. Some pyrrhotite grains are rimmed with colloform pyrite-marcasite while others contain small masses of hematite and graphitic material. Minor to trace amounts of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and possibly electrum also occur. Polished thin section studies and geochemical studies suggest that the mineralizing process at the Heino-Money zone involved two phases of precious metal deposition. The first phase included the introduction of gold, arsenopyrite and possibly sphalerite, accompanied by the crystallization of quartz, carbonate and calc-silicate minerals. This was followed by the deposition of argentiferous galena and the continued introduction of arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Gold and silver-bearing horizons are present in the skarns at the Heino-Money zone but they do not occur together. Silver is probably carried in galena.

In 1983, drilling outlined a drill-indicated reserve of 36,287 tonnes at 20.5 grams per tonne gold and a total inferred potential of 90,720 tonnes (George Cross News Letter, February 28, 1984). In 1989, the Heino-Money zone was explored by drilling and underground exploration and had a reported reserve potential of 45,355 tonnes grading 34.28 grams per tonne gold. Within this reserve, a mining reserve has been calculated to be 15,874 tonnes with a diluted grade of 34.28 grams per tonne gold using a cut-off grade of 11.99 grams per tonne gold. The mining reserve is outlined in four south- raking shoots that occur in a near vertical gold-bearing skarn structure that averages approximately 2 metres in width along a strike length of approximately 200 metres and a vertical extent of 100 metres. Additional reserve potential occurs between the delineated shoots as well as along strike and depth projections of the skarn structure (Assessment Report 19437). Columbia Gold Mines (1991), formerly Esperanza, estimated reserves of the Heino-Money zone to be 13,600 tonnes grading 34.79 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1993-13, page 17).

In 1981, a bulk sample of 58 tonnes shipped from the Money Pit averaged 78.8 grams per tonne gold. In 1986, a 3175- tonne bulk sample was shipped to the Dankoe mill at Keremeos and yielded 109.44 kilograms of gold (Assessment Report 19437). In 1993, as a result of mining at the Heino-Money zone, a total of 5503 tonnes of ore with an estimated head grade of 24.4 grams per tonne gold was shipped to the Goldstream mill (MINFILE 082M 141) for processing. Approximately 102,443 grams of gold and 149,546 grams of silver were recovered into concentrates that were shipped to Japan for smelting (George Cross News Letter No. 237 (December 10), 1993).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Tillicum developed prospect (cont'd)**

The East Ridge zone is 300 metres east of the Heino-Money zone. Gold mineralization occurs in a blanket-like zone that straddles the contact between porphyritic diorite and meta-arkose, quartzite, siltstone and minor argillite. The gold-bearing, near-vertical calc-silicate skarn structures occur within a 9.1 to 24.3- metre zone that strikes northeast and dips 70 degrees northwest. The skarn structures have widths that vary from 1.5 to 4.6 metres, but average 2.1 metres. The East Ridge zone has been traced by drilling for 1100 metres along strike and 365 metres down-dip at an average width of 1.5 metres. The East Ridge zone is comprised of two parallel upper skarn structures 0.9 to 1.5 metres thick and a lower skarn structure. Gold occurs in randomly distributed high- grade pockets separated by areas of lower grade material. Within the zone, gold-bearing sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite-marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and native gold with traces of tetrahedrite.

In 1982, a 180- kilogram bulk sample from the upper cut assayed 3.8 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161). In 1984, drilling on the East Zone yielded an inferred resource of 4,536,000 tonnes at 1.7 grams per tonne gold (Northern Miner, November 15, 1984). In 1989, exploratory underground drifting (300 metres) and drilling on the East Ridge zone resulted in indicated reserves of 1,184,672 tonnes grading 5.82 grams per tonne gold. Within this reserve are measured geological reserves of 238,567 tonnes grading 13.36 grams per tonne gold using a minimum width of 1.5 metres and a cut-off grade of 6.85 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19437). Columbia Gold Mines (1991) estimated reserves of the East Ridge zone to be 440,000 tonnes grading 10.26 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1993-13). In 1997, a drill- indicated reserve of 474,640 tonnes averaging 9.6 grams per tonne gold with a total possible resource of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams per tonne gold with a cut-off grade of 5.1 grams per tonne gold was reported (Assessment Report 25004).

The Jenny zone is 150 metres north and 100 metres lower in elevation than the Heino-Money zone. The Jenny zone consists of alternating bands of glassy quartz and sericitic quartzite overlain by pyritic, black, fine-grained, thinly bedded argillite. Very fine -grained galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in the quartzite with euhedral magnetite and pyrite in the glassy quartz. Occasional cavity fillings of gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz and actinolite- rich bands are also evident. In 1982, diamond drilling, on the zone, yielded up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold over 3.0 metres from drill hole S82-5 (Assessment Report 11161). Also at this time, a chip sample across 0.4 metres returned 12.9 grams per tonne gold and 19.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161). In 1997, sampling of the Lower Jenny zone, located another 50 metres north, yielded up to 7.6 grams per tonne gold and grams per tonne silver, while a select sample assayed 413.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 25004).

The Blue (BBB) zone is 280 metres north-northeast of the Heino-Money zone. Three pits expose pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite massive stringers and lenses within a fractured and sheared, thinly bedded quartz-biotite gneiss. Just above the pits, scheelite occurs disseminated in a siliceous matrix and along fractures. In 1982, sampling yielded values up to 6.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**GOLDEN HOPE** showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1060928

Locally, Scheelite mineralization is hosted by altered limestones and calc-silicate rocks over widths up to 1.5 metres.

In 1979, sampling yielded up to 0.77 per cent tungsten tri-oxide (Assessment Report 7909).

1250N showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1060928

Locally, a parallel series of conformable sulphide-rich bands, up to 0.3 metre wide, are hosted by a sequence of rusty schistose and siliceous rocks. Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite with up to 10 per cent sphalerite.

In 1982, a chip sample assayed 8.9 grams per tonne gold and 35.2 grams per tonne silver over 2.6 metres (Assessment Report 11161).

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1060928

In 1982, a chip sample from the northern end of the mineralized zone yielded 4.4 grams per tonne gold and 29.1 grams per tonne silver over 5.0 metres, while another chip sample from the same area yielded 4.8 grams per tonne gold, 85.5 grams per tonne silver and 4.99 per cent combined lead-zinc over approximately 1 metre (Assessment Report 11161). Grab sampling, from the southern end of the zone yielded up to 106.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.69 per cent tungsten trioxide and 11.17 per cent combine lead-zinc (Assessment Report 11161).

In 1989, diamond drilling yielded values up to 10.4 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 metres in hole G89-214; 19.9 grams per tonne gold over 0.9 metre in hole G89-213 and 2.6 grams per tonne gold with 15.3 grams per tonne silver over 14.4 metres in hole G89-220, including 3.3 metres yielding 5.1 grams per tonne gold and 15.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 25004).

In 1997, rock chip sampling yielded up to 4.4 grams per tonne gold and 4004.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 25004).

In 1997, an estimated possible reserve of 252,060 tonnes averaging 13.7 grams per tonne gold was reported (Assessment Report 25004).

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1060928

In 1984, trench samples yielded values up to 260.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.69 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 26847).

In 1989, diamond drilling yielded from 0.10 to 0.79 gram per tonne gold with 42.7 to 178.1 grams per tonne silver over lengths of 0.91 and 2.74 metres, respectively (Assessment Report 26847).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Arnie Flat prospect (cont'd)**

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982 La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations.

Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. This work included five5 diamond drill holes over a strike length of approximately 1000 metres. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

Table 3. Tillicum property: Production

Production		Mined	Au	Cd	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ref 1	Ref. 2
Tillicum Mineral Zone	Period	Tonne	Gram	Kilo	Kilo	Kilo	Grams		
Tillicum		5,78817	164,552	10	2,314	4,188	218,908	Minfile	
Money Pit	1981	58t bulk sample	Av. 78.8 g/t					Minfile	
	1986	3175t bulk sample	109.440					Minfile	AR 19437
Tillicum: Heino Money	1993	5503	102,443				149,546	Minfile	

Table 4. Tillicum property: Inventory

Inventory	Category	Metric	Au	Yr	Ref 1	Ref. 2
Tillicum Mineral Zone		Tonnes	G/T			
Tillicum: East Ridge	Indicated	74,640	9.6	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Drill Indicated	474,640	9.6	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Possible	1,063,220	8.9	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Possible	1,184,672 inc 440,000	5.82 10.26	1991	Minfile	Info. Circ. 1993
Tillicum: Heino-Money	Indicated	13,600/	34.79/	1991	Minfile	Info. Circ. 1993
Grizzly Mineral Zone	Possible	252,060	13.7	1997	Minfile	AR 250004

2018 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Prospecting and Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to prospect and take samples within an area of the Tillicum property showing to locate a potential mineral zone, such as at the Tillicum mineral zone, which may be developed to a potentially economic mineral resource.

Prospecting

Prospecting of area, orange flagging and marking of sample sites. Photos taken of samples, and areas. GPS coordinates were taken and all samples were bagged, tagged, recorded and mapped in multiple formats.

Sampling

Thirty-five heavy mineral and float samples were collected and were taken from various locations throughout the property area. Points of interest (access) were also noted. Five heavy mineral soil samples were assayed.

Sample locations (UTM coordinates) and descriptions of the samples are shown in Appendix I

Results

The prospecting and sampling results are reported on in the Conclusions section of this report.

The assay results of the five samples are shown in Appendix 3 as Assay Certificate KL18289608.

Figure 5. Tillicum property: Index map

(Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)

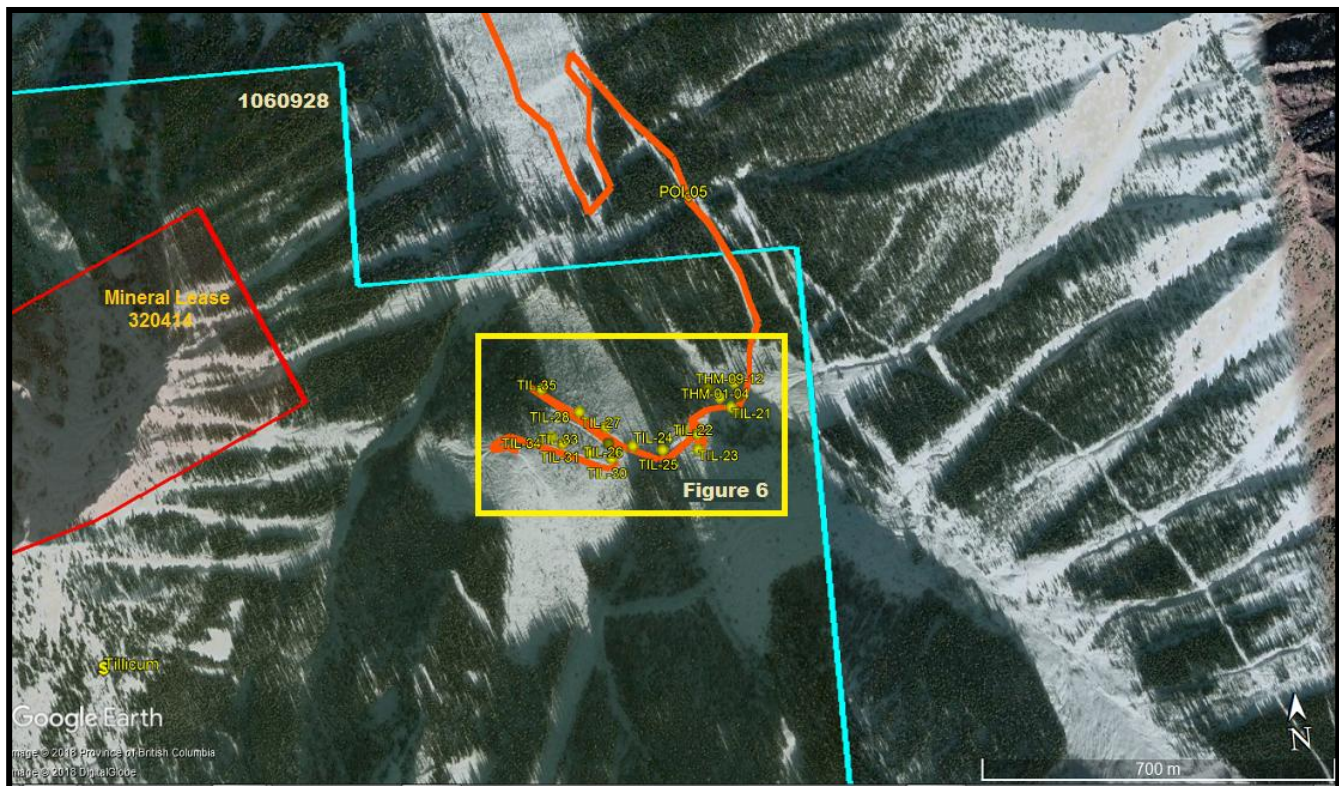
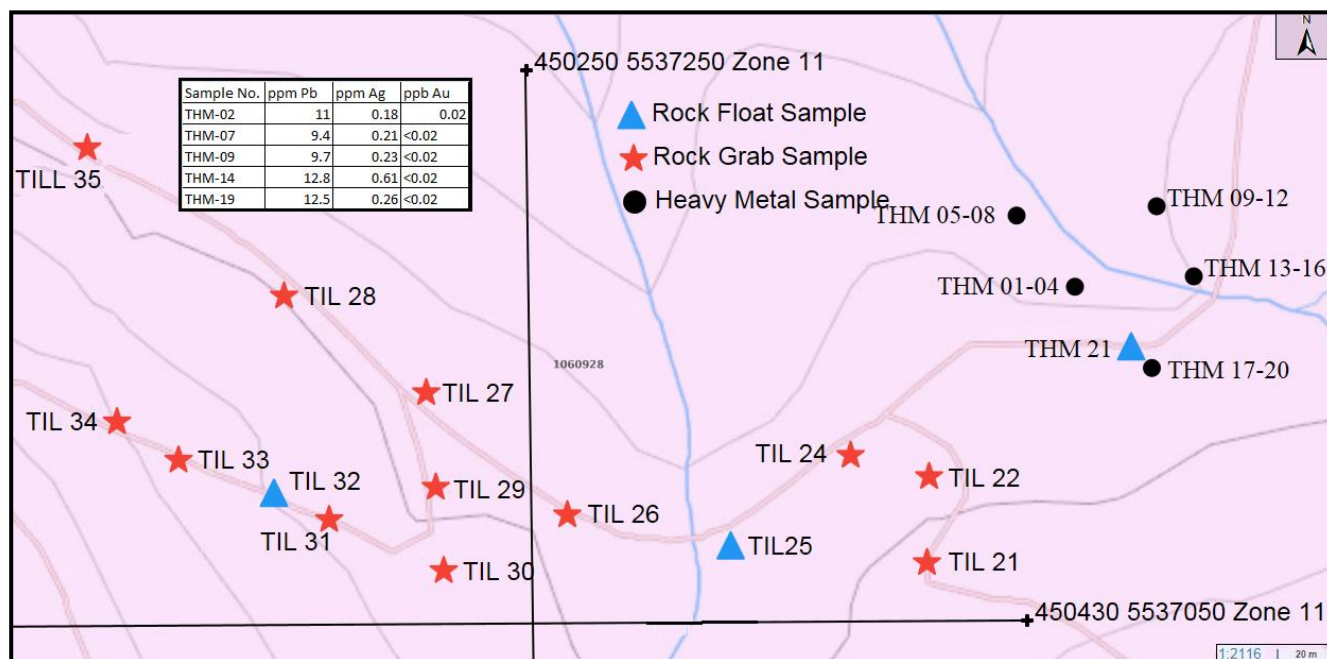


Figure 6. Tillicum property: Sample locations and selected assays*
(Base map from MapPlace)



* see Appendix 3 for the complete assays of the five samples

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

As is indicated by the gold/silver/lead/zinc past production from ground covered by the Tillicum property, and the favourable geology for the various types of mineral deposits, the more obvious being mineral zones of skarn mineralization, the potential for an economic mineral resource is enhanced.

Although skarn mineral zones are not the norm in British Columbia, having a general propensity for localized, occasionally hi-grade mineralization, they can be developed to a significant gold and/or copper productive mineral resource, as illustrated by the Craigmont (092ISE035) copper/iron ore deposit. At Craigmont the ore-body was developed on mineralization occurring as massive pods, lenses, and disseminations where semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. From 1962 to 1982 the mine produced 36,750,000 tons of ore averaging 1.28% copper with over four hundred million kilograms of copper and over 70,000 grams of gold recovered.

As the Tillicum property, of five areas of known mineral zones on which exploration and development can be targeted, the Tillicum/East Ridge zone would be the prime exploration/development mineral zone barring other areas to which exploration may be diverted. The Tillicum East Ridge zone has a 1997 reported possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams gold per tonne (Minfile), totaling 9,462,658 grams or an in-ground value of \$519,405,297.62 at the January 21, 2019 gold price of \$54.89 per gram.

Interpretation & Conclusions (cont'd)

The Craigmont and the Tillicum properties have a general similar geological environment in the intrusives and the sediments (limestone/limy rocks), with the style of the mineralization somewhat variant in that the Tillicum skarn mineralization is controlled by faults and related quartz veins. This is a positive reflection for bulk porphyry mineralization for a potential porphyry deposit to depth (Figure 7.). Adie (1997) reports the potential for the development of ore in both cases in that on the East Ridge Zone which is an intrusion-related gold-pyrrhotite vein (*Geological Survey Branch Open File 1996-13.*)

"The present evaluation suggests a good potential for finding high grade ore shoots within this zone"
(p16) and on the West Ridge Zone,

"An initial geological evaluation, and a limited number of samples, suggests potential for a low grade, bulk tonnage type of mineralization in this area."

At the Heino-Money pit (*Gustafson Mine*) from which 164,552 grams of gold were produced Adie (1997) reports that,

" Exploration diamond drilling and drifting failed to outline additional zones of ore grade within accessible portions of the Heino-Money trend. It is possible that small zones of high grade gold mineralization remain undiscovered in the Heino-Money zone. .. there is still potential for finding additional ore shoots in the immediate area"

Adie (1997) also reports that the Gustafson Mine veins more likely fit the "Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au (Figure 7.)type of vein as do the other veins such as the Grizzly vein, located some 3000 feet southwest of the Eagle Ridge deposit.

The results of the prospecting and sampling program, the five assays of heavy metal from the localized area revealed only background mineralization in all minerals which can generally be determined as a success in that this area, and possibly the drainage area, can be eliminated from any future primary exploration. Consequently, there is no need to assay the remaining 15 heavy metal samples at this time which were taken from the same location as the five assayed.

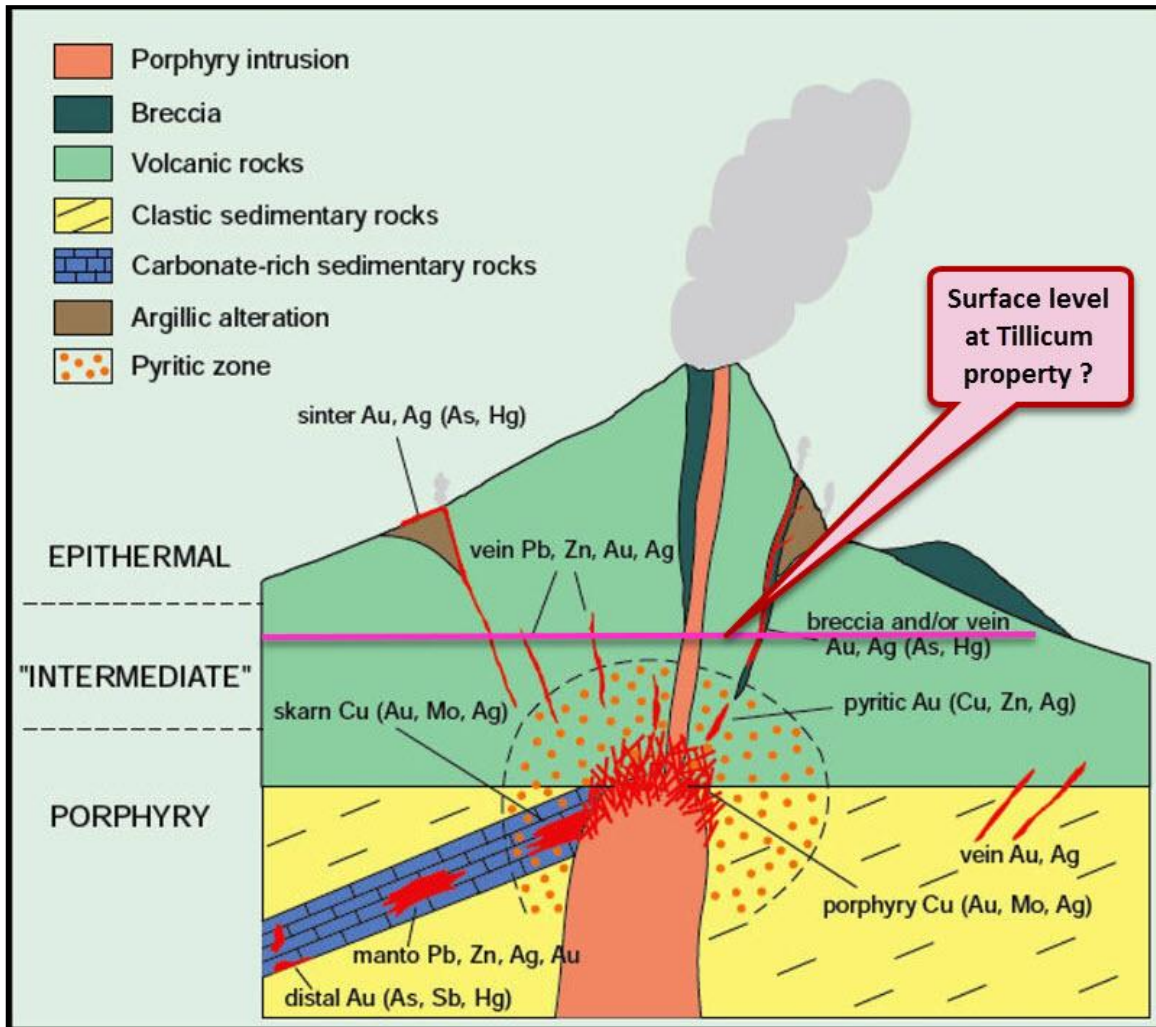
The 15 remaining in situ and float samples taken from a 10 hectare area (TH-21 to TH-35) should all be assayed as the samples reveal either quartz, pyrite, and/or alteration which could be a surface indication of vein or porphyry mineralization; any anomalous mineral value may provide a clue to the type of mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Figure 7. Conceptual model illustrating relationship between polymetallic vein and porphyry mineral zones



SELECTED REFERENCES

Adie, G. - Geology Report on the Tillicum Gold Property for AMT Resources Ltd., May 2, 1997. AR 25004.

Cairnes, C.E. - Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia. Canada Department of Mines. Bureau of Economic Geology Geological Survey. Memoir 184. 1934.

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Gustafson, E. - Prospecting Report on the Golden Hope, Black Bear, Little Joe Molly Fraction, Molly for Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. August 2, 1979. AR 7692.

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Dykes, S.M. - Assessment Work Report. Tillicum Mountain Gold Property for 1330275 Ontario Limited. April 15, 2003. AR 27144.

MapPlace – Map downloads

Meekis, M. - Geological Wonders. Craigmont Mine. Gold Country GeoTourism Program. Site #070201.

Moynihan, D.P. – Metamorphism and Deformation of the Central Kootenay Arc, Southeastern British Columbia. Department of Geoscience, Calgary, Alberta, 2012.

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082FNW220 – SILVER QUEEN

082FNW234 – TILlicum

082FNW259 – CARIBOU

082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON

082FNW293 – HALSTOM

082FNW294 – GOLDEN HOPE

082KSW295 – 1250N

082FNW296 – GRIZZLY

082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT

Shewchuk, M. - The Craigmont Story. Surrey, BC: Hancock House Publishers Ltd. 1983.

Walker, R. - Assessment Report for the Tillicum Property 2008 Soils for AMT Industries Canada Limited. December, 2008. AR 30488.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The work on the Tillicum Property was done from June 2, 2018 to June 26, 2018 to the value as follows:

Prospecting and Sampling**Labour**

Leigh Nord: (Field) June 3-9, 2018		
2 days @ \$350.00 -----	\$ 700.00	
Russell Nord: (Field) June 3-9, 2018		
2 days @ \$250.00 -----	500.00	
Leigh Nord: (Prep Close) June 2-11, 2018		
Cumulative time		
1 day @ \$250.00 -----	<u>250.00</u>	1,450.00
Travel/Transportation		
Auto: 820 kilometres @ \$0.65 -----		533.00
Exploration Equipment		
GPS, computer, electronics		
2 days @ \$10.00 -----	\$ 20.00	
Spot locator		
2 days @ \$10.00 -----	20.00	
Chainsaw, etc.		
2 days @ \$10.00 -----	20.00	
Tele, tape, battery, bags, etc		
2 days @ \$10.00 -----	<u>20.00</u>	80.00
Food/Lodging		
4 man days @ \$ 125.00 -----		500.00
Other		
Assays -----	177.59	
Maps -----	500.00	
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>3,677.59</u>
		\$ 6,240.59
		=====

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 as a Professional Engineer and am in good standing with the Professional 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 exploration work done by the author in the general Nakusp/Burton/Slocan area of the Slocan Mining Division since 1980.
- 5) I have no interest in the Tillicum property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

FIELD CREW QUALIFICATIONS

John Bakus: 15 years experience.

Leigh Nord:40 years prospecting experience.

Russel Nord: 10 years prospecting experience.

Appendix 1

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Tillicum	2018				
Bakus					
Assayed					THM-02-07-09-14-19
Sample	X 11U	Y 11U	Lat	Lon	Sample Description
THM-01-04	450448	5537171	49.984812	-117.691204	Heavy Mineral THM-02 Assayed
THM-05-08	450427	5537195	49.985027	-117.691487	Heavy Mineral THM-07 Assayed
THM-09-12	450480	5537197	49.985049	-117.690761	Heavy Mineral THM-09 Assayed
THM-13-16	450486	5537170	49.984807	-117.690674	Heavy Mineral THM-14 Assayed
THM-17-20	450477	5537140	49.984536	-117.690796	Heavy Mineral THM-19 Assayed
TIL-21	450469	5537149	49.984624	-117.690901	Quartz float rust stained and red
TIL-22	450396	5537102	49.984191	-117.691917	Decomposing granite with lots of iron
TIL-23	450394	5537071	49.983916	-117.691944	Dark rock with iron pockets
TIL-24	450367	5537110	49.984262	-117.692322	Quartz (rose) very layered with vuggy pockets
TIL-25	450323	5537077	49.983957	-117.692936	Quartz float with feldspar
TIL-26	450264	5537091	49.984082	-117.693755	Granite decomposed with lots of iron
TIL-27	450213	5537135	49.984475	-117.694469	Dark rock granite with lots of iron
TIL-28	450163	5537170	49.984788	-117.695169	Pegmatite pink with granite and mica
TIL-29	450216	5537101	49.984167	-117.69442	Pegmatitic rose quartz with rust staining
TIL-30	450219	5537070	49.983891	-117.694372	Weathered granite heavy red staining oxidized
TIL-31	450176	5537086	49.984032	-117.694979	Red quartz with black stains
TIL-32	450157	5537098	49.984132	-117.695252	Vuggy quartz float with iron pyrite + mica
TIL-33	450124	5537110	49.98424	-117.695715	Granite decomposing with some rust stains
TIL-34	450102	5537125	49.984372	-117.696016	Quartz with mica pegmatite
TIL-35	450091	5537223	49.985255	-117.696187	Granite and quartz
POI-01	436538	5537357	49.985167	-117.885245	Highway 3 and McCormack Road East
POI-01A	437193	5537148	49.983364	-117.876075	McCormack Road to Caribou Creek Road East
POI-02	440875	5541012	50.018483	-117.825317	Caribou Creek Rd Extension to FSR East
POI-03	448809	5539103	50.002049	-117.714323	FSR Split North to Chieftain South to Grizzly Tillicum Area
POI-04	448809	5539103	50.002049	-117.714323	West to Tillicum mine South to Grizzly area
POI-05	450427	5537585	49.988534	-117.691551	West to Grizzly 2018 work area

Appendix 2

Photos from Tillicum Property

TIL-35



POI-04



TIL-26



Appendix 3

Assay Certificates



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#3 572 LORNE STREET EAST
KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1X6

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 29- NOV- 2018
Account: MLSMIN

CERTIFICATE KL18289608

Project: Slocam Tillicum

This report is for 5 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 14- NOV- 2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BAKUS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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


ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME- MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP- MS

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

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

Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: Slocam Tillicum

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18289608

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME- MS41 Ag ppm	ME- MS41 Al %	ME- MS41 As ppm	ME- MS41 Au ppm	ME- MS41 B ppm	ME- MS41 Ba ppm	ME- MS41 Be ppm	ME- MS41 Bi ppm	ME- MS41 Ca %	ME- MS41 Cd ppm	ME- MS41 Ce ppm	ME- MS41 Co ppm	ME- MS41 Cr ppm	ME- MS41 Cs ppm
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.03
THM- 02		0.61	0.18	2.35	13.0	0.02	<10	120	1.11	0.24	1.20	0.86	44.4	14.5	56	4.50
TMH- 07		0.59	0.21	2.48	18.0	<0.02	<10	120	1.07	0.25	1.31	0.78	46.1	13.0	81	4.44
THM- 09		0.45	0.23	2.54	13.9	<0.02	<10	120	1.15	0.23	1.36	0.90	47.8	14.3	66	4.53
THM- 14		0.33	0.61	2.19	7.8	<0.02	<10	60	1.32	0.20	1.21	1.02	75.8	7.2	54	4.61
THM- 19		0.30	0.26	2.08	9.8	<0.02	<10	60	1.35	0.17	1.18	1.02	75.4	7.9	132	4.38



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41 Cu ppm	ME-MS41 Fe %	ME-MS41 Ca ppm	ME-MS41 Ce ppm	ME-MS41 Hf ppm	ME-MS41 Hg ppm	ME-MS41 In ppm	ME-MS41 K %	ME-MS41 La ppm	ME-MS41 Li ppm	ME-MS41 Mg %	ME-MS41 Mn ppm	ME-MS41 Mo ppm	ME-MS41 Na %	ME-MS41 Nb ppm
		0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
THM- 02		31.6	3.45	9.43	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.020	0.22	25.5	44.7	1.45	590	2.19	0.02	1.84
TMH- 07		31.9	3.41	9.03	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.018	0.23	25.8	37.5	1.41	586	2.60	0.01	1.49
THM- 09		32.6	3.45	9.44	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.019	0.24	26.1	40.3	1.51	596	2.36	0.01	1.81
THM- 14		10.2	3.19	10.30	0.13	<0.02	0.05	0.023	0.19	44.6	56.0	0.89	818	2.66	0.01	2.72
THM- 19		11.6	3.06	9.92	0.11	<0.02	0.03	0.024	0.18	45.0	53.6	0.82	804	4.00	0.01	2.65



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Ni ppm 0.2	F ppm 10	Pb ppm 0.2	Rb ppm 0.1	Re ppm 0.001	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 0.05	Sc ppm 0.1	Se ppm 0.2	Sn ppm 0.2	Sr ppm 0.2	Ta ppm 0.01	Te ppm 0.01	Th ppm 0.2	Ti % 0.005
THM- 02		71.1	1330	11.0	21.5	<0.001	0.03	0.23	4.0	1.1	0.5	144.0	0.01	0.04	6.2	0.171
TMH- 07		85.9	1390	9.4	21.4	0.002	0.03	0.23	4.2	1.2	0.5	167.5	0.01	0.06	6.7	0.165
THM- 09		82.6	1390	9.7	22.1	0.001	0.04	0.22	4.4	1.1	0.5	168.5	0.01	0.06	7.3	0.174
THM- 14		44.5	1200	12.8	29.4	0.001	0.04	0.31	4.0	1.5	0.8	131.5	0.03	0.03	12.6	0.158
THM- 19		99.9	1230	12.5	27.2	0.002	0.05	0.25	3.8	1.5	1.4	131.0	0.02	0.02	11.0	0.143



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Project: Slocam Tillicum

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18289608

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
		0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
THM- 02		0.22	2.58	82	0.85	7.51	91	1.4
TMH- 07		0.18	2.01	79	0.74	7.57	91	1.3
THM- 09		0.20	2.24	81	0.57	7.96	94	1.5
THM- 14		0.19	12.05	61	0.37	9.77	103	0.5
THM- 19		0.18	13.65	58	0.44	9.94	98	0.5



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 29- NOV- 2018
Account: MLSMIN

Project: Slocam Tillicum

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18289608

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME- MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.
LOC- 22 SCR- 41 WEI- 21

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
ME- MS41