BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38284

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Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $5,014.10

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka **SIGNATURE(S):** A. Kikauka

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5742069

PROPERTY NAME: Km 26 D

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Km 26 D (1061106), A (1061104), B (1061105)

RECEIVED
MAY 28 2019
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Ni-Cr-Co

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca **NTS/BCGS:** 093K 15 E, 093K.087

LATITUDE: 54 ° 49 ' 25.25 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 42 ' 10.32 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Glenn Collick 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

4806 Sunnygrove Pl
Victoria, BC V8Y 2V8

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

1) same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

same

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

Permian-Triassic Cache Ck Group consist of ultramafic serpentinite, basalt and recrystallized carbonate. Takla Group (Quesnel Terrane) greywacke and argillaceous sediments occur east of Cache Ck Grp. Mantle derived serpentinized ultramafic units trend northwest and form large lenses in a 1,000 X 4,500 meter area characterized by positive magnetometer anomalies & coincident induration and Ca & S depletion. 50% of float samples of serpentinite contain >1,000 ppm Ni, >1,000 ppm Cr & >80 ppm Co

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 12295 , 31877, 33325, 36897

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	12 samples, ALS ME-ICP61 4 acid 33 elements	1061106	5014.10
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	5014.10

Lat. 54 49' 25.25" N
Long. 124 42' 10.23" W
NTS 093 K/15 E
BCGS 093K.087
UTM 390,600 E, 6,076,500 N (NAD 83) Zone 10

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON Km 26 D, A, & B CLAIMS
TITLE NUMBERS 1061104, 1061105, 1061106
WORK PERFORMED ON 1061106
NICKEL-CHROMIUM-COBALT MINERALIZATION

LEO CREEK FOREST SERVICE ROAD,
FORT ST JAMES, BC
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Submitted by:
Andris Kikauka, P.Geo.
4199 Highway 101,
Powell R, BC V8A 0C7

38,284

May 23, 2019

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS ARTURS (114051)
Submitter: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS ARTURS (114051)
Recorded: 2019/MAY/21
Effective: 2019/MAY/21
D/E Date: 2019/MAY/21

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

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Confirmation

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

Event Number: **5742069**

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

Work Start Date: 2018/NOV/04
Work Stop Date: 2018/NOV/07
Total Value of Work: $ 5014.10
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1061104	A	2018/JUN/12	2019/JUN/12	2024/apr/17	1771	18.63	$ 795.77	$ 0.00
1061105	B	2018/JUN/12	2019/JUN/12	2024/apr/17	1771	18.64	$ 795.86	$ 0.00
1061106	KM 26 D	2018/JUN/12	2019/JUN/12	2024/apr/17	1771	130.44	$ 5570.42	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 7162.05

PAC name: Andris Arturs Kikauka
Debited PAC amount: $ 2147.95
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Kilometre 26 D (A, B) mineral claims, comprise 167.71 hectares located in central British Columbia along the Pinchi Fault, predominantly covering Cache Creek Terrane ultramafic and carbonate rocks. The Pinchi Fault is a major structural feature in central British Columbia and is known for hosting several mercury deposits occurring along its length and is speculated to be responsible for several gold occurrences and an unknown quantity of placer gold. The Pinchi Fault is also related to obducted upper mantle oceanic crust resulting in ultramafic rocks (serpentinite) exposed near surface.

The Kilometre 26 D Property is primarily prospective for low-grade, high tonnage nickel-chromium-cobalt bearing mineralization similar to the rocks at the Decar Project, 32 kilometres to the west, owned by First Point Minerals Corp. At the Deear Project ultramafic rocks host awaruite (Ni3Fe and Ni2Fe), an iron nickel alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of nickel (non sulphide).

Previous work done on the property include Eastfield Res, Oroandes Res, and Ft St James Nickel Corp. Fieldwork performed included geological, geochemical, geophysical, & drilling exploration of a 1 X 4.5 kilometer area notably characterized by the presence of increased magnetite and associated Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization. Increased magnetite content has resulted in a distinct, well defined 1 X 4.5 kilometer area, magnetometer anomaly. The Km 26 D property is the subject of this report, is part of the Ni-Cr-Co zone (southeast extension), that is described in MINFILE as follows:

In 2009 and 2010, Eastfield Resources and Oroandes Resource completed programs of prospecting, mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling. Bedrock sampling, over an area of 300 by 300 metres, returned values varying from 0.15 to 0.23 per cent nickel (Assessment Report 31877). Nickel alloy and nickel sulphide occur at Kilometre 26, although the exact proportions of each remain unknown. Scanning electron microscope work completed on surface rubble samples in 2011 identified awaruite (nickel alloy) with an average nickel content of 81 per cent and pentlandite (nickel sulphide) with an average nickel content of 35 per cent. In 2011, Fort St. James Nickel Corp. released diamond drill results for six holes totalling 813 metres, completed at the 100 per cent–owned Kilometre 26 project. All six holes intersected nickel-mineralized serpentinized ultramafic rock throughout their full lengths, with all holes ending in nickel mineralization. Five of the six holes were well mineralized with excellent nickel values throughout, while one hole was well mineralized near its bottom. Nickel content of samples reached a high of 0.3 per cent (V STOCKWATCH, January 31, 2012).

In Nov, 2018, the writer completed geochemical fieldwork on the Km 26 D property collecting a total of 12 rock samples (covering approximately 20 hectares, roughly a 200 X 1,000 m area, Fig 4-7). The claim area is characterized by glacial till covering all outcrop and all the rock samples are angular float. The subsequent geochemical analysis revealed 6 out of 12 rock sample contained > 1,000 ppm Ni & Cr. 6 out of 12 samples range between 1,050-1,665 ppm Ni, and 1,005-1,945 ppm Cr. The Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization is hosted in serpentinite with accessory magnetite. The low sulphur content of the rock samples suggest nickel mineralogy may include awaruite. Sample 308 (with 1,945 ppm Cr), contained 0.16% S and 308 contains higher sulphur content than all the other samples, which range from 0.01-0.06% S. Rock chip sample geochemical analysis on the Km 26 D property identified a large general area of serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing, >1,000 ppm Ni & Cr, mineralization (Fig 4).

The mineralized areas (defined by angular float) do not have bedrock outcroppings and have been moved from source area by glacial ice movement. Float samples are considered valid to identify a train of float which can lead to an up-ice direction source. There is considerable angular float available for sampling

along logging roads exposing deeper levels of till, but most of the area is covered by vegetation and angular float is rarely exposed. Glacial till overlying bedrock is generally unsorted, and is generally a mix of cobble, pebble, sand, silt and clay sized fragments.

Serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization float (6 of 12 samples) are associated with relatively low S-Ca-P analysis values, and relatively higher Fe-Mg values. Elevated iron-magnesium content in ultramafic rocks (e.g. lherzolite, harzburgite, dunite) correlates directly with Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization.

Ultramafic zones can be crudely mapped by interpreting magnetometer geophysics and further detailed magnetometer work could delineate additional ultramafic bedrock. Drilling areas where the thickest sections of ultramafic (ophiolite assemblage) rocks are present is recommended, with Reflex downhole survey that includes magnetometer readings downhole. In order to avoid drilling through thick sections of overburden (e.g. >50 m), a ground penetrating radar (GPR) or passive seismic geophysical survey is advised in order to map sub-surface overburden thickness, and interpretation of results may be able to map variable lithology densities (e.g. ultramafic vs volcaniclastic or carbonate). The diamond drilling performed on adjacent mineral claims in 2011 by Ft St James Nickel (Morton, 2011), demonstrated that best Ni-Cr-Co analysis results were attained in areas of the shallowest overburden, and poorest results correlate with deepest overburden, giving reasons to perform ground penetrating radar (GPR) or passive seismic geophysical surveys. Elevated Ni-Cr-Co hosted in serpentinite is characterized by high magnetite content and is generally more indurated (hardened and silicified) than the adjacent carbonate altered serpentinite. The Pinchi Fault that cuts through the center of the property, is postulated to have a strong influence on the distribution of induration and carbonate alteration, and ground penetrating radar (GPR) and/or passive seismic geophysical surveys may be useful to interpret distribution of induration and carbonate alteration.

2.0 Introduction

This technical report describes property history and recent geochemical fieldwork done on the Km 26 D mineral claim during Nov 4-7, 2018. This report is prepared to comply with BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Mineral Act requirements for assessment reports.

3.0 Location, Access, Infrastructure, & Physiography

The Km 26 project is located approximately 53 kilometers northwest of the town of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. Access to the project is provided by the paved Tachie road (± 40 kilometres) and then the all weather gravel Leo Creek Forestry Service Road.

Topography of Km 26 is flat to undulating with elevations varying from 760 metres (2500 feet) to 880 metres (2900 feet). Vegetation is predominantly Lodgepole pine, spruce and minor Douglas fir. There are extensive areas of clearcut logged forest, as well as a network of active and de-actified logging roads that offer excellent access to the property.

The climate for this area is typical of central British Columbia with warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters. Permanent snow typically covers the ground from the first part of November until mid April. Logging activities persist year-round except during Spring breakup when weight restrictions are enforced.

4.0 Property Status

The Kilometre 26 D (A, B) mineral claims, comprise 167.71 hectares located in central British Columbia. The mineral tenures (listed below) are located within the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 2).

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1061104	A	276653 (100%)	Mineral	2018/JUN/12	2024/APR/17	18.6342
1061105	B	276653 (100%)	Mineral	2018/JUN/12	2024/APR/17	18.6362
1061106	KM 26 D	276653 (100%)	Mineral	2018/JUN/12	2024/APR/17	130.4398

The total area of the mineral tenures that comprise the property is 167.71 hectares (414.24 acres). Details of the status of tenure ownership for the Km 26 D, A, and B property were obtained from the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system managed by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia. This system is based on mineral tenures acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Tenure boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark claim boundaries on the ground as these can be determined with reasonable accuracy using a GPS. The Km 26 D, A, & B claim have not been surveyed.

The mineral tenures comprising the Km 26 mineral property are shown in Figure 2. The claim map shown in Figure 2 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC GeoBC website. These spatial layers are the same as those incorporated into the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia. Information posted on the MTO website indicates that mineral tenures 1061104, 1051105, and 1051106 are owned 100% by Glenn Collick (FMC 276653).

5.0 Property (and Area) History

In 1983, Cominco Ltd. conducted geochemical and prospecting fieldwork north of its Pinchi mercury mine along the postulated trace of the Pinchi Fault targeting epithermal gold mineralization related to the fault. Cominco discovering a large mineralized boulder at the 26 kilometer signpost of the Leo Creek forestry service road. The boulder which was described as being composed of quartz-ankerite-magnesite-mariposite and repeatedly returned analysis values of 8.1 gm/tonne Au. In 1986, Equinox Resources Ltd. optioned the claims and completed 734 metres of reverse circulation drilling. Twenty-one holes were completed with fourteen encountering bedrock. While no significant gold or arsenic results were obtained several holes encountered ultramafic rock.

The Pinchi Fault is a dominant structural feature in central British Columbia and is a major structural feature that separates distinct geological terranes. It extends for more than 450 kilometres and has combined thrust and normal fault displacements. The Pinchi Fault has several mercury (cinnabar) deposits which occur along it, the most significant of which is the Pinchi Lake Mercury mine
located 25 kilometres to the southeast of the property. The Pinchi Mercury Mine, owned by Teck-Cominco, was discovered in 1937 and was in production from 1940 to 1944 and again from 1968 to 1975.

Decar Nickel Project:
In 2007, First Point Minerals Corp identified a potential naturally occurring nickel-iron alloy form of nickel mineralization at Mount Sydney Williams (located approximately 30 kilometres to the west of the Km 26 claims). The Decar project features naturally occurring nickel-iron alloy called awaruite (essentially a natural form of stainless steel). Awaruite averages 75% nickel is very magnetic and heavy and has negligible sulfur content. The absence of sulfur could significantly reduce smelter costs in a production scenario while the magnetic and density properties could allow concentration of nickel content using magnetic and gravity processes. Resource estimate listed on First Point Minerals website only lists Davis Tube recovery (Davis Tube electromagnetic separators create a magnetic field which is able to extract magnetic particles from pulverized ore).

First Point Minerals Baptiste (Decar) Nickel Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate* (Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., January 23, 2013):

Category	Tonnes	Davis Tube Recoverable Nickel Content		
		(% Ni)	(Tonnes)	(Pounds)
Indicated	1,159,510,000	0.124	1,437,800	3,169,700,000
Inferred	870,400,000	0.125	1,088,000	2,398,600,000

Fieldwork on the Km 26 area carried out by Eastfield Res and Oroandes Res in 2009-2010 identified six sites with total nickel values varying from 0.15% to 0.23%. Three of the samples have greater than 60% of the nickel in a non silicate form (up to 0.14% non silicate nickel. The first identification of the awaruite nickel alloy was reported in a scanning electron microscope study by P.C. Le Couteur in a report dated 13 January 2011. High tenor pentlandite (±Ni) dominated the samples examined by Le Couter. The preponderance of work at Kilometre 26 has been completed in 2010 and 2011. A total of 62 kilometers of grid has been cut and surveyed utilizing induced polarization and magnetometer techniques. Fourteen hundred (1400) soil samples and one hundred and forty-eight rock samples have been collected and analyzed. A strong north-south oriented magnetic feature-interpreted to be serpentinite has been defined over a strike length of 4.5 kilometers. A well defined airborne geophysical total field magnetic anomaly correlates well with the anomaly defined by the surface snrveys.

In 2011, diamond drilling was carried out by Ft St James Nickel Corp on mineral tenure 596283 (located adjacent to subject property). Six holes totalling 813 metres were completed. Analytical work was completed on March 19, 2012. 2011 drill holes results are summarized as follows:

DDH #	From m	To m	Interval	Ni %	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Mg %	Overburden
11-1	34.5	72.0	38.0 m	0.22	1,191	102	21.7	34.0
11-1A	34.5	88.0	53.5 m	0.21	1,123	102	21.4	34.5
11-1B	33.0	200.0	167.0 m	0.16	1,160	101	21.3	33.0
11-3	168.0	174.0	6.0 m	0.16	1,528	92	9.1	64.1
11-4	13.5	171.0	157.5	0.20	1,103	98	22.0	13.5
11-5	54.0	108.0	54.0	0.20	1.006	100	21.1	54.0

This drilling tested a 1400 metre by 400 metre area of a 4500 metre long geophysical target (magnetic high). All six holes started and ended in mineralized serpentinite with four of the holes returning total nickel intercepts of 0.20% to 0.24% Ni with included sulphide nickel of 0.10% to 0.15% Ni respectively over intervals as wide as 63 metres. Preliminary metallurgical testing has confirmed that most of the mineralization is high nickel tenor pentlandite (average 35% Ni). A conceptual mine model for Kilometer 26 nickel compares to low grade copper porphyry deposits in BC. The first identification of the awaruite nickel alloy was reported in a petrographic study by P.C. Le Couteur in January 2011. One sample (of 11 samples submitted) contained the nickel alloy awaruite in the habit of numerous grains ranging from less than 0.01 mm to about 0.15 mm (10 to 150 microns). The average nickel content of the awaruite grains was determined to be 81%. Metallic minerals in the remaining samples were almost exclusively pentlandite with an average nickel content of 35% for all of the non awaruite metallics.

In 2017, the writer took rock chip samples on adjacent claims (claim name Km 26) located northwest of the subject property. Geochemical fieldwork identified 3 general areas (north, middle, and south zones) of serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing (>1,000 ppm Ni & Cr, >90 ppm Co) mineralization (Kikauka, 2017). The mineralized areas (defined by 22 angular float) do not have bedrock outcroppings. There is considerable angular float available for sampling (notably along logging roads). Ni-Cr-Co analysis values in outcrop were relatively low and noticeably higher in Ca-S-P values with relatively low Mg-Fe. Serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization is associated with relatively low S-Ca-P analysis values, and relatively higher Fe-Mg values. Elevated iron-magnesium content in ultramafic rocks (e.g. lherzolite, harzburgite, dunite) correlates directly with Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization. The mineralized areas (defined by angular float) do not have bedrock outcroppings and have been moved from source area by glacial ice movement.

Geochemical analysis (certificate VA17283052) listing elevated Ni-Cr-Co rock chip samples from Km 26 claim (located adjacent to Km 26 D claim):

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	S %	Ca %	Mg %
17KM-8	1955	1870	92	0.05	0.15	18.2
17KM-10	1770	806	83	0.01	0.16	17.3
17KM-21	2330	1035	90	0.04	0.08	21.7
17KM-22	1690	934	82	0.01	0.03	13.8
17KM-24	1415	1180	75	0.02	0.12	12.9
17KM-26	1720	1090	90	0.04	0.33	15.3
17KM-27	1670	1585	89	<0.01	0.47	15.6
17KM-30	1820	1085	92	0.07	0.05	17.1
17KM-31	2280	2840	147	0.02	0.08	19.1
17KM-32	1495	438	85	0.04	0.16	12.9
17KM-33	2050	1095	100	0.14	0.04	18.3
17KM-34	1725	1065	82	0.04	0.42	12.9
17KM-35	1685	1365	84	0.04	0.02	12.7
17KM-36	2140	1160	105	0.03	1.01	17.2
17KM-37	1310	1240	79	0.03	0.06	12.7
17KM-39	2040	918	98	0.01	0.08	19.5

In 2017, the writer performed magnetometer surveys on adjacent claims (claim name Km 26) located northwest of the subject property (Kikauka, 2017). A total of 3.4 line-kilometers, with 272 readings taken, range from 56,057.24 to 56,989.07 nT. Results from ground magnetometer geophysical surveying indicates a roughly 200 X 400 m area total field magnetic high (in the order of 300-600 nT increase) is located in the northeast portion of mineral claim 1049093. The ground magnetometer survey identified a well defined positive anomaly (>56,800 nT) that is interpreted as a 200 X 400 meter area (elongated NNW-SSE) prime drill target. The quality of this drill target is based on the size of the geophysical anomaly, proximity to Pinchi Fault, and Ft St James Nickel Corp 2011 drill holes described in Assessment Report 33,325 (Morton, 2011).

6.0 General and Property Geology

The Kilometre 26 D property consists of 3 mineral claims (Figure 2) totalling 167.71 hectares (414.24 acres). The claims are characterized by gentle to undulating topography typical of mature geological terrain. The predominate target of interest on the property is ophiolite (ultramafic) hosted disseminated nickel. Most of the property is underlain by Permian-Triassic Cache Creek Group rocks which are oceanic in origin while the extreme eastern region of the claims is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic clastic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane which are predominantly island arc in derivation. The suture which marks this boundary is the Pinchi Fault Zone. Cache Creek Group rocks in the vicinity of the Km 26 claims are dominated by ultramafic serpentinites, basalt and limestone. These rocks are interpreted to form a collage which resulted from a series of accretions and obductions of oceanic rock (directed west to east) extending tens of kilometers in multiple directions. The mantle derived, serpentinized ultramafic units are of interest for nickel mineralization. These ductile rock units were thrust up over shallower oceanic sediments. Takla Group (Quesnel Terrane) rocks which occupy the eastern region of the claim group are predominantly volcaniclastics (greywacke, argillaceous siltstone). The suture

separating Cache Creek Rocks from Takla rocks corresponds to the Pinchi Fault Zone. This fault zone which occurs as series of anastomosing splays several kilometers wide extends for several hundreds of kilometers.

The western portion of the property is underlain by rocks of the Paleozoic aged Cache Creek Group. The Cache Creek Terrane in British Columbia represents a Paleozoic ocean in which the full sequence of pelagic sediments/chert, limestone and some ultramafic rock represents an accretionary assemblage while some of the ultramafic bodies (the mantle derivatives) are ophiolites. Ophiolites are suites of mafic-ultramafic rocks generated in a mantle slab beneath oceanic crust. Plate boundary tectonic movement has resulted in slabs of oceanic crust detach mantle derived mafic and ultramafic ophiolites and override continental margins which may already be overridden by parts of the accretionary assemblage. The combined assemblage of oceanic crust and its underlying mantle rocks are considered accretionary assemblages colliding intact and accrete themselves to a pre-existing continental margin whereas the slabs of mafic and ultramafic rocks are derived from obduction and are part of the ophiolite assemblage. Accretionary and ophiolitic assemblages are present on the subject property. The bulk of the ultamafics known in the Km 26 belt are interpreted to be ophiolites which are prospective for nickel mineralization.

Decar Project ultramafic ophiolitic rocks host awaruite, an iron nickel alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of non-sulphide naturally occurring niekel-iron alloy. In addition to geological similarities to the Decar Project, the Km 26 claims share geological features with The Dumont Project located in Quebec. Nickel mineralization at Dumont is hosted in serpentinized ultramafic rocks recently interpreted to be ophiolite in origin. Published reserves for Dumont stand at 1.1 billion tonnes grading 0.27% nickel with a metallurgical and process recovery rate of 41% (0.11% Ni recoverable). Recoverable nickel at Dumont occurs as an intermixed assemblage of awaruite and nickel sulphides which will be recovered using floatation.

The Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion located in the Cache Creek Group approximately 150 kilometers to the north-west of Km 26 is a layered gabbroic to anorthositic complex measuring twelve kilometres by five kilometers and several thousand metres thick. A lower, ultramafic portion has not been mapped and is interpretod, if present, to be buried under an unknown depth of the intrusion. It is this lower, olivine rich ultramafic component that would, if present, be prospective for copper-nickel mineralization. Layered intrusions host some of the world's large and high grade sulfide nickel deposits such as Voisey's Bay in Labrador and Norilsk in Russia.

The Quesnel Terrane, to which the Takla Group is part, is a northwest-southeast trending Mesozoic remnant of a west facing volcanic arc. It constitutes the continental margin to which the Cache Creek Group was both accreted and obducted. Takla Group rocks occupy the extreme eastern side of the Kilometre 26 property (± 1/4 of the property). Lithologies identified in outcrop at Kilometre 26 include Cache Creek Group gabbro and limestone and Takla Group mudstone and mafic volcanic tuff. Serpentinite has not been found outcropping but comprises all of the core drilled in 2012.

Nickel mineralization in serpentinized ultramafic rocks of probable ophiolitic origin have been discovered at Km 26. All the mineralized samples are similar in their association with elevated cobalt and chromium and their magnesium content is indicative of serpentinization. The high Ni-Cr-Co bearing serpentinite samples are generally very low in sulfur content (e.g. 0.01-0.03% S, with exceptions of 2 samples that contain 0.16% S and 0.06% S that correlates with increased pyrite/pyrrhotite).

7.0 2018 Field Program

7.1 Scope & Purpose

The 2018 geochemical rock chip sampling and ground magnetometer geophysics was carried out in order to evaluate mineral potential of the Km 26 D claim in a 20 hectare area (200 X 1,000 m area), where outcrop is not exposed. Previous geochemical rock chip sampling north of the Km 26 D claim outlined areas of Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization. High iron (magnetite bearing) ultramafic rocks respond well to magnetometer and IP geophysical surveys and the area where previous surveys have identified positive anomalies were targeted (Morton, 2011).

7.2 Methods and Procedures

A total of 12 rock chip samples (ID numbers 301-312) were taken as float clasts in overburden along roadcuts and sub-eropping boulder-cobble sized angular-shaped, relatively close to source, angular-shaped float (Fig 4-7). Rock chip samples were taken with rock hammer and chisel and consist of acorn to walnut sized bedrock pieces for a total weight ranging from 0.90 to 2.34 kgs. Sample material was placed in marked poly ore bags and shipped to ALS Minerals, North Vancouver. Samples were secure and not tampered with.

ALS Minerals crushed better than 70% passing a 2 mm screen split and pulverized rock chip samples. A split of 250 grams is pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen. The sample pulp is analyzed using ALS Minerals ME-ICP61 four acid digestion, mulfi-element ICP-AES geochemical analytical methods (Appendix B). All 12 samples were subjected to quality control standards and duplicates to verify analytical data (Appendix A).

7.3 Rock Chip Sample Geochemistry

The writer performed fieldwork consisting of geochemical sampling of 12 sample sites on the Km 26 D claim (Fig 4-7). Geochemical sampling was carried out on exposed float samples located in close proximity to historic mapped occurrences of serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization. A total of 12 rock chip samples were collected from angular float (6 out of 12 rock samples returned elevated Ni-Cr-Co-Mg as well as low in Ca-S-P), Rock chip samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals, North Vancouver, BC (Method: ME-MS61 ICP-AES 33 element geochemical analysis, Certificate VA19088009).

In Nov, 2018, the writer completed geochemical fieldwork on the Km 26 D property collecting a total of 12 rock samples (covering approximately 20 hectares, roughly a 200 X 1,000 m area, Fig 4-7). The claim

area is characterized by glacial till covering all outcrop and all the rock samples are angular float. The subsequent geochemical analysis revealed 6 out of 12 rock sample contained > 1,000 ppm Ni & Cr. 6 out of 12 samples range between 1,050-1,665 ppm Ni, and 1,005-1,945 ppm Cr hosted in magnetite bearing serpentinite. The low sulphur content of the rock samples suggest nickel mineralogy may include awaruite. Sample 308 (with 1,945 ppm Cr), contained 0.16% S and sample 308 contains higher sulphur content than all the other samples which range from 0.01-0.06% S. Sample 308 also contains higher concentrations of pyrite and pyrrhotite that accounts for increased sulphur content. Rock chip sample geochemical analysis on the Km 26 D property identified a large general area of serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing, >1,000 ppm Ni & Cr, mineralization (Fig 4-7).

The mineralized areas (defined by angular float) do not have bedrock outcroppings and have been moved from source area by glacial ice movement. Float samples are considered valid to identify a train of float which can lead to an up-ice direction source. There is considerable angular float available for sampling along logging roads exposing deeper levels of till, but most of the area is covered by vegetation and angular float is rarely exposed. Glacial till overlying bedrock is generally unsorted, and is generally a mix of cobble, pebble, sand, silt and clay sized fragments.

Serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization float (6 of 12 samples) are associated with relatively low S-Ca-P analysis values, and relatively higher Fe-Mg values. Elevated iron-magnesium content in ultramafic rocks (e.g. lherzolite, harzburgite, dunite) correlates directly with Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization.

8.0 Discussion of Results

Ultramafic zones can be crudely mapped by interpreting magnetometer geophysics and further detailed magnetometer work could delineate additional ultramafic bedrock. Drilling areas where the thickest sections of ultramafic (ophiolite assemblage) rocks are present is recommended, with Reflex downhole survey that includes magnetometer readings downhole. In order to avoid drilling through thick sections of overburden (e.g. >50 m), a ground penetrating radar (GPR) or passive seismic geophysical survey is advised in order to map sub-surface overburden thickness, and interpretation of results may be able to map variable lithology densities (e.g. ultramafic vs volcaniclastic or carbonate). The diamond drilling performed on adjacent mineral claims in 2011 by Ft St James Nickel (Morton, 2011), demonstrated that best Ni-Cr-Co analysis results were attained in areas of the shallowest overburden, and poorest results correlate with deepest overburden, giving reasons to perform ground penetrating radar (GPR) or passive seismic geophysical surveys. Elevated Ni-Cr-Co hosted in serpentitnite is characterized by high magnetite content and is generally more indurated (hardened and silicified) than the adjacent carbonate altered serpentinite. The Pinchi Fault that cuts through the center of the property, is postulated to have a strong influence on the distribution of induration and carbonate alteration, and ground penetrating radar (GPR) and/or passive seismic geophysical surveys may be useful to interpret distribution of induration and carbonate alteration.

Nickel-chromium-cobalt bearing, ultramafic hosted mineralization identified on the property requires more systematic sampling. Hand dug pits for till sampling and mapping of boulder-cobble sized clasts is recommended.

9.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

Geochemical analysis identifies serpentinite hosted Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization in angular glacial till clasts on the Km 26 D claim. Elevated Ni-Cr-Co is associated with relatively low S-Ca-P analysis values, and relatively higher Fe-Mg values. Elevated iron-magnesium content in ultramafic rocks (e.g. lherzolite,

harzburgite, dunite) correlates directly with Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization. Ultramafic zones can be crudely mapped by interpreting magnetometer geophysics and further detailed magnetometer work could delineate additional ultramafic bedrock. Drilling areas where the thickest sections of ultramafic (ophiolite assemblage) rocks are present is recommended. In order to avoid drilling through thick sections of overburden (e.g. >50 m), a ground penetrating radar (GPR) or passive seismic geophysical survey is advised in order to map sub-surface overburden thickness, and interpretation of results may be able to map variable lithology densities (e.g. ultramafic vs volcaniclastic). Future exploration and development of Km 26 D Ni-Cr-Co bearing mineralization should be focused on extensions of mineralization by geophysics (ground magnetometer, ground penetrating radar GPR, and passive seismic geophysical surveys), follow-up core drilling contingent on results.

Proposed Phase 1 exploration program

Detailed geological mapping and geochemical soil and rock chip sampling is recommended. Magnetometer and GPR/passive seismic geophysics covering about 6 km of grid lines is also recommended, approximate budget for this work would be C$75,000.

Proposed budget for phase 1 exploration program

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel: Geologist Field Assistant	 70 days X $400/day 70 days X $250/day	 28,000 17,500
Camp costs Satellite phone Equipment (generators, saws, etc.)	70 days X $100/day 1.25 month X $1,000/month	7,000 2,500 1,400
Expenses Food Fuel Travel	490 man-days X $20/man/day	 9,800 4,400 5,000
Transportation Survey costs	 5 km grid lines	9,000 70,000
Analytical soil and rock samples	1,400 samples X $25/sample	35,000
Communication Telephone and Safety		 2,400
Report and drafting		5,500
Survey Equipment Rental		2,500
Total		**200,000**

TOTAL PHASE 1 = $ 200,000

Proposed Phase 2 exploration program Contingent on the results of phase 1, diamond drilling is recommended. The total diamond drilling in phase 2 would amount to 1,000 meters (3,048 feet).The proposed budget for phase 2 is approximately C$400,000. The proposed recommendations are warranted as envisaged. Contingent on phase 1 results , phase 2 fieldwork includes 1,000 meters core drilling:

Proposed budget for phase 2 exploration program

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel:		20,000
Geologist	50 days X $400/day	
Field Assistant	50 days X $250/day	12,500
Cook	50 days X $175/day	8,750
Camp costs	50 days X $90/day	4,500
Satellite phone	2 months X $1,000/month	2,000
Equipment (generators, saws)		1,550
Drilling (and support)	1,000 meters (3,048 ft)	265,000
Expenses		
Food	350 man-days X $20/man/day	7,000
Fuel		4,700
Travel		4,000
Transportation		49,000
Analytical		
Core and rock samples	500 samples X $25/sample	12,500
Communication		
Telephone and Fax		1,600
Report and drafting		4,000
Survey Equipment Rental		2,900
Total		**$ 400,000**

10.0 References

Botto, R, 1976, Josephinite, A unique nickel-iron: American Journal of Science v 276 p 241-74

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Hancock, K, 1991, Ultramafic Associated Chromite and Nickel Occurrences in BC, MEMPR Open File 1990-27.

Kikauka, A., 2017, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on Km 26 Nickel Property, MEMPR AR 36,897

Morton, B, 2010, Assessment Report 31,877 for Eastfield Res Corp and OroAndes Res Corp.

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Patterson, I, 1974, Geology of Cache Creek Group and Mesozoic rocks at the northern end of the Stuart Lake Belt, Central BC, Geological Survey of Canada Paper 74-1 Pt B, p.31-42.

Patterson, I, 1984, Geochemical Report on the Gros 1-2 Claims, Cominco Ltd, Assessment Report 12,295

CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4199 Highway, Powell River, BC am a self-employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for thirty five years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property during which time a technical evaluation consisting of geochemical sampling and surveying carried during November, 2018.
6. The recommendations in this report are intended to serve as a guideline, and cannot be used for the purpose of public financing.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. This technical work report supports requirements of BCEMPR for Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

May 23, 2019

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

KM 26 PROJECT-
GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK
Dates worked: Nov 4-7, 2018
BCGS 093K.087, NTS 093 K/15 E, OMINECA MINING DIVISION
Work carried out on MTO tenure number: 1061106

FIELD CREW:

A. Kikauka (Geologist) 4 days	$ 2,520.00

FIELD COST:

Preparation, Mob and Demob	$ 419.95
Equipment, Supplies, Generator	77.45
Geochemical analysis ME-ICP61, 12 rock chip samples (& shipping to ALS Global Laboratories, N Vancouver, BC)	479.40
Meals & Accommodations	379.25
Fuel and lubricants	326.55
Communication (sat phone, VHF radios)	61.50
Report	750.00
Total amount=	$ 5,014.10

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POWELL RIVER BC V8A 0C7

Appendix A

Finalized Date: 24-APR-2019
Account: KIKAND

CERTIFICATE VA19088009

Project: Km 26 D

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 12-APR-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70%<2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85%<75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	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: 24-APR-2019
Account: KIKAND

Project: Km 26 D

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19088009

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01
301		1.46	<0.5	6.79	<5	60	0.6	4	6.20	<0.5	45	11	241	10.95	20	0.35
302		0.78	<0.5	0.87	<5	10	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	89	1795	15	5.26	<10	0.01
303		0.98	<0.5	3.21	6	100	<0.5	<2	2.13	<0.5	89	1230	12	6.90	10	0.14
304		1.68	<0.5	3.95	<5	530	0.5	<2	1.91	<0.6	58	1005	25	6.16	10	0.75
305		1.70	<0.5	8.33	<5	320	1.1	<2	5.93	<0.5	27	80	15	6.84	20	1.20
306		1.10	<0.5	3.12	<5	100	<0.5	<2	1.52	<0.5	73	1195	18	5.29	10	0.15
307		0.90	<0.5	3.74	<5	360	0.7	<2	3.80	<0.5	68	996	151	6.86	10	0.96
308		2.08	<0.5	1.12	<5	10	<0.5	3	9.75	<0.5	67	1945	51	4.32	<10	0.01
309		1.98	<0.5	4.48	<5	300	0.7	3	9.07	0.5	57	463	62	8.15	10	0.52
310		2.34	<0.5	7.75	<5	520	1.1	<2	4.70	<0.5	18	44	49	4.82	20	1.36
311		1.90	<0.5	4.98	5	490	<0.5	<2	3.63	0.5	52	813	6	5.74	10	1.03
312		1.12	<0.5	3.07	<5	310	0.5	<2	2.76	0.7	73	1095	90	6.25	10	0.62

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

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Finalized Date: 24-APR-2019
Account: KIKAND

Project: Km 26 D

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19088009

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10
301		10	2.85	1945	<1	2.12	31	1320	<2	<0.01	<5	43	135	<20	1.11	<10
302		<10	22.6	698	<1	0.01	1665	10	<2	0.01	<5	10	3	<20	0.01	<10
303		<10	16.85	1050	<1	0.82	1565	220	4	0.01	<5	15	183	<20	0.16	<10
304		10	14.75	892	<1	1.23	1050	660	<2	0.03	<5	15	190	<20	0.41	<10
305		10	2.09	1010	1	2.64	48	1400	<2	<0.01	<5	25	617	<20	1.15	<10
306		<10	16.75	872	<1	1.07	1370	230	<2	0.06	<5	12	67	<20	0.16	<10
307		10	13.60	1050	<1	1.06	1050	2180	<2	0.02	<5	24	473	<20	0.23	<10
308		<10	14.95	798	<1	0.06	685	10	<2	0.16	<5	40	9	<20	0.03	10
309		20	8.34	1710	<1	0.75	179	1630	<2	0.03	<5	60	222	<20	0.51	<10
310		10	1.95	905	1	2.86	23	1040	4	0.01	<5	19	436	<20	0.43	<10
311		10	11.60	1180	<1	1.41	596	480	<2	0.01	10	18	295	<20	0.21	<10
312		<10	15.20	952	<1	0.89	1215	1590	6	0.02	<5	19	396	<20	0.17	<10

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

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Account: KIKAND

Project: Km 26 D

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19088009

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2
301		<10	432	<10	142
302		<10	48	<10	42
303		<10	109	<10	95
304		<10	142	<10	59
305		<10	233	<10	98
306		<10	73	<10	49
307		<10	188	<10	70
308		<10	129	<10	23
309		<10	236	<10	86
310		<10	181	<10	62
311		<10	136	<10	60
312		<10	142	<10	62

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19088009

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:			
CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22
ME-ICP61	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21
WEI-21			

ALS Minerals Appendix B

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

ME- ICP61

TRACE LEVEL METHODS USING CONVENTIONAL ICP- AES ANALYSIS

SAMPLE DECOMPOSITION

HNO_3 -$HClO_4$ -HF-HCl digestion, HCl Leach (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 interelement interferences.

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "*near- total*" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.5	100	Ag-OG62
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	50	
Arsenic	As	ppm	5	10,000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10,000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.5	1,000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10,000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	50	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	500	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10,000	Co-OG62
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10,000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10,000	Cu-OG62
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	10	10,000	
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10,000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	100,000	

ALS Minerals

ME- ICP61

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10,000	Mo-OG62
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10,000	Ni-OG62
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10,000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10,000	Pb-OG62
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	5	10,000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	1	10,000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	1	10,000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	20	10,000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.01	10	
Thallium	Tl	ppm	10	10,000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10,000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10,000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	10	10,000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10,000	Zn-OG62

ELEMENTS LISTED BELOW ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

ELEMENT	SYMBOL	UNITS	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DEFAULT OVER-LIMIT METHOD
Lithium	Li	ppm	10	10,000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	5	2,000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10,000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	10	1,000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10,000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10,000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10,000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10,000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	5	500	

Appendix C Rock Chip Sample Descriptions

ID #	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Sample Type	Lithology	Alteration
301	390843	6076151	829	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
302	390790	6076226	830	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
303	390748	6076276	831	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
304	390697	6076343	833	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
305	390632	6076413	834	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
306	390577	6076460	831	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
307	390462	6076553	830	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
308	390384	6076630	829	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
309	390242	6076694	825	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
310	390187	6076782	827	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
311	390146	6076905	842	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite
312	390112	6077094	862	angular float	serpentinite, indurated (silicified)	trace carbonate, ankerite, brucite, magnetite

ID #	Minerals	sample type	ID #	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
301		angular float	301	31	11	45	10.95
302	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	302	1665	1795	89	5.26
303	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	303	1565	1230	89	6.9
304	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	304	1050	1005	58	6.16
305		angular float	305	48	80	27	6.84
306	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	306	1370	1195	73	5.29
307	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	307	1050	996	68	6.86
308	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	308	685	1945	67	4.32
309		angular float	309	179	463	57	8.15
310		angular float	310	23	44	18	4.82
311	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	311	596	813	52	5.74
312	awaruite, pentlandite, chromite	angular float	312	1215	1095	73	6.25

ID #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ca %	P ppm	S %	Mg %
301	241	<2	142	<0.5	<5	6.2	1320	<0.01	2.85
302	15	<2	42	<0.5	<5	0.19	10	0.01	22.6
303	12	4	95	<0.5	6	2.13	220	0.01	16.85
304	25	<2	59	<0.5	<5	1.91	660	0.03	14.75
305	15	<2	98	<0.5	<5	5.93	1400	<0.01	2.09
306	18	<2	49	<0.5	<5	1.52	230	0.06	16.75
307	151	<2	70	<0.5	<5	3.8	2180	0.02	13.6
308	51	<2	23	<0.5	<5	9.75	10	0.16	14.95
309	62	<2	86	<0.5	<5	9.07	1630	0.03	8.34
310	49	4	62	<0.5	<5	4.7	1040	0.01	1.95
311	6	<2	60	<0.5	5	3.63	480	0.01	11.6
312	90	6	62	<0.5	<5	2.76	1590	0.02	15.2

Fig 1 Km 26 Claims General Location

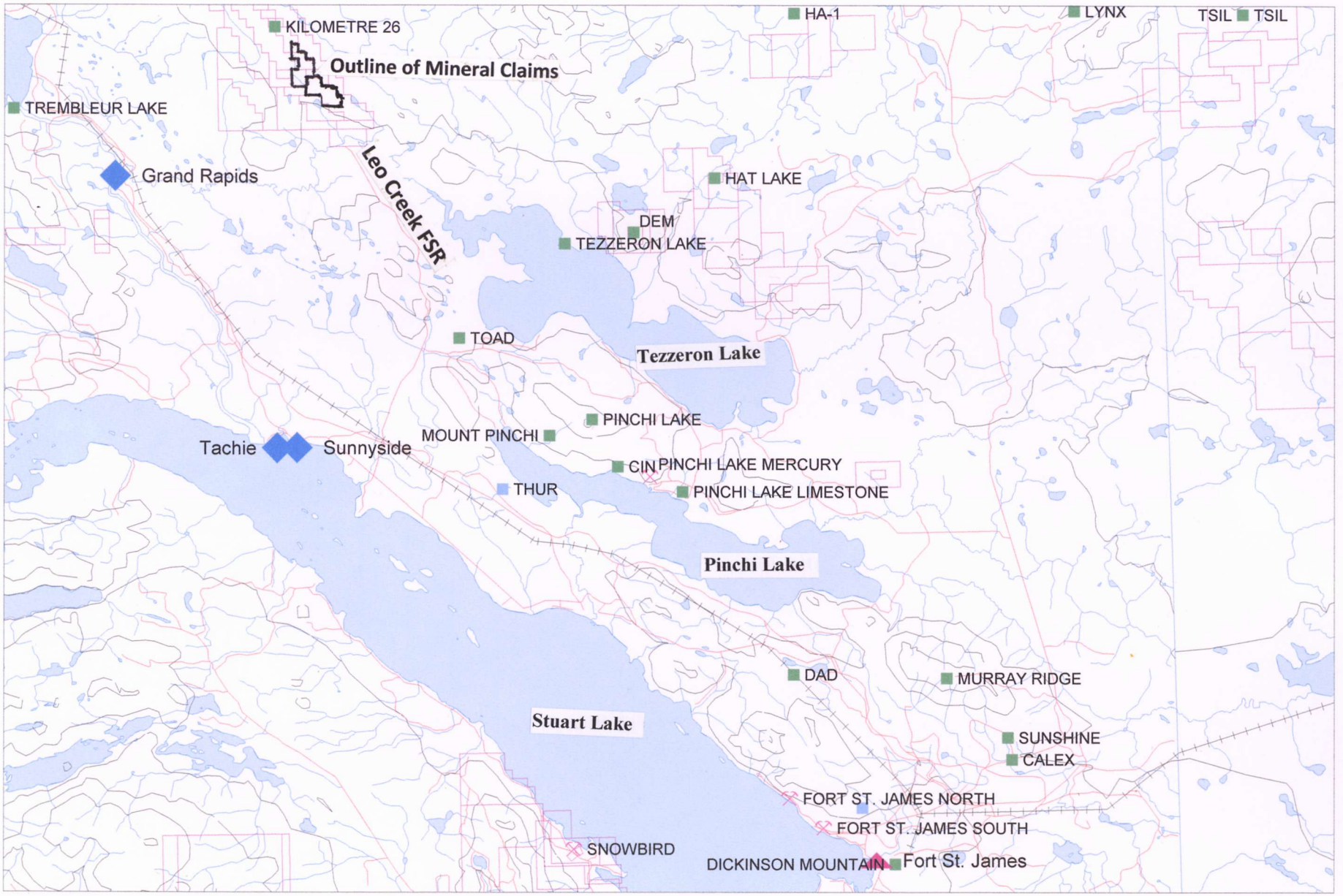
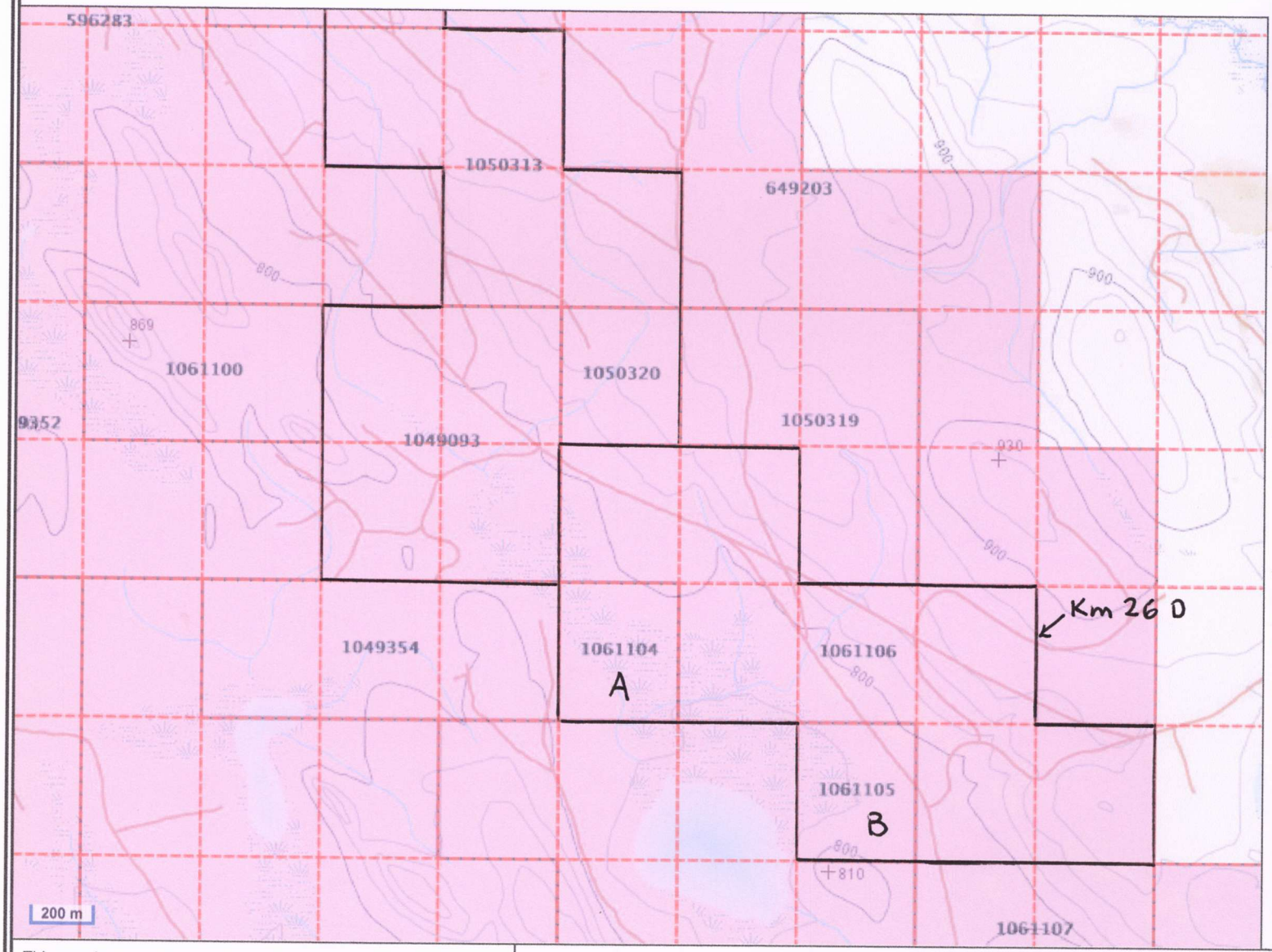
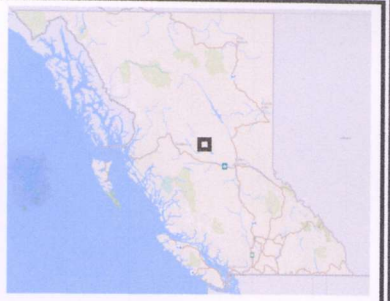


Fig 2 MTO Km 26 D, A, B Claims





Legend

Mineral Titles (MTO)
- MTO Grid
- Title (current)
- LEASE
- CLAIM
- Reserves
- No Registration
- Conditional
- Heritage/Historic Site

Crown Land Layers (Tantalis)
- Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Legal Descriptions
- Label Text
- Land Act Survey Parcels - Tantalis - Outlined

Administrative Boundaries
- Federal Transfer Lands - Outlined
- Federal Transfer Lands - Colour Filled
- National Parks - Outlined
- National Park
- National Parks - Colour Filled
- Conservancy Areas - Tantalis - Colour Filled
- Conservancy Areas
- Ecological Reserves - Tantalis - Colour Filled
- Ecological Reserves
- Protected Areas - Tantalis - Colour Filled
- Protected Areas
- Provincial Parks - Tantalis - Colour Filled
- Provincial Parks
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis - Colour Filled

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Printed using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) application.BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

Center: 54°49'41", -124°42'58"
Scale: 1 : 33855
SRS: EPSG:3857
UTM Zone: 10

N

Fig 3 Km 26 Claims General Geology

NTS 093K 15/E, BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

Lithology Legend

MJSLM Mid-Late Jurassic
Endako Batholith
Kuskwa Pluton
quartz diorite

UTrJTz Late Triassic-Early Jurassic
Tezzeron Sequence
argillaceous siltstone,
greywacke, turbidites,
conglomerate

PJCS Early Permian-Late Triassic
Cache Ck Grp, Sowchea Succession,
mudstone, siltstone, shale

PJCCC Early Permian-Late Triassic
Cache Ck Grp, Sowchea Succession,
Copley limestone,
calcareous sediments

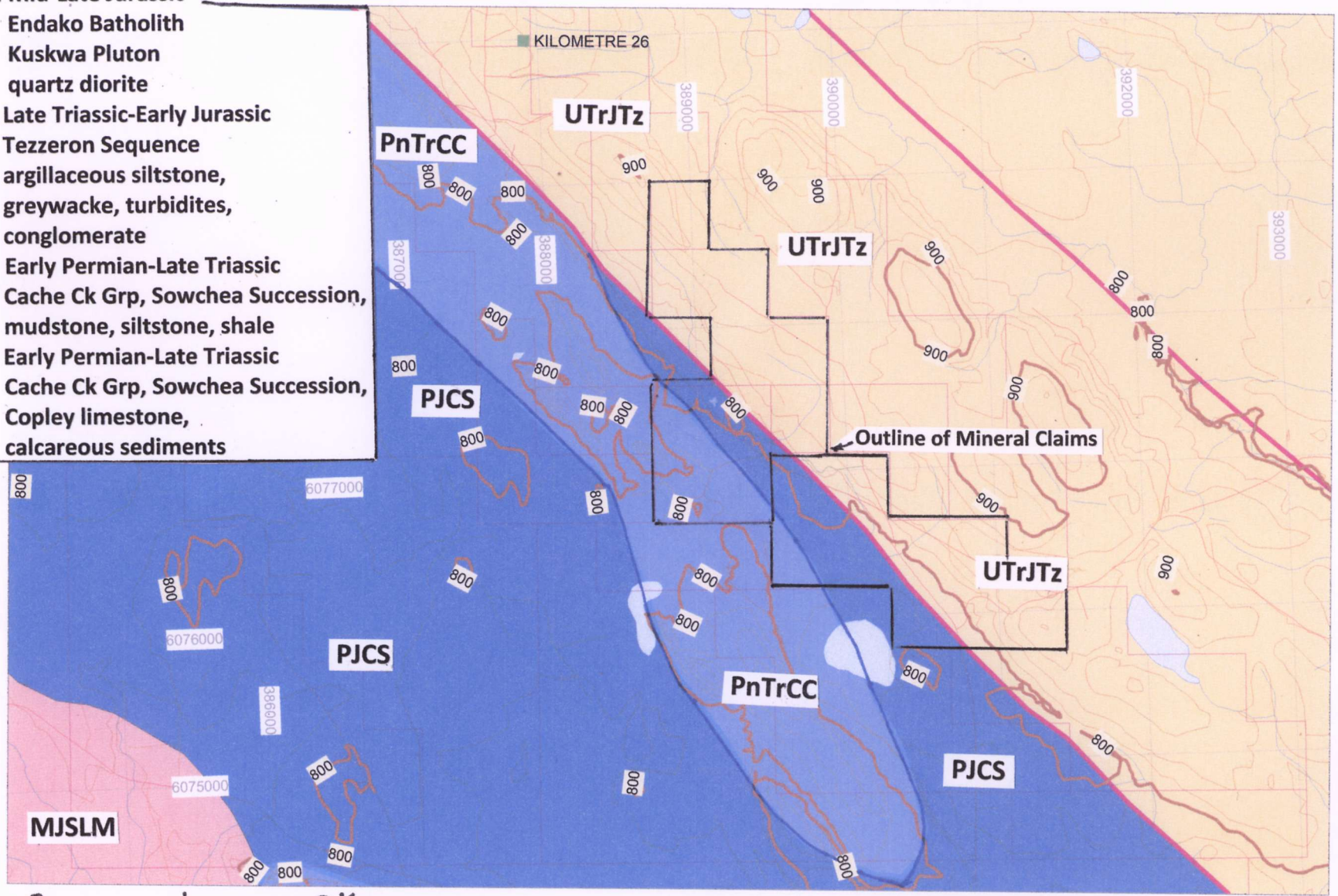


Fig 4 Km 26 D (A & B) Mineral Claims

NTS 093K 15E, BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

Blue/Green=Wetland

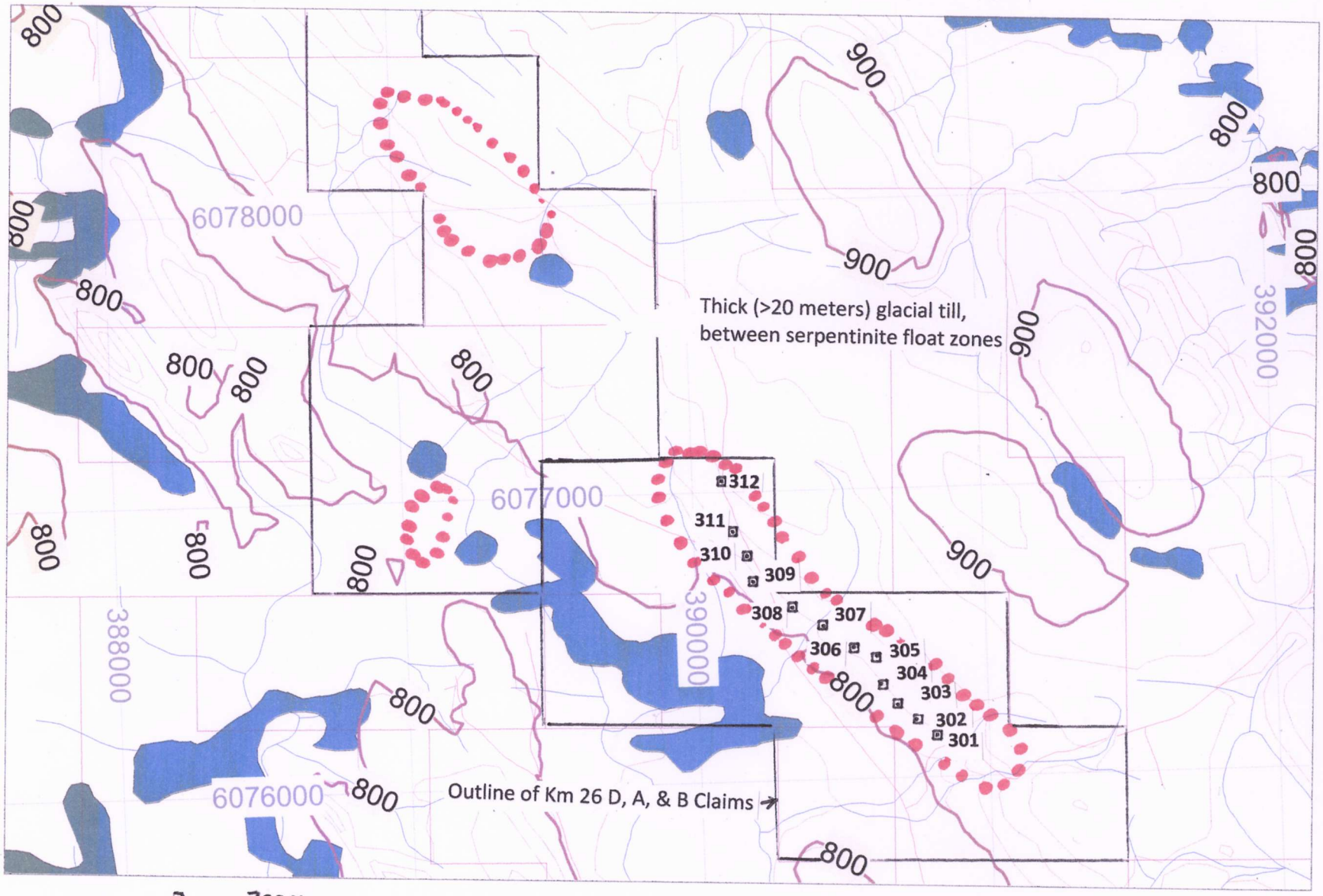
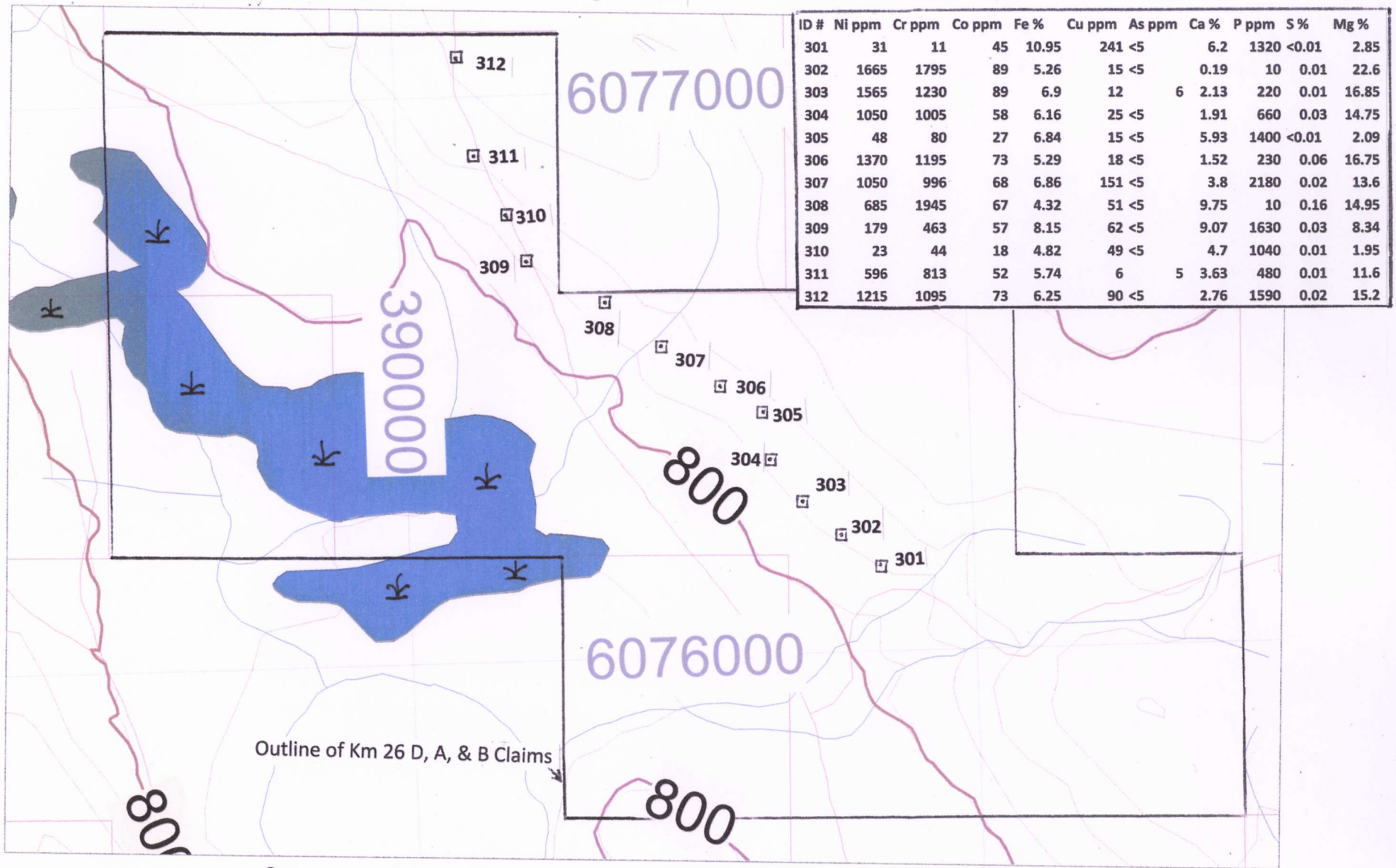


Fig 5 Km 26 D (A & B) Mineral Claims

NTS 093K 15E, BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

Blue/Green=Wetland



ID #	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	Cu ppm	As ppm	Ca %	P ppm	S %	Mg %
301	31	11	45	10.95	241	<5	6.2	1320	<0.01	2.85
302	1665	1795	89	5.26	15	<5	0.19	10	0.01	22.6
303	1565	1230	89	6.9	12	6	2.13	220	0.01	16.85
304	1050	1005	58	6.16	25	<5	1.91	660	0.03	14.75
305	48	80	27	6.84	15	<5	5.93	1400	<0.01	2.09
306	1370	1195	73	5.29	18	<5	1.52	230	0.06	16.75
307	1050	996	68	6.86	151	<5	3.8	2180	0.02	13.6
308	685	1945	67	4.32	51	<5	9.75	10	0.16	14.95
309	179	463	57	8.15	62	<5	9.07	1630	0.03	8.34
310	23	44	18	4.82	49	<5	4.7	1040	0.01	1.95
311	596	813	52	5.74	6	5	3.63	480	0.01	11.6
312	1215	1095	73	6.25	90	<5	2.76	1590	0.02	15.2

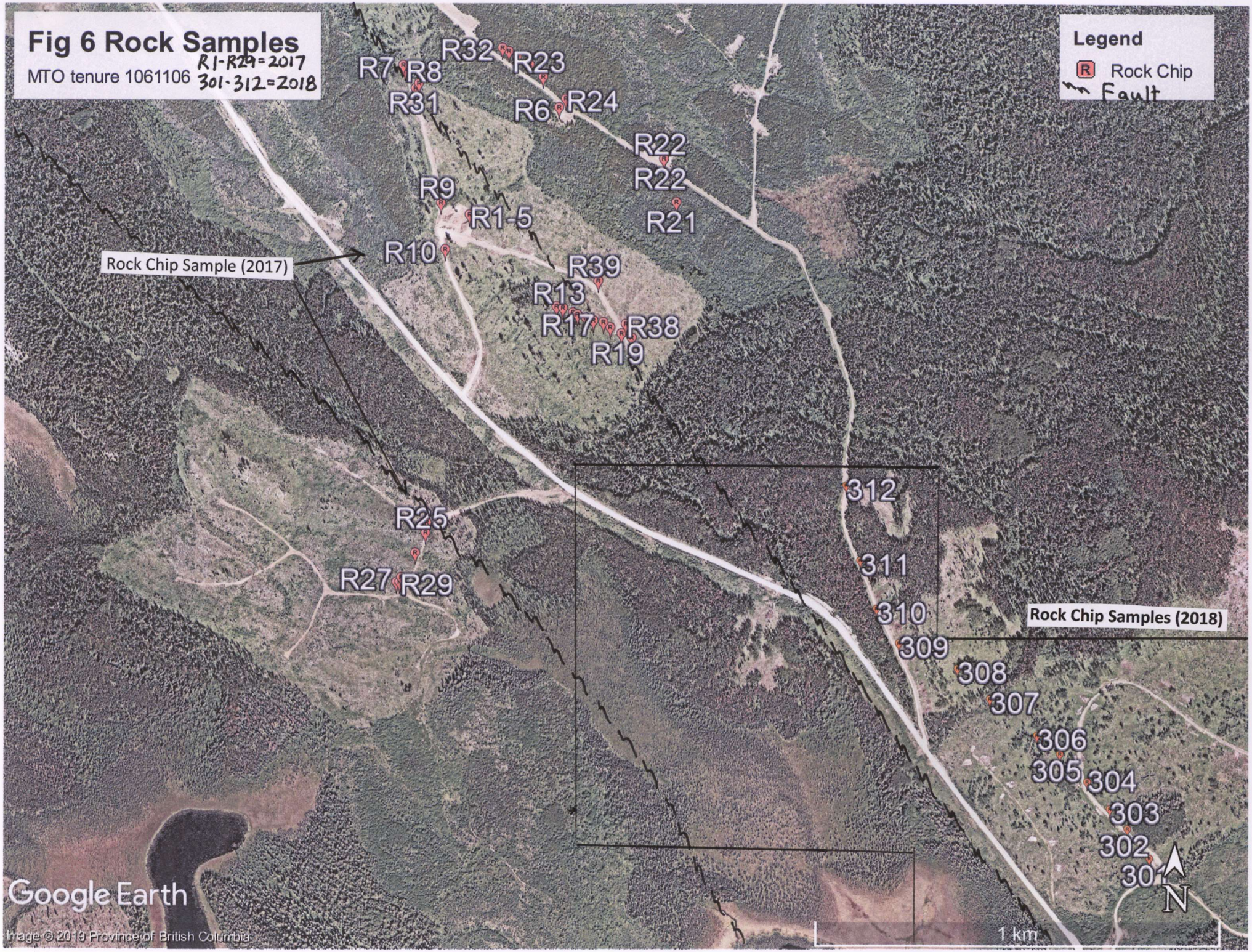


Fig 6 Rock Samples
MTO tenure 1061106
R1-R29=2017
301-312=2018
Legend
R Rock Chip
Fault
R7
R8
R32
R23
R31
R6
R24
R22
R22
R9
R1-5
R21
R10
R39
R13
R17
R38
R19
Rock Chip Sample (2017)
R25
R27
R29
312
311
310
309
308
307
306
305
304
303
302
301
Rock Chip Samples (2018)
Google Earth
Image © 2019 Province of British Columbia
1 km
N

Fig 7 Rock Samples

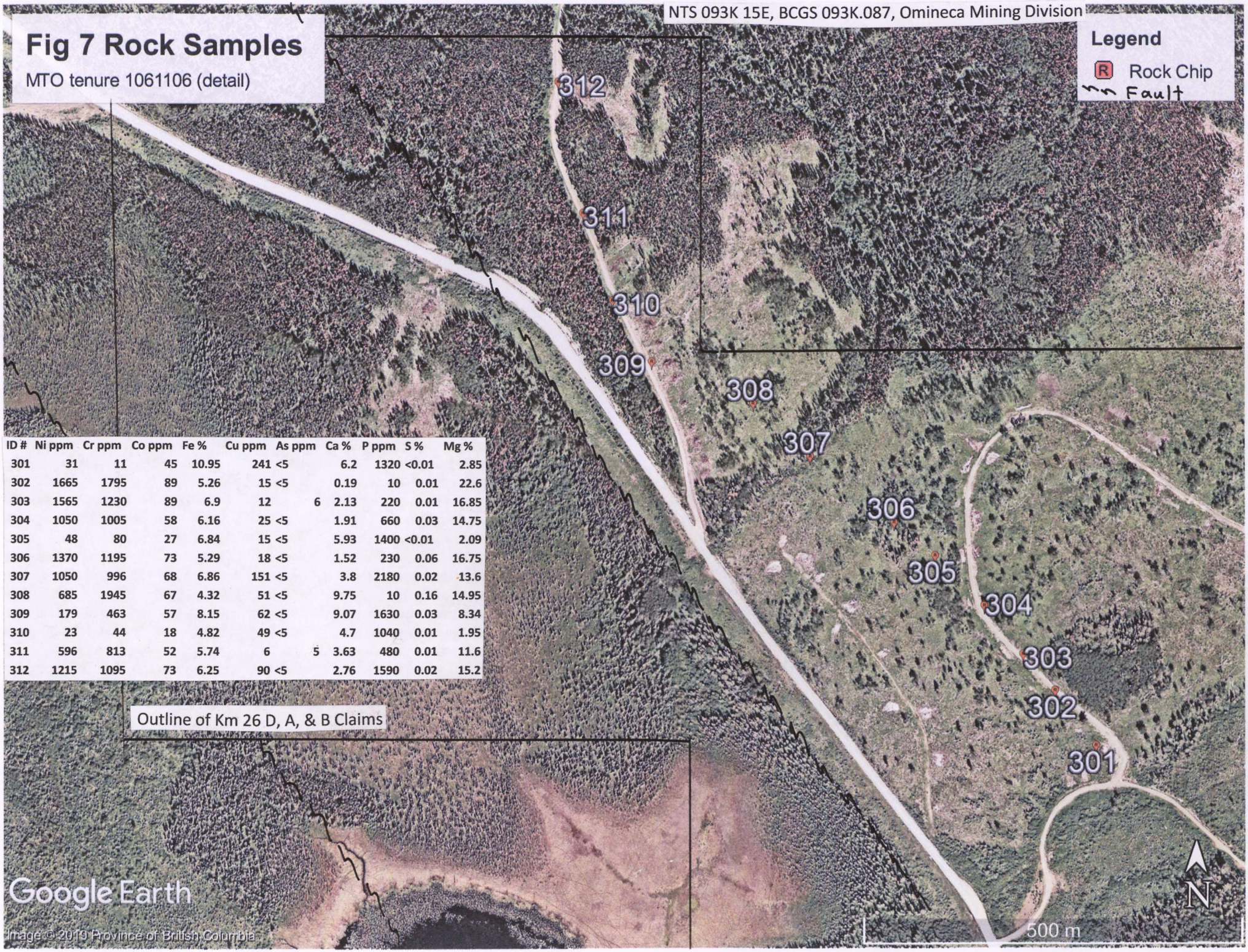
MTO tenure 1061106 (detail)

NTS 093K 15E, BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

Legend

R Rock Chip

Fault



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310	23	44	18	4.82	49	<5	4.7	1040	0.01	1.95
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Fig 8 Aeromagnetics Colour Contours (Regional)

NTS 093K 15E, BCGS 093K.087, Omineca Mining Division

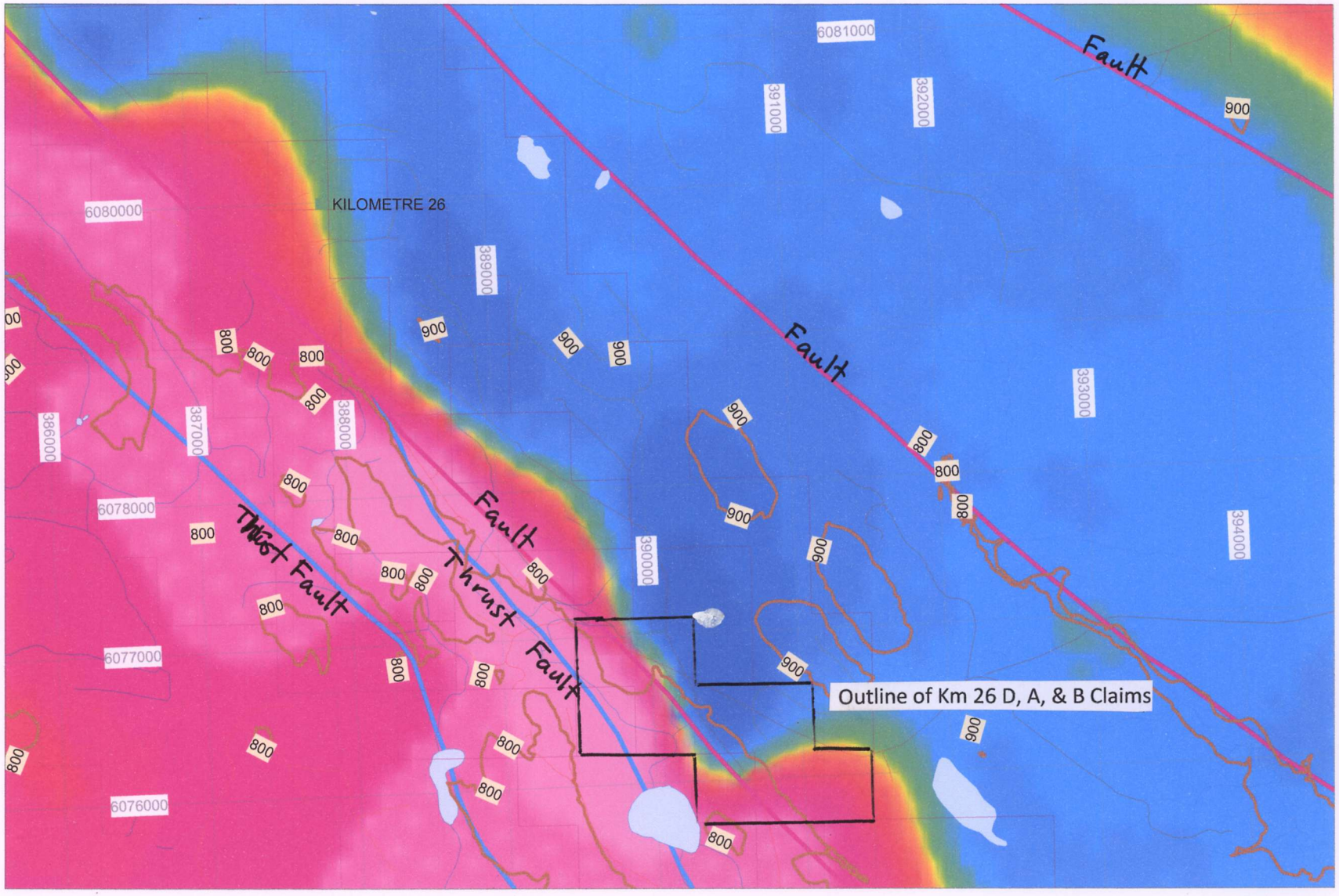

Fig 9 Aeromagnetics 1st Derivative Colour Contours