



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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Prospecting

TOTAL COST: \$ 10,319.50

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5722107, December 6, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Tillicum

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1058740, 1063043

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082KSW054, 082FNW171/ 177/ 209/ 220/ 234/ 294/ 295/ 296/ 297

MINING DIVISION: Slocan

NTS/BCGS: 082F.092

LATITUDE: 50 ° 00 ' 25 " **LONGITUDE:** 117 ° 44 ' 08 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John Nick Bakus 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

#3, 1572 Lorne Street East

Kamloops, BC V2C 1X8

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

1) John Nick Bakus 2) _____

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

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 7692, 15700, 25004, 27144, 30455,

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	1:25000, 800 hectares		\$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			2,319.50
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:8500, 96 hectares		2,000.00
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:			\$ 10,319.50

John Nick Bakus

(Owner and Operator)

Geological and Prospecting Assessment Report

(Event 5722107)

on Tenures

1058740, 1063043

of the

Tillicum Property

Slocan Mining Division

BCGS Maps 082F.092

Centre of Work

5,539,670N, 447,296E

(Zone 11U NAD 83)

work done from

September 14, 2018 to December 6, 2018

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Revised Report Submitted

April 21, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS	page
Summary -----	4.
Introduction -----	5.
Property Location and Description -----	5.
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography -----	5.
Water and Power -----	8.
History: Tillicum Property Area -----	8.
082FSW131 – GOLDEN EAGLE -----	8.
082KSW184 – ORO -----	8.
082FNW259 – CARIBOU -----	8.
082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON -----	9.
082FNW293 – HALSTOM -----	10.
History: Minfile Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum Property -----	10.
082KSW054 – CHIEFTAN -----	10.
082FNW171 – EUREAKA -----	11.
082FNW177 – EUREAKA SOUTHEAST -----	11.
082FNW209 – GOAT -----	11.
082FNW220 – SILVER QUEEN -----	11.
082FNW234 – TILLICUM -----	12.
082FNW294 – GOLDEN HOPE -----	13.
082FNW295 – 1250N -----	14.
082FNW296 – GRIZZLY -----	15.
082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT -----	16.
Geology: Tillicum Property Area -----	16.
082FSW131 – GOLDEN EAGLE -----	16.
082KSW184 – ORO -----	16.
082FNW259 – CARIBOU -----	16.
082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON -----	17.
082FNW293 – HALSTOM -----	17.
Geology: Minfile Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum Property -----	17.
082KSW054 – CHIEFTAN -----	17.
082FNW171 – EUREAKA -----	18.
082FNW177 – EUREAKA SOUTHEAST -----	18.
082FNW209 – GOAT -----	18.
082FNW220 – SILVER QUEEN -----	18.
082FNW234 – TILLICUM -----	19.
082FNW294 – GOLDEN HOPE -----	20.
082FNW295 – 1250N -----	21.
082FNW296 – GRIZZLY -----	21.
082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT -----	21.
Mineralization: Tillicum Property Area -----	22.
082FSW131 – GOLDEN EAGLE -----	22.
082KSW184 – ORO -----	22.
082FNW259 – CARIBOU -----	22.
082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON -----	23.
082FNW293 – HALSTOM -----	23.

Table of Contents (cont'd)

Mineralization: Minfile Mineral Properties within the borders of the
 Tillicum Property ----- 23.
 082KSW054 – CHIEFTAN ----- 23.
 082FNW171 – EUREAKA ----- 24.
 082FNW177 – EUREAKA SOUTHEAST ----- 24.
 082FNW209 – GOAT ----- 24.
 082FNW220 – SILVER QUEEN ----- 24.
 082FNW234 – TILlicum ----- 24.
 082FNW294 – GOLDEN HOPE ----- 26.
 082FNW295 – 1250N ----- 2.
 082FNW296 – GRIZZLY ----- 27.
 082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT ----- 27.
 2018 Exploration Program ----- 28.
 Prospecting and Sampling ----- 28.
 Structural Analysis ----- 31.
 Interpretation and Conclusions ----- 33.
 Selected References ----- 35.
 Statement of Costs ----- 36.
 Certificate ----- 37.
 Field Crew Qualifications ----- 38.

TABLES

Table 1 Tenures of the Tillicum Property ----- 5.
 Table 2 Tillicum Property: Production ----- 28.
 Table 3 Tillicum Property: Inventory ----- 28.
 Table 4 Approximate UTM location of cross-structures ----- 32.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location Map ----- 6.
 Figure 2. Claim Location ----- 7.
 Figure 3. Claim Map, ----- 7.
 Figure 4. Property: Geology ----- 20.
 Figure 5. SW sample index map ----- 29.
 Figure 6. NE sample locations ----- 29.
 Figure 7. NW sample locations ----- 30.
 Figure 8. Mid sample locations ----- 30.
 Figure 9. SE sample locations ----- 31.
 Figure 10. Lineaments as indicated structures ----- 32.
 Figure 11. Rose diagram from indicated structures ----- 32.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Sample Location and Description
 Appendix 2 Photos from the Tillicum Property

SUMMARY

The 3,863 hectare Tillicum Property ("Property") is comprised of five mineral claims with an inclusive mineral lease. 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 (TrSlc) in contact with the granodioritic Whatshan Batholith (KWh) and covers eight known 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.

The prospecting and sampling program was successful in locating areas of potential bedrock mineralization. Although all the samples, except two, were samples of float material, the samples that contained mineralization, such as sample TIL5 of granite float with mineralization, or sample TIL10 of rusty quartz with lots of mineralization, indicate a general location of potential bedrock mineralization and an area for a geochemical program and/or a geophysical method appropriate for the type of indicated mineralization, to delineate a specific area for follow-up exploration.

The structural analysis delineated three cross-structures, where, unlike the mineralized float samples where only a general prospective area is located, the cross-structural location is a specific area where a greater degree of geological information would be available. The location could expose a breccia pipe, mineralization, or indicated mineralization which, if warranted, can be followed up with an appropriate exploration method.

The only correlation between sample and cross-structures, is in cross-structure "C" (*Figure 12*) and sample TIL52 (*Figure 8*) which is described as a dense and speckled granite and which is located on the northwesterly structure forming the "C" cross-structure 150 metres to the southeast.

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INTRODUCTION

From September 14, 2018 to December 6, 2018 prospecting and a rock sampling exploration program was completed on Tenures 1058740, 1063043 of the Tillicum property.

The purpose of the program was to prospect and take samples within an area of the Tillicum property to locate, and/or develop a potentially economic mineral zone such as at the past productive Tillicum mineral zone 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 since 1980.

PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

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

Description

The Tillicum property is comprised of five mineral claims with an inclusive mineral lease (320414) for a coverage of 3,863.28 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1 Tenures of the Tillicum property

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	Area in Ha
1056891	TIL NE	2017/DEC/07	2018/DEC/07	2019/oct/22	20.77
1058740	SLOCAN CHIEFTAIN EUREKA	2018/FEB/20	2018/DEC/31	2019/oct/25	290.54
1058741	TILlicum CHIEFTAIN CONN	2018/FEB/20	2019/FEB/20	2019/oct/24	41.52
1060928	SLOCAN TILlicum GRIZZLY	2018/JUN/02	2020/DEC/01	2020/DEC/01	477.86
1063043	ARNIELAINE1	2018/SEP/14	2018/DEC/06	2019/oct/23	3032.51

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5722107.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Crescent Valley Highway 6 North to Nakusp. South on Highway 6 to Burton. East at McCormack Road. Then east on Caribou Creek Road to right fork road at 439995 5537565. Continue across creek and then north then east to 444847 5541003. Take left fork North to fork (left) to Chieftain mine area.

Figure 1. Location Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)



Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)

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

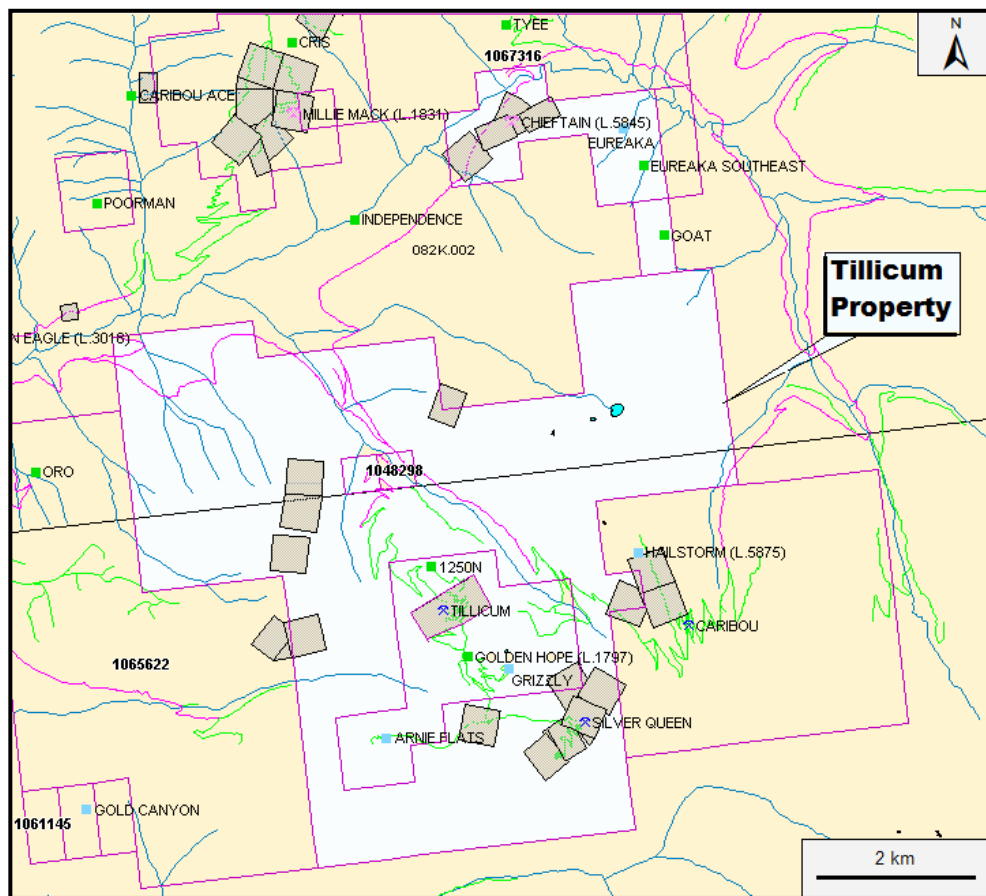
The Property covers an area of moderate forested slopes to steep alpine slopes.

Elevations range from 1,175 metres within a creek valley in the southwest to 2,295 metres on an alpine ridge in the northwest.

Figure 2. Claim Location
(Base Map from MapPlace & Google)



Figure 3. Claim map showing surveyed claims* in light grey
(Base Map from MapPlace)



* All surveyed claims located partially or wholly within the Tillicum property form part of the Tillicum property.

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

The distance is relative to the Tillicum Property.

GOLDEN EAGLE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW131

Two kilometres west

Golden Eagle (Hardy) occurrence is located on the north side of Caribou Creek, approximately 1 kilometre east of the mouth of Mineral Creek.

In 1896, an "opening" or adit, 6 metres deep, was excavated, from which material containing low gold values was extracted (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1896). Another adit is reported on the War Eagle (L.2583) Crown grant to the north. In 1972, Richwood Industries completed a program of soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey on the area as the RMW claim. In 1981, a program of prospecting and soil sampling was completed on the War Eagle Crown grant.

ORO showing (Au skarn; Intrusive related Au pyrrhotite veins)

Minfile 082KSW184

One kilometre west

The Oro occurrence is located on the south side of Caribou Creek, approximately 7 kilometres east of Burton.

The Oro group of four claims was staked to cover a gossanous trench uncovered during a logging operation in the 1970's. In 1982, Dorado Resources completed a program of magnetometer, VLF-EM, CEM and soil geochemical surveying.

The following year, three drill holes, totalling 374 metres, were completed. In 1983 and 1987, Carl Creek Resources completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area as the Gold Till claims. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area.

CARIBOU developed prospect (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW255

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.

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

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.

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 Strebchuk. 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.

History: Tillicum Property Area (cont'd)**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.

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

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

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1058740

The property was first staked in 1890, and much of the underground development was completed prior to about 1903. The property remained idle until 1920, when it was re-examined by a government engineer. Ministry of Mines reports record attempts to achieve production in the period between 1928 and 1934. Production was recorded in 1934 and 1955. In 1982, an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was completed (Assessment Report 11122). Between 1983 and 1985, the property was geologically mapped and prospected. Soil geochemical, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed. The underground workings were rehabilitated, geologically mapped and re-sampled (Assessment Reports 12375 and 13797).

History: Tillicum Property (cont'd)**EUREAKA** prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW171

Within Tenure 1058740

The showings were explored in 1934 and 1935 by two short adits and an inclined shaft located at the 1310, 1360 and 1390 metre levels respectively. Between 1980 and 1983, R. Allen and Welcome North Mines Limited conducted prospecting and geological mapping, and collected more than 107 soil samples which were analysed for silver, lead and zinc.

EUREAKA SOUTHEAST showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW177

Within Tenure 1058740

The Eureka claim (082KSW171) is located on the south side of Caribou Creek, approximately 12 kilometres east of Burton.

No information is available on the early history of the property. The Eureka Southeast adits were re-discovered during a prospecting program in 1987 (Assessment Report 16967). During 1977 and 1988 programs of soil geochemistry (265 samples analysed for lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, gold and tungsten), magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying (7.4 kilometres), prospecting, roadbuilding (0.2 kilometre) and trenching (125 metres in 3 trenches) were completed (Assessment Reports 16967 and 18344).

GOAT showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW209

Within Tenure 1058741

The Goat occurrence is located at the northern end of Hailstorm Ridge, at an elevation of approximately 2100 metres.

The area has been historically explored since the late 1890's in conjunction with the nearby Chieftain (MINFILE 082KSW054) mine. Past workings include an open-cut or pit. In 1982, the area was prospected and sampled by Esperanza Explorations as the Goat claim.

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

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1063043

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 (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.

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 1063043

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 1063043

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 1063043

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 the MINFILE reported developed prospects, showings, and prospects peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

The distance is relative to the Tillicum Property.

GOLDEN EAGLE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW131

Two kilometres west

The host rock is shown to be hornblende biotite quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 161), which intrudes lightly metamorphosed clastic sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Slokan Group. The Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock has been dated at 107 million years utilizing the potassium-argon method on biotite (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 464).

ORO showing (Au skarn; Intrusive related Au pyrrhotite veins)

Minfile 082KSW184

One kilometre west

The area is shown as being underlain by hornblende biotite quartz diorite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 161) which intrudes clastic sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Slokan Group. Biotite from the Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock has been dated by the potassium-argon method at 107 million years (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 464).

Locally, as defined by drilling, a skarn zone near the contact of amphibolite with a biotite hornblende quartz diorite dike hosts a brecciated quartz veined zone mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor scheelite

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW255

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 Slokan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slokan 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.

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.

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

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

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

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1058770

The area containing the Chieftain workings is underlain by the Triassic Slocan Group, which consists of metasedimentary rocks (mainly dark grey to black argillites and shales), intercalated with massive medium grained andesitic flows and tuffs (Assessment Report 12375). Bedding and foliation attitudes strike west to northwest with south dips. Quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock outcrops south of the showings area.

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)**EUREAKA** prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW171

Within Tenure 1058770

The main Eureka showing comprises tectono-clasts or fragments of brecciated galena-bearing white vein quartz within a 3.5 metre thick graphitic shear zone. The graphitic schist is located at the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (argillites and quartzites), both of which are part of the Triassic Slocan Group. Quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock outcrops south of the area.

EUREAKA SOUTHEAST showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW177

Within Tenure 1058740

The Eureka Southeast adits are located approximately 400 metres southeast of the Eureka adits and although the area is shown to be underlain by similar lithologies (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 161) there is no information regarding the Eureka Southeast occurrence.

GOAT showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW209

Within Tenure 1058741

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.

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

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1063043

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 Goatscanyon 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.

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Silver Queen** developed prospect (cont'd)

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.

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

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Mineral Lease 320414

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 Rosslund 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.

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)
Tillicum developed prospect (cont'd)

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.

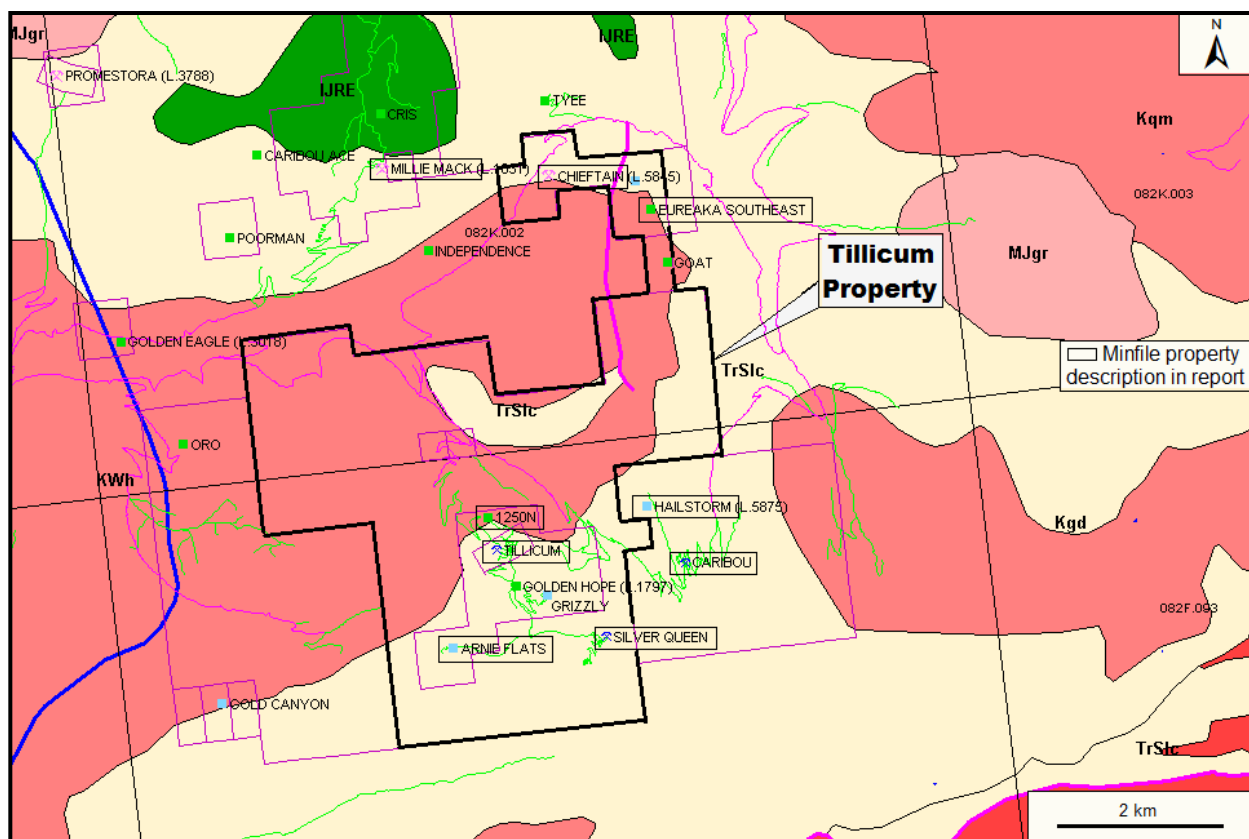
GOLDEN HOPE showing (W skarn)

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.

Figure 4. 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)**1250N** showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1063043

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 1063043

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 1063043

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 the 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.

GOLDEN EAGLE showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW131

Two kilometres west

The showing is a northwest- trending quartz vein carrying "minor gold values" (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1896, page 74). The vein is 2.5 to 3 metres in thickness and contains a "mineralized streak" 25 to 45 centimetres in thickness along the hangingwall. No further information is available.

ORO showing (Au skarn; Intrusive related Au pyrrhotite veins)

Minfile 082KSW184

One kilometre west

In 1983, low- grade gold intersections were obtained, yielding up to 1.6 grams per tonne gold over 1.07 metres, including 3.6 grams per tonne gold and 6.8 grams per tonne silver across 30 centimetres (Hole 83-2; Assessment Report 11287).

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW255

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).

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).

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)**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 the MINFILE reported developed prospects, past producers, developed prospects prospects, and showings within the Tillicum property is reported as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

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

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1058740

The Chieftain vein consists of quartz veinlets and lenses carrying galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite within a

two-metre thick sheared graphitic zone in dark grey argillites. The vein has been developed by two southeasterly directed adits approximately 30 metres apart. The upper adit is 75 metres long and follows the vein for 26 metres after which the vein pinches out. The lower adit, located 10 metres below the upper one, extends for a length of 38 metres following the vein for approximately 20 metres. A third adit, located 100 metres east of the upper adit, is 45 metres in length and although it transected the "shear zone" for 20 metres, it intersected only sparse quartz vein material and insignificant sulphides.

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**EUREAKA** prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW171

Within Tenure 1058740

Quartz-sulphide float carrying pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena reportedly assayed 1594.5 grams per tonne silver, 12.6 per cent lead, 3.9 per cent zinc and 4.8 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 8951).

EUREAKA SOUTHEAST showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW177

Within Tenure 1058740

A grab sample of quartz vein material containing galena and sphalerite found on the old dumps assayed 720 grams per tonne silver and 7.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16967). The area is located near the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (argillites and quartzites), both of which are part of the Triassic Slocan Group.

GOAT showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW209

Within Tenure 1058741

Locally, an old pit or open-cut exposes a quartz vein with galena mineralization. In 1982, a sample yielded 0.75 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161).

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

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1063403

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).

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

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Mineral Lease 320414

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.

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

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).

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).

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

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).

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 1063043

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).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**GRIZZLY** prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure, 1063043

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).

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).

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1063043

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.

Table 2. 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 3. 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 north 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.

Work Performed

Field work consisted of a preliminary research, review and subsequent exploration preparation of the Tillicum property and was followed with an on-site investigation at which time the acquisition of mineralized samples from various locations throughout the property including: In situ, float and heavy mineral soil in addition to points of interest and access noted in addition to the general exploration of other areas of the property.

Prospecting and Sampling

Prospecting of area, and samples were taken from various locations throughout the property orange flagging and marking of sample sites. Photos taken of some samples (Appendix II). GPS coordinates were taken and all samples were bagged, tagged, and recorded. Fifty-seven samples were collected. 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.

Figure 5. SW sample Index map
(Base map from MapPlace)

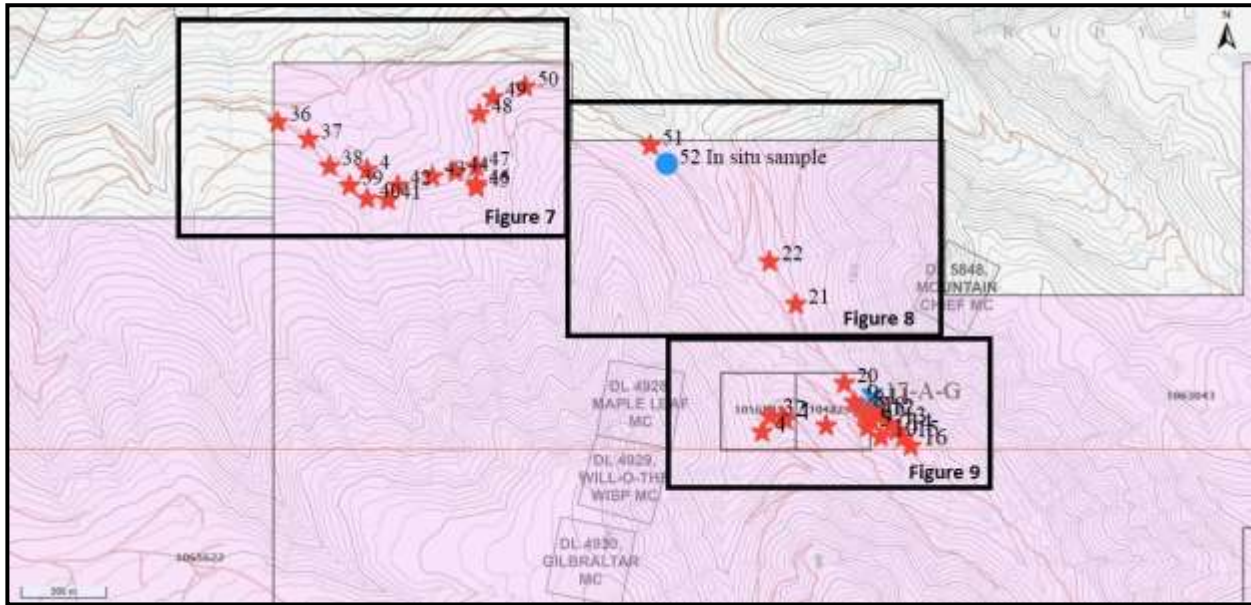


Figure 6. NE sample Index map
(Base map from MapPlace)

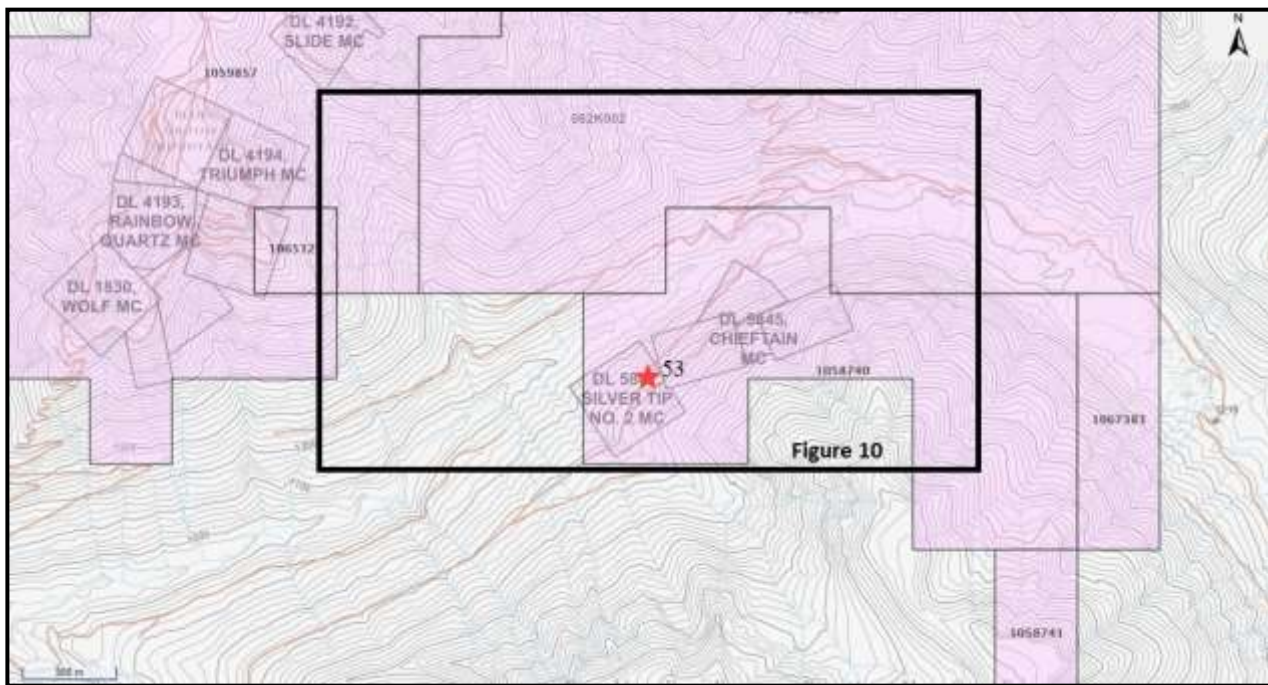


Figure 7. NW sample locations
(Base map from MapPlace)

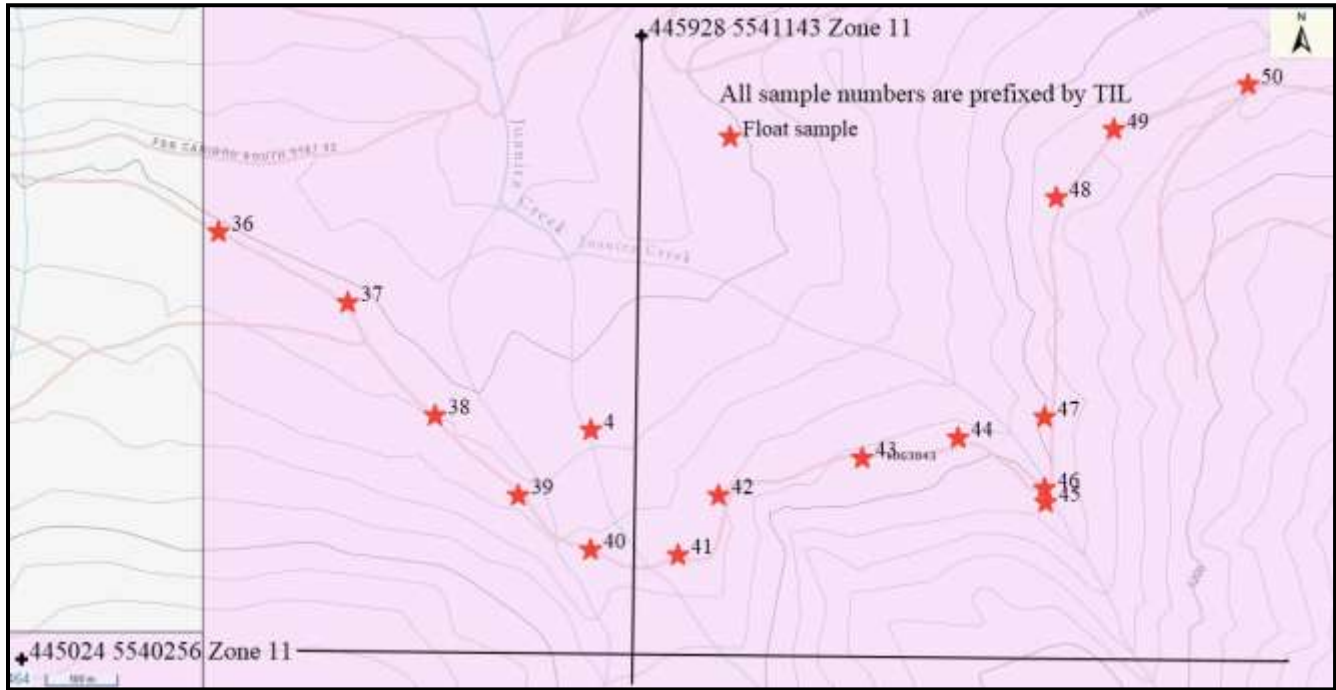


Figure 8. Mid sample locations
(Base map from MapPlace)

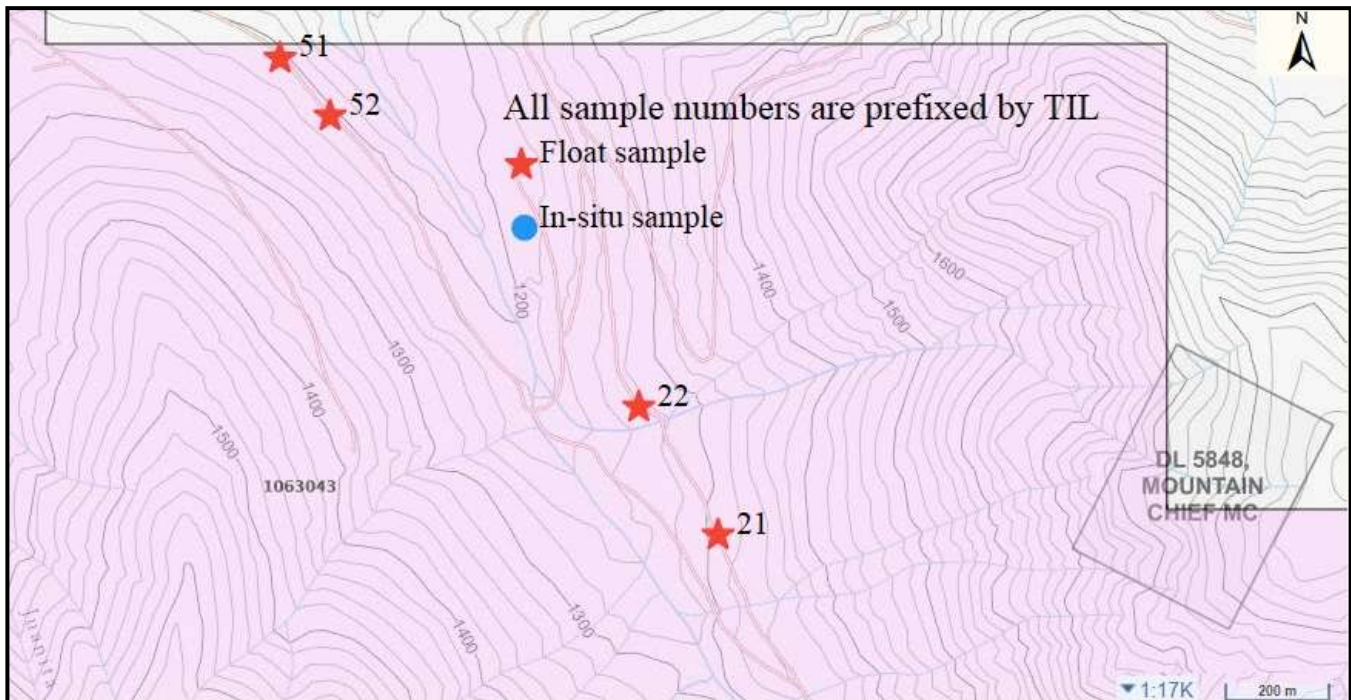
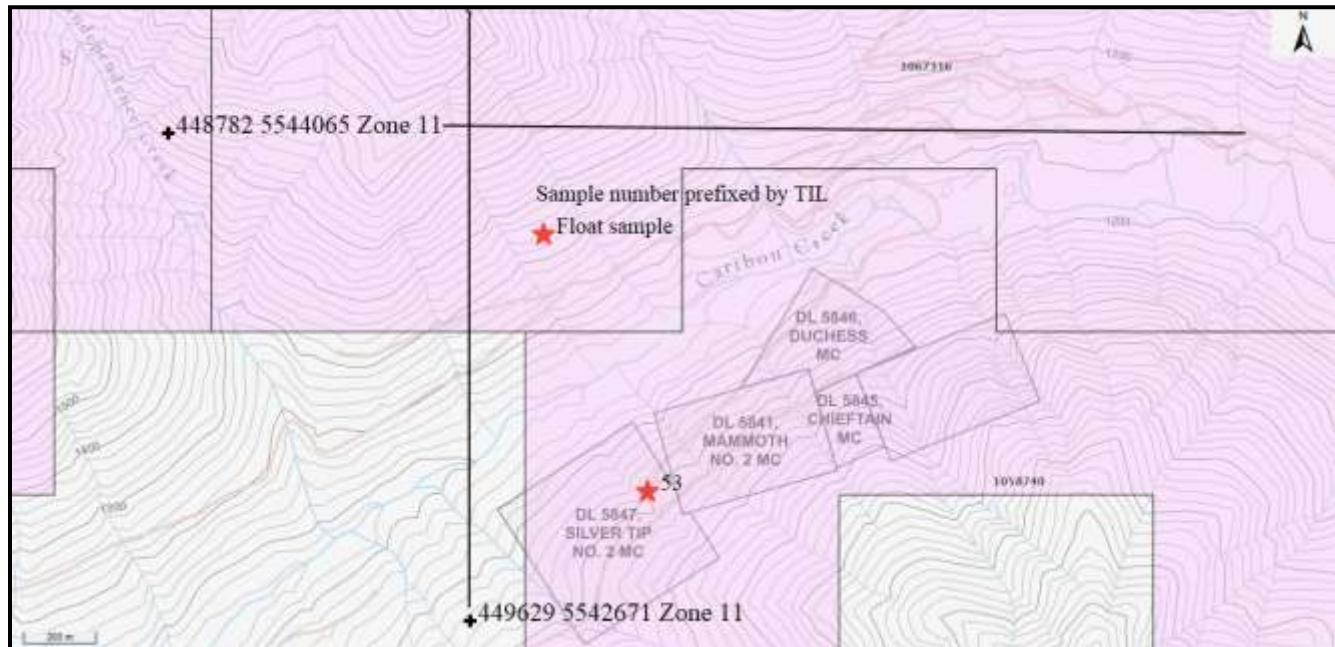


Figure 9. SE sample locations
(Base map from MapPlace)



STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of major fault intersections which location could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any convective hydrothermal fluids sourced from a potentially mineral laden reservoir with the fluid constituents and/or the indications thereof possibly etched in surface material. These surficial indicators such as prime minerals, pathfinder minerals, and/or alteration products may potentially be revealed as sourced from a concealed mineral-bearing porphyry.

b) Method

The structural analysis was performed on a downloaded MapPlace DEM image hillshade map of Tenure 1063043 and marking the indicated structures, thereon. A total of 81 lineaments were marked which were compiled into a 10 degree class interval and plotted as a Rose Diagram. The indicated primary structural trend was then plotted on the lineament map with the general trend influenced by the predominant lineaments as shown by the Rose Diagram.

c) Results

Three cross-structures, "A", "B", and "C", were delineated within the northwestern portion of Tenure 1063403 from three indicated northwesterly trending structures intersected by one northwesterly and one northeasterly trending structure.

Figure 10. Lineaments as Indicated Structures

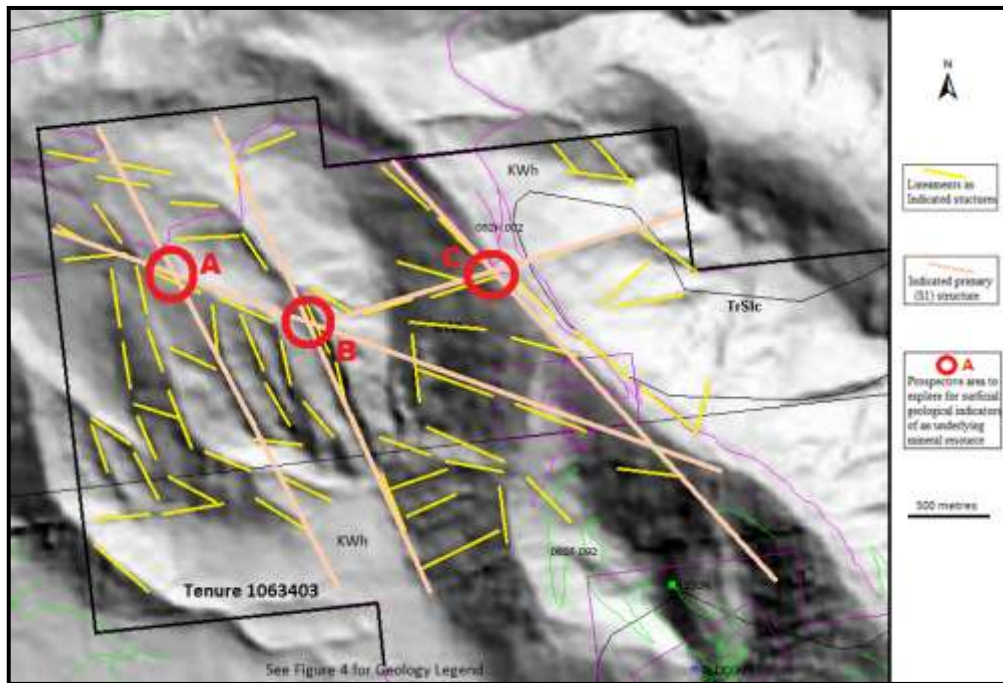
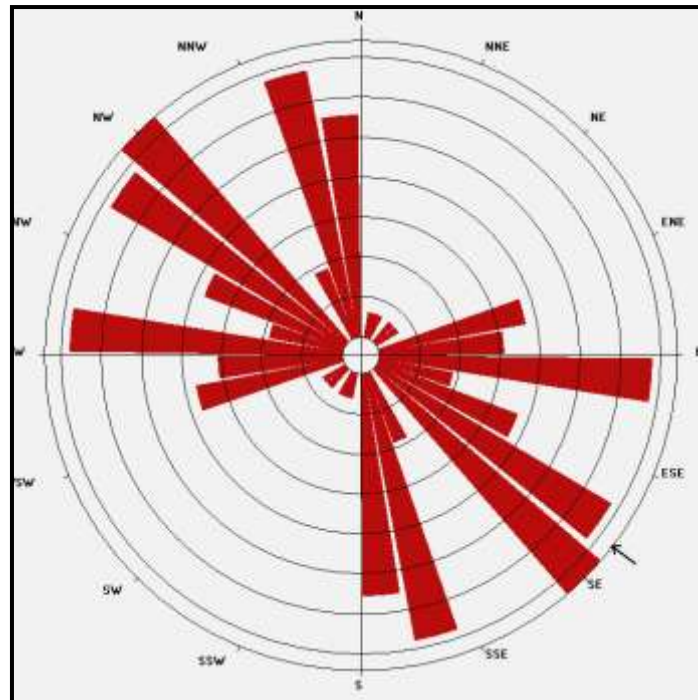


Table 4. Approximate UTM location of cross-structures
(UTM 11U NAD 83)

Cross-Structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	446,093	5,539,934	1,183
B	446,751	5,539,586	1,408
C	447,857	5,539,932	1,300

Figure 11. Rose Diagram from indicated structures



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 81

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.6 data]

Maximum = 14.8% [12 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 127-307

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±20.5°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 127.3 - 307.3

Circ.Median = 126.0 - 306.0

Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 29.5°

Circ. Variance = 0.20

Circular Std.Dev. = 38.27°

Circ. Dispersion = 2.59

Circ.Std Error = 0.1789

Circ.Skewness = -0.27

Circ.Kurtosis = -13.44

kappa = 0.90

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 33.19

Mean Resultant length = 0.4098

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.1092; Sbar = -0.3949

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -8.8466; Sbar = -31.9893

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1296

Mean direction of doubled angles = 170

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data',

1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The prospecting and sampling program was successful in locating areas of potential bedrock mineralization. Although all the samples, except two, were samples of float material, the samples that contained mineralization, such as sample TIL5 of granite float with mineralization, or sample TIL10 of rusty quartz with lots of mineralization, indicate a general location of potential bedrock mineralization and an area for a geochemical program and/or a geophysical method appropriate for the type of indicated mineralization, to delineate a specific area for follow-up exploration.

In the results of the structural analysis three cross-structures were delineated, unlike the mineralized float samples where only a general prospective area is located, the cross-structural location is a specific area where a greater degree of geological information would be available. The location could expose a breccia pipe, mineralization, or indicated mineralization which, if warranted, can be followed up with the appropriate exploration method.

The only correlation between sample and cross-structures, is in cross-structure "C" (*Figure 12*) and sample TIL52 (*Figure 8*) which is described as a dense and speckled granite and which is located on the northwesterly structure forming the "C" cross-structure 150 metres to the southeast.

The samples taken from a eight hectare area that reveal either quartz, pyrite, and/or alteration should all be assayed as the results could be interpreted to provide a clue to the location of a potential mineral resource.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SELECTED REFERENCES

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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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Church, B.N. – Metallogeny of the Slocan City Mining Camp (82F11/14). BC Geological Survey Branch. Geological Fieldwork. Paper 1998-1.

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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

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

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

082KSW054 – CHIEFTAN	082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON
082FSW131 – GOLDEN EAGLE .	082FNW293 – HALSTOM
082FNW171 – EUREAKA	082FNW294 – GOLDEN HOPE
082FNW177 – EUREAKA SOUTHEAST	082FNW295 – 1250N
082KSW184 – ORO	082FNW296 – GRIZZLY
082FNW209 – GOAT	082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT
082FNW220 – SILVER QUEEN	
082FNW234 – TILLICUM	
082FNW259 – CARIBOU	

Sookchoff, L. - Prospecting and Sampling Report on the Tillicum Property for John Nick Bakus. January 22, 2019.

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 Tenures 1058740 and 1063043 of the Tillicum Property was done from September 14, 2018 to December 6, 2018.

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

3 days (accumulated time)

Sept 4, 2018 to September 30, 2019

\$3,000.00

Prospecting and Sampling**Labour**

Leigh Nord: (Field) September 15-16, 22, 2018

3 days @ \$350.00 ----- \$1,050.00

Russell Nord: (Field) September 15-16, 22, 2018

3 days @ \$250.00 ----- 750.00

Leigh Nord: (Prep Close) September 18, 2018

1 day @ \$350.00 ----- 350.00 2,150.00

Travel/Transportation

Auto: 3 days @ 410 kmx2=1,230 km @ \$0.65

799.50

Exploration Equipment

GPS, computer, electronics

3 days @ \$10.00 ----- \$ 30.00

VHF radios, bear spray, axes, mallets,
pry bars, clinometer

3 days @ \$10.00 ----- 30.00

Chainsaw, etc.

3 days @ \$10.00 ----- 30.00

Tele, tape, battery, bags, etc

3 days @ \$10.00 ----- 30.00 120.00

Food/Lodging

6 man days @ \$ 125.00 ----- 750.00

Other

Maps ----- 500.00

Report ----- 3,000.00 3,500.00

\$ 10,319.50

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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 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, from exploration work performed by the author in the general Nakusp/Burton/Slocan area of the Slocan Mining Division since 1980, and from exploration material on the sampling and prospecting provided to the author.
- 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				Sample	IS In Situ, HM Heavy Mineral/Dump
			UTM 10U NAD 83		Types	FB Float, POI Point of interest/Access
Sample	Lat	Lon	East	North	Type	Sample Description
TIL1	50.00185	-117.72093	448335	5539085	FB	Granite Decomposing rusty
TIL2	50.00102	-117.72191	448264	5538993	FB	Quartz rust stained
TIL3	50.00185	-117.72202	448257	5539086	FB	Pegmatite spotted black and pink intrusions
TIL4	50.00096	-117.7227	448207	5538987	FB	Granite with extra hornblende
TIL5	50.00122	-117.71391	448837	5539010	FB	Granite float with some mineralization
TIL6	50.00158	-117.71386	448841	5539050	FB	Granite with quartz and staining w of property
TIL7	50.00193	-117.71413	448822	5539090	FB	Quartz with small vugs w of property
TIL8	50.00228	-117.71443	448798	5539128	FB	Granite float oxidized w of property
TIL9	50.00258	-117.71502	448760	5539162	FB	Granite with banded gneiss w of property
TIL10	50.00069	-117.71288	448910	5538951	FB	Rusty quartz, very heavy lots of metallics
TIL11	50.00201	-117.71327	448885	5539153	FB	Basalt grainy pourous
TIL12	50.00172	-117.71297	448834	5539066	FB	Rust stained basalt
TIL13	50.00136	-117.71194	448979	5539024	FB	Gneiss rock with multiple banding
TIL14	50.00103	-117.71149	449011	5538988	FB	Brecciated stone with quartz throughout
TIL15	50.00067	-117.71092	449051	5538947	FB	granite float with quartz stringers
TIL16	50.00024	-117.71032	449040	5538899	FB	rust stained granite with quartz
TIL17-A-G	50.00269	-117.71355	448865	5539174	HM	Waste Pile Fines 1 lb bags
TIL18	50.00204	-117.71355	448864	5539101	FB	Rust stained quartz with small pockets vugs
TIL19	50.00156	-117.71358	448864	5539101	FB	Granite?? Finer grained and rust stained
TIL20	50.00366	-117.71586	448700	5539283	FB	Granite with more hornblende and banded w of property
TIL21	50.00788	-117.71991	448415	5539755	FB	Rust stained quartz
TIL22	50.01011	-117.72206	448263	554005	FB	Granite with large spots of hornblende
TIL-36	50.01763	-117.76338	445311	5540870	FB	Sheeted shale weathered W. End property
TIL-37	50.01667	-117.76073	445500	5540761	FB	Granite with creamy quartz stringers + pyritic cubing
TIL-38	50.01525	-117.75896	445625	5540602	FB	Granite Gneissic quartz vugs
TIL-39	50.01424	-117.75721	445749	5540489	FB	Gneiss with pockets of mineralization
TIL-40	50.01351	-117.75587	445844	5540406	FB	Mostly granite broken vuggy oxidized
TIL-41	50.013491	-117.75391	445311	5540403	FB	Clearing area numerous granite rust with quartz
TIL-42	50.01419	-117.75322	446035	5540480	IS	Pegmatite rock face crumbly small veining exposed
TIL-43	50.01472	-117.75031	446244	5540537	FB	Granite Iron in rock some mineralization
TIL-44	50.01497	-117.74828	446390	5540563	FB	Rust stained granite with quartz veining
TIL-45	50.01413	-117.74669	446503	5540469	HM	Creek sample fines + pebbles 5 lbs
TIL-46	50.01421	-117.74664	446506	5540478	FB	Quartz with some layering and oxidation
TIL-47	50.01521	-117.74669	446504	5540589	FB	Granite rust stained very heavy

TIL-48	50.01808	-117.74644	446525	5540908	FB	Granite
TIL-49	50.01893	-117.7453	446608	5541001	FB	Pegmatite/granite white qtz
TIL-50	50.01949	-117.74252	446807	5541061	FB	Granite with quartz stringers milky
TIL-51	50.01642	-117.73217	447456	5540713	FB	Basalt with iron pockets of mineralization
TIL-52	50.01537	-117.73065	447653	5540595	FB	Granite speckled and dense
TIL-53	50.03758	-117.69621	454144	5543041	IS	Exposed vein with Quartz 30 LB sample chipped
TILP1	50.00101	-117.71317	448890	5538987	POI	Heli pad

Appendix 2

Photos from Tillicum Property

TIL-53 Chieftain vein Bulk



Helipad TILP-01

Office Building TILP-02

