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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 38520

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $6,017.18

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka

SIGNATURE(S): A. Kikauka

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5756436

PROPERTY NAME: Rox

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1013277

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Zn, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092K 083

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

NTS/BCGS: 092 K01/E, 092K.010

LATITUDE: 50 ° 00 ' 50 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 05 ' 19 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) New Asia Energy Corp

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

148 LASCELLES BLVD

Toronto, Ontario M5P 2E6

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):

NW to NNW trending belt of weakly metamorphosed Lower-Mid Jurassic Bowen Island Grp tuff/flows & sediments are intruded by Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Suite qtz diorite, granodiorite. The Bowen Island Grp roof pendant is isoclinally folded, forming tight upright fold axes with sub-vertical orientation. Late-stage Eocene hydrothermal activity age related to Don porphyry Mo occurrence 5 km north, manifests in No Man's Ck as NE trend, vert Upper & Lower qtz-sulphide Au-Ag-Cu-Zn bearing veins

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, 11641, 13814, 18207, 21459, 22397, 23319, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628

Next Page

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	1 composite sample metallurgical, & mineralogy	1013277	6,017.18
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:	6,018.18

NTS 92 K/1 E,
BCGS 092K.010,
LAT. 50 00' 50" N
LONG. 124 05'19" W

GEOCHEMICAL & METALLURGICAL REPORT on ROX MINERAL CLAIMS, MTO TENURES 567078, 1013277 FIELDWORK DONE ON 1013277 JERVIS INLET, BC

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

For:

Asia New Energy Corp,
148 Lascelles Blvd,
Toronto, ON M5P 2E6

By:

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4199 Highway 101,
Powell River, BC V8C 0C7

38,520

October 1, 2019

Mineral Titles Online Viewer

Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detail

Event Number ID	**5756436**
Recorded Date	2019/sep/23
Work Type	Technical Work (T)
Technical Items	Geochemical (C), PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required) (W3)
Work Start Date	2019/aug/28
Work Stop Date	2019/aug/29
Total Value of Work	$ 6017.18
Mine Permit Number	

Summary of the work value:

Title Numbers	**1013277**
Claim Name/Property	
Issue Date	2012/sep/27
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2019/nov/12
New Good To Date	2020/oct/01
Numbers of Days Forward	324
Area in Ha	166.11
Applied Work Value	$ 2941.07
Submission Fee	$ 0.00
Title Numbers	**567078**
Claim Name/Property	ROX1
Issue Date	2007/sep/29
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2019/nov/12
New Good To Date	2020/oct/01
Numbers of Days Forward	324
Area in Ha	311.46
Applied Work Value	$ 5514.51
Submission Fee	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total Applied Work Value:	$ 8455.58
PAC name	New Asia Energy Corp.
Debited PAC amount	$ 2438.40
Credited PAC amount	$
Total Submission Fees	$ 0.00

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SUMMARY

The Rox Claim Group consists of 3 contiguous mineral tenures comprising 519.09 hectares (1,282.2 acres). The mineral tenures are located 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. near the headwaters of Lois River, Freda Creek, and No Man's Creek. A logging road that branches off Third Lake Road follows Lois River and gives access to the south portion of the claims. The road to Freda Lake (recently extended), accesses the northwest portion of the property. The claims lie within the Vancouver Mining Division. The mineral tenures are owned 100% by Asia New Energy Corporation.

The Rox mineral tenures are underlain by mixed sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Lower Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group. This group is age equivalent to the Bonanza Group of Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group of the Central Coast Mountains. The Bowen Island Group forms an elongated 2 X 15 kilometre roof pendant within Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Lithologies within the roof pendant consist of tuffaceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, andesite to basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, pillowed andesite flows, chloritic schist, carbonate, and chert. This sequence forms a 15 X 1.5 km area roof pendant, representing a steeply dipping remnant of pre-Cretaceous strata deformed during emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Intense deformation has produced isoclinal folding with penetrative to fracture axial plane cleavage and greenschist grade metamorphism throughout the roof pendant. A portion of this roof pendant located near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek has been intermittently explored for base and precious metals for the past 65 years. As a result of mineral exploration fieldwork, numerous base and precious metal targets have been identified approximately 1-3 km northwest of Mt Diadem, and developed by geological, geochemical, geophysical exploration, core drilling (1983-84, 1996), short cross-cut adits & open cuts (1950's).

Zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and/or arsenopyrite occur within the south-central portion Rox 1 mineral tenure (number 567078), that include 3 Minfile occurrences (092K076, 077, & 082). Several adits and trenches trace shear and stratigraphic controlled pods and lenses of significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization. The Mt. Diadem Adit, the upper and lower adits, and trenches of the Lois River contain significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values. Several zones of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite also occur on the south portion of the claims.
The upper and lower adit showings consists of massive and semi-massive Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphides associated with a linear and penetrative shear zone and a volcanic/sedimentary geological contact. This NNW trending polymetallic mineralization near Lois Creek is considered to be remobilized Jurassic age VMS deposit type, and the primary value of this ore is Ag and to a lesser extent Au. The NE trending No Man's Creek gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide Upper vein is interpreted as Eocene age. No Man's Creek Main Quartz Vein occurs at 1,100 meter elevation (Minfile name Rox) and Lower Quartz Veins at an elevation of 840 meters in the east-central portion of the property, and contains significant Au (& associated Ag-Cu-Zn).

Fieldwork carried out in 2019 carried out by New Asia Energy Corp examined metallurgical and mineralogy characteristics the of No Man's Creek quartz-sulphide vein located in the east portion of the mineral claims. Approximately 31 kilograms of quartz-sulphide material (sample ID: 19ROX) was obtained from a 30 X 300 cm area of an outcrop exposure in the No Man's Creek area at 1,107 meters elevation. Location details (UTM NAD 83 co-ordinates, Zone 10) of 2019 rock chip sample is listed as follows:

ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
19ROX	421957	5540724	1107
HELIPAD	421882	5540724	1137

Acorn sized rock chips were collected & shipped to ALS Metallurgical Ltd, Kamloops BC. The 31 kilogram rock chip sample was dried, crushed & pulverized, followed by chemical testing by ALS Metallurgical including: 1) Au-Ag-S assays. 2) bulk mineral analysis (BMA). 3) gravity recovery tests (Knelson Concentrator). 4) cyanidation bottle roll testing.

Cyanidation leach test results show excellent gold (97%) and silver (82%) extractions with relatively rapid leach kinetics (Appendix A). Most of the gold and silver was extracted in the first 6 hours, with peak extractions after about 24 hours for the gold. Sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were both around 3.5kg/tonne. QEMSCAN BMA analysis indicates the quartz-sulphide sample contains copper sulphide minerals chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite/covellite, the zinc sulphide mineral sphalerite at potentially economically important levels, and produce copper and zinc concentrates by flotation. A relatively high pyrite content of about 15% was measured, and non-sulphide gangue minerals were predominantly as quartz (74%).

Based on results from metallurgical tests, assays, and QEMSCAN BMA, the relatively high Au-Ag head grades made for excellent recovery rates in cyanide leach tests, gold (97%) and silver (82%) extractions, suggesting there is no refractory (encapsulated) gold in 19ROX sample analysis. Future testing of a larger sample taken from trench or underground drift (fresh, unoxidized quartz-sulphide material) should include flotation to address Cu-Zn bearing sulphide recovery as a concentrate (Appendix A) In order to further develop the No Man's Creek Au-Ag bearing quartz-sulphide veins, a program of core drilling is proposed. The proposed drilling is intended to cut the vein structure at approximately 1025 meters elevation (the same elevation as the proposed adit). A total of 5 drill holes are proposed to cover approximately 200 meters strike length of No Man's Creek (Upper) Quartz Vein. Details of proposed drill holes UTM co-ordinates & orientation are summarized below:

Proposed Drill Hole	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Elevation (meters)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
D1	421841	5540700	1154	-50	135	150
D2	421865	5540739	1149	-50	135	150
D3	421893	5540769	1152	-50	135	150
D4	421918	5540802	1168	-50	135	150
D5	421938	5540846	1201	-50	135	160

In order to determine the economic potential of precious/base metal bearing mineralization on the Rox mineral tenures, a two phase program, including core drilling, geophysical surveys, and geochemical sampling leading to resource estimate, bulk sampling, metallurgical testing, and related exploration and development work is warranted in the area of the adits (1,250-1,400 m elev) located approximately 1.0 km west of No Man's Creek, as well core drilling the No Man's Creek Upper Vein a total of 760 meters in 5 drill holes (Fig 7, 8).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of New Asia Energy Corp to describe and evaluate the results of geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing of rock chips collected from exposed surface mineral occurrences. Fieldwork carried out in 2019 examined a rock outcrop in the No Man's Creek headwaters area accessible by helicopter. The fieldwork location is in the east-central portion of the Rox mineral claims. The purpose of this technical report is to summarize geological, geophysical and geochemical aspects of economic mineralization in order to establish recommendations for future work.

This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes, and fieldwork.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rox mineral tenures (567078, 1013277, & 1052955) are situated in the Vancouver Mining Division covering Mt. Diadem, which is located about 4 km west of Jervis Inlet near Brittain River. The Rox mineral tenures are situated approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on map sheet NTS 92 F/16 E and 92 K/1 E (BCGS 092K.010 and 092F.100) at latitude 50 01' N, longitude 124 01' W, and UTM 5,540,400 metres N, 423,000 metres E.

Road access is via the Lois Lake logging road, Lang Bay to Lois Creek or Freda Lake (Freda Creek). Freda Forest Service Road (giving access to NW part of claims near Skwim Lake), has been recently rehabilitated by Western Forest Products. Road access is radio controlled during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road. Alternate access is via helicopter from Powell River Airport (Oceanview Helicopters).

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from 700 metres (2,310 feet) to 1,675 metres (5,610 feet) above sea level. Mature fir, hemlock,

spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are found below 1,100 metres (3,600 feet) elevation. Moss, lichen, and shrubs of the alpine tundra occur above this elevation.

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures.

Recommended work season is April-November. Work can be extended into winter months at lower elevations below 1,100 m.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 3 eontiguous mineral tenures in the Vancouver Mining Division (Fig 1, 2 & 3). The mineral tenures are owned 100% by Asia New Energy Corporation (FMC 280468). Details of the tenures are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Owner	Area (Hectares)	Expiry Date
Rox 1	567078	280468	311.46	2020/OCT/01
	1013277	280468	166.11	2020/OCT/01
Rox NW	1052955	280468	41.52	2019/NOV/12
		Total area =	519.09	

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Rox mineral tenures.

The mineral tenures fall under the jurisdiction of Shishalh (Sechelt) First Nations, a part of the Coast Salish who inhabited the area about before the European's arrived 500 years ago. Permits, approvals, or decisions related to exploration and development work on mineral tenures will require the Province of British Columbia to meet applicable legal obligations consulting with First Nations whose territory is affected. source- MTO website, https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mt.Diadem area of Jervis Inlet has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Brittain River Mining Co. excavated three short adits in 1927. These adits contain massive Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization and are located 1-2 kilometres northwest of Mt.Diadem. In 1947-50, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated mineralized bedrock in the headwaters of No Man's Creek, performed some sluicing, cut trails, and fabricated a cabin. A gold bearing quartz vein was traced along strike for 800 feet and returned assay values up to 5.77 oz/t Au. The vein occurs in a narrow shear striking northeast, dips near vertical. Mineralization is 1-3% pyrite, sparse chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, & native gold hosted by quartz,

fractured wall rock, clay-rich fault gouge (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1950).

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting on 19 claims located in the Mt.Diadem area.

1957: W.R.Bacon of the B.C.Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area. This work is summarized in B.C.D.M. Bulletin No.39,"Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet".

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt.Diadem called the Linda Group. In 1967 Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. In 1970 Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys.

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. sampled stream sediments in the Rox claims area revealing a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au geochemical high. Related pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo also showed elevated geochemical values. In 1983-84 Anaconda performed 10 kilometres of GENIE-EM, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling which concentrated on the base metal showings of the upper and lower adits and performed a regional stream sediment and prospecting survey which included the Mount Diadem area (A.R. # 11,641).

In 1983 Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims as well as acquiring additional claims to the north. A seven man crew worked for five months performing geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, line cutting, and diamond drilling. The focus of this program was the base metal showings near the adits. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods are localized along a sediment (siliceous black argillite)-volcanic (green chloritic andesite flow) contact. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact. The geophysical mag and EM survey focused on the Upper Trench, Upper Adit, and Lower Adit polymetallic mineralization (i.e. Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn) Data results indicates there are numerous weak to moderate strength conductor axes that correlate well with the near vertically dipping pyrrhotite-rich polymetallic mineral zones and parallel sulphide zones adjacent to the showings (Appendix C-2 Claim Geophysics, A.R. 11,641, 1983). The nature and extent of parallel sulphide zones are poorly documented, but numerous conductive zones located north, south and northwest of the Upper Adit should be trenched and core drilled to test for the presence of

massive/semi-massive sulphide mineral zones. The weak to moderate strength (200-500 nT) positive magnetometer anomalies, located mainly in the southeast portion of the surveyed grid, correlate with a magnetite/pyrrhotite bearing hornfels diorite/basalt contact zone that has zones of Cu- Zn-Ag bearing sulphide mineralization. Rock chip samples taken by Anaconda personnel (1983) from several different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned the following values:

Location	Assay	Width
No Man's Ck.(el.1,100 m.)	24.3 g/t Au	16 cm.
"	27.0 g/t Au	8 cm.
"	30.4 g/t Au	7 cm.

Several occurrences of gold bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with assay values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 metres northwest of No Man's Creek vein. The 1984 Anaconda report recommended follow up drilling in the area of the upper and lower adit. 1984: Anaconda drilled 9 holes through the upper adit zone (select intersects as follows):

HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#1	93	94	1.0m	**2.02**	0.01	0.06	**47.1**	0.07
#1	96.5	98	1.5m	0.27	**1.5**	**1.22**	**44.1**	0.07
#1	99.9	100.4	0.5m	**2.32**	0.02	0.16	**46.6**	0.01
#1	102.9	103.9	1.0m	0.06	**1.19**	**3.76**	17.8	**0.12**
#1	93	103.9	10.9m	0.33	0.4	0.53	14.2	0.03
#3	20.2	20.7	0.5m	0.05	0.04	**6**	**24**	0.01
#3	22.2	23.7	1.5m	0.34	**0.51**	**2.1**	**76.1**	**0.11**
#3	27.2	31.2	4.0m	**2.14**	**7.92**	**2.45**	**359.4**	0.05
#4	23.7	24.7	1.0m	0.05	0.03	**7.47**	13	0.01
#4	28.7	30.2	1.5m	0.05	**0.84**	**3.72**	**41.7**	0.07
#4	32.6	33.6	1.0m	0.19	0.04	0.39	**33.6**	0.05
#4	44.8	47.3	2.5m	0.34	0.48	**1.48**	**49.3**	0.07
#6	14.6	15.6	1.0m	**7.15**	0.01	0.49	**319.2**	0.8
#6	62.4	65.4	3.0m	**1.2**	0.31	0.41	**123.9**	0.01
#6	86.4	86.9	0.5m	0.06	**1.24**	**8.4**	**93.9**	**0.12**
#6	103.4	107.9	4.0m	0.57	0.04	0.63	**51.9**	0.03

#8	2.5	3.7	1.2m	**3.25**	0.01	0.18	**86.7**	0.02
HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#8	98.9	99.9	1.0m	**1.62**	0.28	1.2	**175.2**	0.04
#9	72.7	74.7	2.0m	0.04	1.08	2.78	19.1	0.02

GENIE-EM geophysics over the upper adit and upper trench zones outlined several weak and moderate conductors over the upper trench zone and immediately north of the upper adit and lower adit which have not been drill tested (Scott,83). Drill indicated continuity of polymetallic mineralization along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact combined with several well defined weak and moderate strength EM responses suggest the upper trench and upper/lower adit zones may host zones of massive sulphide to depth.
Isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) combined with fossil correlations performed by the G.S.C. in 1989 has given the Mt. Diadem mof pendant a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date which is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains. (Freidman, 1990)

1991: White Channel Resources Inc. performed hand trenching along the No Man's Creek quartz vein. The Au assay values obtained from trench sampling are compiled as weighted averages from vein and wallrock sampling listed as follows;

Sample No.	Location	Au assay	Width
Trench 1 " 52	0 + 38 N	0.344 oz/t	0.95m.
Trench 5	0 + 60 N	0.526 oz/t	0.35 m.
Trench 6 " 53	1 + 10 N	1.013 oz/t	0.97 m.
Trench 8 " 54 " 55	1 + 57 N	2.770 oz/t	2.18 m.
Trench 10	4+75 N	0.280 oz/t	0.3 m.
Trench 57	2+50 N 2+25 W	0.277 oz/t	0.4 m.

Values of 0.9-133.0 ppm Au and relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As were obtained from

stream sediment samples of drainages which cut trenches that contain significant Au values. The high values obtained by sample ST-5 1.01% Cu, 1.49% Zn, 185.8 ppm Ag, 133.0 ppm Au, 6968 ppm As confirms the presence of high grade mineralization encountered in trench 8 (which averaged 2.770 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres).

In 1993, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and performed rock sampling and geological mapping. The following results were obtained from the upper trenches and upper adit:

SAMPLE #	WIDTH (m.)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
427-P	1.0	0.02	0.82	1.34	23.2	0.31
427-Q	1.0	0.02	0.28	0.14	11.2	0.04
427-R	4.0	0.11	1.70	3.10	64.0	0.44
428-G	1.5	0.09	0.03	0.80	10.0	0.01
428-H	0.4	1.62	11.20	30.50	496.0	0.31
428-I	1.3	2.15	1.38	4.05	256.0	0.83
428-J	1.0	0.46	0.08	15.20	140.0	1.40

1996: Navarre Resource Corp drilled 8 holes totalling 1,200 ft of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein.

ROX CLAIMS- NO MAN'S CK Au CORE DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS
Core logging and drill core sampling for Navarre Resources Corp., July, 1996

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au opt
RX 96-2	70.41	70.87	0.46	420	0.012
RX 96-2	71.93	73.61	1.68	449	0.013
RX 96-2	**88.69**	**89.70**	**1.01**	**18,200**	**0.531**
RX 96-3	25.51	27.97	0.46	1,850	0.054
RX 96-4	30.93	31.24	0.31	1,980	0.058
RX 96-4	78.39	78.85	0.46	705	0.021
RX 96-5	64.31	64.92	0.61	910	0.027
RX 96-8	**28.16**	**28.32**	**0.16**	**25,300**	**0.739**
RX 96-8	37.18	37.49	0.31	330	0.010

Reference- Pioneer Labs Report No. 9681687, 9681671

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc optioned the property from Navarre Res Corp. and carried out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Results from the geophysical program on the upper and lower adit zones are summarized as follows: VLF-EM results show good continuity of a weak conductive zone located immediately west of north trending fault zone in the upper adit grid (L 7+00 N to L 10+00 N). This weak VLF-EM response does

not exhibit an associated magnetic anomaly which suggests that the pyrrhotite associated with the upper adit and trench showings is not massive. The upper adit conductive zone coincides with the trench trend of sulphide mineralization and previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Scott, 84). The lower adit grid (L 0+00 N to L 4+00 N) demonstrates moderate strength conductive zones at the lower adit and 100 metres NNW of the lower adit. This zone in the vicinity of the lower adit has never been drilled and is considered a high priority target based on the combination of VLF-EM in phase and quadrature response. Surface trenches and adits in this area coincide with EM conductor axes and total field mag highs at the lower adit.
A compilation of the present data combined with previous EM data generated by Anaconda in 1984 suggests that a program of core drilling focus on extending the upper adit zone to a depth of 150 metres, intersect the lower adit zone at depths ranging from 50-150 metres, and drill several holes in the intervening ground to establish continuity.

2001- Fundamental Resources Corp carries out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Upper and Lower Adit zones and takes 6 rock chip samples which are submitted to Acme Labs for assays and geochemical analysis (Appendix I-2, I-3, Upper and Lower Adit Rock Samples, A.R. 26,631). Also, 5 rock samples are submitted to Vancouver Petrographics for descriptions (Appendix I-4, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 26,631). The presence of garnet, tremolite and diopside suggests there are skarn mineral assemblages present in the Upper and Lower Adit mineral zones.

2002- Fundamental Resources Corp obtains petrographic descriptions of drill core from Anaconda's 1984 drill core that was stored on site (Appendix J-1, J-2, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 27,274).

2009- In 2009, rock chip sampling of No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein was carried out by Sunshine Global Mining Ltd, in order to evaluate the samples for geochemistry, petrology and gold recovery tests. A summary of results for No Man's Creek quartz vein are listed in the following tables:
(Note: rock chip sample true widths range from 0.25-0.35 m, average width of 0.31 m)
ALS Chemex certificate VA09111065 (ME-ICP 61, 30 element ICP)

SAMPLE NO.	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn %
1+00N AR-1	82.6	826	248	733	7700	111	3.57
1+00N AR-2	29.5	199	80	265	2370	35	1.375
1+00N AR-3	14.9	4610	70	50.3	814	44	0.23
1+50N-AR-1	80.6	7710	483	865	5470	99	4.41
1+50N-AR-2	142	2360	545	818	7170	102	5.19
1+50N-AR-3	67.7	2190	198	353	2840	106	1.745
1+50N-AR-4	34.3	1115	126	370	1970	81	1.86
1+50N-AR-5	38.1	1520	153	261	2080	116	1.305
1+50N-AR-6	122	266	257	363	1170	123	1.895
1+50N-AR-7	80	1555	370	533	3910	145	2.81

In addition to 33 element ICP and Au screen fire assay, a 35.2 kilogram composite sample combining 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 and a 5.6 kilogram composite sample combining 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 was sent to TN Gold Inc for a gold recovery test.

The two samples were ground to 20 mesh minus, wet gravity concentrated, subjected to many chemical scrubs and magnetic separation, and mercury amalgamation with nitric acid reduction, dried fluxed and fired finish. The results of the test are summarized as follows:

Sample No	Sample weight	Gold recovered	Ratio of gold recovered per metric tonne	Extrapolated value
1+50 N AR-1 to 7	35.2 kilograms	1.9 grams	54 grams/ 1000 kilograms	1.73 opt Au
1+00 N AR-1 to 3	5.6 kilograms	0.5 grams	89 grams/ 1000 kilograms	2.85 opt Au

Rock chip sampling done on No Man's Creek in September, 2013 identified a potential zone of Au bearing quartz-sulphide veining (sample 23249) located 50-110 meters southwest of the known Au bearing No Man's Creek quartz vein (samples 23243-23248 along 65 meter strike length, true width 20-55 cm). Geochemical analysis (Me-Gra21 Au Ag 30 gram Fire Assay-GRAV finish of rock samples, Certificate VA13163406, 2013, Appendix A) is listed below:

Sample ID	Vein Strike	Vein Dip	Width (cm)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au opt	Ag opt
23241	45	84 NW	22	<0.05	5	<0.0015	0.0015
23242	45	88 SE	20	<0.05	<5	<0.0015	<0.0015
23243	**45**	**88 SE**	**25**	**2.39**	**<5**	**0.07**	**<0.0015**
23244	**45**	**88 SE**	**30**	**86.7**	**56**	**2.53**	**1.63**
23245	**45**	**90**	**26**	**33.5**	**21**	**0.977**	**0.61**
23246	**45**	**82 SE**	**55**	**89.9**	**33**	**2.622**	**0.96**
23247	**45**	**78 SE**	**35**	**33.4**	**52**	**0.974**	**1.52**
23248	**45**	**78 SE**	**30**	**121.5**	**85**	**3.54**	**2.48**
23249	**45**	**90**	**42**	**2.78**	**<5**	**0.081**	**<0.0015**
23250	45	90	20	0.42	<5	0.012	<0.0015

The No Man's Creek Upper Quartz Vein trends northeast and roughly traces the 1,100 meter elevation contour which also trends northeast (locally). The upper gold-bearing quartz fissure vein dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the SE in the area of samples 23246, 23247, & 23248, and dips steeply (70-90 degrees) to the NW south of this area. The Upper Quartz Vein with variable clay alteration (increased kaolinite-montmorillinite)

along a northeast trending, steeply dipping linear fault about 500 meters in strike length. The southern portion of the Upper Quartz Vein is hosted in andesite-diorite flows,

pillows pillows and/or intrusives, felsic lapilli tuff, chloritic schist, & tuffaceous sandstone. The northernmost portion of the upper quartz fissure vein is hosted in Cretaceous quartz diorite, intrusive batholith.

The No Man's Creek Lower Quartz Vein is parallel to the Upper Quartz Vein. The Lower Quartz Vein is located at approximately 840 meters elevation, and is about 400 meters horizontal distance SE of the Upper Quartz Vein. This vein was investigated in 1996 & returned geochemical analysis result of 0.018 opt Au (0.62 g/t Au), across 0.2 m.

In 2015, Precision (Langley, BC), performed airborne magnetometer and radiometric geophysical surveys (covering a 3 X 3.5 km area, east-west oriented grid lines at 200 m spacing) using a helicopter. The survey identified 5 magnetic highs (roughly 400-1,000 meters long and 50-250 meters wide, with a NNW trending elongated shape). The magnetic highs coincide with areas of increased sulphide mineralization and silica-chlorite-potassium feldspar-muscovite alteration. An area of approximately 200 X 400 meters (located 700 meters SW of Skwim Lake) was identified as a strong magnetie high, and was the subject of follow-up ground magnetometer survey (Kikauka, 2017). A rock chip sample taken near the magnetic feature in 2017 returned geochemical analysis values of 1.25% Cu, 4.44 g/t Ag, & 0.11 g/t Au. This area, located on the ridge SW of Skwim Lake, was the focus on 2018 fieldwork, and features magnetite and pyrite mineralization coinciding with a 200 meter wide greisen (muscovite-chlorite), and very coarse grained actinolite hosted in coarse grained quartz diorite that is cut by 0.5-1 m wide late-stage felsic dykes. Rock chip samples from 2018 fieldwork returned relatively low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values, and soil samples also returned low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values. Rock and soil samples taken near the greisen (clay) alteration zone contain elevated P-Ca-Fe geochemical values. The high phosphorous geochemical values may be related to increased apatite content as an accessory mineral in the diorite. High Ca is a function of increased calcite present as late stage fracture-fillings. High Fe is related to increased magnetite, which occurs as clots and blebs in coarse grained diorite. The diorite exhibits gabbroic geochemical affinities (elevated Cr-Ni-V-Co are noted in several rock and soil samples located near the greisen alteration zone). The NW Zone features increased magnetite and clay alteration.

5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY (Fig 3)

Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of 2-15 kilometre (elongated northwest trending) roof pendants within the Cretaceous Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These pendants occur in the south end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group is coeval in part with the rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains 75 kilometres to the east.

Roof pendants occur throughout the Cordillera and have been referred to "inclusions", "screens", "septa", "great xenoliths", and "leaves between batholith walls". The Bowen Island Group probably covered a larger area prior to deformation that occurred during Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. This deformation resulted in aligning the pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants.

The Bowen Island Group is volcanic rich in southwestern exposures and principally sedimentary to the northwest. This southeast to northwest change probably reflects age as well as facies variation. On Bowen Island, dark green, fine grained andesite is locally interbedded with thinly laminated to massive fine grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite. In part this lamination is bedding, but elsewhere it is a tectonic fabric. On Mount Elphinstone, strongly foliated amphibolites are interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. On the summit ridges of the Sechelt Peninsula, massive andesite is interlayered with cherty tuff and foliated rusty pyritic argillites and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head, on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from a rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the section is a thin conglomerate horizon, with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles. In the area of the Rox 1-5 claims, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, the Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

The most prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pendant in the area of the Rox claims is the near vertical attitude of bedding and eleavage. W.R.Bacon (1957) suggests that the term pendant is misleading. He states that "these belts are not wedge shaped, but are more likely to be steeply-dipping leaves between batholith walls". This suggests a deep down dip vertical extension of strata in the Mt.Diadem area in contrast to smaller, patchy remnants of strata in the Sechelt Peninsula. Another feature is the thickening of mafic flows, pillow lavas and tuffs in a 3 X 2 km area elongated northwest of Mt. Diadem. The thickening of the mafic volcanics also coincides with most of the base metal showings.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rox claims are underlain by Lower/Middle Bowen Island Group. The Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. The east portion of the claims are intruded by Cretaceous Coast Range Complex diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite.

The detailed description of the Lithologies are summarized as follows:

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, & laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.
2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.
2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.
2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist.
1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist.
1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

Rusty weathering argillaceous siltstone of unit 3 is characterized by a thin bedded and laminated appearance with minor graphite coated slickensides. Unit 4 is a well banded siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and carbonate sequence.

Unit 5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex exhibits a fine grained to porphyritic texture near the contact with the pendant to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification, and clay minerals developed in shear zones. Widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling occurs throughout felsic rocks within the roof pendant. Zones up to 20 metres in width contain 10-15% magnetite-pyrrhotite with 0.1-0.3% Chalcopyrite occur immediately west of Mt. Diadem in a 210 degree azimuth creek bed.

Shear zones in the area of the upper and lower adit and No Man's Creek vein are believed to be continuous for a vertical and horizontal extent of several hundred metres. The strike length of the upper adit and lower adit combined form a 1.0 kilometre long zone. Shearing generally trends 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip) in the upper and lower adit zones, and 100 degrees (with a steep north dip) in the Mt.Diadem adit zone.

The area of the upper and lower adits contain base metal mineralization with minor amounts of precious metals. These showings consist of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphically controlled mineralized lenses appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

There is a correlation between increased sulphide mineralization and thickening of unit 2 (chloritic tuff-flow, & diorite) within the central part of the Upper Adit Zone. Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near and adjacent to the contact with unit 2 plunge and converge north at moderate to low angles, suggesting that the thickening of the sulphide zone may follow a thickening of unit 2 in a north direction. To date, there has not been any drilling north of the Upper Adit Zone sulphide mineralization. The parasitic fold axes (found on the fold-limbs, and around the hinge-zone of major fold) which occur in the meta-sediments suggests some drilling 200-1,000 meters north of the Upper Adit Zone is warranted.

The Upper Adit Zone also contains numerous EM conductive zones in the area between 1,200-1,300 meters elevation which were outlined in work done by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. These EM conductive zones are located approximately 200-1,000 meters north-northwest of the Upper Adit (roughly following a 340 degree trend) and are shown and discussed in assessment report 11,641 (Riccio, et.al., 1983).

There is also a possible south extension of the Upper Adit sulphide zone based on the identification of magnetite bearing diorite intrusive at the base of the cliff 100 meters south of DDH 84-2 (in the southeast portion of the Upper Adit Zone. Another total field magnetometer positive anomaly occurs approximately 250-450 m southeast of the Lower Adit, and this zone is known to have massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as fracture fillings and late-stage cross-cutting veins and veinlets, associated with epidote-chlorite-iron-carbonate-silica alteration. In May, 2005, Fundamental Resources personnel established a 250 X 250 m area of detailed mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer geophysics on the "Southeast Zone". The objective of this fieldwork was to identify and describe potential for southeast extension of mineralization from the "Lower Adit Zone" (located 250-450 meters northwest of the "Southeast Zone"). A rock chip sample (05-ROX-1) taken across a width of 0.3 meters from an outcrop located 95 meters southeast of the Lower Adit was geochemically analysed and returned values of 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag. No rock chip samples were taken in the area of the "Southeast Zone" due to cliff access problems and poor bedrock exposure.

Located on the west edge of mineral tenure 1013277 and east edge of Rox 1, mineral tenure 567078, at an elevation of 1,100 metres (3,608 ft), and located near UTM grid 422,000 E, 5540750 N (NAD 83), a gold bearing quartz vein (No Man's Creek Au) occurs in a NE trending, steeply dipping shear zone that is exposed for a strike length of 500 metres. The No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein is exposed in five creek gullies. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest or northeast (near-vertical dip). Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, (trace arsenopyrite, and native gold) in a gangue of quartz and fault gouge clay. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.35 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples (sample # 9,54,55, 1991). Stream sediment samples from creeks that cut this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (Leriche, 1991).

7.0 2019 FIELDWORK
7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Bedrock surface exposure of sulphide-bearing rock chip samples 19ROX, were procured using sledge hammer and chisel used to sample outcrop across 0.3 meters width, and 3.0 meters length along the surface trace of quartz-sulphide vein adjacent to 1+50 N creek. Rock samples were bagged in four separate poly ore bags, 6.6 to 8.4 kilograms in weight. A total weight of 31 kilograms of acorn sized rock chips were shipped to ALS Metallurgical Ltd, Kamloops, BC for drying, crushing, and pulverization, followed by geoehemical testing that includes 1) Au-Ag-S assays. 2) bulk mineral analysis (BMA). 3) gravity recovery tests (Knelson Concentrator). 4) cyanidation bottle roll testing (Appendix A).

Mapping locations was done using Brunton compass to take strike and dip measurement, Garmin 60Cx GPS receiver for location determinations, and a 50 m chain for detailed distance determinations.

7.2 NO MAN'S CREEK Au-Ag QUARTZ VEIN ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

The No Man's Ck area is located on the west edge of MTO tenure 1013277, and the exposure near a gully approximately 100 meters east of the helipad was the focus on 2019 fieldwork (Fig 4-8).

Fieldwork carried out in 2019 carried out by New Asia Energy Corp examined metallurgical and mineralogy characteristics the of No Man's Creek quartz-sulphide vein located in the east portion of the mineral claims. Approximately 31 kilograms of quartz-sulphide material (sample ID: 19ROX) was obtained from a 30 X 300 cm area of an outcrop exposure in the No Man's Creek area at 1,107 meters elevation. Location details (UTM NAD 83 co-ordinates, Zone 10) of 2019 rock chip sample is listed as follows:

ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
19ROX	421957	5540724	1107
HELIPAD	421882	5540724	1137

Acorn sized rock chips were collected & shipped to ALS Metallurgical Ltd, Kamloops BC. The 31 kilogram rock chip sample was dried, crushed & pulverized, followed by chemical testing by ALS Metallurgical including: 1) Au-Ag-S assays. 2) bulk mineral analysis (BMA). 3) gravity recovery tests (Knelson Concentrator). 4) cyanidation bottle roll testing.

Cyanidation leach test results show excellent gold (97%) and silver (82%) extractions with relatively rapid leach kinetics (Appendix A). Most of the gold and silver was extracted in the first 6 hours, with peak extractions after about 24 hours for the gold. Sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were both around 3.5kg/tonne. QEMSCAN BMA analysis indicates the quartz-sulphide sample contains copper sulphide minerals chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite/covellite, the zinc sulphide mineral sphalerite at potentially economically important levels, and produce copper and

zinc concentrates by flotation. A relatively high pyrite content of about 15% was measured, and non-sulphide gangue minerals were predominantly as quartz (74%).

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Based on results from metallurgical tests, assays, and QEMSCAN BMA, the relatively highhead grades do not decrease significantly in cyanide leach tests, i.e. gold (97%) and silver (82%) extractions, suggesting there is no refractory (encapsulated) gold in 19ROX sample analysis. Future testing of a larger sample taken from trench or underground drift (fresh, unoxidized quartz-sulphide material) should include flotation to address Cu-Zn bearing sulphide recovery as a concentrate (Appendix A). In order to further develop the No Man's Creek Au-Ag bearing quartz-sulphide veins, a program of core drilling is proposed. The proposed drilling is intended to cut the vein structure at approximately 1025 meters elevation (the same elevation as the proposed adit). A total of 5 drill holes are proposed to cover approximately 200 meters strike length of No Man's Creek (Upper) Quartz Vein. Details of proposed drill holes UTM co-ordinates & orientation are summarized below:

Proposed Drill Hole	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Elevation (meters)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
D1	421841	5540700	1154	-50	135	150
D2	421865	5540739	1149	-50	135	150
D3	421893	5540769	1152	-50	135	150
D4	421918	5540802	1168	-50	135	150
D5	421938	5540846	1201	-50	135	160

In order to determine the economic potential of precious/base metal bearing mineralization on the Rox mineral tenures, a two phase program, including core drilling, geophysical surveys, and geochemical sampling leading to resource estimate, bulk sampling, metallurgical testing, and related exploration and development work is warranted in the area of the adits (1,250-1,400 m elev) located approximately 1.0 km west of No Man's Creek, as well core drilling the No Man's Creek Upper Vein a total of 760 meters in 5 drill holes (Fig 7, 8).

Base metals and silver-gold showings (upper & lower adits, and upper trenches) are considered to be the primary exploration targets because of tonnage potential. Previous drilling by Anaconda in 1984 suggest that this target contains economically significant grade (>.3 opt Au equivalent) and width (2-5 metres) to a depth of over 50 metres, strike length of over 100 metres, and is worthy of a systematic program of core drilling. Mineralization consists of massive and semi-massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphic controlled mineralized lenses are spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.
The displacement of the original sulphide lenses generally form best in the hinge zones of anticline or syncline fold axes (e.g. Britannia Beach Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au, between 1905 and 1977, the Britannia orebodies yielded approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1 per cent copper, 0.65 per cent zinc, 6.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.6 grams per tonne gold).

The Rox Claim Group has numerous significant polymetallic prospects and an area of gold bearing quartz veins that warrant detailed exploration. Located in the east portion of the Rox Claim, at an elevation of 1,100 metres, a gold bearing quartz vein occurs in a shear zone that is exposed in five creek beds at the headwaters of No Man's Creek. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. The zone can be traced for a strike length of 475 metres. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.5 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 7.268 oz/t Au across 0.2 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples of the No Man's Creek quartz-gold vein.

Based on results from metallurgical tests, assays, and QEMSCAN BMA, the relatively high head grades make for excellent recovery rates in cyanide leach tests, i.e. gold (97%) and silver (82%) extractions, suggesting there is no refractory (encapsulated) gold in 19ROX sample analysis. Future testing of a larger sample taken from trench or underground drift (fresh, unoxidized quartz-sulphide material) should include flotation to address Cu-Zn bearing sulphide recovery as a concentrate (Appendix A).

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Rox claim group has potential to host an economic mineral deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc based on the following facts:

1) No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein system was drilled in 1996 and DDH RX 96-2 intersected 0.531 opt Au across 1.01 m, and DDH RX 96-8 intersected 0.739 opt Au across 0.16 m. Surface sampling of the quartz vein returned assay values up to 33.50 opt Au across 0.18 m

2) Drill hole 84-3 (Anaconda Can Expl Ltd, 1984) intercepted 2.14% Cu, 2.45% Pb, 7.92% Zn, 359.4 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au across 4 meters on the Upper Adit polymetallic mineral zone.

3) Well defined volcanic-sediment contact zone mineralization is traceable for 1,600 metres (from lower and upper adit to upper trench). Deposit type is listed as polymetallic veins and Kuroko/Noranda type massive sulphide. Geological mapping indicates tabular and stratiform morphology and nature of precious and base metal bearing sulphides with extensive down dip extension of the mineralized zones.

4) Mineral zones are oriented vertically which is well suited to shrinkage stope mining methods.

5) Access to the property has been enhanced by logging roads up the Lois and Brittain River which approach the base of Mt. Diadem, and Freda Lake.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to advance exploration on the property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences, geophysical and geochemical anomalies is recommended. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling is also recommended. The economics of the mineralization on the Rox claim group should be evaluated. Based on the potential for discovery of base and precious metal bearing mineralization, a 2 phase program of core drilling, geological mapping, EM and magnetometer geophysics, and geochemical sampling is recommended.

The writer recommends phase 1 program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and EM and magnetometer geophysics on targets identified on the Rox property. Target areas should be examined by qualified geologists performing geological mapping and geotechnical personnel to carry out geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Contingent on the results of phase 1 mapping & sampling (proposed budget C$75,000), a second phase of exploration involving 1,200 m of core drilling, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping is recommended. The estimated budget for phase 2 is $400,000. The proposed budget total for phase 1 and 2 is C$475,000. Note: Recommendations are intended to be a guideline for future exploration work and proposed budgets are not intended for public financing purposes.

11.0 REFERENCES

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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 twenty 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 rock sampling of mineralized zones carried out between August 28-29, 2019.
6. I have no direct interest in the Rox Property and Asia New Energy Corp. The recommendations in this report are for guidance purposes, 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 BC MEMPR for Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

October 1, 2019

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

ROX PROJECT- MTO tenures 567078, 1013277, 1052955
GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK
Dates worked: start date 2019/AUG/28
Finish date 2019/AUG/29
BCGS 092K.010, NTS 092 K/1 E, VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
Work carried out on MTO tenure number: 1013277

FIELD CREW:

A. Kikauka (Geologist) 2 days	$ 1,050.00

FIELD COST:

Preparation, Mob and Demob	$ 42.10
Equipment, Supplies, Safety Gear	22.95
ALS Metallurgical Geochemical analysis (head and tail grade Au & Ag), Metallurgical testing: Gold & Silver Recovery Cyanide leach and gravity concentration testing, and detailed mineralogy QEMSCAN	2,348.00
Helicopter charter Oceanview Helicopters (1.2 hours total)	1,519.98
Food	101.90
Accommodations	78.95
Fuel	47.25
Communication (sat phone, VHF radios)	56.05
Report	750.00
Total amount=	$ 6,017.18

Appendix A

ALS Metallurgy Kamloops
2957 Bowers Place
Kamloops, BC V1S 1W5
T +250 828 6157 F +250 828 6159

September 30, 2019

Mr. Andris Kikauka
Rox Project

Dear Mr. Kikauka;

Re: Metallurgical Testing on a sample from the Rox Project - KM6023

We have completed a metallurgical test program on a sample from the Rox project. A sample identified as "19-ROX" was received at ALS Metallurgy Kamloops on September 4, 2019. The sample weighed about 31 kilograms in total. A summary of the sample received can be located in Appendix I - Sample Origin.

Duplicate head assays for gold and silver and a single head assay for sulphur were completed on a representative head cut of the sample. A summary of the head assay results are presented in Figure 1. Relatively high contents of gold and silver were measured in the sample; gold measured about 60 g/tonne and silver measured about 77 g/tonne.

A bulk mineral analysis (BMA) was completed on the sample to determine the mineral composition and sulphur deportment. Figure 1 also displays the results of mineralogical assessment. Potentially economical levels of copper sulphides and sphalerite were identified within the sample, accounting for about 0.8 and 3.1 percent, respectively. Pyrite measured about 15 percent, and non-sulphide gangue was chiefly identified as quartz, measuring about 74 percent in the sample. The sulphur deportment results indicated that pyrite was the

predominant sulphur bearing mineral, and minor amounts of sulphur were associated with copper sulphides and sphalerite. Detailed results of mineralogical assessment can be located in Appendix IV - Mineralogical Data.

A gravity recovery test using a laboratory Knelson concentrator followed by hand panning was conducted on the sample to produce a gravity concentrate with a mass recovery more indicative of an industrial scale unit. The test flowsheet and results are presented in Figure 2. The gravity separation was completed using a 4 kilogram feed and at a primary grind sizing of about 99µm K_{80}. About 64 percent of feed gold was recovered to the Knelson concentrate and about 51 percent of the feed gold was recovered after hand panning which indicated potential for gravity recovery of the gold in the sample. The gold grade of the pan concentrate measured about 6,154 g/tonne. A lower percentage of the silver in the feed was recovered to the Knelson concentrate at about 24 percent. Only 11 percent of the feed silver was recovered to the pan concentrate at about 1,698 g/tonne silver.

A cyanidation bottle roll leach test was completed on a 2 kilogram feed. Figure 3 displays the test flowsheet, conditions, and results. The test was conducted at a sodium cyanide concentration of 1000ppm, at a pH of 10.5, with oxygen sparging, and over a period of 72 hours. The test results showed relatively rapid leach kinetics for both gold and silver with maximum gold and silver estraction reached after about 48 hours. A very high gold extraction of 97 percent and silver extraction of 83 percent were recorded. About 5 kg/tonne of sodium cyanide was consumed in the test and about half of which consumption was recorded after 6 hours. The high sodium cyanide consumption was likely due to the copper sulphide minerals and sphalerite present.

Flotation testing to produce copper and zinc concentrates should be considered for future testing since economically important amounts of copper sulphide minerals and sphalerite were measured in the sample.

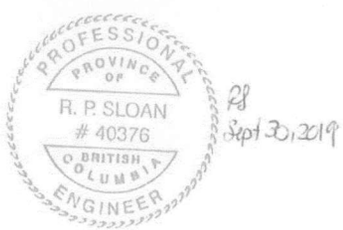
Thank you for choosing ALS Metallurgy Kamloops for your testing requirements. Please contact us if you have any questions regarding this program.

Written by:

Yiyao (Pierce) Liu, EIT
Junior Metallurgist

Reviewed by:

Robert Sloan, P. Eng.
VP ALS Metallurgy Americas



September 30, 2019
KM6023

Electronic Distribution:
Andris Kikauka, Rox Project

FIGURE 1
HEAD ASSAY AND MINERALOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Head Assay Results

Sample	Elements for Assay -g/tonne or Percent		
	Au	S	Ag
19-ROX Comp Hd1	64.5	8.37	72
19-ROX Comp Hd2	55.2	-	81
Average	59.9	8.37	77

Note: Au and Ag assays are in g/tonne, S assay is in percent.

Mineral Composition

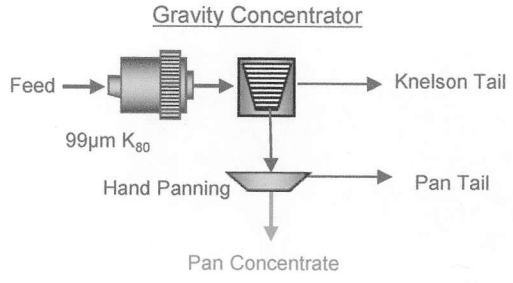
Minerals	Percent
Copper Sulphides	0.8
Sphalerite	3.1
Pyrite	14.9
Iron Oxides	0.5
Quartz	73.9
Feldspars	3.1
Micas	0.5
Amphibole	1.3
Titanium Minerals	0.2
Kaolinite (clay)	<0.1
Calcite	<0.1
Chlorite	0.6
Others	1.2
Total	100

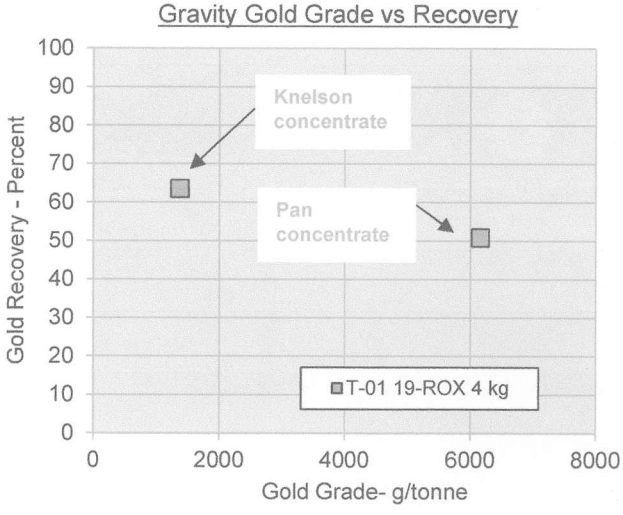
Sulphur Deportment Result

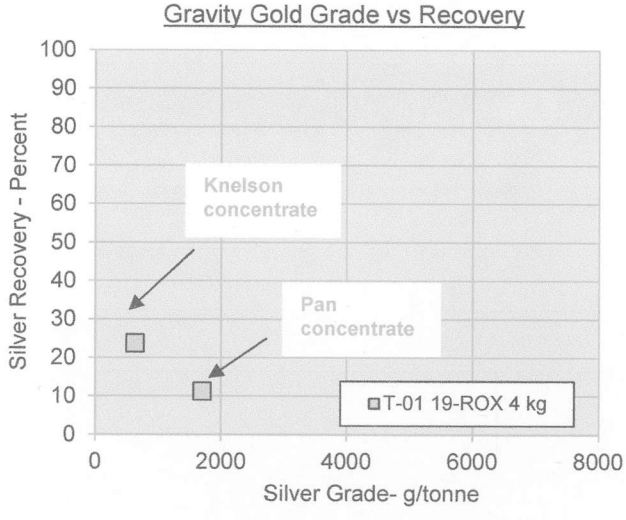
Mineral	Percent
Copper Sulphides	3.1
Sphalerite	11.1
Pyrite	85.8
Other Sulphur Bearing Minerals	<0.1
Total	100

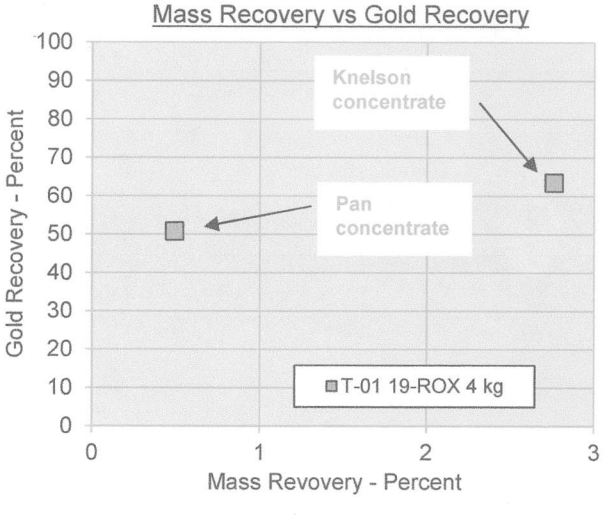
Note: Detailed mineralogical assessment results can be located in Appendix IV – Mineralogical Data.

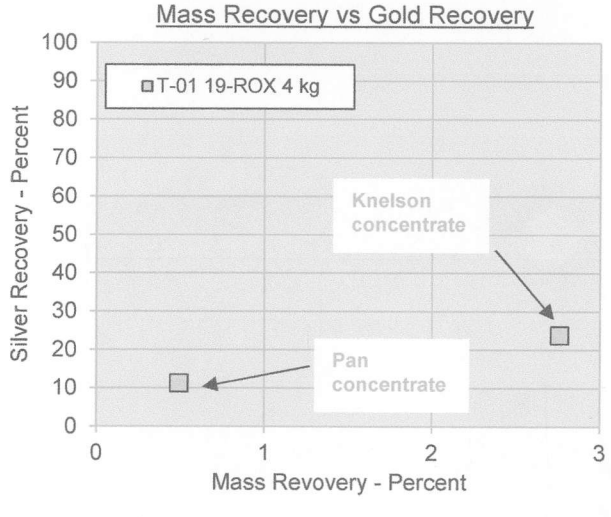
FIGURE 2
GRAVITY FLOWSHEET, TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS







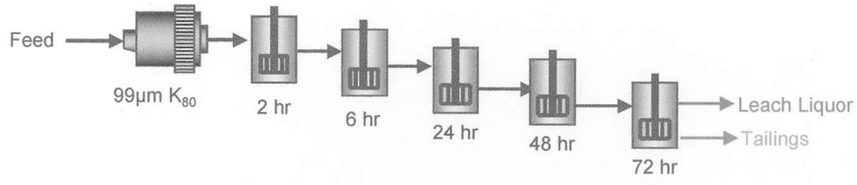




Note: Detailed metallurgical test results are located in Appendix II – Metallurgical Data.

FIGURE 3
CYANIDATION LEACH FLOWSHEET, TEST CONDITIONS, AND RESULTS

Cyanidation Leach Flowsheet



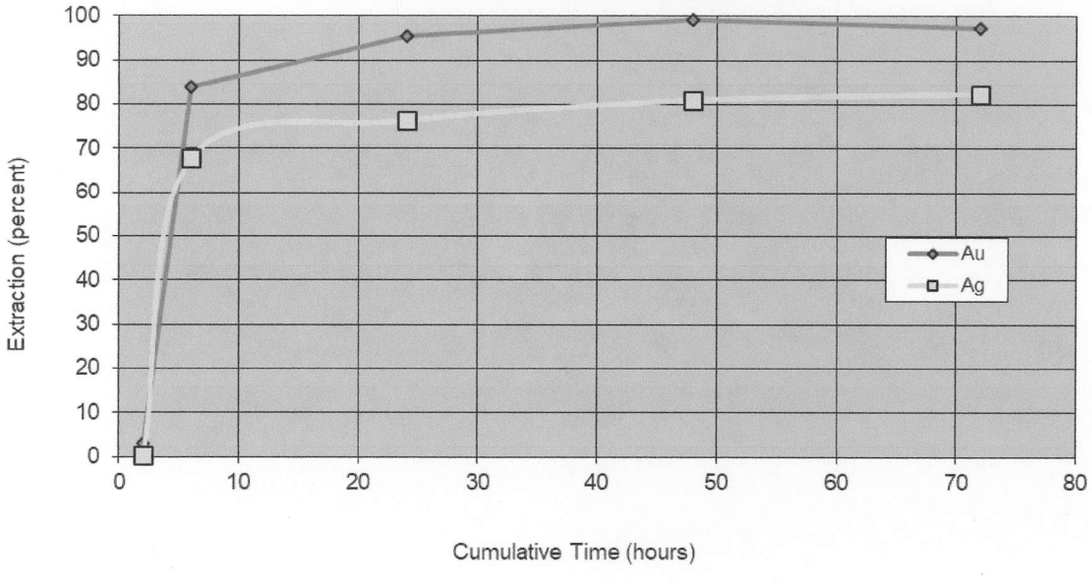
Test Conditions

Leach Test Conditions
1000ppm NaCN
pH 10.5
Oxygen Sparging

Reagent Consumption Summary

Reagent Consumption		
NaCN Consumption	5.3	kg/tonne
Lime Consumption	3.4	kg/tonne

Cyanidation Leach Kinetic Curve



Note: Detailed metallurgical test results are located in Appendix II – Metallurgical Data.

APPENDIX I - KM6023

SAMPLE ORIGIN

1.0 Sample Origin

A shipment of coarse crushed sample was received at ALS Metallurgy on September 4, 2019. The sample weighed about 31 kilograms in total. Table I-1 presents a summary of sample received.

TABLE I-1
SAMPLE RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 4, 2019

Sample ID	Mass (kg)	Form
19-ROX-1	6.6	coarse crush
19-ROX-2	8.2	coarse crush
19-ROX-3	8.4	coarse crush
19-ROX-4	7.5	coarse crush

Upon receipt, the sample was stage crushed to minus 6 mesh, homogenized, and rotary split into 2 kilogram test charges for testing. Test products and remaining sample will be disposed on September 30, 2019.

APPENDIX II - KM6023

METALLURGICAL TEST DATA

DATE: September 11, 2019

PROJECT NO: KM6023-01

PURPOSE: Preliminary Gravity Test.

PROCEDURE: Perform a standard Knelson and Panning Procedure Using the 100g cone.

FEED: 4 kg of 19-ROX ground to a nominal 99μm K_{80}.

Stage	Inlet Pressure	Outlet Pressures		Time Minutes
		Start	Finish	
Grind				22
KN Separation 1	65	1.6	1.8	10

KM6023-01 19-ROX Composite
Overall Metallurgical Balance

Product	Weight		Assay - g/tonne		Distribution - percent	
	%	grams	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Pan Con	0.5	19.5	6154	1698	50.9	11.3
Pan Tail	2.3	90.0	333	409	12.7	12.5
Knelson Tail	97.2	3859.8	22.2	58	36.4	76.2
Feed	100.0	3969.3	59.4	74	100	100

KM6023-01 19-ROX Composite
Cumulative Metallurgical Balance

Cumulative Product	Cum. Weight		Assay - percent or g/tonne		Distribution - percent	
	%	grams	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Product 1	0.5	19.5	6154	1698	50.9	11.3
Product 1 to 2	2.8	109.5	1369	639	63.6	23.8
Product 3	97.2	3859.8	22.2	58	36.4	76.2
Feed	100.0	3969.3	59.4	74	100	100

DATE: September 17, 2019

PROJECT NO: KM6023-02

PURPOSE: Preliminary Cyanide Leach Test.

PROCEDURE: Standard bottle roll procedure. Agitate on rolls using cyanide and lime. 1000ppm NaCN, pH10.5, Oxygen Sparged.

SAMPLE: 2000g of 19-ROX Composite at a nominal 99µm K_{80}.

Parameter	Time Cum	Added (g)		Residual (g)	Consumed (g)	pH	Dissolved O_2 (mg/L)
		NaCN	Lime	NaCN	NaCN		
Natural	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	0.2
Leach 1	0	4.00	6.76	-	-	10.5	0.2
Leach 2	2	7.96	-	0.04	3.96	10.8	1.9
Leach 3	6	2.48	-	5.52	2.48	11.4	15.6
Leach 4	24	1.72	-	6.28	1.72	11.1	35.1
Leach 5	48	1.52	-	6.48	1.52	10.8	35.4
Leach 6	72	-	-	7.00	1.00	-	-
Total	72	17.68	6.76	7.00	10.68	-	-

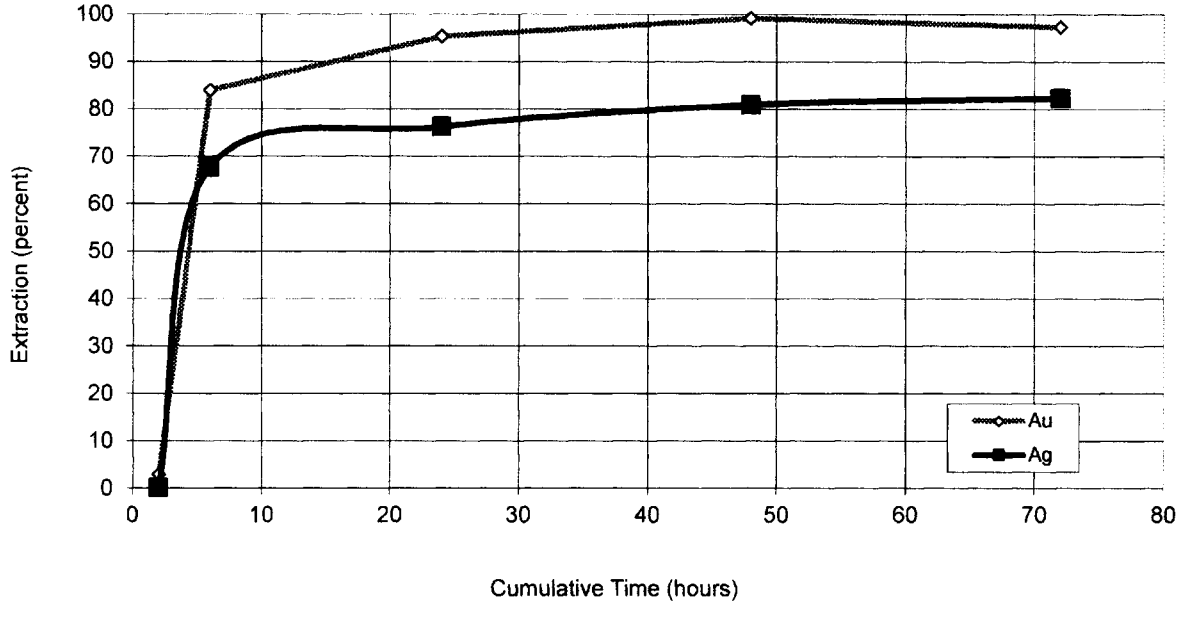
Mass of Sample	2000
Volume of Water	4000
Pulp Density	33

NaCN Consumption	5.3 kg/tonne
Lime Consumption	3.4 kg/tonne

KM6023-02 19-ROX Composite
Cumulative Metallurgical Balance

Product	Cumulative Time - Hrs	Volume or Mass	Units	Assay - g/tonne		Distribution - percent	
				Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Cyanide Liquor (2 hr)	2	4000	mL	1.14	0.1	2.9	0.2
Cyanide Liquor (6 hr)	6	4000	mL	32.6	33.4	83.9	67.7
Cyanide Liquor (24 hr)	24	4000	mL	36.8	37.4	95.4	76.3
Cyanide Liquor (48 hr)	48	4000	mL	38.0	39.4	99.2	81.0
Cyanide Liquor (72 hr)	72	4000	mL	37.0	39.8	97.3	82.4
Cyanidation Tails	-	2000	g	2.07	17.4	2.7	17.6
Calculated Feed		2000	g	77.7	98.7	100.0	100.0

Cyanide Leach Kinetic Curves



APPENDIX III - KM6023

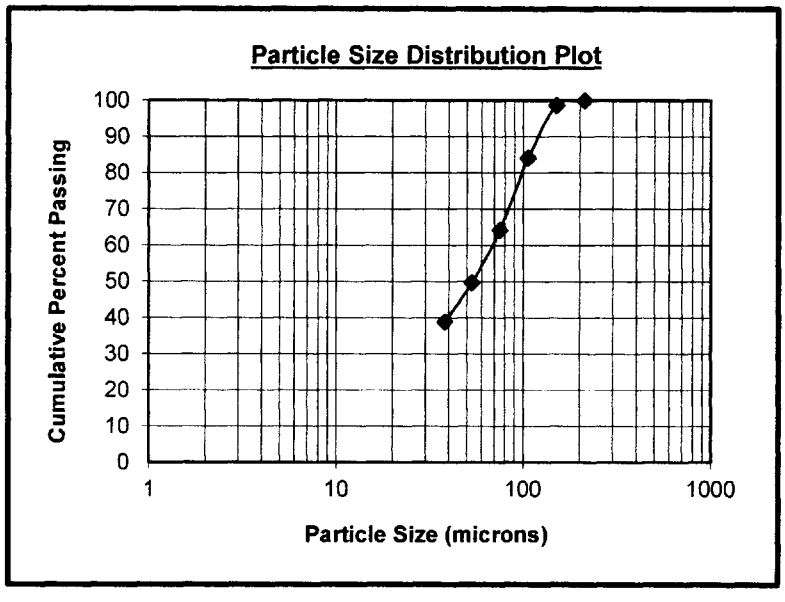
PARTICLE SIZING DATA

TABLE III-1
SCREEN ANALYSIS
KM6023 19-ROX Composite - 22 Minute Grind Calibration

Product	Particle Size µm	Weight % Retained	Cumulative % Passing
65 Mesh	212	0.00	100.0
100 Mesh	150	1.30	98.7
150 Mesh	106	14.60	84.1
200 Mesh	75	19.90	64.2
270 Mesh	53	14.50	49.7
400 Mesh	38	10.90	38.8
TOTAL		100.00	**

K80= 99µm

Note: 22 min. grind calibration using 2 kg. Ore, 1000 ml water and 20 kg. of Mild Steel rods in Mill: M3



APPENDIX IV - KM6023

MINERALOGICAL DATA

TABLE 1A
MINERAL COMPOSITION OF ROX SAMPLE
KM6023

Minerals	19-ROX Composite
Copper Sulphides	0.8
Sphalerite	3.1
Pyrite	14.9
Iron Oxides	0.5
Quartz	73.9
Feldspars	3.1
Micas	0.5
Amphibole	1.3
Titanium Minerals	0.2
Kaolinite (clay)	<0.1
Calcite	<0.1
Chlorite	0.6
Others	1.2
Total	100

Notes: 1) Copper Sulphides includes Chalcopyrite, Bornite, and Chalcocite/Covellite.
2) Iron Oxides includes Goethite/Limonite, Hematite, and Magnetite.
3) Feldspars includes Calcium Plagioclase, K-Feldspar, and Feldspar Albite (Na Feldspar).
4) Micas includes Muscovite and minor amounts of Biotite/Phlogotite.
5) Titanium Minerals includes Sphene(Titanite), Ilmenite, and Rutile/Anatase.
6) Others includes Epidote, Apatite, Chromite, Calcium Sulphate, and unresolved mineral species.
7) Particle Mineral Analysis was used for this data.
8) All values are expressed as a percent.
9) Measurement was scanned on the QEMSCAN ®.

TABLE 1B
% SULPHUR BEARING MINERAL OF TOTAL SULPHUR
KM6023

Mineral	19-ROX Composite
Copper Sulphides	3.1
Sphalerite	11.1
Pyrite	85.8
Other Sulphur Bearing Minerals	<0.1
Total	100

Note: 1) Copper Sulphides includes Chalcopyrite, Bornite, and Chalcocite/Covellite.
2) Other Sulphur Bearing Minerals includes Calcium Sulphate.

TABLE 1C
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ROX SAMPLE
KM6023

Element	Assay Methods	19-ROX Composite
Fe	QEMSCAN	7.92
	Chemical	8.39
S	QEMSCAN	8.56
	Chemical	8.37
Si	QEMSCAN	35.7
	Chemical	36.3

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092K 077

Appendix B

XML Extract / Inventory Report

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File Created: 21-Nov-1988 by Sandra E. Dumais (SED)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-2017 by Karl A. Flower (KAF)

SUMMARY Summary Help

Name	LOIS CREEK UPPER, RED MOUNTAIN, VERGO, VIRGO, JUPITER, ROX, MT. DIADEM	**NMI**	
		Mining Division	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	050° 00' 23"	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 05' 52"	**Northing**	5539918
		Easting	421337
Commodities	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Gold	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Lois Creek Upper adit is located at the headwaters of Lois Creek at an elevation of 1164 metres, northwest of Mount Diadem.

The area lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15 kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark-green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The western portion of the pendant contains well- bedded clastic sediments and, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and are, in ascending order: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

The volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

Sulphide mineralization observed in drill core consists of stringers, veinlets, blebs, pods and minor disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, minor tetrahedrite and trace arsenopyrite within brecciated, quartz-chlorite-epidote-±garnet– altered portions of a predominantly argillite unit. Mineralization is found at or near contacts with intercalated chloritic flows and sills. Four main mineral assemblages are recognized: a) pyrrhotite-sphalerite; b) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena; c) pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, ±tetrahedrite; and d) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena.

Three en echelon, strata-bound stringer sulphide zones up to 30 metres wide and aggregating 120 metres in length occur in the vicinity of the upper adit. The sulphide zones consist of high- grade polymetallic pods enveloped by low-grade, silver-poor, zinc and/or copper mineralization.

The best drill core intercepts yielded 135 grams per tonne silver, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc and 0.79 per cent copper over 12 metres including 359.5 grams per tonne silver, 7.9 per cent lead, 2.5 per cent zinc and 2.1 per cent copper over 4 metres (Assessment Report 13814).

Four rock samples were taken from the vicinity of the upper adit in 1994. Sample 428-H yielded 1.62 per cent copper, 30.5 per cent zinc, 11.20 per cent lead, 0.50 gram per tonne silver and 0.31 gram per tonne gold over 0.4 metre; while sample 428-G yielded 0.80 per cent zinc, 10 grams per tonne silver and trace lead and copper over 1.5 metres (Assessment Report 23319).

In 1998, two samples from the Upper Adit yielded 5.58 and 2.52 per cent copper, 0.22 and 0.30 per cent lead, 3.81 and 3.44 per cent zinc, 710 and 520 grams per tonne silver with 0.92 and 2.35 grams per tonne gold over 0.7 and 1.0 metre, respectively (Assessment Report 25570).

In 2001, samples from the Upper Adit assayed up to 1.39 per cent copper, 0.29 per cent lead, 1.14 per cent zinc, 1.49 grams per tonne gold and 229.9 grams per tonne silver over 0.5 metre (Sample 304051; Assessment Report 26631).

The Mount Diadem area has received intermittent exploration since the 1920s. In 1927, Brittan R. Mining Co. drove two small adits 1.5 kilometres northwest and 2.0 kilometres north-northwest of Mount Diadem, respectively. Between 1947 and 1950, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines excavated several open cuts and a short adit in the area of the headwaters of No Man's Creek. In 1954, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Ltd. held 19 claims in the area. In 1965, Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mount Diadem, called the Linda group. Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda group in 1967. Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda group in 1970, and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1971, Brittan R. Syndicate optioned the 23 claims and performed geophysical and geochemical surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and R. Schmidt (Fox claim). In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the Rox claims which included the Lois Creek Trench showing for volcanogenic massive sulphide-type mineralization. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1916-368; 1920-352; 1923-268; 1927-365; 1928-388; 1931-173; 1950-172; 1965-224

EMPR ASS RPT 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, *13814, 18207, 21459, 22397, *23319, 24447, 24572, *25570, *26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628

EMPR BULL 39

EMPR EXPL 1980-177; 1981-18

EMPR GEM 1970-230; 1971-253

EMPR OF 1999-2

EMPR PF (Stirrup Creek Gold Limited Website (Nov. 1999): Rox Claims, 1 p.)

GSC MAP 1386A

GSC OF 480

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092K 083

XML Extract / Inventory Report

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File Created: 24-Jul-1985 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-2017 by Karl A. Flower (KAF)

SUMMARY Summary Help

Name	ROX, NO MAN'S CREEK, SKWIM LAKE, LINDA, DIADEM, FOX, MT. DIADEM	**NMI Mining Division**	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	050° 00' 50"	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 05' 19"	**Northing**	5540743
		Easting	422006
Commodities	Gold, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Cadmium, Lead	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier

Capsule Geology

The Rox prospect is located at the headwaters of Lois River near Mount Diadem, 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River and at an elevation of approximately 1100 metres.

The area lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists of diorites and granodiorites enclosing a series of northwest- trending pendants. In the Mount Diadem area, feldspar-rich diorite and quartz diorite dominate. These pendants, occurring along Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, are interpreted to be part of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group, coeval with volcanic rock of the Bonanza Group and the Harrison Lake Formation.

Mount Diadem forms part of a ridge consisting of Bowen Island Group sediments and volcanics that form a 15- kilometre long by 1 to 2 kilometre wide roof pendant. Lithologies along the eastern portion of the pendant consist of dark- green, chlorite-rich, massive volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with grey to black cherty tuff and foliated, pyritic argillaceous siltstone. The western portion of the pendant contains well- bedded clastic sediments and, minor carbonate with intercalations of intermediate to mafic tuffs, flows and sills. In all, six stratigraphic units have been defined and are, in ascending order: 1) tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite and lapilli tuff, 2) chlorite-rich tuff with interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, minor argillite, 3) thin-bedded argillite, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds, 4) banded argillite, sandstone, chert, minor lapilli tuff, 5) siliceous argillite, siltstone, tuff, chert and 6) andesitic breccia.

Volcanics and sediments have a near-vertical bedding and cleavage that form a series of tight upright folds that plunge moderately to the north.

Property exploration between 1947 and 1950 led to the discovery of a narrow shear containing a gold-bearing quartz vein. The shear host rocks are silicified and argillic (clay) altered. The vein has a vertical dip and can be traced along a strike of 040 degrees for greater than 244 metres. For the greater part of this distance the vein traverses various members of the volcanic assemblage, but at its north eastern end it persists into the plutonic rocks for greater than 30 metres. Mineralization is sparse, consisting of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, minor galena and a few rare specks of native gold. The vein averages 20 centimetres in width but does not exceed 23 centimetres.

The Rox claims also hosts vein/replacement mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and greenockite in quartz veins and clay fault gouge, and traced along a shear contact between sediments and volcanics for 475 metres. The veins vary from 0.1 to 0.3 metre wide. Silicified and clay gouge wall rocks with fracture-filled mineralization range from 0.5 to 2.0 metres wide. For further information on this style of mineralization refer to the Mt. Diadem occurrence (MINFILE 092K 084).

A sample in 1950, over a width of 2.54 centimetres, assayed as much as 179.79 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1950, page 177).

In 1982, exploration by Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. led to the discovery of two 0.8-metre wide quartz veins exposed in three separate creek gullies and separated by 2 metres of altered rock. Three chip samples yielded 24.3 grams per tonne over 16 centimetres, 30.4 grams per tonne gold over 7 centimetres and 27.0 grams per tonne gold over 30 centimetres, respectively (Assessment Report 11641).

In 1983, a chip sample across a width of 0.16 metre assayed 24.3 grams per tonne gold, 1.0 per cent zinc, 0.068 per cent copper and 23 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11641).

Drilling in 1984 returned a 12-metre intersection of 0.79 per cent copper, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc, 135.0 grams per tonne silver and 3.94 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter #27 [February 9], 1998).

In 1991, samples are reported to have yielded up to 1141.47 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 21459).

In 1992, 20 trenches were excavated; 10 of these trenches were excavated along the No Man's Creek quartz-sulphide vein. The best results from these trenches were from Sample 8, which yielded a weighted average of 94.97 grams per tonne gold over 2.18 metres (Assessment Report 22397). The sample also yielded 3.16 per cent zinc and 0.18 per cent copper over 18 centimetres. Sample 1 yielded the lowest values, a weighted average of 11.79 grams per tonne gold over 0.95 metre (Assessment Report 22397).

In 1995, samples from a trench on the vein yielded up to 226.8 grams per tonne gold, 88.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.983 per cent zinc and greater than 1.0 per cent copper over 0.2 metre (Sample 66613; Assessment Report 24447). The following year, diamond drilling yielded up to 16.6 grams per tonne gold and 6.6 grams per tonne silver over 0.99 metre from DDH RX 96-2; while another drill hole (RX 96-8) intercepted values of 23.0 grams per tonne gold and 6.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.15 metre (Assessment Report 24572).

In 2009, two composite samples, weighing 35.2 and 5.6 kilograms, of mineralized vein material yielded 54 and 89 grams per tonne gold, respectively (Assessment Report 31276). Rock samples taken at the same time yielded up to 1.90 per cent zinc, 0.12 per cent copper, 122.0 grams per tonne silver and 615.0 grams per tonne silver over 0.35 metre (Sample 1+50 N AR-6; Assessment Report 31276).

In 2013, six samples (23244 to 23249) taken along a 65 metre strike length of the main vein yielded from 2.4 to 121.5 grams per tonne gold and 21 to 85 grams per tonne silver over widths of 0.2 to 0.55 metre (Assessment Report 34211).

Several parallel quartz-sulphide veins occur above and below the 1,100 metre elevation gold-bearing quartz vein. In 1991, a 0.4 metre wide layer consisting of approximately 30 per cent pyrrhotite, located 250 metres to the northwest, yielded 8.6 grams per tonne gold (Sample 57; Assessment Report 21459). In 1995, a 5 metre wide quartz stock work vein system, located at the base of the cliffs at an elevation of approximately 900 metres, yielded 0.5 gram per tonne gold over 0.2 metre (Sample 66629; Assessment Report 24447). In 2013, a zone of quartz-sulphide veining, located 50 to 110 metres south west of the main gold- bearing vein, assayed 2.78 grams per tonne gold over 0.42 metre (Sample 23249; Assessment Report 34211).

The Mount Diadem area has received intermittent exploration since the 1920s. In 1927, Brittan R. Mining Co. drove two small adits 1.5 kilometres northwest and 2.0 kilometres north-northwest of Mount Diadem, respectively. Between 1947 and 1950, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines excavated several open cuts and a short adit in the area of the headwaters of No Man's Creek. In 1954, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Ltd. held 19 claims in the area. In 1965, Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mount Diadem, called the Linda group. Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda group in 1967. Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda group in 1970, and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1971, Brittan R. Syndicate optioned the 23 claims and performed geophysical and geochemical surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and R. Schmidt (Fox claim). In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. During the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the property for volcanogenic massive sulphide-type mineralization. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

EMPR AR *1950, pp. 172-177

EMPR ASS RPT 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, 13814, 18207, *21459, 22397, *23319, *24447, *24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, *31276, *34211, 35628

EMPR BULL *39, pp. 38,39

EMPR EXPL 1996-F12-F13

EMPR PF (Stirrup Creek Gold Limited Website (Nov. 1999): Rox Claims, 1 p.; Photos, 1996)

GSC MAP 1386A

GSC OF 480

GCNL #27 (Feb.9), #111(June 10), 1998

PR REL Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd., Feb.4, 1998

WWW http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/ROX_CLAIMS.html

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 092K 084

XML Extract / Inventory Report

Print Preview | PDF | -- SELECT REPORT --

File Created: 24-Jul-1985 by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
Last Edit: 28-Nov-2017 by Karl A. Flower (KAF)

SUMMARY Summary Help

		NMI	092K1 F16,Cu1
Name	MT. DIADEM, MOUNT DIADEM, ROX, DIADEM	**Mining Division**	Vancouver
		BCGS Map	092K010
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	092K01E
Latitude	050° 00' 12"	**UTM**	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	124° 04' 56"	**Northing**	5539562
		Easting	422446
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper	**Deposit Types**	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au G06 : Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	**Terrane**	Gambier, Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology

The Mount Diadem adit is located at an elevation of 900 metres, immediately above the head of No Man's Creek on the northern slopes of Mount Diadem.

The area lies within the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex near its western boundary with the Insular Belt. The complex consists mainly of diorites, granodiorites, gneisses and migmatites enclosing a northwest trending belt (pendant) of Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Only in the eastern and possibly basal part of the belt are mafic flows and interbedded tuff evident. These rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist and less commonly to amphibolite grade. Structural deformation has been intense with the early development of tight, moderate to steep, north- plunging folds characterized by an axial planar cleavage. This has been overprinted with later, open style folds. Two shear orientations predominate, both of which appear to locally control massive sulphide mineralization. One is sub-parallel to regional banding and parallel to the penetrative foliation. The other set strikes 060 to 100 degrees and is steeply dipping.

Seven rock units have been defined locally. These are: (1) tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and argillite; andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist and massive diorite, (2) green-grey, chlorite-rich tuff, tuffaceous sandstone; felsic lapilli and vesicular flows and breccias and massive diorite, (3) rusty to black weathering, thinly bedded argillite, (4) well- banded, grey-green interbedded argillite, siltstone, sandstone, black chert and lapilli tuffs, (5) siliceous argillite, tuffaceous siltstone, chert and lapilli tuff, (6) andesitic breccia and (7) feldspar-rich diorite, quartz diorite and granite.

The adit is collared at the contact of the volcanic rocks with the intrusive rocks. The adit penetrates the silicified, recrystallized volcanics for 12 metres, at which distance a 0.61-metre shear is intersected. Pods consisting of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite are exposed in the shear.

A 0.25-metre wide sample of the shear southeast of the adit assayed 0.017 per cent copper, greater than 1 per cent lead, greater than 1 per cent zinc, greater than 200 grams per tonne silver and 0.18 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11641). A grab sample from the adit assayed 4.9 grams per tonne gold, 264 grams per tonne silver, 8.89 per cent lead, 8.62 per cent zinc and 0.02 per cent copper (Assessment Report 11641).

Diamond drilling completed under option to Anaconda has tested up to 175 metres along strike, the contact between sheared argillite-chloritized volcanics. Three zones were believed intersected: the North, Central and South. The best drilling results were obtained from the Central zone. Diamond- drill hole 84-3 intersected 0.79 per cent copper, 2.74 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc and 148.80 grams per tonne silver over 12.0 metres (Assessment Report 18207). The Central zone was also intersected by drill holes 84-1, 84-5, 84-6, and 84-8. The South zone was intersected in drill hole 84-9, approximately 60 metres below the surface. A 7.7-metre section yielded 0.1 per cent copper, 1.48 per cent lead, 1.53 per cent zinc and 44.91 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18207). Mineralization in all intersections is hosted in intensely deformed argillite.

Work History:

Mineralization in the Mount Diadem area became known in 1928, when several massive sulphide showings containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite were discovered near the headwaters of No Man's Creek. Both Britain River Mining Co. Ltd. and Mount Diadem Mines Ltd. staked claims west and north of Mount Diadem. Numerous trenches were excavated where sulphide showings occurred in altered limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Some adits were driven and work continued sporadically over the years. The original claims lapsed and were restaked in 1947 by Nickel Mining Company of Canada Ltd. The new claims were optioned to Bralorne Mines Ltd. in 1949. Considerable work has been carried out since 1949 by various operators. Geological mapping, limited diamond drilling and sampling of old adits and trenches were performed by Sphere Development Corp. in 1967.

In 1970, Tiger Silver Mines Ltd. performed geophysical magnetic and geochemical soil surveys. Britain River Syndicate performed geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys in 1971. Some new anomalies were discovered. Minor rock sampling was conducted by Fury Explorations in 1980. The claims were transferred to Fury Explorations Ltd. in the early 1980s. In 1983, Anaconda Ltd. optioned these claims and conducted a drilling program, consisting of nine holes totalling 899 metres. In 1982, Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. performed a regional stream sediment survey in the Mount Diadem area. In the following year, an exploration program was carried out on the optioned Diadem and Fury, and other staked claims surrounding Mount Diadem.

In the late 1980s, Covenant Resources staked the Diadem claims, surrounding the claim owned by Fury Exploration and the Fox claim owned by R. Schmidt. White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1 to 5 claims and conducted property exploration in 1991 and 1992. In 1994, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned and explored the Rox claims. In 1995 and 1996, Navarre Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and eight diamond drill holes, totalling 547.7 metres. Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd. optioned the property in 1998 and completed a program of geological mapping and ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area.

During 2001 through 2005, Fundamental Resources completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and 3.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the area. In 2009, Sunshine Global Mining purchased the Rox claims and completed a minor program of sampling. In 2013, Fundamental Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological

mapping. In 2015, Asia New Energy Corporation completed 112.0 line-kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys on the area.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1920-219; 1928-388; 1929-394; *1950-A175

EMPR ASS RPT 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, *11641, 13814, *18207, 21459, 22397, 23319, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 35628

EMPR BULL *39, p. 36

EMPR OF 1999-2

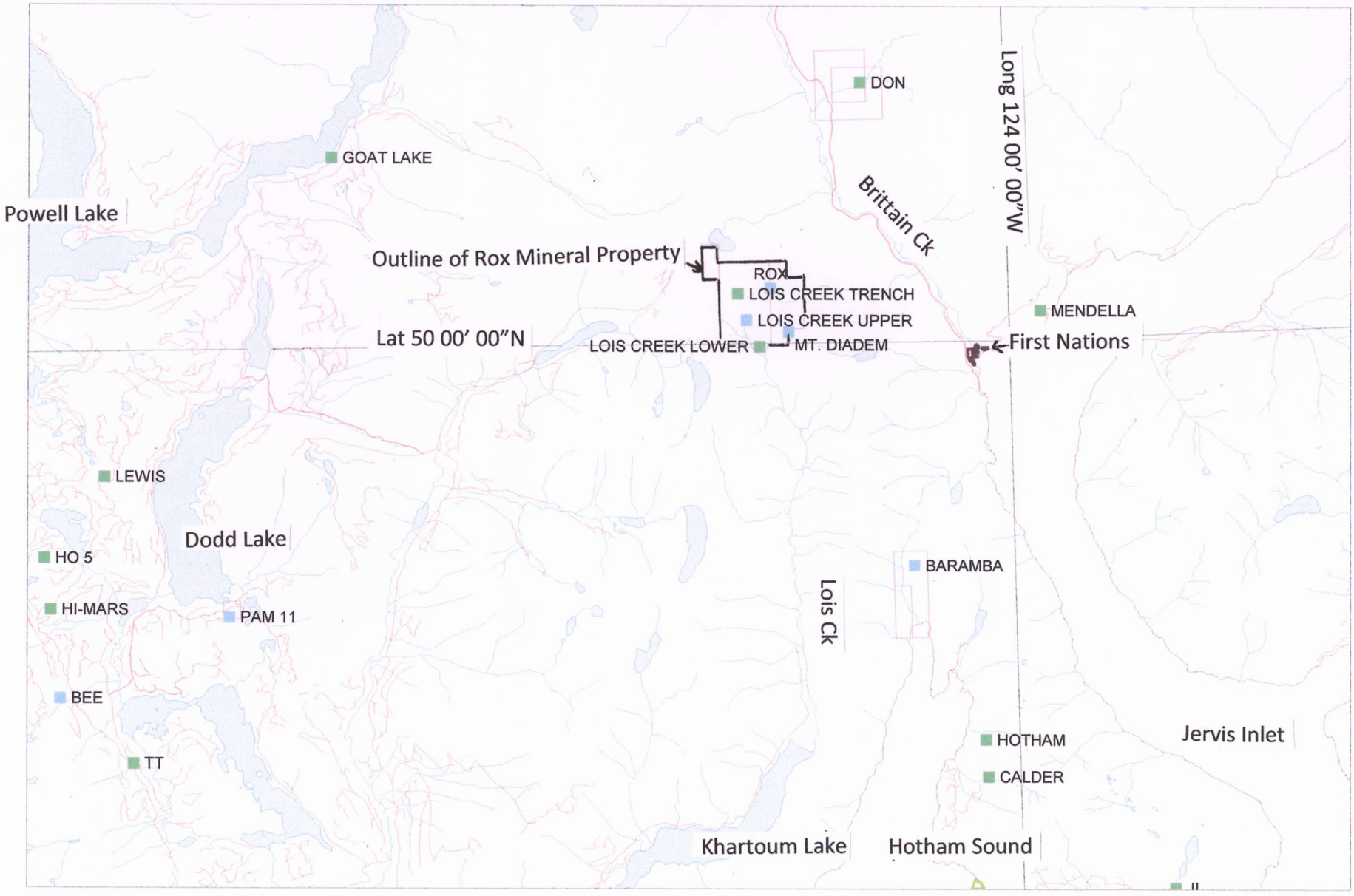
EMPR PF (Stirrup Creek Gold Limited Website (Mar. 1999): Rox Claims, 1 p.)

GSC MAP 1386A

GSC OF 480

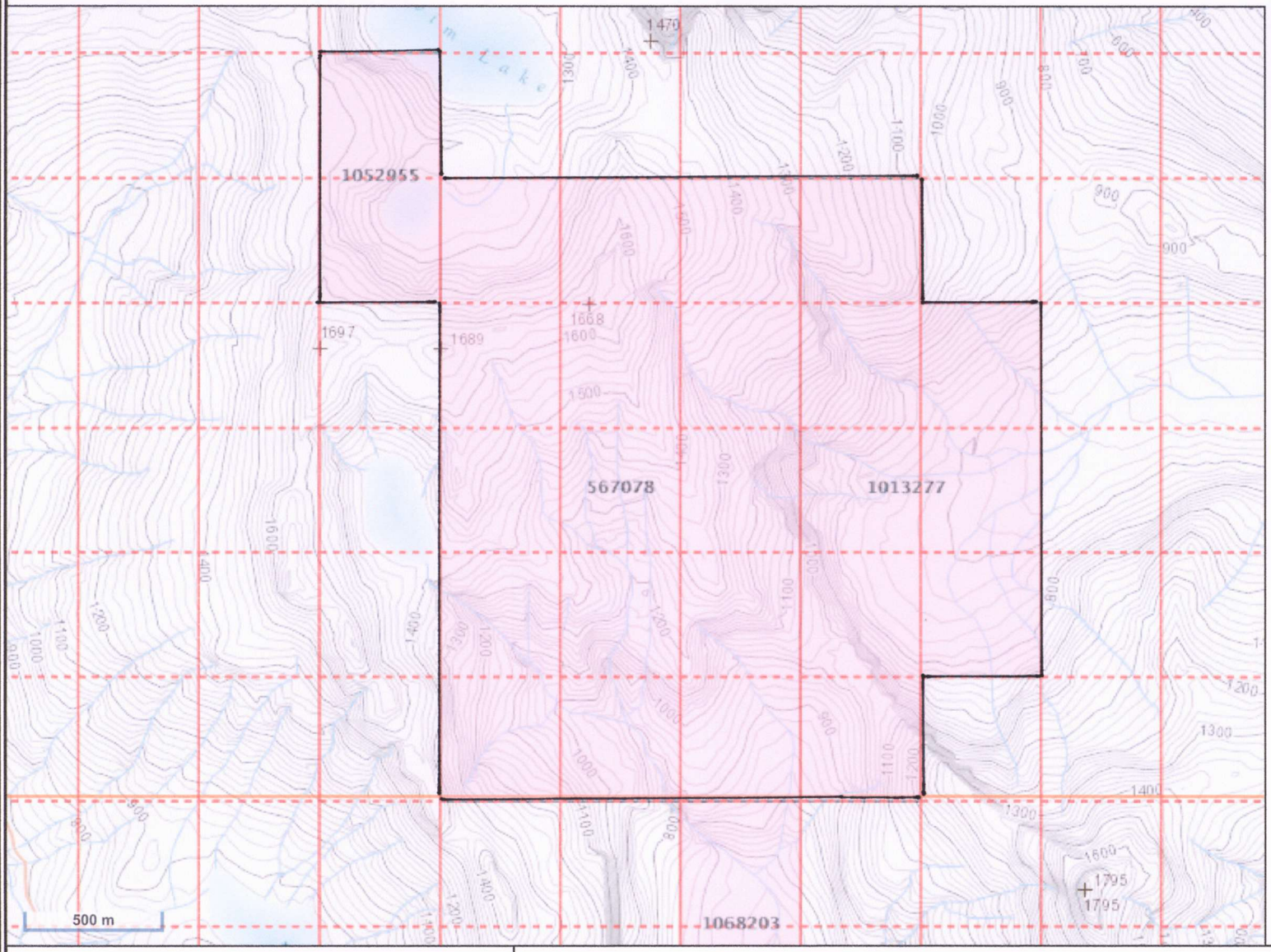
PR REL Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd., Feb.4, 1998

Fig 1 General Location Map



Asia New Energy Corp
Rox Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au Project
Vancouver Mining Division

Fig 2 Rox Claims MTO Map



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

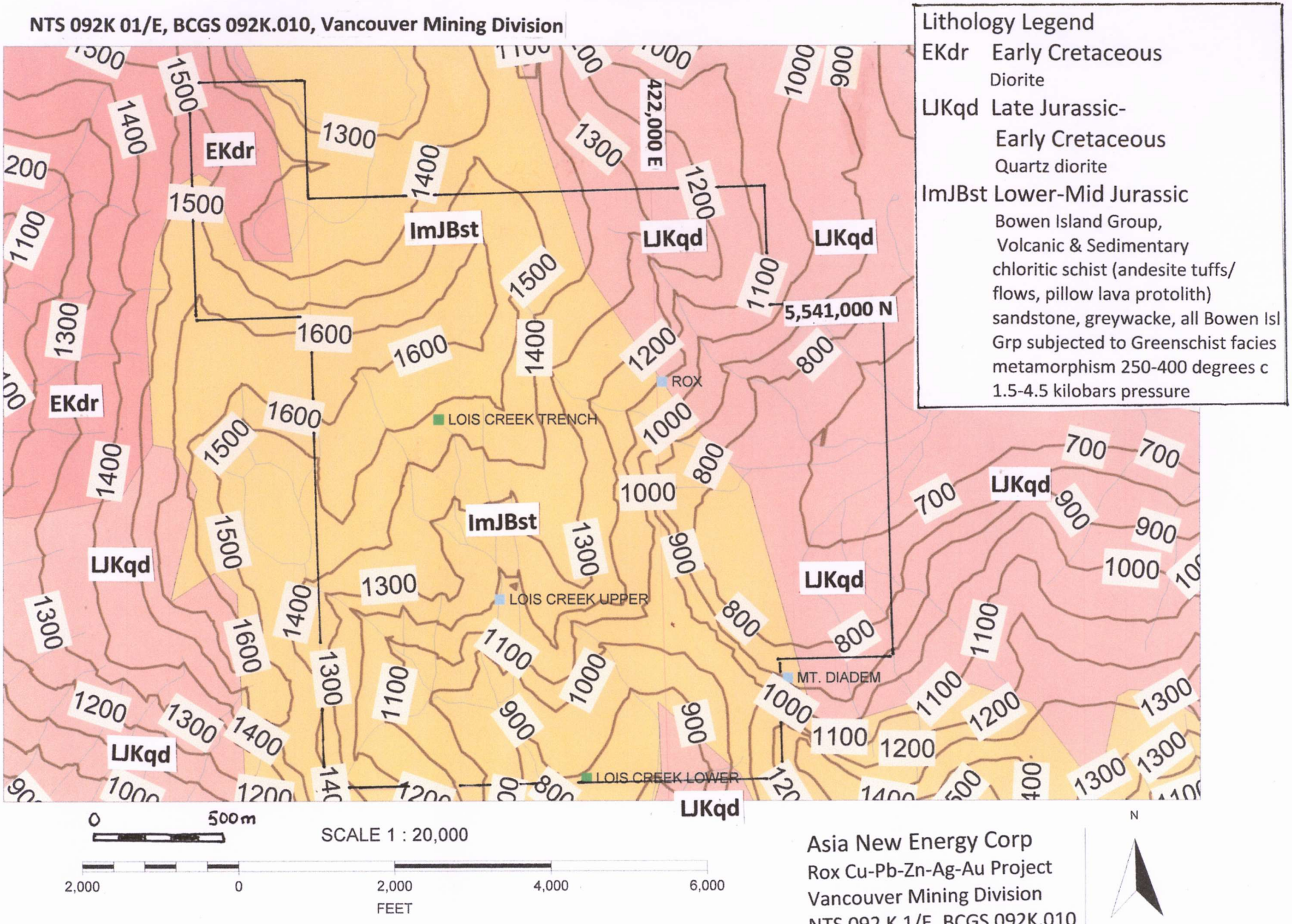
Recreation Areas - Tantalis - Colour Filled

Printed using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) application.NTS 092K 1/E, BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver MD

Center: 50°0'39", -124°5'51"
Scale: 1 : 33855
SRS: EPSG:3857
UTM Zone: 10

N

Fig 3 Rox Claims General Geology



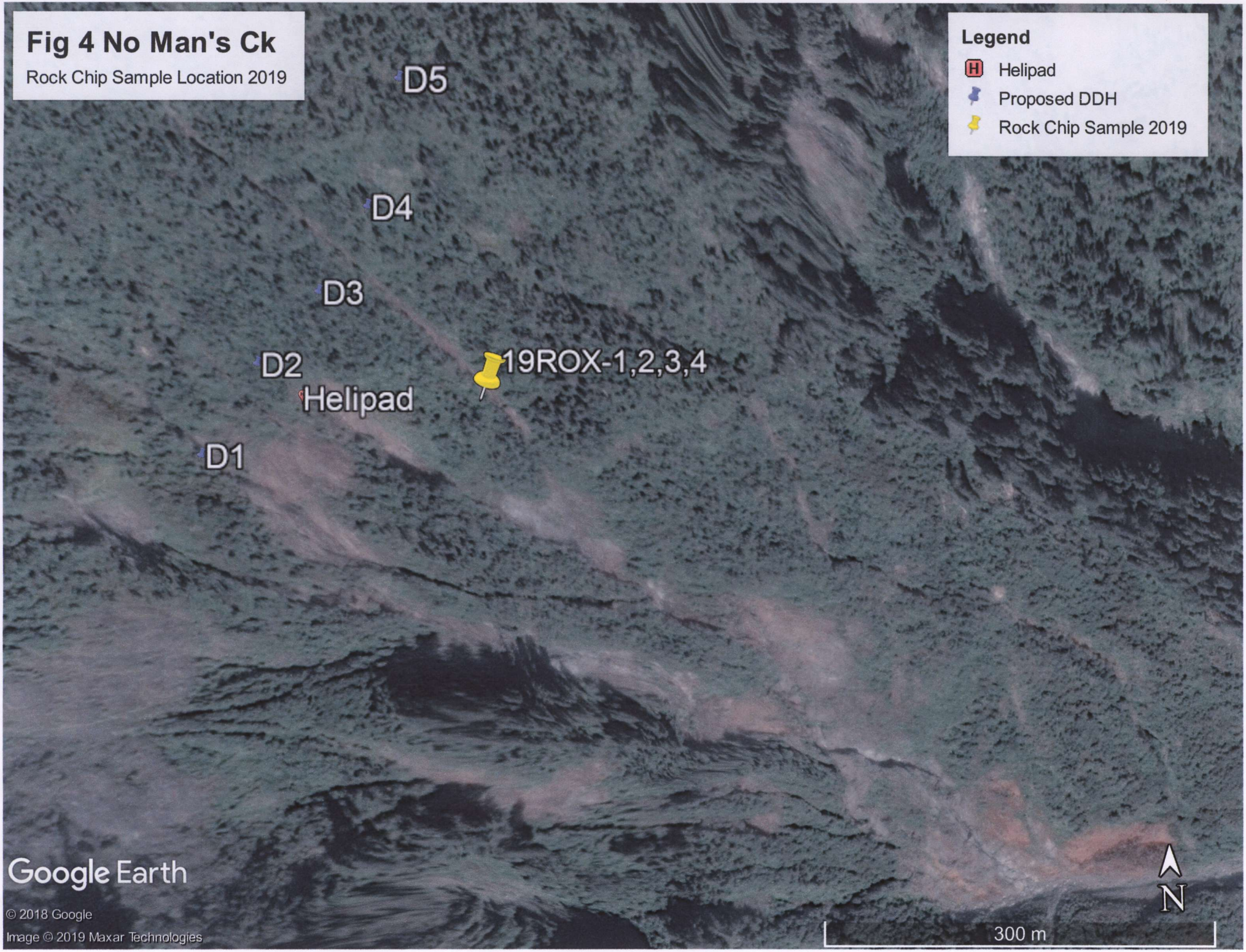


Fig 4 No Man's Ck
Rock Chip Sample Location 2019
Legend
Helipad
Proposed DDH
Rock Chip Sample 2019
D5
D4
D3
D2
Helipad
D1
19ROX-1,2,3,4
Google Earth
© 2018 Google
Image © 2019 Maxar Technologies
N
300 m

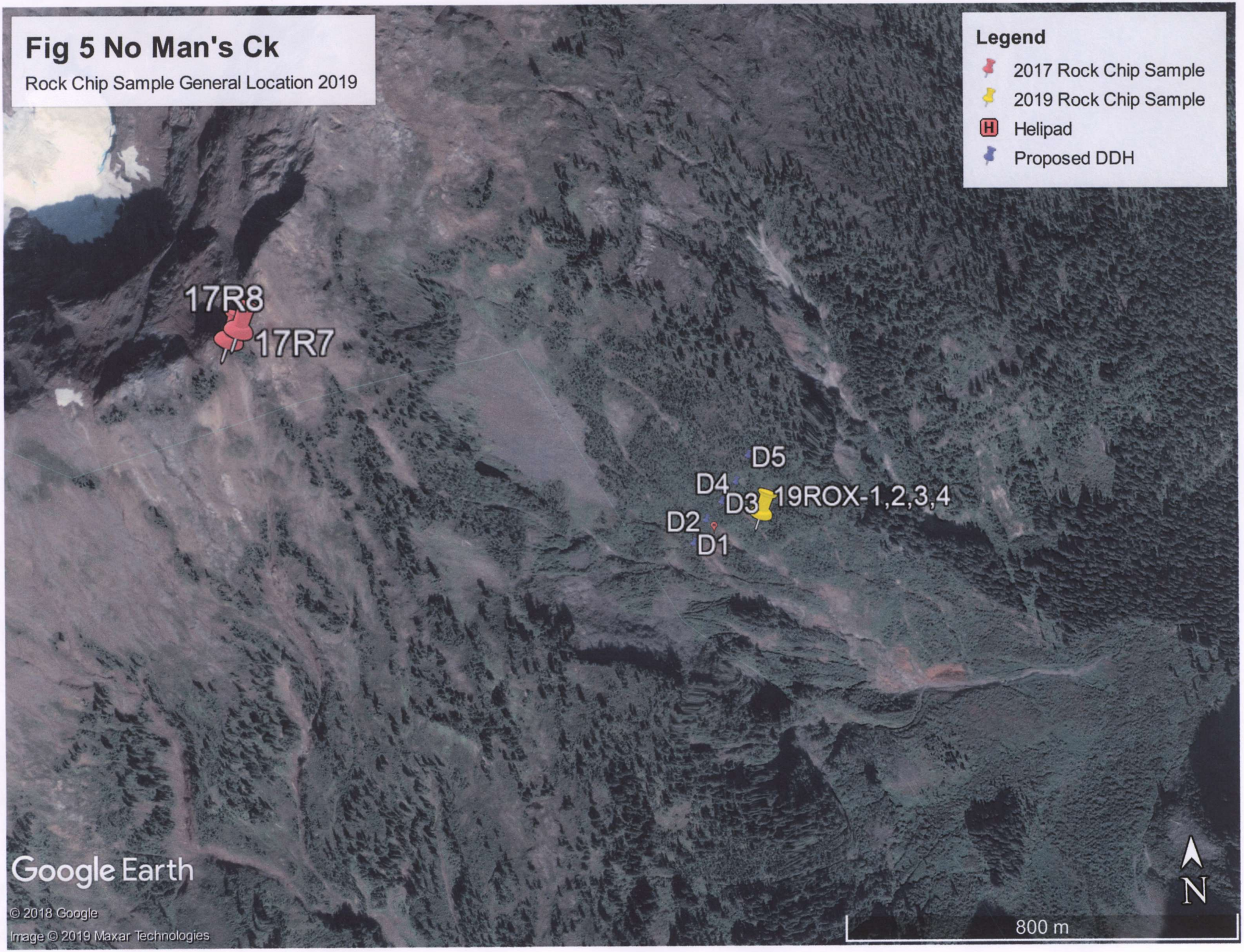
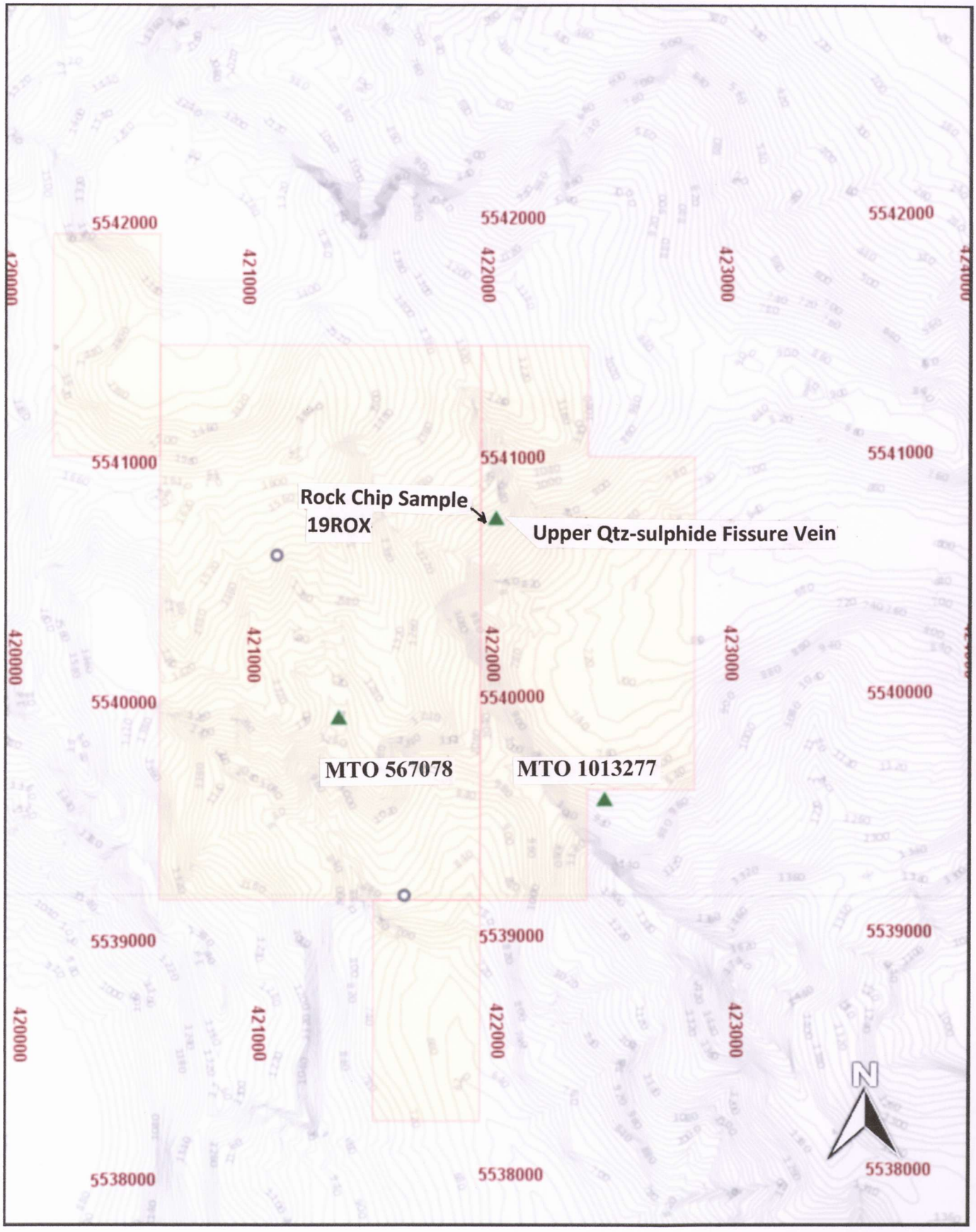


Fig 5 No Man's Ck
Rock Chip Sample General Location 2019
Legend
2017 Rock Chip Sample
2019 Rock Chip Sample
Helipad
Proposed DDH
17R8
17R7
D5
D4
D3
19ROX-1,2,3,4
D2
D1
Google Earth
© 2018 Google
Image © 2019 Maxar Technologies
N
800 m

Fig 6 Rox Claims 2019 Rock Sample Location

NTS 092K 01/E, BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division



700 m
2200 ft

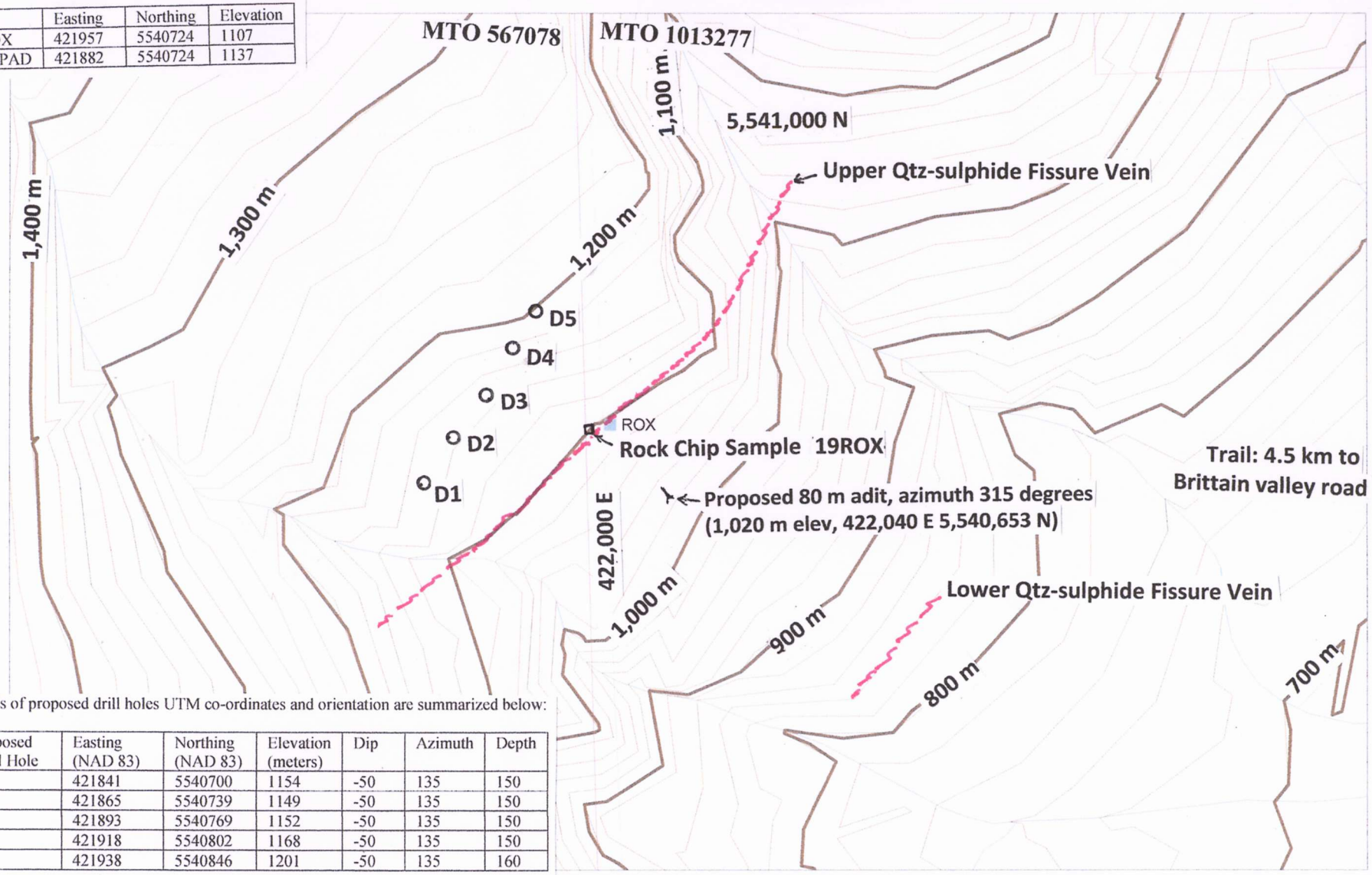
Oct/01/2019
Scale 1:32936

Fig 7 No Man's Ck Au Qtz Vein Sample Location

(UTM NAD 83 co-ordinates, Zone 10) of 2019 rock chip sample

ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
19ROX	421957	5540724	1107
HELIPAD	421882	5540724	1137

NTS 092K 01/E, BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division



Details of proposed drill holes UTM co-ordinates and orientation are summarized below:

Proposed Drill Hole	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Elevation (meters)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
D1	421841	5540700	1154	-50	135	150
D2	421865	5540739	1149	-50	135	150
D3	421893	5540769	1152	-50	135	150
D4	421918	5540802	1168	-50	135	150
D5	421938	5540846	1201	-50	135	160

0 200 m

SCALE 1 : 5,000

500 0 500 1,000 1,500

FEET

Surface trace of quartz-sulphide fissure vein

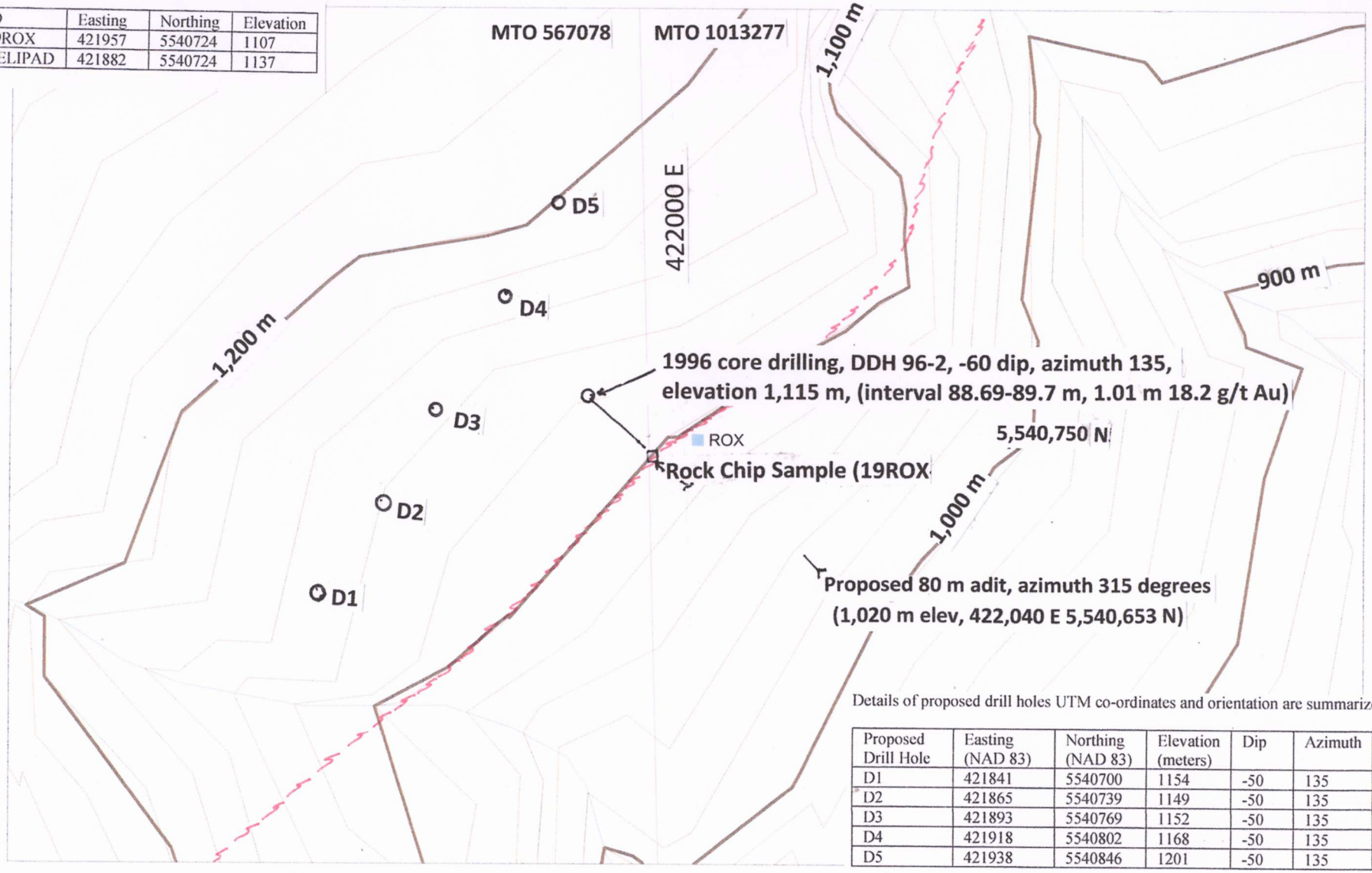
N

Rock Sample (30 kgs taken from surface outcrop, 30 X 300 cm area

Fig 8 No Man's Ck Au Qtz Vein Sample Location (Detail)

(UTM NAD 83 co-ordinates, Zone 10) of 2019 rock chip sample

ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
19ROX	421957	5540724	1107
HELIPAD	421882	5540724	1137



Details of proposed drill holes UTM co-ordinates and orientation are summarized below:

Proposed Drill Hole	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Elevation (meters)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
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D3	421893	5540769	1152	-50	135	150
D4	421918	5540802	1168	-50	135	150
D5	421938	5540846	1201	-50	135	160

NTS 092K 01/E, BCGS 092K.010, Vancouver Mining Division

Looking east, helipad in lower right, Location 421,882 E, 5,540,724 N, elevation 1,137 m. Mt Diadem upper right, Jervis Inlet left center of photo, approximately 4.5 km away

Rock Chip Sample 19ROX. Hammer handle points NE Parallel to strike of quartz-sulphide (Upper) vein. Location 421,957 E, 5,540,724 N, elevation 1,107 m