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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 38109

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Interpretation and Prospecting Report Trio Property	$9911.00

AUTHOR(S) Ken Galambos SIGNATURE(S)

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5724611, 5730489, 5736189

PROPERTY NAME Trio

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu, Au, Co, Ag, Zn, Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092E 087 , 092F 683

MINING DIVISION Victoria NTS 092E/16 092F/13

LATITUDE 49 o 52 ' 43 " LONGITUDE -126 o 0 ' 56 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Ken Galambos 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC V8T 2G6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) Ken Galambos 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC V8T 2G6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Triassic-Jurassic, West Coast Complex, Volcanic rocks, Basalts,
Island Plutonic Suite, Granodiorites, Diorites, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Bornite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 14551, 23547, 24090, 23983, 33706

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT Interpretation and prospecting	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS) 8700m of roadway prospected	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation	Interpretation	1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000	500
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)		1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000	500
Ground			
Magnetic	Interpretation		
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	Interpretation	1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000	500
Radiometric	Interpretation	1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000	500
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other	Interpretation	1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000	500
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	8700m of roadway prospected		6510
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	management fee		901
		TOTAL COST	$9911.00

Interpretation and Prospecting Report
Trio Property

Alberni Mining Division
Tenure Numbers:
1057423, 1057484, 1060789, 1061993, 1062000

NTS: 092E/16 and 092F/13

Latitude 49° 52’ 43”
Longitude -126° 0’ 56”

UTM Zone 9U (NAD 83)
Easting 714400E
Northing 5529400N

Work performed January 03, 2018 - January 01, 2019
by
Ken Galambos

For
Ken Galambos
1535 Westall Ave.
Victoria, British Columbia
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Ken Galambos, P.Eng.
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1535 Westall Ave.
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March 31, 2019

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Item 1: Summary

The Trio properties consists of 5 claims (17 cells) covering an area of 353.95ha in one contiguous claim group. The claims cover the KJI and Heber 2 Minfile showings located roughly 11km north of the community of Gold River on Vancouver Island in the Alberni Mining Division. The claims lie west of Strathcona Provincial Park and straddle NTS mapsheets 092E/16 and 092F/13 and UTM zones 9 and 10. The centre of the property lies at 714400E, 5529400N, UTM Zone 9U (Nad 83).

The area is accessed via logging roads to an elevation generally less than 1100m above sea level giving excellent access for future exploration and development activities.

The majority of the property is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Permian Sicker or Vancouver Group (dominantly Karmutsen volcanics) and Eocene porphyritic intrusives. The volcanic suite consists of basalts, andesitic flows, tuff breccias and agglomeratic rocks that are locally weakly hornfelsed near the intrusive contacts. These lithologies are in fault contact with diorites of the Westcoast Complex. All of the older units were intruded by Jurassic age quartz monzonite sills and dykes. The entire assemblage was subsequently intruded by several phases of the Tertiary Intrusive Suite, which consist of porphyritic quartz diorite/granodiorite stocks (McDougall, 1976 Muller, 1981; and Nilsson, 2001).

At the Heber 2 and KJI showings significant base and precious metals have been deposited in structurally enhanced environments in the Karmutsen volcanics. At Heber 2, a fine grained andesite hosts a vuggy and rusty pyritic stock work zone. In 1994, a sample assayed 1.06 grams per tonne gold, 2.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.53 per cent copper (Bradshaw, 1994). In 1995, rock sampling yielded 0.6 per cent copper, 9.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.54 gram per tonne gold over 50 metres (Lutynski, 1995).

At KJI, massive to semi-massive boulders of chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite and low but interesting gold silver values occur on a newly constructed (2011) logging road west of Trio Peak. Trench sampling yielded up to 2.7 per cent copper over 3.5 metres; including 8.6 per cent copper, 68 grams per tonne silver and 7.9 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metre from the main trench. Chip samples from the adjacent IP2 zone, assayed 1.3 per cent copper over 4.0 metres; including 16.9 grams per tonne gold, 55.4 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper over 1.0 metre (Turner, 2013).

It is the author’s belief that previous exploration programs on the Trio property and surrounding area suggest a strong potential for polymetallic vein, skarn and porphyry style mineralization. These programs also failed to adequately test this potential. Additional exploration in the form of geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys, mechanical trenching and drilling is warranted to determine if one or more economic mineralized bodies are present within the existing property boundaries.

Item 2: Introduction

This report is being prepared by the author for the purposes of filing assessment on the Trio property and to create a base from which further exploration will be completed.

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Mr. Kenneth D. Galambos P.Eng. completed the evaluation and interpretation program to focus further exploration and to make recommendations to test the economic potential of the area.

This report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, and an interpretation of technical and historical data conducted by the author during the time period from January 03, 2018 - January 01, 2019. Additional claims were subsequently added to the property on January 06, May 26 and July 28, 2018 which now comprise the Trio project.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

- All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars.
- Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometers (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data.
- GPS refers to global positioning system.
- Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey.
- The term ppm refers to parts per million, equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t).
- ppb refers to parts per billion.
- The abbreviation oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton.
- The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. 1% is equivalent to 10,000ppm.
- Elemental and mineral abbreviations used in this report include: arsenic (As), copper (Cu), gold (Au), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn), chalcopyrite (Cpy), molybdenite (MoS_2) and pyrite (Py).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include the available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Pages/default.aspx
- Research of mineral titles at https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/MainMaps/Pages/default.aspx .

- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions
The author has assumed that the previous documented work in the area of the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work.

2.5 Scope
This report describes the geology, previous exploration history, interpretation of regional geophysical and geochemical surveys. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding areas. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The current exploration program consisted of a review and an interpretation of historical data including an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey flown in 2011 and two short visits to the property on July 08 and September 30, 2018

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts
Some data referenced in the preparation of this report was compiled by geologists employed by various companies in the mineral exploration field. These individuals would be classified as “qualified persons” today, although that designation did not exist when some of the historic work was done. The author believes the work completed and results reported historically to be accurate but assumes no responsibility for the interpretations and inferences made by these individuals prior to the inception of the “qualified person” designation.

Item 4: Property Description and Location
The Trio property consists of 5 claims (17 cells) covering an area of 353.95ha in one contiguous claim group lying approximately 11km north of the community of Gold River on Vancouver Island in the Alberni Mining Division. The claims lie west of Strathcona Provincial Park and straddle NTS mapsheets 092E/16 and 092F/13 and UTM zones 9 and 10. The centre of the property lies at 714400E, 5529400N UTM Zone 9U (Nad 83).

Upon acceptance of this report, the highlighted mineral tenures will have their expiry dates moved to January 03, 2024.

Table 1: Claim Data

Tenure #	Claim name	Issue date	Expiry date	Area in Hectares	Owner
1057423	KJI	Jan 03 2018	Jan 03, 2024	83.28	GALAMBOS, KENNETH D 100%
1057484		Jan 06 2018	Jan 03, 2024	41.64	GALAMBOS, KENNETH D 100%
1060789	Trio	May 26 2018	Jan 03, 2024	62.47	GALAMBOS, KENNETH D 100%
1061993		Jul 28 2018	Jan 03, 2024	20.82	GALAMBOS, KENNETH D 100%
1062000		Jul 28 2018	Jan 03, 2024	145.74	GALAMBOS, KENNETH D 100%
			Total	353.95	

The Claims comprising the Trio property as listed above are being held as an exploration target for possible hardrock mining activities which may or may not be profitable. Any exploration completed will be subject to the application and receipt of necessary Mining Land Use Permits for the activities recommended in this report. There is no guarantee that this application process will be successful.

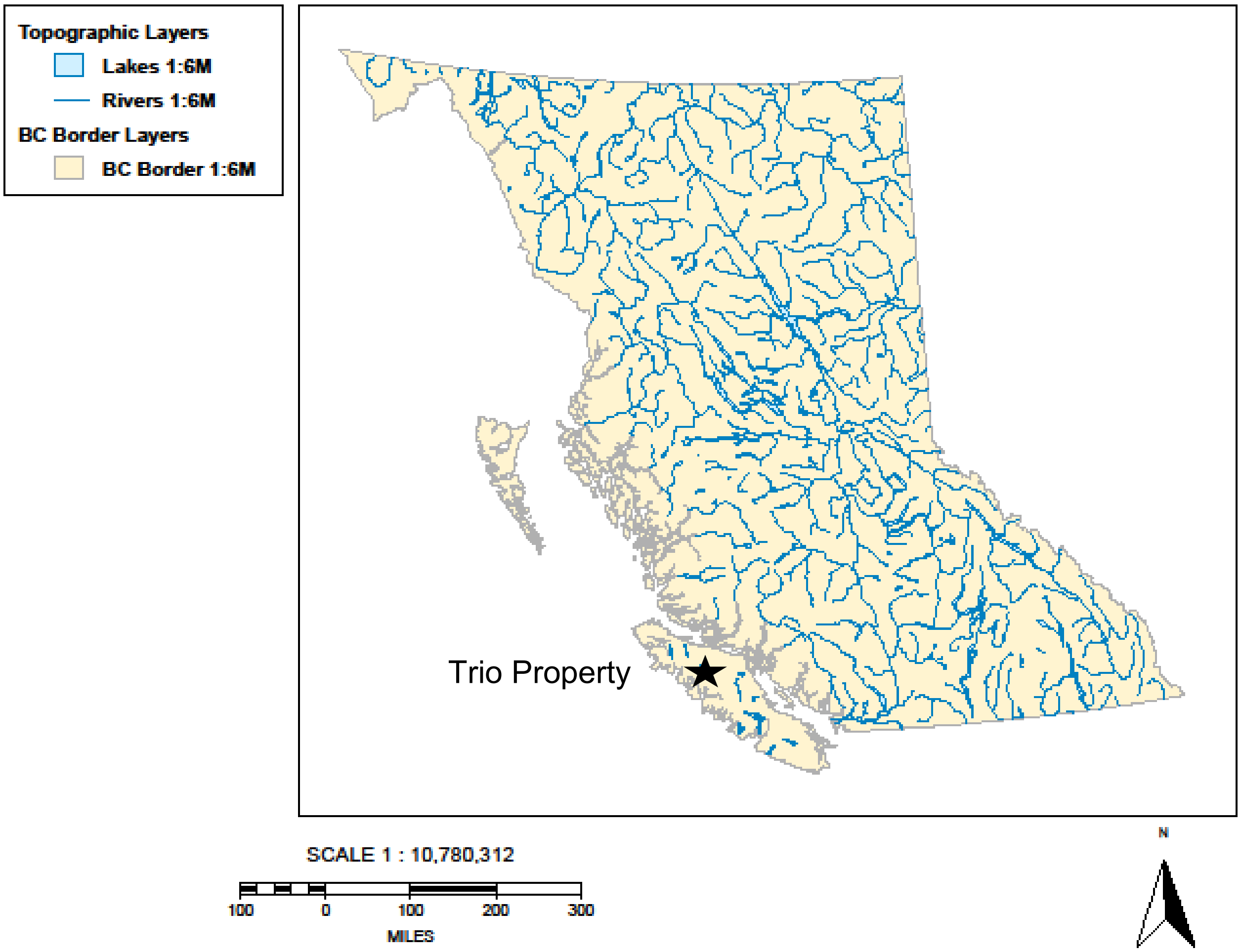

Figure 1: Trio Property location map

The Claims lie in the Traditional territories of a number of local First Nations and to date no dialog has been initiated with these First Nations regarding the Property. There is no guarantee that approval for the proposed exploration will be received.

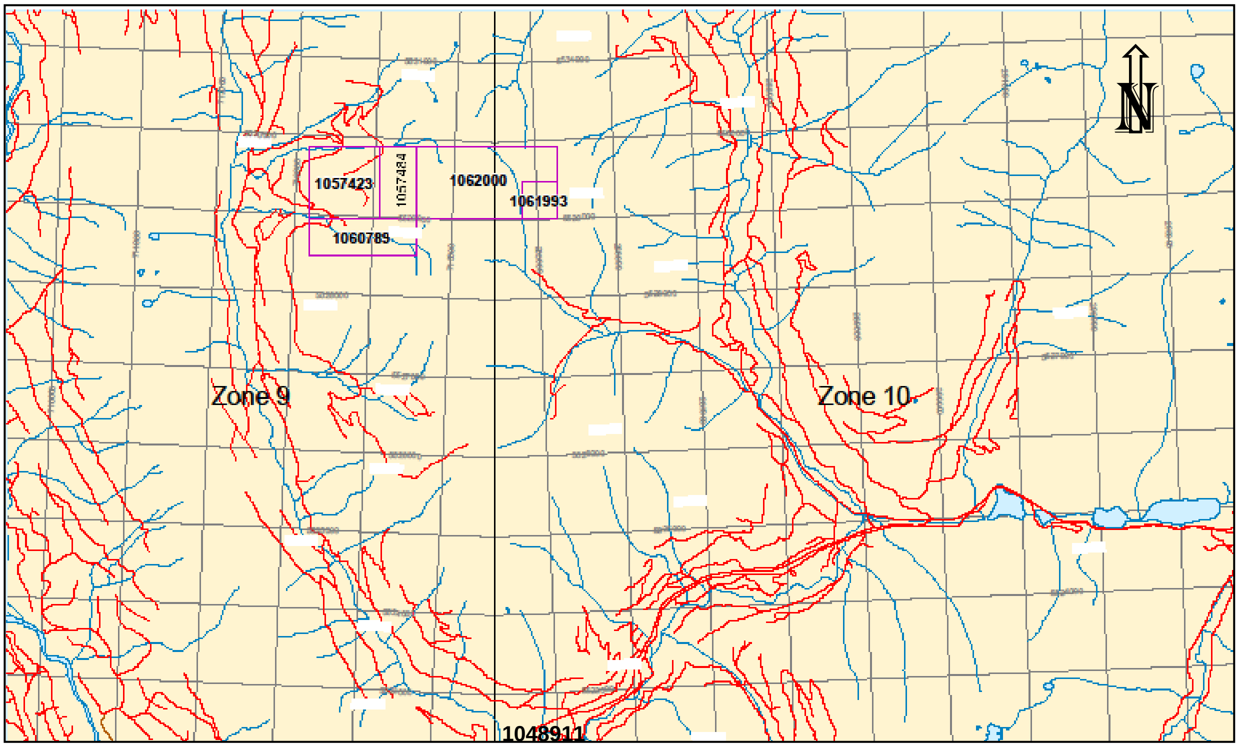

Figure 2: Trio Project Claim Map

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography
Access into the area is via logging roads which leave Provincial Highway 28 at a point roughly 7km northeast of the community of Gold River on Vancouver Island. Logging roads parallel the east side of Saunders Creek to a point roughly 11km from the highway where a spur road leaves the Saunders Main logging road and climbs the western flank of Trio Mt.

These roads are usable during spring to fall, but are not reliably maintained when snow-covered.

The Gold River area has a Marine west coast climate with warm dry summers and mild rainy winters. Most precipitation falls as rain but snow is not uncommon in the winter months. The average annual precipitation is 2,851.1mm.

Table 2: Climate Data 1981-2010

Climate data for Gold River

Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Year**
Record high °C	16.0	19.0	24.0	31.5	37.0	37.0	38.5	39.0	37.0	27.0	17.0	12.8	39.0
Average high °C	4.7	7.2	10.4	14.2	18.3	21.3	24.9	25.4	21.8	13.8	7.1	3.9	14.4
Average low °C	−0.6	−0.7	0.8	2.7	5.9	8.9	10.9	10.8	7.8	4.9	1.7	−0.7	4.4
Record low °C	−19.0	−14.0	−11.0	−5.0	−2.0)	1.0	2.5	4.0	−2.0	−8.0	−17.0	−17.0	−19.0
Average precipitation mm	424.1	286.4	266.3	186.6	120.2	90.9	55.5	71.1	109.2	358.8	490.9	391.0	2,851.1

Source: Environment Canada

Vegetation consists of tall stands of conifers with significant portions of the immediate claim area having seen recent logging, even more so than as seen in the 2012 imagery below. The claim group lies in the Saunders Creek Valley with an elevation between 660 and 1731m.

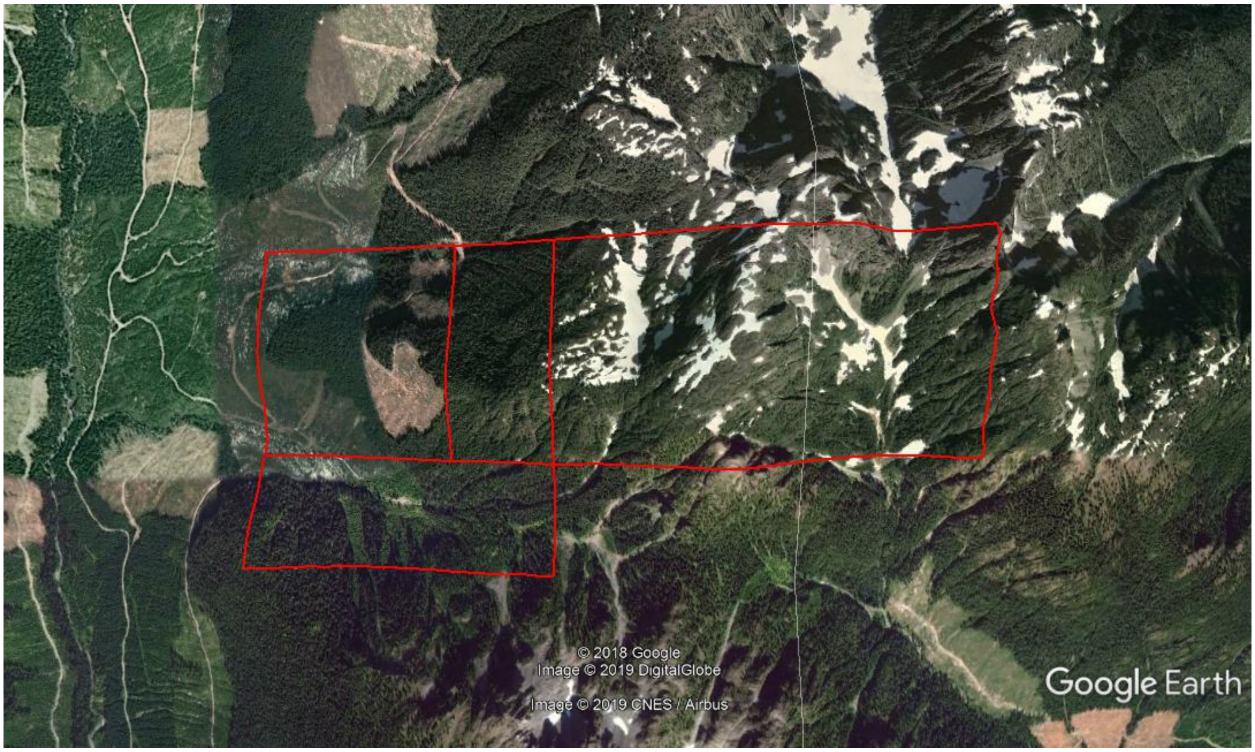

Plate 1: Satellite Image of Trio Project

Infrastructure adequate for mine development is present in the region. A residential capacity power line follows Highway 28 between Campbell River and Gold River and lies 9km to the southeast. The lower-relief areas in the Saunders Creek and Heber Creek valleys contains adequate space for concentrator site, tailing ponds or waste dumps required in any contemplated mine operation. The communities of Campbell River and Gold River contain adequate accommodation and basic services to support a mining operation. They also contain industrial and consumer suppliers, and a pool of labour skilled in logging, mining trades and professions.

Item 6: History

1970-1976

The area was first explored by Silver Standard in 1970 by a geochemical silt survey to look for copper. The company discovered a quartz vein on the eastern slopes of Trio Mountain that year. In 1976, the samples were re-run for Au and follow-up exploration delineated a 1.6 km long “quartz vein” with a bornite pod assaying up to .35opt Au, 10.85% Cu, and 1.25opt Ag over 1 meter.

1984

The property was examined by John Kerr P. Eng. for Longreach Resources in June 1984.

1985

The Heb showing was re-discovered by prospector Jim McDonald (AR 14551). and the Heb 1-4 claims were staked straddling the central part of Heber River (south of the forks). Chalcopyrite float was found in several creeks draining the HEB 1 and HEB 4 claims by McDonald and Al Potter. The granite contact at the lower elevations was prospected, but no mineralization in place was found there.

1993-1995

Orvana Minerals Corp. staked a forty-unit claim group in June 1993 and added a further 20 units in August 1993 on the basis of moss mat results. Later, the moss mat sampling density was increased and the anomalies were followed up by soil sampling and prospecting and rock sampling. The moss mat survey shows a large Au, Cu anomaly, approximately 3 x 2km, on the west side of Heber River. This is flanked to the southwest by anomalous Zn and As. There is a weaker Au, Cu anomaly in a single creek to the east of Heber River. The contour soil-sampling traverses showed a pronounced copper-gold anomaly in the major creek valley west of Heber River. Most copper values exceed 200ppm, ranging up to 1425ppm. Gold values are up to 320ppb. Soil samples collected from the east part of the property are strongly anomalous in Cu, supported by Pb and less widely spread Au. Copper assayed mostly above 300ppm up to 1,491ppm with Au up to 20ppb. Soil samples collected from the south-west part of the property indicated anomalous copper values up to 368ppm. Copper values in 41 rock samples range from 972ppm to over 10%. Representative grab rock samples, collected over a distance of I0 to I50m, returned Cu values up to 2330ppm. Gold values often support copper and assay up to 3310ppb.

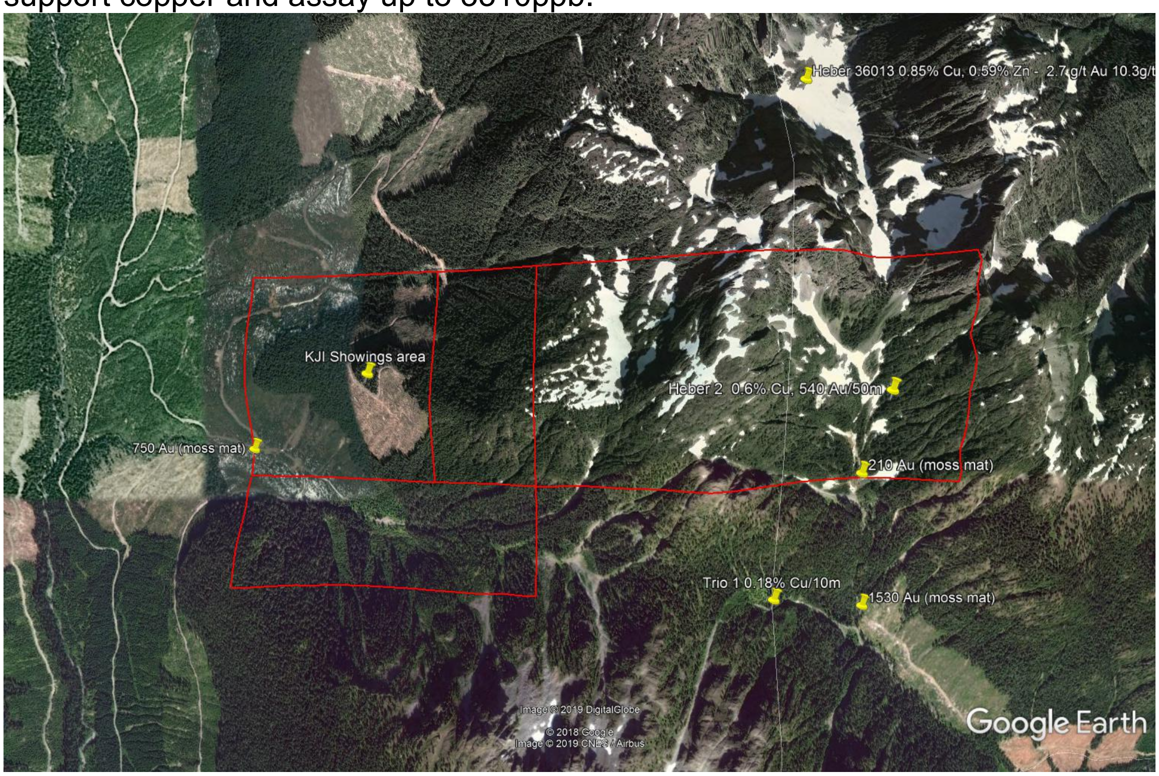

Plate 2: Orvana Moss Mat Samples and Minfile Showing Locations

Orvana concluded: The Heber Trio property has the “finger print” of a major porphyry Cu-Au system. The geological model suggested for this property is the volcaniclastic Karmutsen Formation as a cap, which is surrounded and underlain by the younger Jurassic intrusive rocks. Anomalous moss mat, soil, and rock samples define an anomaly 4 x 5km in the central part of the property. The location of the anomalous centre is further supported by increasing epidote and K-feldspar. This anomaly, together with altered intrusives on the margin, are consistent with a large porphyry Cu/Au system at, or near, the intrusive/volcanic contact under the volcanic cap on Trio Mountain. The geological setting is similar to the Island Copper Deposit further north on Vancouver Island.

2011

Universal Ventures conducted preliminary exploration on claims optioned from Bill Howell, P.Geo. and Barry Price, P.Geo.. The company collected fifteen rock samples within a 20m area of new logging road construction. Most of the select samples returned values >10,000ppm Cu and up to 17.46% Cu, 226ppb Au and 52g/t Ag. Universal also completed a 576.26line-km high-resolution magnetic and radiometric airborne geophysical survey over their TIB property. Magnetic survey plots included: Residual Magnetic Field and Calculated Vertical Gradient. Radiometric plots included: Total Count, potassium K (cps), uranium U (cps), and thorium Th (cps). No interpretation of the airborne survey was completed.

2012

Universal Ventures commissioned an interpretation report for the airborne survey flown the previous year. The magnetic data is delineating a more complex geology than the one presented on the current geology maps. Numerous magnetic lineations trace NW, NE and northerly trending structures across the area. Northwesterly striking lineations tend to follow topography and are likely reflecting the dominant strike of the underlying Karmutsen basalts. The northeasterly striking lineations are likely reflecting faults. One of the most dominant of these trends strikes N30°E across the west-central portion of the map.

Six (6) semi-circular magnetic anomalies, four (4) highs and two (2) lows exhibit characteristics that suggest the source bodies extend to depth. These are interpreted as possible buried intrusions. Two of these anomalies coincide with geologically mapped intrusions. Two of the magnetic high anomalies are associated with elevated potassium readings and low thorium, a possible indication of potassic alteration. These interpreted intrusions are considered high priority targets for porphyry style mineralization. 3D magnetic inversions show that these anomalies likely originate from pipe-like ellipsoidal bodies that extend from surface to depth and are interpreted as possible intrusions.

A large number of small, isolated magnetic highs with very limited depth extent are scattered across the area. Many of these are located along the topographic ridges and may be part of the background trends but several are found partway down the slopes or oriented at oblique angles to the local topography. These features exhibit a characteristic signature of magnetic skarns or other such localized pods of high susceptibility material. Interpreted faults are shown with zigzag lines, suspected intrusions are marked with dashed lines and the suspected skarn occurrences are noted in Figure 3 below.

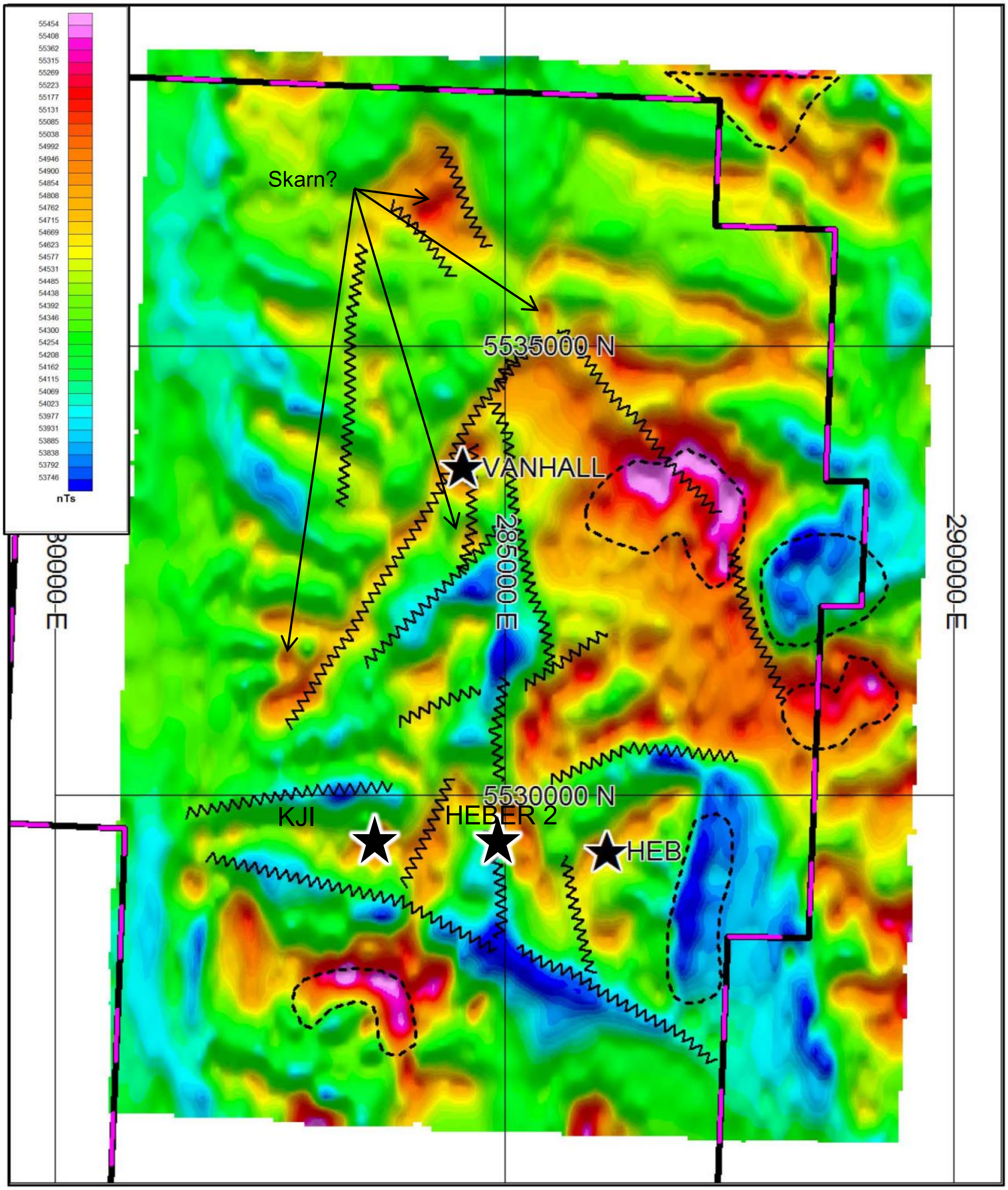

Figure 3: Total Magnetic Field Intensity Colour Contour Map (Linear Color Distribution) Shadow Enhanced with illumination from South

Universal also commissioned a small 3D Induced Polarization (eDIP) survey over the KJI showings area and to the north over the Stockwork zone. SJ Geophysics completed 19.325 line-km of 3DIP and 20.625 line-km of magnetometer surveys. Only the TIB grid IP data is currently in the public domain. The magnetic data from both grids was not published in previous assessment reports. While no interpretation of the IP data was provided, the survey partially outlined a strong coincident chargeability and resistivity anomaly at the northeastern edge of the grid. The anomaly measures 450m wide from 1000N to 1450 and extends from surface to at least 250m depth. A moderate chargeability anomaly underlies much of the rest of the surveyed area between 50 and 300m depth (often beyond the confidence level of the survey) and appears to reach surface between lines 1100 and 1700N east of the small resistant knob in the centre of the grid. A moderate to strong resistivity anomaly lies closer to surface above the moderate chargeability anomaly especially in the area of the KJI showings near the top of this small knob.

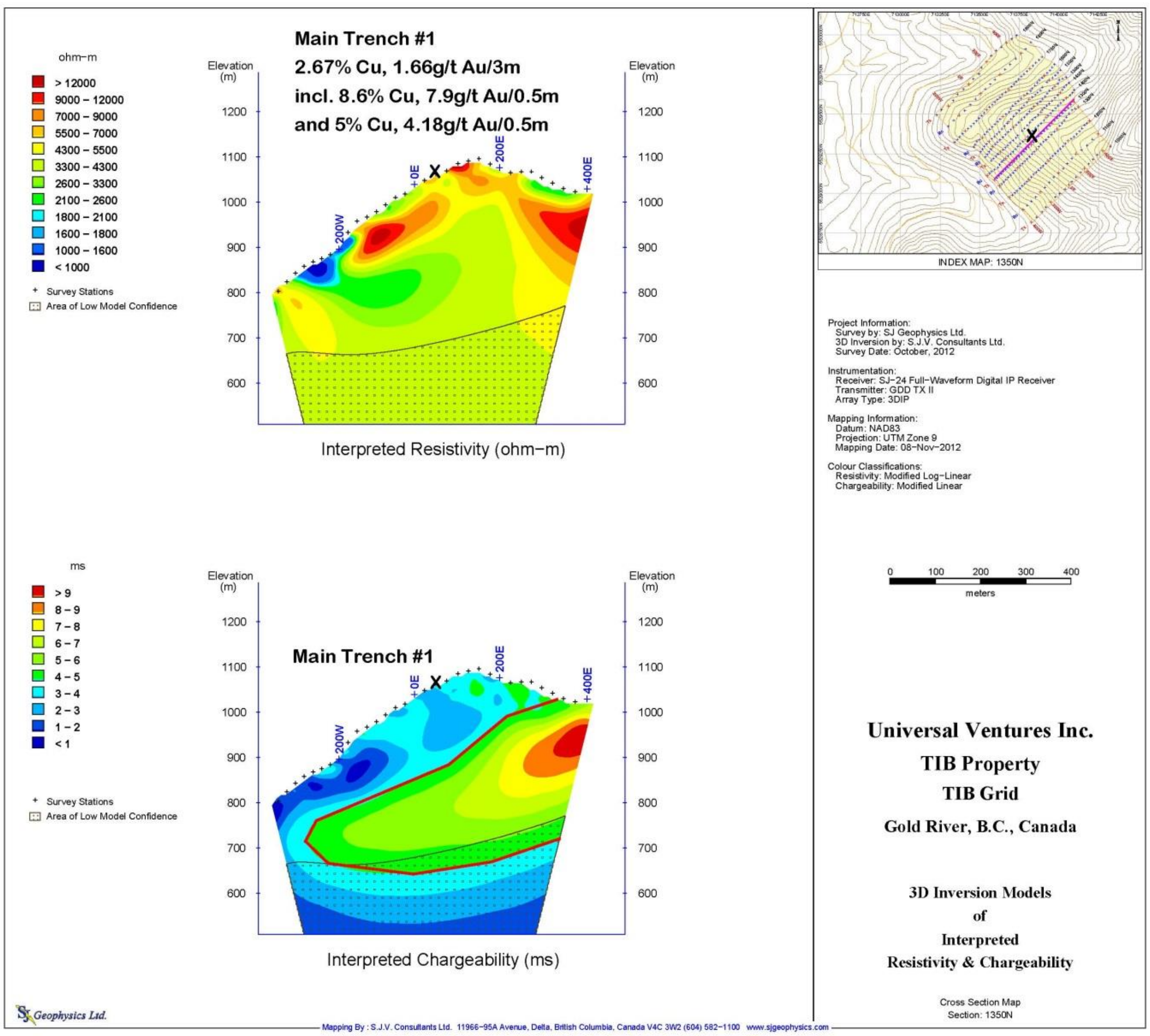

Figure 4: 3DIP Resistivity and Chargeability Sections for Line 1350

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Central Vancouver Island area is comprised of volcanic rocks of the Upper Permian Sicker or Vancouver Group (dominantly Karmutsen volcanics) and Eocene porphyritic intrusives. The volcanic suite consists of basalts, andesitic flows, tuff breccias and agglomeratic rocks that are locally weakly hornfelsed near the intrusive contacts. These lithologies are in fault contact with diorites of the Westcoast Complex. All of the older units were intruded by Jurassic age quartz monzonite sills and dykes. The entire assemblage was subsequently intruded by several phases of the Tertiary Intrusive Suite, which consist of porphyritic quartz diorite/granodiorite stocks (McDougall, 1976 Muller, 1981; and Nilsson, 2001).

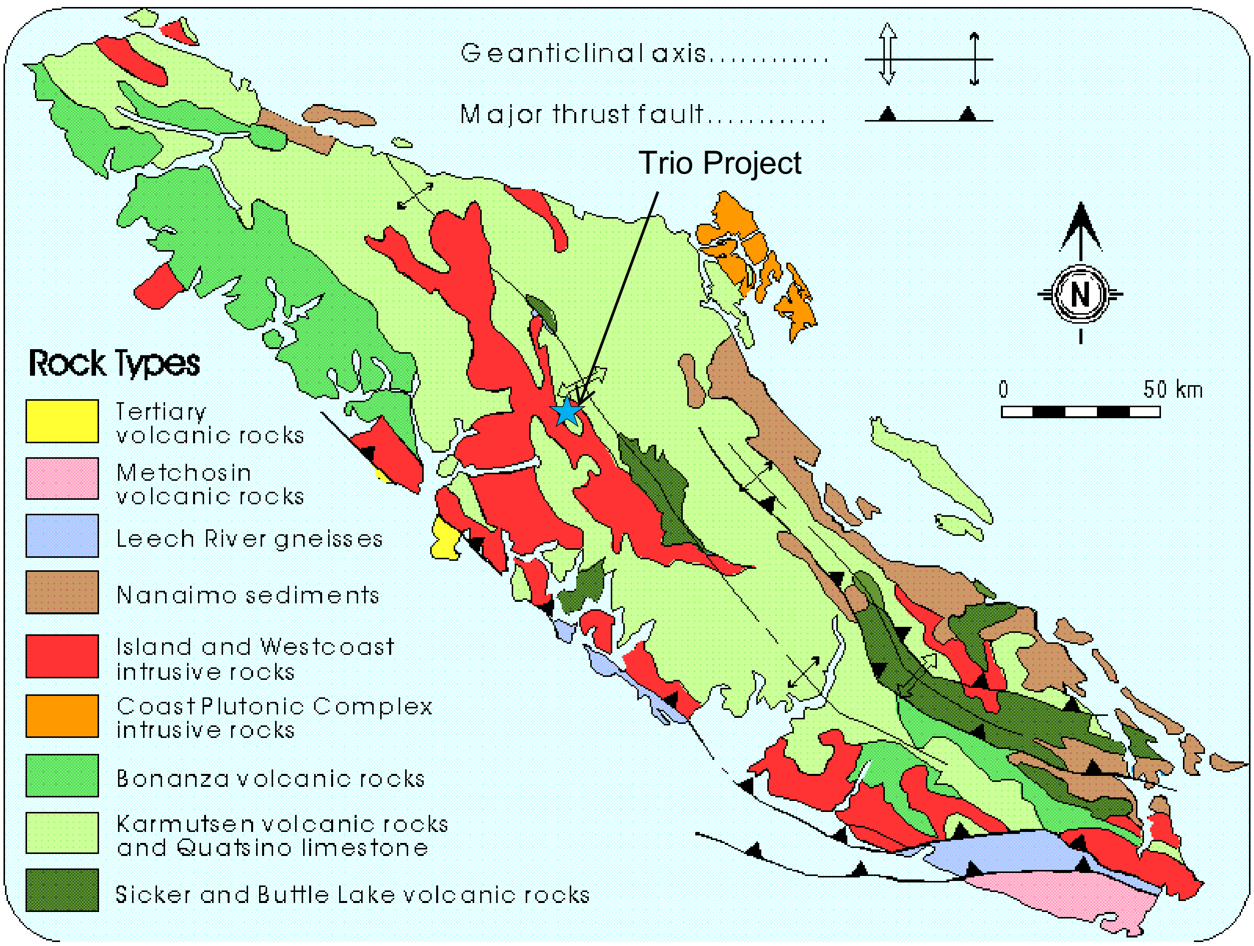

Figure 5: Vancouver Island simplified regional geology (from BCGS 1999)

7.2 Property Geology (from Turner 2012)

The Heber River area is underlain by the Jurassic Karmutsen Formation, mainly pillow basalts and andesite flows intruded by Lower Jurassic Island Intrusions (Granite, Granodiorite and Quartz Diorite). The Karmutsen flows form a multi-bedded, flat dipping sequence which is well exposed in the central part of the property. A number of flows appear to be vesicular toward the flow stratigraphic top. Vesicles are often in-filled with epidote. Pink K-feldspar occurs locally and epidote is more abundant. Epidote In is not only present in the vesicles but locally saturates the whole rock (up to 30%). In Pillow lavas quartz-epidote mineralization is common and occurs in lenses between pillows.

Three intrusive stocks were identified near the property. All are mapped as Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks. The area underlying the present claim group are broadly mapped as Middle to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group Karmutsen Formation basaltic volcanic rocks.

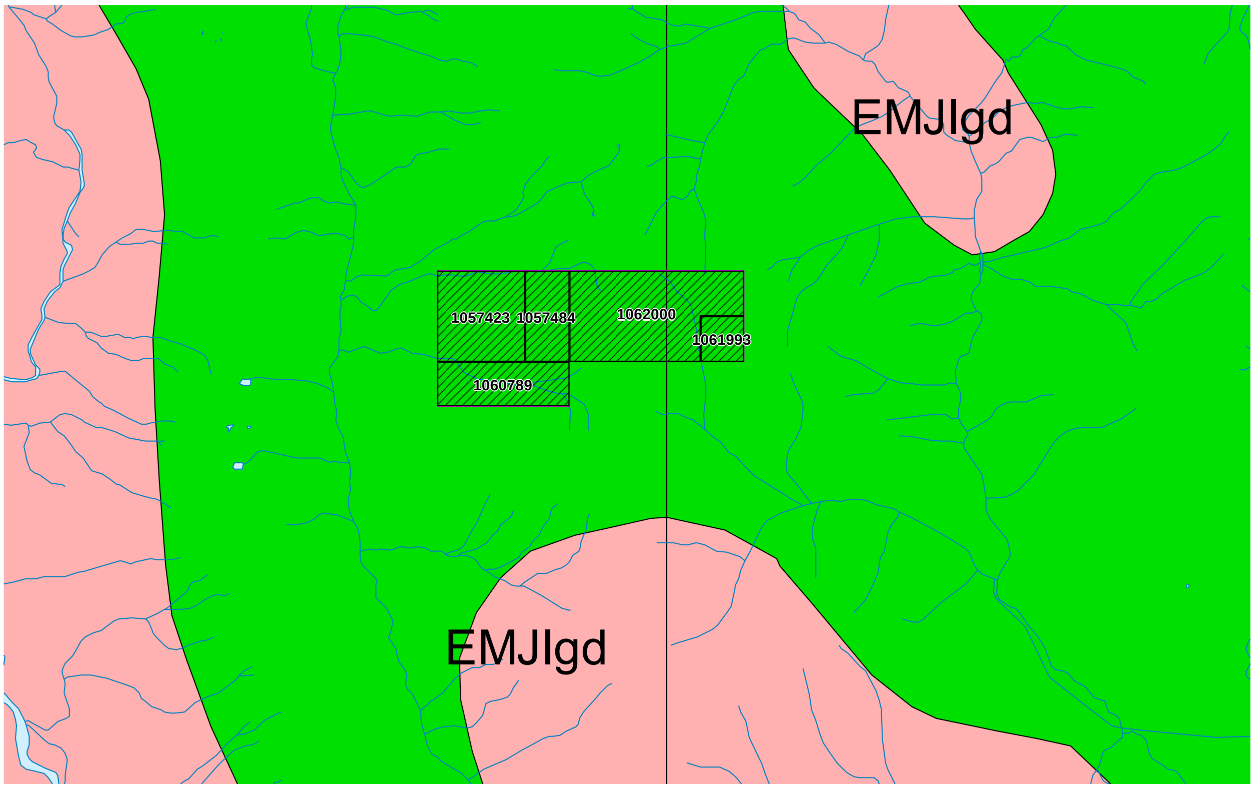

Figure 6: Property Geology.

7.3 Mineralization

In the KJI showing area, massive to semi-massive boulders of chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite occur on a newly constructed logging road. Minor ferri-molybdate occurs locally. These boulders are close to bedrock consisting of prehnite-pumpelyite-epidote altered Karmutsen Volcanics. Several north-south trending shears are also mineralized (Turner, 2012).

A total of ten minfile showings occur either on or near the claims. These include:

<u>KJI (Minfile 092E 087)</u>

The KJI showing is located on a western ridge or Trio Mountain, approximately 1.6 kilometres east of Saunders Creek. Regionally, the area is underlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation intruded and altered by granodiorites of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, the area is underlain by quartz-calcite amygdaloidal basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Group which has been intruded by lamprophyre dikes, granodiorite dikes, feldspar-hornblende porphyritic dikes, hornblende granodiorite stock and a dioritic dike. Mineralization occurs as disseminated and vein pyrite, as well as chalcopyrite and molybdenite throughout the basalts, and copper sulphide mineralization with chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite.

In 2011, the best sample (80917) assayed 17.46 per cent copper and 52 grams per tonne silver with numerous others greater than 1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 32893).

In 2012, trench sampling (samples 1967966 through 1967970) yielded up to 2.7 per cent copper over 3.5 metres; including 8.6 per cent copper, 68 grams per tonne silver and 7.9 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metre from the main trench (sample 1967968). Chip samples from the adjacent IP2 zone, assayed 1.3 per cent copper over 4.0 metres; including 16.9 grams per tonne gold, 55.4 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper over 1.0 metre (Sample 1968114; Assessment Report 33706).

<u>Heber 2 (Minfile 092F 683)</u>
The Heber occurrence is located on a southern slope of Trio Mountain, approximately 2.5 kilometres west of the Heber River. The area is underlain by massive green porphyritic basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, a fine grained andesite hosts a vuggy and rusty pyritic stock work zone. In 1994, a sample (209335) assayed 1.06 grams per tonne gold, 2.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.53 per cent copper (Assessment Report 23547).

In 1995, rock sampling yielded 0.6 per cent copper, 9.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.54 gram per tonne gold over 50 metres (Assessment Report 24090).

<u>Trio 1 Minfile (092F 684)</u>
The Trio 1 occurrences are located on a northeast facing slope, approximately 1.5 kilometres south of Trio Mountain. The area is underlain by massive green porphyritic basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, epidote altered andesite and basalt host disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. In 1995, sampling yielded 0.18 per cent copper over 10 metres; with up to 0.76 per cent copper in individual samples. Other samples, taken few hundred metres to the southwest, assayed up to 2.8 per cent copper and 7.9 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 24090).

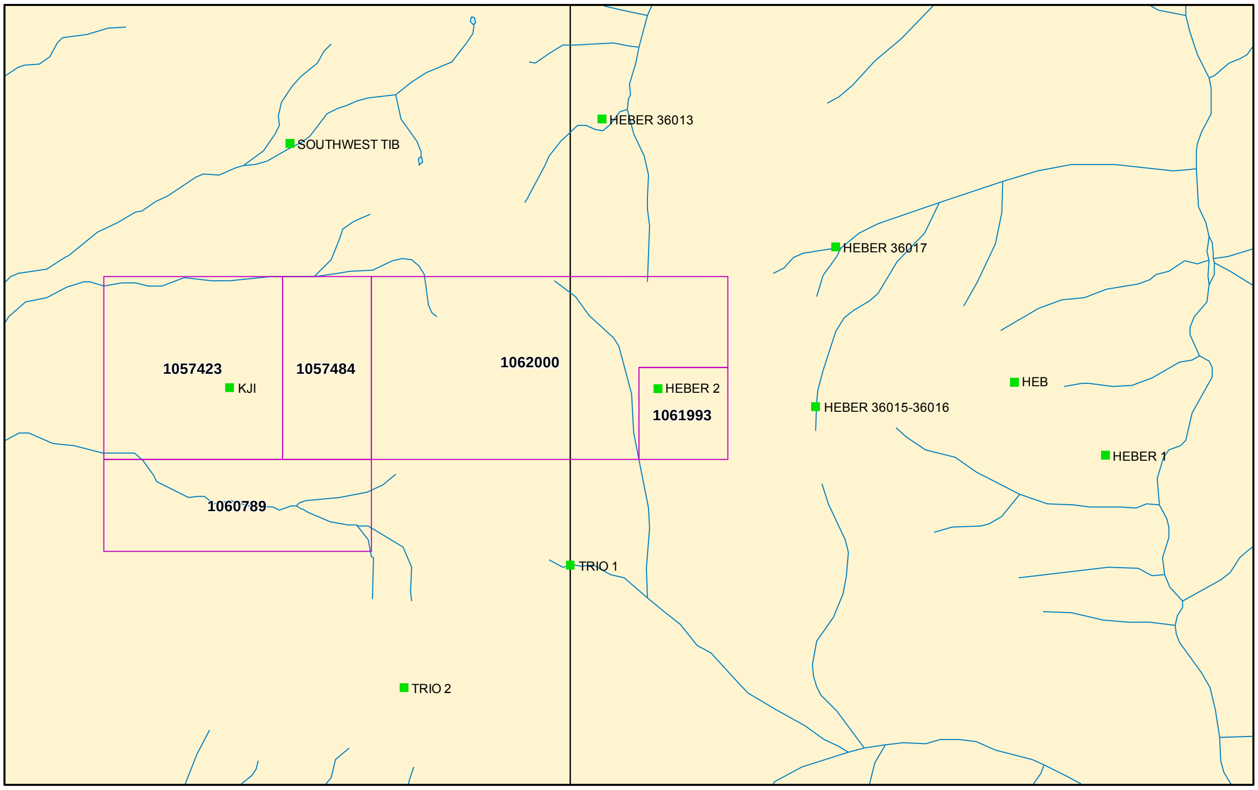

Figure 7: Minfile Occurrences on or near the Trio Project

<u>Trio 2 (Minfile 092E 097)</u>
The Trio 2 occurrences are located on or near the top of a ridge to the east of Saunders Creek, approximately 2 kilometres south-southwest of Trio Mountain. The area is underlain by massive green porphyritic basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, epidote altered andesite and basalt host disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and molybdenum. In 1995, samples assayed up to 5.3 per cent copper and 13.6 grams per tonne silver. Another sample, taken along the ridge, a few hundred metres to the northwest, assayed 0.22 per cent copper (Assessment Report 24090).

<u>Southwest TIB (Minfile 092E 113)</u>
The Southwest Tib occurrence is located on the western flank of Trio Mountain, at an elevation of 1036 metres. Regionally, the area is underlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation intruded and altered by granodiorites of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, a mineralized quartz stock work is hosted by a shear zone in volcanic rocks over a width of approximately 17 metres. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and trace bornite. In 2012, a chip sample (1968106) yielded 0.789 per cent copper over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 33706).

Heb (Minfile 092F 401)
The Heb occurrence is located on the eastern slopes of Trio Mountain, approximately 900 metres west of the Heber River. The area is underlain by massive green porphyritic basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite disrupts the strata to the immediate northwest of the showings.

Locally, blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite occur within highly epidotized basalt. Quartz vein float containing blebs and fracture coatings of chalcopyrite and malachite were also reported.

Heber 1 (Minfile 092 682)
The Heber 1 occurrence is located on an east facing slope, approximately 250 metres west of the Heber River. The area is underlain by massive green porphyritic basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite disrupts the strata to the immediate northwest of the showing.

Locally, basalt and andesite host a 1 metre wide mineralized quartz vein that has been mapped over a distance of 1.6 kilometres. Sulphide mineralization is assumed to include pyrite and chalcopyrite. Rock sampling, in 1970, is reported to have yielded values up to 10.85 per cent copper, 42.9 grams per tonne silver and 12.0 grams per tonne gold over 1 metre (Assessment Report 14551).

Heber 36015-36016 (Minfile 092F 691)
The Heber 36015-36016 occurrence is located near a saddle on the eastern slopes of Trio Mountain. The area is underlain by massive, green, porphyritic basalts of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted by volcanic rocks. Two samples (36015 and 36016) assayed up to 0.25 per cent copper, 0.23 per cent zinc and 3.4 grams per tonne silver (Property File J.C. Stephen, LUC Syndicate (1971-05-17) - Report - Heber River).

Heber 36017 Minfile (092F 692)
The Heber 36017 occurrence is located on the eastern slopes of Trio Mountain, near the head waters of an unnamed east-flowing tributary of the Heber River. The area is underlain by massive, green, porphyritic basalts of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted by volcanic rocks. A sample (36017) assayed 2.4 per cent copper and 13.7 grams per tonne silver (Property File J.C. Stephen, LUC Syndicate (1971-05-17) - Report - Heber River).

Heber 36013 (Minfile 092F 693)
The Heber 36013 occurrence is located on the northern slopes of Trio Mountain at an elevation of approximately 1000 metres. The area is underlain by massive, green, porphyritic basalts of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). These have been intruded by a stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Locally, bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted by volcanic rocks. A sample (36013) assayed 0.85 per cent copper and 0.59 per cent zinc, while another sample (36014) taken approximately 250 metres to the east assayed 2.7 grams per tonne gold and 10.3 grams per tonne silver (Property File J.C. Stephen, LUC Syndicate (1971-05-17) - Report - Heber River).

Item 8: Deposit Types

The economically-important mineral occurrences in the general area are the Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn deposits similar to the Myra Falls deposits located 148km to the northwest of the Property and the porphyry copper-molybdenite-gold deposits associated with the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite intrusions such as at the Catface Developed Prospect 153km to the west-northwest, both of which are situated in similar rocks to the property. A number of Minfile showings to the north and southeast of the property exhibit mineralization thought to be Besshi massive sulphide deposit types. Of secondary importance would be copper magnetite skarn deposits such as at the former Alpha Beta mine (Minfile 092C 039) located near Lake Cowichan and polymetallic vein deposits.

8.1 Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au (Calcalkaline porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au.)

Panteleyev (1995) describes the deposit type as stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks.

The geological setting has high-level (epizonal) stock emplacement levels in volcano-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continent-margin arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles.

Intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms; rarely pegmatitic. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Large zones of hydrothermally altered rock contain quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms.

Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Cordilleran deposits are commonly subdivided according to their morphology into three classes - classic, volcanic and plutonic.

Volcanic type deposits (e.g. Island Copper) are associated with multiple intrusions in subvolcanic settings of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias. Reconstruction of volcanic landforms, structures, vent-proximal extrusive deposits and subvolcanic intrusive centres is possible in many cases, or can be inferred. Mineralization at depths of 1 km, or less, is mainly associated with breccia development or as lithologically controlled preferential replacement in hostrocks with high primary permeability. Propylitic alteration is widespread and generally flanks early, centrally located potassic alteration; the latter is commonly well mineralized. Younger mineralized phyllic alteration commonly overprints the early mineralization. Barren advanced argillic alteration is rarely present as a late, high-level hydrothermal carapace.

Classic deposits (e.g., Berg) are stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite + chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'.

Plutonic deposits (e.g., the Highland Valley deposits) are found in large plutonic to batholithic intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km. Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Hostrocks are phaneritic coarse-grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences as a result of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between the different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Ore mineralogy: Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold , electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite.

Texture/structure: Quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks; sulphide grains in fractures and fracture selvages. Minor disseminated sulphides commonly replacing primary mafic minerals. Quartz phenocrysts can be partially resorbed and overgrown by silica. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Alteration mineralogy: Quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite). Secondary (supergene) zones carry chalcocite, covellite and other Cu*2S minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper and copper oxide, carbonate and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz.

Ore controls: Igneous contacts, both internal between intrusive phases and external with wallrocks; cupolas and the uppermost, bifurcating parts of stocks, dike swarms. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types. Zones of most intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Geochemical signature: Calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a cupriferous (* Mo) ore zone having a ‘barren’, low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite.

Geophysical signature: Ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

Other exploration guides: Porphyry deposits are marked by large-scale, zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Ore zones can form within certain intrusive phases and breccias or are present as vertical 'shells' or mineralized cupolas around particular intrusive bodies. Weathering can produce a pronounced vertical zonation with an oxidized, limonitic leached zone at surface (leached capping), an underlying zone with copper enrichment (supergene zone with secondary copper minerals) and at depth a zone of primary mineralization (the hypogene zone).

British Columbia porphyry Cu * Mo ± Au deposits range from <50 to >900 Mt with commonly 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 g/t Au, and 1 to 3 g/t Ag. Mo contents are variable from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

In the Canadian Cordillera these deposits formed primarily in the Triassic/Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (85-45 Ma). Elsewhere deposits are mainly Tertiary, but range from Archean to Quaternary.

British Columbia examples include Volcanic type deposits (Cu + Au * Mo) - Fish Lake (092O 041), Kemess (094E 021,094), Hushamu (EXPO, 092L 240), Red Dog (092L 200), Poison Mountain (092O 046), Bell (093M 001), Morrison (093M 007), Island Copper (092L 158). Classic deposits (Cu + Mo * Au) - Brenda (092HNE047), Berg (093E 046), Huckleberrry (093E 037), Schaft Creek (104G 015). Plutonic deposits (Cu * Mo) - Highland Valley Copper (092ISE001,011,012,045), Gibraltar (093B 012,007), Catface (092F 120).

Associated deposit types include: Skarn Cu, porphyry Au, epithermal Au-Ag (low sulphidation) or epithermal Cu-Au-Ag (high-sulphidation) enargite-bearing veins, replacements and stockworks; auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, Au-Ag in base metal.

8.2 Noranda/Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn deposits

According to Hõy (2005) Noranda/Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn deposits are characterized by one or more lenses of massive pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite commonly within felsic volcanic rocks in a calcalkaline bimodal arc succession. The lenses may be zoned, with a Cu-rich base and a Pb-Zn-rich top; low-grade stockwork zones commonly underlie lenses and barite or chert layers may overlie them. The tectonic setting is that of an Island arc, typically in a local extensional setting or rift environment within, or perhaps behind, an oceanic or continental margin arc.

The depositional environment is typically associated with marine volcanism and commonly during a period of more felsic volcanism into an andesite (or basalt) dominated succession. Mineralization is locally associated with fine-grained marine sediments and is also associated with faults or prominent fractures.

Individual deposits consist of concordant massive to banded sulphide lens which is typically metres to tens of metres thick and tens to hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension; The ore horizon grades laterally and vertically into thin chert or sediment layers called informally “exhalites”. Sometimes there is a peripheral apron of "clastic" massive sulphides; underlying crosscutting “stringer” zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining. The zones typically consist of an upper massive zone of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, bornite and arsenopyrite. Lower massive zones contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. Gangue mineralogy consists of barite, chert, gypsum, anhydrite and carbonate near top of lenses and carbonate, quartz, chlorite and sericite near the base. Footwall alteration pipes are commonly zoned from the core with quartz, sericite or chlorite to an outer zone of clay minerals, albite and carbonate (siderite or ankerite).

The deposits typically have geochemical signatures including Zn, Hg and Mg halos, K addition and Na and Ca depletion of footwall rocks, Cu, Ag, As, Pb in closer proximity to the deposit and Cu, Zn, Pb, Ba, As, Ag, Au, Se, Sn, Bi and As within the deposit.

Geophysical signatures of the sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature depending on the style of mineralization and presence of conductive sulphides. In recent years borehole electromagnetic methods have proven successful.

In British Columbia these deposits are typically Devonian and less commonly Permian-Mississippian, Late Triassic, Early (and Middle) Jurassic, and Cretaceous. Average deposit size is 1.5 Mt containing 1.3% Cu, 1.9 % Pb, 2.0 % Zn, 0.16 g/t Au and 13 g/T Ag (Cox and Singer, 1986). The largest are the H-W (10.1 Mt with 2.0 % Cu, 3.5 % Zn, 0.3 % Pb, 30.4 g/t Ag and 2.1 g/t Au) and Kutcho (combined tonnage of 17 Mt, 1.6 % Cu, 2.3 % Zn, 0.06 % Pb, 29 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au).

British Columbia examples include: Homestake (082M 025), Lara (092B 001), Lynx (092B 129), Myra (092F 072), Price (092F 073), H-W (092F 330), Ecstall (103H 011), Tulsequah Chief (104K 011), Big Bull (104K 008), Kutcho Creek (104J 060), Britannia (092G 003). Other Canadian deposits include: Kidd Creek (Ontario), Buchans (Newfoundland), Bathurst-Newcastle district (New Brunswick), and Horne-Quemont (Québec) while notable international examples include: Kuroko district (Japan), Mount Lyell (Australia), Rio Tinto (Spain), Shasta King (California, USA), Lockwood (Washington, USA).

8.3 Besshi Massive Sulphide Zn-Cu-Pb (Au, Co, Sn, Mo, Cd) deposits

According to Hõy (2005) Besshi deposits typically comprise thin sheets of massive to well layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena within interlayered, terrigenous clastic rocks and calcalkaline basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows. The tectonic setting is that of Oceanic extensional environments, such as back-arc basins, oceanic ridges close to continental margins, or rift basins in the early stages of continental separation.

The depositional environment is typically terrigenous clastic rocks associated with marine volcanic rocks and sometimes carbonate rocks; these may overlie platformal carbonate or clastic rocks.

Individual deposits consist typically of a concordant sheet of massive sulphides up to a few metres thick and up to kilometres in strike length and down dip; can be stacked lenses. The deposits can be massive to well-layered, fine to medium-grained sulphides; gneissic sulphide textures common in metamorphosed and deformed deposits; durchbewegung textures; associated stringer ore is uncommon. Crosscutting pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or sphalerite veins with chlorite, quartz and carbonate are common.

The deposits typically have geochemical signatures with Cu, Zn, Ag, Co/Ni>1; Mn halos, Mg enrichment. Ore mineralogy includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, cobaltite, magnetite, galena, bornite, tetrahedrite, cubanite, stannite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, marcasite. Alteration mineralogy includes quartz, chlorite, calcite, siderite, ankerite, pyrite, sericite, graphite.

Geophysical signatures of the sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature depending on the style of mineralization and presence of conductive sulphides.

In British Columbia most deposits are Cambrian, Late Triassic and less commonly Mississippian-Permian in age. Average deposit size is highly variable. B.C. deposits range in size from less than 1 Mt to more than 113 Mt. For example, Goldstream has a total resource (reserves and production) of 1.8 Mt containing 4.81 % Cu, 3.08 % Zn and 20.6 g/t Ag and Windy Craggy has reserves in excess of 113.0 Mt containing 1.9 % Cu, 3.9 g/t Ag and 0.08% Co. The type-locality Besshi deposits average 0.22 Mt, containing 1.5% Cu, 2-9 g/t Ag, and 0.4-2% Zn (Cox and Singer, 1986).

British Columbia examples include: Goldstream (082M 141), Standard (082M 090), Montgomery (082M 085), True Blue (082FNE 002), Granduc (104B 021), Windy Craggy (114P 002), War Eagle (114P 020); *Greens Creek (Alaska, USA), Besshi (Japan).*

8.4 Cu Skarn

Ray (1995) describes the deposit type as Cu-dominant mineralization (generally chalcopyrite) genetically associated with a skarn gangue (includes calcic and magnesian Cu skarns). They are most common where Andean-type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. To a lesser extent (but important in British Columbia), they are associated with oceanic island arc plutonism mostly Early to mid-Jurassic in age.

The deposit form is highly varied and includes stratiform and tabular orebodies, vertical pipes, narrow lenses, and irregular ore zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts. The deposit may have igneous textures in endoskarn. Coarse to fine-grained, massive granoblastic to mineralogically layered textures in exoskarn. Some hornfelsic textures.

Ore mineralogy (Principal and subordinate): Moderate to high sulphide content. Chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite in inner garnet-pyroxene zone. Bornite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± tennantite in outer wollastonite zone. Either hematite, pyrrhotite or magnetite may predominate (depending on oxidation state). Scheelite and traces of molybdenite, bismuthinite, galena, cosalite, arsenopyrite, enargite, tennantite, loellingite, cobaltite and tetrahedrite may be present.

Alteration mineralogy: Exoskarn alteration: high garnet:pyroxene ratios. High Fe, low Al, Mn andradite garnet (Ad35-100), and diopsidic clinopyroxene (Hd2-50). The mineral zoning from stock out to marble is commonly: diopside + andradite (proximal); wollastonite ± tremolite ± garnet ± diopside ± vesuvianite (distal). Retrograde alteration to actinolite, chlorite and montmorillonite is common. In British Columbia, skarn alteration associated with some of the alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits contains late scapolite veining. Magnesian Cu skarns also contain olivine, serpentine, monticellite and brucite. Endoskarn alteration: Potassic alteration with K-feldspar, epidote, sericite ± pyroxene ± garnet. Retrograde phyllic alteration generates actinolite, chlorite and clay minerals.

Ore controls: Irregular or tabular orebodies tend to form in carbonate rocks and/or calcareous volcanics or tuffs near igneous contacts. Pendants within igneous stocks can be important. Cu mineralization is present as stockwork veining and disseminations in both endo and exoskarn; it commonly accompanies retrograde alteration.

Calcic Cu skarns are more economically important than magnesian Cu skarns. Cu skarns are broadly separable into those associated with strongly altered Cu- porphyry systems, and those associated with barren, generally unaltered stocks; a continuum probably exists between these two types (Einaudi et al., 1981). Copper skarn deposits related to mineralized Cu porphyry intrusions tend to be larger, lower grade, and emplaced at higher structural levels than those associated with barren stocks. Most Cu skarns contain oxidized mineral assemblages, and mineral zoning is common in the skarn envelope. Those with reduced assemblages can be enriched in W, Mo, Bi, Zn, As and Au. Over half of the 340 Cu skarn occurrences in British Columbia lie in the Wrangellia Terrane of the Insular Belt, while another third are associated with intraoceanic island arc plutonism in the Quesnellia and Stikinia terranes. Some alkalic and calcalkalic Cu and Cu-Mo porphyry systems in the province (e.g. Copper Mountain, Mount Polley) are associated with variable amounts of Cu-bearing skarn alteration.

Exploration guides: Geochemical signature: Rock analyses may show Cu-Au-Ag-rich inner zones grading outward through Au-Ag zones with high Au:Ag ratios to an outer Pb-Zn-Ag zone. Co-As-Sb-Bi-Mo-W geochemical anomalies are present in the more reduced Cu skarn deposits. Geophysical signature: Magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization anomalies.

Cu skarns average 1 to 2 % copper. Worldwide, they generally range from 1 to 100 Mt, although some exceptional deposits exceed 300 Mt. Craigmont, British Columbia's largest Cu skarn, contained approximately 34 Mt grading 1.3 % Cu. Historically, these deposits were a major source of copper, although porphyry deposits have become much more important during the last 30 years . However, major Cu skarns are still worked throughout the world, including in China and the U.S.

Examples (British Columbia - *Canada/International*): Craigmont (092ISE035), Phoenix (082ESE020), Old Sport (092L 035), Queen Victoria (082FSW082); *Mines Gaspé deposits (Québec, Canada), Ruth, Mason Valley and Copper Canyon (Nevada, USA), Carr Fork (Utah, USA), Ok Tedi (Papua New Guinea), Rosita (Nicaragua).*

8.5 Polymetallic Vein

Lefebure (1996) describes the deposit type as sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of mineralization is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion. These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences.

Metasediment hosted veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism. Igneous hosted veins typically occur in country rock marginal to an intrusive stock. Typically veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano- tectonic structures, such as caldera ring-faults or radial faults. In some cases the veins cut older intrusions. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies with mafic igneous rocks less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures. Veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides occur as patches and pods and fine- grained disseminations that are confined to the veins.

Ore mineralogy (Principal and *subordinate*): Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite- tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum in some deposits. Rhythmic compostional banding sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

Gangue mineralogy (Principal and *subordinate*): Metasediment host: Carbonates (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite), quartz, barite, fluorite, magnetite, bitumen. Igneous host: Quartz, carbonate (rhodochrosite, siderite, calcite, dolomite), sometimes specular hematite, hematite, barite, fluorite. Carbonate species may correlate with distance from source of hydrothermal fluids with proximal calcium and magnesium-rich carbonates and distal iron and manganese-rich species.

Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. In the Coeur d'Alene camp a broader zone of bleached sediments is common. In volcanic and intrusive hostrocks the alteration is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive. Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, are common weathering products of some veins. The supergene weathering zone associated with these veins has produced major quantities of manganese. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary Pb and Zn carbonates and Pb sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver.

Ore controls include regional faults, fault sets and fractures, however veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits restricted to competent lithologies. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects. The styles of alteration, mineralogy, grades and different geometries can usually be used to distinguish the polymetallic veins from stringer zones found below syngenetic massive sulphide deposits.

Historically these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic, groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma. Any development of genetic models is complicated by the presence of other types of veins in many districts. For example, the Freiberg district has veins carrying F-Ba, Ni-As- Co-Bi-Ag and U.

Exploration guides: Geochemical signature: Elevated values of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As. Veins may be within arsenic, copper, silver, mercury aureoles caused by the primary dispersion of elements into wallrocks or broader alteration zones associated with porphyry deposit or prospects. Geophysical signature: May have elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self potential or induced polarization anomalies related to ore zones. Strong structural control on veins and common occurrence of deposits in clusters can be used to locate new veins.

Typical grade and tonnage of Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn.

Average grades are strongly influenced by the minimum size of deposit included in the population. For B.C. deposits larger than 20 000 t, the average size is 161 000 t with grades of 304 g/t Ag, 3.47 % Pb and 2.66 % Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the occurrences, with average grades of 0.09 % Cu and 4 g/t Au.

The most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2 000 occurrences; these veins were a significant source of Ag, Pb and Zn until the 1960s. They have declined in importance as industry focused more on syngenetic massive sulphide deposits. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are still attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy benefication. They are potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

Age of mineralization is Proterozic or younger and mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.

Examples (British Columbia - *Canada/International*): Metasediment host: Silvana (082FNW050) and Lucky Jim (082KSW023), Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district, St. Eugene (082GSW025), Silver Cup (082KNW027), Trout Lake camp; *Hector-Calumet and Elsa, Mayo district (Yukon, Canada), Coeur d'Alene district (Idaho, USA), Harz Mountains and Freiberg district (Germany), Pr¡bram district (Czechoslavakia).* Igneous host: Wellington (082ESE072) and Highland Lass - Bell (082ESW030, 133), Beaverdell camp; Silver Queen (093L 002), Duthie (093L 088), Cronin (093L 127), Porter-Idaho (103P 089), Indian (104B 031); *Sunnyside and Idorado, Silverton district and Creede (Colorado, USA), Pachuca (Mexico).*

Item 9: Exploration

9.1 Current Evaluation Program

A review and interpretation was completed of all public domain data including Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) data to determine drainages containing anomalous elements commonly associated with porphyry copper-gold deposits. An interpretation of the regional geophysical surveys was completed to assess the claim area for magnetic anomalies. Finally a detailed magnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the property by Universal Ventures of Vancouver as part of a larger survey completed over their TIB property which covered the area now known as the Trio project. While the airborne survey was subject to a previous interpretation report dated 2012, this report failed to correlate much of the historic exploration in the Trio/Heb area including the soil geochemical surveys completed to the east of the current property. Considerable time was spent reviewing the airborne survey data, the various geochemical and geological surveys and possible structural complications in an effort to reconstruct the geological and mineralogical history for the area. The primary focus for the exercise was to determine if there was potential for Porphyry Cu-Au targets associated with the intrusive activity present in the area. These interpretations will be used as a basis for exploration programs planned for the 2019 exploration season.

9.2 Review and Interpretation of Regional Geochemical Survey Data

Review of RGS data show that the Trio project area is highly anomalous in copper and gold. A tributary of the Heber River draining the east side of Trio Mt returned values up to 292ppm Cu and 70ppb Au while the western creeks draining the property returned up to stream sediment values up to 245ppm Cu and 9ppb Au.

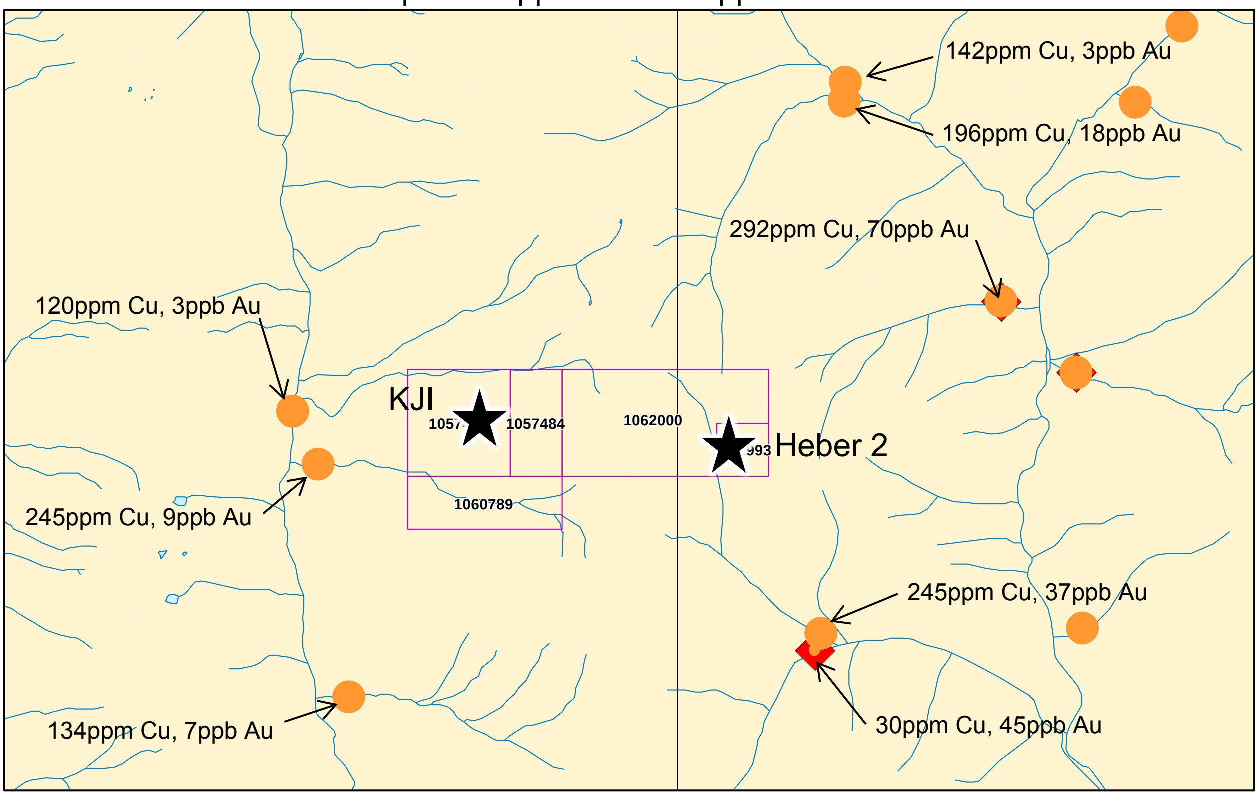

Figure 8: RGS Samples Anomalous in Cu and Au

These same creeks returned significant values from moss mat sampling completed by Orvana in the mid-1990s. Immediately below the KJI showings area, moss mat sampling returned a value of 750ppb Au. Sampling 350m south of the Heber 2 showing returned 210ppb Au while a moss mat sample collected a further 600m to the south returned 1530ppb Au.

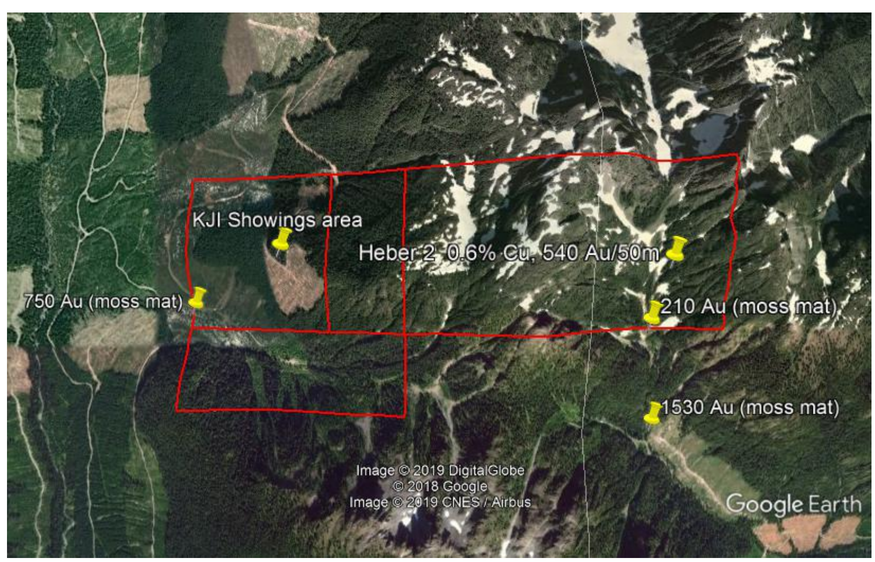

Plate 3: Moss Mat Results

9.3 Review and Interpretation of Regional Magnetic Survey Data

The Government sponsored regional magnetic survey, 1st Vertical Derivative (1st VD) map shows a strong magnetic high anomaly associated with an oblong, Early to Middle Jurassic, Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusion situated to the northeast of the property. The extent of the intrusion is likely much larger than that mapped in that the magnetic high anomaly continues to the southeast along an earlier northwest trending deep-seated fault. A second magnetic high anomaly is shown to the south of the property with similar magnetic intensity. The magnetic anomaly associated with both intrusions continues through the Trio property suggesting that the intrusions have a common source and may be joined at depth. Magnetic High anomalies are shown in pink, Lows in blue.

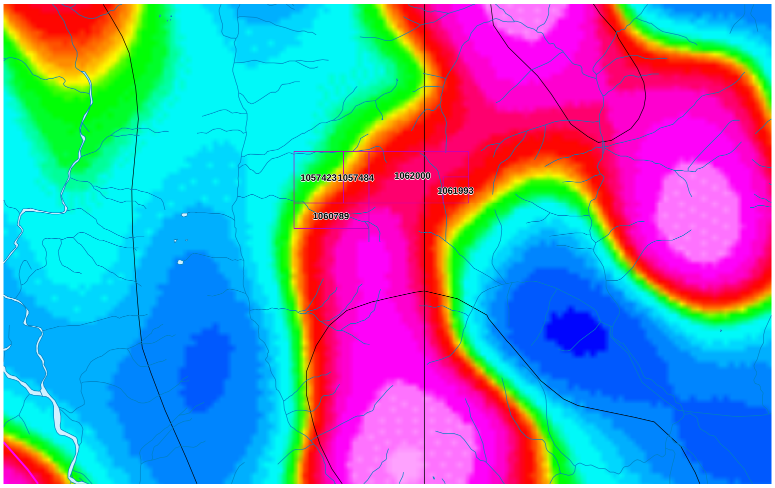

Figure 9: Regional 1st VD Magnetic map

9.4 Review and Interpretation of Universal Ventures Airborne Magnetic Data

A review of the Calculated Vertical Gradient Magnetics reveals an area of disrupted magnetics underlying a high-grade copper/gold showing. (Magnetic anomalies are shown in dark red while blue areas have low magnetic intensity.) See Price's 2011 report (ARIS 32983) for full magnetic images over the former TIB property. The magnetic anomaly to the east of the KJI showing appears to be shuffled to the southwest by a few hundred metres. This is in contrast to the more or less linear anomaly to the north where the anomaly generally follows the ridgeline. These magnetic breaks correlate with a series of minor topographic lineaments oriented at approximately 040° as seen in Plate 7 below. Other suspected major faults in the area trend at 020°.

Intrusions were suspected at locations "A" and "B" with magnetic high anomalies surrounding magnetic low cores. This is often the signature for an acid intrusion (magnetic low) with a pyrrhotite halo (magnetic high). Interpretation of the airborne survey (AR 33706) suspected magnetic patterns were due to flat lying magnetic volcanics draping the higher topographic areas with other lesser-magnetic rocks (including intrusions) at lower elevations.

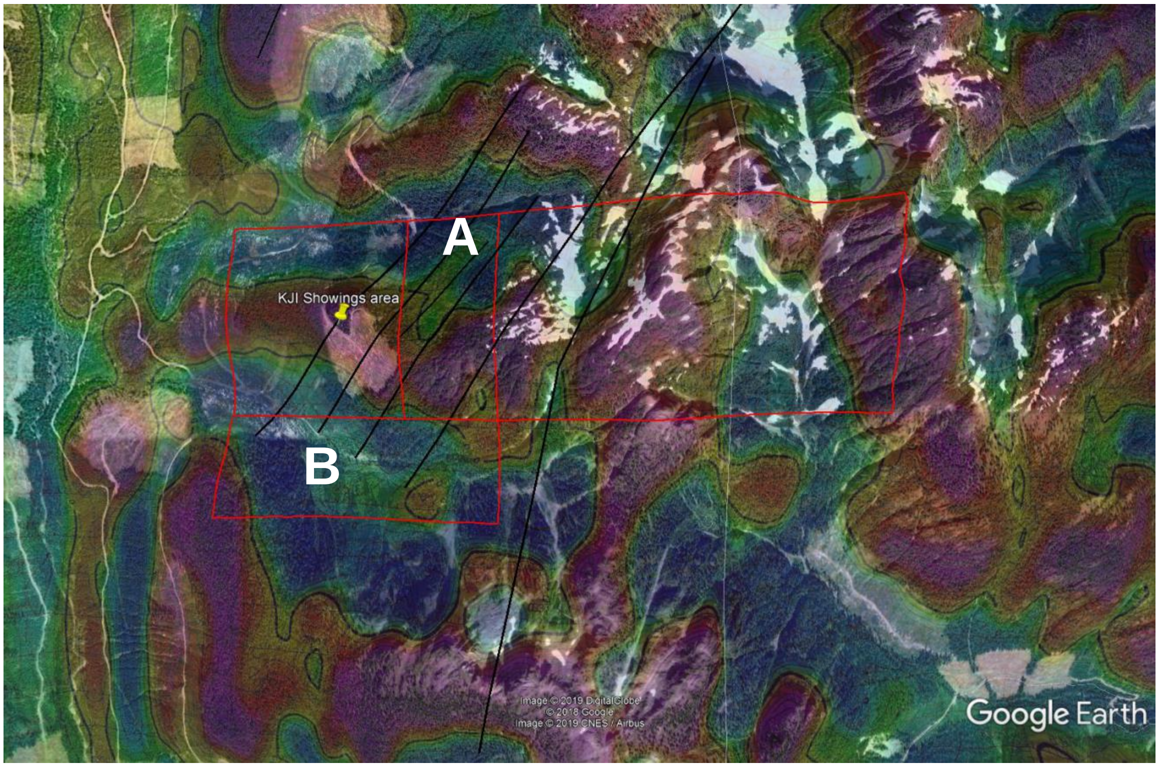

Plate 4: Calculated Vertical Gradient Magnetic Plot Draped Over Topography

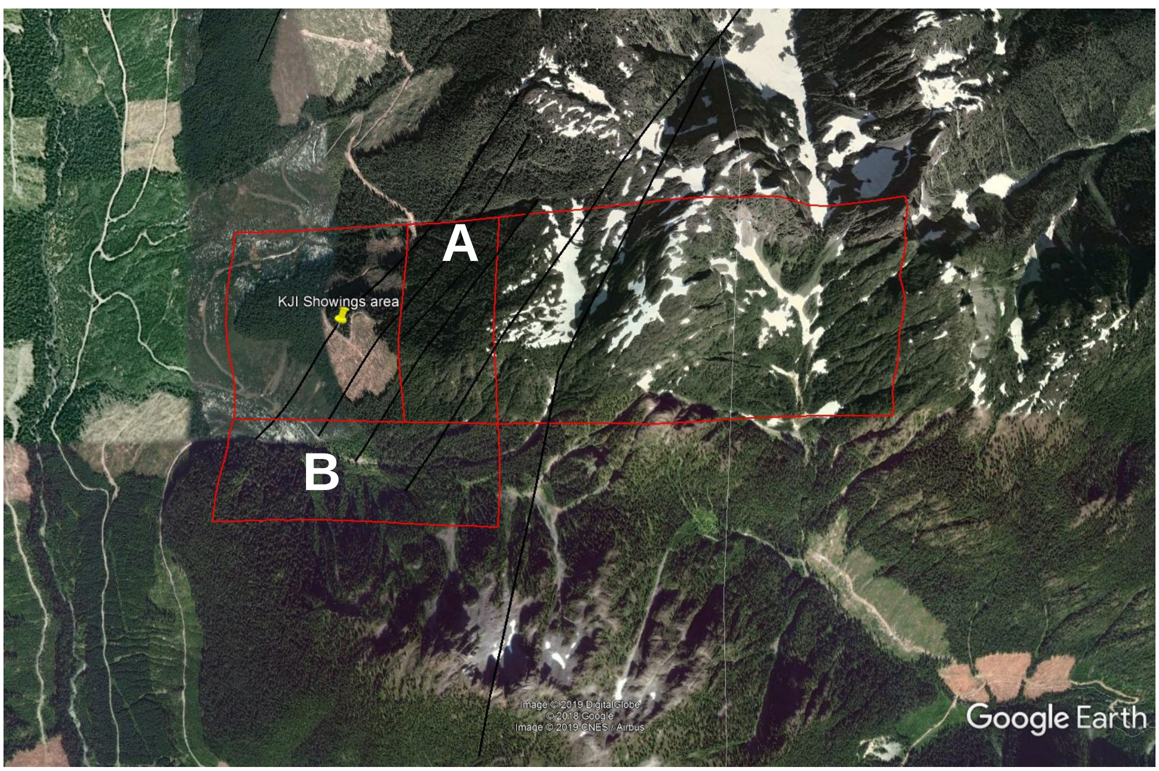

Plate 5: Suspected Faulting on Trio Claims

A review of the Radiometric plots show that area “B”, the site of a suspected intrusion, is strongly anomalous in uranium, thorium and potassium as shown with the dark red anomalies. Blue areas have lower radiometric counts. See Price’s 2011 report (ARIS 32983) for full radiometric images over the former TIB property.

Uranium and thorium are sometimes anomalous in acid intrusions, especially when compared to mafic volcanics such as are present over much of the project area. The occurrence of highly anomalous potassium over the same general area suggests the presence of a potassically altered intrusion or an area with a high degree of potassic alteration as would be expected at the contact with a focused heat source (ie in the roof zone of a shallowly buried intrusion).

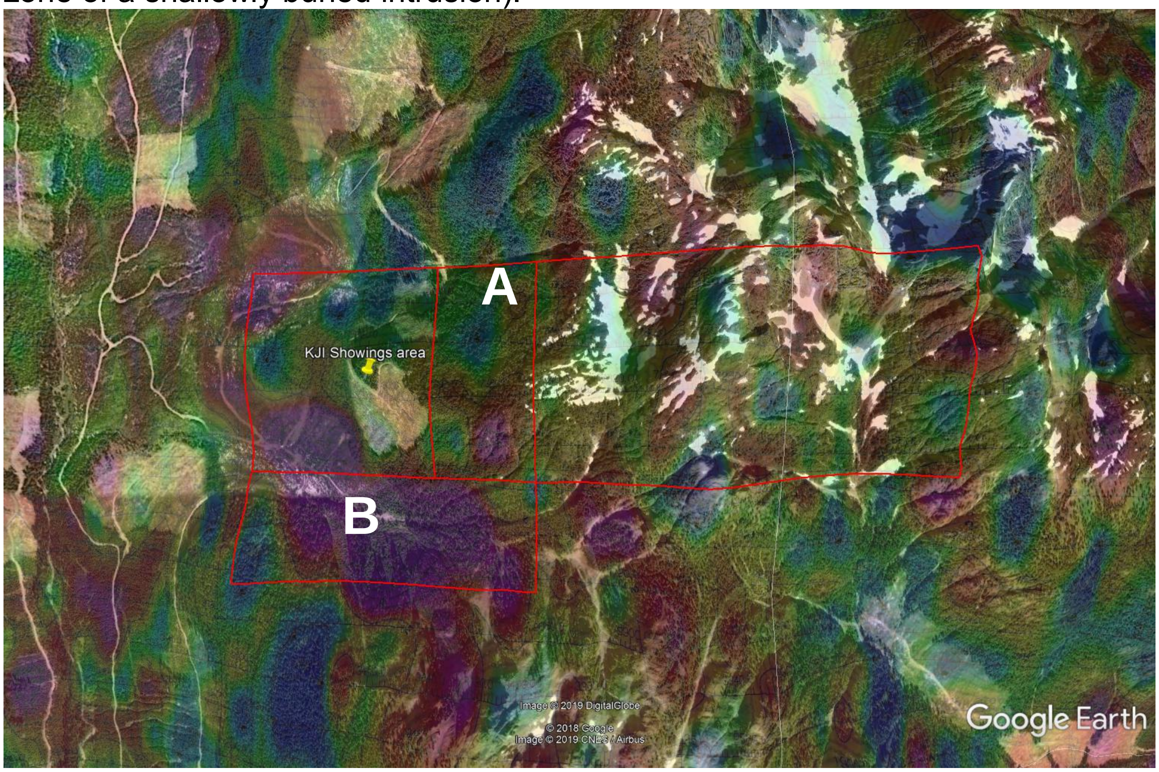

Plate 6: Uranium Counts Draped Over Topography

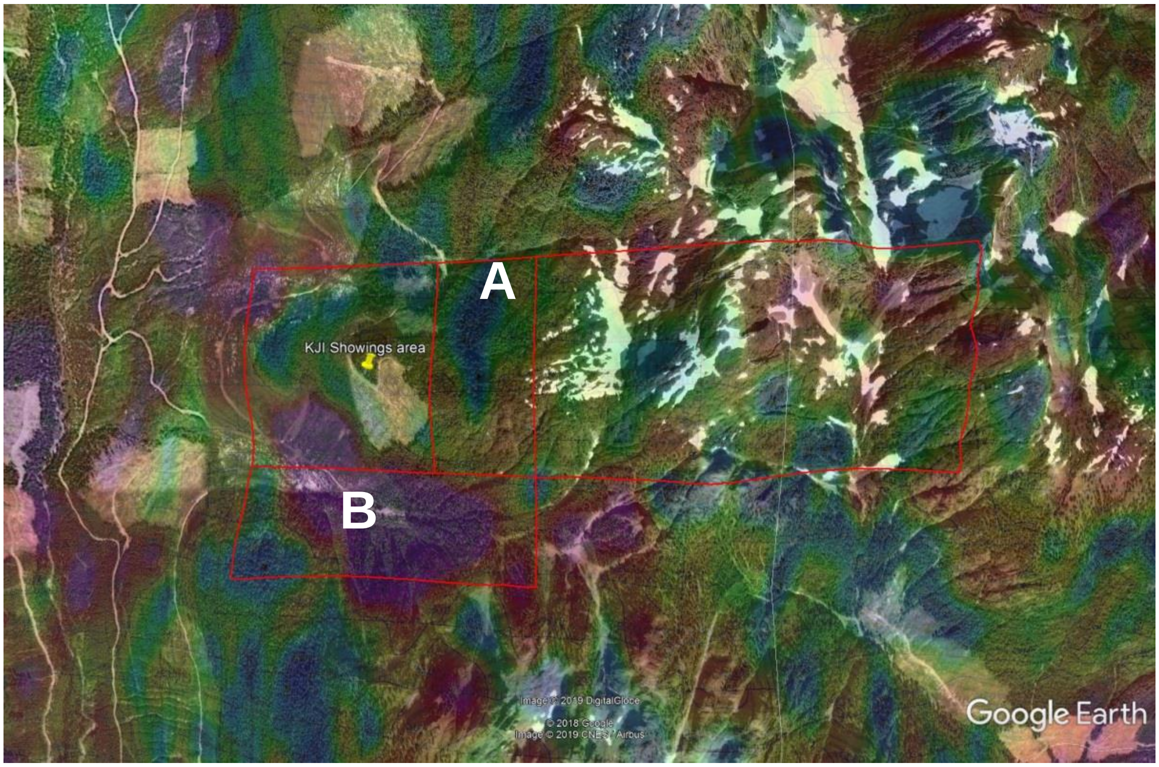

Plate 7: Thorium Counts Draped Over Topography

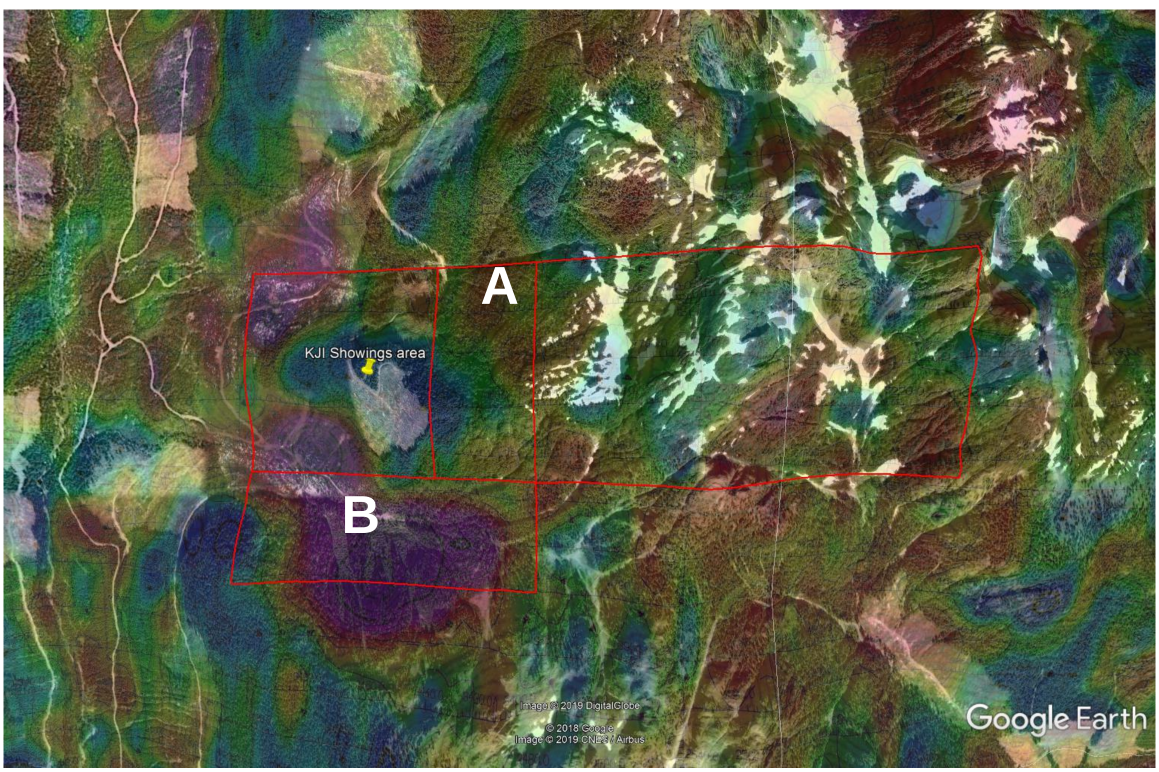

Plate 8: Potassium Counts Draped Over Topography

9.5 Review and Interpretation of Universal Ventures 3DIP Data

A review of the 2012 three dimensional Induced Polarization survey data shows a partially outlined coincident strong resistivity and chargeability anomaly at the northeast edge of the survey grid. A simple draping of the data over topography suggests that a part of the resistivity anomaly may be controlled by one or more of the possible faults/linears identified from the magnetic data and a review of satellite imagery. One linear runs between the Main trench and IP 2 showings. All of the mineralization found to date in the overlying Karmutsen volcanics and sediments is associated with higher resistivity values, shown in blue below. Moderate resistivity areas are shown in green. See the 2012 Logistics Report Prepared for Universal Ventures Inc., Three Dimensional Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Survey on the TIB Project (ARIS 33706), for a general discussion and a listing of IP sections.

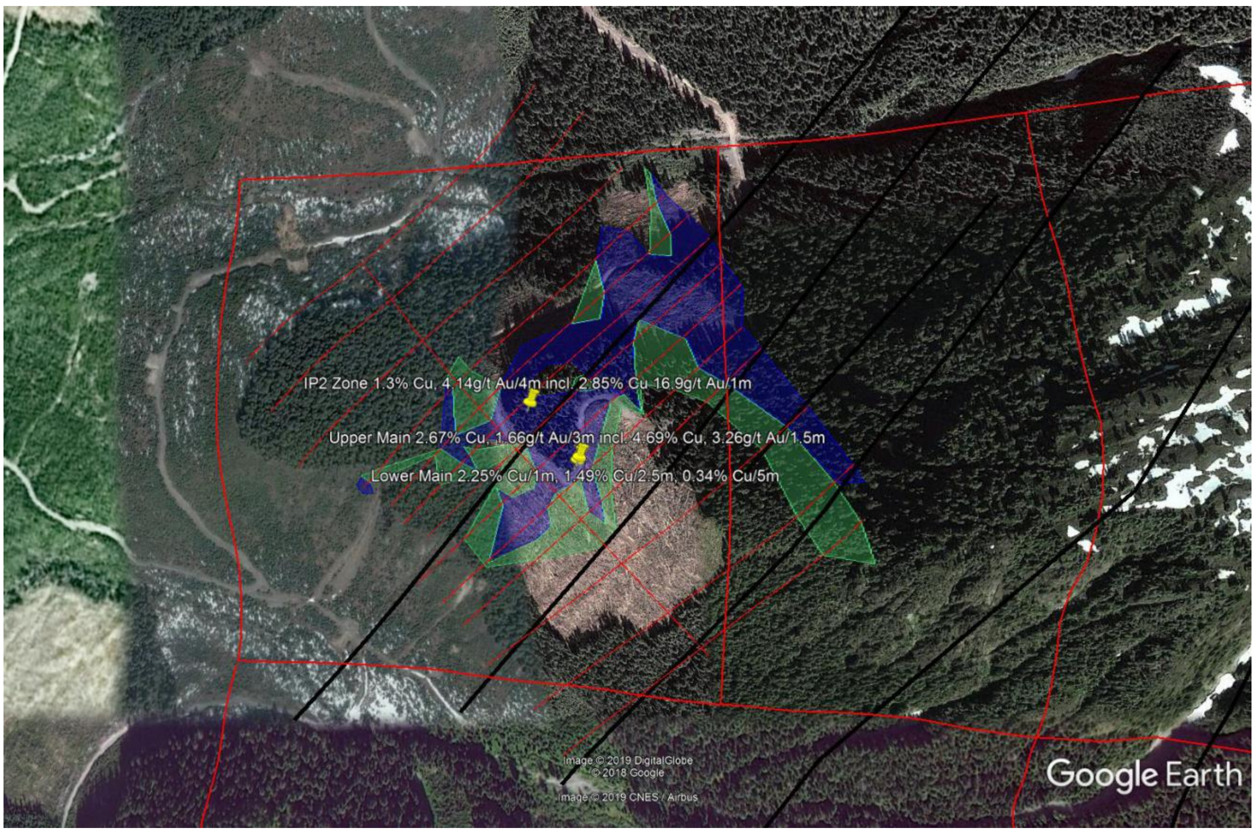

Plate 9: Resistivity Anomalies Associated with Mineralization and Possible Faulting.

A 600m wide area at the northeast edge of grid shows a zone of high resistivity that corresponds with a 450m wide strong to moderate chargeability anomaly. Strong chargeability is shown in red while moderately strong chargeability is coloured orange in Plate 10 below. A moderate chargeability anomaly underlies much of the rest of the surveyed area between 50 and 300m depth (often beyond the confidence level of the survey) and appears to reach surface between lines 1100 and 1700N east of the small resistant knob in the centre of the grid. The suspected intrusion at location "A" may be responsible for the strong IP anomalies located to the southwest.

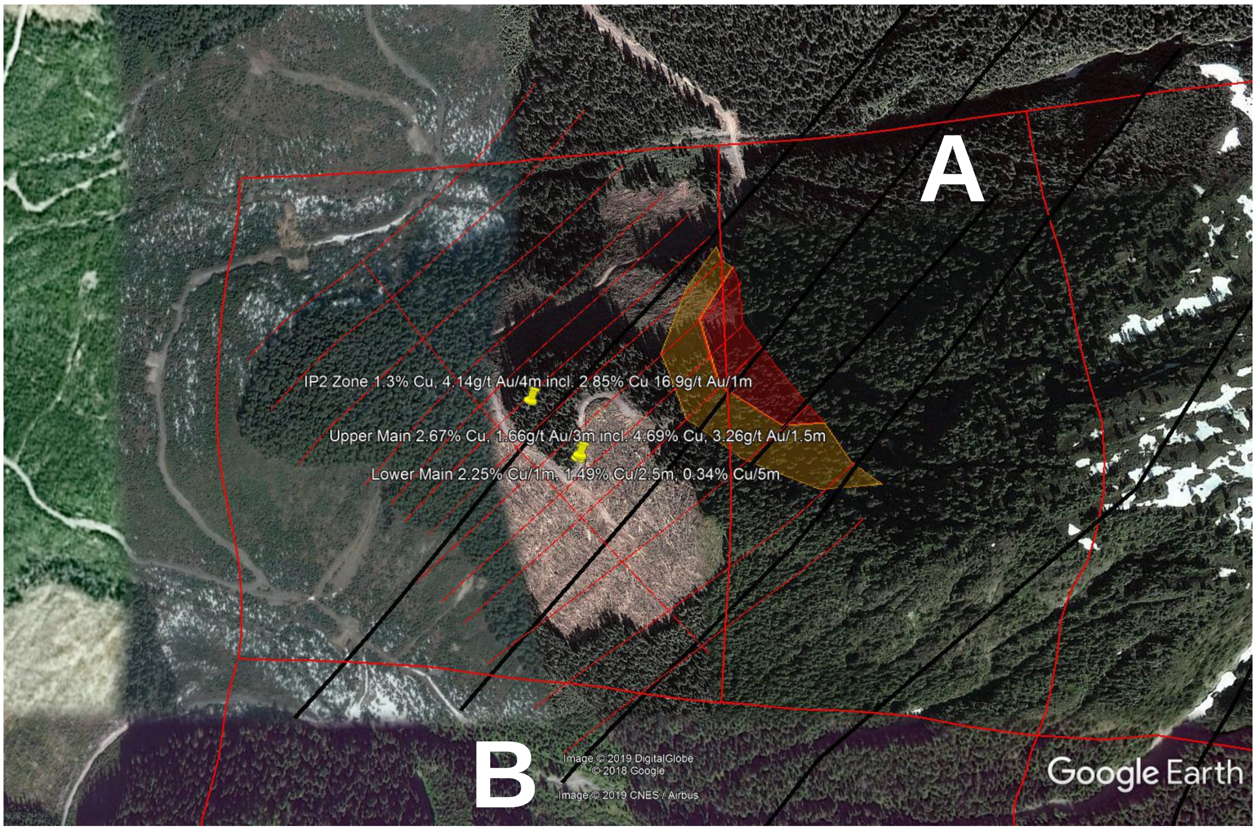

Plate 10: Chargeability Anomaly

Note that the strong IP chargeability has moved off grid while the strong resistivity anomaly is present generally within 100m of surface under much of the mineralized showings area. Glaciation would have eroded lesser "silicified" areas on either side of the small knob on Line 1500. The strong resistivity anomaly was apparently deeper on the east side of this small hill allowing erosion to create the small north facing U-shaped valley. The moderate chargeability anomaly is at least 300m thick at this point. The suspected intrusion at location "B" may be responsible for the moderate chargeability anomaly south of the showings area. Due to the close proximity of the two suspected intrusions, they are likely joined at depth. See Figure 10 below.

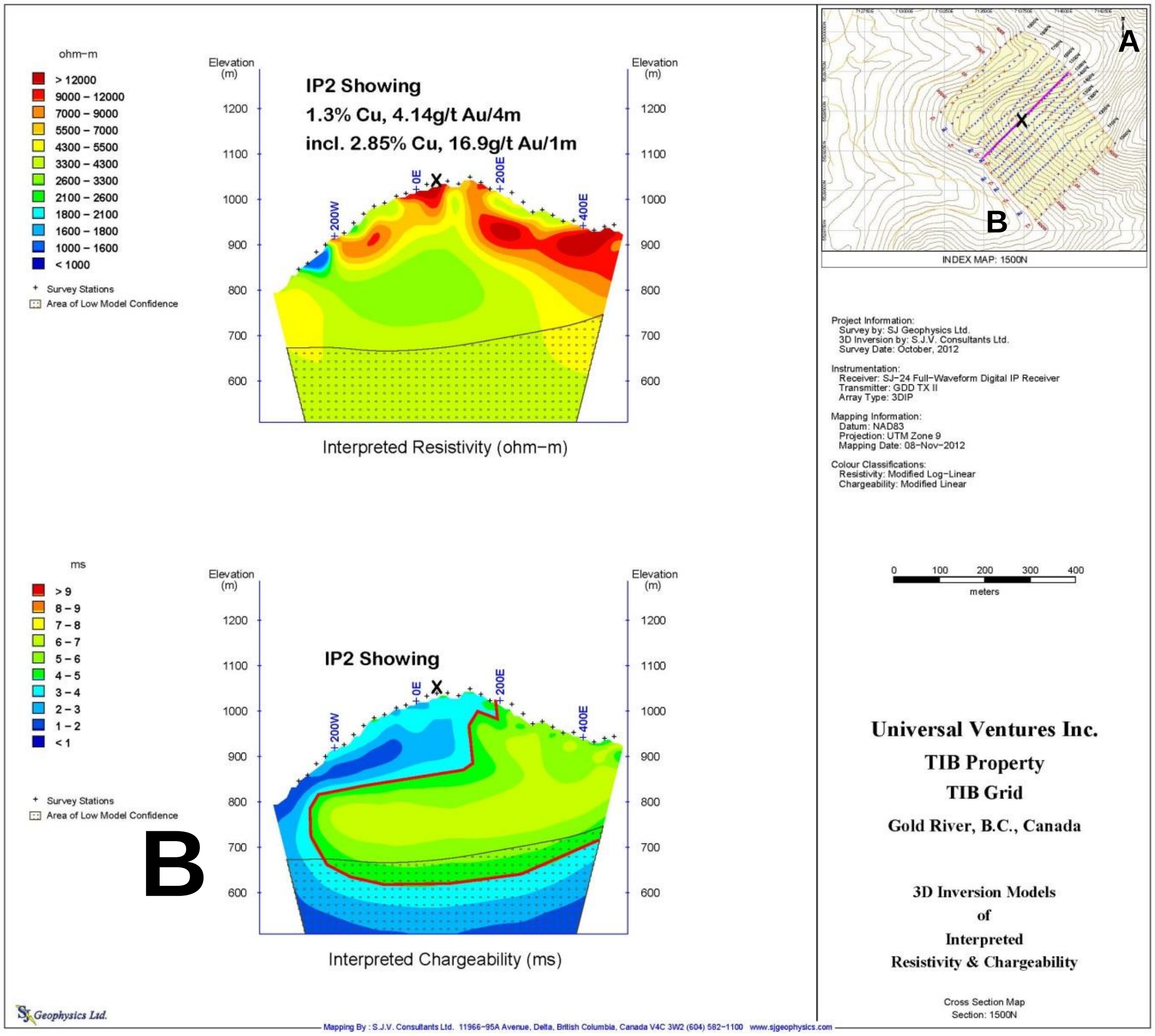

Figure 10: 3DIP Resistivity and Chargeability Sections for Line 1500

9.6 Review of Current Prospecting Programs

A short prospecting program was completed by the author in early summer and again by R. Simpson and R. Belanger at the end of July in 2018. The first trip to the property was thwarted by a small deactivation (water-bar) at a point almost directly south of the showings. The area is obviously being accessed by other vehicles with shorter wheelbase. The balance of the first trip was spent prospecting the road to the south and the slopes above this section of the claims near the location of the suspected intrusion at site “B”. Little bedrock was located and most of the talus consisted of Karmutsen volcanics with an increase in potassic alteration in talus from higher up the slope towards the showings area. Minor quartz veining with epidote was scattered throughout the talus but no sulphide mineralization was noted.


Plate 11: Small Deactivation on the S-40 Road South of the KJI Showings

Mineralization was found in the middle of the Saunders Main road and nearby rusty outcroppings, roughly 3km north of Provincial Highway 28. Pyrite was the only sulphide positively identified and no samples were collected for analysis. The veins and pods to 2.5cm across were associated with minor quartz. The sulphide mineralization filled stepped tension gashes in Karmutsen volcanic rocks. Three veinlets and one pod of sulphides are highlighted in Plate 12 below.


Plate 12: Pyrite Mineralization found in the middle of the Saunders Main road

A more comprehensive prospecting trip was made at the end of July following the staking of two claims to cover the Heber 2 minfile showing and the area between the two claim groups. Access was gained past the deactivation and most of the roads were traversed to their terminus points to ensure that future programs would be able to easily access the areas of interest. With the excellent sampling of the road exposures by previous operators, no additional sampling was completed in the KJI showings area. Locations marked with two ovals on Figure 11 below indicate areas prospected during the first trip in early July while roads located in the rectangle were investigated during the second prospecting trip.

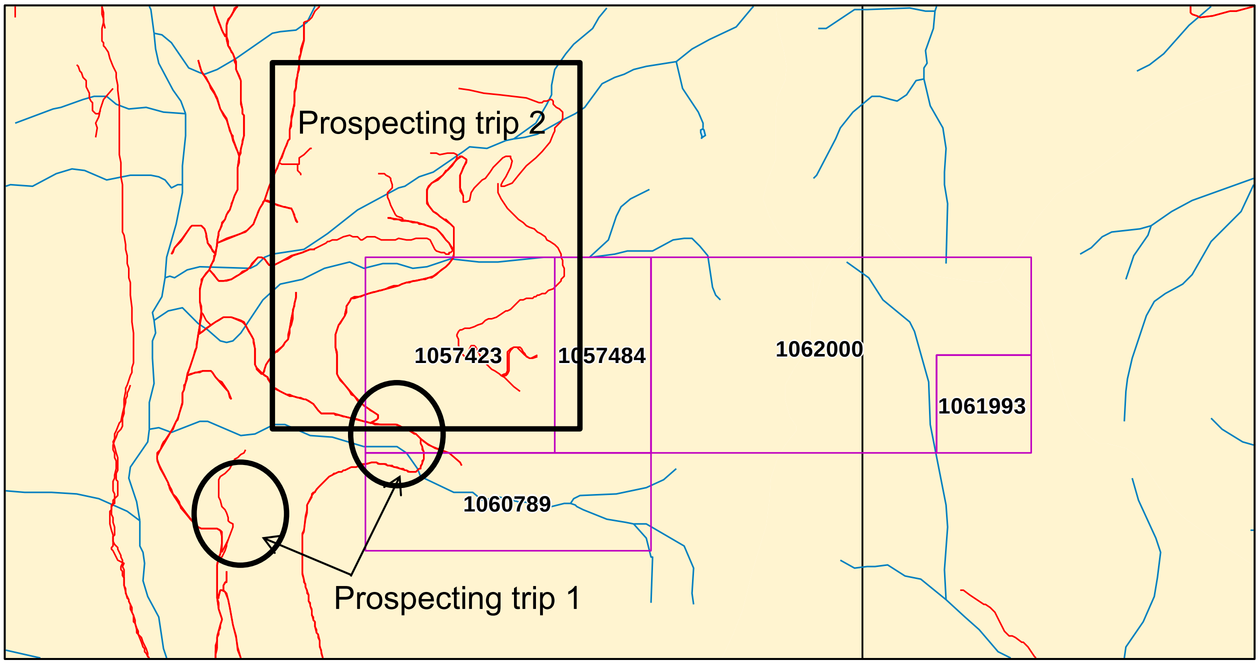

Figure 11: Areas Prospected during 2018

Item 10: Drilling
No drilling was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security
No rock samples were collected for analysis as part of the exploration program.

Item 12: Data Verification
No data verification was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates
No mineral resource estimates were completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 15: Adjacent Properties
15.1 Catface (Minfile 092F 120, rev. Flower, 2013)
The Catface occurrence is located in the southern Catface Range, approximately 6.5 kilometres south east of the community of Marktosis.

The deposit lies at the contact between mafic volcanics (Sicker(?) or Vancouver(?) groups rocks) and diorite of the Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. The area of the contact has been intruded by the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite and several phases of the Early to Middle Eocene Tofino Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions, Personal Communication, N. Massey, May 1990). See also Irishman Creek (092F 251) and Hecate Bay (092F 231).

The mafic rocks consist of basalt and andesite flows, tuff breccia and agglomerate. It remains unclear as to whether these rocks belong to the Paleozoic Sicker Group or to the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. The volcanic rocks have been weakly hornfelsed near the intrusions.

Rocks of the Westcoast Complex are considered to be intrusive and/or dioritized pre-Jurassic rocks that include Sicker Group rocks (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15, page 301).

A sill-like quartz monzonite intrusion, containing xenoliths of volcanic rocks, was emplaced along the volcanic-diorite contact. The age of this quartz monzonite is unknown, but is probably related to the Island Intrusions. Propylitic alteration minerals in the quartz monzonite include chlorite, epidote, zoisite, and sericite. Kaolinite, quartz, biotite and magnetite are also recognized as alteration products.

Several phases of the Tertiary intrusions have intruded all other rocks. These include the Hecate Bay quartz diorite, dated at 48 million years, three porphyritic granodiorite phases and a late-stage porphyritic dacite. Their emplacement was, to some extent, controlled by pre-existing structures or contacts. Late (but pre-ore) andesite, dacite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes trend north to northwest and dip 50 to 70 degrees east. Faults predate mineralization and strike northerly and easterly.

Jointing in the younger intrusive rock trends north to northeast, dipping 50 to 70 degree east. A less persistent joint set in these intrusions trends east to southeast and dips steeply north. Joints in the volcanic rocks trend 156 degrees and dip 51 degrees east.

Copper and molybdenum mineralization occur on dry fractures and in quartz veinlets. Molybdenite also occurs as rosettes in quartz veins, and disseminated copper mineralization is associated with mafic minerals.

Copper minerals include chalcopyrite, bornite and some chalcocite, with significant secondary carbonate and copper oxide minerals occurring on fractures. Other minerals recognized include pyrite, pyrrhotite, covellite, idaite, digenite, native copper, cuprite, valleriite, tenorite, limonite, goethite, magnetite, hematite, cupriferous chalcedony-opal and scheelite.

Mineralization shows distinct zoning, with a core of bornite- pyrite-pyrrhotite surrounded by a zone in which chalcopyrite predominates. The area of 0.2 per cent copper mineralization extends over 650 metres, to a depth of approximately 350 metres. The best mineralization is located in the volcanic rocks and in the younger porphyritic phases, but the grade is not consistent.

The earliest evidence of exploration at Catface is a caved adit driven about 5 metres into a highly fractured and oxidized shear; the main property was evidently not investigated between the turn of the century and 1960. In 1960, a local mine operator, John Jackson, and G. Davis, pilot prospector for Falconbridge Nickel Mines, made a brief visit to a cliff face displaying a conspicuous copper stain. Mineralized and high oxidized samples prompted a more thorough examination by Falconbridge geologist J. McDougall and company helicopter pilot R. Hepworth who then staked the property.

Falconbridge, through Catface Copper Mines Ltd., conducted exploration between 1961 and 1979. This included driving an 857-metre adit and drilling more than 19,000 metres in 127 surface and underground holes. Numerous metallurgical tests were conducted, and a bulk sample was shipped to Falconbridge's Tasu mine (103C 003) on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands for processing. The geology of the property was mapped; soil and silt geochemical surveys were completed. Limited geophysical test surveys including I.P./resistivity, self-potential and magnetic surveys were conducted in selected areas. The claims were also surveyed at this time.

In 1989 and 1990, Falconbridge Limited re-activated the project to increase the resource and to determine gold content of the copper mineralization. The program included detailed adit sampling for copper and gold, geological mapping of selected areas, a 19 line-kilometre I.P./resistivity, VLF and magnetometer survey to cover accessible areas, 150 line-kilometre of combined airborne magnetometer and VLF (EM) surveys covering most of the claim block and metallurgical tests. An environmental base-line survey was also carried out. Four holes (1628 metres) were drilled to test chargeability anomalies.

Between 1960 and 1990, total expenditures by Falconbridge Limited on the Catface project amounted to nearly $10 million (constant $1990). In 1990, Falconbridge Limited planned to take the claims to mining lease status and a drilling program to test the large IP anomalies south of South Peak. Granting of required work permits was delayed by the Clayoquot Land Use dispute; consequently, the Catface project was abruptly cancelled and exploration funding was transferred to other projects. Catface lies within a General Integrated Management Zone designation (multiple use).

Unclassified reserves in 1971 were 181.4 million tonnes grading from 0.45 to 0.50 per cent copper (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223 B.C. 95). In 1990, Falconbridge calculated a drill indicated resource of 188 million tonnes of 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0084 per cent molybdenum (0.014 per cent M0S2) at a 0.30 per cent copper cutoff and 1.1:1 stripping ratio (CIM Special Volume 46, page 325). Other calculations are listed in Special Volume 46.

In 1999, Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the property from Falconbridge Limited. Doublestar has reported the following resources: 78.2 million tonnes 0.53 per cent copper at 0.4 per cent cutoff or 158.4 million tonnes at 0.44 per cent copper with 0.31 per cent copper cutoff.

In 2007, Doublestar was bought by Selkirk Metals Corp. Selkirk completed a diamond drill program in 2008 comprised of 8 holes totalling 2383 metres of drilling. In 2009 the company released an updated resource estimate for the Cliff Zone based on the 2008 drilling.

Table 3: Catface Resources September 2, 2009

Classification	Amount (tonnes)	Grade Cu(%)
Indicated	56,863,000	0.40
Inferred	262,448,000	0.38

In November 2009, Selkirk was bought by Imperial Metals Corporation. In 2010, Imperial completed a diamond drilling program of thirteen holes, totalling 3548.0 metres. Hole CF-10-56 intersected 275.5 metres grading 0.60 per cent Cu and 0.014 Mo within a 755.0 metre mineralized section grading 0.46 per cent Cu and 0.006 per cent Mo (News Release September 8, 2010 - www.imperialmetals.com). Other drill holes yielded intercepts of 0.280 per cent copper over 34.7 metres from 445.5 metres to 480.2 metres depth in CF-10-66 extending the southern extent of the cliff zone (Assessment Report 31894).

15.2 Myra falls (Price) (Minfile 092F 073, rev. Flower, 2013)
The Price occurrence is located west of Thelwood Creek, approximately 800 metres south- south west of the creek mouth on Buttle Lake.

The Myra Falls Operation includes the Lynx (092F 071), Myra (092F 072), Price (092F 073) and H-W (092F 330) deposits and associated zones. The Price volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit occurs within the southern part of the Buttle Lake uplift. This discrete belt of northwest striking Upper Paleozoic rocks is bounded on the east by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanics (Vancouver Group) and on the west by the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The geology of the uplift has recently been reinterpreted and the stratigraphy has been reassigned to several new formations of a redefined Sicker Group and the new Buttle Lake Group (formerly the upper part of the Sicker Group), (Juras, 1987; Massey, Personal Communication, 1990).

The new Buttle Lake Group consists of: (1) the Lower Permian(?) Henshaw Formation composed of conglomerate, epiclastic deposits and vitric tuffs; and (2) the Lower Permian to Pennsylvanian Azure Lake Formation (formerly Buttle Lake Formation) consisting of crinoidal limestone and minor chert.

The Sicker Group consists of: (1) the Mississippian(?) or Pennsylvanian(?) Flower Ridge Formation largely comprising coarse mafic pyroclastic deposits; (2) the Lower Mississippian(?) Thelwood Formation, a bedded sequence of siliceous tuffaceous sediments, subaqueous pyroclastic deposits and mafic sills; (3) the Upper Devonian Myra Formation consisting of basaltic to rhyolitic flows and volcaniclastic rocks, lesser epiclastic sediments, argillites and cherts, and massive sulphide mineralization; and (4) the Upper Devonian or older Price Formation comprising feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic andesite flows, flow breccias and minor pyroclastic deposits.

The Buttle Lake uplift stratigraphy indicates deposition in a rift basin in an island arc environment. It has been intruded by granitic dykes related mainly to the Island Plutonic Suite. A 1 kilometre wide stock of Tertiary intrusives lies about 1.5 kilometres north of the deposit. This stock (formerly called Catface Intrusions) is probably related to the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite of Late Eocene to Early Oligocene age (Nick Massey, Personal Communication, May 1990).

The major occurrences in the Buttle Lake area lie along a northwest striking, 65 degrees southwest to steeply northeast dipping zone that is approximately 6 kilometres long. The rocks have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, and have been deformed along northwest trending subhorizontal open folds. Several regional west-northwest to north trending faults occur with maximum lateral displacements of 850 metres. The faults are considered to be post- Mesozoic, and are probably related to Late Cretaceous uplift. The contact between the Myra Formation and the overlying Thelwood Formation is marked by a 2 to 40 metre wide zone of strong schistosity that may represent an Upper Paleozoic low angle fault.

The Myra Formation, dated at 370 million years (Juras, 1987), comprises intermediate to felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, minor argillite and is host to the massive sulphide horizons. The Price, Lynx (092F 071) and Myra (092F 072) deposits lie at the same stratigraphic level of the Myra Formation (the "Mine Sequence" of Juras). The H-W deposit (092F 330) lies below them at the base of the Myra Formation. The Myra Falls Operations of Westmin Resources has developed these deposits into four mines. In 1990, the Lynx and H-W mines fed a 4000-tonne per day mill, the Myra mine is depleted and the Price deposit has yet to be used as a source of mill feed.

The major ore zone of the Price deposit, termed the Upper Price Zone, has been traced for about 502 metres. Lower, lesser mineralized zones are also present.

The massive sulphide horizon lies within a zone of quartz- feldspar rhyolite tuff and minor chert. The tuff is underlain by dacite flow breccia and tuff, breccia that includes clasts of H-W mineralization, andesite flows, the rhyolitic H-W horizon, and the Price Formation. Rocks in the feeder zone below the lower massive sulphide horizon have undergone sericitization and silicification. Pyrite alteration is evident from disseminated pyrite and pyrite stringer zones.

Overlying the massive sulphide horizon are pillow basalts, mixed pyroclastics and tuffs, felsic rhyolite and flow breccia. These are overlain by the Thelwood Formation.

The lenses of massive sulphides occur in a gangue of quartz, sericite, chlorite, calcite and talc and comprise banded chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pockets of barite. Minor tennantite, bornite, pyrrhotite, digenite, covellite and stromeyerite are present. Significant amounts of gold, silver and cadmium are associated with the sulphides. The lenses pinch out along strike.

Table 4: Myra Falls Resources January 1, 1993

Name	Tonnes	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %
H-W Mine	8,955,100	2.2	39.6	1.7	0.4	4.3
Lynx Mine	315,300	3.0	94.0	1.7	1.1	10.0
Price Mine	185,000	1.5	66.4	1.4	1.3	10.4
Gap Zone	634,400	3.2	151.5	1.8	1.1	13.3
Battle Zone	2,013,700	1.1	24.2	2.6	0.5	12.7
Extension (W37) Zone	231,100	1.2	60.4	1.7	0.4	3.8
Trumpeter Zone	61,200	3.2	68.9	6.3	0.3	4.6
6 Level	120,500	1.3	91.4	0.4	0.9	6.0
Total	**12,516,100**	**2.1**	**45.6**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**6.3**

Exploration in the Marshall zone encountered high-grade polymetallic sulphides. Preliminary underground test development started in 1999 and underground drilling revealed 23m of massive sulphides grading 11.3% zinc, 1.4% copper, 3.6g/t gold and 264.3g/t silver. As of end-2005, proven and probable reserves were 6Mt grading 6.4% zinc, 1.1% copper, 1.3g/t gold and 46g/t silver. Measured and indicated resources added a further 2.6Mt to the inventory.

15.3 Alpha-Beta (Minfile 092C 039, rev. Flower, 2013)

The Alpha-Beta occurrence is located on the Robertson River, near its junction with Long Creek.

The area is underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics consisting of lava, tuff and breccia of mainly basaltic to rhyolitic composition. It contains occasional interbeds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite (formerly called the Island Intrusions) lies to the southwest of the showings. The volcanics have been intruded by dykes and irregularly shaped bodies of granodiorite, granite porphyry and diorite porphyry. Limestone, reported to occur as lenses and roof pendants in both the volcanics and the intrusive, is probably related to the Quatsino Formation, Vancouver Group.

The lavas and sediments and the granodiorite have been locally silicified and altered to skarn. The skarns are of four main types: 1) garnet-epidote; 2) red garnetite; 3) light buff to brown garnetite; and 4) epidotite. Magnetite occurs most commonly in with the garnet-epidote skarn but also occurs with the others. Distribution of skarn in drill core indicates that it may form along favourable beds and also along fractures in tuff, andesite or granodiorite. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are found locally in the skarn and, like the magnetite, usually in the garnet-epidote type.

The original showings were located in 1904 at the confluence of the Robertson River and "Long" Creek. In 1928, an adit was collared in Long Creek and work continued until about 1930. The property was acquired in the early 1960's by Albeta Mines Limited and work continued. By the end of 1963, several hundred metres of diamond drilling and at least 233 metres of underground development had occurred as well as substantial stripping, trenching and geophysical work.

Ore sections opened up in the mineralized area shows some continuity for nearly 120 metres underground, averaging 1.4 to 3.0 per cent copper over widths averaging 1.5 to 1.8 metres. The host skarn is known to attain widths in excess of 27 metres. A high grade series of ore shoots on a parallel zone averaged 8.60 per cent copper over a 1.4 metre true width, as ascertained from 5 diamond-drill holes.

A combined ore reserve figure calculated in April 1963, from 9 zones above the 920 level, was reported to total 11,482 tonnes grading an average of 2.20 per cent copper. Another 2700 tonnes in the probable and possible category were estimated below the 920 level; and 3,600 tonnes were estimated in the possible category above the 920 level (Progress Report for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1963, Albeta Mines Ltd.).

In 1963, a total of 535 tonnes of ore with a grade of 4 per cent was mined and shipped from the Alpha-Beta property (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1963, page 122). From this ore, a total of 10,264 grams of silver, 187 grams of gold and 23,390 kilograms of copper were produced (Mineral Policy data). By November 1963, shipping- grade ore had been depleted and the mining operations were terminated.

In 2008 and 2011, geochemical sampling programs were completed on the area as the Juniper claim. In 2008, assays of tailings yielded values up to 9.1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 30705). In 2011, samples of chalcopyrite assayed 24.37 per cent copper and 27.9 per cent iron, while samples of magnetite assayed 1.62 oer cent copper and 38.25 per cent iron (Assessment Report 32286).

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information other than that included in this report.

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

The Trio Mountain property covers an area highly anomalous in elements suggesting both porphyry Cu-Au and possibly VMS sources. Regional Geochemical Survey samples returned high levels of copper and gold and moderate levels of molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, mercury, manganese and iron which are also pathfinder elements for VMS deposits. The potential for intrusive activity underlying the claims is good as suggested by both regional and detailed airborne magnetic surveys. Coincident airborne radiometric uranium, thorium and potassium anomalies at site ‘B’ all suggest the presence of a shallowly buried potassically altered intrusive in the creek valley immediately south of the KJI showings area. Moss mat sampling immediately downstream of site ‘B’ returned 750ppb Au indicating a significant precious metals enrichment to the area.

Significant high-grade mineralization over a minimum 120m distance is present in the overlying Karmutsen volcanics at the KJI showings area. This same area also exhibits a strong IP resistivity anomaly within 100m of surface and a very large moderate IP chargeability anomaly below the resistivity anomaly. The IP anomalies suggest a large body of disseminated mineralization (possibly intrusive hosted) below a silicified capping rock. The intensity of the IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies increase to the northeast towards the suspected site ‘A’ of another buried intrusion.

A further 1800m to the east, the Heber 2 Minfile showing consists of a fine grained andesite hosting a vuggy and rusty pyritic stock work zone. In 1995, rock sampling over the zone yielded 0.6% Cu, 9.2 g/t Ag and 0.54 g/t Au over 50m while individual samples collected the year before assayed up to 1.06 g/t Au, 2.9 g/t Ag and 0.53% Cu. A moss mat sample collected 950 south of the Heber 2 showing on the same drainage returned 1530ppb Au indicating that this area was also significantly enriched in precious metals. No additional work has been recorded in the public domain since that time.

The Trio Mountain area is structurally complex as noted in satellite imagery with numerous linears traversing through the KJI and Heber 2 showings area. Most of these small linears are oriented to the northeast while major breaks strike to the north or northwest.

On review of the recent and historical exploration data in conjunction with the interpretations of RGS, regional magnetic and geochemical data, and the detailed magnetic/radiometric airborne survey, the Trio property presents as an intriguing exploration project with numerous possible target types which have only seen minimal exploration. The author believes that the project is a property of merit and has the potential of hosting one or more significant mineral deposits.

Item 18: Recommendations

The Trio property covers a number of exploration targets, most of which have received only preliminary evaluation in the past. As a result, a two phase program of exploration is proposed. Phase I would include a detailed prospecting and mapping program to determine areas of increased structural complication, alteration and mineralization.

At the same time, a reconnaissance geochemical grid should be established in an attempt to discover additional blind mineralization. The main grid in the area of the suspected intrusions and over the KJI showings should consist of at least eight lines, 1500m in length, with samples collected at 50m intervals. This will result in the collection of approximately 250 Ah-humus or MMI samples over 12 line-kms of grid. A sample of the appropriate medium should be collected at each sample site for pH measurements which should be analyzed daily to determine if individual lines need to be extended. These lines should be spaced 200m apart and run at 090°AZ. A second grid should be placed over Heber 2 showing but will be smaller due to topographic constraints. Five lines spaced at 200m and with a 50m sample spacing will result in approximately 75 samples on lines roughly 700m in length. Phase 1 sampling will result in the collection of approximately 325 samples. Concurrent with the geochemical and prospecting surveys, additional IP surveys should be completed to expand the area of coverage to the south and east in the KJI area while a separate survey would be required with helicopter assistance in the Heber 2 area. The main survey grid should follow the same orientation as the 2012 grid for ease of combining data while the Heber 2 grid will have to be placed where possible due to the steep topography.

Phase II would be dependent on the results obtained in the geochemical and geophysical surveys and would include infill geochemical lines in areas suggesting increased widths and grades of mineralization and the drilling of 2000m of NQTW core in 7 holes over the property. Samples should be assayed in 2m intervals over any intrusions found with the entire interval assayed. Hanging wall and footwall rocks should be analyzed surrounding any mineralized horizons found in the volcanic rocks.

Proposed budget:

Phase I		
Project Geologist (25 days @ $600/day)		15,000
Prospector/sampler x 4 (25 days @ $300/day)		30,000
Grid layout (16 line km @ $100/km)		1,600
Assaying (375 samples @ $55/sample)		20,625
Geophysical surveys mag/EM/IP (22 line km @ 2500/km)		55,000
Room and Board (250 person days @ $150/day)		37,500
Mob/demob/vehicle rental		10,000
Reporting		10,000
Contingency (15%)		27,000
	Phase I Total	$206,725
Phase II		
Project Geologist (30 days @ $600/day)		18,000
Geologist (30 days @ $500/day)		15,000
Prospector/sampler x 2 (30 days @ $300/day)		18,000
Core cutter (30 days @ $200/day)		6,000
Drilling NQTW (2000m @ $220/m)		440,000
Assaying (1200 samples @ $55/sample)		66,000
Room and Board (300 person days @$150/day)		45,000
Mob/demob		12,000
Reporting		10,000
Contingency (15%)		88,500
	Phase II Total	678,500

Respectfully submitted this 31st day of March, 2019.

Ken Galambos P. Eng.
Victoria, British Columbia

Item 19: References

Bradshaw, P.M.D.; Assessment Report Heber River Property; Alberni Mining Division, BC; MEMPR Assessment Report #23547.

Imperial Metals website; 2018; Imperial Reports on Drilling at the Catface Property news release; Retrieved from *https://www.imperialmetals.com/for-our-shareholders/press-releases/imperial-reports-on-drilling-at-the-catface-property*

Lutynski, P.; Assessment Report Heber/Trio Property; Alberni Mining Division, BC; MEMPR Assessment Report #24090.

McDonald, J.; 1985; Prospecting Report Heb1 and Heb 4; Alberni Mining Division, BC; MEMPR Assessment Report # 14551.

Mining Technology website; 2018; Boliden Zinc, Copper, Gold and Silver Mine. Retrieved from *https://www.mining-technology.com/projects/myra/*

Nyrstar website; 2018; Myra Falls fact sheet; Retrieved from *www.nyrstar.com/en/about-us/operations/mining*

Price, B.J.; 2011; Assessment Work Report - Airborne Geophysical Survey TIB Property; Alberni Mining Division, BC; MEMPR Assessment Report #32983.

Turner, J.; 2013; Assessment Report for the TIB Copper-Gold Property; Alberni Mining Division, BC; MEMPR Assessment Report #33706.

Item 20: Date and Signature Page

1) I, Kenneth Daryl Galambos of 1535 Westall Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia am self-employed as a consultant geological engineer, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Interpretation and Prospecting Report Trio Property”, dated March 31, 2019.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan with a Bachelor’s Degree in Geological Engineering (1982). I began working in the mining field in 1974 and have more than 30 years mineral exploration and production experience, primarily in the North American Cordillera. Highlights of this experience include the discovery and delineation of the Brewery Creek gold deposit, near Dawson City, Yukon for Noranda Exploration Ltd.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, registration number 0916 and have been a member in good standing since 1988. I am a registered Professional Engineer with APEGBC, license 35364, since 2010.

4) This report is based upon the author’s personal knowledge of the region and a review of additional pertinent data.

5) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

6) To the best of my knowledge this report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as not to be misleading.

7) I am the owner of the mineral rights covered by the property. My professional relationship is as a non-arm’s length consultant, and I have no expectation that this relationship will change.

8) I consent to the use of this report for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia this 31st day of March, 2019.
“Signed and Sealed”

Ken Galambos, P.Eng. (APEY Reg. No. 0916, APEGBC license 35364)
KDG Exploration Services
1535 Westall Ave.
Victoria, British Columbia V8T 2G6

Item 21: Statement of Expenditure

Prospecting Trip 1 - July 07-08, 2018		
Ken Galambos 2 days @ $600/day		$1200.00
Camp 2 days @ $50/day		$100.00
Food 2 days @ $35/day		$70.00
Vehicle 2 days @ $100/day		$200.00
Mileage Victoria return 760km @ $0.50/km		$380.00
Field supplies		$30.00
Prospecting Trip 2 - September 29-October 01, 2018		
Richard Simpson 3 days @ $400/day		$1200.00
Ryan Belanger 3 days @ $400/day		$1200.00
Hotel (Gold River) 2 nights @ $105/night		$210.00
Food 3 days @ $100/day		$300.00
Truck 3 days @ $125/day		$375.00
ATV 3 days @ $100/day		$300.00
Mileage Vancouver return 570km @		$285.00
Ferry Vancouver - Nanaimo return		$160.00
Report 5.0 days @ $600/day		$3000.00
Management Fee @ 10%		$901.00
	Total	$9911.00

Item 22: Software used in the Program

Adobe Acrobat 9
Adobe Reader 8.1.3
Google Earth Pro
Internet Explorer
Microsoft Windows 7
Microsoft Office 2010