ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: 2018 Geochemical Assessment Report on the Sphal and Kim Claims

TOTAL COST:

AUTHOR(S): Erbalaban, Goksu
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)DATE(S): 5735070 and 5735072

YEAR OF WORK: 2018
PROPERTY NAME(S): Sphal and Kim
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 226787, 226788, & 227134

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Liard
NTS/BCGS: 104G03
LATITUDE_____57___ °___02___'____46___"
LONGITUDE:____131___°____18___'____38____"
UTM Zone: EASTING: NORTHING:

OWNER(S): Galore Creek Mining Corporation

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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Galore Creek Mining Corporation
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REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

1964 Sphaler Creek Examination, Goat and Kim Claims (AR #565)
1980 Report on Geological, Magnetometer and Soil Sampling Surveys Sphal 7-12, 19-33, Kim 1-10, 38, 40 and 42 (AR #8424)
1981 Report on Rock and Chip Sampling Sphal 7-12, 19-33, Kim 1-10, 38, 40 and 42 (AR #9614)
1988 Summary Report on the Trek 1-6 Claims (AR #18115)
1989 Rock Chip Sampling Sphal 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 and Kim 38, 40, and 42 (AR #19083)
1991 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Trek 1-6 (AR #20956)
1994 Drilling Report on the Trek 1-6 Claims (AR # 23394)
2006 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Trek Property (AR #28624)
2011 Geological, Geophysical, and Geochemical Report on the Trek property (AR #32866a)
2012 Geological, Geophysical, and Geochemical Report on the Trek property (AR #32866)
2014 Geochemical Assessment Report on the Sphal-Kim Claims (AR #35254)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	Rock package characterization	227134, 226788, 226787	4568.2
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	5 lithogeochemical	227134, 226788, 226787	360
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic	3 thin sections	227134, 226788, 226787	1050
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	Report Prep	227134, 226788, 226787	25000
		TOTAL COST:	8478.2

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2018 GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SPHAL AND KIM CLAIMS

Event Numbers: 5735070 and 5735072
Claims Worked On: 226787, 226788 & 227134

Located in the Galore Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 104G03
BCGS Map Sheet 104G.004
57° 02' 46" North Latitude
131° 18' 38" West Longitude

Owned & Operated by
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April, 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sphal-Kim property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 160 kilometers north of Stewart, and 12 km southeast of the Galore Creek deposits within the Liard Mining Division. The property comprises eight minerals claims totaling 200 hectares. The project is owned by Galore Creek Mining Corporation (GCMC), a jointly controlled operating company established to direct the operation of the Galore Creek Project.

This report describes the work undertaken by GCMC on the Sphal-Kim claims between September 11th and September 12th, 2018 that consisted of geochemical sampling on mineral claims 226787,226788, and 227134.

The claims are underlain by Triassic Stuhini volcanic rocks, with monzonite dykes suspected to be of early Jurassic age. Cu mineralization within the claims is primarily associated with the contact zone between these two lithologies, as well as in mineralized breccia zones. The surrounding Trek property is an actively explored Cu-Au porphyry project, with a number of drill holes intercepting Cu-Au porphyry style mineralization. The 2018 geochemical sampling program focused on lithogeochemical characterization of intrusive and volcanic rocks for comparison to Galore Creek rock units.

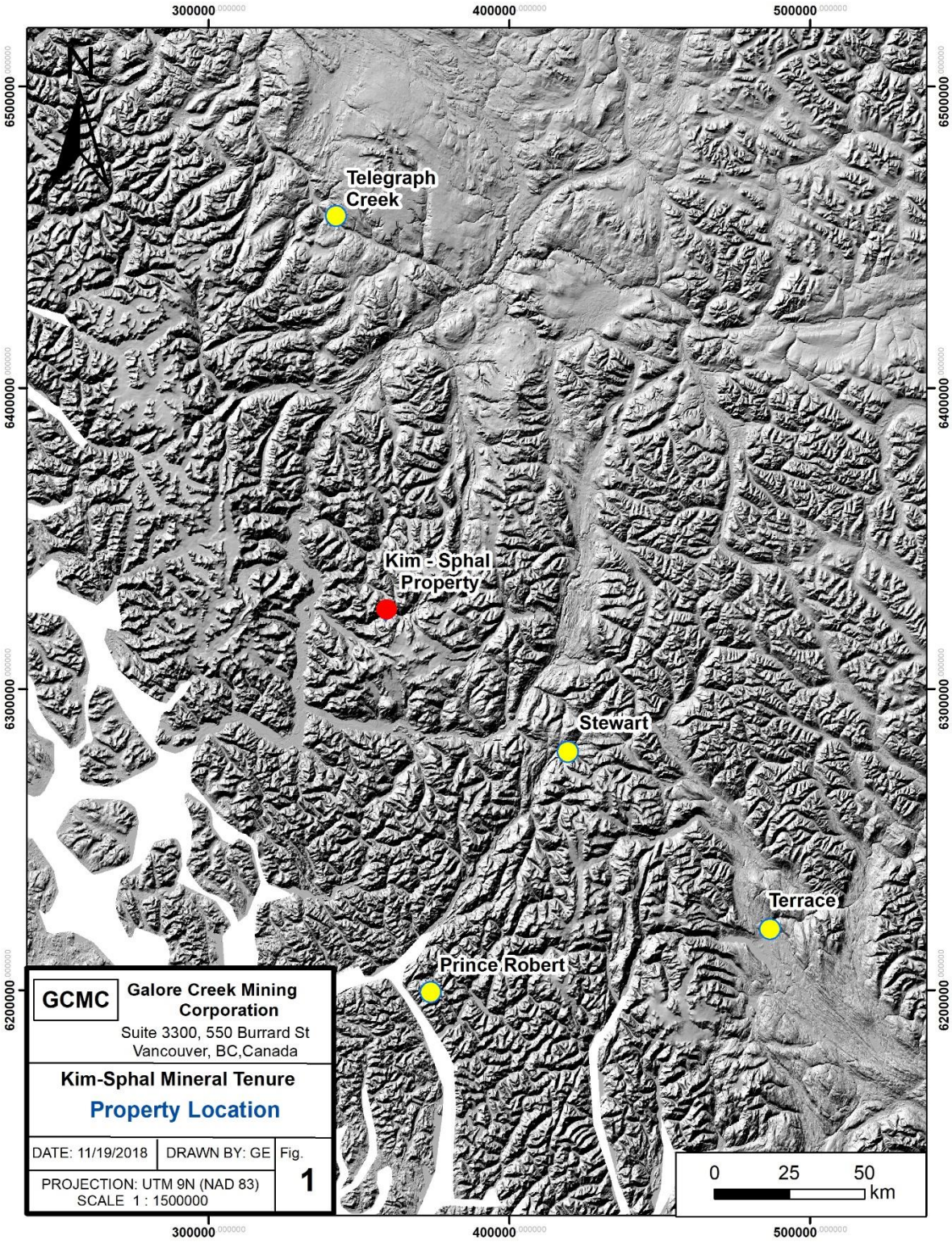

Figure 1: Project Location Map

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Sphal-Kim property is situated approximately 160 km by road from the town of Stewart (Figure 1). The claims straddle Sphaler Creek, approximately 15 km above its confluence with the Porpcupine River. The closest populated center is Telegraph Creek, located 50 km north. The town of Smithers, located 370 km to the southeast, is the nearest major supply centre.

Field work during 2018 was based out of the Uhtlān camp owned and operated by GCMC, which is located north of the claims in the Galore Creek valley. All access to the project site for personnel and supplies were based from the Uhtlān camp, which is currently only accessible by helicopter. A forest service road provides access to the Galore Creek access road and Ch'iyōne camp is located 36km from highway 37 along these roads. During the 2018 program all personnel, supplies and equipment were staged from the Ch'iyōne camp and transported via helicopter to the Uhtlān camp. The Galore Creek access road right of way passes through the claims, south of Sphaler Creek, and upon completion, the claims will be accessible via this road from HWY 37, north of the Bob Quinn airstrip.

The topography is rugged, with elevations ranging between 500 meters on Sphaler Creek to over 1300 meters on the peak in the southeast corner of the property. The Kim claims straddle a very steep mountain stream. Most of the mineralized zones found to date lie between 600 and 1300 meters in elevation on the south side of Sphaler Creek. Lower slopes are covered by a dense growth of hemlock and spruce with an undergrowth of devil's club and huckleberry. Steeper open slopes are covered by dense slide alder growth. Open alpine vegetation is present above the tree line, which lies near 1,200 meters on south-facing slopes and 1,050 meters on north-facing slopes. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate although annual rainfall may exceed 200 cm and several meters of snow commonly fall at higher elevations. The property can be worked from mid-June until October (Simmons, 2006).

3.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Sphal-Kim property is located 12 km southeast of the Galore Creek Cu-Au alkalic porphyry deposits, and is surrounded by the Trek claims, held by McLymont Mines Inc.,, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Romios Gold Resources Inc., which contains calc-alkaline porphyry style mineralization (Close & Danz, 2012).

Mineralization in the greater area was first discovered in the upper Galore Creek valley in 1955 by M. Monson and W. Buchholz while prospecting for a subsidiary of Hudson Bay. Work

conducted since discovery in 1955 outlined a significant copper-gold-silver mineralized zone in the Central Zone and identified several satellite mineralized zones.

Mineralization on the Sphal-Kim property was discovered south of Sphaler Creek in 1957, but was not staked until 1962 by the BIK syndicate and Kennco Exploration. Between 1963 and 1970 they conducted geologic mapping and chip sampling programs, 3 km of magnetic and IP geophysical surveys, and seven diamond drill holes on the south side of Sphaler Creek (Hallof, 1965). The programs consistently returned anomalous copper and gold values associated with monzonite dykes which cut Stuhini sediments and volcanics. Geochemical sampling and mapping was conducted on the claims in 1980, 1981 and again in 1989 by Silver Standard Resources. (Folk, 1981). BIK and Kennco Exploration eventually dropped all but the current 8 Sphal-Kim claim blocks, which were sold to NovaGold Resources in 2004.

The Trek property surrounds the Sphal-Kim claims and was staked in 1987 by Equity Engineering Ltd. Due to the nature of the enclosed Sphal-Kim claims. Work done on the Trek claims often crosses into the Sphal-Kim block. Between 1988-1990 Lorica Resources Ltd carried out a number of soil geochemistry, magnetic and VLF surveys on the claims, resulting in the discovery of the Wall zone, partially located in the Galore Creek Mining Corporation owned Sphal claims (Awmack, 1991). Warner Ventures optioned the Trek property in 1993 and drilled six holes (Baknes, 1994).

The 2006 exploration program by Equity Engineering, under contract for Romios Gold Resources, consisted of geologic mapping, and geochemical soil, rock, and silt sampling. A soil sampling grid was established over an anomalous contour soil line from 1990 in the area of the West and Wall Zones. In total, 398 soil samples were taken from this area, with an additional 49 samples collected on contour lines opposite the grid on the north side of Sphaler Creek. Prospecting in the area of the grid led to the discovery of the Tangle zone.

Mineralization and alteration is associated with northeast trending monzonitic dykes. Host rocks of porphyry style mineralization in the Tangle zone include subvolcanic diorite, andesitic flows and lapilli tuff of the Stuhini Group. Nine of these samples were taken within the current Sphal claim boundaries, with the highest grade sample returning an assay of 16.5% copper. The Tangle zone is characterized by low–grade disseminated Cu-Au mineralization of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite, with fracture surfaces coated in malachite and azurite. Soil sampling over this zone shows a copper anomaly over a large area, indicating the potential for underlying porphyry style mineralization. (Scott, 2007).

A diamond drilling program was completed by Romios in 2009 in the North zone. A total of nine drill holes totaling 2,730 meters were completed directly north of the Kim claims. Disseminated, vein-controlled and breccia-hosted Cu–Au porphyry mineralization was intersected in all nine holes, returning grades up to 0.36% copper and 0.25 g/t gold over 49 meters, including a high grade intersection of 4.5 meters of 2.16% copper and 1.66 g/t gold.

In 2010, Romios completed eight diamond drill holes, ground geophysics, and soil and rock sampling. Geological, structural and alteration mapping was completed on areas of Sphaler Creek and on the Tangle Zone south of Sphaler Creek. A total of 130 geochemical soil samples were collected, with 110 samples collected from Lower North Zone. A total of eight drill holes totaling 4,047.4 meters were completed on the North Zone. Intersections included up to 152.0 meters of 0.25% copper, 0.15 g/t gold, including 5.2 meters of 1.75% copper, 0.6 g/t gold.

During the 2011 exploration program, Romios completed a 15 hole diamond drilling program, ground geophysics, geological mapping, and geochemical rock sampling. Detailed alteration and lithological mapping was conducted on the Tangle Zone at a scale of 1:1000. A total of 7,906.48 meters were drilled on the North, Northeast and Tangle zones. Two drill holes, totaling 1,056.74 meters were completed at the Tangle Zone, just west of the Sphal-Kim claims. These drill holes intercepted massive pyrite associated with an interpreted thrust fault, with associated potassic alteration (Close & Danz, 2012).

In 2014, GCMC carried out a rock sampling program on the Sphal-Kim claims. A total of six samples were collected to confirm copper and gold grades in historical samples. The program focused on verifying assays collected within the Tangle/Wall zone identified by Equity Engineering in the 2006 program.

4.0 LAND TENURE AND CLAIM STATUS

The Sphal-Kim property consists of eight mineral claims totaling 200 hectares (Figure 2). The claims are listed in Table 1). This report covers geochemical sampling on the Sphal-Kim property between September 11th and 12th, 2018.

One rock sample was collected for geochemical analysis on Kim claim 227134 and applied to contiguous Kim claims held by the GCMC (Figure 3). Under event number 5735072, assessment work was applied to the Kim claims, which will be advanced to December 30, 2022, subject to

government approval (Table 1). Four rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis on Sphal claims 226787 and 226788 and applied to contiguous Sphal claims held by GCMC (Figure 3). Under event number 5735070, assessment work was applied to the Sphal claims, which will be advanced to December 30, 2021, subject to government approval (Table 1).

Table 1: Land tenure and claim status

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Event Number	Current Good To Date	New Good to Date	Area (ha.)
SPHAL						
226786	SPHAL #25 M.C.	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735070	2019/Mar/31	2021/Dec/30	25
226787	SPHAL #27 M.C.	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735070	2019/Mar/31	2021/Dec/30	25
226788	SPHAL #29 M.C.	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735070	2019/Mar/31	2021/Dec/30	25
226789	SPHAL #31 M.C.	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735070	2019/Mar/31	2021/Dec/30	25
226790	SPHAL #33 M.C.	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735070	2019/Mar/31	2021/Dec/30	25
Total	**5 Claims**					**125**
KIM						
227134	KIM #38	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735072	2019/Mar/31	2022/Dec/30	25
227135	KIM #40	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735072	2019/Mar/31	2022/Dec/30	25
227136	KIM #42	Galore Creek Mining Corp.	5735072	2019/Mar/31	2022/Dec/30	25
Total:	**3 Claims**					**75**

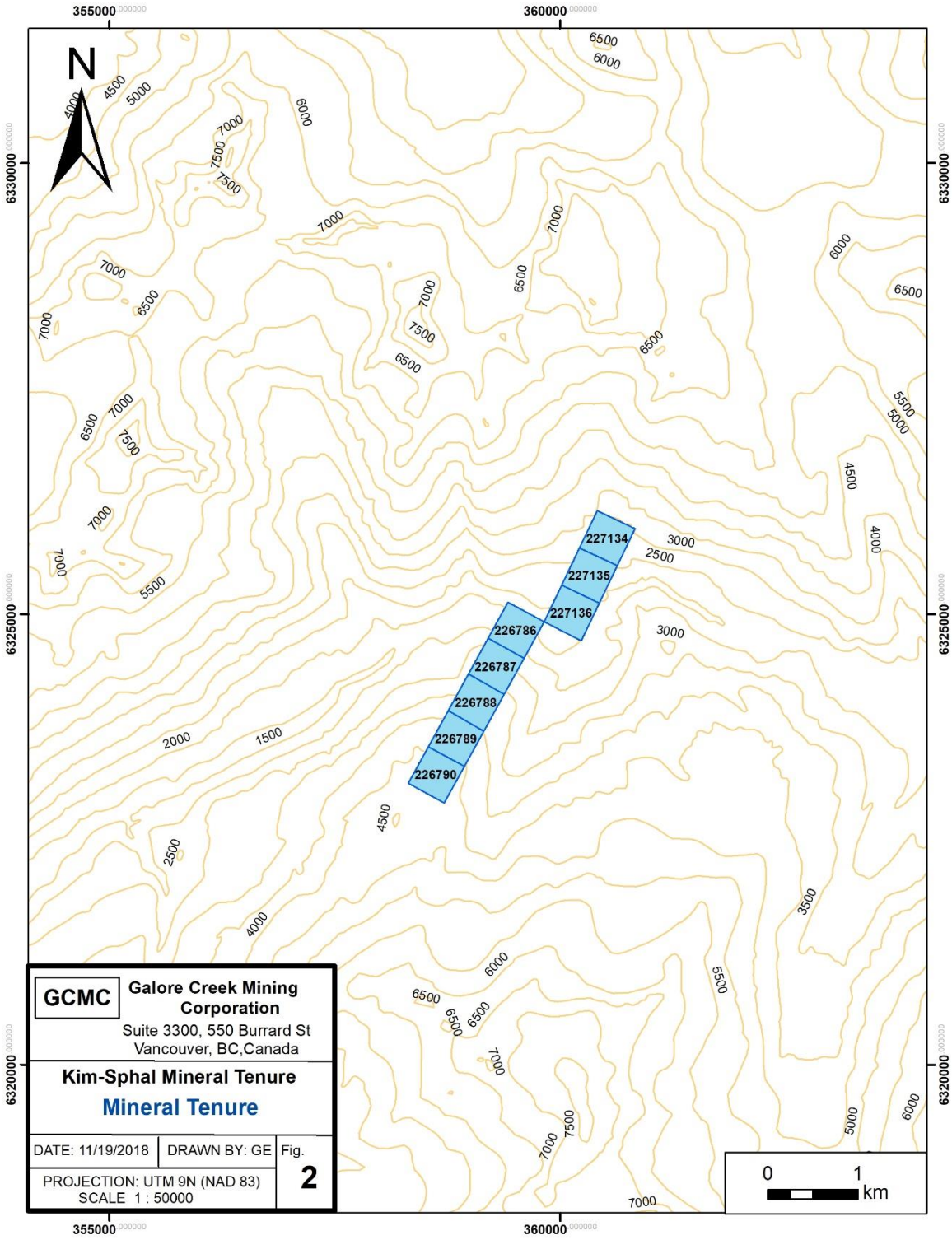

Figure 2: Kim-Sphal Claim Map

5.0 2018 SUMMARY OF WORK

In 2018, GCMC conducted a geochemical rock sampling program on the Sphal property at a cost of $4,522.10. Geochemical rock sampling was also conducted on the Kim property at a cost of $3,956.10. Work on both properties was conducted between September 11th to September 12th, 2019. September 11th involved office preparation while the field work was conducted on both properties on September 12th.

For the Sphal claims a total of four rock samples were collected for lithogeochemical analysis from claims, 226787 and 226788 during the field program (Figure 3). In addition, two of these samples were also sent for petrographic examination for description of mineralization present, associated alteration assemblages to check for deformation not visible in the hand sample.

For the Kim claims one rock sample was collected for lithogeochemical analysis from claim 227134 during the field program (Figure 3). This sample was also sent for petrographic examination for description of mineralization present, associated alteration assemblages to check for deformation not visible in the hand sample.

The purpose of the geochemical and petrographic rock sampling was to improve the knowledge of the major and trace element signatures in the lithological units encountered in the Sphal claim group and for comparison to rocks within the nearby Galore Creek alkaline complex and associated Cu-Au deposits. Rock samples were collected mainly from areas with previously reported anomalous base and precious metal values to correlate mineralization with alteration types and lithologies with those found at the Galore Creek deposit. This report discusses the work completed during this period. Details of the reported assessment work expenditures can be found in Appendix II.

The field crew was based out of the Uhtlān camp in the Galore Creek valley, with helicopter access to Kim and Sphal properties provided by Canadian Helicopters Ltd., based out of Terrace, BC.

On December 14, 2018, under Event Number 5735072, assessment work and PAC credits totaling $5,374.32 were applied to the Kim property claims listed in Table 1. On December 14, 2018, under Event Number 5735070, assessment work and PAC credits totaling $6,457.20 were applied to the Sphal property claims listed in Table 1. The claim expiry dates for the Kim and Sphal properties were advanced to December 30, 2022 and December 30, 2021 respectively (Table 1).

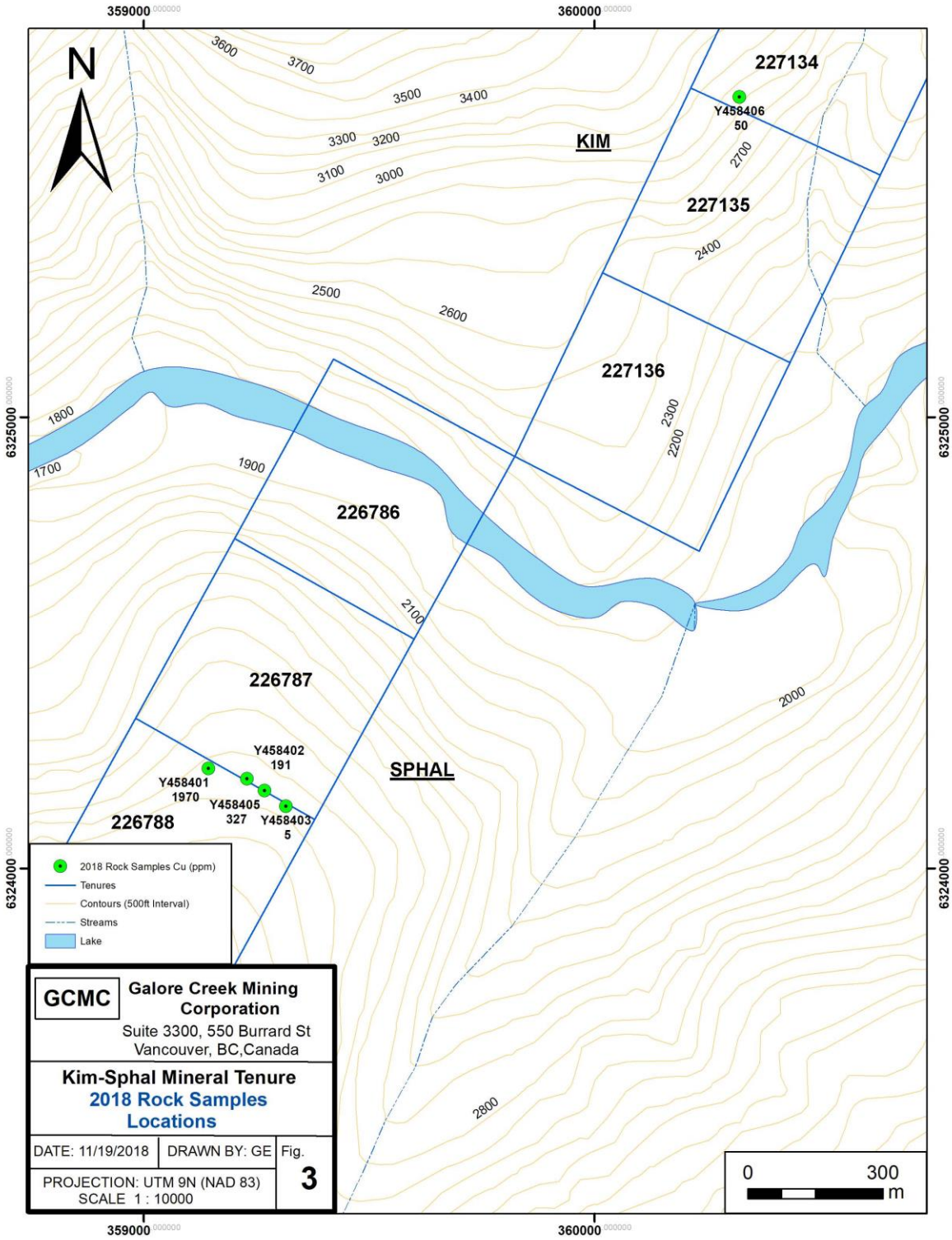

Figure 3: Sample Locations

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional Geology

The following description of the regional geology is an excerpt from Simpson (2003). It has been divided into three parts: (1) Stratigraphy; (2) intrusive rock units; and (3) structure.

> The Sphal-Kim property lie within the Stikinia Terrane, an accreted package of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by Cretaceous to Eocene plutonic and volcanic rocks. The eastern boundary of the Coast Plutonic complex lies about 7 km to the west of the claims. The property lies within a regional transcurrent structure known as the Stikine Arch.
>
> **Stratigraphy**
>
> Stikine Terrane at this latitude can be grouped into four tectonostratigraphic successions. The first, and most important one in this area, is a Late Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic island arc suite represented by the Stikine assemblage of Monger (1970), the Stuhini Group (Kerr, 1948) and Hazelton Group equivalent rocks. The other successions are; Middle Jurassic to early Late Cretaceous successor-basin sediments of the Bowser Lake Group (Tipper and Richards, 1976); Late Cretaceous to Tertiary transtenstional continental volcanic-arc assemblages of the Sloko Group (Aiken, 1959); and Late Tertiary to Recent post-orogenic plateau basalt bimodal volcanic rocks of the Edziza and Spectrum ranges.
>
> The oldest stratigraphy in the area is known as the Stikine assemblage and comprises Permian and older argillites, mafic to felsic flows and tuffs. These rocks grade upward into two distinctive Mississippian limestone members separated by intercalated volcanics and clastic sediments. The topmost stratigraphy consists of two regionally extensive Permian carbonate units which suggest a stable continental shelf depositional environment.
>
> The Middle to Upper Triassic Stuhini Group unconformably overlies the Stikine assemblage. Stuhini Group rocks comprise a variety of flows, tuffs, volcanic breccia and sediments, and are important host rocks to the alkaline-intrusive related gold-silver-copper mineralization at Galore Creek. They define a volcanic

edifice centered on Galore Creek and represent an emergent Upper Triassic island arc characterized by shoshonitic and leucitic volcanics (de Rosen-Spence, 1985), distal volcaniclastics and sedimentary turbidites. The succession at Galore Creek was divided by Panteleyev (1975) into a submarine basalt and andesite lower unit overlain by more differentiated, partly subaerial alkali-enriched flows and pyroclastic rocks.

A fault-bounded wedge of unnamed Jurassic sediments unconformably overlies the Stuhini Group rocks. Within this unnamed Jurassic succession is a basal purple to red polymictic boulder and cobble conglomerate with an arkosic matrix. It contains granitic clasts including distinctive Potassium feldspar porphyries that are Galore Creek equivalents.

Intrusive Rock Units

Three intrusive episodes have been recognized in the region. The earliest and most important is the Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic Hickman plutonic suite that is coeval with Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic flows. The Mount Hickman batholith comprises three plutons known as Hickman, Yehinko and Nightout. The latter two are exposed north of the map area. The Schaft Creek porphyry copper deposit is associated with the Hickman stock, and is located 39 km northeast of Galore Creek. This stock is crudely zoned with a pyroxene diorite core and biotite granodiorite margins. Alkali syenites of the Galore complex like those found at the nearby Copper Canyon deposit and the pyroxene diorite bodies of the zoned Hickman pluton have been interpreted as differentiated end members of the Stuhini volcanic-Hickman plutonic suite, by Souther (1972) and Barr (1966). The alkali syenites are associated with important copper-gold-silver mineralization at Galore Creek and at Copper Canyon. These rocks are believed to be at least as old as Early Jurassic in age, based on K-Ar dating of hydrothermal biotite in the syenites intruding the sequences (Allen, 1966). An Ar-Ar age of 212 Ma (Logan et al., 1989) in syenite may give the time of crystallization of the intrusive rocks at Copper Canyon, to the east of Galore Creek. More recent U-Pb dates of Galore Creek syenites have given ages ranging from 205-210 Ma (Mortensen, 1995).

Coast Range intrusions comprise the large plutonic mass west of the map area. Three texturally and compositionally distinct intrusive phases were mapped by previous workers. From inferred oldest to youngest, they are potassium feldspar megacrystic granite to monzonite; biotite hornblende diorite to granodiorite; and biotite granite. Small tertiary intrusive stocks and dikes are structurally controlled in their distribution. At Galore Creek young post-mineral basalt and felsite dikes are abundant as a dike swarm in the northwest part of the property. Elsewhere, Tertiary intrusions may be important in their association with small gold occurrences.

Structure

The regional geology has been affected by polyphase deformation and four main sets of faults. The oldest phase of folding is pre-Permian to post-Mississippian and affected the Paleozoic rocks between Round Lake and Sphaler Creek. This deformation is characterized by bedding plane parallel foliation in sediments and fragment flattening in volcaniclastics. Pre-Late Triassic folding is characterized by large, upright, tight to open folds with north to northwest trend of axial plane traces and westerly fold vergence. Metamorphism accompanying the first two phases of deformation reached greenschist facies. The third phase of folding is manifested as generally upright chevron folds with fold axes pointed west-northwesterly.

The oldest and longest-lived fault structures in the area have a north strike and sub-vertical dip. The best example occurs on the west flank of the Hickman batholith, where a major fault juxtaposes Permian limestone with a narrow belt of Stuhini Group volcanics. The second important fault type occurs at Copper Canyon as a west directed thrust fault with a north strike and east dip of 30 to 50 degrees. It juxtaposes overturned Permian limestone and Middle Triassic shale with Stuhini volcanics below. Early to Middle Jurassic syenite intrusions occupy this contact. A third important set of faults with north-west strike mark the boundary between Upper Triassic and Paleozoic rocks between Scud River and Jack Wilson Creek. The youngest faults have a northeast strike direction and are of great local importance. At Galore Creek, some of these faults show considerable post-mineral movement of up to 200 metres while others appear to control the emplacement of mineralized intrusive phases and breccia bodies.

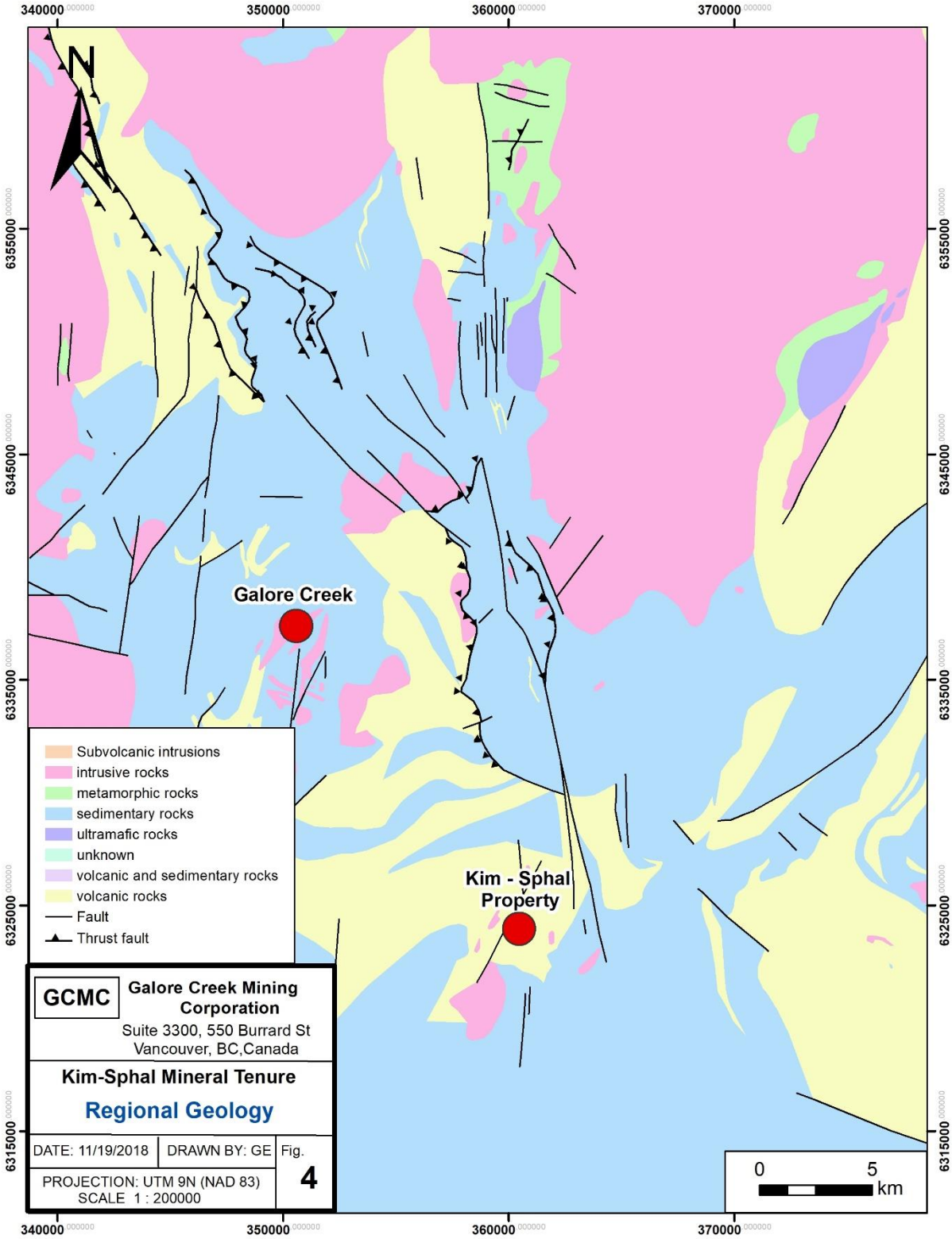

Figure 4: Regional Geology Map

6.2 Property Geology

The following is from Close and Danz (2012).

> The Sphal-Kim property is underlain by Early to Middle Jurassic Stuhini andesite flows and volcaniclastics (Figure 5). In general, these rocks trend northeasterly across the property and are disrupted to the east and west by a major northeast trending fault which bound Stuhini Group rocks and Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage rocks. Porphyry style Cu-Au mineralization is associated with contact zones between the Stuhini volcanics and monzonite intrusions (Close & Danz 2012).
>
> Late Triassic to early Jurassic magmatism is represented as multiple intrusive bodies throughout the claims. The monzonitic to dioritic, dominantly northeast trending dykes, are thought to belong to the Galore Creek series of intrusions based on similar petrologic characteristics.

In addition to porphyry style mineralization associated with monzonite dykes, Cu mineralization is also associated with shear zones in the andesite (Holtby, 1989).

Drilling by Romios north of the Kim claims intersected porphyry style mineralization hosted in andesite tuffs, and intrusive breccias. Drilling in the Tangle zone, adjacent to the southern Sphal claims, intersected garnet bearing potasically altered conglomerate and breccia with a footwall of potasically altered conglomerates, tuffs, orthoclase and pseudoleucite-bearing dykes, and orthomagmatic breccias. This fault has an interpreted orientation of $342^{o}/44^{o}$ (Close & Danz 2012).

High grade grab samples collected for Romios in 2006 from within the Sphal claim boundaries returned values of up to 16.5% copper (Simmons, 2007). A total of 34 chip samples were collected in 1980 and 1981 by Silver Standard from the camp zone, located at tree line on the Sphal claims. These samples returned a weighted average of 0.37% Cu and 0.58 g/t Au across an average length of 8.4 meters (Folk, 1981) indicating the presence of porphyry style Cu-Au mineralization.

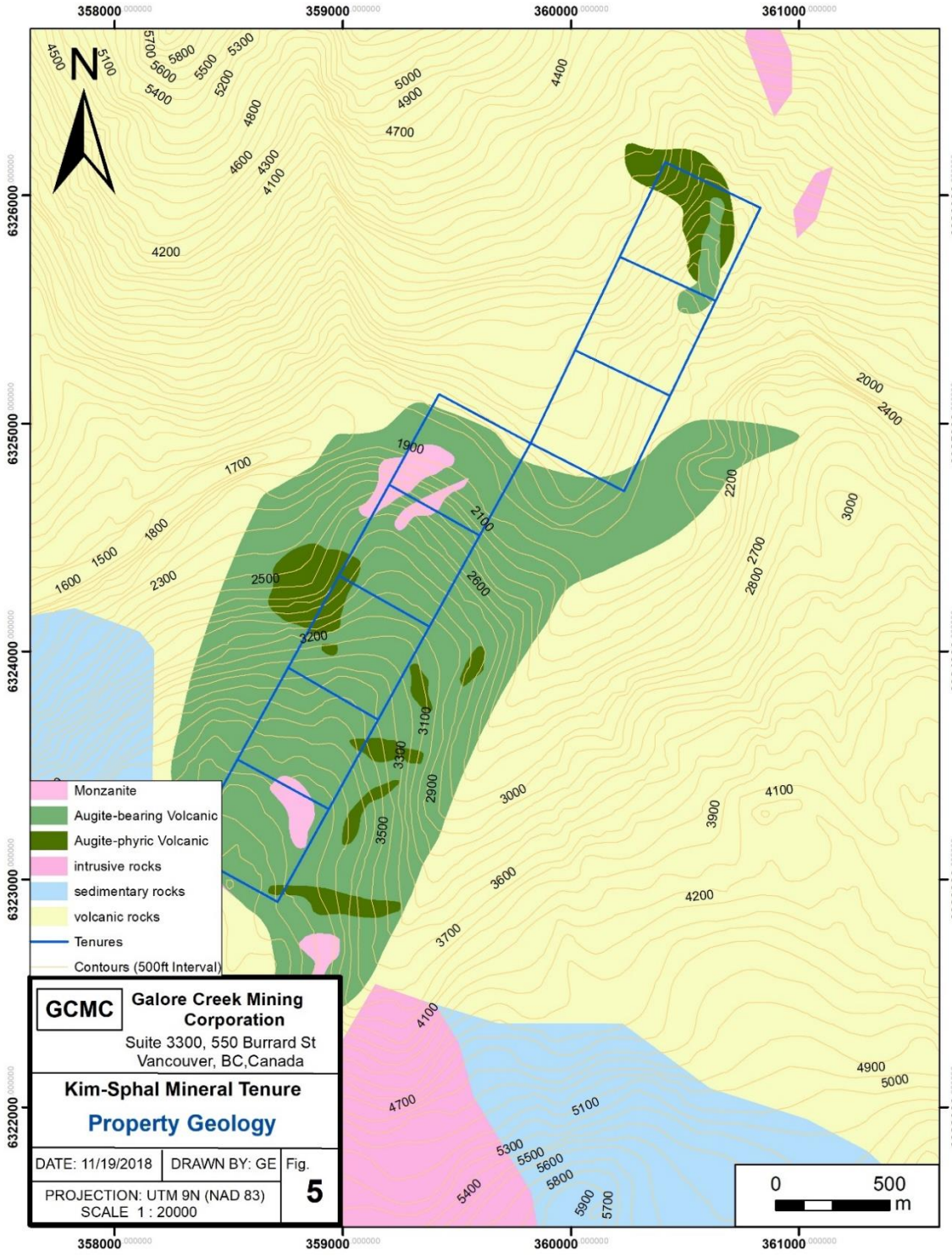

Figure 5: Property Geology Map

7.0 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

7.1 Introduction

The GCMC geochemical rock sampling was carried out between September 11th and 12st, 2018. A total of five rock samples were collected for lithogeochemical analysis. Three of these samples (Y458402, Y458403, and Y458406) were also sent for petrographic examination. Only one sample was taken from the Kim claims due to the difficulty of the terrain. Sampling in the Sphal claims, south of Sphaler Creek was focused near historical samples of the Tangle zone. Sampling conducted by GCMC in 2014, returned copper values up to 10.4%. The purpose of the 2018 field program was to characterize the lithological units encountered in the claims through (1) identification of major and trace element geochemistry, (2) modal mineralogy of alteration assemblages and character of mineralization present, in order to put these mineralised rocks into context with other prospective alkaline units in the area.

7.2 Geochemical Sampling

Five chip samples were collected by geologists Sarah Henderson and Goksu Erbalaban (Figure 3). The location information for the geochemical samples is provided in Table 2. At each of the five sample locations, 1 kg of rock was chipped from the outcrop using a rock hammer. Geologists attempted to sample less altered rocks; however this was difficult due to widespread alteration. The samples were chosen as representative samples from the outcrop and petrographic samples were taken from outcrop for description of textures and minerals present that were not visible in hand specimen.

All samples were given field descriptions of lithology, alteration and mineralization. Samples were bagged in poly sample bags, zap strapped, and flown to Uhtlān Camp, where they were stored in a secure location until shipment. Lithogeochemical samples were shipped to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Terrace, for preparation and analysis.

Lithogeochemical sample preparation consisted of drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverizing (ALS code PREP-31). Lithogeochemical samples were then analyzed using a complete characterization package (CCP-PKG01) to quantify the major oxides, trace elements, rare earth elements, and base metals present. Gold assay for all samples were completed by fire assay with a 50 g split (Au-ICP22). A description of ALS analytical methods and QA/QC procedures can be found in Appendix V.

Geochemical quality control was monitored by one blank every 5 samples. Blanks were added to monitor the cleanliness of the laboratory. The results of the blank analysis indicate that there is no evidence of cross-contamination within the sample batch.

Three samples were submitted for petrographic study. The petrographic samples were shipped to Vancouver Petrographic Ltd. in Langley B.C, where polished thin sections were prepared. The sections were shipped to Exploration Petrology Inc. in Terrace BC, for thin section analysis.

7.2.1 Lithogeochemical Results

Sample descriptions and Cu-Au concentration of the five samples are provided in Table 2. The certificates of analysis from ALS Laboratories can be found in Appendix IV.

All samples were analyzed for the major oxides Al_20_3, BaO, Ca2O, Cr_20_3, Fe_20_3, K_20, MgO, MnO, Na_20, P_20_5, SO_3, $S0_2$, SrO and $Ti0_2$ to quantify the range and distribution of element populations. Elemental ratios were calculated for volcanic and intrusive rock classifications.

Figure 5 shows a Zr/TiO_2 vs Nb/Y (Winchester and Floyd, 1977) plot to determine rock types. The Volcanic Rock Classification plot (Figure 5) indicates that all samples plot as sub alkaline or alkaline basalts. One sample (458401) was observed to a have fine grained igneous texture. It was collected to compare to the intrusions of the Galore Creek suite and plotted as Syeno-Diorite with anomalous concentrations of gold and copper (0.155 g/t Au and 1970 ppm Cu).

Table 2: Overview of sample results

WPT #	Easting*	Northing*	Sample Type(s)	Sample #	Description	Au ppm	Cu ppm
1	359144	6324221	Litho	Y458401	Light grey-green to white, aphanitic k-feldspar flooded gm w/ 1-5% 2-3 mm white feldspar(?) phenocrysts. Trace to no sulphides	0.155	1970
2	359230	6324198	Litho + petro	Y458402	Grey- green hard (siliceous?) unit w/ 0.5% 1mm mafic, anhedral chlorite altered feldspar(?) phenocrysts, 1mm chl +/- py stringers. Textures are washed out located near previously identified andesite.	0.013	191
3	359316	6324137	Litho + petro	Y458403	Green fine-grained chloritic gm w/ 3%, 1-3mm biotite phenocrysts, 0.5-1%, 1-2mm feldspar phenocrysts. Likely andesitic? Carbonate on fractures + k-feldspar veins, no sulphides.	0.001	5
4			Litho	Y458404	Blank sample	0.001	1
5	359269	6324172	Litho	Y458405	Medium - dark green, chlorite altered fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass w/ 1%, 1 mm biotite phenocrysts .Locally 0.5-1% disseminated pyrite. Epidote veinlets (1mm wide) with carbonate stringers. Propylitically altered.	0.011	327
6	360322	6325710	Litho + petro	Y458406	Green, epidote and chlorite altered mafic volcanoclastic. Clasts are 10-20% of unit w/ 0.5 - 3cm, epidote altered hornblende and biotite phenocrysts. Calcite altered gm.	0.002	50

*UTM NAD83 Zone 9 North

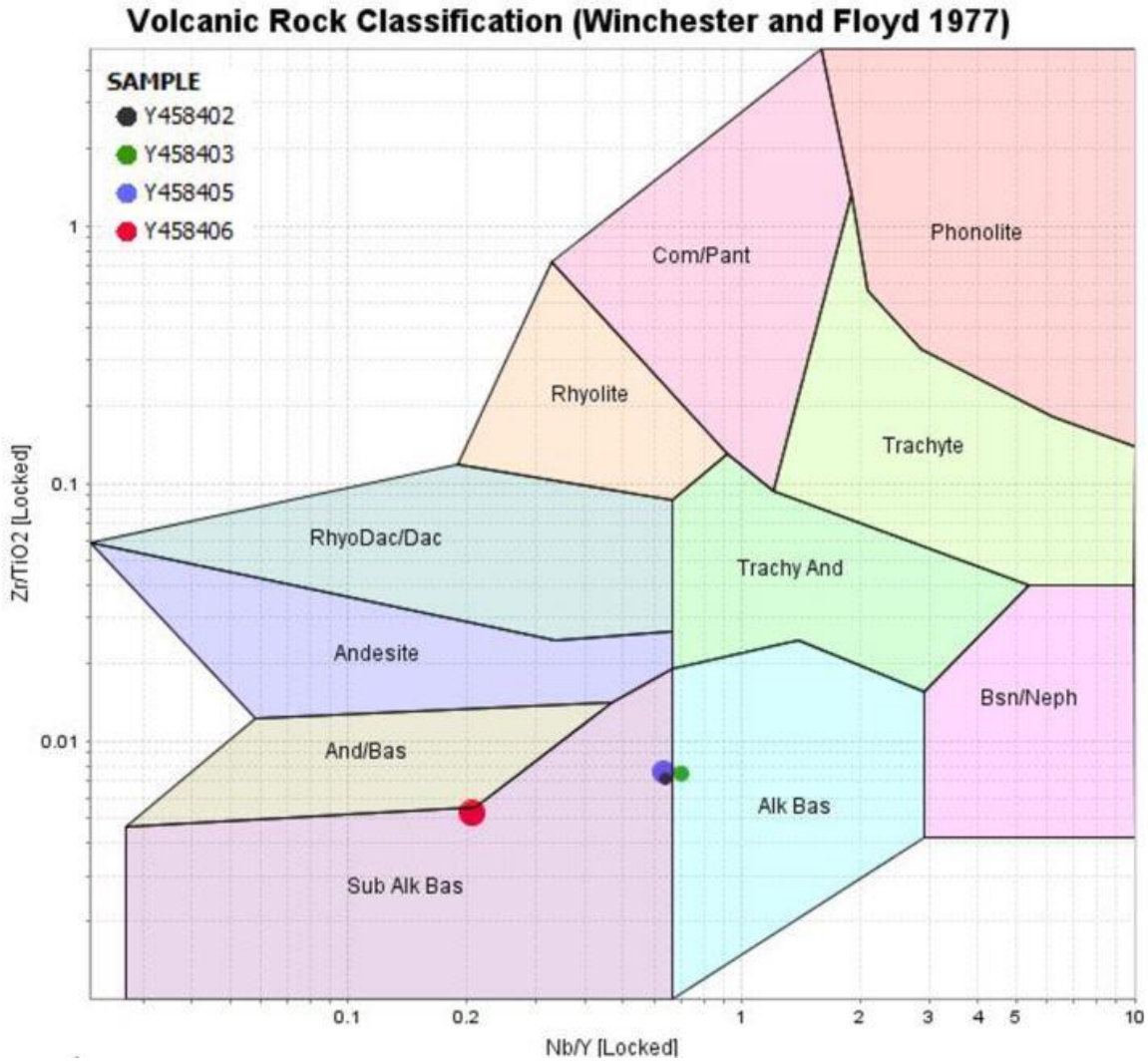

Figure 6: Volcanic Rock Classification Diagram

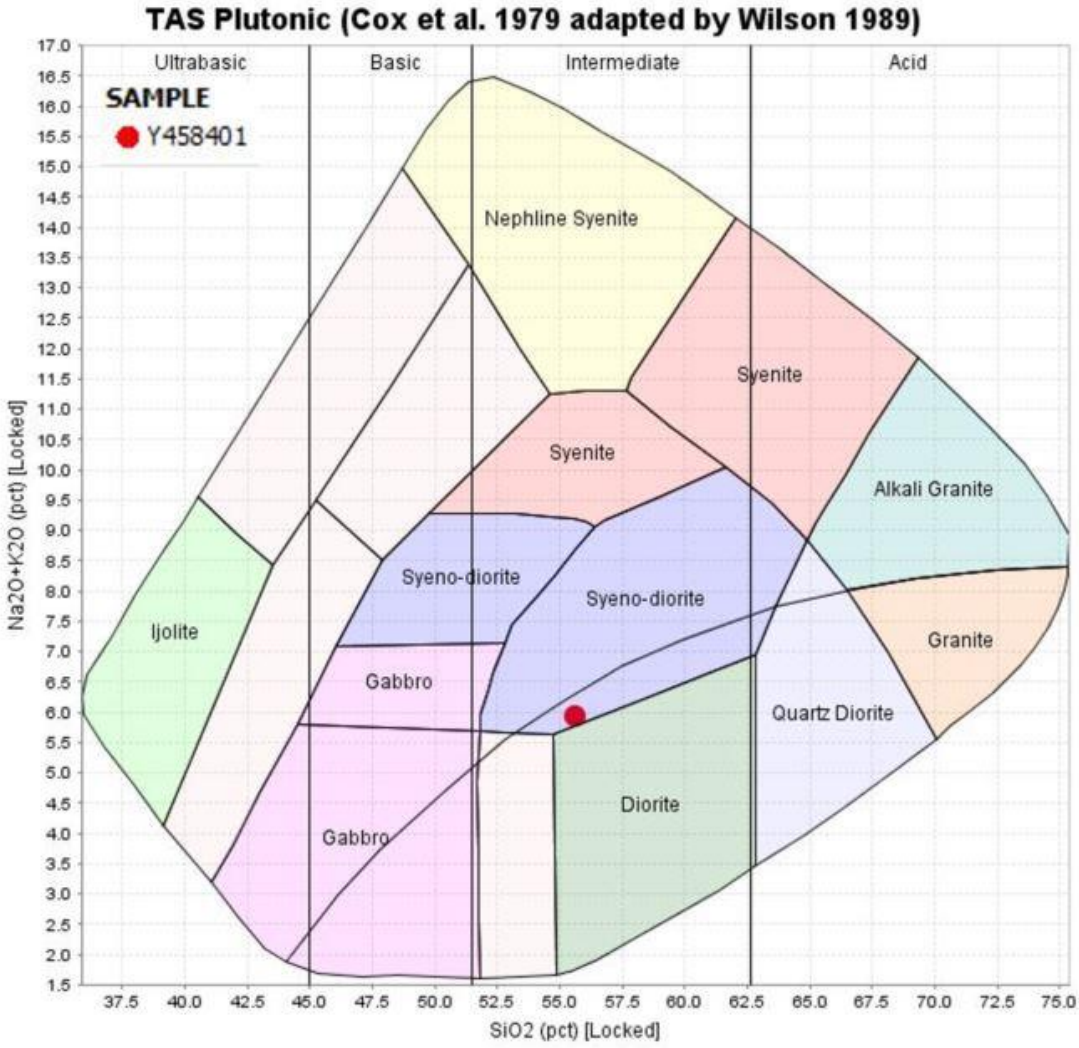

Figure 7: Plutonic rock classification diagram

7.2.2 Petrographic Work

Three samples were selected for petrographic analysis to support geological understanding and interpretation of lithogeochemistry sample results. Hand samples of representative rock types were shipped to Vancouver Petrographic in Langley, B.C., where polished thin sections were prepared, then samples were shipped to Exploration Petrology Inc., in Terrace, BC, where petrographic descriptions were completed. Petrographic descriptions excerpted from Febbo's (2018) report are below:

> **Y548402**: The rock is a slightly welded, glassy, lithic-bearing hornblende andesite tuff. The sample is overprinted by carbonate-chlorite-epidote-K-feldspar-leucoxene-pyrite-chalcopyrite. The alteration closely resembles a propylitic-type assemblage that contains traces of a higher temperature, potassic-type assemblage.
>
> **Y548403**: The rock is a crystal-lithic pyroxene basalt tuff that is overprinted by vein-controlled clinozoisite-feldspar-chlorite-sphene alteration assemblage. Predating the veins are clay alteration and metamorphic actinolite, consistent with upper greenschist conditions.
>
> **Y548406**: The rock is a glassy, andesite crystal tuff that is overprinted by pervasive clay alteration and syn-kinematic quartz-calcite-chlorite-epidote veins.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of five rock samples were collected for lithogeochemical analysis from claims 227134, 226787 and 226788. Three of these samples were also sent for petrographic examination.

The main objective of the geochemical sampling program was to improve knowledge of mineralization styles on the property, characterize the lithological units encountered, put these mineralised rocks into context with the highly prospective alkaline units in the area and understand alteration mineralogy difficult to identify in hand sample.

The Sphal-Kim property and the surrounding Trek property have been explored for Cu – Au mineralization since 1957. Drilling and surface work in the area indicate the potential for a porphyry style deposit in the area. The Kim claims are located south of the Romios North Zone, which has returned positive drill results. An attempt was made to assess the Kim claims for an extension of this zone, but the terrain and cover on the Kim claims prohibited this surface work.

Surface lithogeochemistry, in combination with petrography, were successfully used to characterize the lithological units at the Sphal–Kim property. All samples were analyzed for major oxides Al_20_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_20_3, Fe_20_3, K_20, MgO, MnO, Na_20, P_20_5, SO_3, $S0_2$, SrO, $Ti0_2$ to characterize the rock types. Elemental ratios were calculated for volcanic and intrusive rock classifications.

Major oxides, trace elements, hand sample observations and petrographic analysis were used to characterize lithological units. Lithogeochemical results from 2018 sampling identified three different units on the claims: (1) Syeno – Diorite; (2) alkali-basalt and (3) sub-alkali basalt.

For lithological characterization all sample results were used with no distinction between altered and fresh rocks. It is recommended that more traverses are completed in the future to locate less altered outcrops for continued rock characterization efforts.

Only a minor part of the GCMC claim package was sampled during the 2018 field season. More field work is required in order to determine the mineralisation style of the Cu occurrences on the Sphal-Kim property claims, and to further outline the potential for porphyry style Cu-Au mineralization.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

References

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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures

Kim Geological Sampling program

Period of Field Work: September 11th and 12nd
Work Performed on Claims: 227134

Cost Item	Rate	Units	Total Rate	Total Units	Total ($)
Helicopter flight time, Astar B2	$1498/hr	0.6 hrs	898.5		898.50
Helicopter fuel cost	$1.28/L	161 L/hr	$206/hr	$206/hr*0.6 hrs	123.60
Contract Geologists (x2):	$1000/day	2 ppl	1 day	1 day field, 1 day office work	500.00
Geochemical Assessment report preparation	$500/day	2.5 days		2.5 days	1,250.00
Camp costs (Uhtlān)	$381/day	2 ppl/1 day	762	1	762.00
Sampling costs (includes shipping)				1 thin Section, 1 Litho	422.00
				Total Cost:	**3,956.10**

TOTAL WORK AVAILABLE FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT: **$3,956.10**
FUNDS DEBITED FROM PAC (211373) **$1,418.32**
Total Assessment Work Applied to Mineral Claims: **$5,374.32**
Event Number: 5735072

Sphal Geological Sampling program

Period of Field Work: September 11th and 12nd
Work Performed on Claims: 226787 & 226788

Cost Item	Rate	Units	Total Rate	Total Units	Total ($)
Helicopter flight time, Astar B2	$1498/hr	0.6hrs	898.5		898.50
Helicopter fuel cost	$1.28/L	161L/hr	$206/hr	$206/hr*0.6 hrs	123.60
Contract Geologists (x2):	$1000/day	2 ppl	1 day	1 day field, 1 day office work	500.00
Geochemical Assessment report preparation	$500/day	2.5 days		2.5 days	1,250.00
Camp costs (Uhtlān)	$381/day	2 people/1 day	762	1	762.00
Sampling costs (includes shipping)				2 thin sections 4 litho	988.00
				Total Cost:	**4,522.10**

TOTAL WORK AVAILABLE FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT: **$4,522.10**
FUNDS DEBITED FROM PAC (211373) **$1,935.20**
Total Assessment Work Applied to Mineral Claims: **$6,457.20**
Event Number: 5735070

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Galore Creek Mining CORPORATION

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Goksu Erbalaban, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently acting as an exploration geologist for Galore Creek Mining Corporation
   Galore Creek Mining Corporation
   Suite 778, 550 Burrard Street
   Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 0B3

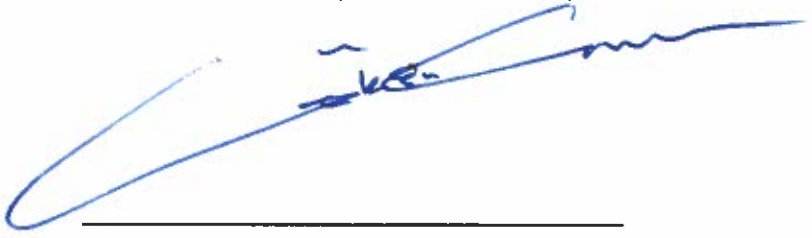
2. I graduated from the University of Dokuz Eylul Izmir, Turkey, with a Bachelor of Geological Engineering degree in 2011.

3. I have practiced as a geologist for a total of 8 years since graduation from University.

4. The Assessment Report is based on mapping and sampling conducted by the author and Sarah L. Henderson of the Galore Creek Mining Corporation, historical reports, and from information available from public files.

5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada this 18th day of April, 2019.



Goksu Erbalaban

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY CERTIFICATES
(Attached Digitally)

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

To: GALORE CREEK MINING CORPORATION
SUITE 3300, 550 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 0B3

Finalized Date: 14- NOV- 2018
Account: GALCRE

CERTIFICATE YW18276450

Project: Galore Creek

P.O. No.: 13053

This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 30- SEP- 2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MICHAEL BUCHANAN GABE JUTRAS	MIKE GALICKI SHELLEY OLIVER	SARAH HENDERSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
CRU- 21	Crush entire sample > 70% - 6 mm
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP- AES
Cu- OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
ME- ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP- AES	ICP- AES
C- IR07	Total Carbon (Leco)	LECO
Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish	ICP- AES
S- IR08	Total Sulphur (Leco)	LECO
ME- MS81	Lithium Borate Fusion ICP- MS	ICP- MS
ME- MS42	Up to 34 elements by ICP- MS	ICP- MS
OA- GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST- SEQ
TOT- ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	
ME- 4ACD81	Base Metals by 4- acid dig.	ICP- AES

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 14- NOV- 2018
Account: GALCRE

Project: Galore Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01	ME-ICP06 K2O % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Cr2O3 % 0.002	ME-ICP06 TiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MnO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 P2O5 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 SrO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 BaO % 0.01	OA-GRA05 LOI % 0.01	TOT-ICP06 Total % 0.01
Y458401		55.6	17.35	3.43	10.15	4.02	5.21	0.73	<0.002	1.02	0.08	0.42	0.07	0.02	1.73	99.83
Y458402		49.2	18.15	10.15	6.43	4.29	3.77	1.50	<0.002	1.23	0.17	0.47	0.06	0.05	5.35	100.82
Y458403		50.4	18.60	9.67	8.87	4.53	3.70	1.45	0.002	1.23	0.13	0.38	0.11	0.04	2.50	101.61
Y458404		1.74	0.10	0.68	31.2	20.8	<0.01	0.02	<0.002	0.01	0.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	45.8	100.41
Y458405		49.8	17.70	10.95	7.99	4.47	3.87	1.37	0.004	1.23	0.08	0.47	0.07	0.05	2.51	100.56
Y458406		48.8	19.55	9.44	8.97	3.52	2.96	1.64	<0.002	1.01	0.22	0.25	0.05	0.12	3.92	100.45

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

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Project: Galore Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

Sample Description	Method	C- IR07	S- IR08	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81
	Analyte	C	S	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Ge	Hf	Ho	La
	Units	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.1	10	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	5	0.2	0.01	0.1
Y458401		0.19	0.08	148.0	19.3	20	0.38	3.40	1.93	1.10	20.0	3.91	<5	2.7	0.65	7.8
Y458402		0.69	0.01	432	26.1	20	1.19	3.63	2.12	1.37	24.2	4.04	<5	2.6	0.69	13.8
Y458403		0.22	<0.01	402	27.8	20	0.63	3.11	1.75	0.98	25.1	3.00	<5	2.5	0.61	16.0
Y458404		12.75	<0.01	11.5	1.0	<10	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.3	0.17	<5	<0.2	0.03	0.4
Y458405		0.09	0.33	417	27.5	40	0.71	3.95	2.33	1.86	24.1	4.50	<5	2.6	0.76	16.2
Y458406		0.28	<0.01	1075	14.8	10	1.30	3.40	1.99	1.13	24.7	3.56	<5	1.6	0.66	6.7

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

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS81 Lu ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Nb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Nd ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Pr ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Rb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Sm ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Sn ppm 1	ME-MS81 Sr ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Ta ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Tb ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Th ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 1
Y458401		0.28	10.6	13.8	3.14	27.5	3.79	2	593	0.6	0.58	2.54	0.28	1.82	278	1
Y458402		0.25	11.5	15.5	3.53	43.5	3.75	1	469	0.7	0.65	2.41	0.27	1.33	295	1
Y458403		0.27	11.5	14.4	3.46	47.5	3.58	1	879	0.8	0.53	2.55	0.23	0.88	298	1
Y458404		0.01	0.2	0.6	0.13	0.7	0.13	<1	36.2	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.42	<5	<1
Y458405		0.28	12.5	15.9	3.74	37.1	4.37	3	571	0.8	0.72	2.20	0.27	2.52	302	2
Y458406		0.27	3.6	11.3	2.17	39.4	3.17	1	423	0.4	0.57	0.62	0.26	0.38	330	1

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

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 0B3

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Account: GALCRE

Project: Galore Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME- MS81 Y ppm 0.1	ME- MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME- MS81 Zr ppm 2	ME- MS42 As ppm 0.1	ME- MS42 Bi ppm 0.01	ME- MS42 Hg ppm 0.005	ME- MS42 In ppm 0.005	ME- MS42 Re ppm 0.001	ME- MS42 Sb ppm 0.05	ME- MS42 Se ppm 0.2	ME- MS42 Te ppm 0.01	ME- MS42 Tl ppm 0.02	ME- 4ACD81 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- 4ACD81 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- 4ACD81 Co ppm 1
Y458401		18.3	1.87	93	7.1	0.01	0.088	0.036	<0.001	2.79	0.7	0.14	<0.02	<0.5	0.6	12
Y458402		17.9	1.63	88	20.7	0.01	<0.005	0.038	<0.001	1.78	<0.2	0.02	0.07	<0.5	0.7	19
Y458403		16.4	1.68	92	3.2	<0.01	<0.005	0.034	<0.001	0.38	<0.2	0.02	0.03	<0.5	0.8	17
Y458404		0.9	0.06	2	<0.1	0.02	<0.005	0.005	<0.001	<0.05	0.3	0.01	<0.02	<0.5	<0.5	<1
Y458405		19.7	1.99	93	9.5	0.02	0.009	0.060	0.001	0.66	0.4	0.04	0.05	<0.5	0.8	17
Y458406		17.4	1.92	53	1.1	<0.01	0.009	0.013	<0.001	0.06	<0.2	0.02	0.03	<0.5	0.6	21

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

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 0B3

Finalized Date: 14- NOV- 2018
Account: GALCRE

Project: Galore Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

Sample Description	Method	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	ME-4ACD81	Cu-OG62	WEI-21	Au-ICP22
	Analyte	Cu	Li	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sc	Zn	Cu	Recvd Wt.	Au
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	kg	ppm
	LOD	1	10	1	1	2	1	2	0.001	0.02	0.001
Y458401		1970	20	<1	18	<2	15	95	0.190	1.92	0.155
Y458402		191	30	<1	12	<2	15	69		1.18	0.013
Y458403		5	30	<1	6	2	19	48		0.99	0.001
Y458404		1	<10	<1	<1	<2	<1	17		0.70	0.001
Y458405		327	20	2	11	2	17	46		1.68	0.011
Y458406		50	20	<1	4	4	16	125		0.72	0.002

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

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SUITE 3300, 550 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 0B3

Finalized Date: 14- NOV- 2018
Account: GALCRE

Project: Galore Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS YW18276450

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Yellowknife located at # 8 - 3 Coronation Drive, X1A 0G5, Yellowknife, NT, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	CRU- 21	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 21
	PUL- 31	PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	Au- ICP22	C- IR07	Cu- OG62	ME- 4ACD81
	ME- ICP06	ME- MS42	ME- MS81	ME- OG62
	OA- GRA05	S- IR08	TOT- ICP06	

APPENDIX V

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

(Attached Digitally)

ALS Minerals

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE

Au-ICP21 and Au-ICP22

FIRE ASSAY FUSION ICP-AES FINISH

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSPG1 & FA-FUSPG2)

ANALYTICAL METHOD

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

METHOD CODE	ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	SAMPLE WEIGHT (G)	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVERLIMIT METHOD
Au-ICP21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.001	10	Au-AA25
Au-ICP22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.001	10	Au-AA26

Geochemical Package – CCP-PKG01
Complete Characterization

By combining a number of methods into one cost effective package, a complete characterization is obtained. This package combines the whole rock package ME-ICP06 plus carbon and sulfur by combustion furnace (ME-IR08) to quantify the major elements in a sample. Trace elements including the full rare earth element suite are reported from three digestions with either ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish: A lithium borate fusion for the resistive and rare earth elements (ME-MS81), a four acid digestion for the basemetals (ME-4ACD81) and an aqua regia digestion for the volatile gold related trace elements (ME-MS42).

The nature of Lithophile elements and the matrices in which they occur require stronger dissolution procedures. The most accurate results will therefore be obtained using fusion as the dissolution procedure.

Whole Rock Geochemistry – ME-ICP06 and OA-GRA05
Analysis of major oxides by ICP-AES

ME-ICP06

Sample Decomposition:

Lithium Metaborate/Lithium Tetraborate ($LiBO_2/Li_2B4O_7$) Fusion* (FUS LI01)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)

A prepared sample (0.200 g) is added to lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux, mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1025°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in an acid mixture containing nitric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids. This solution is then analyzed by ICP-AES. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences and reported.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silica	SiO_2	%	0.01	100
Aluminum	Al_2O_3	%	0.01	100
Iron	Fe_2O_3	%	0.01	100
Calcium	CaO	%	0.01	100

Geochemical Package

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Magnesium	MgO	%	0.01	100
Sodium	Na_2O	%	0.01	100
Potassium	K_2O	%	0.01	100
Chromium	Cr_2O_3	%	0.01	100
Titanium	TiO_2	%	0.01	100
Manganese	MnO	%	0.01	100
Phosphorus	P_2O_5	%	0.01	100
Strontium	SrO	%	0.01	100
Barium	BaO	%	0.01	100

OA-GRA05
Loss on Ignition

Sample Decomposition:

Thermal decomposition Furnace (OA-GRA05)

Analytical Method:

Gravimetric

If required, the total oxide content is determined from the ICP analyte concentrations and loss on Ignition (L.O.I.) values. A prepared sample (1.0 g) is placed in an oven at 1000°C for one hour, cooled and then weighed. The percent loss on ignition is calculated from the difference in weight.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition	LOI	%	0.01	100

Total Carbon – Method Code C-IR07

Sample Decomposition:

LECO Furnace

Analytical Method:

Infrared Spectroscopy

The sample is combusted in a LECO induction furnace. The generated CO2 is quantitatively detected by infrared spectrometry and reported as percent carbon.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
C-IR07	Carbon	C	%	0.01	50

Specialty Assay Procedure – Total Sulphur S-IR08

Sample Decomposition:

Various

Analytical Method:

Leco sulphur analyzer, Gravimetric

The sample is analyzed for Total Sulphur using a Leco sulphur analyzer. Sulphur dioxide released from the sample is measured by an IR detection system and the Total Sulphur result is provided.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
S-IR08	Sulphur	S	%	0.01	50

Geochemical Package

ME-MS81
Lithogeochemistry

Sample Decomposition:

Lithium Borate ($LiBO_2/Li_2B_4O_7$) Fusion (FUS-LI01)*

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectroscopy (ICP - MS)

A prepared sample (0.100 g) is added to lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux, mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1025°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in an acid mixture containing nitric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids. This solution is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry.

Element	Symbol	Unit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Barium	Ba	ppm	0.5	10000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.5	10000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	10	10000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0.01	10000
Dysprosium	Dy	ppm	0.05	1000
Erbium	Er	ppm	0.03	1000
Europium	Eu	ppm	0.03	1000
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.1	1000
Gadolinium	Gd	ppm	0.05	1000
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.2	10000
Holmium	Ho	ppm	0.01	1000
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.5	10000
Lutetium	Lu	ppm	0.01	1000
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.2	2500
Neodymium	Nd	ppm	0.1	10000

Geochemical Package

Element	Symbol	Unit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Praseodymium	Pr	ppm	0.03	1000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.2	10000
Samarium	Sm	ppm	0.03	1000
Tin	Sn	ppm	1	10000
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.1	10000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.1	2500
Terbium	Tb	ppm	0.01	1000
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.05	1000
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.5	1000
Thullium	Tm	ppm	0.01	1000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.05	1000
Vanadium	V	ppm	5	10000
Tungsten	W	ppm	1	10000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.5	10000
Ytterbium	Yb	ppm	0.03	1000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	2	10000

*__Note__: Minerals that may not recover fully using the lithium borate fusion include zircon, some metal oxides, some rare-earth phosphates and some sulphides. Basemetals also do not fully recover using this method.

Geochemical Package

ME-4ACD81 Addition of Basemetals

Sample Decomposition:

4-Acid (GEO-4ACID)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.5	100
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	1000
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000
Lithium	Li	ppm	10	10000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000

Geochemical Package

Geochemical Procedure – ME-MS42
Single Element Trace Level Methods Using ICP-MS

Sample Decomposition:

Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with de-ionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.1	250
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0.01	250
Mercury	Hg	ppm	0.005	250
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	250
Selenium	Se	ppm	0.2	250
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.01	250

PREP-31
Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory.

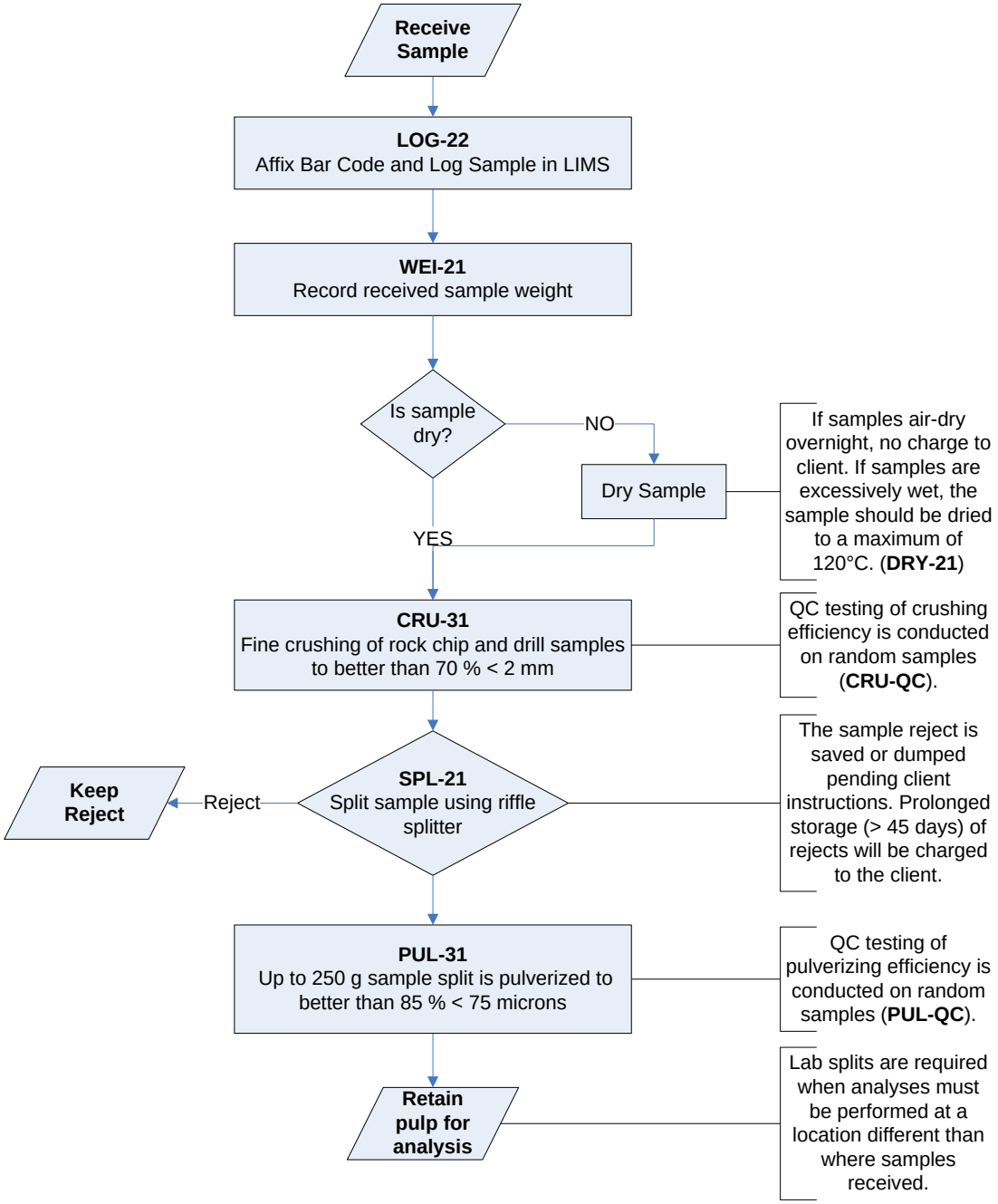
The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70 % of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-31	A sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to better than 85 % of the sample passing 75 microns.

Flow Chart -

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31

Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize



APPENDIX VI

PETROGRAPHY REPORT
(Attached Digitally)

Goksu Erbalaban,
Galore Creek Mining Corp.,
3300-550 Burrard Street,
Vancouver BC, V6C0B3
E-mail: Goksu.Erbalaban@gcmc.ca
Tel: 1.604.916.7052 **December, 2018**

Samples: A batch of three samples from the Kim and Sphal claims are all volcanic and estimated to be andesite to basalt in composition. The samples are overprinted by epidote-chlorite based alteration assemblages and one contains traces of copper associated with potassic alteration.

Summary:

Y548402: The rock is a slightly welded, glassy, lithic-bearing hornblende andesite tuff. The sample is overprinted by carbonate-chlorite-epidote-K-feldspar-leucoxene-pyrite-chalcopyrite. The alteration closely resembles a propylitic-type assemblage that contains traces of a higher temperature, potassic-type assemblage.

Y548403: The rock is a crystal-lithic pyroxene basalt tuff that is overprinted by vein-controlled clinozoisite-feldspar-chlorite-sphene alteration assemblage. Predating the veins are clay alteration and metamorphic actinolite, consistent with upper greenschist conditions.

Y548406: The rock is a glassy, andesite crystal tuff that is overprinted by pervasive clay alteration and syn-kinematic quartz-calcite-chlorite-epidote veins.

Gayle E. Febbo
Exploration Petrology Inc.
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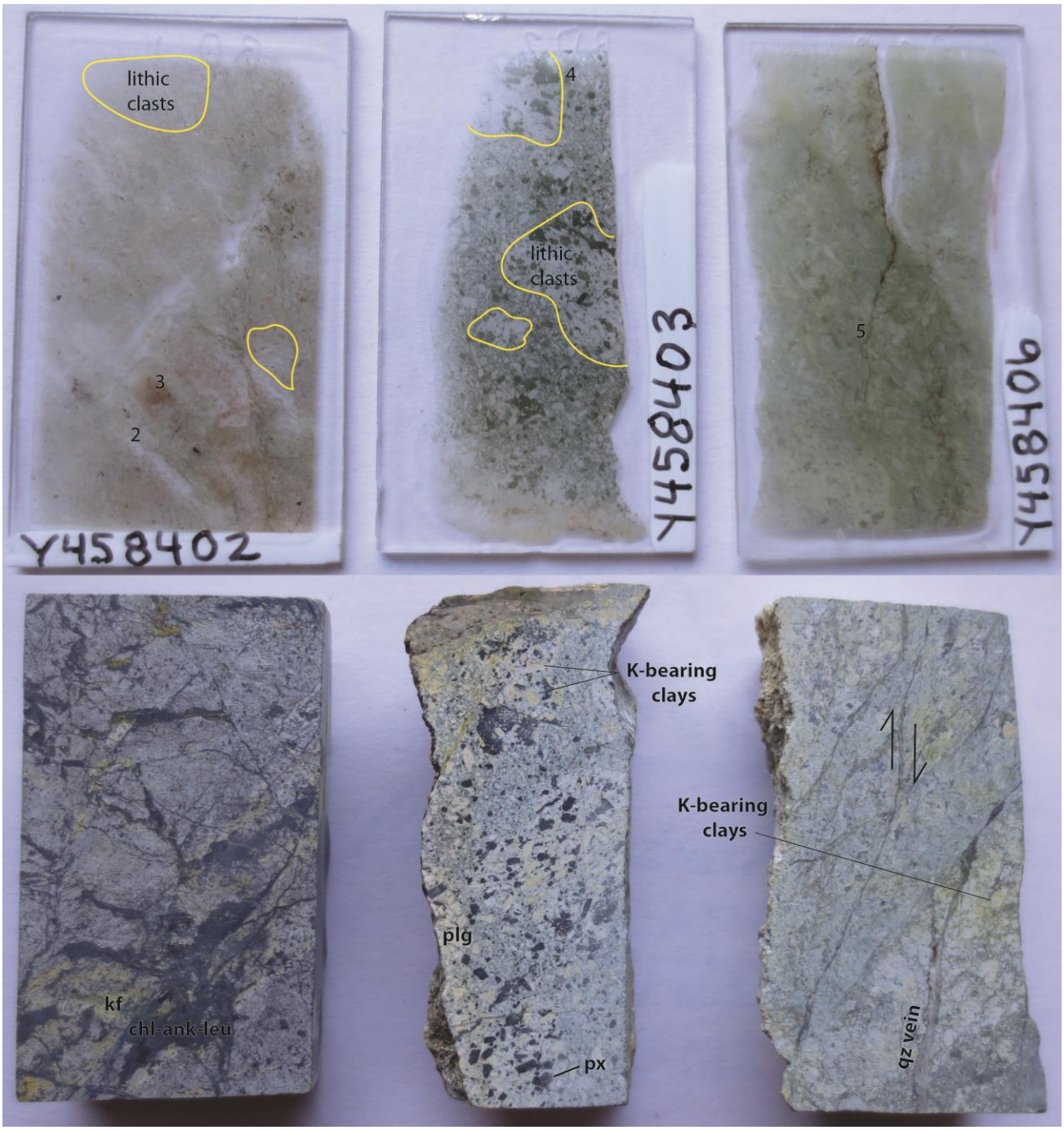


Figure 1. Photographs of thin sections and billets for samples Y548402, Y548402 and Y548402 with locations of thin section photos from Figures 2-5 indicated on the thin section. Yellow cobalt nitrate stain on billet reflects presence of potassium.

		Y548402	Y548403	Y548406
		andesite tuff	crystal-lithic pyroxene basalt tuff	andesite crystal tuff
Secondary minerals	K-feldspar	1%; 50 µm		
	Biotite		15%; 50-100 µm	
	Actinolite	1%; 10-50 µm	1%; 50 µm	Tr; 20-50 µm
	Sericite	3%; 10-50 µm	Tr; 5 µm	1%; 10-50 µm
	Epidote	2%; 1 mm		2%; 200-400 µm
	Chlorite	Tr; 50-150 µm		Tr; 100-200 µm
	Calcite		Tr; 5-20 µµ	
	Quartz	Tr; 10-30 µm		
	Feldspar	Tr; < 10 µm		
	Apatite		Tr; 50 µm	
	Hematite	Tr; 20-50 µm		
	Sphene	5%; 10-50 µm		
	Rutile		15%; <10 µm	20%; <5 µm
	Ankerite	5%; 10-30 µm		
	Clays	Tr; 1-50 µm		
secondary opaque minerals	Pyrite	Tr; 5-50 µm		
	Chalcopyrite	Tr; 20-50 µm		
	Ilmenite			
	leucoxene	1%; 50-150 µm		

Table 1. List of abundance and average diameter of minerals identified in thin section.

Sample Y458402: Hornblende andesite tuff

Description: The rock is a slightly welded, glassy, lithic-bearing hornblende andesite tuff. The sample is overprinted by carbonate-chlorite-epidote-K-feldspar-leucoxene-pyrite-chalcopyrite. The alteration closely resembles a propylitic-type assemblage that contains traces of a higher temperature, potassic-type assemblage.

Rock description

Lithic fragments (~40%): crowded trachytic andesite, 70% plagioclase laths, sub- to eubedral in fine-grained groundmass, ~1% hornblende phenocrysts, brown pleochroic, good cleavage. Some clasts of comparable composition contain up to 30% feldspar-carbonate amygdules.

Matrix (~60%): Andesite tuff, brown semi-opaque, tuffaceous matrix with angular plagcioclase grains and cuspate and platy glass fragments that are slightly flattened, trace hornblende fragments. Most fragments less than 100 µm diameter.

Secondary minerals

5% Ankerite: 10-30 µm brown, highly pleochroic patchy groundmass replacement in clasts and in matrix. Ankerite enclosed by chlorite and cut by chlorite.

3% Chlorite: 10-50 µm diameter fibrous and radiating growths as phenocryst replacements with carbonate; dark blue-black pleochroism.

2% Calcite: 1 mm diameter anhedral, blocky crystals in veins, intergrown with quartz.

1% Epidote: 10-50 µm high relief, pale yellow pleochroism, enclosed by both calcite and chlorite.

0.5 % K-feldpsar: 50 µm diameter sparse disseminations in hydrothermal replacement domains, 1st order grey interference colours and contains carbonate inclusions. Potassic alteration has a strong spatial correlation with carbonate and low correlation with chlorite domains.

Tr Quartz: 50-150 µm diameter aggregates of subrounded quartz grains in cores of hydrothermal replacement domains where enclosed by chlorite, bladed calcite and epidote.

Secondary opaque minerals

1% Leucoxene: 50-150 µm long laths of pale grey reflective-opaque, radiating laths that are at margins to chlorite-carbonate replacement domains with 1:5 aspect ratios.

Tr Pyrite: 5-50 µm diameter equant grains disseminated along seams with chalcopyrite and has a strong spatial correlation with K-feldspar.

Tr Chalcopyrite: 20-50 µm diameter anhedral, disseminated with pyrite in seams.

Tr Hematite: 20-50 µm diameter anhedral replacements after pyrite.

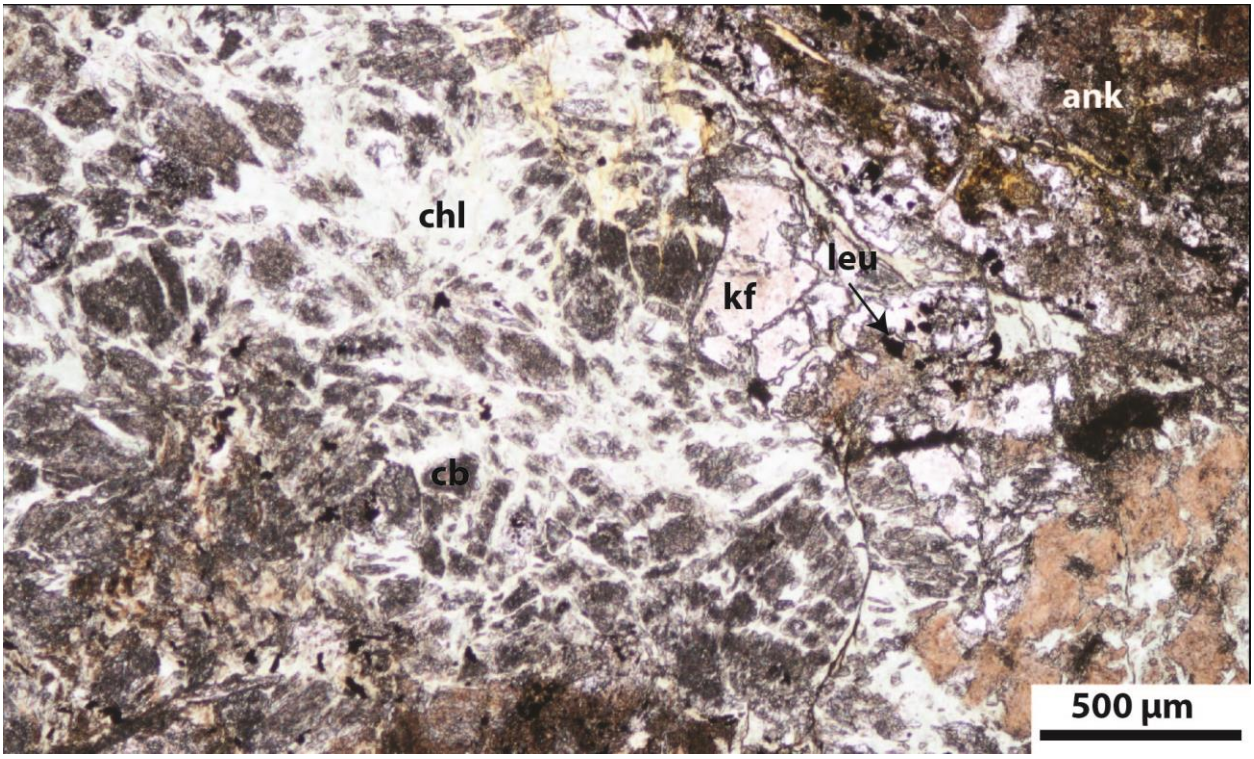


Figure 2. Microphotograph of alteration in sample Y458402. A network of carbonate (cb) and chlorite (chl) completely replace host rock with K-feldspar (kf), leucoxene (leu) and ankerite (ank) at margin of replacement domain, plane polarized light.

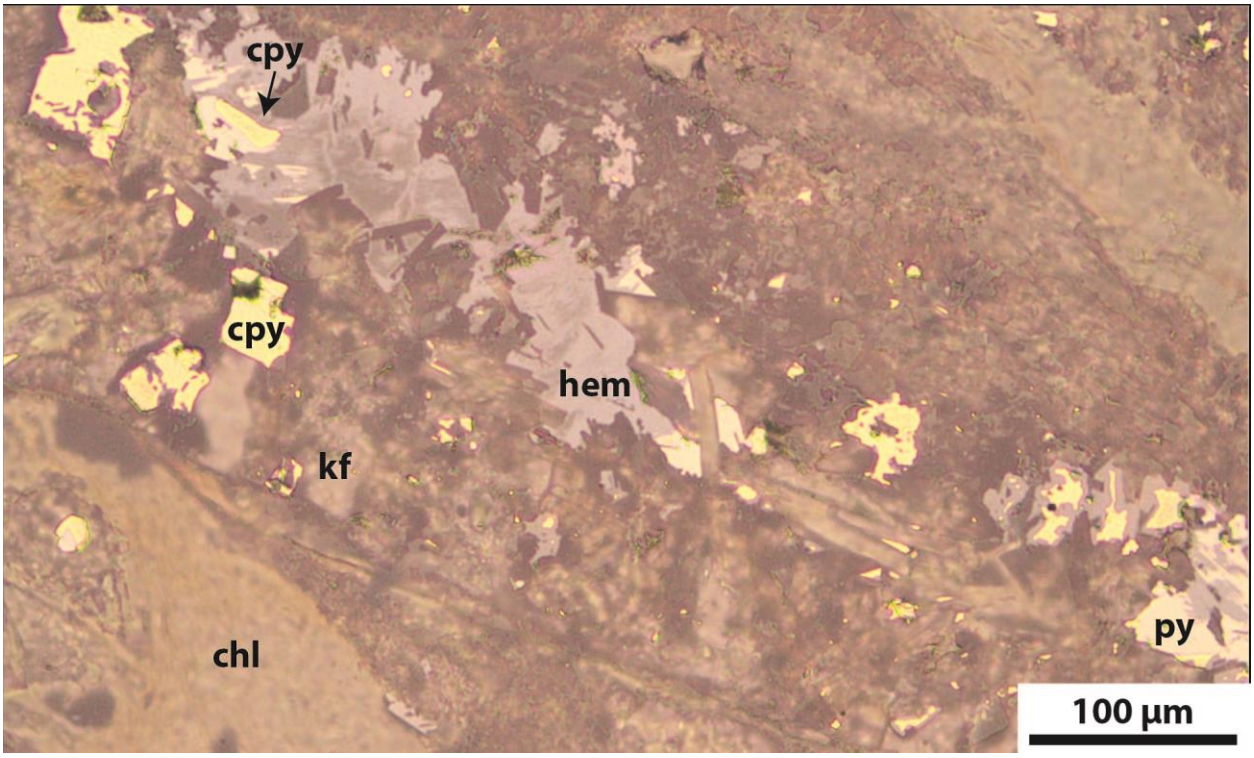


Figure 3. Microphotograph of mineralization in sample Y458402. Narrow band of chalcopyrite (cpy), pyrite (py) are weathered to hematite (hem) and are spatially associated with K-feldspar (kf) that is locally truncated by chlorite (chl), reflected light.

Sample Y458403: Crystal-lithic pyroxene basalt tuff

Description: The rock is a crystal-lithic pyroxene basalt tuff that is overprinted by vein-controlled clinozoisite-feldspar-chlorite-sphene alteration assemblage. Predating the veins are clay alteration and metamorphic actinolite, consistent with upper greenschist conditions.

Componentry

20% Orthopyroxene (orthoferrosilite): 0.2-1 mm diameter grains have high relief, strongly pleochroic green-brown, parallel extinction, orthogonal cleavage, sub- to euhedral equant geometries with 8-sided form and greenish black colour in billet. The strong pleochroism reflects relatively high Fe contents.

30% Basalt porphyry lithic fragments: 1-2 cm diameter, angular geometries with smooth rounded edges. Plagioclase-pyroxene phenocrysts are crowded, medium-grained in < 20 µm diameter groundmass of plagioclase-pyroxene. No glass or vesicles identified in the clasts.

30% Plagioclase: 2 mm - 5 mm long laths are most commonly euhedral, twinned and can be zoned. Many grains are brown due to alteration to clays.

19% Matrix: 50 µm - 2 mm crystal fragments of plagioclase and pyroxene, closely packed in a clay altered matrix. Many grains are euhedral and some are angular-euhedral. Rare cuspate domains replaced to feldspar are interpreted to be glass fragments.

1% Augite: 0.5-1 mm diameter equant crystals with comparable description for orthopyroxene have inclined extinction and strong green-brown pleochroism.

Secondary minerals

15% Clays: < 10 µm amorphous aggregates are dark brown (PPL) and define selective replacements of plagioclase and groundmass. No clear spatial association is observed between veins and clay alteration,that is cut by the veins. Many clay altered domains contain potassium (Fig. 1).

15% Actinolite: 50-100 µm long randomly radiating needles and fibrous aggregates are pleochroic pale to dark green and define replacement domains after pyroxene. Replacement domains have no correlation with veins and are interpreted to reflect metamorphic growth.

1% Clinoziosite (epidote): 50 µm diameter blocky, subhedral growths in narrow (~100 µm wide) vein.

Tr Feldspar: 5-20 µm intergrowths with sphene, appear to replace mafic domains. Composition uncertain due to small grain size.

Tr Chlorite: 5 µm long fibrous growths in ~20 µm wide stringer with feldspar.

Tr Sphene: 50 µm diameter pseudomorphs after equant pyroxene (?), extreme high relief, high birefringence and dull grey reflective.

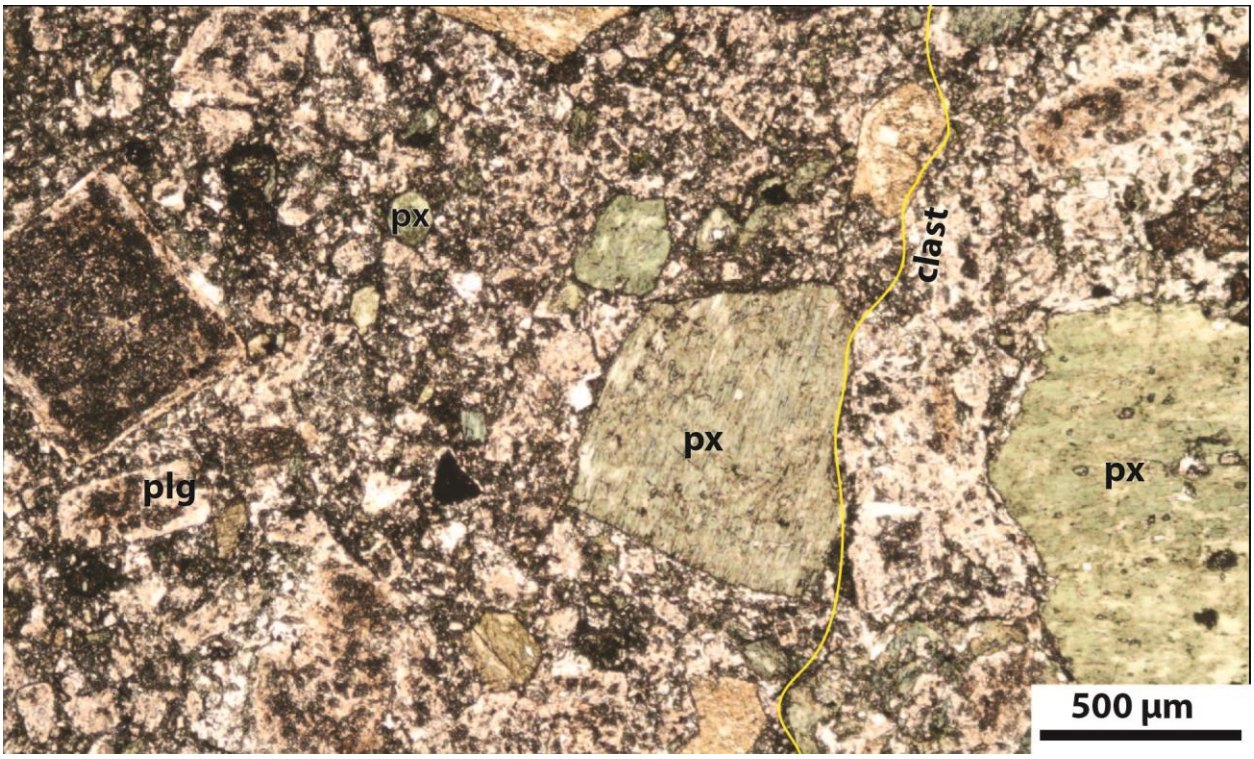


Figure 4. Microphotograph of clast in sample Y458403. Basalt porphyry lithic clast (right) contains medium-grained plagioclase and pyroxene (px) and an irregular-sharp boundary with pyroxene (px) and plagioclase (plg) crystal fragments in andesite tuff (left); plane polarized light.

Sample Y458406: Andesite crystal tuff

Description: The rock is a glassy, andesite crystal tuff that is overprinted by pervasive clay alteration and syn-kinematic quartz-calcite-chlorite-epidote veins.

Componentry

10% Glass: 300 µm-1 mm diameter cuspate to tabular fragments have sharp boundaries, are equant to elongate in geometry and contain rinds of isotropic glass with cores that are devitrified to radiating chlorite.

70% Crystal fragments: 100 µm-3 mm diameter plagioclase is anhedral to euhedral and polysynthetic twins are commonly truncated by crystal fractures. The plagioclase is heterogeneous in its size and distribution and some domains are slightly stratified by grain size. Two pyroxene crystals have orthogonal cleavage, high relief and 2nd order interference colours.

20% Matrix: < 5 µm (microcrystalline) dark brown, clay-replaced domain is variably foliated. The original matrix composition may have been ash prior to clay alteration.

Secondary minerals

20% Clay: microcrystalline (<5 µm) aggregates of pleochroic brown to black-brown pervasive replacement domains after feldspar and matrix that range from nearly isotropic to highly birefringent, which is masked by brown pleochroism. Cobalt nitrate stain correlates with clay altered domains, indicating the presence of K-bearing minerals. Clay alteration is strongest in vein margins where it defines lenticular geometries that are truncated by chlorite-calcite-epidote.

2% Calcite: 200-400 µm elongate crystals in ~400 µm wide vein with quartz, commonly sheared (Fig. 1).

1% Chlorite: 10-50 µm long fibrous domains in vein enclosed by calcite.

Tr Quartz: 100-200 µm diameter crystals are blocky, contain abundant fluid inclusions and are intergrown with calcite-epidote in vein.

Tr Epidote: 20-50 µm long euhedral prisms have very high relief, are pleochroic yellow and define vein perpendicular growths at margin to veins. One narrow vein contains shear bands defined by epidote.

Veins: Several veins measure 200-500 µm wide that preserve shear bands, sigmoidal mineral growth patterns and step-overs. The veins are infilled with foliated chlorite, epidote, quartz and calcite. As minerals in vein are not clearly truncated by shearing, the mineral growth is interpreted to be syn-kinematc.

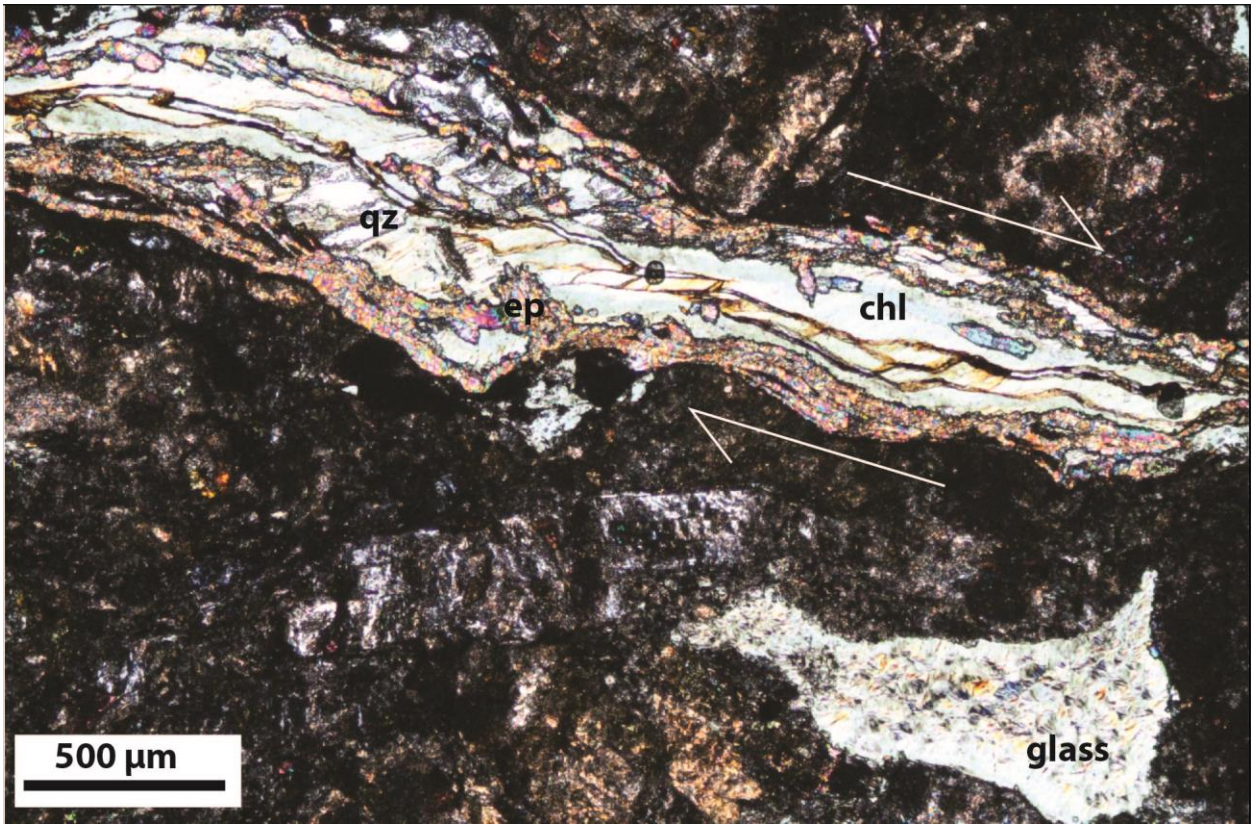


Figure 5. Microphotograph of vein and rock textures in sample Y458406. Sheared vein of quartz (qz), epidote (ep) and chlorite (chl); cuspate fragment of glass devitrified to chlorite, cross polarized light.

Interpretation

The andesitic to basaltic compositions and abundance of chlorite-dominant alteration types are consistent with classification of the rocks as part of a submarine basalt and andesite succession of the Stuhini Group (Panteleyev, 1975; Logan and Koyanagi, 1994). This package is overlain and intruded by a partly subaerial alkali-enriched volcano-plutonic complex, possibly represented in this report by a subtle copper-bearing potassic alteration. Based on these descriptions, relative stratigraphic positions are proposed in Figure 6, after Logan and Koyanagi (1994).

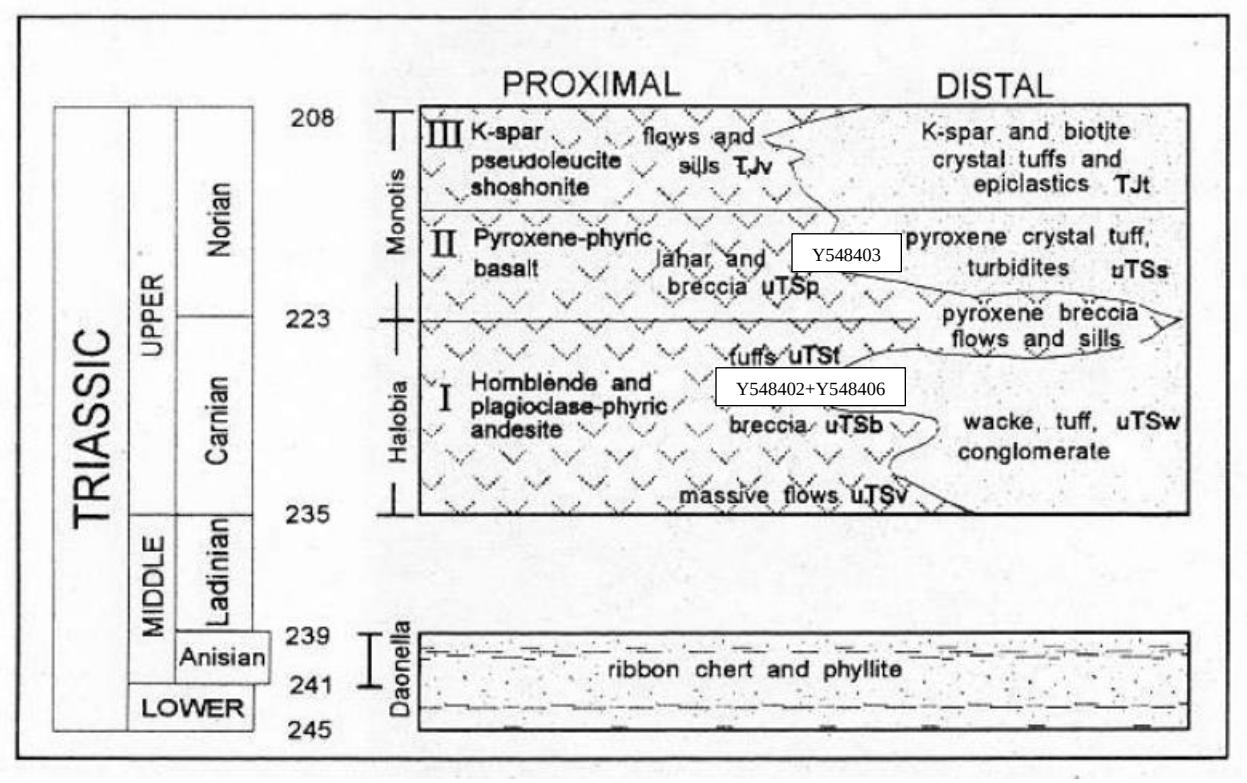


Figure 6. Generalized Triassic stratigraphy, illustrating three-fold subdivision in the Galore Creek area, after Logan and Koyanagi (1994). Figure is modified to include proposed relative locations of samples in this study.

References

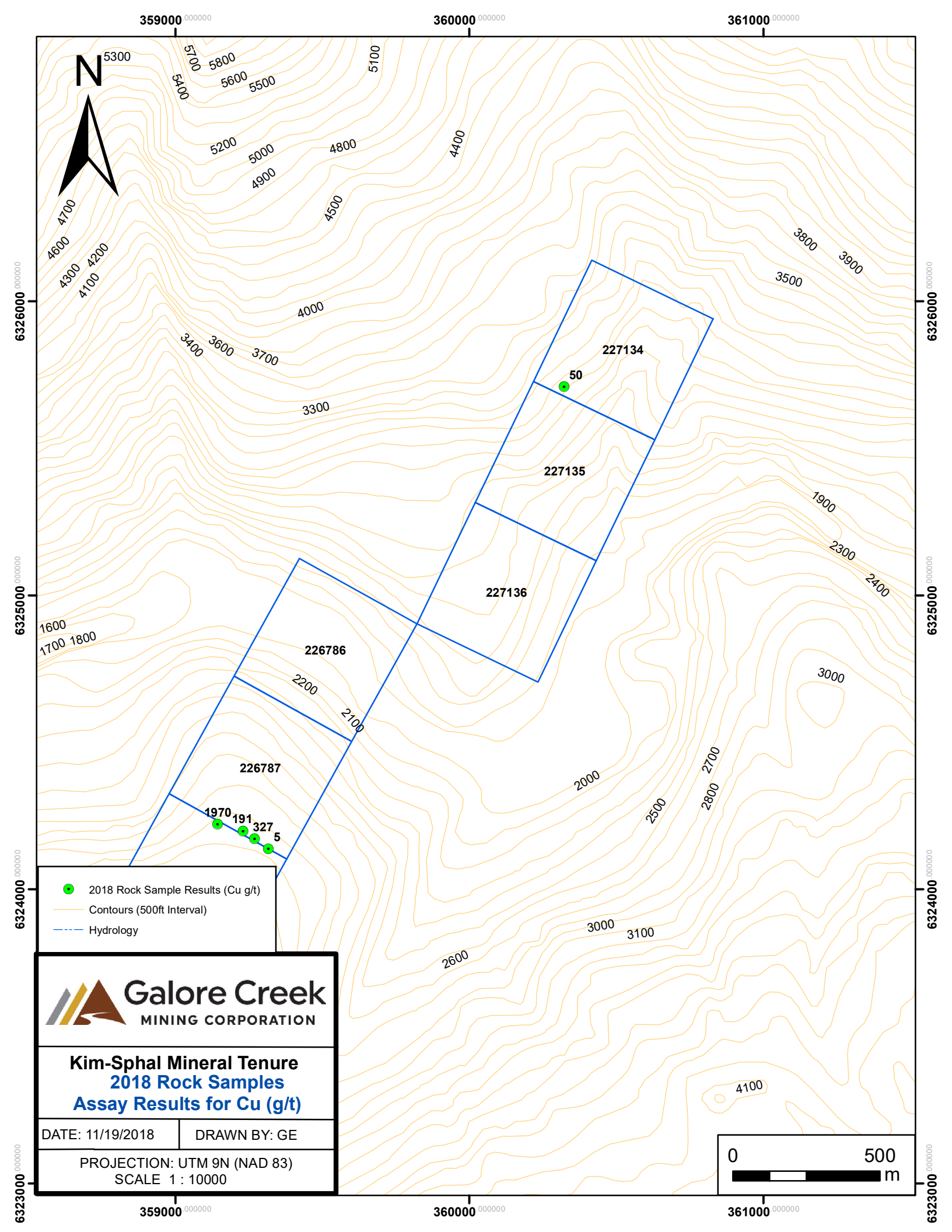
Logan, J.M. and V.M. Koyanagi (1994). Geology and mineral deposits of the Galore Creek area (104G/3, 4), British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 92, 53 p.

Pantaleyev, A. (1975). Galore Creek map area. In: Geological Fieldwork 1974, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1976-1, p. 79-81.

APPENDIX VII

ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS COPPER

(Attached Digitally)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191
327
5
2018 Rock Sample Results (Cu g/t)
Contours (500ft Interval)
Hydrology
Galore Creek
MINING CORPORATION
Kim-Sphal Mineral Tenure
2018 Rock Samples
Assay Results for Cu (g/t)
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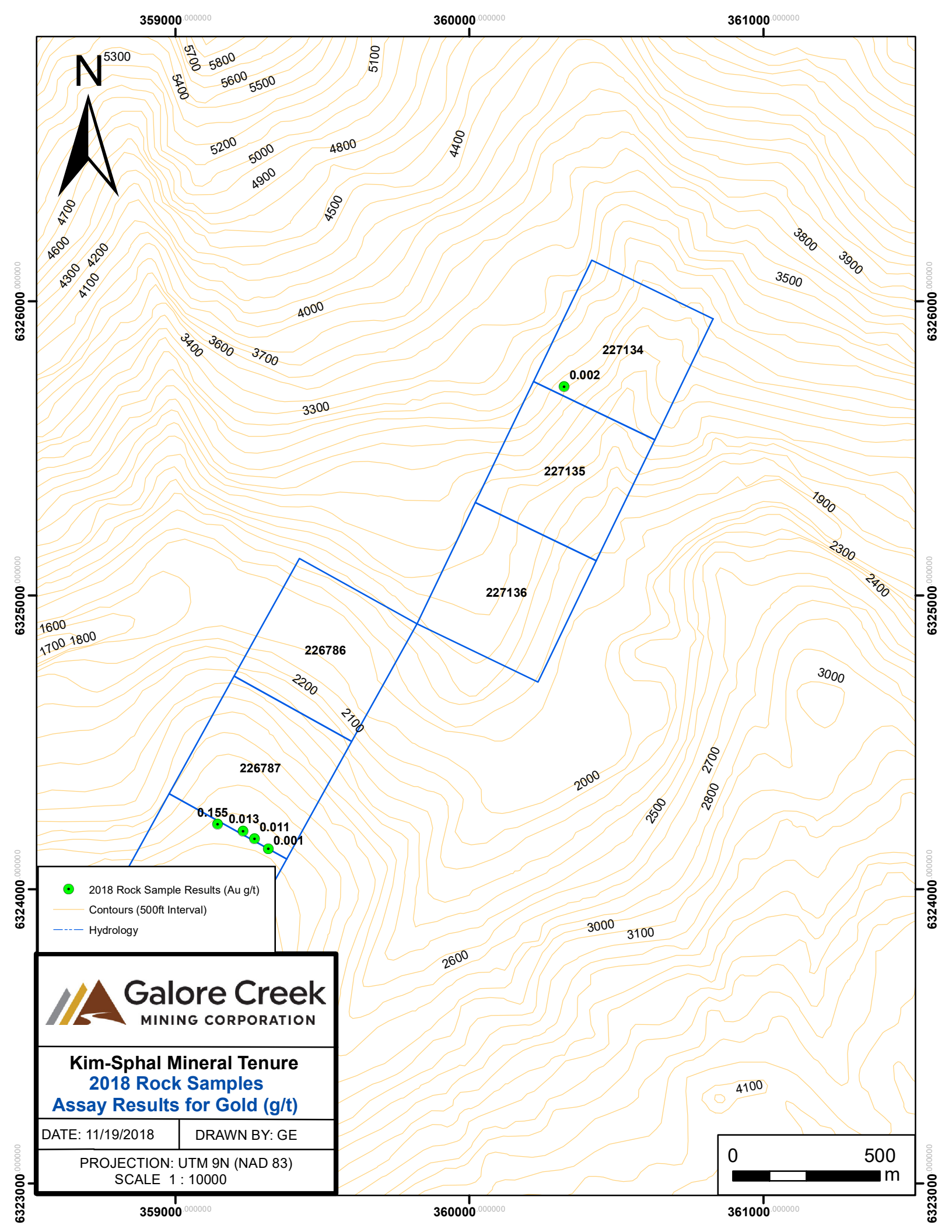
APPENDIX VIII

ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS GOLD

(Attached Digitally)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0.011
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2018 Rock Sample Results (Au g/t)
Contours (500ft Interval)
Hydrology
Galore Creek
MINING CORPORATION
Kim-Sphal Mineral Tenure
2018 Rock Samples
Assay Results for Gold (g/t)
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