ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE RITA PROPERTY

TOTAL COST: $12051.80
AUTHOR(S): Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.
SIGNATURE(S): *Leopold J. Lindinger.*

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE (S): 5724148/December 28, 2018

YEAR OF WORK: **2018**

PROPERTY NAME: **RITA**

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 1057694, 1057695, 1057696, 1057698, 1057701, 1057702

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: COPPER, GOLD, MOLYBDENUM

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: **092HNE233, NE234, NE235**

MINING DIVISION: SIMILKAMEEN
NTS / BCGS: NTS 092H09W, BCGS 092H068
LATITUDE: _____49_____° _____27_____' ____46_____"
LONGITUDE: ___119_____° _____39_____' ____14_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10U EASTING: 633500, NORTHING: 5501000

OWNER(S): RICHARD J. BILLINGSLEY

MAILING ADDRESS: 11114 147A ST. SURREY, BC, CANADA, V3R 3W2

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. *Late Triassic aged Nicola Group volcanics and sediment are intruded and altered by interpretedly early Cretaceous Summers Creek granodioritic intrusives that host stockwork and disseminated pyritic with minor chalcopyrite or molybdenum mineralization in possible porphyry cupola environments.*

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 1986, 3364, 5970, 5971, 6809, 10503, 10703, 19468, 20816, 23985, 33927, 34097.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	14	1057694, 1057695, 1057696, 1057698, 1057701, 1057702	716.80
Other			
RELATED TECHNICAL		1057694, 1057695, 1057696, 1057698, 1057701, 1057702	
Sampling / Assaying			4000
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	1:1000-1/1000. 2500 hectares	1057694, 1057695, 1057696, 1057698, 1057701, 1057702	7335
		TOTAL COST	12051.8

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

RITA COPPER-GOLD-MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY

Princeton Area

NTS 092H09W

BCGS 092H068

49º 38’ 20” N 120º 27’ 45” W

UTM Z11U 5593400 N 311550 E

Similkameen Mining Division

Owner Richard J. Billingsley

By

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

March 22, 2019

Revised September 2, 2019

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SUMMARY

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2018 prospecting and, geochemical sampling exploration program on the 2134.19 hectare RITA property, Similkameen Mining Division, NTS map sheets 092H9 and 10. The report supports Statement of Work and Reclamation Event No 5724148 dated December 28, 2018.

The author was responsible for the 2018 program that is reported herein and is solely responsible for the interpretations made, conclusions reached and recommendations made.

The RITA property covers a portion of the steep to moderate west facing east valley wall of Rampart Creek about 20 kilometres NNE of Princeton B.C. Access is via the Jura Resource Road and numerous active and dormant logging and exploration roads originating from it. The Jura RR originates south from Princeton and extends north to a quadruple junction the access highways west, north and east. The property lies in the semi-arid intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 70 cm per year, and temperatures range from -25 to +30 degrees centigrade. The dominant resource activities are logging, mining, mineral exploration, tourism and cattle ranching. Several small industrial mineral deposits occur. Kamloops 140 km north is the nearest city where exploration and mining supplies can be obtained. Water for exploration purposes is available from several small streams and springs. For larger scale projects water would have to be taken from the Similkameen River.

Richard Billingsley acquired the RITA property by MTO staking several times between late 2005 and 2018.

The area lies within the Intermontane Belt or Super Terrane portion of the western north American Orogen. The lithologies within this terrane are almost entirely comprised of imbricated and deformed portions of accreted late Paleozoic to mid Mesozoic island arc and oceanic assemblages. These include the Harper Ranch, Slocan and Nicola-Stikine rocks of island arc affinity and the Slide Mountain, and Fennel formations of oceanic affinity. The Harper Ranch, Nicola-Stikine and possibly Fennel Formations have coeval intrusives.

Intruding and overlying the accretionary lithologies are late Mesozoic to Miocene sedimentary and volcanic deposits. These include the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, Eocene Kamloops Group, Miocene Chilcotin Group and Quaternary to recent volcanics and coeval intrusives.

Pre and post glaciation surficial deposits of variable thickness blanket the region

A wide variety of dominantly epigenetic and less commonly syngenetic hydrothermally related mineral deposits are found within the region. These include pre and post accretionary porphyry copper-molybdenum+/-gold+/-silver+/-zinc, mesothermal and epithermal gold-silver, porphyry related tungsten, chromite deposits. The syngenetic deposits are primarily pre accretionary and include besshi copper-zinc-silver-gold and Kuroko copper-zinc-lead silver-gold deposits. Placer gold deposits are mostly located along the eastern edge of the terrain adjacent to orogenic gold camps hosted by deformed north American provenance lithologies. Pre and post accretionary industrial mineral deposits include limestone, bentonite, zeolite, diatomaceous earth, post glacial gravel and sand.

The local geology is dominated by early Mesozoic Nicola Group rocks. These are intruded by coeval and later mid Jurassic batholiths and overlain and structurally juxtaposed by early Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group sediments volcanics and intrusives and Eocene Kamloops Group sediments, subareal basalts, and andesites. The area is covered by extensive till sheets and post glacial outwash gravel, sand and lake terrace deposits. The pre mid Tertiary rocks are occasionally associated with coeval and post accretionary, porphyry copper-gold-silver, porphyry molybdenum, meso to epithermal gold-silver-copper, zeolite and bentonite deposits.

The property is underlain from west to east Nicola Group sediments and mafic volcanics and coeval intrusives, early Cretaceous Summers Creek intrusives, and mid Jurassic Osprey Lake intrusives. Most metallic mineralization is associated with undeformed intrusives interpreted to be related to higher level porphyry related activity. These include the RITA copper-gold, ER molybdenum, and TUK gold Minfile occurrences associated with various phases of the early Cretaceous Summers Creek Pluton.

The 2018 exploration program was limited to prospecting and limited resampling of the RITA Zone, altered rocks east of the ER zone abs sampling of pyrite-quartz sheet and stockwork veins over 500 metres north of the documented location of the TUK zone. A total of 14 samples were taken and sent for analyses. The RITA area is a 200+ by 100+ metre area of variably sheared variably weakly to moderately altered, locally hornfelsed mafic aquagene sediments and/or tuffs, proximal conglomerates or milled clast breccias and related mafic flows. The alterations were variable bleaching, epidote and pervasive chlorite. The mineralized areas are almost invariably moderately magnetic medium grained to microcrystalline monzonitic to syenitic 5 to 100 cm thick dyke-sills that host blocky sulphide coated stockwork veining. The best copper value in the medium grained monzonite was 300 ppm. Other anomalous elements were iron, strontium and vanadium. A weakly mon magnetic pyrite mineralized alaskite dyke returned weakly elevated barium, lead, rubidium LREE, strontium and zinc values.

Prospecting along the east edge of the property, 500 to 700 metres northeast of the ER molybdenum showing revealed that the area is partially underlain by a coarse feldspar quartz porphyry Osprey Lake granite block that is weakly to strongly clay altered. Geochemical analyses returned the highest lead (60.2 ppm) and zinc (234 ppm) values of the program. The host intrusive is probably a block of incorporated Osprey Lake batholith. Surrounding intrusive were moderately magnetic phases of the Summers Creek pluton that have compositional and visual similarities of the late stage alkali monzonite to syenite dykelets exposed at the RITA showings on the west side of the property.

Examination of the TUK area indicated that the Minfile location is probably plotted in the wrong location and should be several hundred metres north. At the extreme NE part of the property an area of old bulldozer trenches that exposed medium to coarse grained Summers Creek granodiorite that hosts variable amounts of sheeted to locally stockworked variably weathered quartz-sulphide veins. The sulphide veins returned over 13.5% iron, up to 21 ppb gold, 54 ppm molybdenum and 37 ppm arsenic, the highest element values returned of the 2018 sampling program. This mineralization has visual similarities to the gold bearing ELK quartz pyrite veins 25-30 km to the NNE.

A $40,000 program is recommended. In addition to more thorough prospecting of the ER and TUK areas are one 500 metre long IP line over the RITA showings and on NS striking 2000 metre long IP line over and bracketing the ER Mo showing. Additional exploration expenditures are contingent on exploration success.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report documents for assessment purposes the results of a 2018 prospecting and, geochemical sampling exploration program on the 2134.2 hectares RITA property. Included in this report is a summary of existing historical and geological data from previous programs conducted on and around the property. Sources of information include all readily available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and on other properties in the immediate area and from other reports that were available to the writer.

This report follows the technical assessment report format recommended by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The report is required to support a Statement of Work and Reclamation Event No 5724148 dated December 28, 2018.

The author was responsible for designing and implementing the 2018 program that is reported herein. He also is solely responsible for the interpretations made, conclusions reached and recommendations made.

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author is of the opinion that the historical work programs conducted on the property have been conducted in a professional manner and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards of the times.
Sources of information are listed in the references.

Units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

CAPACITY	
1 can. gal.	=4.5461 litre

VOLUME	
1 cu. m.	=35.315 cu. ft.

LENGTHS	
1 in.	=2.540 cm.
1 cm.	=0.3937 in.
1 ft.	=0.3048 m.
1 m.	=3.2808 ft.
1 m.	=1.09361 yd.
1 mile:	=1.6093 km.
1 km.	=0.6214 mile

AREA	
1 sq. ft.	=0.0929 sq. m.
1 sq. m.	=10.764 sq. ft.
1 hectare	=0.003861 sq. mi.
1 sq. mi.	=225.899 hectares

MASS	
1 TROY oz.	=31.103 g.
1 g.	=0.03215 TROY oz.
1 lb.	=0.4536 kg.
1 kg.	=2.2046 lb.
1 (short) ton	=0.907 metric tonnes
1 metric tonne	=1.1023 short tons
1 TROY oz. /short ton	=34.2848 g. /metric tonne
1 g. /metric tonne /short ton	=0.0292 TROY oz.

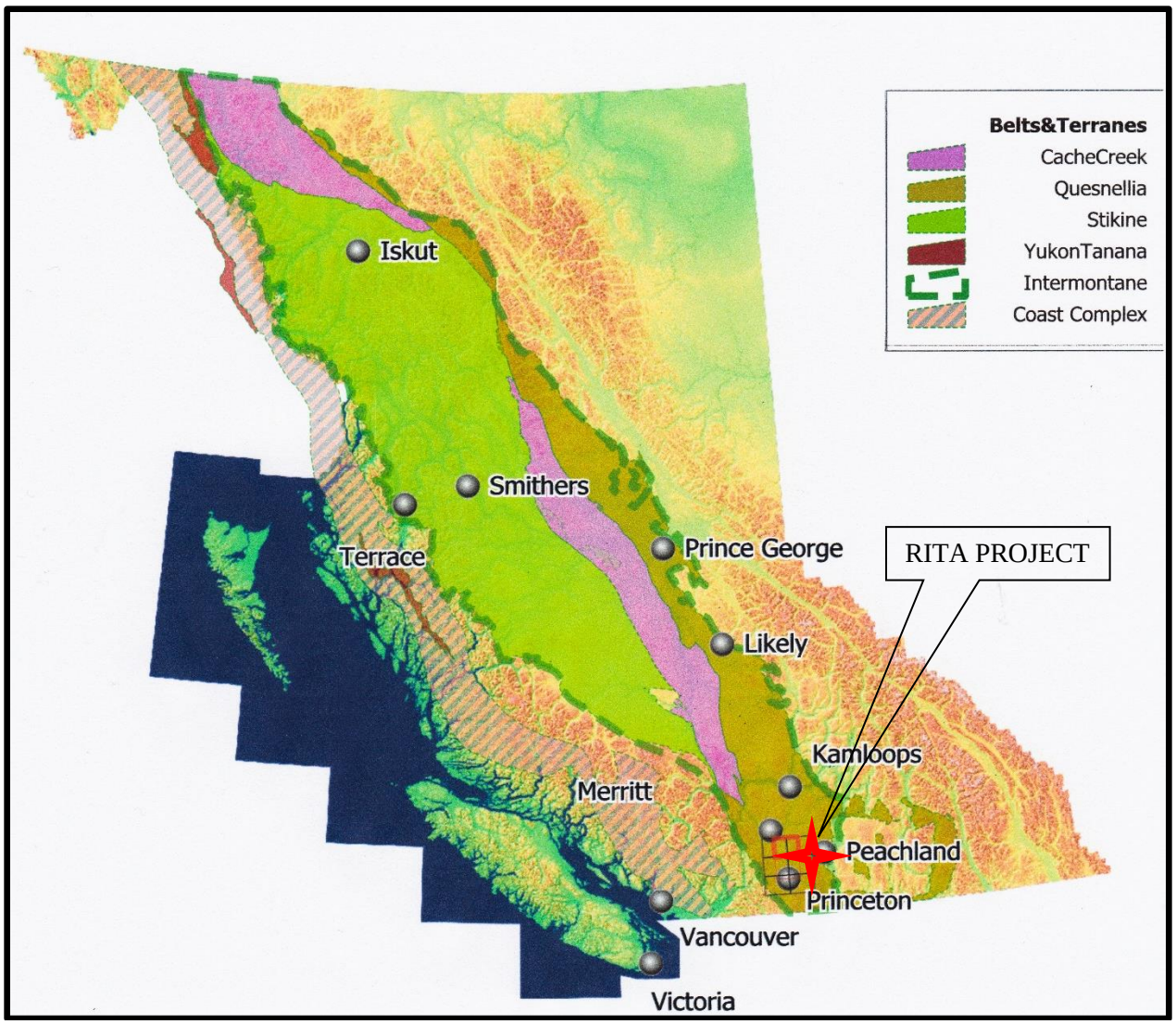

FIGURE 1 – RITA LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY

The RITA property currently comprises 6 MTO claims totaling 2134.19 hectares. The claims are located in the Similkameen Mining Division, on NTS map sheet 092H09W, BCGS map sheet 092H068, centered at LAT 49º 38' 20" N, LONG 120º 27' 45" W and UTM ZONE 11U 5504000 N 250000 E. The claims protect the RITA (Minfile 092HNE235), ER (Minfile 092HNE233) and TUK (Minfile 092hne 234) Occurrences as well as surrounding prospective ground.

The claim details are presented in Table 1 and Figure 2 below.

The claims are good assuming acceptance for assessment credit of the work presented in this report as detailed in MTO Event No. Event No 5724148 dated December 28, 2018.

TABLE 1 - MINERAL TENURE

Title No	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Former Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value
1057694	RITA 1	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	83.69	$ 447.04
1057695	RITA 2	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	41.85	$ 223.57
1057696	RITA 3	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	272.00	$ 1452.90
1057698	RITA 092H.068	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	20.93	$ 111.77
1057701	RITA 5	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	732.02	$ 3910.09
1057702	RITA 6	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	983.70	$ 5254.44
					TOTALS	2134.19	$11399.81

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least
(a) $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,
(b) $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
(c) $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
(d) $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.
Cash in lieu payments are for a minimum of 6 months and are double the physical or technical work requirements.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The RITA property covers a portion of the steep to moderate west facing valley wall of Rampart Creek and extends eastward to a broad north trending ridge that underlies the eastern 1/3 of the property. The property is about 20 km NNE of Princeton, B.C. The property is accessed from the north and south ends by the Jura Creek Resource Road and several eastern extending spur roads that provide reasonable road access to most of the property. The eastern property area can be accessed by a branch logging road extending east from Kilometre 13 of the Jura RR. The Jura RR continues south to Princeton and north to a complex of resource roads that provide access to Phase three of the Coquihalla Hwy east of Aspen Grove or via the Dillard Resource Road to Hwy 5a (Hope-Merritt Hwy) south of Aspen Grove. There is also road access from the east.

The climate is dry continental, with warm summers and fairly cold winters. July daytime high temperatures in Princeton average 26°C; winter highs average -2°C. Precipitation in Princeton averages about 36 cm (14 in) per year, with fairly abundant snowfall. At the property, precipitation is slightly higher, with lower average temperatures due to elevation. The surficial exploration season extends from mid-May to late October, although drilling could be completed somewhat later in the season, and geophysics year round.

The dominant resource activity in the area is logging, mining, mineral exploration and tourism. The dominant mining activity is the nearby Similkameen copper-silver-gold-palladium mining complex south of Princeton. The nearby AXE porphyry copper-gold deposits and prospects

occur 4 to 6 kilometres west and northwest of the RITA Minfile occurrence provides continued mineral exploration interest in the area. Kamloops, 140 kilometres north is the nearest city where most supplies, equipment and personnel to conduct mineral exploration are readily available. Merritt 50 kilometres north, and Princeton 20 kilometres southwest are smaller communities with available labour forces and limited supplies.

The property's size and gentle terrain are sufficient to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, and waste disposal sites. The property is about a 45-minute drive from Princeton. The Town of Princeton, with a population of about 2,700, and servicing roughly 5,000 people, is a full-service community at the junction of Hwy 3 (the Crow's Nest Highway) and Highway 5a. The town has an available workforce for exploration and mining, and access to abundant electrical power. Mineralized concentrate could be transported by large trucks to the main highways. Water for exploration purposes is available from several lakes, small streams and springs. For larger scale projects water would have to be taken from Summers Creek or the Similkameen River.

The property is located in an area of gentle to moderate relief roughly. Elevations range from under 1100 metres along the east edge of the Rampart Creek valley at the SW corner of the property to the summit of Trehearne Mountain in the east central part of the property at UTM 684350E 5500875N 1575 ELEV. The property is covered by mature spruce and pine forest, with lesser fir stands. Much of area has undergone recent logging, resulting in a formerly well developed (now largely debuilt) network of logging roads. Secondary growth is typically about 3 to 7 metres in height. The majority of the property is covered by thin to locally thick glacial till and postglacial outwash cover.

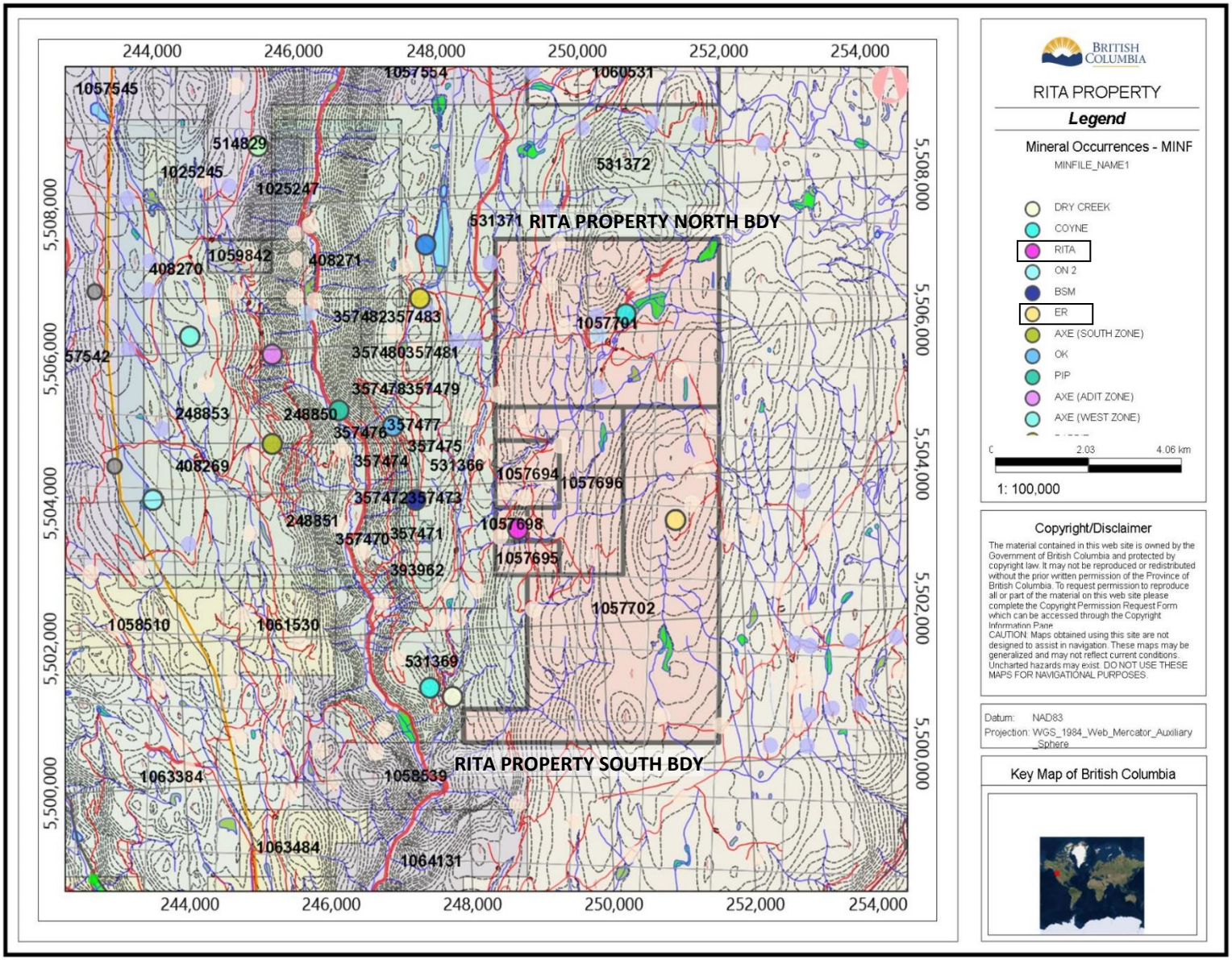

FIGURE 2 – MINERAL TENURE, MINFILE OCCURENCES, ACCESS, AND TOPOGRAPHY

HISTORY

The following documentation is divided into four sections, three include work completed on or near the three known Minfile occurrences on the property and the forth over 'other areas' wholly or partially on the current claimed area. Work completed partially on the property but including results from adjacent known Minfile occurrences are in the 'Adjacent Targets' subsection below.

RITA

The RITA prospect (MINFILE Occurrence 092HNE235) is currently an area of undated undocumented pre 1970 historic exploration including cat trenching, shallow test pitting and probably diamond drilling. Much of this activity occurring as unreclaimed workings appears to date from early logging activity (personal observation 2018).

During 1971 E.O. Chisholm completed a soil survey over an approximate1.8 by 1.5 kilometre area due south of the RITA prospect. A total of 500 samples were taken and analyzed for copper. 5 samples returned over 100 ppm copper with the highest from the couth central part of the survey returning 380 ppm. Two side by side samples from the northeast part of the survey are retuned over 100 ppm copper. All were bracketed by samples returning less than 50 ppm copper.

During 1982 Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. (Canico) completed on their RITA claims while searching for porphyry copper deposits geological, geophysical and geochemical (Cu, Mo, Au, Ag) surveys mostly in a series of widely spaced traverses. The claims covered the RITA, ER and TUK Minfile occurrences (Debicki and Peto, AR 10503). They rediscovered? and sampled the RITA prospect which returned weakly anomalous copper and silver values. They noted on their maps the ER molybdenum showing. They also completed silt sampling east of their claims with no significant anomalies produced. They concluded that the possibility based on several anomalous copper in soil results from this and previous programs a buried copper deposit may be present under deep overburden west of Trehearne Mtn. (ER showing) and east of the RITA prospect. In the extreme NE part of their project area rock sampling of quartz sulphide veins quartz diorite that returned barely elevated molybdenum, copper, silver and gold results was the bedrock discovery for the TUK Minfile occurrence.

Also, that year Canico completed a more detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical program (VLF EM, ground magnetics) over the RITA area (AR10703). 15 rock samples, 493 soils were taken and analyzed and a similar number of geophysical readings were made. Noted was widespread fracture controlled pyrite with trace chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. One rock sample returned 0.2% CU, 4.7 g/t Ag and 50 ppb Au. The remainder were all under 400 ppm and most under 150 ppm Cu. A very weak limited gold in soil anomaly is present over the RITA showing which overlies the old workings and is south of the area mapped in this program. Two isolated gold in soil anomalies (320 and 410 ppb Au) lie along the eastern side of the grid. The strongest copper, molybdenum in soil anomaly occurs at the southeast corner of the grid and is south of the southernmost gold in soil and may be coincident with copper in soil anomalies noted from past programs. The strongest lead in soil anomaly is at the extreme southeast corner

of the grid and south of the copper-molybdenum anomaly. The RITA showing did not produce significant copper, silver or molybdenum anomalies.

During 1987 Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (Fairfield) undertook a reconnaissance sampling program in the region which identified a strongly anomalous gold value from the sediment near the mouth of Swanson Creek. Subsequent prospecting of the drainage area revealed favorable geology for gold-bearing vein deposits and, hence, the SWAN 1-4 4 by 5 kilometre claims were staked to cover that area.

In 1989 Fairfield completed soil sampling on the west ½ of their claim block, with a total of 1030 samples collected (AR19468). The claims covered most of the current claims block and extended eastward. The program generated three discontinuous but east to SE trending copper-gold anomalies, and over the southern part of the sampled area some zinc anomalies. Some of these anomalies (copper and zinc) are probably coincident with those from earlier surveys.

In 1990 Fairfield added one more 2 by 2.5 kilometre claim (SWAN5) to the SW end of their Swan 1-4 block and competed a property wide gold in soil program. They also took additional samples 25 metres from the anomalous samples from the previous program. A total of 1570 samples were from areas not covered previously and 942 samples bracketing samples surrounding pre-existing anomalies. The follow-up sampling results around the anomalous sample sites confirmed and extended several anomalous areas, with values up to 410 ppb Au. These zones in the conclusions section of the report "*collectively form an overall north-northwest trend which transects the west central area of the property and is thought to be coincident with the contact between an Upper Jurassic granite batholith to the east and Upper Triassic Nicola group volcanics to the west".* Additional work in the form of mapping, VLF EM and ground magnetometer surveys was recommended with follow-up excavator trenching of geophysical features thought to represent the causative source of the geochemical anomalies.

In 1994, Fairfield added the SWAN 6-11 claims extending west and SW of the pre-existing claims (AR 23958). A total of 516 soil and eight rock samples were taken mostly from the new claims but also extending the bracket sampling in the former claims by the earlier surveys. Only gold was analyzed for in the soils. The strongest anomaly is at the SWAN prospect. Additional infill gold sampling was recommended followed by trenching of the strongest anomalies in areas of thin overburden.

In early 2013 DWG Consultants completed a 1000 by 100 m north trending ground magnetic survey over the know RITA mineralized showings. The area covered lies west and north of the showings and previously delineated copper-zinc-+/-gold in soil and rock anomalies. A discreet magnetic high was partially outlined that may be the northward continuation of the mineralization under deeper cover.

ER

The ER showing (MINFILE Occurrence 092HNE233) outcrops on Trehearne Mountain, 3.1 kilometres east-northeast of the confluence of Rampart and Swanson creeks. It occurs in the current east-central part of the property

During 1970 J.H. Montgomery completed a prospecting soil and vegetation geochemical survey covering a 1000 by 3300 metre NNE trending area 2.5 kilometres east of the confluence of Swanson and Rampart Creeks. The survey results included several weak and separate copper, zinc and molybdenum anomalies in both soils and vegetation (second year conifer tips). Traces of disseminated molybdenite occur in porphyritic granodiorite of the Middle to Late Cretaceous Summers Creek pluton (AR 2986). Small amounts of chalcopyrite are also reported.

TUK

The TUK (MINFILE Occurrence 092HNE234) lies in the NE corner of the current property on tenure 1057794.

During 1974 prospector A. Mitchell and partners completed a 30 day prospecting examination of the claim which now covers the area immediately south of the TUK area. He reported that 8 soil samples were taken, six outcrops (5 Nicola, 1 'schist'), mostly in the upper Swanson Creek valley were mapped and that no mineralization was discovered. The soil samples results, if analyzed were not reported (AR 5970).

In 1982 the TUK occurrence was discovered by Canico explorationists who sampled sulphidic material in a quartz diorite host intrusive. Although the Minfile occurrence is located at one sample site better gold, copper, molybdenum and silver results were obtained from sample several hundred metres north (AR 10503). The sample was on the former MUFF claim and not in Canico's project area.

ADJACENT TARGETS

The Minfile Occurrences directly west of the current property to a distance of at least 3 kilometres are currently under tenure owned by Evrim Resources Ltd. who are currently exploring the AXE deposits. The following Minfile descriptions are for mineral showings that occur between the AXE and the current claim boundary and mostly on the ridge between the Summers Creek and Rampart Creek valleys and less than 2.0 kilometres west of the current RITA claim boundary.

The **SWAN** target lies west of the current property's SW corner and may be an extension of the RITA mineralizing system.

A quartz vein float sample (Swan 94-R5) with limonite boxwork assayed 2.64 grams per tonne gold and 11.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 23958).

In 1995, Fairfield conducted trenching over the Swan area, with 39 rock and 10 soil samples taken. Three rock chip and four selected grab samples were also collected from road cuts and old trenches. Highlights of this sampling program include grab sample SW95-R1, which assayed 2.26 grams per tonne gold, 0.585 per cent copper and 1 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 24120).

The **DRY CREEK** showing occurs immediately west of the southwestern corner of the current property. The published Minfile description follows.

MINFILE	**No 092HNE025**	
Name	**DRY CREEK, SNOW**	
Mining Division	Similkameen	
BCGS Map	092H068	
Status	Showing	
NTS Map	092H09W	
Latitude	49º 36' 35" N	LONGITUDE 120º 29' 27" W
UTM 10 (NAD 83)	Northing 5498263	Easting 681267
Commodities	Lead, Zinc, Copper	
Deposit Types	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	
Terrane	Quesnel	

Capsule Geology
This showing is on the east bank of Rampart (dry) Creek, 900 metres north-northeast of the creek's confluence with Summers Creek and 17 kilometres north-northeast of Princeton.
A shear zone cuts andesitic agglomerate of the upper Triassic Nicola group, about 60 metres southwest of granodiorite and granite of the middle and late cretaceous summers creek pluton. The zone contains pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in a matrix of quartz and sheared and altered country rock. Secondary minerals include limonite, malachite, azurite and gypsum. Strong argillic alteration and silicification are also reported. Occasionally sparse, disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite/azurite staining occur in the vicinity of the showing.
The dry creek occurrence was first explored by a single adit excavated in 1922. Quintana minerals corporation drilled three rotary holes totaling 468 metres, in the vicinity of the adit in 1968. Texas gulf Sulphur company and iso explorations ltd. Conducted geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the showing in 1971 and 1972. Iso explorations also drilled three holes totaling 267 metres, in 1972.

The **COYNE** showing occurs a short distance west of the Dry creek showing and is probably part of the same mineralizing system.

MINFILE No	092HNE237	
Name	**COYNE, SNOW**	
Mining Division	Similkameen	
BCGS Map	092H068	
Status	Showing	
NTS Map	092H09W	
Latitude 49º 36' 39" N	Longitude 120º 29' 43" W	
UTM 10 (NAD 83)	Northing 5498376 Easting 680942	
Commodities	Copper, Silver	
Deposit Types	D03 : Volcanic redbed Cu (Polymetallic vein more appropriate)	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	
Terrane	Quesnel	

Capsule Geology
The Coyne showing is exposed in a series of trenches, 550 metres northeast of Summers Creek, 900 metres north-northeast of the creek's confluence with Rampart Creek and 17 kilometres north-northeast of Princeton.
The occurrence is hosted in bedded andesite tuffs, with minor interbedded siltstones and dacite tuffs of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69). The rocks exhibit limonite, calcite, secondary orthoclase and pyrite in the area of mineralization. One trench sample yielded 0.114 per cent copper, 3.4 grams per tonne silver and less than 0.01 gram per tonne gold over 8 metres (Assessment Report 10886, Plate 8, sample R82 06940). A second sample analysed greater than 0.825 per cent copper, 9.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.088 gram per tonne gold over 1 metre (Sample R82 6934).
The showing was initially geologically mapped and soil sampled by Texas Gulf Sulfur Company Ltd. in 1971 and Iso Explorations Ltd. in 1972. Cominco Ltd. remapped and sampled the showing in 1981 and 1982.
Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT 3396, 9896, *10886

BSM

MINFILE No	092HNE238				
Name	**BSM, AXE**				
Mining Division	Similkameen				
BCGS Map	092H068				
Status	Showing				
NTS Map	092H09W				
Latitude	49º 38' 03" N	Longitude	120º 29' 53" W		
UTM 10 (NAD 83)	Northing	5500963	Easting	680655	
Commodities	Copper				
Deposit Types	D03 : Volcanic redbed Cu (probably polymetallic vein more accurate)				
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane				
Terrane	Quesnel				

Capsule Geology
The BSM showing is 800 metres east of Summers Creek, 3.5 kilometres due north of the creek's confluence with Rampart Creek, 2700 metres north of the COYNE showing and 19.5 kilometres north-northeast of Princeton.
A 55-metre long roadcut of andesite tuff of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69) is mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Epidote, secondary orthoclase, magnetite and malachite accompany this mineralization. The tuff is intruded by a narrow, west-trending dike of quartz-plagioclase-orthoclase porphyritic rhyolite. The showing was mapped and soil sampled by Cominco Ltd. in 1981 and 1982. The company also completed geophysical surveys over the showing in 1982.

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT 9896, 10886

RABBIT
MINFILE No 092HNE107

Name	**RABBIT, APRIL**
Mining Division	Similkameen
BCGS Map	092H068
Status	Showing
NTS Map	092H09W
Latitude 49º 39' 33" N	Longitude 120º 29' 50" W
UTM 10 (NAD 83)	Northing 5503744 Easting 680622
Commodities	Copper
Deposit Types	D03 : Volcanic redbed Cu
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane
Terrane	Quesnel

Capsule Geology
The Rabbit showing outcrops 600 metres southwest of the south end of Rampart Lake and 6.2 kilometres due north of the confluence of Summers and Rampart creeks.
An andesite outcrop of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69) is mineralized with chalcopyrite along tight fractures. Epidote-altered andesite outcrops nearby. Three hundred metres southeast, andesitic agglomerate contains disseminated chalcopyrite, both in granodioritic intrusive clasts and in the enclosing matrix. The mineralization there is interpreted to overlie a possible buried intrusive. Concluded was that based on fracturing intensity the best possible targets underly Rampart Lake and a recessive swamp.
Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT 2987, *3605, *4225, 4226

APRIL

MINFILE No	092HNE236
Name	**APRIL, CORE, RON**
Mining Division	Similkameen
BCGS Map	092H068
Status	Showing
NTS Map	092H09W
Latitude 49º 39' 57" N	Longitude 120º 29' 46" W
UTM 10 (NAD 83)	Northing 5504488 Easting 680678
Commodities	Copper
Deposit Types	D03 : Volcanic redbed Cu
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane
Terrane	Quesnel

Capsule Geology
The April showing is 100 metres west of Rampart Lake and 7.0 kilometres due north of the confluence of Summers and Rampart creeks.
Fine-grained andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69) outcrops over a 35 by 20 metres area. The andesite is mineralized with 0.25 to 0.5 per cent disseminated chalcopyrite (Assessment Report 4225, page 7). The mineralization is interpreted to overlie a possible buried intrusive. Concluded was that based on fracturing intensity the best possible

targets underly Rampart Lake and a recessive swamp. White, however completed a 2972 IP and resitivity program with the conclusion that only the very southern edge of the claims warranted additional work (AR 4226).

Bibliography EMPR AR 1966-175; EMPR ASS RPT 2987, 3605, *4225, 4226, 10618

MUF Claim and Area.

The former MUF claim and area lies off the north edge of the property.

S. Radvak, P.Eng. in a report dated 1976 reported on a '1977' percussion drilling program on the MUF claim that was situated at and beyond the NW corner of the current claims (AR 1971). 5 widely spaced holes totaling 850 feet were drilled from 50 to 310 feet (18 to 100 M) along the main logging road to Princeton. Although 'pyrite' mineralization was noted in all holes that penetrated bedrock no assays were completed. All holes were drilled in deep overburden along the main logging haul road some 300 metres west of the current claim bdy. One diamond drill hole near the NW current property BDY was recommended. The report also includes a 1972 geology map completed by Dolmage-Campbell.

Also, on the MUF claim in 1978 a claim wide 150 metre spaced soil sampling program (310 samples) was completed. Several weak isolated to partially coincident copper, molybdenum and uranium anomalies were reported (AR 6809). Most of these anomalies occur at the NW part of the current property.

Again, on the MUF claim in 1979 (AR 7458) additional soil sampling (254 samples) was completed on the south ½ of the claim with a 1.5 to 3 fold increase in the sample density, with about every 10th sample site having up to 60 cm test pits dug with up to 4 samples taken of the a2, b, b-c and c horizons. Samples were described in detail and analyzed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, and U. The results produced some coincident copper anomalies with the past program but generally not. There are a several weak co-incident Cu, Mo, U, Ag anomalies at the southeastern, central and midwestern edge of the area with the central and southeastern anomalies surrounded by zinc anomalies. The test pit results indicated, generally increasing to little variation of copper and uranium with depth, zinc decreasing with depth and little variation for the other elements.

Solitaire Minerals Ltd. in 2010 (AR 31450) complete a reconnaissance geological and geochemical program on tenures extending from south of the RITA area and east for 4 kilometres and north for a similar distance along the and past the east edge of the current boundary. They completed limited rock, soil and silt sampling south of the RITA area and to the east along Trehearne Creek and adjacent roads. The south of RITA area once again produced coincident weak zinc, and lead with less extensive and somewhat bracketing cadmium copper and gold anomalies in areas underlain by Nicola basaltic flows and breccias. The eastern soil survey produced weak and weakly co-incident copper and zinc in soil and silt anomalies 2-3 kilometres SE of Trehearne Mountain in areas underlain by the Cretaceous aged granodioritic Osprey Lake Pluton. One conclusion made was that the area can be considered to be in the

precious and base metal bearing haloe to both the Copper Mountain and AXE copper-gold deposit complexes.

Although several generations of claims were staked in the area, no work was recorded on the RITA, ER or TUK areas from about 1995 to 2013. The BALK 1-8 2 post claims were staked over the RITA in late 2004 and expired in 2010 with only Cash in Lieu (CIL) paid to maintain the claims.

David Quesnelle in early 2012 staked a 2 unit claim over the northern part of the RITA showings. The claim was purchased by Dorian Leslie later that year who subsequently staked additional ground north and south of the RITA. Leslie's 2013 work program is described in the previous RITA history section. No other recorded work has been completed on the area of the current property since.

AXE

The nearby AXE porphyry copper-gold complex lies only about 5 kilometres to the west but is on the west side of the Summers Creek fault. Any direct genetic relationship to the AXE and RITA mineralizing systems other than both being hosted by Nicola aged basalts is unknown. The AXE prospect can be considered an adjacent property with an extensive and ongoing exploration history. As the AXE is not directly adjacent to the current property the author will not make any additional efforts to documents this properties history and any readers are directed if interested to research this deposit via the Minfile, ARIS and other public domain databases.

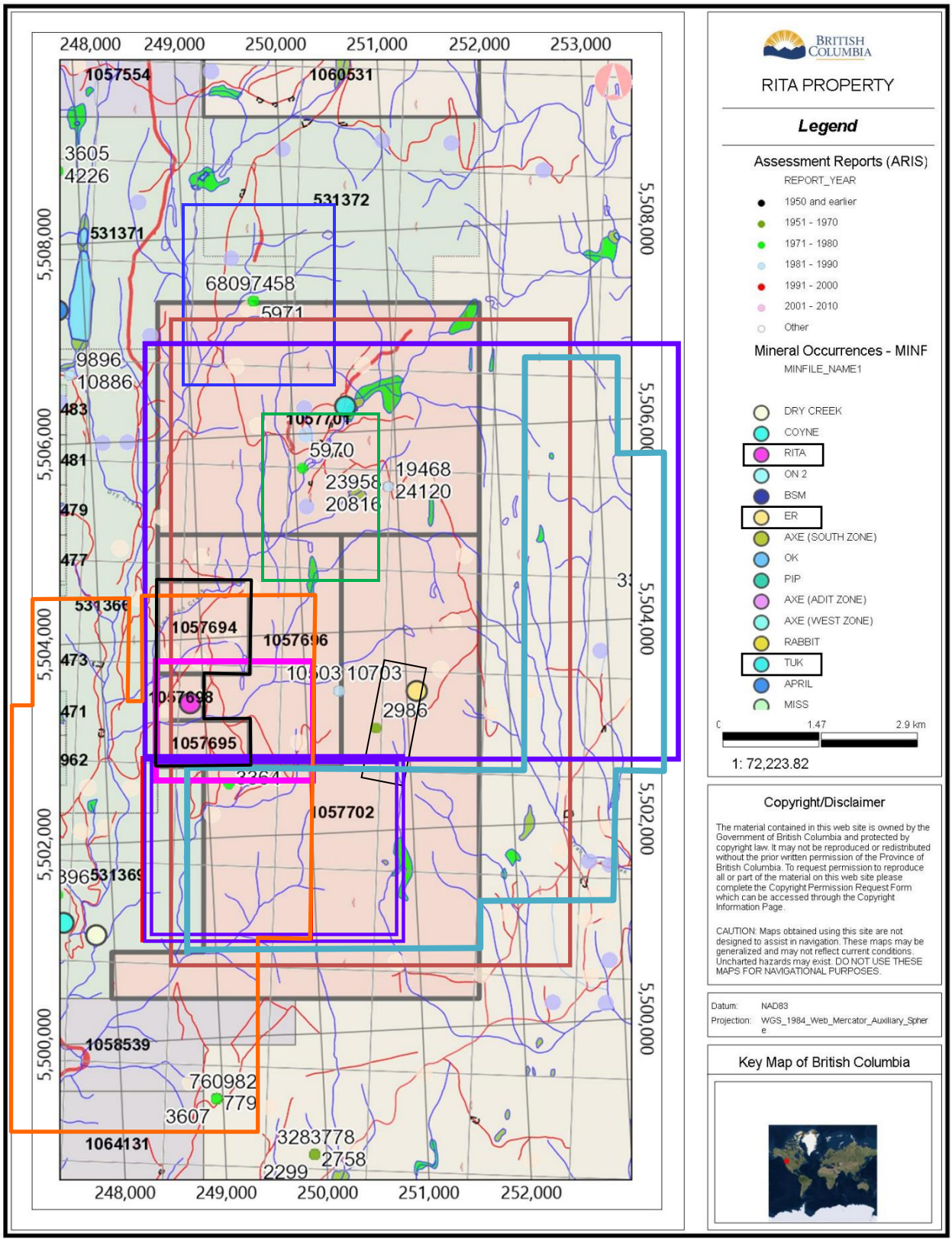

FIGURE 3 – HISTORICAL WORK PLAN
Legend Next Page

Black rectangle	-	AR 2986
Red Rectangle	-	AR 3364
Green rectangle	-	AR 5970
Blue rectangle	-	AR 5971, 6809, 7458
Brown rectangle	-	AR 10503
Magenta rectangle	-	AR 10703
Purple rectangle	-	AR 19468,
Purple rectangle double line	-	AR 20816 plus area of AR 19468
Orange polygon	-	AR 23958
Aqua polygon	-	AR 31450
Small black polygon	-	AR 33937 (west central claim area (RITA)

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 4)

The RITA gold-silver-copper-zinc occurrences are located within the Intermontane Belt or Super Terrane portion of the western north American Orogen. The lithologies within this Terrane are almost entirely comprised of imbricated and deformed portions of accreted late Paleozoic to mid Mesozoic island arc and oceanic assemblages. In the region surrounding the RITA property the rock packages include the Harper Ranch, Slocan and Nicola-Stikine rocks of island arc affinity and the Slide Mountain, and Fennel formations of oceanic affinity. Recent interpretations have these rocks overlying ancestral north American basement due to eastward directed compressive activity (Thompson).

The Harper Ranch, Nicola-Stikine and possibly Fennel Formations have coeval intrusives.

Intruding and overlying the accretionary lithologies are late Mesozoic to Miocene sedimentary and volcanic deposits. These include the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, Eocene Kamloops Group, Miocene Chilcotin Group and Quaternary to Recent volcanics.

Pre and post glaciation surficial deposits of variable thickness blanket the region

A wide variety of dominantly epigenetic and less commonly syngenetic hydrothermally related mineral deposits are found within the region. These include pre and post accretionary porphyry copper-molybdenum+/-gold+/-silver+/-zinc, orogenic gold, mesothermal and epithermal gold-silver, porphyry related tungsten, chromite deposits. Pre and post accretionary industrial mineral deposits include limestone, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, post glacial gravel and sand.

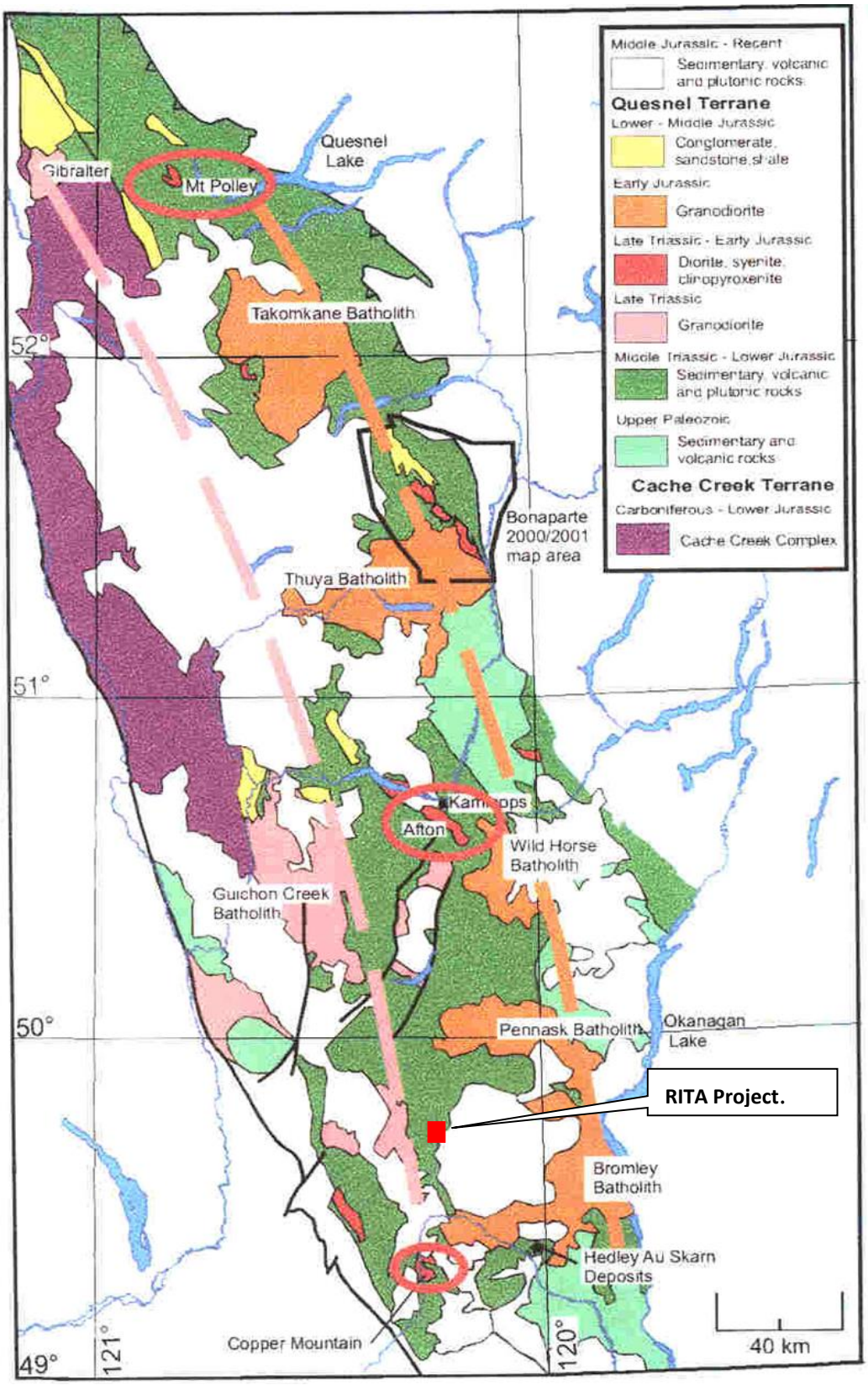

FIGURE 4 – REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Source Logan, et. al. 2006.)

119° 30' W

BC Geological Survey

BCGS Open File 2014-5

Summers Creek Area Preliminary Geology

NTS 92H/9W & 10E
(and parts of adjacent sheets north and south)

Mitchell G. Mihalynuk, James M. Logan,
Larry J. Diakow, Martha A. Henderson,
Johannes Jacob and Andrew K.G. Watson

Scale 1:50 000

0 kilometres 5

FIGURE 5A - LEGEND FOR LOCAL, PROPERTY AND 2018 GEOLOGY FIGURES

LAYERED ROCKS

MIOCENE
Chilcotin Group

MiCv — Alkali olivine basalt flows and rare interflow breccia. Dark brown to tan-weathering and black fresh. K-Ar ages of 9 and 9.2 ±1.8Ma were obtained near Coalmont (Mathews, 1989; Breitsprecher and Mortensen, 2004 -location adjusted on map).

EARLY EOCENE
Princeton Group

'Upper Volcanic' Formation

eEPvu — Volcanic member, upper. Near Dillard Lake this unit includes oxy-hornblende, biotite, sanidine, and plagioclase -phyric rhyolite flows, breccias and flow domes (50.2 ± 0.6 Ma, 40-39Ar, Mihalynuk et al., 2014).

Allenby Formation

eEPSs — Summer Creek sandstone (<300 - 590m thick). White to orange, massive to well-bedded, tuffaceous, zeolitic sandstone and granule conglomerate (in places largely sourced from the Osprey Lake batholith) with minor siltstone, shale and sparse layers of coalified plant detritus.

eEPCc — China conglomerate (up to 130m thick). Marker in eEPVsh, is tan to brown, volcanic and quartz-pebble and granule conglomerate, volcanic sharpstone conglomerate (derived from Nicola Gp. and Pimanus Fm.), and coarse wacke.

eEPVsh — Vermillion Bluffs shale (90-1000m thick). Grey to black, locally maroon, carbonaceous to bentonitic shale enclosing coal and minor thin sandstone layers. May locally include siliceous sinter, diatomaceous, and dolomitic beds.

eEPHs — Hardwicke sandstone (up to 400m thick). White quartzo-feldspathic sandstone with minor siltstone and rare shale interlayers. Green-brown lithic sandstone near basal boulder conglomerate.

Cedar Formation

eEPCv — Mainly red-brown andesitic to basaltic flows, breccia and lahar; locally light-weathering, aphanitic to sparsely hornblende and feldspar-phyric dacite flow and breccia.

eEPCvf — Andesitic - basaltic volcanic rocks; predominantly flows.

EARLY CRETACEOUS (TO EARLIEST LATE CRETACEOUS)
Spences Bridge Group

Pimanus Formation

eKSBP — Pimanus Formation undivided or admixed andesite, rhyolite flow, and tuff (units eKSBPa, r, and rt).

eKSBPr — Rhyolite flows. White to orange, finely banded, massive to brecciated flows up to tens of metres thick, may include areas of intensely welded ash flow.

eKSBPrt — Rhyolite lapilli tuff. Includes relatively minor welded ash flow. Sparse green and white lapilli in a plagioclase crystal-rich vitric ash matrix with scattered quartz eyes. Ignimbritic subunits in a few localities.

eKSBPa — Andesite breccia and lesser flows. Dark grey-green, medium- to fine-grained plagioclase ±pyroxene-phyric. Locally vesicular and may contain epiclastic interbeds.

eKSBc — Intraformational conglomerate, massive to well bedded, including maroon and green ash and lesser lapilli tuff and tuffite, including choloritized, flattened pummice lapilli. Detrital zircon age populations reflect the enclosing rocks (~103 Ma) and nearby basement (Mihalynuk et al., 2014).

eKSBcb — Basal conglomerate rests atop pre-Cretaceous lithologies from which it is predominantly derived. Includes a tuffaceous component of Pimanus Formation character.

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC NICOLA GROUP
Nicola Group

lTrNv — Undivided, where mapped predominantly feldspar porphyritic breccia and minor flows. Pyroxene ± hornblende may be present in subordinate abundances, heterolithic. Significant carbonate in matrix and as late veins.

lTrNhpx — Pyroxene and hornblende porphyry breccia. Coarse, euhedral mafic crystals are crowded within a tan to green-weathering matrix. An apparently undisturbed 40Ar-39Ar cooling age on hornblende of 182 ±1 Ma (Mihalynuk et al., 2014) suggests that at least some of this unit extends to late Early Jurassic.

lTrNhx — Hornblende porphyry breccia and flows. Coarse-grained, acicular ±trachytic, with subequal abundances of plagioclase. Interlayered with subaqueous deposits, overlying deposits may contain clasts of this unit.

lTrNc — Conglomerate. Very coarse, olistostromal, metres in diameter to granule-sized clasts, are locally derived from the Nicola arc. Commonly with calcareous volcanic sand and silt matrix. Monomict to polymictic, carbonate clasts are generally minor but conspicuous.

lTrNcl — Conglomerate as lTrNc, but with abundant, locally predominant, clasts of limestone. Near Mystery Lake also contains clasts of picrite.

lTrNl — Undivided limestone, typically massive, with poorly preserved fossils including bivalves, crinoids, encrusting corals, and rare belemnoids. Grey-, tan- or white-weathering, commonly with weak to strong S ±L tectonite fabric.

lTrNpx — Pyroxene poryhyry breccia and flows. Medium- to coarse-grained, euhedral pyroxene are commonly crowded within a grey-green felted to aphanitic/devitrified matrix (rarely ochre-coloured as near Miner Mtn.) Flows may be amygdaloidal. Plagioclase glomerocrysts are common, and may contain olivine, and rarely, analcime.

lTrNs — Undivided sedimentary rocks. Mainly volcanic siltstone and wacke and shale and subordinate beds of lTrNc. Tan to dark green or black. Shale may weather rusty.

lTrNt — Tuffite. Well-bedded to massive, predominantly reworked fine lapilli and lithic or crystal ash tuff subunit of lTrNs. May include air-fall pyroclastic units of similar character.

lTrNvtf — Felsic tuffite. White to dark green, well-bedded to massive and varying from sharpstone lapilli tuffite to waterlain ash tuff to felsic boulder conglomerate. Sparse interbeds of polymictic conglomerate. Commonly foliated and may be altered to quartz-sericite phyllite.

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

TrNvf — Rhyolite flow and tuff. Massive, pyritic, white to rusty flows, lapilli tuff and olistostromal epiclastic strata, includes sericite schist near Coalmont and north of the Axe deposit where a sample yielded 4 zircons that overlap the U-Pb isochron at 238.2 ±0.3 Ma. Strongly pyritic zones form gossans exceeding 2 metres thick.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Late Cretaceous

lKAg — Allison Creek stocks. Pink to dark grey, leucogranitic to dioritic stocks and dykes, many of which cut strata of the Spences Bridge Group. This is a legacy unit (Preto, 1979), future geochronology may show that most LKAg bodies are late Early Cretaceous in age, belonging to the "Mine dykes" and Summers Creek stocks suite.

Early Cretaceous

mKSBkhp — "Mine dykes". Cream, yellow-orange to pink, north-trending quartz-orthoclase-plagioclase-biotite ±hornblende porphyritic. Commonly pyritic and clay-altered. Probably feeders to coeval Spences Bridge Group, dated near Copper Mountain and in the map area: 102.9 ±0.3 Ma (Mihalynuk et al., 2009) and 103.9 ±0.1Ma*.

mKSgd — Summers Creek stocks. Probably the deeper level equivalent of MKSBkhp, displaying a similar compositional variability, although typically medium to coarse-grained with xenolith-rich zones. K-Ar cooling ages are coeval within error (99.1 ±4.2Ma Breitsprecher and Mortensen, 2005 after Preto, 1979).

Middle Jurassic

mJOg — Osprey Lake batholith. Uniform orthoclase megacrystic granite. White to pinkish-grey, with orthoclase up to 5 cm long in medium-grained matrix containing biotite > hornblende >> titanite and magnetite. U-Pb ages are: 166 ±1Ma (Parrish and Monger, 1991) and 162 ±2Ma* from a probable screen inside the Summers Creek pluton.

Early Jurassic

eJBgd — Bromley pluton. Medium- to coarse-grained, grey, hornblende-biotite granodiorite. A U-Pb age of 193 ±1 (Parrish and Monger, 1991) from east of the map area is consistent with a 193.6 ±0.2Ma* from affiliated pegmatite in the southeast map area.

eJd — Diorite. Composition varies to quartz monzodiorite. Dark grey, blocky, varitextured, may originate as dense dyke complex. Hornblende locally have cores of pyroxene. Altered with porphyry-style mineralization. 40Ar-39Ar cooling ages are 188 ±3Ma (Mihalynuk et al., 2014) and 162 ±3** from fine-grained secondary biotite.

eJfp — Feldspar porphyry. Medium-grained feldspar and lesser coarse hornblende, locally trachytic alignment in a tan to green-grey matrix. May be partly extrusive.

Early Jurassic - Late Triassic

TrJgd — Granodiorite. Composition ranges to quartz diorite. May display local zones of foliation, as does the Boulder intrusion near Tulameen.

Copper Mountain suite

lTrd — Diorite to lesser granodiorite. Commonly varitextured and tectonically disrupted. Includes bodies at Rum and Axe prospects displaying porphyry copper-style mineralization.

tourmaline — tourmaline alteration zone around the dioritic intrusion at the Rum prospect, including zone of tourmaline-cemented breccia.

Late Triassic

Allison Lake pluton

lTrAd — Quartz diorite phase. Distribution and K-Ar age of 204 ±10Ma after Preto (1979, age recalculated by Brietsprecher and Mortensen, 2004).

lTrAgd — Granodiorite. Grey, hornblende-phyric with distribution shown from Preto (1979).

lTrAg — Main granite phase. Red-orange to grey, locally miarolitic and/or graphic granite containing variably altered hornblende and biotite. A clast of this intrusion collected from the basal conglomerate of the Spences Bridge Gp. yielded a K-Ar cooling age of 207 ±7Ma (Preto, 1979, recalculated, Brietsprecher and Mortensen, 2004).

Tulameen Complex

lTrTu — Mafic-ultramafic complex and satellite bodies. Dunite to monzosyenite Alaskan-type intrusion is probable root to the Nicola arc. A U-Pb age of 210 ±5 was derived from syenodiorite (Rublee, 1994) west of the map area.

*unpublished reports by R. Friedman (2014), Pacific Centre for Isotopic and Geochemical Research, University of British Columbia
**unpublished reports by J. Gabites (2014), Pacific Centre for Isotopic and Geochemical Research, University of British Columbia

SYMBOLS

Geological contact: defined, approximate, inferred
Form lines
Unconformity: defined, approximate, inferred
Fault: defined, approximate, inferred (teeth on downthrown side where known)
Thrust fault: inferred
Axial trace of regional fold: anticline, syncline
Bedding: inclined, vertical, tops indicated, overturned, horizontal (31, 22, 67)
Fabric: jointng; slaty cleavage or schistosity (inclined, vertical, second phase) (82, 43)
Fold axis, axial cleavage (31, 25)
Lineation: inclined, horizontal (44, 55)
Brittle shear, brittle shear vertical, dyke, dyke vertical (31, 67, 78)
Glacial striae (bidirectional)
Isotopic age date sample site: U-Pb zircon, detrital zircon, 40Ar-39Ar, K-Ar ..... 103Ma (U) (Z) (Ar) (K)
Past producer, developed prospect, showing
Drill Hole, trench, adit
Topographic contour (20 metre intervals) and spot heights 1200
Landslides (ommitted at Miner Mountain for clarity, see Mihalynuk and Logan, 2013)
Alteration zone: pyrite halo (Chapman, 1970)
Lakes; Wetlands (swamps and marshes)
Outcrop (darker shade, symbol where too small to map)
Field station (also on Reliability diagram)
Outline of map areas shown at larger scale in Mihalynuk and Logan (2013a, b) ..... Map Area

LOCAL GEOLOGY (**Figure 5**)

The geology of the local area is dominated by large expanses of early Mesozoic Nicola Group rocks that underlie the area. They comprise The Nicola Group rocks host syn and post depositional intrusives. Unconsolidated pre, syn and post glacial deposits blanket the area. The pre mid Tertiary rocks are occasionally associated with coeval and post accretionary meso to epithermal gold-silver-copper deposits. Industrial and non metallic mineral deposits in the area include limestone, gypsum, opal and fire opal, zeolite, decorative and dimension stone (ARIS, Minfile, Maplace).

The nearest off RITA property significant metallic mineral showings occur within reportedly Nicola mafic to felsic breccias to flows on the former Top claim about 10 kilometres to the northeast and northwest of Falkland. Numerous grab and trench samples over a 6 by 1 kilometre area returned up to 6% copper (Vollo, Gilmour) Several 1982 to 1984 percussion and diamond drill holes returned economically interesting copper-silver, silver-copper and gold intersections (Vollo, Vanderpoll, Gilmour). One drill hole by Canamax in 1984 intersected significant copper (greater than 2%) and silver (20 g/t) values over 20 metres in an area and to a depth untested by previous programs. The mineralization was based on the preliminary exploration completed was reportedly found to be discontinuous (Minfile, Gilmour).

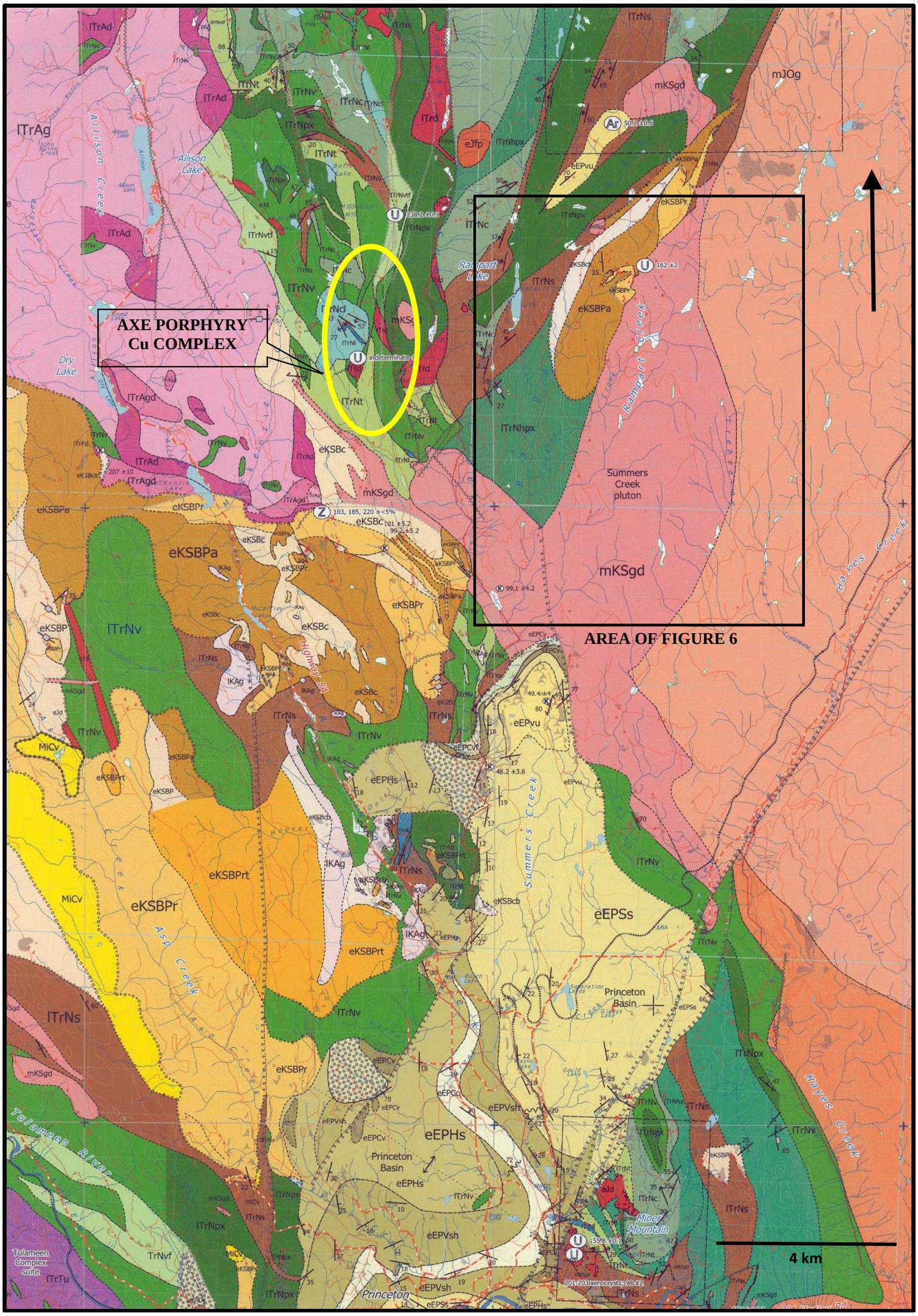

FIGURE 5 - LOCAL GEOLOGY (source Mihalynuk et. Al.)

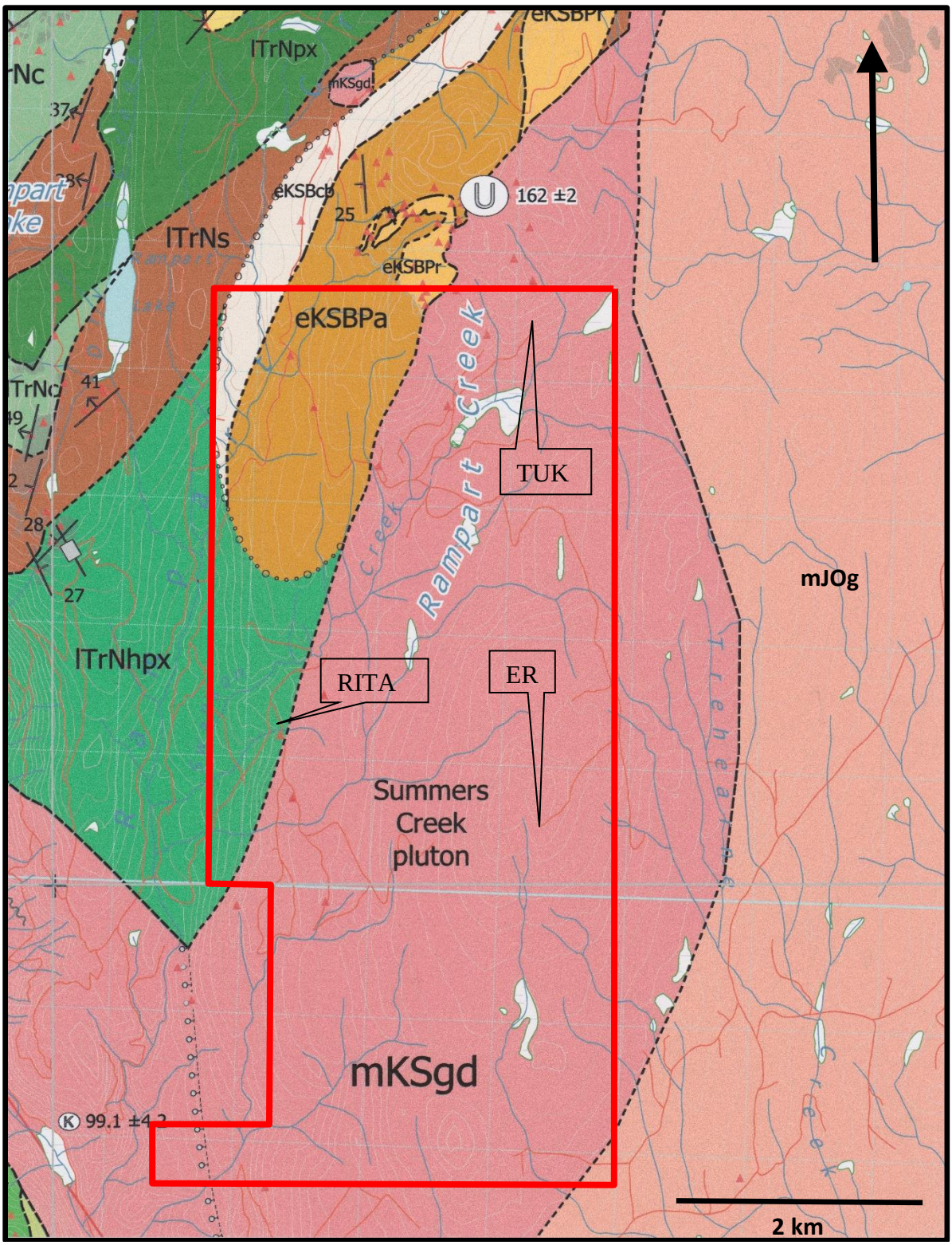

FIGURE 6 - PROPERTY GEOLOGY Source Mihalynuk et. al.

Mineralization

a) RITA

The metallic mineralization at the RITA area is primarily pyritic stockwork with minor chalcopyrite in a fine grained granodioritic to syenitic intrusive rock that intrudes Nicola Group mafic sediments, and gravels or milled breccias and minor pyroxene porphyry flow volcanic host rocks. The mineralization covers an at least 200 by 100 metre area. The RITA showing lies in the center of a 1 by 5 kilometre NS striking moderate aeromagnetic low.

b) ER

The ER showing is a documented porphyry molybdenum showing hosted by the early Cretaceous Summers Creek pluton. The showing is at the summit of Trehearne Mountain. Trehearne Creek to the southeast and an unnamed drainage to the southwest of the peak host the highest RGS molybdenum samples of the area, However subsequent silt sampling by Canico (AR10503) did not provide encouraging results. An approximately 2 square kilometres area 1 to 20 kilometres west of the peak hosts an erratic series of weak copper, uranium, zinc and lead in soil anomalies (AR6809, 10503, 10703, 19468, 23958). The causative source of these anomalies may be related to and peripheral the ER molybdenum system. The ER showing lies in the centre of a 1.5 by 5+ kilometre long aeromagnetic high.

c) TUK

The TUK area is characterized by pyritic quartz fracture-stockwork and sheet veins within an early phase of the Summers Creek Pluton. They have a characteristic more similar to the nearby Siwash gold bearing veins than any other local style. The TUK mineralized area lies on a local magnetic high in the same NS feature overlying the ER showings.

d) Others

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. completed extensive soil sampling programs over all of the current claim area in a regional search for additional gold deposits similar to the Siwash gold discovery northeast of the property. Their program outlined several currently unexplained small often isolated gold in soil anomalies mostly in the northwest quarter of the current property. These often appear occur in deep glacial outwash areas (AR 19468, 23958).

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The RITA property occurs immediately east of the AXE porphyry copper-gold-silver complex. The property has a very extensive exploration history and is currently being explored by Evrim Resources Corp. Evrim also holds the SNOW and DRY CREEK gold targets southwest of the current RITA property, and the RABBIT and APRIL porphyry targets west of the property. More detailed coverage is presented in the “Other Areas” section in the History section.

2018 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS

The 2018 exploration program was limited to prospecting and completing reconnaissance geological observations of the larger claim block, limited resampling and reconnaissance geological observations of the

RITA exposures and sampling of 'interesting rocks' and on the east part of the near the TUL and ER areas of the property. An effort was made on June 29, 2018 to access the ER and TUK areas but large areas with historic trails were recently logged and the old and new logging roads and spurs were debuilt eliminating easy access.

Sample locations and significant results are presented in Figures 7 (Sample RITA), 9 and 10 below, Figure 8 (Appendix D). Full analytical results presented in Appendix A, Sample descriptions presented in Table 2 (Appendix B) and sample images in Appendix C below.

The RITA area is as previously documented a 200+ by 100+ metre area of variably weakly to moderately altered, locally hornfelsed mafic aquagene tuffs, proximal conglomerates or milled clast breccias and related mafic flows. The rock mass hosting the mineralization appeared to be incorporated in a wrench zone with variably striking small shears separating less deformed blocks. The most common alteration was variable bleaching, epidote and pervasive chlorite. The mineralized areas are almost invariably intrusive hosted and exhibited blocky stockwork fracturing with the bulk of the sulphides coating the fractures. Examination of the numerous hand samples taken of the main RITA area revealed that the host lithology is a very fine grained variably hornfelsed volcanic sediment that has been variably intruded by at least two phases of what this writer interprets are high level undeformed apophyses of the near by early Cretaceous Summers Creek pluton. The most common intrusive is a medium to fine grained monzonite or syenite that is moderately magnetic (30-60). This phase intrudes the wall rock as 5 to 100 cm dykes and sills apparently at various orientations. Accompanying this phase but crosscutting it and the host metasediments are pink alkali syenite dykelets that are commonly strongly epidote altered. These rock have a much lower magnetic susceptibility (<10) The best copper, value returned was 300 ppm. Other anomalous elements were iron, strontium and vanadium.

To the east of the main RITA area is another intrusive contact. Here a leucocratic micro textured flow laminated felsite is exposed in the east logging road ditch. The unusual rock is comprised of 80% feldspar and 19-20% clear vitreous quartz that displays a graphic texture in cross section and a flow laminated texture in 'long' section. To the south, over a 60 metre distance the grain size increases to a massive sucrosic texture with a few percent finely disseminated pyrite. Here quartz is not visible. A few dozen metres to the south is the locally western contact of the Summers Creek pluton. This area was sampled by samples ROC0629-13, 13 SEND and 14. Samples 13 and 13 SEND were sent for analyses and 13SEND returned weakly elevated barium, lead, rubidium LREE, strontium and zinc values.

Prospecting along the east edge of the property 500 to 700 metres northeast of the ER molybdenum showing revealed that the area is partially underlain by a coarse feldspar quartz porphyry granite. In this area the granite has been variably weakly to strongly clay altered. Geochemical analyses of this rock (sample EF02) produced the highest lead (60.2 ppm) and zinc (234 ppm) values of the program. The host intrusive is probably a block of incorporated Osprey Lake batholith. Further north were small outcrops that appeared to be late syenitic phases of the Summers Creek pluton. These rocks are distinctly magnetic with a susceptibility over 40. This intrusive has compositional and visual similarities of the late stage alkali syenite dykelets exposed at the RITA showings on the west side of the property.

Examination of the TUK area indicated that the Minfile location is probably plotted in the wrong location and should be several hundred metres north. Rediscovered at the extreme NE part of the property was an area of old trenches in a recently clearcut area. The new logging road appeared to be in part a reactivated exploration trail to the area. The rock the trenches exposed is medium to coarse grained Summer Creek granodiorite that hosts variable amounts of sheeted to locally stockworked variably weathered quartz-sulphide veins. Sampling of the sulphide veins (TF0629-02 and 03) returned over 13.5% iron) sample 2 returned 21 ppb gold, and sample 3 returned 54 ppm molybdenum and 37 ppm arsenic, the highest element values returned of the 2018 sampling

program. The age of the workings is at least 30 years. This mineralization has visual similarities to the gold bearing ELK quartz pyrite veins 15-20 km to the NE.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All 2018 samples were taken by Leo Lindinger and remained in his possession until delivery to Actlabs in Kamloops.

Analytical Procedures and Methodology

The analytical procedures used by Actlabs are detailed below.

The samples are dried at 105 ^{O}C then a 250 gram split is pulverized to 85% passing <75 micron.

The samples were analyzed for gold by Code 1A2-ICP Kamloops Au-Fire Assay ICPOES 30g and multielement Code UT-4M-Kamloops Total Digestion ICP/MS procedures.

This chosen sample procedure produced results for 42 elements at a range of 0.1 to 10,000 ppm and samples are digested in a 90 degree Celsius in separate hydrochloric and nitric acid and 4 acid hydrochloric, nitric, perchoric and hydroflouric acid solutions for 45 minutes. This procedure fully digests sulphides and iron oxide, most silicates and resistate minerals. They are then bulked with de-ionized water, and an aliquot of this is taken for analysis. A 2-3 point standardization curve is used to check the linearity (high and low). Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift or instrumentation issues occurred during the analysis of the sample(s). Repeat samples (every 10 or less) and re-splits (every 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Elements returning results over the maximum threshold are upon request or instruction fire assayed using a separate subsample by procedures specific for those elements.

Analytical results processing

The results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (re-splits and standards). After approval by the chief assayer, the results are released for publication and Emailed to the client as signed PDF and CSV text files. Final analytical result affidavits are appended to this report in Appendix A

DATA VERIFICATION

Due to the prospective nature of the program and very limited sample set no field standards or blanks were used for this program. The author opines that the internal quality controls of the laboratories used were adequate.

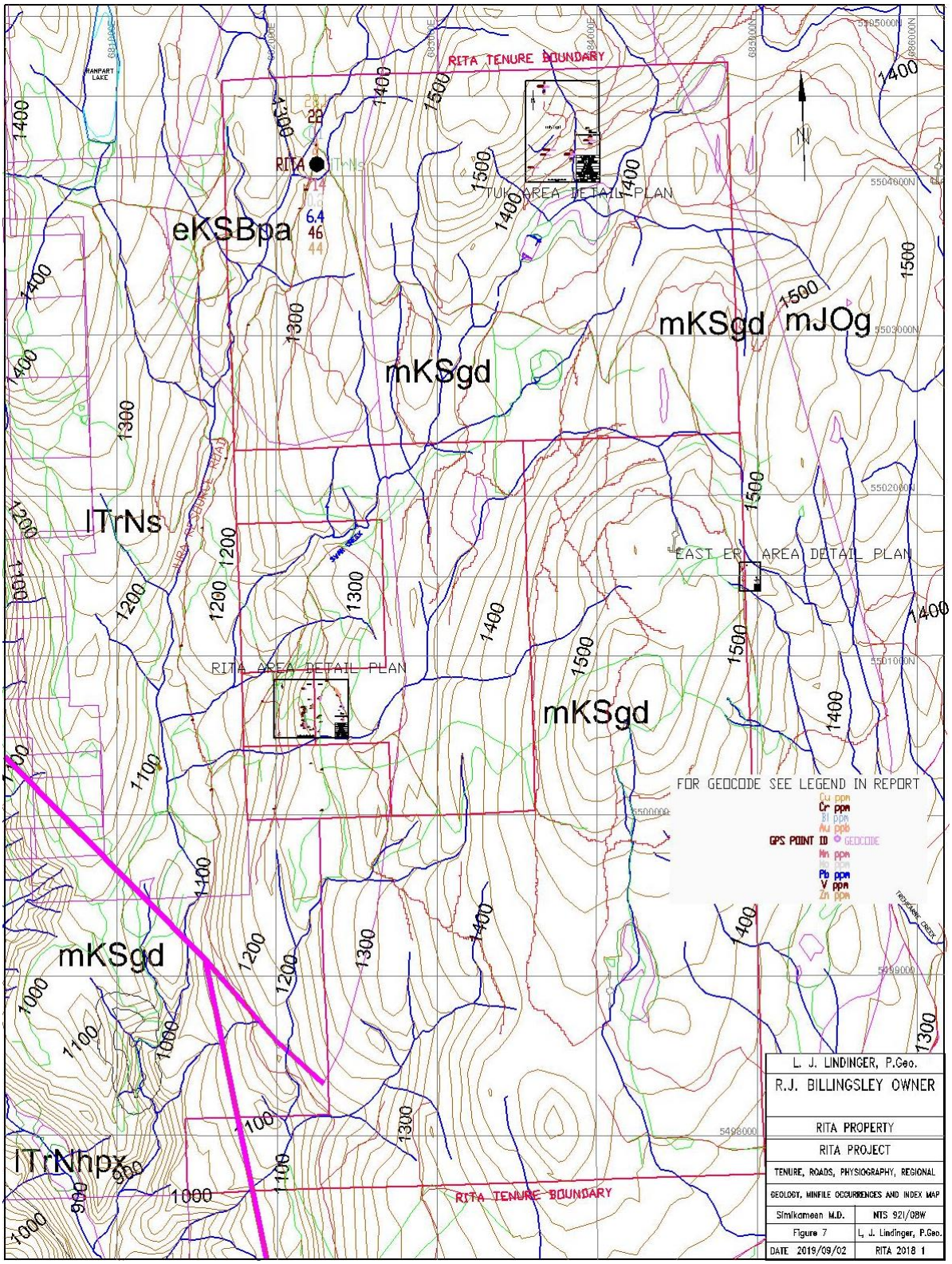

FIGURE 7-TENURE, ROADS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, MINFILE OCCURENCES AND INDEX MAP

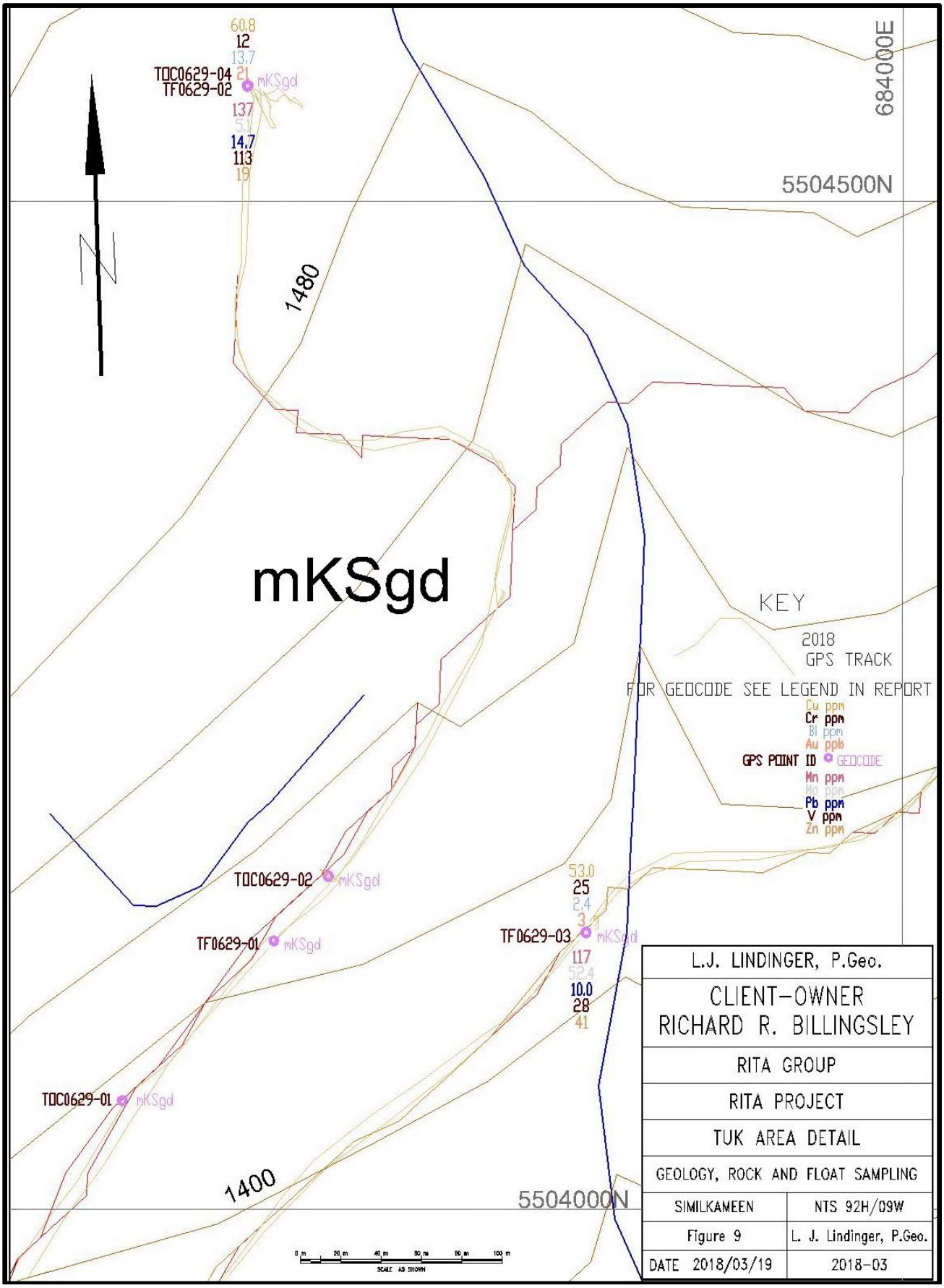

FIGURE 9 - TUK AREA DETAIL

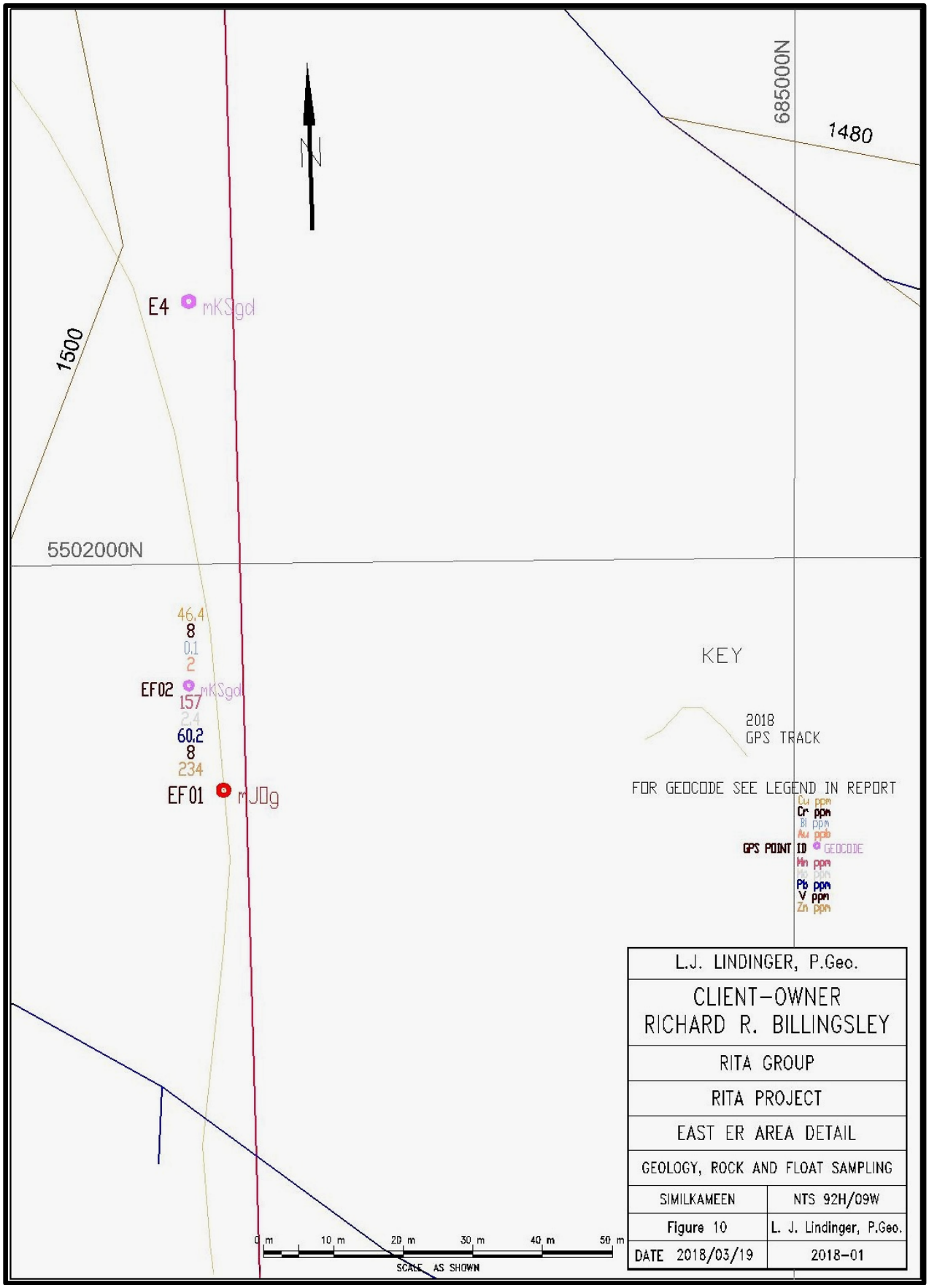

FIGURE 10 – EAST ER AREA DETAIL

TABLE 3 - 2018 RITA COST STATEMENT

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Lindinger	29 Jun/18, 22 Aug/18	2	$880.00	$1,760.00	
Billingsley	22-Aug-18	1	$400.00	$400.00	
				$2,160.00	**$2,160.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	Lindinger	1.5	$880.00	$1,320.00	
Database compilation	Lindinger	1.0	$600.00	$600.00	
Computer modelling	Lindinger	0.5	$600.00	$300.00	
Reprocessing of data	Lindinger	0.25	$600.00	$150.00	
General research	Lindinger	0.25	$880.00	$220.00	
Report preparation	Lindinger	4.0	$880.00	$3,520.00	
Rock descriptions and imaging	Lindinger	15.0	$110.00	$1,650.00	
				$7,760.00	**$7,760.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography	3500 Lindinger	0.5	$880.00	$440.00	
				$440.00	**$440.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Reconnaissance	Lindinger June 29 2500 hec	*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect	Lindinger June 29 2500 hec	*field expenditures above*			
Reconnaissance	Billingsley, Lindinger Aug 22 100 hec				
Prospect	Billingsley, Lindinger Aug 22 100 hec				
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock	*laboratory costs*	14	$51.20	$716.80	
				$716.80	**$716.80**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental		2.00	$100.00	$200.00	
kilometers		340.00	$0.50	$170.00	
				$370.00	**$370.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	2 PEOPLE ONE NIGHT AT 75	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
Meals	8 MEALS AT $30	8.00	$30.00	$240.00	
				$390.00	**$390.00**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone	10 minutes @ $/min		$0.00	$10.00	**$10.00**
Other (Specify)					
				$10.00	**$10.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS 3 days @ $5	3.00	$5.00	$15.00	
Other (Specify)	Sat phone 2 days @ $20	2.00	$40.00	$80.00	
				$95.00	**$95.00**
Freight, rock samples					
	delivery to Actlabs	2.0	$50.00	$100.00	
				$100.00	**$100.00**
TOTAL Expenditures				**$12,051.80**	

CONCLUSIONS

The 2018 prospecting, rock sampling and property examination program confirmed the location and degree of mineralization at the RITA area, and the possible quartz-sulphide vein hosted mineralization at the TUK area. East of the ER molybdenum showing are moderately clay altered exposures of Osprey Lake batholith granite in proximity with or as blocks within late syenitic dykes associated with the early Cretaceous Summers Creek pluton. Whether this alterations is associated with the ER molybdenum showings several hundred meters to the SW is unknown. The economic significance of the alaskite dyke at the east part of the RITA area is unknown but it does host indicator elements possibly related to porphyry molybdenum deposits.

In this authors opinion all of the observed mineralization can be considered associated with later phases of the Summers Creek pluton and specifically a late stage syenite to alkali syenite dyke event that produced sulphidic veins in earlier phases of the pluton and weak stockwork pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veinlets within the adjacent deformed and hornfelsed Nicola volcanic sediments and tuffs. The syenitic phase dykes in proximity to the hornfelsed variably chloritic mafic tuffs and sediments of the Nicola Group resulted in locally moderate epidote alteration of all pre and syn lithologies. One diagnostic characteristic of these late phases is moderate primary magnetite within the intrusive and secondary magnetite in the chloritic selvages of the late non intrusive wallrock fractures. The hornfelsing does not appear to extend more than 10 metres from any intrusive body.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional exploration is warranted on portions of the RITA copper-molybdenum-silver-gold property. $40,000 program of prospecting and IP geophysics is proposed.

The presence of several intrusive phases of the Summers Creek pluton occurring throughout the property with associated hydrothermal alteration and mineralization associated with the later phases suggests that the pluton may be only slightly eroded below its original top and above the level of most porphyry related mineralization. The inferred center of this mineralization is the ER molybdenum showing at the top of Trehearne Mountain.

The ER molybdenum target appears to host, in addition to the molybdenum mineralization on Trehearne Mountain, peripheral base metal mineralization typical of this deposit model both from historic soil sampling to the west and 2018 sampling to the NE of the showings. This inferred alteration tentatively appears to encircle the molybdenum showing as a 1 kilometre wide up to 3 kilometre radius donut of recessive exposures surrounding the topographic high of Trehearne mountain. This may imply that the system is larger and more robust than currently recognized. Recommended is a thorough prospecting and mapping program over the entire area. The rock samples should be analyzed with an analytical suite suitable for detecting element in the upper and overlying alteration levels of porphyry molybdenum and copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits. Also recommended is a deep penetrating NS IP line at least 2 km long over Trehearne mountain (ER Mo showing).

To the north the TUK area requires additional prospecting to determine the extent and precious metal potential of the Summers Creek pluton hosted quartz pyrite stockwork and sheet veins present there in a second topographically positive area.

In the RITA target a deep IP line could be run along the existing north – south road to determine the depth extent and strength of the mineralizing system there.

TABLE 4

RITA RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES				
M0BILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION	TO Princeton, B.C.		$	5,000
PROSPECTING	4 MANDAYS AT $600 DAY*		$	2,400
2 KM LINE CUTTING	2.5 KM AT $700/K		$	1,750
4x4 VEHICLES	4 DAYS @$125/DAY		$	500
IP SURVEY	2.5 km 100M SPACING TO N7 @ $2000/km		$	5,000
IP CREW MOBE AND DEMOBE			$	4,000
IP REPORT			$	3,000
PROJECT MANAGER-GEOLOGIST	4 MANDAYS AT $1200 DAY*		$	4,800
ANALYSES	60 SAMPLES @ $55/SAMPLE	60	$	3,300
REPORT			$	5,750
* includes food + acommodation	CONTINGENCY AT 11%		$	4,500
	TOTAL PROGRAM		$	40,000

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 38 years.

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (1992).

I have no interest in the RITA Property.

I am responsible for the report entitled PROSPECTING and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the RITA PROPERTY dated March 22, 2019 and revised September 2, 2019.

March 22, 2019 and September 02, 2019

"Leopold J. Lindinger"

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A -ANALYTICAL AFFIDAVITS

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 24-Aug-18
Invoice No.: A18-11539
Invoice Date: 19-Oct-18
Your Reference: RITA

Renaissance Geosciences
680 Dairy Road
Kamloops B.C. V2B8N5
Canada

ATTN: Leo Lindinger

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

14 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-ICP Kamloops Au-Fire Assay ICPOES 30g

Code UT-4M-Kamloops Total Digestion ICP/MS

REPORT **A18-11539**

Notes:

Any values for Au are for informational purposes and should be checked by fire assay code 1A2

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Kamloops@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Au	Al	Ag	As	Au	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni
Unit Symbol	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	2	0.01	0.1	1	100	1	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.1
Method Code	FA-ICP	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
EF02	< 2	7.25	0.5	1	< 100	765	2	0.1	0.34	0.7	49	2.6	8	2.4	46.4	0.88	1.8	3.12	28.1	3.7	2.72	6.0	0.7
RITA	< 2	8.55	0.2	3	< 100	1240	1	0.1	3.39	0.2	34	9.2	22	1.1	28.1	3.46	0.4	2.37	15.2	5.6	3.37	< 0.1	6.2
RITA-01	< 2	8.02	0.2	5	< 100	1260	1	0.1	3.79	0.3	27	7.1	27	1.2	53.8	2.94	0.6	2.62	13.7	4.3	3.30	< 0.1	9.3
ROC0629-01	3	10.2	0.4	7	< 100	272	1	0.3	3.67	0.2	28	15.3	11	1.8	300	4.71	1.1	2.90	13.2	10.0	3.80	3.4	3.0
ROC0629-04	2	8.86	0.7	11	< 100	334	< 1	0.5	5.36	0.4	39	22.7	111	0.7	229	4.98	1.0	0.60	19.2	9.2	3.88	1.4	31.7
ROC0629-04a	< 2	8.78	0.4	14	< 100	936	1	0.9	8.48	1.3	51	15.4	45	1.4	94.1	5.23	1.8	3.23	27.1	5.7	2.00	0.2	23.3
ROC0629-09	< 2	7.84	0.3	7	< 100	349	1	0.8	4.64	1.8	35	8.3	29	0.9	91.2	4.79	1.3	1.70	20.0	2.7	4.16	1.2	11.7
ROC0629-12	< 2	8.96	0.2	3	100	269	1	0.1	6.97	0.2	24	11.8	40	1.8	44.0	4.08	0.8	0.59	13.4	6.9	4.23	1.0	21.5
ROC0629-13	7	7.23	0.3	6	< 100	1060	2	0.2	0.35	0.2	50	5.8	15	1.6	26.8	0.91	3.4	4.13	28.3	3.1	2.40	8.1	1.5
ROC0629-13 SEND	4	7.63	0.5	14	< 100	1580	2	0.4	0.14	0.3	62	2.6	18	1.3	42.6	1.01	4.1	4.05	33.0	6.3	2.57	15.4	1.0
ROC0822-01	< 2	9.55	< 0.1	2	< 100	1380	1	0.2	2.24	< 0.1	29	5.2	14	1.3	29.5	2.64	0.6	2.30	13.8	4.6	3.96	0.2	4.4
RSC0629-01	7	10.1	0.5	6	< 100	1230	1	0.6	3.52	0.3	36	15.8	56	1.1	130	5.36	1.0	2.33	17.9	15.8	4.07	< 0.1	25.1
TF0629-02	21	2.20	0.7	9	< 100	310	< 1	13.7	0.05	< 0.1	12	28.6	12	1.6	60.8	13.6	0.3	2.09	7.7	2.9	0.201	0.9	1.9
TF0629-03	3	1.30	0.2	37	< 100	93	< 1	2.4	0.04	0.2	3	21.2	25	1.4	53.0	13.9	< 0.1	0.55	1.8	4.5	0.034	0.2	1.9

Analyte Symbol	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.1	4	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
EF02	0.013	60.2	128	< 1	0.06	157	2.4	0.3	1	0.6	87	< 0.1	14.1	0.080	0.85	4.5	8	0.6	12.1	234	49.0
RITA	0.080	6.4	64.0	< 1	0.94	714	0.2	< 0.1	9	< 0.1	428	< 0.1	4.2	0.101	0.63	1.8	46	< 0.1	14.1	44	10.9
RITA-01	0.061	5.9	50.4	< 1	0.97	968	0.2	< 0.1	15	0.2	350	< 0.1	1.4	0.121	0.50	2.1	69	< 0.1	23.8	69	18.2
ROC0629-01	0.173	8.3	83.6	< 1	1.54	965	8.0	0.7	11	1.0	663	0.2	2.0	0.379	0.62	1.2	168	1.2	20.8	82	35.2
ROC0629-04	0.134	7.1	16.0	< 1	2.37	1610	0.5	0.4	24	0.3	580	0.1	3.9	0.227	0.19	1.0	113	0.3	16.5	137	23.7
ROC0629-04a	0.158	9.3	84.6	< 1	1.82	2570	0.2	0.5	18	1.1	501	< 0.1	5.7	0.294	0.55	2.2	136	< 0.1	17.6	133	58.6
ROC0629-09	0.107	21.1	43.1	< 1	0.82	1190	4.8	0.3	19	1.0	287	< 0.1	3.4	0.285	0.31	2.0	115	< 0.1	25.4	155	38.3
ROC0629-12	0.102	5.8	9.9	< 1	0.98	1340	4.8	0.2	15	0.6	755	< 0.1	1.6	0.337	0.08	1.2	121	< 0.1	15.0	88	26.2
ROC0629-13	0.004	11.7	104	< 1	0.07	224	2.9	0.3	2	1.2	90	0.6	14.1	0.086	0.65	4.4	9	3.9	9.5	38	97.4
ROC0629-13 SEND	0.006	22.5	94.6	< 1	0.07	130	5.8	0.6	4	0.8	108	0.8	13.2	0.089	0.91	4.6	5	3.6	9.4	59	136
ROC0822-01	0.074	5.6	62.7	< 1	0.68	443	0.2	< 0.1	5	0.1	656	< 0.1	6.2	0.124	0.55	1.8	38	< 0.1	10.3	38	13.8
RSC0629-01	0.155	6.5	42.6	< 1	2.35	802	0.1	< 0.1	23	0.6	706	< 0.1	4.5	0.244	0.26	2.0	143	< 0.1	22.5	125	36.4
TF0629-02	0.088	14.7	80.8	< 1	0.08	137	5.1	0.2	5	2.7	46	< 0.1	1.6	0.203	0.61	1.7	113	3.2	2.5	19	9.9
TF0629-03	0.089	10.0	46.5	< 1	0.09	117	52.4	2.0	1	1.4	5	< 0.1	1.1	0.019	0.41	1.1	28	0.9	1.8	41	2.6

Analyte Symbol	Au	Al	Ag	As	Au	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni
Unit Symbol	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	2	0.01	0.1	1	100	1	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.1
Method Code	FA-ICP	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
SDC-1 Meas		8.82		< 1		629	3		1.06		89	17.4	45	3.8	30.3	4.63	< 0.1	2.50	41.5	35.7	1.57	< 0.1	33.9
SDC-1 Cert		8.34		0.220		630	3.00		1.00		93.00	18.0	64.00	4.00	30.000	4.82	8.30	2.72	42.00	34.0	1.52	21.00	38.0
SDC-1 Meas		8.49		< 1		624	3		1.04		88	16.8	49	3.8	25.7	4.62	1.0	2.51	41.2	34.0	1.51	0.2	32.5
SDC-1 Cert		8.34		0.220		630	3.00		1.00		93.00	18.0	64.00	4.00	30.000	4.82	8.30	2.72	42.00	34.0	1.52	21.00	38.0
DNC-1a Meas						102			8.12			56.0	154		98.5	6.93			3.7	4.5	1.40	1.5	261
DNC-1a Cert						118			8.21			57	270		100	6.97			3.6	5.2	1.40	3	247
DNC-1a Meas						103			7.84			56.4	157		100	7.02			3.8	4.2	1.41	1.6	260
DNC-1a Cert						118			8.21			57	270		100	6.97			3.6	5.2	1.40	3	247
SBC-1 Meas				27		668	3	0.7		0.3	110	22.1	98	7.8	30.3		3.6		52.1	169		14.6	81.0
SBC-1 Cert				25.7		788.0	3.20	0.70		0.40	108.0	22.7	109	8.2	31.0		3.7		52.5	163		15.3	82.8
OREAS 214 Meas	3100																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 214 Meas	2960																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 214 Meas	3030																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 214 Meas	2990																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 214 Meas	3030																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 214 Meas	3030																						
OREAS 214 Cert	3030																						
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas		7.26	1.5	7		398	2	23.6	0.47	0.4	85	23.3	74	6.4	4300	6.40	4.1	1.51	43.6	31.1	0.326	14.0	35.2
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert		7.29	1.60	7.61		434	2.42	21.4	0.473	0.420	83.0	23.1	71.0	6.70	4230	6.43	3.42	2.51	42.2	31.4	0.324	14.1	35.8
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas		7.98	1.7	8		399	3	21.7	0.51	0.4	85	23.7	79	6.5	4450	6.42	3.8	2.69	43.5	32.2	0.342	14.2	37.8
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert		7.29	1.60	7.61		434	2.42	21.4	0.473	0.420	83.0	23.1	71.0	6.70	4230	6.43	3.42	2.51	42.2	31.4	0.324	14.1	35.8
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas		7.91	1.5	6		416	2	24.8	0.50	0.5	84	22.5	78	6.3	4540	6.37	3.4	2.01	43.4	32.5	0.338	8.3	37.3
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert		7.29	1.60	7.61		434	2.42	21.4	0.473	0.420	83.0	23.1	71.0	6.70	4230	6.43	3.42	2.51	42.2	31.4	0.324	14.1	35.8
OREAS 621 (4 Acid) Meas		6.44	62.5	60			2	3.9	1.84	230	51	28.7	24	3.1	3480	3.65	4.8	1.67	25.1	13.4	1.33	9.3	29.7
OREAS 621 (4 Acid) Cert		6.40	69.0	77.0			1.69	3.93	1.97	284	46.6	29.3	37.1	3.28	3630	3.70	4.41	2.20	21.6	14.2	1.31	8.61	26.2
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	341																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	339																						
OREAS 217 (Fire	338																						

Analyte Symbol	Au	Al	Ag	As	Au	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni
Unit Symbol	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	2	0.01	0.1	1	100	1	1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.1	0.1
Method Code	FA-ICP	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
Assay) Cert																							
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	335																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	339																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	331																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	332																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas	345																						
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert	338																						
ROC0629-01 Orig	3																						
ROC0629-01 Dup	3																						
TF0629-03 Orig		1.39	0.3	41	< 100	100	< 1	2.6	0.04	0.2	3	22.8	25	1.5	57.3	14.9	< 0.1	0.59	1.9	4.9	0.036	0.2	2.0
TF0629-03 Dup		1.20	0.2	32	< 100	86	< 1	2.2	0.04	0.1	3	19.6	26	1.3	48.7	12.9	< 0.1	0.50	1.7	4.1	0.031	0.2	1.7
Method Blank		< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 100	2	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.2	6	< 0.1	0.6	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.003	< 0.1	< 0.1
Method Blank		< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 100	< 1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.2	5	< 0.1	0.9	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.002	< 0.1	< 0.1
Method Blank		< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 100	< 1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.2	8	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.003	< 0.1	< 0.1
Method Blank		< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 100	1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.2	6	< 0.1	1.4	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.002	< 0.1	0.1
Method Blank	< 2																						
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Method Blank	< 2																						
Method Blank	< 2																						
Method Blank		< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 100	8	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.2	5	< 0.1	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.003	< 0.1	0.3

Analyte Symbol	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.1	4	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
SDC-1 Meas	0.058	24.3	116		1.04	822		< 0.1	14	< 0.1	169	< 0.1	11.9	0.052	0.62	2.9	37	< 0.1		96	36.0
SDC-1 Cert	0.0690	25.00	127.00		1.02	880.00		0.54	17.00	3.00	180.00	1.20	12.00	0.606	0.70	3.10	102.00	0.80		103.00	290.00
SDC-1 Meas	0.059	20.8	121		1.02	901		< 0.1	14	0.3	173	< 0.1	11.3	0.156	0.64	2.8	38	< 0.1		94	36.9
SDC-1 Cert	0.0690	25.00	127.00		1.02	880.00		0.54	17.00	3.00	180.00	1.20	12.00	0.606	0.70	3.10	102.00	0.80		103.00	290.00
DNC-1a Meas		4.6	3.1					0.8	29		137			0.295			146		15.8	69	38.4
DNC-1a Cert		6.3	5					0.96	31		144			0.29			148		18.0	70	38.0
DNC-1a Meas		3.6	3.3					0.8	29		148			0.302			146		15.4	70	41.0
DNC-1a Cert		6.3	5					0.96	31		144			0.29			148		18.0	70	38.0
SBC-1 Meas		37.1	152				2.5	1.1	19	3.3	179	0.8	16.0	0.526	0.88	5.6	210	1.7	30.8	187	126
SBC-1 Cert		35.0	147				2.4	1.01	20.0	3.3	178.0	1.10	15.8	0.51	0.89	5.76	220.0	1.60	36.5	186	134.0
OREAS 214 Meas																					
OREAS 214 Cert																					
OREAS 214 Meas																					
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OREAS 214 Meas																					
OREAS 214 Cert																					
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas	0.066	94.3	114	< 1	1.66	919	1.1	1.3	13	12.8	40	1.4	17.6	0.402	0.86	3.3	84	4.9	23.6	326	132
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert	0.0630	83.0	166	0.691	1.69	950	0.930	1.29	13.1	13.3	43.0	1.11	16.5	0.405	0.860	3.06	91.0	4.85	26.4	345	116
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas	0.069	86.8	172	< 1	1.81	976	0.9	1.2	13	13.6	41	1.0	17.3	0.416	0.89	3.2	92	5.2	25.3	333	122
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert	0.0630	83.0	166	0.691	1.69	950	0.930	1.29	13.1	13.3	43.0	1.11	16.5	0.405	0.860	3.06	91.0	4.85	26.4	345	116
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Meas	0.067	80.1	132	< 1	1.84	942	1.0	1.0	12	13.5	41	0.1	15.4	0.400	0.92	3.1	88	2.8	25.4	375	118
OREAS 923 (4 Acid) Cert	0.0630	83.0	166	0.691	1.69	950	0.930	1.29	13.1	13.3	43.0	1.11	16.5	0.405	0.860	3.06	91.0	4.85	26.4	345	116
OREAS 621 (4 Acid) Meas	0.036	> 5000	70.2	4	0.50	494	17.2	103	6	5.0	88		7.9	0.182	2.07	3.0	29	2.5	11.7	> 10000	187
OREAS 621 (4 Acid) Cert	0.0359	13600	84.0	4.48	0.507	532	13.6	139	6.24	5.25	91.0		7.48	0.149	1.96	2.83	31.8	2.35	11.1	52200	168
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas																					
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert																					
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas																					
OREAS 217 (Fire																					

Analyte Symbol	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.1	4	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
Assay) Cert																					
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas																					
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OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Meas																					
OREAS 217 (Fire Assay) Cert																					
ROC0629-01 Orig																					
ROC0629-01 Dup																					
TF0629-03 Orig	0.095	10.5	49.7	< 1	0.09	130	56.2	1.4	2	1.3	6	< 0.1	1.0	0.020	0.45	1.1	30	1.0	2.0	44	2.7
TF0629-03 Dup	0.082	9.5	43.3	< 1	0.08	103	48.6	2.6	1	1.4	5	< 0.1	1.1	0.017	0.38	1.0	26	0.8	1.6	38	2.5
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.01	1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 4	0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.01	6	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.01	4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.01	7	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1
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Method Blank	< 0.001	8.8	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.01	8	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	0.2	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.07	< 0.1	< 4	< 0.1	< 0.1	3	0.2

APPENDIX B – TABLE 2 - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Zone	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	GEOCODE	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION
EF01	10U	684920	5501470	1480	mJOg	Coarse grained granite (Osprey Lake batholith). Rock 35% pale pink 5 to 9 mm subhedral orthoclase, 35% 2 to 5 mm ivory plagioclase, 20% 4 to 8 mm anhedral round quartz, 10% 2-4 mm green-grey euhedral biotite. Plagioclase and quartz very erratically distributed and often occurs as loose aggregate concentrations.	Massive planar wide spaced joir	Pervasive strong to locally (joint associated) sauseritization of plagioclase. Biotite appears totally chloritically altered. On outcrop scale large masses have degraded to loose slumping clay rich material with resistate minerals.
EF02	10U	684915	5501485	1480	mKSgd	Pale ivory to limonite coated medium grained granodiorite (Summers Creek pluton)	strong planar to ragged stockwork	Rock hosts moderate to commonly intense plagioclase sauseritization. Elsewhere plagioclase is stained a pink rust colour.
E4	10U	684915	5501540	1480	mKSgd	Pale grey -green fine grained biotite porphyry granodiorite (Summers Creek pluton). Rock mass is comprised of 20% 2 to 8 mm by 2 mm biotite laths and 40% 0.5 to 1.5 mm feldspars in a subvitreous black speckled grey groundmass. Late minute crystal cross cutting quartz sheets comprise at least 20% of rock.	Moderate blocky stockwork fracturing	weak chloritic biotite alteration.
FR0629-01	10U	682014	5500504	1201	iTrNs	Grey green subvitreous extremely fine grained hornfelsed intermediate volcanic sediment. Rock is a felted ground mass of siliceous with minor chloritic composition.	numerous minute curviplanar fractures with bleached and chloritized margins and chlorite sulphide veinlets.	weak to locally moderate replacement epidote associated with fractures but extending into wallrock. ~5-7% of rock mass.
FR0629-02	10U	682216	5500325	1252	iTrNs			
RITA	10U	682240	5504060	1316	iTrNs	lots of altered float samples composite		
RITA 2b OLD TRENCH	10U	682170	5500561	1265	mKSBkhp	SYENITE Pink possible intrusive protolith massive potassic altered rock. By appearance rock is over 75% orthoclase with 12% plagioclase, 5% interstitial quartz and 8% biotite.	Very strong stockwork fracturing. Rock hosts curviplanar partially open wrench fractures implying late partially plastic pre solidification movement.	Weak epidote-chlorite coating of stockwork fractures
RITA 2 OLD TRENCH	10U	682170	5500561	1265	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Fine grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. ~40% ~ 2 mm diametre plagioclase, ~20% 1 mm white semi translucent orthoclase, 20% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite wrapping around plagioclase as felted masses with quartz and sulphides.	Rock has several orientations but one dominant of planar stockwork fracturing. Fractures average 1 cm apart.	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
ROC0629-01	10U	682266	5500524	1267	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Fine grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. ~40% ~ 2 mm diametre plagioclase, ~20% 1 mm white semi translucent orthoclase, 20% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite wrapping around plagioclase as felted masses with quartz and sulphides.	Rock has several orientations but one dominant of planar stockwork fracturing. Fractures average 1 cm apart.	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	VEINING	MINERALIZATION	MAG SUS	SAMP ID	Au	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
EF01	None noted	weak magnetite	rock 8 fractures 1-5														
EF02	None noted	None noted. Limonite staining appears to be derived from altered biotite.	0	EF02	< 2	7.25	0.5	1	765	2	0.1	0.34	0.7	49	2.6	8	2.4
E4	None noted	Strong pervasive magnetic response probably due to minute disseminated magnetite in groundmass (black specks).	75														
FR0629-01	hairline to 0.5 mm magnetite-sulphide veinlets as irregular curviplanar stockwork comprising ~7% of rock mass	2% very fine grained pyrite aggregates along strongly chlorite-magnetite curviplanar fractures.	1 to 45	RITA-01	< 2	8.02	0.2	5	1260	1	0.1	3.79	0.3	27	7.1	27	1.2
FR0629-02																	
RITA				RITA	< 2	8.55	0.2	3	1240	1	0.1	3.39	0.2	34	9.2	22	1.1
RITA 2b OLD TRENCH	None noted	None noted. FeOx coatings of fractures probably mostly due to oxidizing biotite. Weak magnetic response.	1.5														
RITA 2 OLD TRENCH	Early orthogonal joints weakly dark green chlorite and epidote coated.	3% irregularly disseminated 0.2 to 1 mm pyrite associated with intrusive biotite. At least one set of fractures hosts 0.2 mm thick semi massive pyrite veinlets. Strong goethite coatings of weathered fracture surfaces.	20 rock 12-15 fracture														
ROC0629-01	Early orthogonal joints weakly dark green chlorite and epidote coated.	3% irregularly disseminated 0.2 to 1 mm pyrite associated with intrusive biotite. At least one set of fractures hosts 0.2 mm thick semi massive pyrite veinlets. Strong goethite coatings of weathered fracture surfaces.	20 rock 10 fracture	ROC0629-0	3	10.2	0.4	7	272	1	0.3	3.67	0.2	28	15.3	11	1.8

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
EF01																														
EF02	46.4	0.88	1.8	3.12	28.1	3.7	2.72	6	0.7	0.013	60.2	128	< 1	0.06	157	2.4	0.3	1	0.6	87	< 0.1	14.1	0.08	0.85	4.5	8	0.6	12.1	234	49
E4																														
FR0629-01	53.8	2.94	0.6	2.62	13.7	4.3	3.3	< 0.1	9.3	0.061	5.9	50.4	< 1	0.97	968	0.2	< 0.1	15	0.2	350	< 0.1	1.4	0.121	0.5	2.1	69	< 0.1	23.8	69	18.2
FR0629-02																														
RITA	28.1	3.46	0.4	2.37	15.2	5.6	3.37	< 0.1	6.2	0.08	6.4	64	< 1	0.94	714	0.2	< 0.1	9	< 0.1	428	< 0.1	4.2	0.101	0.63	1.8	46	< 0.1	14.1	44	10.9
RITA 2b OLD TRENCH																														
RITA 2 OLD TRENCH																														
ROC0629-01	300	4.71	1.1	2.9	13.2	10U	3.8	3.4	3	0.173	8.3	83.6	< 1	1.54	965	8	0.7	11	1	663	0.2	2	0.379	0.62	1.2	168	1.2	20.8	82	35.2

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Zone	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	GEOCODE	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION
ROC0629-02	10U	682217	5500534	1265	iTrNs			
ROC0629-03	10U	682200	5500550	1263	iTrNs			
ROC0629-04	10U	682186	5500568	1261	mKSBkhp	Pale grey weathering ivory very fine grained felsic volcanic (dyke). No mafics seen.	ragged fracturing	weak epidote and clay? coating of stockwork fractures. Weak variable sauseritization plagioclase zones.
ROC0629-04a	10U	682176	5500597	1260	iTrNs	Pale grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed strongly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment or highly altered microcrystalline felsic volcanic (dyke). Bleached possible sediment is intruded by highly potassic welded felsite. One surface displays granodiorite textures implying intrusive contact.	"Sediment" is strongly curviplanar stockwork fractured. Felsite appears to be more shrinkage fractured.	Sediment' appears to be strongly bleached and weakly pervasively chloritically altered. Felsite displays pink potassic, crosscutting vein like and massive green epidotized and white lamellar plagioclase rich? zones.
ROC0629-04b	10U	682170	5500617	1261	mKSBkhp	Pink possible intrusive protolith massive potassic altered rock. By appearance rock is over 95% orthoclase	Very strong stockwork fracturing	Weak epidote-chlorite coating of stockwork fractures
ROC0629-04-E	10U	682169	5500629	1261	iTrNs			
ROC0629-05	10U	682167	5500640	1261	iTrNs			
ROC0629-06-NEND	10U	682180	5500660	1264	iTrNs			
ROC0629-06-SEND	10U	682180	5500644	1263	iTrNs			
ROC0629-07	10U	682179	5500679	1261	iTrNs			
ROC0629-08-4X4	10U	682220	5500668	1270	iTrNs			
ROC0629-09	10U	682222	5500684	1270	iTrNs	Pale grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed strongly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment.	"Sediment" is strongly curviplanar stockwork fractured.	Sediment' appears to be moderately bleached and weakly pervasively chloritically altered. Dark chlorite concentrated along fractures.
ROC0629-10	10U	682260	5500611	1269	iTrNs	Contact zone. Wallrock is hornfelsed fine grained volcanic sediment. Intrusive is pink to green fine grained granodiorite. Intrusive appear to be a slightly more feldspar and quartz enriched member of the Summers Creek pluton. 80% feldspar 15% interstitial quartz.	Moderate (In intrusive) to strong (in hornfelsed sediment) stockwork fracturing.	chloritized fractures in hornfelsed sediments. Intrusive hosts epidotized fractures
ROC0629-10A	10U	682208	5500723	1269	iTrNs			
ROC0629-11	10U	682277	5500584	1268	iTrNs			
ROC0629-12	10U	682266	5500730	1275	mKSgd	Contact zone. Grey green hornfelsed extremely fine grained volcanic sediment intruded by variably fine grained (chilled margin) feldspar porphyry. Intrusive has 60% 1-2 mm anhedral plagioclase, possible 20% minute orthoclase, ~ 5% minute quartz with 10% altered partially pyritized? biotite Intrusive may be related to the Summers Creek pluton.	ragged welded fractures	rock appears to be weakly pervasively chloritically altered

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	VEINING	MINERALIZATION	MAG SUS	SAMP ID	Au	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
ROC0629-02																	
ROC0629-03			1 to 4														
ROC0629-04	None noted	Pyrolusite on moderately weathered fracture surfaces.	0	ROC0629-0	2	8.86	0.7	11	334	< 1	0.5	5.36	0.4	39	22.7	111	0.7
ROC0629-04a		Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings.	1.5 grano 0 rest	ROC0629-0	< 2	8.78	0.4	14	936	1	0.9	8.48	1.3	51	15.4	45	1.4
ROC0629-04b	None noted	None noted	1.5														
ROC0629-04-E																	
ROC0629-05																	
ROC0629-06-NEND																	
ROC0629-06-SEND																	
ROC0629-07																	
ROC0629-08-4X4																	
ROC0629-09		Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings. ~1% pyrite concentrated at fracture intersections. Weak magnetite accompanies chlorite along fractures.	0.3 rock 4 with pyrite	ROC0629-0	< 2	7.84	0.3	7	349	1	0.8	4.64	1.8	35	8.3	29	0.9
ROC0629-10	Minute clear quartz veinlets comprise ~2% of rock.	sediments hosts moderate secondary microscopic magnetite. Intrusive is weakly magnetic with strong magnetic response on chloritized fractures.	30 sed INTR 3 frct (min) 20														
ROC0629-10A																	
ROC0629-11																	
ROC0629-12	Weak limonite and lesser pyrolusite on fracture surfaces.	intrusive hosts 5% extremely fine grained pyrite probably partially replacing altered biotite.	2.7	ROC0629-1	< 2	8.96	0.2	3	269	1	0.1	6.97	0.2	24	11.8	40	1.8

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
ROC0629-02																														
ROC0629-03																														
ROC0629-04	229	4.98	1	0.6	19.2	9.2	3.88	1.4	31.7	0.134	7.1	16	< 1	2.37	1610	0.5	0.4	24	0.3	580	0.1	3.9	0.227	0.19	1	113	0.3	16.5	137	23.7
ROC0629-04a	94.1	5.23	1.8	3.23	27.1	5.7	2	0.2	23.3	0.158	9.3	84.6	< 1	1.82	2570	0.2	0.5	18	1.1	501	< 0.1	5.7	0.294	0.55	2.2	136	< 0.1	17.6	133	58.6
ROC0629-04b																														
ROC0629-04-E																														
ROC0629-05																														
ROC0629-06-NEND																														
ROC0629-06-SEND																														
ROC0629-07																														
ROC0629-08-4X4																														
ROC0629-09	91.2	4.79	1.3	1.7	20	2.7	4.16	1.2	11.7	0.107	21.1	43.1	< 1	0.82	1190	4.8	0.3	19	1	287	< 0.1	3.4	0.285	0.31	2	115	< 0.1	25.4	155	38.3
ROC0629-10																														
ROC0629-10A																														
ROC0629-11																														
ROC0629-12	44	4.08	0.8	0.59	13.4	6.9	4.23	1	21.5	0.102	5.8	9.9	< 1	0.98	1340	4.8	0.2	15	0.6	755	< 0.1	1.6	0.337	0.08	1.2	121	< 0.1	15	88	26.2

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Zone	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	GEOCODE	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION
ROC0629-13	10U	682370	5500781	1283	eKSBPr	FELSITE Pale ivory massive extremely fine grained feldspar-quartz felsite. Rock texture is minutely flow laminated 0.3 to 4 mm stringers of 15% clear glassy quartz in a cryptocrystalline groundmass.	well orthogonally fractured and blocky.	none noted
ROC0629-13 SEND	10U	682389	5500750	1287	eKSBPr	FELSITE Pale ivory massive very fine grained feldspar-quartz felsite. Rock texture fine grained with 90% feldspar 1-2% ~1mm anhedral glassy quartz and 1% irregularly disseminated 1-2 mm pyrite. And 6% relict biotite. This unit may be Spences bridge group rhyolite flow	well orthogonally fractured and blocky.	none noted
ROC0629-14	10U	682404	5500680	1287	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium-coarse grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. ~40% ~ 4-6 mm diametre plagioclase, ~20% 2-4 mm white semi translucent orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 20% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as 2 to 8 mm laths and blocky crystals.	Massive with widely spaced planar orthogonal jointing and later less planar widely spaced irregular fracturing.	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
ROC0629-15	10U	682730	5499593	1307	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.	Massive with widely spaced planar orthogonal jointing and later less planar widely spaced irregular fracturing.	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
ROC0822-01	10U	682171	5500576	1254	mKSgd	Contact zone. Grey green hornfelsed extremely fine grained volcanic sediment intruded by variably fine grained (chilled margin) feldspar porphyry. Intrusive has 60% 1-2 mm anhedral plagioclase, possible 20% minute orthoclase, ~ 5% minute quartz with 10% altered partially pyritized? biotite Intrusive may be related to the Summers Creek pluton.	Ragged welded fractures	rock appears to be weakly pervasively chloritically altered
ROC0822-02_5-X15	10U	682172	5500790	1260	mKSgd			
RSC0629-01	10U	682236	5500540	1268	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.	Massive with closely spaced curviplanar planar jointing and later less planar widely spaced irregular fracturing. Most fracture display slickensides. Dyke contacts strongly welded to host granodiorite.	Rock appears propylitically altered
RSC0629-01	10U	682241	5500544	1285	iTrNs			

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	VEINING	MINERALIZATION	MAG SUS	SAMP ID	Au	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
ROC0629-13	none noted	Irregularly distributed 0.5 to 1.5 mm ~1% pyrite in late curviplanar fractures.	0	ROC0629-1	7	7.23	0.3	6	1060	2	0.2	0.35	0.2	50	5.8	15	1.6
ROC0629-13 SEND	none noted	~1% pyrite irregularly disseminated 0.5 to 1.5 mm ~1% pyrite. Pyrite clustered proximal to largely replaced sericitized biotite.	0	ROC0629-1	4	7.63	0.5	14	1580	2	0.4	0.14	0.3	62	2.6	18	1.3
ROC0629-14	Early orthogonal joints weakly dark green chlorite and epidote coated.	none noted	rock 50 frct 70														
ROC0629-15	Early orthogonal joints dark green chlorite coated.	2-3% 1 mm evenly disseminated pyrite. Where weathered produces small FeOx stained.	60														
ROC0822-01	Weak limonite and lesser pyrolusite on fracture surfaces.	intrusive hosts 2% extremely fine grained pyrite probably partially replacing altered biotite.	0.5 sed 0.8 INTR	ROC0822-0	< 2	9.55	< 0.1	2	1380	1	0.2	2.24	< 0.1	29	5.2	14	1.3
ROC0822-02_5-X15																	
RSC0629-01	Early orthogonal joints dark green chlorite coated.	no primary mineralization noted. Variably weathered fractures host pyrolusite and variable amounts of FeOx coatings.	20 rock 30 fracture	RSC0629-0	7	10.1	0.5	6	1230	1	0.6	3.52	0.3	36	15.8	56	1.1
RSC0629-01																	

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
ROC0629-13	26.8	0.91	3.4	4.13	28.3	3.1	2.4	8.1	1.5	0.004	11.7	104	< 1	0.07	224	2.9	0.3	2	1.2	90	0.6	14.1	0.086	0.65	4.4	9	3.9	9.5	38	97.4
ROC0629-13 SEND	42.6	1.01	4.1	4.05	33	6.3	2.57	15.4	1	0.006	22.5	94.6	< 1	0.07	130	5.8	0.6	4	0.8	108	0.8	13.2	0.089	0.91	4.6	5	3.6	9.4	59	136
ROC0629-14																														
ROC0629-15																														
ROC0822-01	29.5	2.64	0.6	2.3	13.8	4.6	3.96	0.2	4.4	0.074	5.6	62.7	< 1	0.68	443	0.2	< 0.1	5	0.1	656	< 0.1	6.2	0.124	0.55	1.8	38	< 0.1	10.3	38	13.8
ROC0822-02_5-X15																														
RSC0629-01	130	5.36	1	2.33	17.9	15.8	4.07	< 0.1	25.1	0.155	6.5	42.6	< 1	2.35	802	0.1	< 0.1	23	0.6	706	< 0.1	4.5	0.244	0.26	2	143	< 0.1	22.5	125	36.4
RSC0629-01																														

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Zone	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	GEOCODE	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION
TF0629-01	10U	683684	5504129	1417	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths. Exposure is at contact with an intermediate intrusion breccia with late stage syentitc fragments.	Massive	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
TF0629-02	10U	683671	5504553	1481	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.	Irregular with large masses and sections of strong sheeted and stockwork fracturing	Biotite moderately altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
TF0629-03	10U	683839	5504133	1401	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.	Irregular with large masses and sections of strong sheeted and stockwork fracturing	clay alteration of plagioclase to pale grey clay.
TOC0629-01	10U	683610	5504051	1404	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE very fine grained massive intrusive. 90% feldspar as 1-2 mm polycrystalline masses, 5% very fine grained anhedral quartz and ~5% very fine grained unevenly disseminated mafics (probably biotite). Feldspathic component of rock weathers to tan.	Moderately spaced shallowly dipping variably oxidized - sulphidic quartz veined sheeted fractures.	not noted here
TOC0629-02	10U	683711	5504161	1420	mKSgd	GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.	Massive with widely spaced planar orthogonal jointing and later less planar widely spaced irregular fracturing.	Biotite strongly altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
TOC0629-04	10U	683671	5504553	1481	mKSgd			
ROC0822-03	10U	682172	5500790	1260	iTrNs	Medium grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed weakly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment.	moderate blocky curviplanar joints.	Moderate bleaching along fractures. Ivory veinlets non reactive to HCL . Clay?
Top_of_Trench	10U	682180	5500545	1262	mKSgd			
Possible_Dril_Hole_Setup	10U	682171	5500675	1265				

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	VEINING	MINERALIZATION	MAG SUS	SAMP ID	Au	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
TF0629-01	Early orthogonal joints dark green chlorite coated.	none noted															
TF0629-02	Irregular medium cockscomb quartz veining as 2 to 50 mm thick non episodic veins. Quartz is strongly welded to wallrock.	Quartz veins with 10 to > 50% brassy pyrite as highly irregular gained size masses. Normally forms inner vein fillings. Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. On hand sample has possible chalcopyrite and bornite colouring of slightly weathered sulphides	2	TF0629-02	21	2.2	0.7	9	310	< 1	13.7	0.05	< 0.1	12	28.6	12	1.6
TF0629-03	over 9 cm thick crackle brecciated quartz vein welded to wallrock	Strong FeOx coatings in between quartz fragments suggest that up to 15% sulphides may have been present	5	TF0629-03	3	1.3	0.2	37	93	< 1	2.4	0.04	0.2	3	21.2	25	1.4
TOC0629-01	narrow to 1 cm sheeted shallowly dipping quartz sulphide veins.	Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. Unaltered wallrock is moderately magnetic.															
TOC0629-02	Early orthogonal joints dark green chlorite coated.	2-3% 1 mm evenly disseminated pyrite. Where weathered produces small FeOx stained areas.	33 rock 40 fracture														
TOC0629-04			0.5 rock														
ROC0822-03	none noted	Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings. No sulphide noted. Weak magnetite along some fractures.	0.5 rock 1-5 fractures														
Top_of_Trench																	
Possible_Dril_Hole_Setup																	

TABLE 2 - 2018 RITA SAMPLE AND NOTE DATABASE

ID	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	La	Li	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Mg	Mn	Mo	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
TF0629-01																														
TF0629-02	60.8	13.6	0.3	2.09	7.7	2.9	0.201	0.9	1.9	0.088	14.7	80.8	< 1	0.08	137	5.1	0.2	5	2.7	46	< 0.1	1.6	0.203	0.61	1.7	113	3.2	2.5	19	9.9
TF0629-03	53	13.9	< 0.1	0.55	1.8	4.5	0.034	0.2	1.9	0.089	10U	46.5	< 1	0.09	117	52.4	2	1	1.4	5	< 0.1	1.1	0.019	0.41	1.1	28	0.9	1.8	41	2.6
TOC0629-01																														
TOC0629-02																														
TOC0629-04																														
ROC0822-03																														
Top_of_Trench																														
Possible_Dril_Hole_Setup																														

APPENDIX C - RITA PROJECT ROCK IMAGES AND DESCRIPTIONS

RITA AREA ROCK IMAGES

ROC06239-01

UTM 682266E 5500524N 1267 EL

GRANODIORITE Fine grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. ~40% ~ 2 mm diametre plagioclase, ~20% 1 mm white semi translucent orthoclase, 20% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite wrapping around plagioclase as felted masses with quartz and sulphides.

Mineralization
3% irregularly disseminated 0.2 to 1 mm pyrite associated with intrusive biotite. At least one set of fractures hosts 0.2 mm thick semi massive pyrite veinlets. Strong goethite coatings of weathered fracture surfaces.

Moderately magnetic slightly less so on fractures.

Width of image 11 cm (~1.5X)

RSC0629-01 UTM 682236E 5500540N 1268 EL. GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths. Rock appears propylitically altered. no primary mineralization noted. Variably weathered fractures host pyrolusite and variable amounts of FeOx coatings.

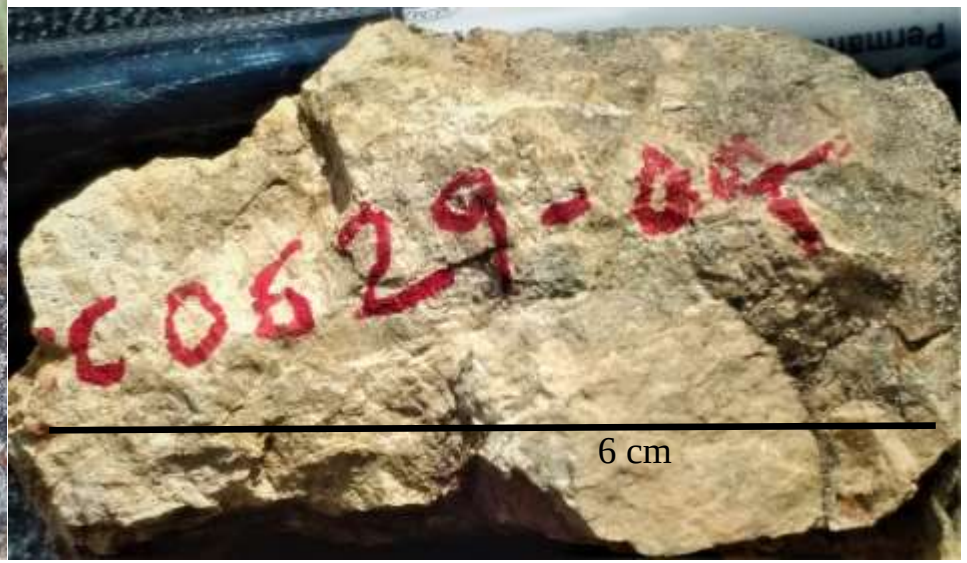
Moderately magnetic more so on fractures.

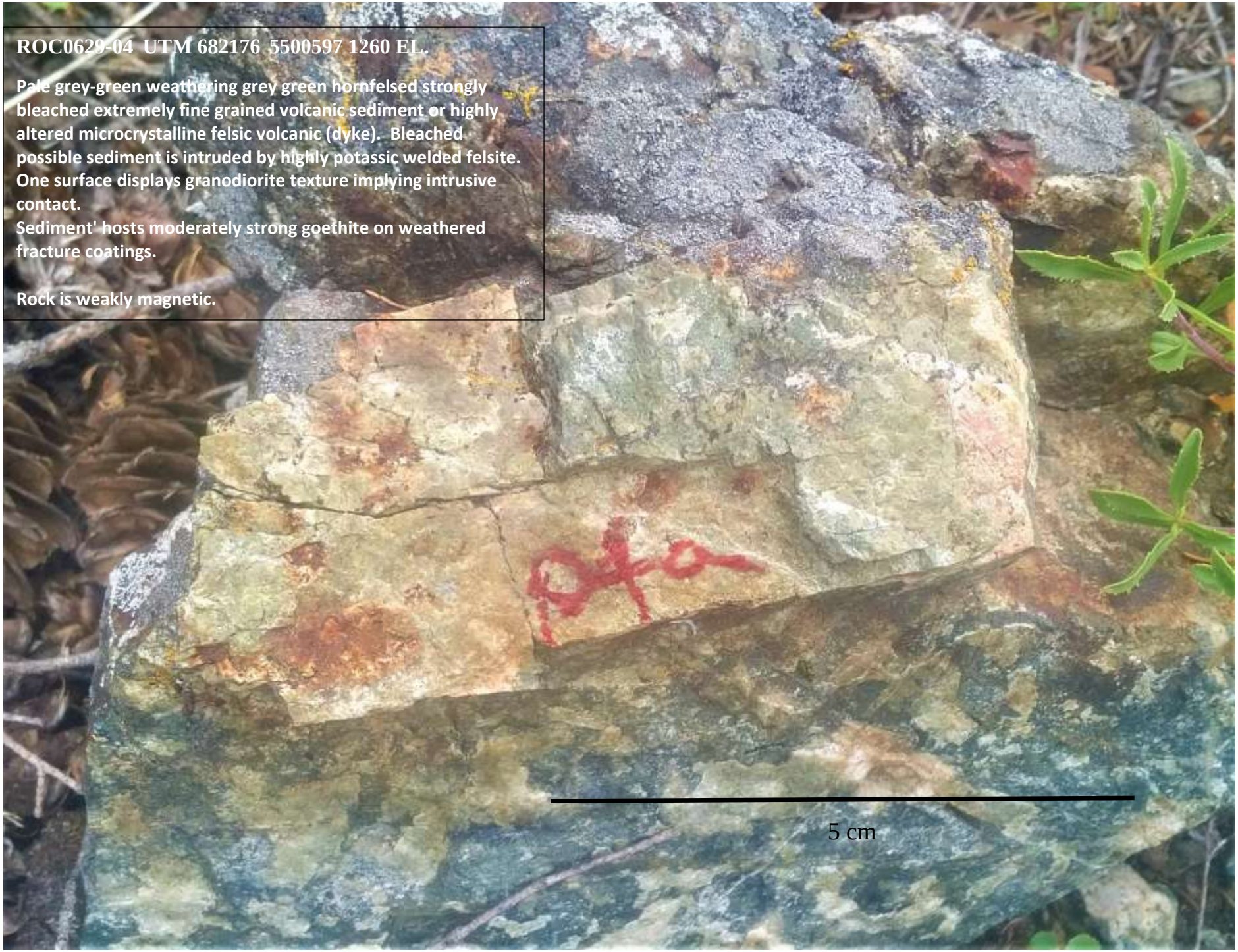
Width of image 9 cm

ROC0629-04 UTM 682186E 5500568N 1261 EL.

Pale grey weathering ivory very fine grained felsic volcanic (dyke). No mafics seen. Late phase of Summers Creek pluton.
Weak epidote and clay? coating of stockwork fractures. Weak variable saussuritization plagioclase zones.

Rock is weakly magnetic.




ROC0629-04 UTM 682176 5500597 1260 EL.
Pale grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed strongly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment or highly altered microcrystalline felsic volcanic (dyke). Bleached possible sediment is intruded by highly potassic welded felsite. One surface displays granodiorite texture implying intrusive contact.
Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings.
Rock is weakly magnetic.
5 cm


3cm

THIS AND PREVIOUS TWO IMAGES

ROC0629-04A

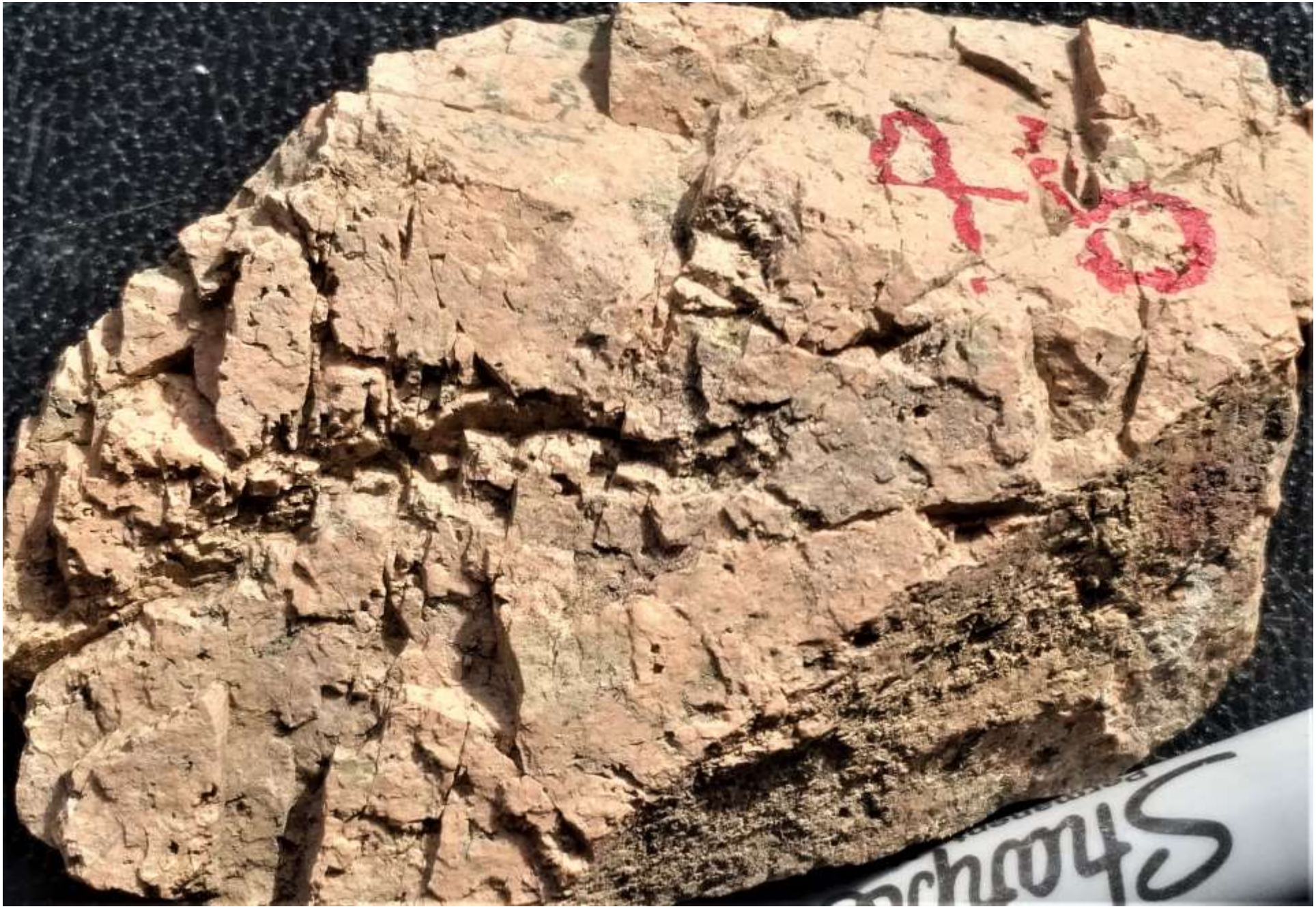
UTM 682176E 5500597N 1260 EL

Pale grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed strongly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment or highly altered microcrystalline felsic volcanic (dyke). Bleached possible sediment is intruded by highly potassic welded felsite. One surface displays granodiorite texture implying intrusive contact.

Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings.

Rock is weakly magnetic.

Width of image 10 cm



ROC0629-04B UTM 682170E 5500617N 1261 EL. Intense potassically altered mafic volcanic. Epidote plus possible sulphides on late planar fractures. Note orthogonal planar stockwork fracturing. Image 2X original.

ROC0629-06-NEND UTM 682180E 5500660N 1264 EL.

Hornfelsed fine grained mafic volcanic sediment.
Width of image ~50 cm

ROC0629-06-SEND

UTM 682180E 5500644N 1263 EL.

Pink carbonate veined chloritically altered mafic volcanic.

Note intense brittle shear fracturing.

Image 1.25X

ROC0629-07 UTM 682179E 5500679N 1261 EL. Late pink alkali syenite sill intruding Dark chloritically altered mafic volcanic or sediment. Note preferential epidote alteration of alkalic intrusive. Image 1.25X

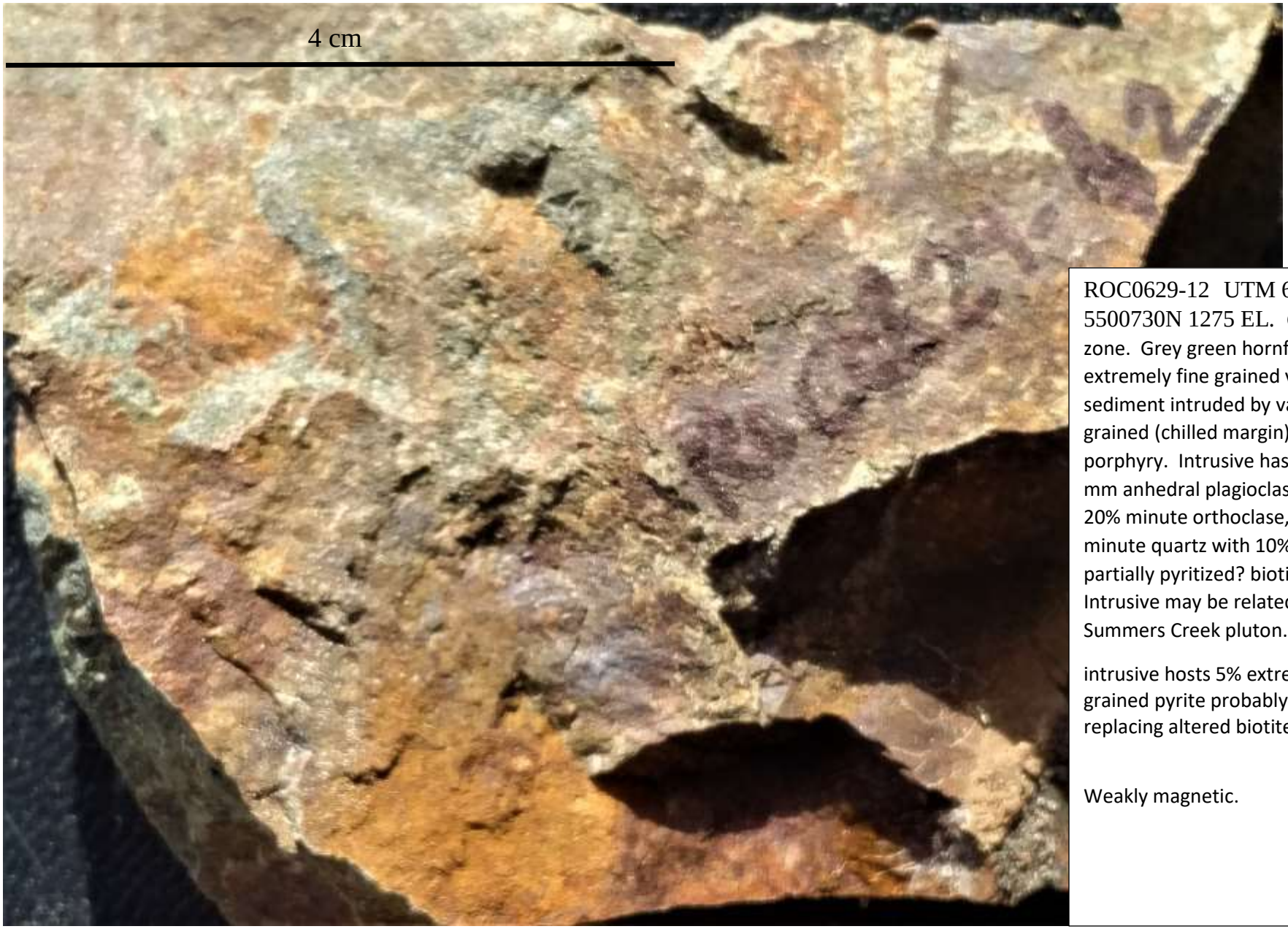
ROC0629-08-4X4 UTM 682220E 5500668N 1270 EL. Epidote and pink kspar veined chloritically altered mafic heterolithic clast supported volcanic breccia (uTrNpx) or clast supported conglomerate (uTrNc). Note high variability and small size of orthoclase rich and potassically altered fragments Due to prevalent clast roundness and enclosing fine grained sediments conglomerate is used for this exposure.

ROC0629-09 UTM 682222E 5500684N 1270 EL.

Pale grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed strongly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment. Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings. ~1% pyrite concentrated at fracture intersections. Weak magnetite accompanies chlorite along fractures.
Weakly magnetic especially pyritic mineralized areas. ~2% pyrite.

7 cm

ROC0629-10 UTM 682260E 5500611N 1269 EL. Contact zone. Wallrock is hornfelsed fine grained volcanic sediment. Intrusive is pink to green fine grained granodiorite. Intrusive appear to be a slightly more feldspar and quartz enriched member of the Summers Creek pluton. 80% feldspar 15% interstitial quartz. Moderately magnetic.



ROC0629-12 UTM 682266E 5500730N 1275 EL. Contact zone. Grey green hornfelsed extremely fine grained volcanic sediment intruded by variably fine grained (chilled margin) feldspar porphyry. Intrusive has 60% 1-2 mm anhedral plagioclase, possible 20% minute orthoclase, ~ 5% minute quartz with 10% altered partially pyritized? biotite Intrusive may be related to the Summers Creek pluton.

intrusive hosts 5% extremely fine grained pyrite probably partially replacing altered biotite.

Weakly magnetic.

ROC0629-13

UTM 682370E 5500781N
1283 EL.

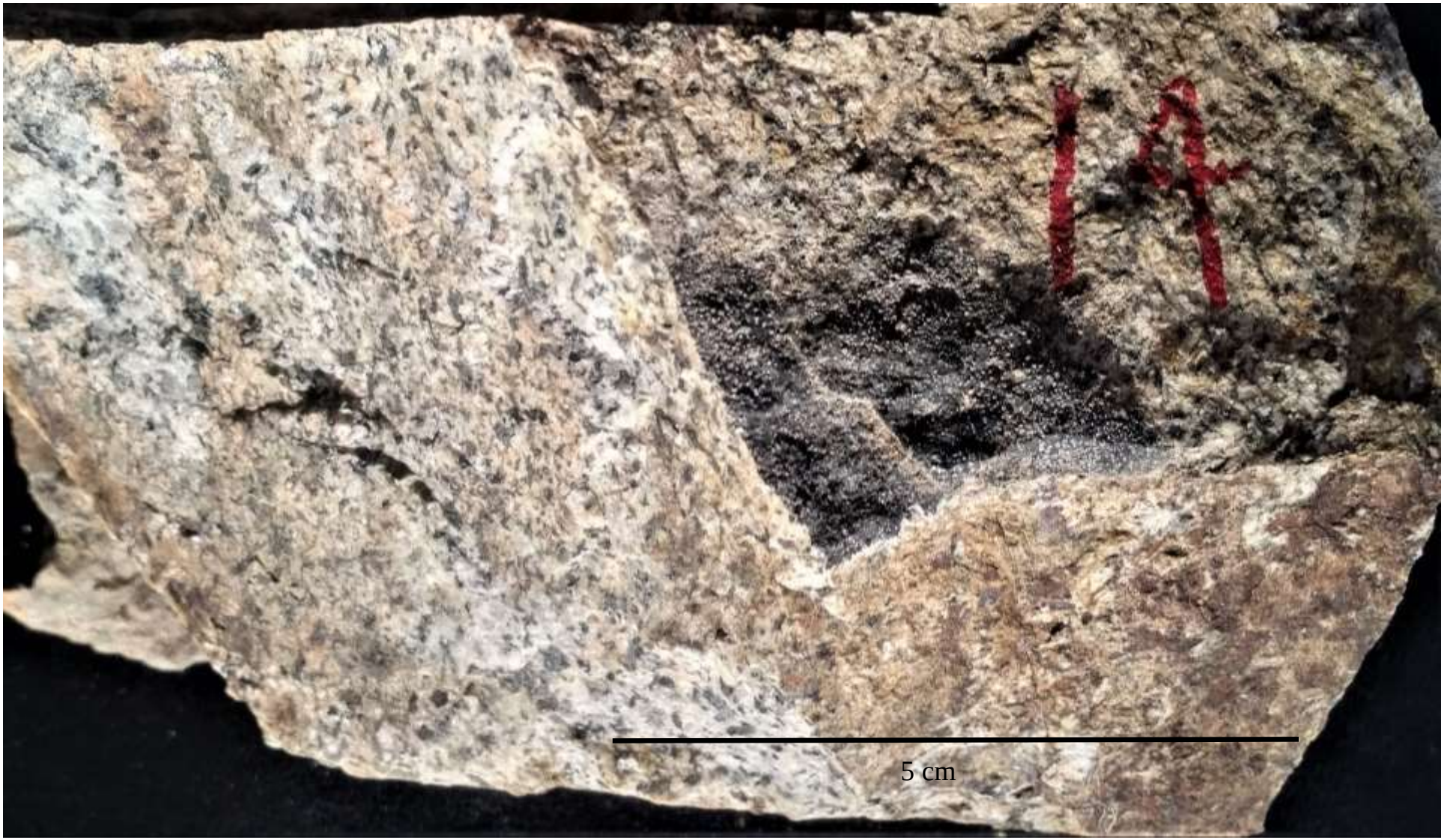
FELSITE Pale ivory massive extremely fine grained feldspar-quartz felsite. Rock texture is minutely flow laminated 0.3 to 4 mm stringers of 15% clear glassy quartz in a cryptocrystalline groundmass.

Irregularly distributed 0.5 to 1.5 mm ~1% pyrite in late curviplanar fractures.

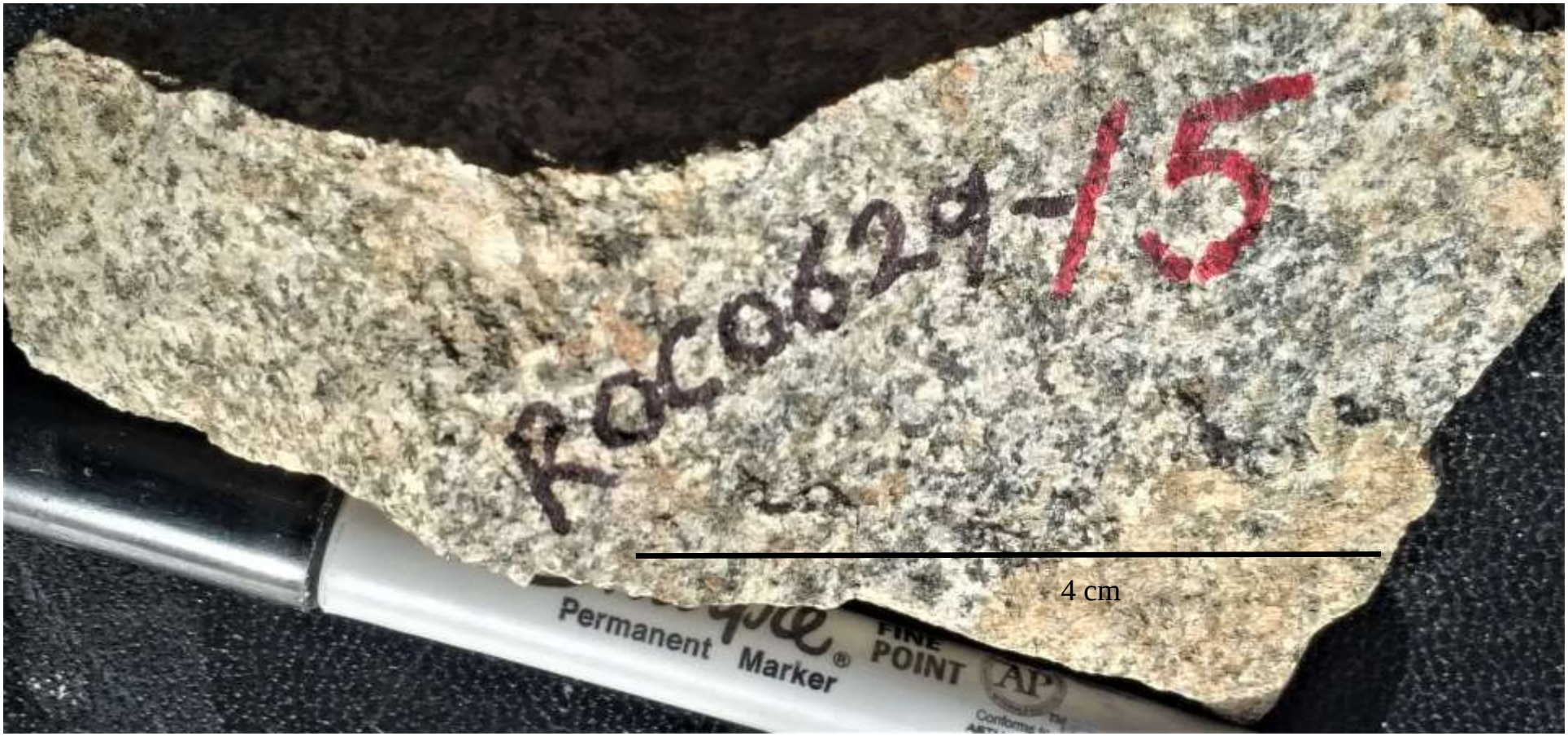
Non magnetic

ROC062913-SEND UTM 682389E 5500750N 1287 EL. FELSITE Pale ivory massive very fine grained feldspar-quartz felsite. Rock texture fine grained with 90% feldspar 1-2% ~1mm anhedral glassy quartz and 1% irregularly disseminated 1-2 mm pyrite. And 6% relict biotite. Limonite and weak pyrolusite coating on partially weathered fractures.

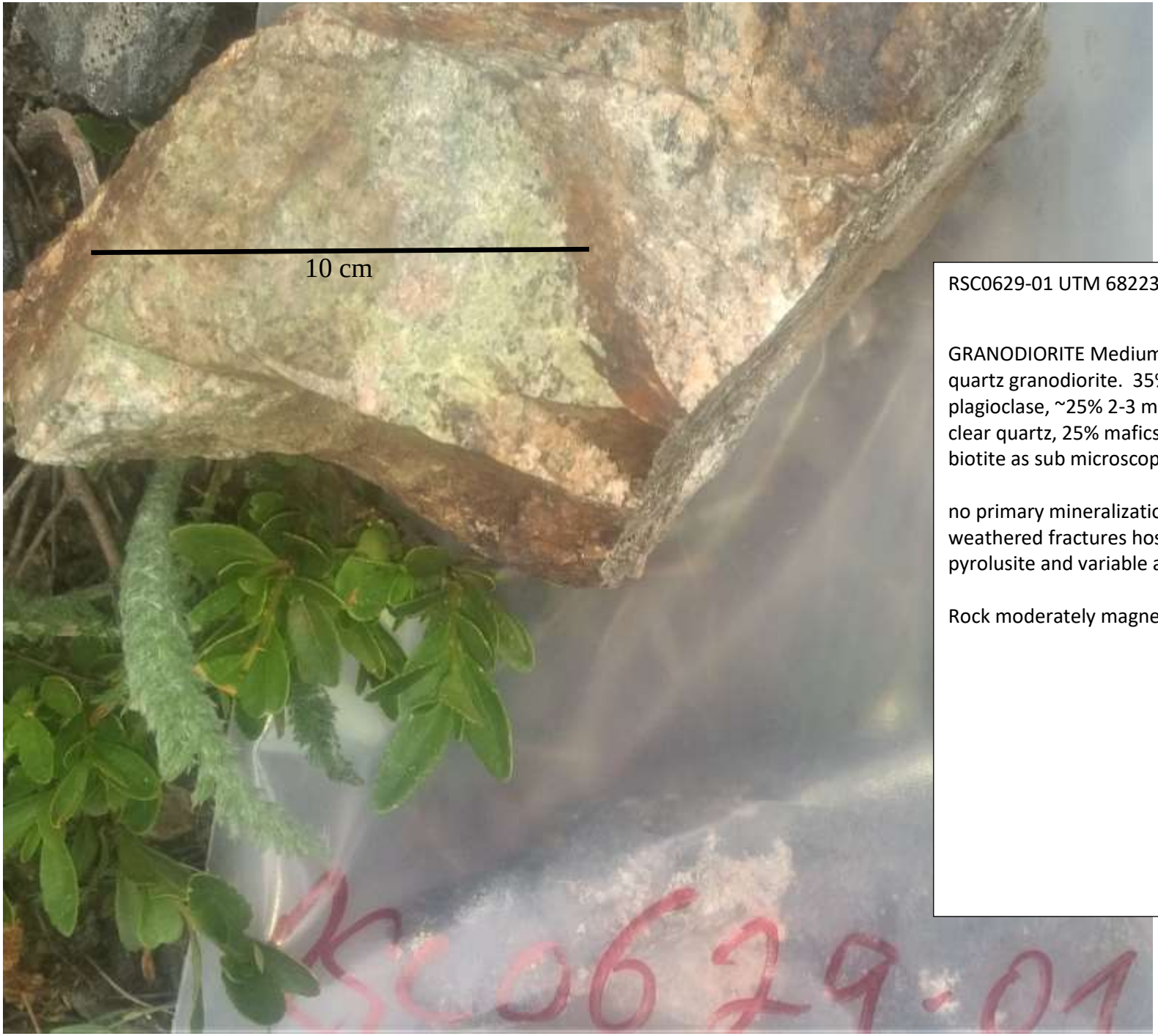
Irregularly disseminated 0.5 to 1.5 mm ~1% pyrite. Pyrite clustered proximal to largely replaced sericitized biotite.



ROC0629-14 UTM 682404N 5500680E 1287 EL. GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths. 2-3% 1 mm evenly disseminated pyrite. Where weathered produces small FeOx stained. Strongly magnetic.



ROC0629-15 UTM 682730E 5499593N 1307 EL. GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths. 2-3% 1 mm evenly disseminated pyrite. Where weathered produces small FeOx stained. Strongly magnetic.

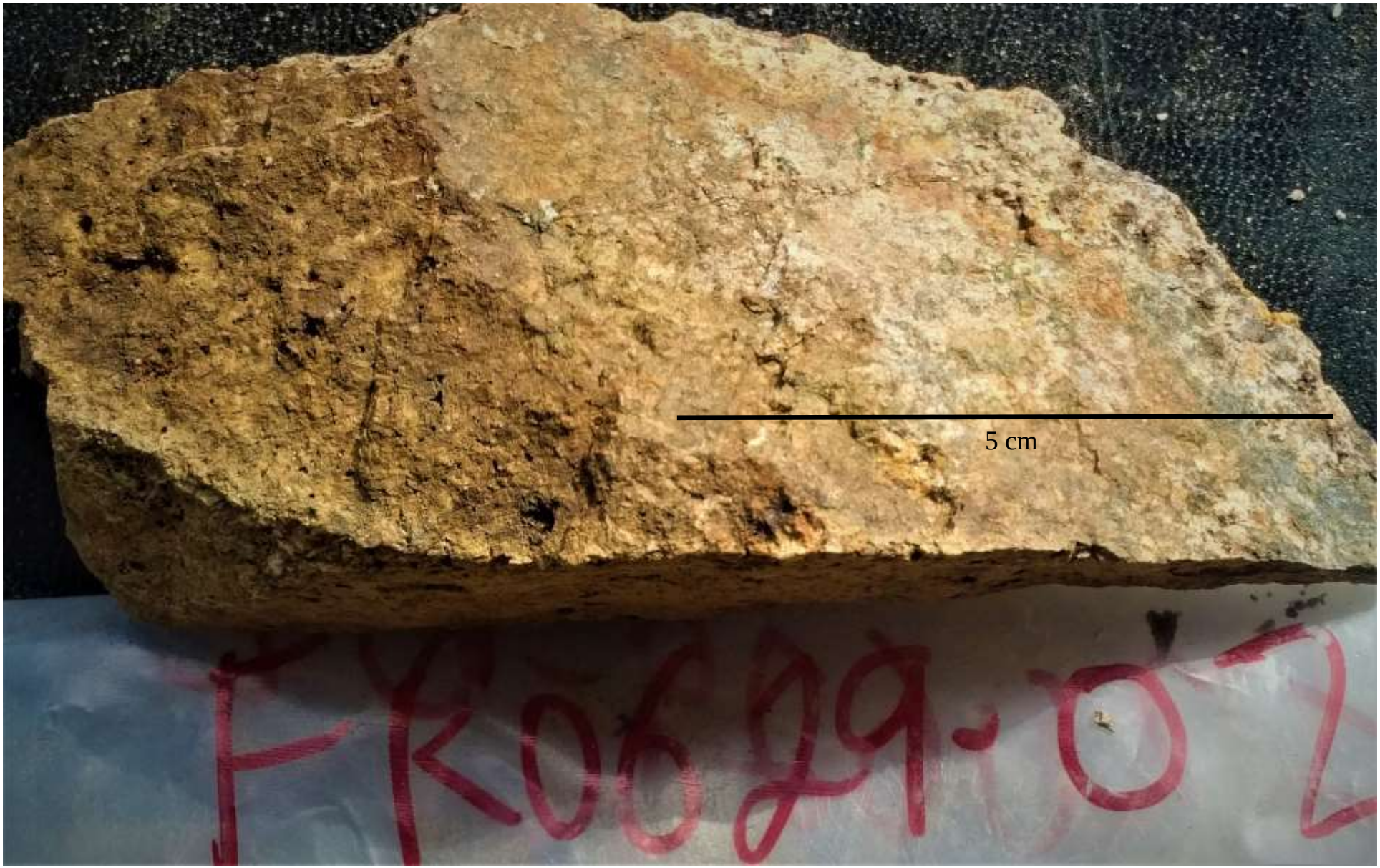


RSC0629-01 UTM 682236E 5500540N 1268 EL.

GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.

no primary mineralization noted. Variably weathered fractures host chlorite, epidote, pyrolusite and variable amounts of FeOx coatings.

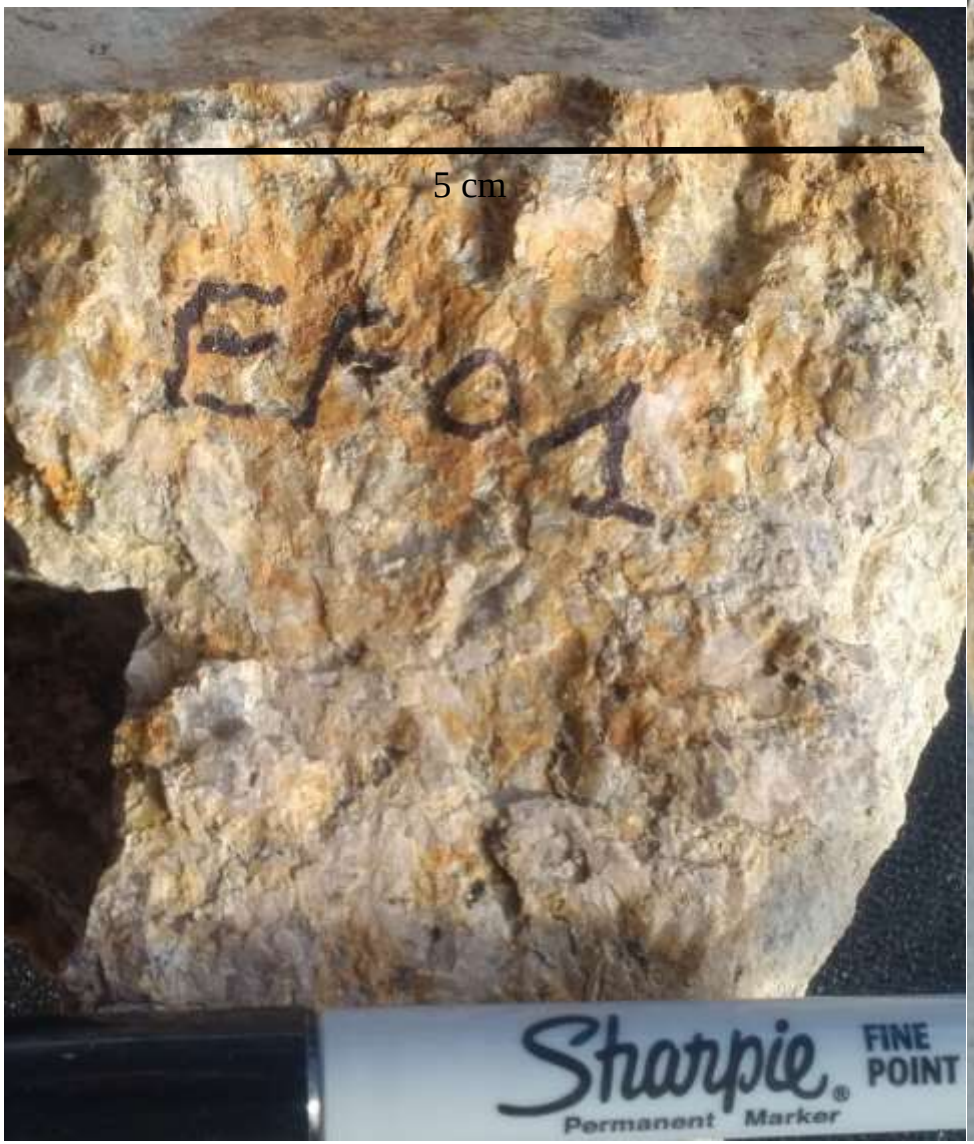
Rock moderately magnetic stronger on fractures.

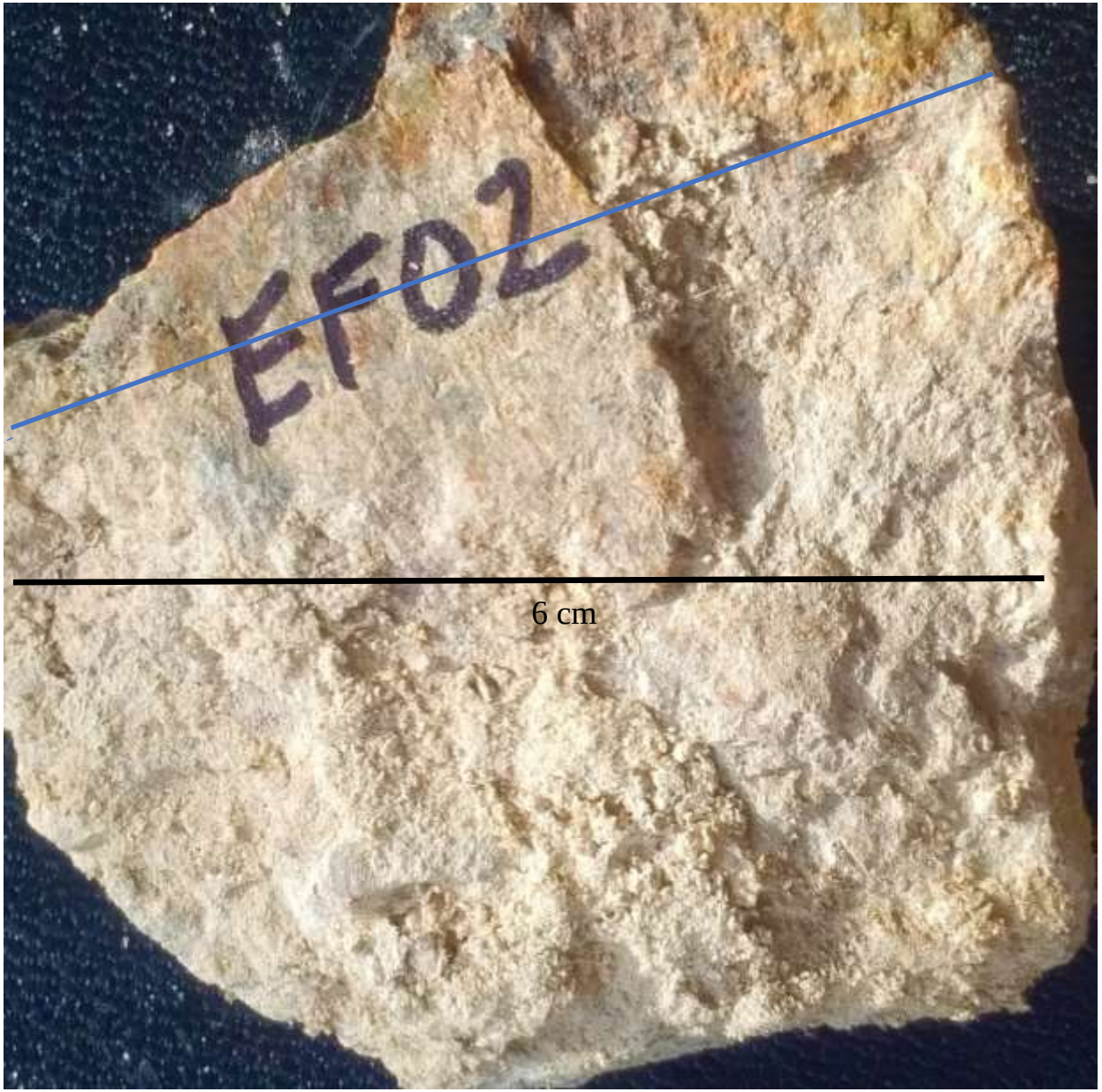


FR0629-02 UTM 682216E 5500325N 1252 EL. Strongly altered and stockwork veined mafic volcanic.

RITA01 UTM 682014E 5500504N 1201 EL. Bleached and pervasively dolomitized mafic volcanic

EAST ER AREA ROCK IMAGES





EF02 UTM 684915E 5501485N 1480 EL.

Pale ivory to limonite coated medium grained granodiorite (Summers Creek pluton)
Rock hosts moderate to commonly intense plagioclase saussuritization. Elsewhere plagioclase is stained a pink rust colour. Limonite staining appears to be derived from altered biotite.

Rock may part of contact between Summers Creek granodiorite (above blue line) and Osprey Lake granite (below blue line).

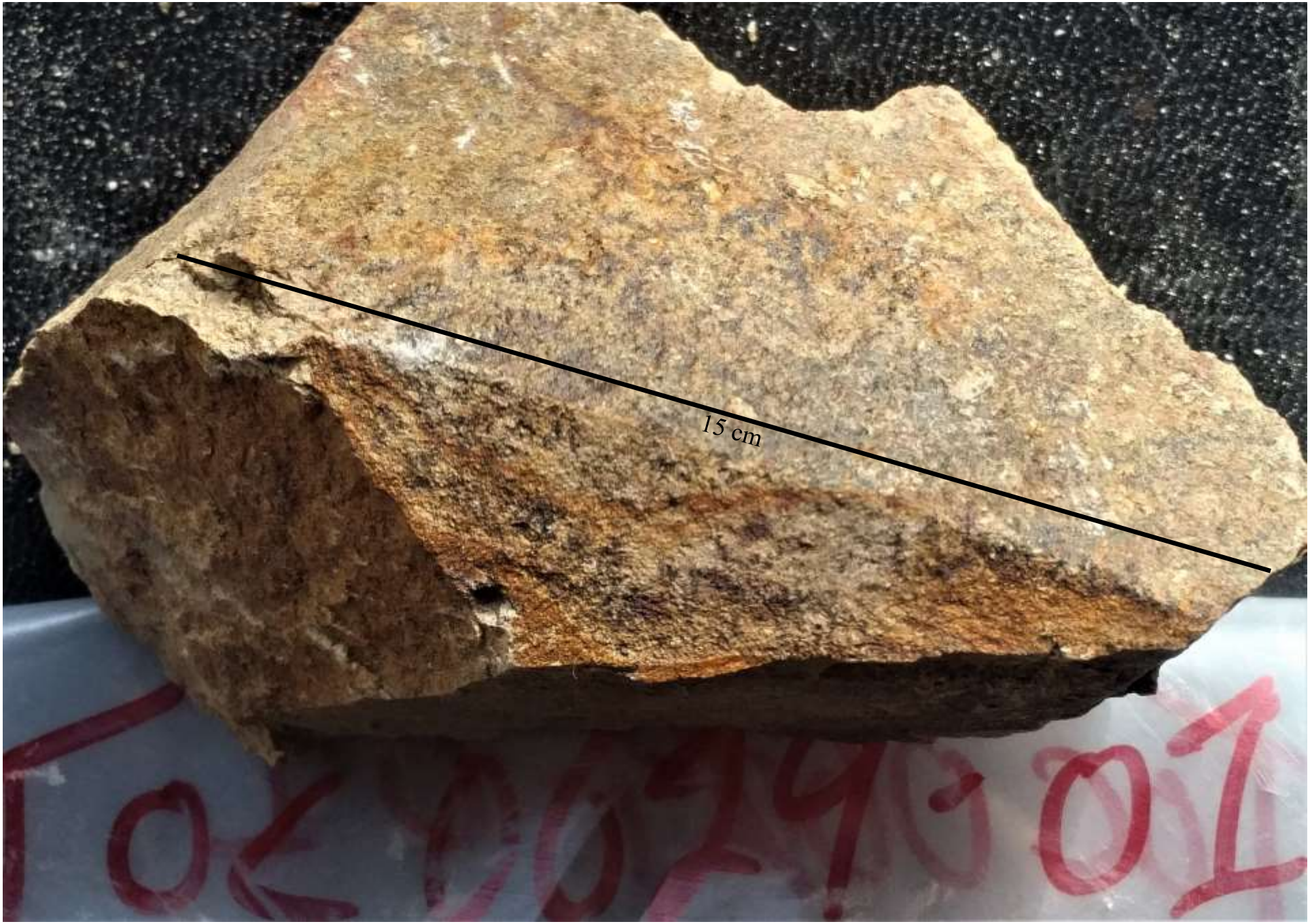
E4 UTM 684915E 5501540N 1480 EL. Pale grey-green fine grained biotite porphyry granodiorite (Summers Creek pluton). Rock mass is comprised of 20% 2 to 8 mm by 2 mm biotite laths and 40% 0.5 to 1.5 mm feldspars in a subvitreous black speckled grey groundmass. Late minute crystal cross cutting quartz sheets comprise at least 20% of rock.

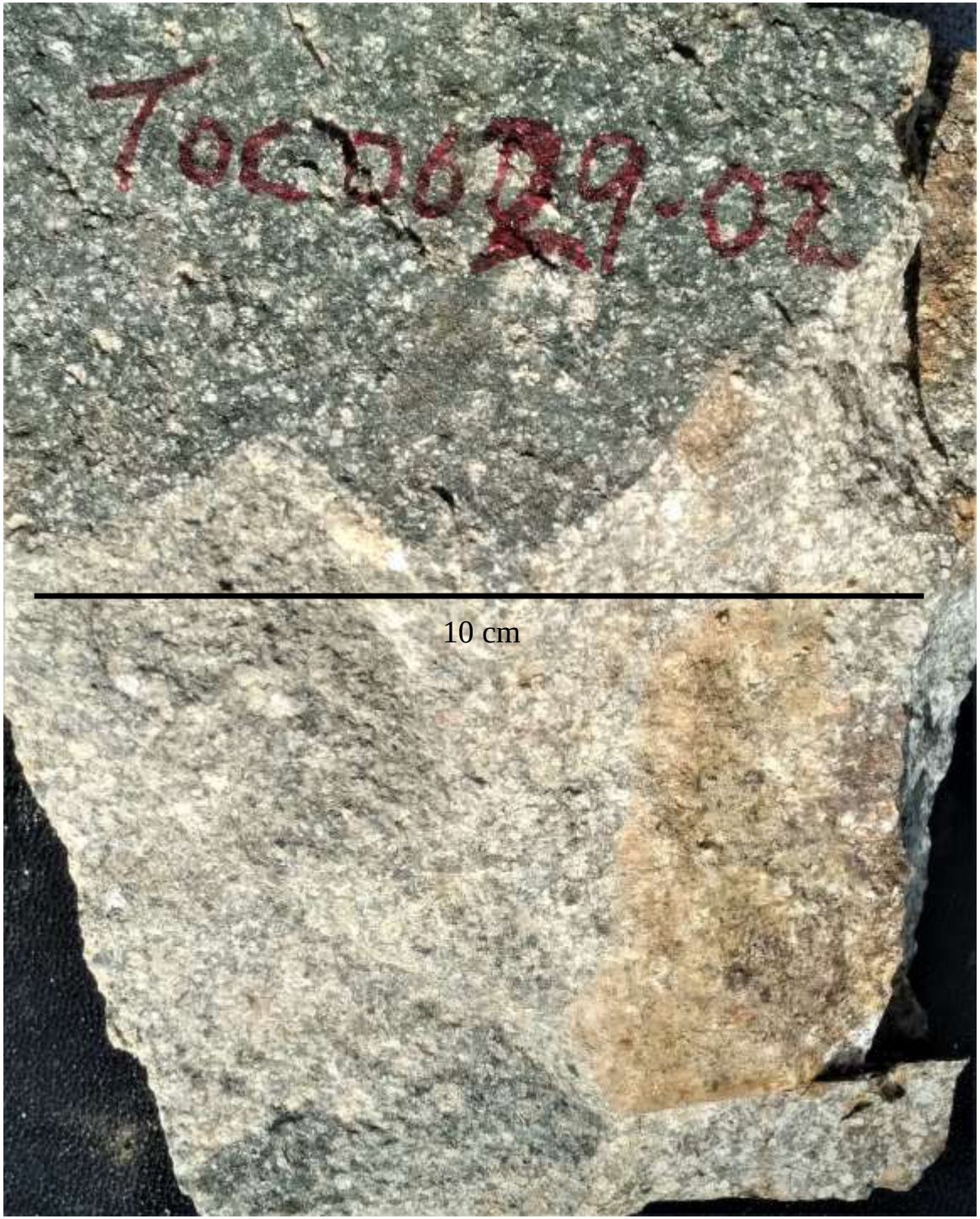
Strong pervasive magnetic response probably due to minute disseminated magnetite in groundmass (black specks).

TUK AREA IMAGES

TOC0629-01 683610 5504051 1404

GRANODIORITE very fine grained massive intrusive. 90% feldspar as 1-2 mm polycrystalline masses, 5% very fine grained anhedral quartz and ~5% very fine grained unevenly disseminated mafics (probably biotite). Feldspathic component of rock weathers to tan.
Moderately spaced shallowly dipping variably oxidized sulphidic quartz veined sheeted fractures.
Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. Unaltered wallrock is moderately magnetic.


15 cm

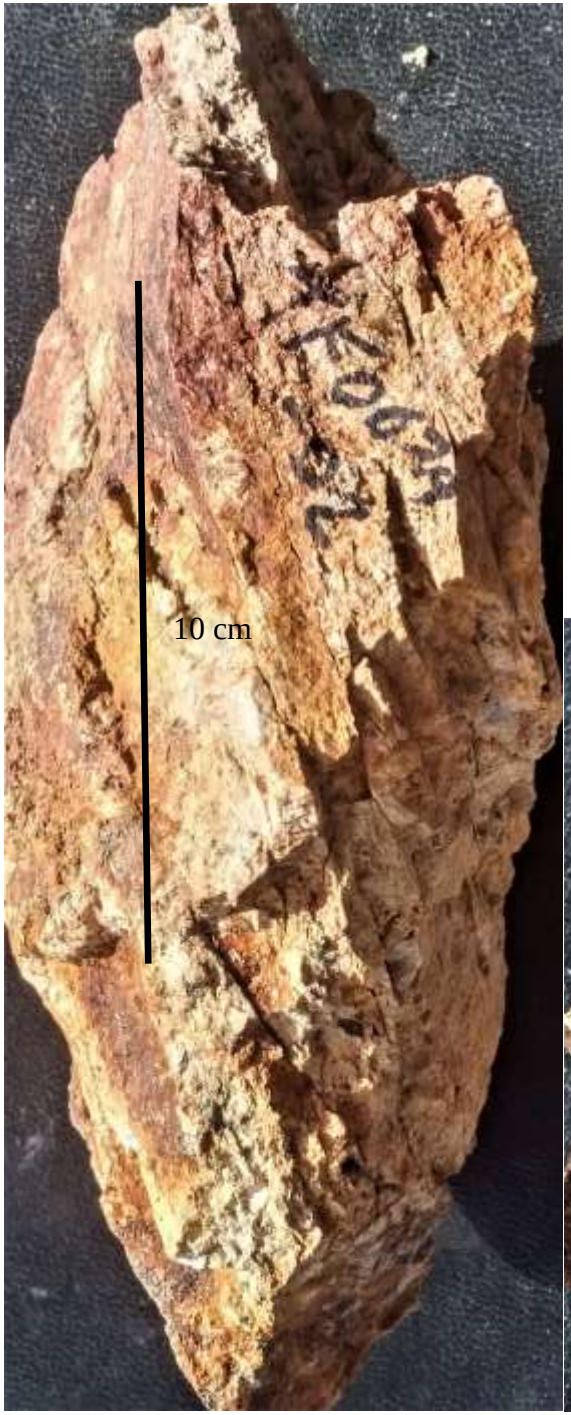


TOC0629-02 UTM 683711E 5504161N 1420 EL.

GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.
Massive with widely spaced planar orthogonal jointing and later less planar widely spaced irregular fracturing.
Biotite strongly altered to mushy partially sericitized masses.
Early orthogonal joints dark green chlorite coated.
2-3% 1 mm evenly disseminated pyrite. Where weathered produces small FeOx stained areas.

TF0629-01 UTM 683684E 5504129N 1417 EL.

GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths. Exposure is at contact with an intermediate intrusion breccia with late stage syenitic fragments.



TF0629-02 UTM 683671E 5504553N 1481 EL.

GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.

Irregular medium cockscomb quartz veining as 2 to 50 mm thick non episodic veins. Quartz is strongly welded to wallrock.

Quartz veins with 10 to > 50% brassy pyrite as highly irregular gained size masses. Normally forms inner vein fillings. Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. On hand sample has possible chalcopyrite and bornite colouring of slightly weathered sulphides

TF0629-03 UTM 683839E 5504133N 1401 EL.

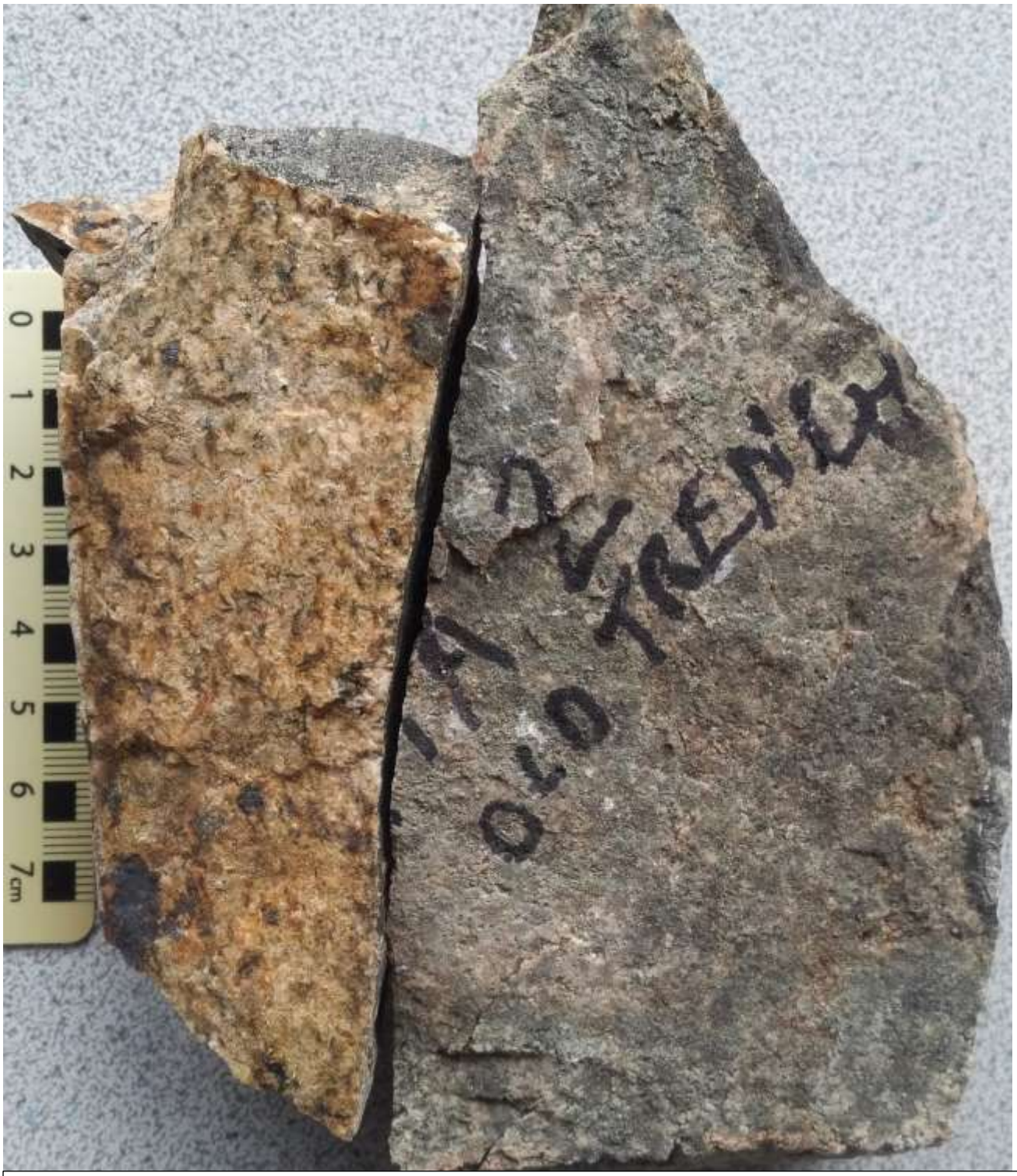
GRANODIORITE Medium grained feldspar biotite quartz granodiorite. 35% ~ 2-5 mm diametre plagioclase, ~25% 2-3 mm orthoclase, 5% 1-2 mm clear quartz, 25% mafics appearing to be mostly biotite as sub microscopic to 6 mm laths.

Irregular medium cockscomb quartz veining as 2 to 50 mm thick non episodic veins. Quartz is strongly welded to wallrock.

Quartz veins with 10 to > 50% brassy pyrite as highly irregular gained size masses. Normally forms inner vein fillings. Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. On hand sample has possible chalcopyrite and bornite colouring of slightly weathered sulphides

ROC0822-01 UTM 682171E 5500576N 1254 EL. Contact zone. Grey green hornfelsed extremely fine grained volcanic sediment intruded by variably fine grained (chilled margin) feldspar porphyry. Intrusive has 60% 1-2 mm anhedral plagioclase, possible 20% minute orthoclase, ~ 5% minute quartz with 10% altered partially pyritized? Biotite. Intrusive may be related to the Summers Creek pluton. Irregular medium cockscomb quartz veining as 2 to 50 mm thick non episodic veins. Quartz is strongly welded to wallrock. Quartz veins host 10 to > 50% brassy pyrite as highly irregular gained size masses. Normally forms inner vein fillings. Small amounts of sulphides in irregular late fractures connecting sheet veins. On hand sample has possible chalcopyrite and bornite colouring of slightly weathered sulphides

ROC0822-03 UTM 682172E 5500790N 1260 EL. Medium grey-green weathering grey green hornfelsed weakly bleached extremely fine grained volcanic sediment. Moderate bleaching along fractures. Ivory veinlets non-reactive to HCL . Clay? Sediment' hosts moderately strong goethite on weathered fracture coatings. No sulphide noted. Weak magnetic response along some fractures.

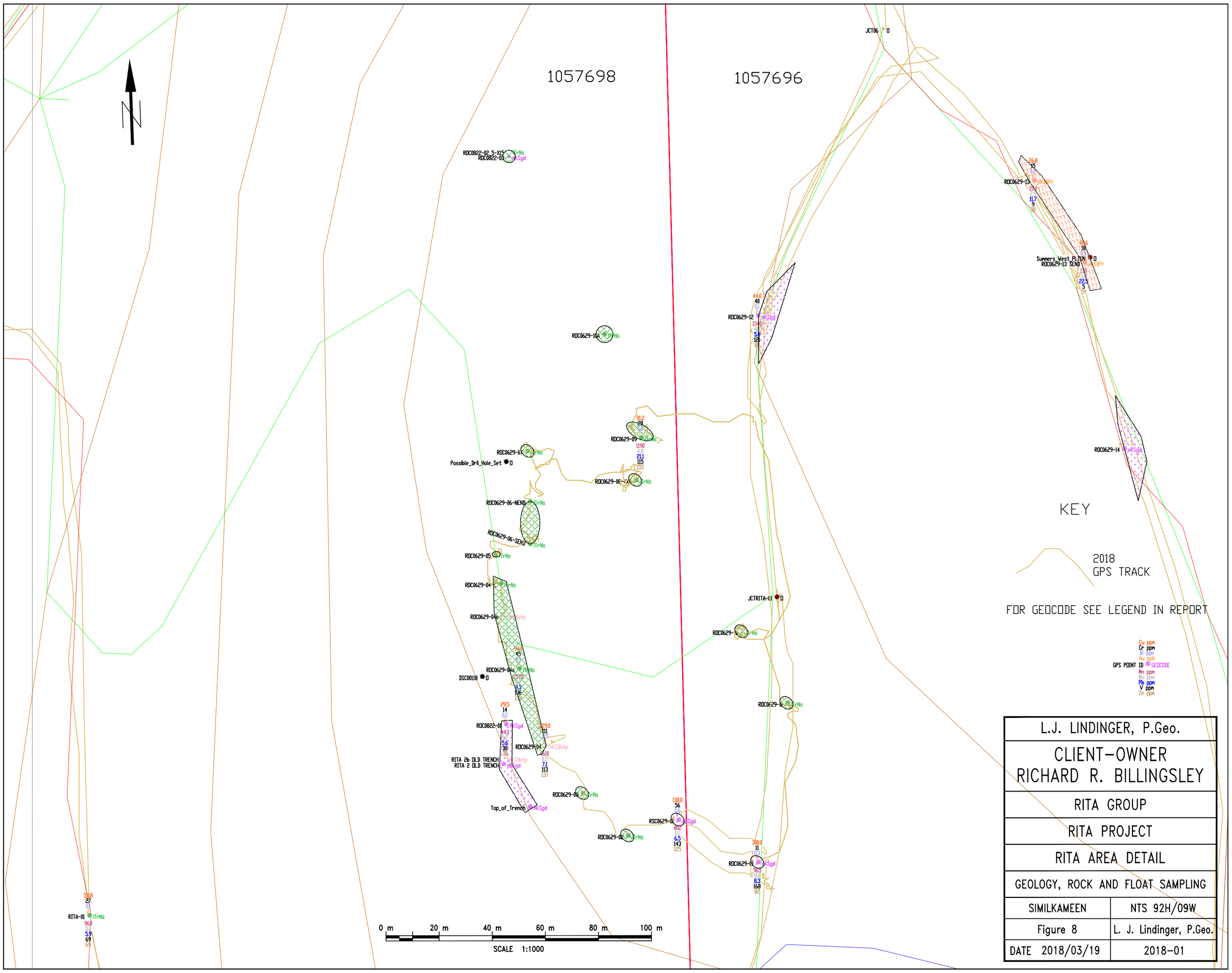


RITA 2b OLD TRENCH UTM 682170E 5500561N 1265 EL. SYENITE Pink possible intrusive protolith massive potassic altered rock. By appearance rock is over 75% orthoclase with 12% plagioclase, 5% interstitial quartz and 8% biotite. This intrusive appears related to the Summers Creek pluton.

Very strong stockwork fracturing. Rock hosts curviplanar partially open wrench fractures implying late partially plastic pre solidification movement.

No mineralization noted. FeOx coatings of fractures probably mostly due to oxidizing biotite. Weak magnetic response.

APPENDIX D– FIGURE 8 – RITA AREA DETAIL



L.J. LINDINGER, P.Geo.	
CLIENT–OWNER RICHARD R. BILLINGSLEY	
RITA GROUP	
RITA PROJECT	
RITA AREA DETAIL	
GEOLOGY, ROCK AND FLOAT SAMPLING	
SIMILKAMEEN	NTS 92H/09W
Figure 8	L. J. Lindinger, P.Geo.
DATE 2018/03/19	2018-01

APPENDIX E - STATEMENT OF WORK

SOW on the Rita Property - Event No: 5724148

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder:	BILLINGSLEY, RICHARD JOHN (139085)	Submitter:	BILLINGSLEY, RICHARD JOHN (139085)
Recorded:	2018/DEC/28	Effective:	2018/DEC/28
D/E Date:	2018/DEC/28		

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.

Event Number: **5724148**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required)

Work Start Date: 2018/APR/01
Work Stop Date: 2018/DEC/15
Total Value of Work: $ 8,000.00 ← **Total Work Applied**
Mine Permit No: N/A

Summary of the work value:

Title No	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
1057694	RITA 1	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	83.69	$ 447.04	$ 0.00
1057695	RITA 2	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	41.85	$ 223.57	$ 0.00
1057696	RITA 3	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	272.00	$ 1452.90	$ 0.00
1057698	RITA 092H.068	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	20.93	$ 111.77	$ 0.00
1057701	RITA 5	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	732.02	$ 3910.09	$ 0.00
1057702	RITA 6	2018/JAN/16	2019/JAN/16	2020/FEB/10	390	983.70	$ 5254.44	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: **$ 11,399.81** ← **Actual Work Applied**

PAC name: Richard Billingsley (FMC No: 139085)
Debited PAC amount: **$ 3,399.81** ← **29.8% PAC Applied**
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0