BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38034

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geophysical and Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $7420

AUTHOR(S): Garry D. Bysouth   SIGNATURE(S): Garry D. Bysouth

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5721797

PROPERTY NAME: Skip #1

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Skip #1 574353

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: ____

MINING DIVISION: Omineca   NTS: 93F, 096 and 097

LATITUDE: 53 ° 56 ' 00 "   LONGITUDE: 124 ° 49 ' 00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Gary W. Kurz   2) Garry D. Bysouth

MAILING ADDRESS

Box 894 Fraser Lake, B.C. V0J 1S0 | 12340 Christie Rd. Boswell, B.C. V0B 1A4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Gary W. Kurz   2) Garry D. Bysouth

MAILING ADDRESS

as above | as above

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

Molybdenite mineralization occurs in porphyry-type deposit with "peripheral" Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag mineralization. Host rocks - early Cret. Casey QM., similar "red granite" and an older dioritic rock with poss. Takla Grp. andesite; molybdenite occurs in quartz vein systems with minor Py + hem. - red K-spar alteration is common

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Amax 1967 (1108, 1107); Brown 1968 (1002) Bysouth 2006, 2008 (29600), 2011 (32400), 2012 (33221), 2013 (?); Carlson 2014 (?) Carlson and Chapman 2015 (?), Bysouth 2018 (?)

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT Geophysical (SP) and Geochemical	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS) 2.33 Km of line done	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	Self Potential (SP) 2.33 Km (238 readings)	Skip #1	4947
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	15 samples (51 elements by ICP-MS analysis)	Skip #1	2473
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 7420

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

SKIP MINERAL PROPERTY, 2019

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 93 F.096 AND 097

(Latitude 53° 56' N, Longitude 124° 49' W)

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

G.W. Kurz and G.D. Bysouth

Author: G.D. Bysouth

Submitted: January 2019

38,034

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Print and Close   Cancel

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change **Confirmation**

Recorder: KURZ, GARY WOLFGANG (114787) **Submitter:** KURZ, GARY WOLFGANG (114787)
Recorded: 2018/DEC/04 **Effective:** 2018/DEC/04
D/E Date: 2018/DEC/04

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

RECEIVED
JAN 25 2019
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

Event Number: **5721797**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geophysical

Work Start Date: 2018/OCT/13
Work Stop Date: 2018/OCT/15
Total Value of Work: $ 7420.00
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
574353	SKIP#1	2008/JAN/23	2018/DEC/17	2020/jul/18	579	266.52	$ 7410.49	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value:$ 7410.49

PAC name: gwkurz
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 9.51

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

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D.B. BYSOUTH

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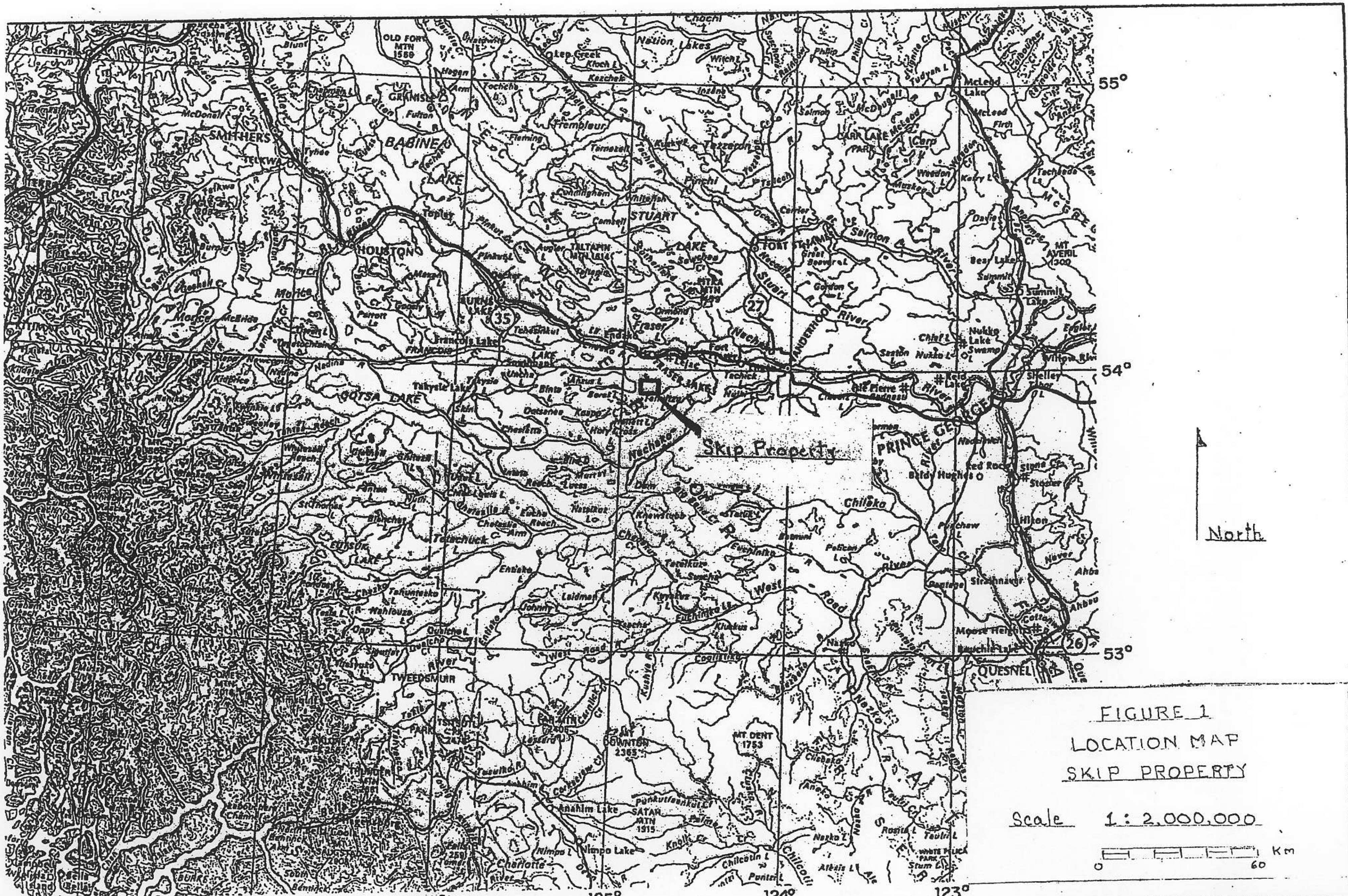

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SKIP PROPERTY

Scale 1 : 2,000,000

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Skip property was staked in 2005 by G.W. Kurz. The property lies about 12 kilometers directly south of Fraser Lake, British Columbia. Good access is provided by a network of all-weather logging roads which connect the property to Highway 16 near Lejac, a few kilometers east of Fraser Lake village.

The property is located in Nithi Valley directly across from Nithi Mountain. Most of the property lies along the south side of the valley. Overall topographic relief is moderate. Elevations vary from about 1250 m along the upper most south valley walls to about 760 m at the valley floor. The south side of the valley is drained mainly by a north trending stream course which we have called Skip Creek. This drainage system serves as a recognizable feature in an otherwise indistinct geography. It also divides the property into two halves that are different in both gedlogy and exploration history.

The Skip property covers ground that had been actively explored throughout the 1960s. Anaconda American Brass Limited held most of the ground west of Skip Creek which had been called the Owl claims. Within this property extensive lead-zinc-copper geochemical soil anomalies had been identified. East of Skip Creek, Amax Exploration Inc. had carried out extensive geochemical, geophysical and trenching exploration on the Gel Claims. The most significant aspect of this work was the discovery of a large I.P. anomaly along the high ground east of Skip Creek. We refer to this area as the Gel I.P. Zone.

Another I.P. anomaly had been outlined across the valley floor north of both the Owl and Gel properties. This was discovered during a reconnaissance type I.P. survey of the valley bottom by Mercury Explorations Ltd.

Exploration work carried out by the present owners involved a 2005 geochemical soil survey, a 2007 percussion drill project, a 2010 geological-geochemical survey and a geochemical soil survey completed May 2012. A geochemical soil and rock report was also submitted In August 2012 which included a whole rock assaying program; and in November 2013, a soil geochemical report was submitted for a survey on the Gel Zone.

In 2014, KGE Management Ltd (Gerald Carlson, President) and John Chapman staked mineral claims adjoining the Skip claim. Then by agreement, the new claims were combined with the Skip claim to form the Xama property. Two assessment reports were filed for the Xama property - one in November 2013 and another in July 2015.

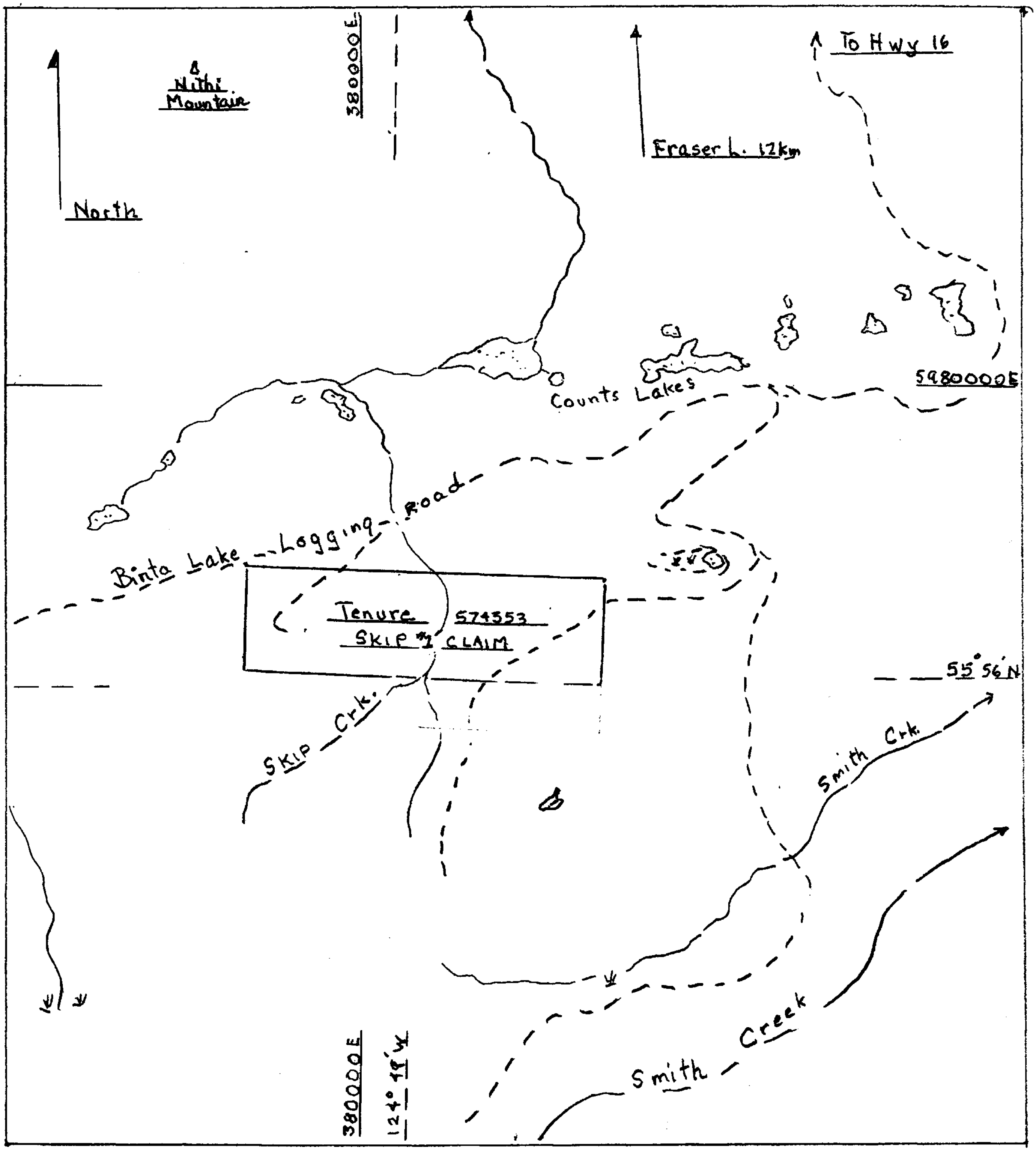

FIGURE 2

SKIP MINERAL PROPERTY

NTS 93F 096 and 097

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:50000

0 1 2 3 Km

On September 21 and 22, 2017, a S.P. geophysical survey was done within the Owl Zone of the Skip property. A total of 2500 m. of line was completed.

This report covers a combined S.P. geophysical survey and a geochemical soil survey carried out over the Owl Zone of the Skip property during the period of October 13, 14 and 15, 2018. Approximately 2330 m of S.P. line was completed, and 15 soils were collected. The soils were assayed by ALS Canada Ltd of Vancouver, BC; 51 elements were determined by ICP-MS analysis and aqua regia digestion.

A list of references for exploration work done on the Skip claim and Xama property is provided in the final page of this report.

2.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

The present holding consists of one mineral claim, Tenure No. 574353. It is owned 66% by G.W. Kurz of Fraser Lake, B.C. and 34% by G.D. Bysouth of Boswell, B.C. On December 4, 2018, the claim was reduced from 380.75 hectares to 266.52 hectares. The present claim is in good standing to July 18, 2020. Figures 1 and 2 show the geographical position of the Skip property.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The surface geology of the local area has been created largely by the effects of glaciation. Within the Nithi Valley, a pitted outwash topography of sands and gravels begins near the 7900 E coordinate and extends easterly far beyond the claim boundary. West of that coordinate, a long tract of swampy ground marks the position of stagnant glacial ice during the period of the maximum outwash deposition. Above the valley floor to about the 960 m elevation, the glacial-fluvial sediments exist solely as erosion remnants of larger ice-contact deposits. And above the 960 m elevation the surface cover consists mainly of rocky glacial till and bedrock derived colluvium with the proportion of the latter increasing with elevation. The percussion drilling has indicated the glacial till cover is generally about 3.0 m thick. The direction of the last great glacial advance was easterly. The flow of glacial melt water was westerly during the early periods of deglaciation.

The Skip property is underlain by a complex bedrock geology that is not adequately known due to a lack of critical rock exposure. Recent logging exposures and the percussion drilling information have confirmed the geological complexity but without much resolution. At this point, four major plutonic rock groupings have been recognized. The oldest of these are dioritic rocks of the Jurassic Limit Lake sequence which underlies most of the high ground along the southeast quadrant of the property. Next in age are medium to coarse grained biotite quartz monzonites that occur in sparsely distributed rock exposures along the east and west flanks of the property. A younger plutonic rock unit is leucocratic fine grained granite or quartz monzonites that are correlative with the Casey Quartz Monzonite unit exposed at Nithi Mountain. It forms a core-like intrusive pluton that is exposed in the southeastern quadrant of the property but also appears to underlie much of the older geology to the west (west of Skip Creek). The identity of the fourth plutonic rock unit has not been resolved. It is a Casey-like pale red granite which occurs at contacts with the older rocks and in dykes cutting the older rocks. Its close association with hydrothermal alteration and mineralization is of particular interest.

The two areas of molybdenite mineralization have been outlined by surface exposures and percussion drilling. The largest of these is the Gel Zone which lies in the southeast quadrant of the property east of Skip Creek. It has been defined by a line of eight percussion drill holes drilled across the Gel anomaly. The second area lies in the southwest quadrant west of Skip Creek and, in reference to earlier work, has been called the Owl Zone. It consists of three percussion holes drilled near two areas of surface quartz-molybdenite mineralization. Depth continuation was confirmed in both areas. The major host rock here, and in the Gel Zone, was a dark green rock of either dioritic or andesitic origin.

4.0 NOTES ON THE SELF POTENTIAL METHOD

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The self potential exploration method, also known as the spontaneous polarization method, or simply as the SP method is a geophysical prospecting technique which measures naturally occurring ground potentials. These can be divided in background and mineralization potentials.

Background potentials are mainly caused by various bioelectrical, geochemical and hydrological conditions and usually do not exceed 60 millivolts (mV.). Higher charges do occur due to underground water flow, topography and vegetation. Surface moss, for example, can produce charges of over -100 mV. In most cases, however, these high potentials can be recognised by an experienced operator.

Mineralization potentials are caused by certain minerals that are conductors of electrons. Those most likely to cause large mineralization potentials are, in order of strength, graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. These are also the minerals that commonly occur in the large concentrations necessary to produce SP anomalies. Galena has the same attributes but under oxidizing conditions, it rapidly forms an oxide coating which renders it a weak conductor. Sphalerite, the other common sulfide, is a nonconductor. Mineralization potentials for the sulphides can range up to about -350 mV. Graphite has a much higher range of -400 mV to over -600 mV. Such high potentials are indicative of a graphite source. SP exploration systems are set up so that mineralization potentials are always negative in sign.

Compared to other geophysical techniques, the SP method provides the simplest and most rapid field procedure to yield definite information on the occurrence of conductive minerals. It does not produce false anomalies – a well substantiated SP anomaly with peaks of over -200 mV will most definitely indicate the presence of either conductive sulfides or graphite. A lack of SP anomalies, however, does not necessarily rule out the presence of conductive minerals, but rather places that possibility into a range of probabilities based on an interpretation of surface conditions.

4.2 SELF POTENTIAL THEORY

The following brief discussion on SP theory and practice is derived largely from papers by Sato and Mooney (1960), Lang (1970) and Burr (1983) (see reference page).

The Sato and Mooney model is based on the fact that ground waters at the earth's surface are acidic and oxidizing, whereas in the depth environment these waters are basic and reducing. That is, a significant difference in oxidization potential, or Eh, can exist between surface and depth environments. This can be visualized as a vertical redox gradient extending upwards from below the water table to the daylight surface. And if an electrical conductor such as a massive sulfide body penetrates the redox gradient, then a flow of electrons will take place through the conductor from reducing agents at depth to oxidizing agents near the surface. In this way, the top of the conductor becomes negatively charged by an excess of electrons while the deep end becomes positively charged by an electron loss. To maintain electrical neutrality, the flow of electrons is balanced by a flow of positive ions going to the surface environment and negative ions going to the depth environment. The redox reactions and ion transfers are of dissolved substances in groundwater and pore space water at host rook – conductor interfaces. The sulfide body aots solely as a conduit for electroas and does not take part in the reactions.

The Sato and Mooney model clearly indicates two conditions which must be met before large mineralization potentials can be produced. First, the sulfide body must be a good conductor of electrons. This could be any body of Cu-Fe sulfides provided the mineralization has a high degree of continuity. Second, the sulfide body must connect up significantly large differences in oxidization potential. This means the surface area must be oxidizing and the reducing depth environment must be reached by the conductor.

What is not explained by the Sato and Mooney model however, is the development of large mineralization potentials over mineralization not considered to be good conductors. From an observation of over 500 stripped or drilled SP anomalies, Burr (p4) found that SP anomalies can also be developed over disseminated, nonconductive sulfide mineralization provided it had been oxidized. Similarly, Lang (p162) implies mineralization with over 5.0% conductive sulfides will produce recognizable SP anomalies. In the writer's experience, oxidizing Cu-Fe sulfides with about 5.0% to 10.0% total sulfides can produce SP anomalies with peak potentials reaching about -120 mV. A limiting factor to the development of large mineralization potentials is the depth and nature of the overburden cover. Clay creates the worst situation, and in the form of glacial boulder clay severely reduces the effectiveness of SP exploration over large areas of glaciated terrain. In contrast, a sand cover does not appear to cause a problem. For example, Burr (p4) has detected disseminated sulfides buried undor 25 metres of sand.

4.3 SELF POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT

Burr (1983) provides a comprehensive description of equipment and procedures required to measure naturally occurring ground potentials. Basic essentials are pot-type "weeping base" electrodes and a good quality meter giving accurate millivolt readings. Strong stranded copper wire is the third essential, but the length of wire required depends upon which of two standard electrode spreads is employed. The relative potential method uses an in-place rear pot electrode and a forward moving front pot electrode that will give readings at successive station intervals along the line. About 300 to 600 metres of line is used which is dispensed from a reel usually located at the rear pot base station. The meter may be at either the front or rear position. In contrast, the potential gradient method employs a short length of wire that connects both pots and the meter. For each reading the pots are moved along the line, one station interval apart, so that the rear pot can take up the position vacated by the forward pot, and the forward pot moves to a new station. Care must be taken to place the rear pot in exactly the same soil imprint made by the forward pot. Station interval for either method is generally 10 or 15 metres.

Both methods can detect bodies of sulfides or graphite, but due to differences in electrode spread, the anomalies are not the same. For the relative potential method, only the forward pot passes over the anomalous ground and all readings are therefore, independent measurements between the successive stations and a distant base electrode. The resulting anomaly will have a trough-like configuration defined by increasing negative readings down to a centre, followed by decreasing negative readings up from that centre. For the potential gradient method, both pots move over the anomalous ground and the potential difference between them provides a measure of millivolt gradient change – this will be of negative sign for increasing negativity, but for decreasing negativity, the sign will be positive. A well-formed potential gradient anomaly will therefore have a characteristic negative front and a positive rear of similar magnitudes.

The potential gradient measurements can be displayed as either individual readings between electrodes or as cumulative summations of all readings. The cumulative process should provide a profile similar to that of the relative potential method, but cumulative errors such as those caused by unchecked pot differences can have a large effect on the final profile. For this reason, the 'leap frog' variation of the potential gradient method has been advocated by Burr (p11).

5.0 SKIP SP SURVEY 2018

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this survey was to search for sulfide mineralization considered to be present within the western sector of the Owl Zone. Strong Pb-Zn-Cu soil anomalies and massive pyrrhotite float boulders had been found hece during the 1960's exploration work.

Our exploration work has revealed this general area is also underlain by a north trending dyke system that is related to a period of hydrothermal mineralization and alteration.

The dyke intrusions consist mainly of fine to medium grained red granite, but also include fine grained leucocratic felsite and quartz porphyry. The mineralization is made up of quartz-molybdenite-specularite veins which cut across both red granite dykes and quartz monzonite wall rock. The quartz veins are closely associated with K-spar alteration. Pale grey quartz sericite alteration also occurs in some rock exposures of the quartz monzonite host rock. For the most part, the felsite dykes appear barren but in percussion drill hole 713, rock chips and assays suggest it is weakly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, specularite and molybdenite.

The survey was carried out during the period October 13 and 14, 2018, by G. D. Bysouth, G.W. Kurz and D. B. Bysouth. It was confined to the old logging roads where variations in back ground potentials due to vegetation and other factors could be kept at a minimum. Approximately 2.33 Km. of road was covered by 238 readings taken at 10 m. intervals determined by pacing. Overall control was provided by GPS readings and checked by the fully extended reel lengths of wire (270-280 m). The primary base station for the survey was taken on the main road near the junction with the west road (Figure 3).

5.2 SP EQUIPMENT AND FIELD PROCEDURE

The equipment used in this survey consisted of two nonpolarizing electrodes, a reel of wire and a multimeter. The electrodes were constructed from 10 centimetre long sections of PCV pipe to which a weeping, unglazed porcelain base was cemented. These 'pots' were filled with saturated copper sulfate solution and capped by a rubber plug through which a copper rod was held in contact with the solution. An outside projection of the rod formed a connection via alligator clips to the SP circuit. Saturation of the copper sulfate was ensured by keeping free copper sulfate crystals in the solution. The reel of wire held about 290 metres of No. 18 stranded copper wire and was fitted into a wooden housing with a commutator, carrying handle and a large sling. The meter was a Micronta Auto-Range LCP digital multimeter with a 100 mega ohm impedance in the millivolt range.

The SP circuit used in this survey is shown in Figure 4. The system is quite standard except that base pot wire is anchored to a stake and the reel, meter and operator move forward to each successive pot location. This allows the operator to observe the environment of each station at the time the readings are taken and make necessary adjustments if required. The readings were made at 10 metre intervals. At each station the pot contact was dug down to fresh dirt that was free of organic matter.

5.3 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results of this survey are illustrated by the profiles shown in Figure 4. The locations of the readings in relation to roads and claim boundaries are provided in the plan view of Figure 3.

No areas of sulfide mineralization have been indicated by this survey. The threshold potential for conductive sulfides is about -80 mV. which was not reached in this survey. In fact, the measured potentials were remarkably uniform with most station to station readings varying by less than 15 mV.

As shown in Figure 4, however, there were two notable interruptions in the array of low uniform readings. One occurred in the middle of the reel 3 traverse with a sharp -30mV. anomaly, and the other occurred within the first eight stations of the reel 10 traverse with a broad +35 mV. anomaly. Both of these very minor anomalies could be ignored except for the fact they occur where the survey crosses an inferred northeast trending fault zone. In effect, the fault verifies the readings and the readings verify the fault. The anomalies at this point are considered to be caused by the interactions between the broken fault rock and variations in water table levels. This assumption rests with the common observation that water saturated environments tend to test positive in S.P. surveys and dry shattered rock tests negative.

It must be noted that the recognition of these low magnitude anomalies has been made possible by our practice of taking all S.P. readings along bulldozed access roads, at sites scraped clean of all surface debris. The comparatively large and often erratic potentials common to forest soils are thereby avoided. This, in turn, allows the recognition of minor anomalies which could indicate changes in the underlying surface and bedrock geology.

6.0 THE 2018 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

On October 15' 2018, a geochemical soil sampling project was undertaken near the western boundary of the Skip property (Figures 3 and 5). The major focus of the work was a small northwest trending drainage gully that had been eroded into a surface cover of sandy glacial deposits. Free draining sands and silts would normally "mask" the development of geochemical anomalies, but springs and soil seepages along the gully bottom provided a high probability that the nearby bedrock was aleo being drained – these waters could yield metal anomalies. Assay results of the gully soils have proven this assumption to be essentially correct.

A total of 15 soil samples were collected. Of these, 11 were taken within the gully environment, and the remaining 4 were typical soils from logged areas to the south. An auger was used to take the gully soils at depths of about 0.3 m. The other soils were taken just below the organic horizon in a poorly developed B – horizon. Soil descriptions are provided in the Appendix of this report. In brief, the gully soils were composed of sand and silt that was variously stained by manganese and iron oxides. Charcoal was noted in several samples and angular pebbles of granitic dyke rock were common. The 4 samples taken beyond the gully were composed of gray brown silt with angular fragments of fine-grain, grey-green rock.

Special sampling was done in the gully to ensure the hydromorphic soil anomalies were completely sampled between the patches of sandy debris. As shown in Figure 5, four sampling stations were established, each with a G.P.S. located central sample and additional samples taken to the west and east at a spacing of about 3.0 m. (western sample was omitted at the 18397 station).

The soil samples were sent to ALS Canada Ltd. of Vancouver, BC, for analysis. The ME-MS41 option was used in which the dried samples were sieved to -80 mesh and 0.5 gm. samples were dissolved in aqua regia; 51 elements were then determined by ICP-MS analysis. The complete assay results are provided in the appendix of this report.

6.2 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Geochemical anomaly threshold concentrations for the Skip area mineralization has been calculated as follows: Mo 8 ppm., Cu 150 ppm., Zn 200 ppm., Pb 80 ppm., Ag 2.0 ppm., and Cd 1.0 ppm. On this basis, a strong geochemical soil anomaly in Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag has been discovered in the gully area with possible extensions to the south and southwest. These relationships are shown in Figure 5. Not shown are the Mo assays which were anomalous only in sample 18400 at 25 ppm. Mo.

Highly anomalous Cd also occurs within the gully anomaly in a close association with Zn: that is, soils having the largest concentrations of Zn also have the largest concentrations of Cd. These relationships indicate sphalerite is one of the major source minerals for the anomaly. The large Cd assays may also suggest the sulfide source area lies close to the anomaly – this is because Zn in the supergene zone is highly mobile, but Cd is less mobile. Cd, therefore, tends to remain with the oxidizing sulfide source area.

The close interval sampling in the gully area has provided a stark reminder that a lack of geochemical soil anomalies does not provide a low probability of nearby bedrock mineralization. Case in point is sample 18397, which gave a copper assay of 489 ppm., but sample 18397E, less than 3.0 m. to the east, had a copper assay of only 14 ppm. Similar relationships occur throughout the length of the gully sampling.

This work and previous work provides some indication that the glacial cover over the Owl Zone includes thick surface layers of sandy debris with locally derived rock fragments. Boulder clay has not been recognized to date.

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Work Oct. 13, 14, 15, 2018		
G.D. Bysouth geologist	3 days @ $550/day	$1650
G.W. Kurz field assistant	3 days @ $400/day	$1200
D.B. Bysouth field assistant	3 days @ $400/day	$1200
Accommodation and meals Oct. 13, 14, 15, 2018		
3 man-days @ $90/day		$ 270
Transportation Oct 13, 14, 15, 2018		
4 X 4 @ $60/day		$ 180
Report Preparation		
G.D. Bysouth		$1200
Miscellaneous Costs		
(postage, stationary, supplies)		$ 200
Assay Costs ALS Canada Ltd		
Invoice # 4512992		$727.02
G.D. Bysouth Travel Costs Oct. 11 – 17		
Boswell, BC to Burns Lake, BC & Return		$ 793
	TOTAL COST:	**$7420**

CONCLUSIONS

1. The geochemical soil sampling completed in this project has verified the integrity of the 1960s era geochemical sampling. More sampling is required to accurately locate the major geochemical anomalies.
2. The S.P. survey carried out with this project has provided supporting evidence for a major northeast trending fault structure. This may be one of the major controls for the Owl Zone mineralization.

Garry D. Bysouth
Geologist
January, 2019

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Garry D. Bysouth

I, Garry D. Bysouth, of Boswell, British Columbia do certify that:

1. I am a geologist

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1966).

3. From 1966 to the present I have been engaged in mining and exploration geology in British Columbia.

4. I have carried out the survey described in this report and have interpreted the results. I have used the SP method on numerous exploration projects over the past 30 years, and as a mining geologist, I have increased my knowledge by testing the SP method on fully defined sulfide mineralization.

Garry D. Bysouth,

Geologist

(APPENDIX A)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – G.W. KURZ

I, Gary W. Kurz, of Fraser Lake, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am an engineering technologist with 30 years experience in open pit mining as a surveyor-drilling-blasting supervisor.

2. I have successfully completed a prospectors' course put on by Ed Kimura of Endako Mines in 1971.

3. I have been engaged in prospecting activities over the past 47 years and have held mineral claims in the Coquihalla, Fraser Lake, Cedarville and Terrace area of British Columbia.

4. I have done the geochemical field work required for this report.

Gary W Kurz,

Prospector

(APPENDIX A)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Doug B. Bysouth

I, Doug B. Bysouth, of Burns Lake, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a Registered Professional Forester (1994).

2. I have 31 years of experience in the forest sector in surveying, timber valuation, field engineering, site prescriptions, harvesting and silviculture supervision, environmental certification, and management.

3. I have a current industrial (Level I) First Aid certificate.

4. I have assisted G.D. Bysouth in the exploration field work done on the Skip property.

Doug Bysouth, R.P.F

Forest Superintendent

APPENDIX B

ASSAY REPORTS

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **BYSOUTH, GARRY**
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

INVOICE NUMBER 4512992

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	KL18279610
Sample Type:	Soil
Account:	BYSGAR
Date:	14-NOV-2018
Project:	Skip
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C3
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	31.50	31.50
15	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	1.60	24.00
1.47	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2.65	3.90
15	ME-MS41L	Super Trace Lowest DL AR by ICP-MS	42.20	633.00

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	692.40
R100938885 GST	$	34.62
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**727.02**

To: **BYSOUTH, GARRY**
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please send payment info to accounting.canusa@alsglobal.com

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **BYSOUTH, GARRY**
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Finalized Date: 14-NOV-2018
This copy reported on 19-NOV-2018
Account: BYSGAR

CERTIFICATE KL18279610

Project: Skip

This report is for 15 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 5-NOV-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GARRY BYSOUTH		

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-MS41L	Super Trace Lowest DL AR by 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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To: **BYSOUTH, GARRY**
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Finalized Date: 14-NOV-2018
Account: BYSGAR

Project: Skip

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18279610

Sample Description	WEI-21	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOD	0.02	0.0002	0.001	0.01	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.01	0.005
18397	0.09	0.0038	5.79	2.36	2.04	<10	103.5	3.62	1.860	0.82	9.64	63.2	8.31	20.9	10.75
18398	0.07	0.0037	6.26	1.99	1.87	<10	75.7	2.72	1.535	0.71	5.57	103.5	7.73	18.50	8.19
18399	0.12	0.0016	1.885	0.99	1.21	<10	36.6	0.91	0.956	0.32	1.560	31.4	4.35	10.25	3.85
18400	0.10	0.0031	3.86	1.73	2.66	<10	119.5	2.50	1.465	0.66	15.45	226	13.55	17.00	5.76
18401	0.07	0.0054	1.415	1.09	1.13	<10	61.2	1.29	0.844	0.83	6.72	59.2	4.94	10.05	3.54
18402	0.12	0.0018	0.797	1.05	1.20	<10	35.0	1.14	0.817	0.35	1.255	30.6	4.56	12.10	4.83
18403	0.11	0.0020	1.080	0.92	1.08	<10	25.5	0.70	0.733	0.37	0.931	30.0	5.48	13.40	3.23
18404	0.09	0.0003	0.410	1.26	1.53	<10	49.1	0.40	0.946	0.16	0.463	10.90	5.94	12.35	4.62
18397E	0.09	0.0004	0.278	0.80	0.80	<10	22.9	0.31	0.536	0.20	0.615	10.10	4.35	12.00	1.815
18398E	0.13	0.0013	0.488	0.74	0.74	<10	32.9	0.28	0.540	0.24	2.18	9.46	5.09	10.15	2.05
18399E	0.13	0.0043	0.775	0.93	1.32	<10	52.8	0.31	0.500	0.21	1.590	10.30	5.03	14.45	4.39
18400E	0.09	0.0002	0.284	0.55	0.65	<10	32.1	0.16	0.332	0.19	1.370	7.59	2.48	6.80	1.875
18398W	0.07	0.0027	2.83	1.83	2.02	<10	94.9	2.05	1.430	1.00	6.11	59.8	7.92	18.90	5.21
18399W	0.08	0.0041	5.82	2.50	1.56	<10	150.0	4.02	2.06	1.03	16.10	90.9	9.96	21.3	7.56
18400W	0.11	0.0125	0.620	0.78	1.09	<10	38.2	9.29	0.601	0.21	2.02	10.85	4.32	10.95	2.54

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

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To: **BYSOUTH, GARRY**
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Finalized Date: 14-NOV-2018
Account: BYSGAR

Project: Skip

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18279610

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.01	0.002	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.002
18397		489	2.93	7.39	0.250	0.060	0.049	0.107	0.09	90.6	25.4	0.55	731	5.82	0.020	1.095
18398		248	2.33	5.57	0.255	0.062	0.092	0.087	0.07	87.5	21.9	0.41	1255	7.65	0.016	0.863
18399		91.0	1.580	3.42	0.076	0.026	0.021	0.046	0.04	22.4	12.3	0.31	549	3.40	0.012	0.758
18400		251	2.66	5.84	0.235	0.040	0.099	0.091	0.06	82.9	15.9	0.34	7100	25.0	0.017	0.857
18401		213	1.560	3.63	0.214	0.017	0.045	0.037	0.05	71.2	12.1	0.31	588	4.58	0.014	0.852
18402		78.6	1.400	3.72	0.083	0.047	0.024	0.042	0.04	26.8	15.5	0.38	285	1.61	0.017	1.060
18403		61.2	1.490	3.67	0.068	0.041	0.010	0.031	0.04	18.40	16.1	0.46	588	3.30	0.014	1.025
18404		14.70	2.09	5.31	0.036	0.066	0.027	0.034	0.05	5.57	15.9	0.38	313	7.08	0.007	1.585
18397E		13.65	1.530	4.08	0.049	0.034	0.009	0.021	0.03	5.39	14.3	0.35	297	1.83	0.011	1.050
18398E		13.75	1.620	4.09	0.044	0.012	0.013	0.020	0.05	4.90	11.4	0.31	588	2.98	0.008	0.770
18399E		10.80	1.860	4.16	0.038	0.022	0.026	0.025	0.06	5.35	13.4	0.33	329	2.58	0.011	1.400
18400E		5.92	1.040	3.50	0.030	0.011	0.013	0.017	0.07	3.95	5.0	0.13	266	2.31	0.016	0.772
18398W		182.5	2.39	5.98	0.178	0.042	0.059	0.071	0.16	63.3	20.5	0.56	837	4.74	0.018	1.005
18399W		339	3.16	8.03	0.318	0.061	0.051	0.113	0.16	123.0	22.8	0.46	1725	6.67	0.019	1.350
18400W		15.55	1.610	4.15	0.033	0.024	0.013	0.022	0.05	6.23	12.6	0.27	317	2.57	0.007	1.085

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

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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: BYSOUTH, GARRY
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Finalized Date: 14-NOV-2018
Account: BYSGAR

Project: Skip

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18279610

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41L Ni ppm 0.04	ME-MS41L P % 0.001	ME-MS41L Pb ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Pd ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Pt ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Rb ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L S % 0.01	ME-MS41L Sb ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Sc ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Se ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Sn ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Sr ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Ta ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Te ppm 0.01
18397		19.80	0.074	131.5	<0.001	<0.002	17.95	<0.001	0.03	0.357	7.53	0.2	2.34	85.5	<0.005	0.22
18398		12.30	0.096	202	<0.001	<0.002	12.50	0.003	0.05	0.660	5.62	0.5	4.94	65.5	<0.005	0.24
18399		6.78	0.050	81.2	<0.001	<0.002	6.14	<0.001	0.01	0.381	2.86	0.1	0.63	27.4	<0.005	0.19
18400		11.70	0.102	306	<0.001	<0.002	10.15	0.004	0.04	0.621	5.94	0.4	0.94	64.4	<0.005	0.22
18401		8.01	0.093	97.6	<0.001	<0.002	9.18	<0.001	0.07	0.375	1.870	0.1	0.64	71.2	<0.005	0.12
18402		7.56	0.041	102.0	<0.001	<0.002	6.06	<0.001	0.01	0.262	3.53	0.2	0.63	30.7	<0.005	0.13
18403		8.11	0.046	46.9	<0.001	<0.002	5.00	<0.001	0.01	0.257	2.73	0.1	0.70	33.4	<0.005	0.10
18404		7.21	0.062	26.9	<0.001	<0.002	11.05	<0.001	<0.01	0.207	2.03	<0.1	0.94	15.40	<0.005	0.09
18397E		6.00	0.039	20.8	<0.001	<0.002	10.70	<0.001	<0.01	0.234	1.890	0.1	0.67	20.4	<0.005	0.07
18398E		4.90	0.054	22.1	<0.001	<0.002	11.70	<0.001	0.01	0.288	1.595	0.1	0.71	30.2	<0.005	0.10
18399E		7.68	0.074	23.4	<0.001	<0.002	12.35	<0.001	0.01	0.233	1.890	0.1	0.58	21.1	<0.005	0.07
18400E		2.75	0.052	10.65	<0.001	<0.002	10.40	<0.001	0.01	0.131	1.245	0.1	0.52	17.60	<0.005	0.03
18398W		14.35	0.087	98.6	<0.001	<0.002	21.2	<0.001	0.04	0.310	4.79	0.3	0.82	94.5	<0.005	0.22
18399W		18.30	0.093	157.0	<0.001	<0.002	23.7	<0.001	0.04	0.368	6.94	0.4	1.14	99.6	<0.005	0.22
18400W		5.10	0.041	25.7	0.001	<0.002	10.45	<0.001	<0.01	0.232	1.610	0.1	0.70	23.7	<0.005	0.07

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

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To: BYSOUTH, GARRY
12340 CHRISTIE ROAD
BOSWELL BC V0B 1A4

Finalized Date: 14-NOV-2018
Account: BYSGAR

Project: Skip

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18279610

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41L Th ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Ti % 0.001	ME-MS41L Tl ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L U ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L V ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L W ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Y ppm 0.003	ME-MS41L Zn ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Zr ppm 0.01
18397	2.86	0.031	0.094	26.1	48.9	0.390	57.6	572	1.92
18398	1.840	0.022	0.140	22.0	41.3	0.551	63.5	611	1.71
18399	1.550	0.027	0.054	4.25	31.7	0.413	14.20	329	0.97
18400	1.905	0.028	0.234	17.70	52.3	0.501	56.7	640	1.22
18401	0.377	0.025	0.073	6.62	29.9	0.319	47.3	381	0.49
18402	2.36	0.034	0.064	5.81	34.3	1.020	14.85	251	1.68
18403	2.05	0.036	0.052	2.80	32.5	0.340	9.26	169.5	1.41
18404	1.500	0.052	0.037	0.699	45.6	0.351	2.44	157.0	2.39
18397E	1.205	0.044	0.031	0.877	35.3	0.276	3.38	165.0	1.46
18398E	0.808	0.032	0.023	0.553	35.5	0.337	2.25	206	0.40
18399E	0.997	0.056	0.030	0.627	39.1	0.265	2.45	303	0.88
18400E	4.10	0.035	0.039	0.387	28.0	0.193	1.510	128.5	0.42
18398W	1.640	0.035	0.069	12.40	45.2	0.383	36.0	483	1.35
18399W	2.64	0.034	0.096	19.65	52.7	0.426	69.0	976	1.92
18400W	0.928	0.040	0.029	1.025	38.6	0.300	2.91	262	0.80

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

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Project: Skip

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL18279610

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
Applies to Method:	ME-MS41L

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

	Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.		
Applies to Method:	LOG-22	SCR-41	WEI-21
	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.		
Applies to Method:	ME-MS41L		

APPENDIX C

FIELD NOTES

SKIP SP Survey. Oct 13, 2018

- road surveys
- n = 15 m. by pacing with GPS Control
  reel length ~ 275 m
  pot diff ~ 3.0 mV.

	mV.	Corr. mV.	GPS No.	Comments
base pot reel 1	0	0	18371	rd. junction
	-4	-4		full co-ord.
	+4	+4		03 79036E
	+0.0	0		59 78107N.
	-7	-7		of start.
	-14	-14		
	-8	-8	18372	
	-10	-10		
	-11	-11		
	-10	-10		
	-8	-8		
	-1	-1		
	+1	+1		
	-8	-8		
	-1	-1	18373	
	-4	-4		
	0	0		
	-8	-8		
	-8	-8		
EOL	-10	-10	18374	
new base	0	-10		
reel 2	0	-10		
	+2	-8		
	+2	-8		
	-1	-11		
	+7	-3		
	+6	-4	18375	
	+1	-9		
	+6	-4		
	+6	-4		
275 m	+15	+5		
	+11	+1		
	+19	+9		
	+17	+7		
	+16	+6		
	+17	+7		
	+8	-2		
	+11	+1		
EOL	+11	-1	18376	
new base	+1	0		
reel 3	+1	0		
	0	-1		
	+3	+2		
	+1	0		
	-2	-3		

	mV.	Corr. mV.	GPS No	Coments
reel 3 (cont'd)	+8	+7		
	-4	-5		
	-3	-4		
	-6	-7	18377	
	-26	-27		
	0	-1		
	+20	+19		
	-1	-2		
	-1	-2		
	+2	+1		
	+3	-2		
	+7	+6		
	+3	+2		
EOL	0	-1	18378	@ rd. junction
new base	+6	+5		
reel 4	+15	+14		traverse
	+14	+13		cont.s
	+9	+8		eastward.
	+19	+18		
	+9	+8		
	+5	+4		
	+25	+25		
	+7	+8		
	+20	+19		
	+12	+11		
	+3	+2		
	+4	+3		
	+4	+3		
	+2	+1		
	-1	-2		
	+3	+2		
	0	-1		
	0	-1	18379	
new base	+1	0		
reel 5	+5	+4		
	+5	+5		
	+4	+3		
	+6	+5		
	+13	+12		
	+3	+2		
	+14	+13		
	+25	+24		
	+4	+3		
EOL	+3	+2	18380	End of main rd. survey

SKIP SP Survey Oct. 13, 2018 (Cont'd)

Start East Rd. Survey → Oct. 14, 2018 (Start @ Line 7

Pot diff 2.8 mV.

	mV	Corr. mV.	GPS No.	Comments
base	0		18378	base stn at rd junction
	+2			
reel 6	+3			
	+5			
	+8			
	+5			
	+11			
	+8			
	+11			
	+3			
	+1			
	-3			
	+2			
	+10			
	+3			
	+12			
	+13			
	-2			
	+9			
	+3			
EOL	+4		18381	
new base	0	+4		
	+8	+12		Line 6,7,8
reel 7	0	+4		and 9. go
	+2	+6		along a
	+2	+6		NE trend.
	-4	0		slope above
	+2	+6		a drainage
	0	+4		area – this
	-2	+2		is most
	-5	-1		likely a
	-5	-1		geol. struct.
	-5	-1	18383	also trending
	+1	+5		N.Ely
	+1	+5		
	+3	+7		
	0	+4		
	-4	0		
	+10	+14		
	-5	-1		
	-4	0		
EOL	-3	-1	18384	
new base	+7	+6		
reel 8	+5	+4		
	+2	+1		

	mV.	Corr. mV.	GPS No	Comments
reel 8 (cont'd)	+1	0		
	+10	+9		
	+8	+7		
	+10	+9		
	+4	+3		
	+10	+9		
	-5	-6	18385	rd. junction
	-4	-5		
	-1	-2		
	-1	-2		
	+5	+4		
	+5	+4		
	+1	+1		
	+6	+5		
	+12	+11		
	+5	+4		
EOL	+7	+6	18386	
new base	0	+6		
reel 9	+15	+11		
	-1	+5		
	+3	+8		
	-1	+5		
	-9	-3		
	-1	+5		
	-6	0		
	-1	+5		
	-7	-1		
	-7	-1	18387	"trail" junction we take N. branch
	-4	+2		
	+1	+7		
	+6	+12		
	+9	+15		
	+10	+16		
	+14	+20		
	+12	+18		
	+7	+13		Skip Crk ~
EOL	+10	+16	18388	50m to E.
new base	0	-6	18385	Traverse now goes back to
reel 10	+11	+5		rd. junction @
cross	+21	+15		18385 and
small	+14	+8		proceeds N'ly
water	+17	+11		and W.'ly
Courses	+25	+19		
	+31	+25		
	+30	+24		

Soil Sampling & SP Probing.

Field Work Gully Zone ~~Dec~~ Oct. 15, 2018
GDB, DBB, GW Kors.

1. Checked the +20 base stn of the 2017 SP survey — the 20 mV high could not be substatiated — an inconvenient local high +.

2. did spot SP probes on gully area — the bottom gave -20 to -30 readings; the north side -11, -13 and -18 readings the south side -5 to -8 readings

3. Soil collecting - auger to ~~[illegible]~~ depth 30-50 cm.

(1) 18397 : dk brn to blk silty
18397 E pale brn silty - granitic frags.
18397 W — none

(2) 18398 — dk brn to blk. silty
18398 E - brn. silty soil
18398 W - dk brn to blk. silty

(3) 18399 - dk brn to blk silty soil
18399 E - dk brn silty much "granitic" frags
18399 W - dk brn - blk - silty

(4) 18400 - dk brn - blk - sandy
18400 E dk brn sandy soil granitic frags
18400 W dk brn sandy

(5) 18401 brn fine silty soil
(6) 18402 dk brn to grey sandy - silty
(7) 18403 grey brn silty soil - rx frags
(8) 18404 pale brn silty soil — unlike all of the above soils.

22 (10U) Oct. 14, 2018 GB, DB + GK SKIP
start 9:30 – end 6:30 pm

10 stn	ELV.	E.	N.
18383 (6m)	961 m	✓ 80039	78051
8 stn 18384 (7m)	946	✓ 80150	78085
8 stn #18385 x rd. (7m)	941	✓ 80287	78125
18386	940	✓ 80392	78089
18387	929 ✓	80492	78068
18388 (8m) End crk.	919 ✓	80617	78119
18389 (5m) from 385	943 ✓	80236	78234
9 stn 18390 (6m)	947 ✓	80105	78255
9 stn 18391 (5m)	963 m ✓	79981	78260
18392 (5m)	956 ✓	79843	78259
#18394 (2017 start)	862 ✓	79911	78835 (2017)
#18395 200 rd.	831 m	79093	78579
#18396	824 m	78862	78508

PAGE 2 6:30 pm

Oct. 15, 2018 GB, DB + GK SKIP 23
start 8:50 (fueled up truck) end 5:40

soil	ELV.	E.	N.
#18397 +18397. E	944 m.	78963	78040
18398 + E + W	940	78975	78024
18399 + E + W	954	78987	78023 ✓
18400 Top of gully	937	79003	77993 ✓
18401	944	79012	77984 ✓
18402	950 m	78976	77966 ✓
18403	959	78927	77968 ✓
18404 in logged area	953	78839	77968 ✓

(10 U 0378839 E. 5977968 N.)
G.P.S. co-ords

Page 3

Field Notes P2

Sept 19, 2017 — DB, GB + GK

	accuracy	ELV.	East	North
# 17363 ↓ +5	(10m)	581 m	41376	63404
# 17364 ↓ +4	(8m)	563 m	41324	63324
# 17365 ↓ +7	(6m)	572 m	41298	63309
# 17366 ↓ +6	(9m)	581 m	41244	63332
# 17367 ↓ +4	(8m)	570 m	41181	63331
# 17368 ↓ +6	(7m)	581 m	41144	63365
# 17369 ↓ +3	(6m)	573 m	41087	63410

2017

End 10:30 PM

#18393 CRK & calc. on rd.
936m 78964E 78046N

Start OCT 13-2018 with #371 waypoint (18371)

SKIP Claims good till Dec.17, 2018

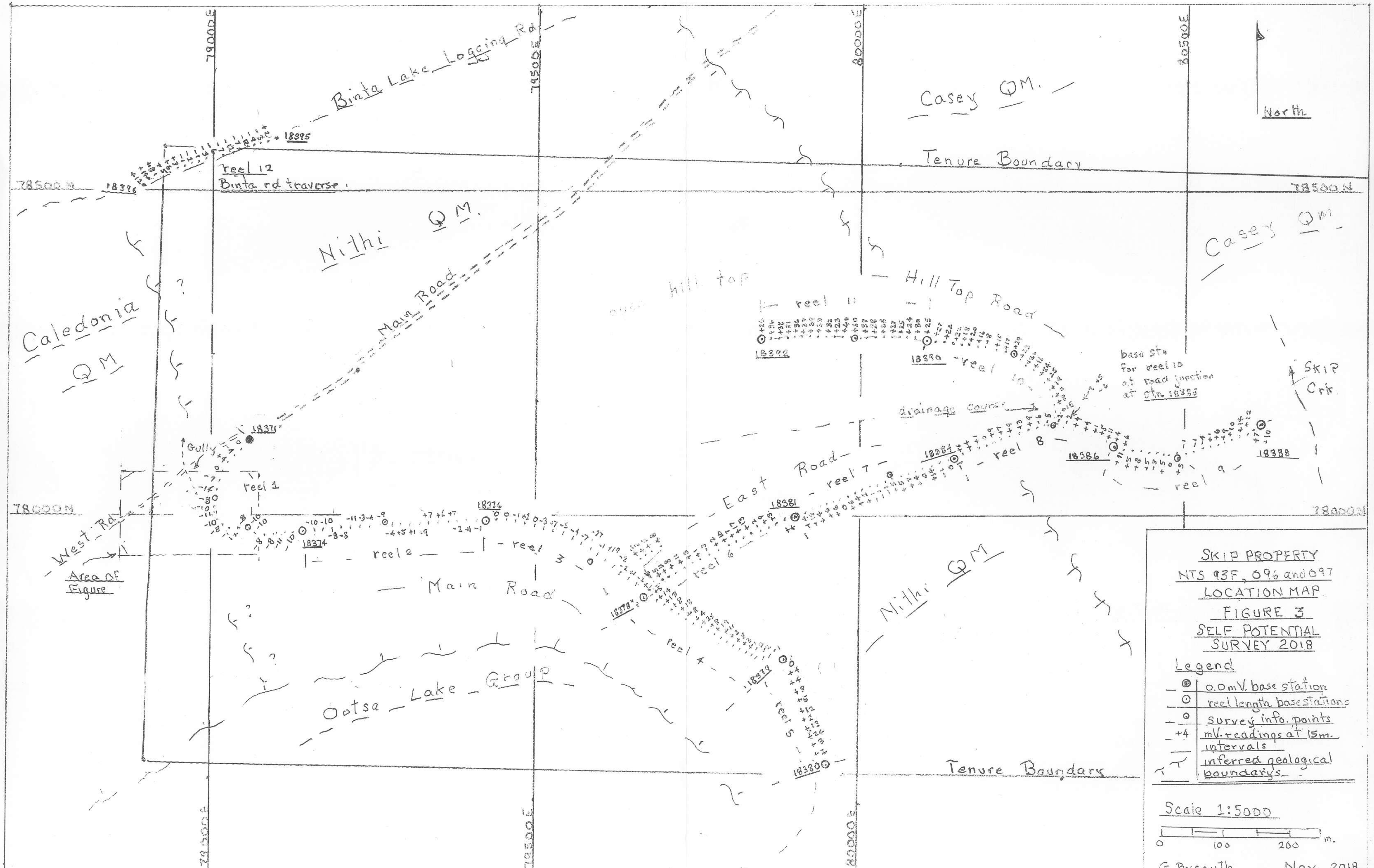
77644 N

SKSP Oct. 13, 2018 — GB, DB & GK
start field work → 9:14 Am

		ELV	E.	N.
#18371 (6m) Base 6st.	X	936m	79036	78107
#18372 (9m) 6stn	X	942	79007	78026
#18373 7m 4stn	- X	952	79066	77985
#18374 8m	X	963	79152	77981
#18375 6m 10stn	X	953	79277	77990
#18376 5m 11stn	X	966	79430	77994
#18377 5m	X	973	79590	77931
#18378 6m 18stn	X	977	79667	77882
#18379 6m 10stn	X	998	79900	77770
#18380 7m end of line	X	1000m	79952	77624
#18381 7m end of line	√	958	79912	78000 m
		end of	field work	
#18382 8m New line		977	79667	77882

end of field work 5:20 Pm

Page 1



SKIP PROPERTY
NTS 93F, 096 and 097
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 3
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY 2018
Legend
0.0mV. base station
reel length base stations
survey info. points
mV. readings at 15m. intervals
inferred geological boundarys
Scale 1:5000
0
100
200
m.
G. Bysouth
Nov. 2018
North
Binta Lake Logging Rd
Casey QM.
Tenure Boundary
reel 12
Binta rd traverse
78500 N
79000 E
79500 E
80000 E
80500 E
Nithi QM.
Caledonia QM
Main Road
Hill Top Road
reel 11
reel 10
base stn for reel 10 at road junction at stn. 18385
Skip Crk.
drainage course
East Road
reel 7
reel 8
reel 9
Gully
reel 1
78000 N
West Rd
Area of Figure
reel 2
reel 3
reel 4
reel 5
reel 6
Ootsa Lake Group
Nithi QM
Tenure Boundary

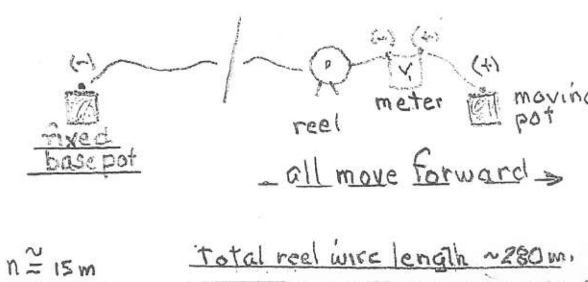
SKIP PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93 F 096 and 097

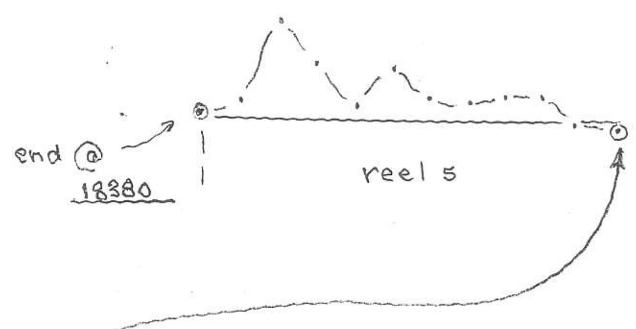
FIGURE 4
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY 2018
ROAD TRAVERSE RESULTS in PROFILE

To Accompany Figure Plan View

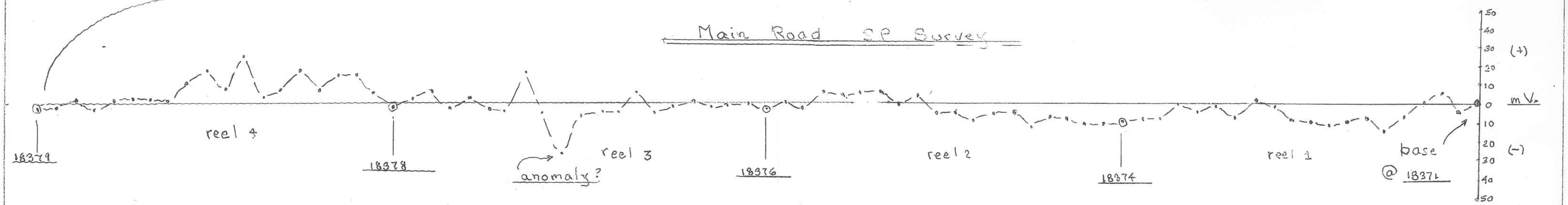
G. Bysouth Nov. 2018 Hor. Scale ~1:3000
(reading interval ~ 15 m)

Electrode Configuration

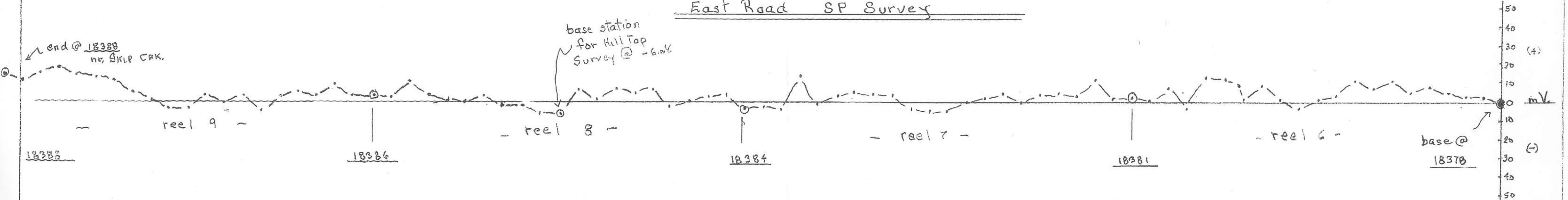


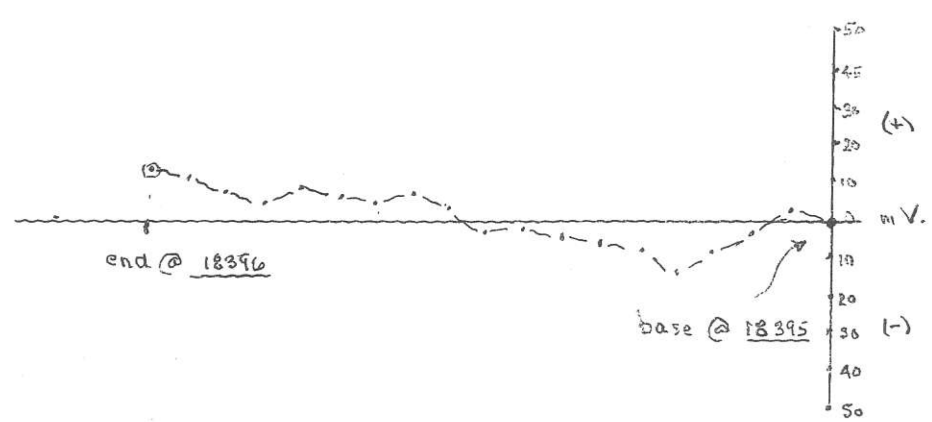


Main Road SP Survey

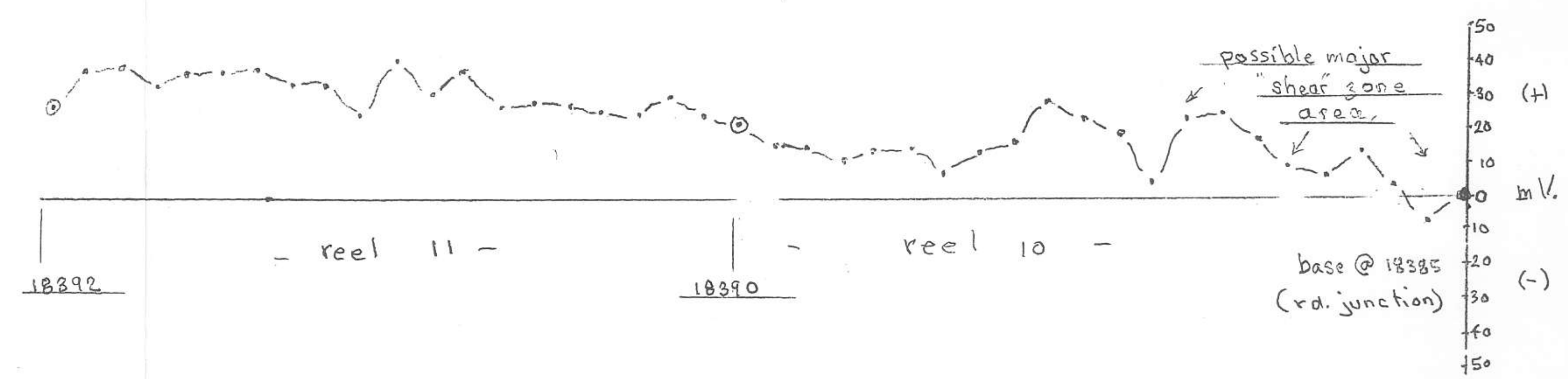


East Road SP Survey





Binta Road SP Survey



Hill Top Road Survey

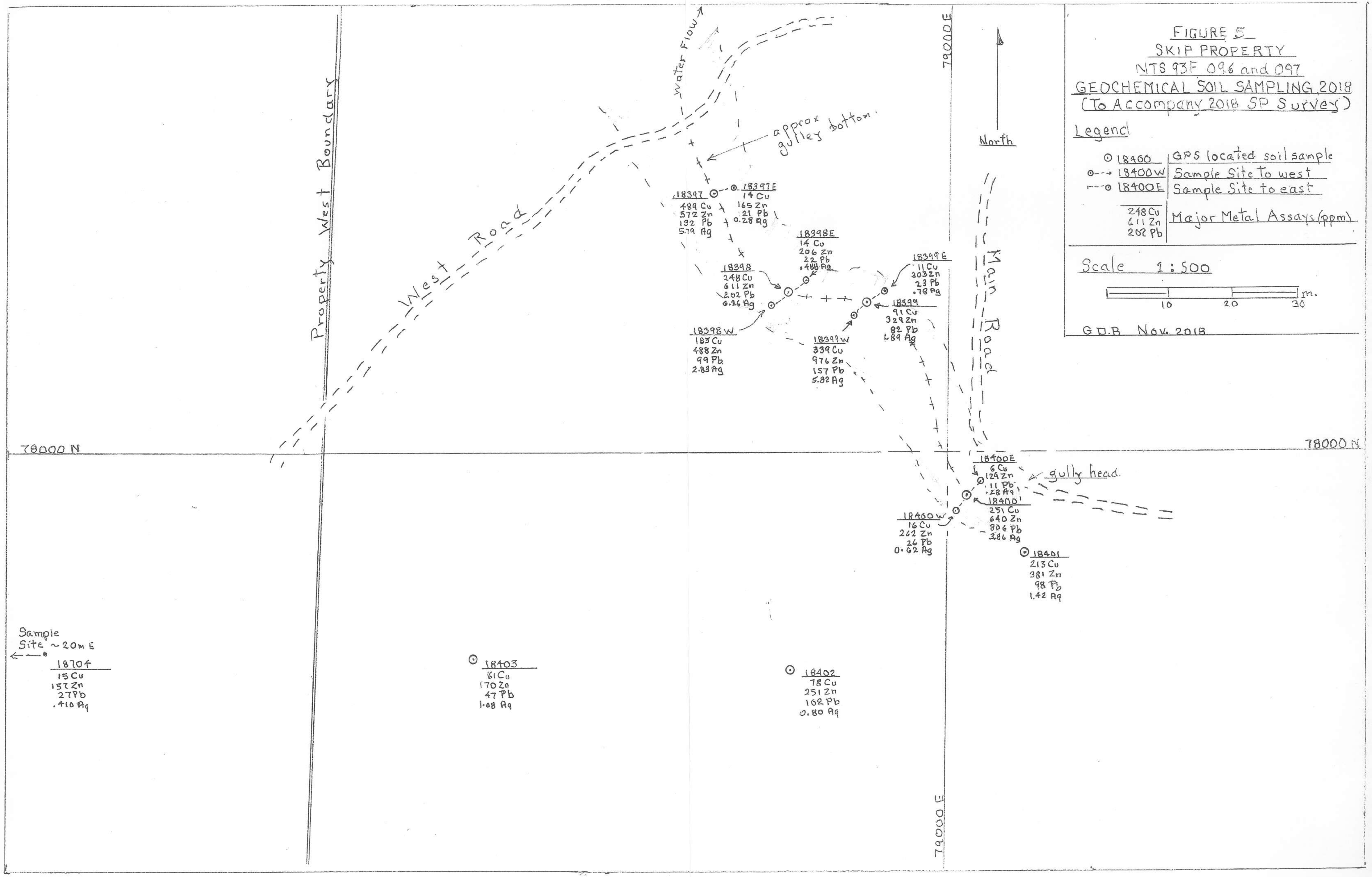


FIGURE 5
SKIP PROPERTY
NTS 93F 096 and 097
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING 2018
(To Accompany 2018 SP Survey)
Legend
18400 GPS located soil sample
18400W Sample Site to west
18400E Sample Site to east
248 Cu 611 Zn 202 Pb Major Metal Assays (ppm)
Scale 1:500
10 20 30 m.
G.D.B Nov. 2018
North
79000E
78000 N
Property West Boundary
West Road
Main Road
Water Flow
approx gulley bottom
gully head
18397 489 Cu 572 Zn 132 Pb 5.79 Ag
18397E 14 Cu 165 Zn 21 Pb 0.28 Ag
18398E 14 Cu 206 Zn 22 Pb .488 Ag
18398 248 Cu 611 Zn 202 Pb 6.26 Ag
18398W 183 Cu 488 Zn 99 Pb 2.83 Ag
18399E 11 Cu 303 Zn 23 Pb .78 Ag
18399 91 Cu 329 Zn 82 Pb 1.89 Ag
18399W 339 Cu 976 Zn 157 Pb 5.82 Ag
18400E 6 Cu 129 Zn 11 Pb .28 Ag
18400 251 Cu 640 Zn 306 Pb 3.86 Ag
18400W 16 Cu 262 Zn 26 Pb 0.62 Ag
18401 213 Cu 381 Zn 98 Pb 1.42 Ag
18402 78 Cu 251 Zn 102 Pb 0.80 Ag
18403 61 Cu 170 Zn 47 Pb 1.08 Ag
Sample Site ~20m E
18704 15 Cu 137 Zn 27 Pb .410 Ag