Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	**TOTAL COST**
Geochemical Sampling Report Dani Property	$13,496

AUTHOR(S) Ken Galambos P.Eng. SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) YEAR OF WORK 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5756180

PROPERTY NAME Dani

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 1067307

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Zinc, Lead, Copper, Silver, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Skeena NTS 103H/11

LATITUDE 53 o 35 ' 43.2 " LONGITUDE 12 o 00 ' 27.2 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Shawn Turford 100% 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 501

Francois Lake, BC V0J 1R0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Shawn Turford 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 501

Francois Lake, BC V0J 1R0

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

Cretaceous, Coast Crystalline Complex, Schists, Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 271128, 33836

(OVER)

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 ...)		1067307	
Soil	Ah - 5 samples		$6,135
Silt			
Rock	1 sample		$1,226
Other	pH - 5 samples		$6,135
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	$13,496

Print and Close Cancel

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder: GALAMBOS, KENNETH D (109109)
Submitter: GALAMBOS, KENNETH D (109109)

Recorded: 2019/SEP/20
Effective: 2019/SEP/20

D/E Date: 2019/SEP/20

Confirmation

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

Event Number: **5756180**

Work Type: Technical Work

Technical Items: Geochemical

Work Start Date: 2019/AUG/04

Work Stop Date: 2019/AUG/08

Total Value of Work: $ 11975.00

Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1067307		2005/JUN/23	2019/SEP/24	2029/SEP/24	3653	38.38	$ 7676.66	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value:$ 7676.66

PAC name: Ken Galambos

Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0

Credited PAC amount: $ 4,298.34

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.

Geochemical Sampling
Report On The Dani Property

Skeena Mining Division
Tenure number 1067307

NTS Mapsheet 103H/11
UTM Zone 09 (NAD 83)
Easting 499500
Northing 5938500

work performed
August 04-08, 2019
by Shawn Turford, Chris Lobermayor
and Brent Craddock
for

Shawn Turford, Ralph Keefe
Ken Galambos and Chris Lobermayer

Ken Galambos, P.Eng.
KDG Exploration Services
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, B.C., Canada
V8T 2G6

January 15, 2020

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Item 1: Summary

The Dani property is located on Hawkesbury Island in northwestern B.C. The claims have been reduced to an area of 38.38ha, 2 cells, to cover the immediate showing area, 60 km southwest of Kitimat. The property is located at the southeastern end of the Ecstall Belt which is host to several volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Alldrick, 2001) including the Ecstall, the Packsack and the Scotia deposits. The Ecstall Belt is considered an under explored terrane for this style of deposit and appears to be zoned with higher gold, silver and base metals to the southeast.

The property covers the Dani Showing (Minfile 103H 078), a polymetallic Zn-Pb-Ag massive sulphide occurrence hosted in schistose rocks. The showing is situated within a 200-250m wide band of quartz-muscovite-pyrite and quartz biotite-muscovite-pyrite schist that strikes at approximately 060° across the property. Garnet, chlorite and diopside are variably found in the schist unit. The Dani Showing consists of semi-massive to massive pyrite-magnetite-sphalerite-galena bands, as observed in numerous pieces of blasted outcrop as well as zones of 5-20% disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in the surrounding rocks including well mineralized bedrock in a borrow pit at the end of a 5km long all weather logging road. The road which terminates at a deep water barge landing is at present overgrown with 4-5m high alder and willow bushes but helicopter access to the immediate showing area is still possible.

Previous exploration traced the schist unit both northeast and southwest from the original showing. Strongly altered samples of quartz-muscovite-pyrite schist, similar to the host rocks at the Dani Showing, were found in creek float up to 1000 metres to the southwest of the showing. Several creeks in this direction have moderately anomalous results for lead, zinc, copper and gold. Outcrops of quartz-muscovite-biotite-pyrite-garnet schist also occur on the east side of Cheenis Creek, 400 metres along strike from the Dani Showing. Rock and silt samples indicate some potential for mineralization on this side of the creek, particularly an anomalous silt sample from a creek draining the northeast extension of the Dani schist unit. (Jones, 2003)

The 2002 exploration program has shown that the schist unit that hosts the Dani Showing has a probable strike length of at least 2000 metres in the immediate property area. This large strike extent of alteration and mineralization in the favourable schist unit does not suggest poddy, skarn-style mineralization. Also, all of the massive sulphide deposits and showings in the Ecstall Belt are associated with pyritic quartz-mica schist, similar in description to the schist at the Dani Showing. One intriguing characteristic of the Dani Showing is the presence of abundant chromian muscovite in the schist unit, both at the showing and along strike in the schist. Chromian muscovite is also present at several other massive sulphide prospects in the Ecstall Belt. (Jones, 2003)

The present exploration program consisted of a three day program on site to collect Ah-humus and pH samples across the suspected trend of the massive sulphide mineralization. During this time the roads into the project were partially cleared for access to the showing area and evaluated to determine future access.

The claims are 100% owned by Shawn Turford, in partnership with the author and Ralph Keefe of Francois Lake.

It is the author's belief that previous exploration programs on the Dani property demonstrate the potential for significant Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) style mineralization. Additional exploration in the form of geophysical airborne surveys, geological and geochemical surveys, prospecting for other surface showings of polymetallic sulphide mineralization and drilling is warranted to determine if one or more economic mineralized bodies are present. Whole rock analysis and thin section work on some of the metamorphic units should help determine the parent lithologies on the Dani property, which will be key to evaluating the potential for, and style of the massive sulphide mineralization.

Item 2: Introduction

This report is being prepared for the owners for the purposes of filing assessment on the claims comprising the Dani property.

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

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

This report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information and an examination and interpretation of technical data covering the property. This year's program was completed by the Mr. Turford with the assistance of Chris Lobermayor and Brent Craddock over a time period from August 04-08, 2019.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

- All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars.
- Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometers (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data.
- GPS refers to global positioning system.
- Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey.
- The term ppm refers to parts per million, equivalent to grams per metric tonne (gm/t).
- ppb refers to parts per billion.
- The abbreviation oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton.
- The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. 1% is equivalent to 10,000ppm.
- Elemental and mineral abbreviations used in this report include: arsenic (As), copper (Cu), gold (Au), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), molybdenum (Mo), silver (Ag), zinc (Zn), chalcopyrite (Cpy), molybdenite (MoS2) and pyrite (Py).

2.3 Source Documents

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

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

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

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

2.5 Scope

This report describes the current exploration program, the geology, previous exploration history, interpretation of regional geochemical surveys, and the mineral potential of the Dani project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding areas. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

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

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Dani property has been reduced to 1 claim (2 cells) covering an area of 38.38ha located on Hawkesbury Island, in the Douglas Channel, in west-central B.C. The claims lie west of the boundary between the 103H/10 and 103H/11, 1:50,000 mapsheets in the Skeena Mining District near the southern end of the Ecstall Belt and covers a polymetallic Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-Au massive sulphide showing hosted in schistose rocks. The property is centred at UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83) 499500E, 5938500N.

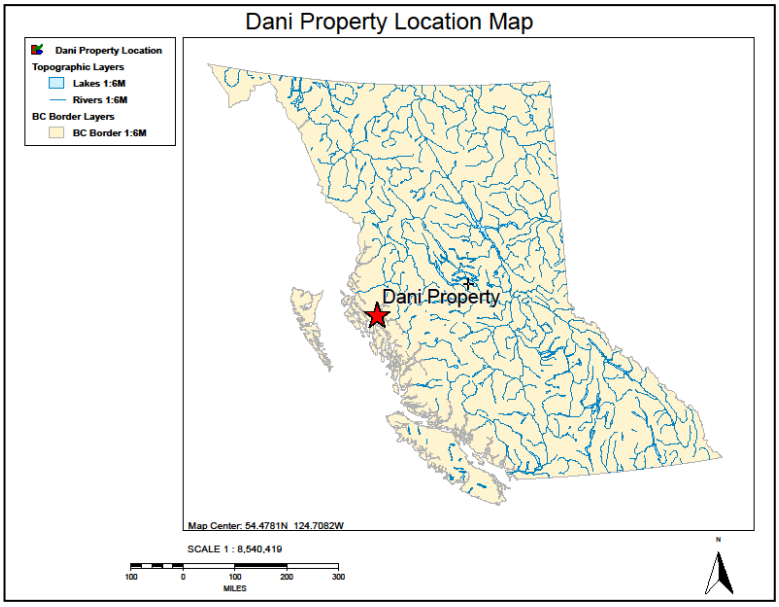


Figure 1: Property Location Map

The Ecstall Belt is host to several volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Alldrick, 2001) including the Ecstall (6.88 Mt grading 2.45% Zn, 0.65% Cu, 17.0 g/t Ag, and 0.5 g/t Au), the Packsack (2.70 Mt grading 0.20% Zn, 0.01% Pb, 0.5% Cu, 34 g/t Ag, and 0.3 g/t Au) and the Scotia (1.24 Mt grading 3.8% Zn, 0.40% Pb, 0.10% Cu, 13 g/t Ag, and 0.25 g/t Au).

The Dani property was re-staked on June 23, 2005 to cover gossanous outcrops and sulphide mineralization exposed in a borrow pit and in road cuts on a new logging road and has been held continuously since that time. With the acceptance of this report the claims will have its expiry date moved to September 24, 2029 as indicated below.

Table 1: Claim Data

Tenure #	Claim name	Issue date	Expiry date	# of cells	# hectares	Registered Owner
1067307		2005/jun/23	**2029/sep/24**	2	38.38	Turford, Shawn Albert

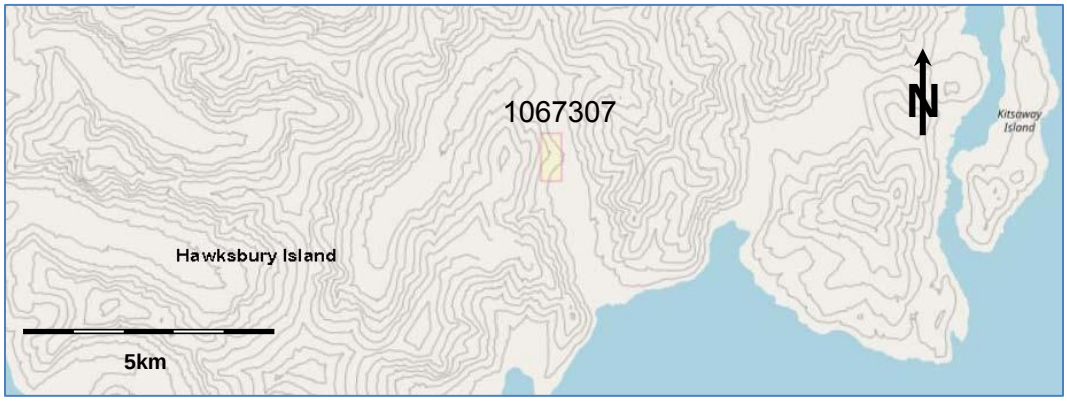


Figure 2: Claim Map

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

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

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Dani property is located on Hawkesbury Island, 60km southwest of Kitimat along the Douglas Channel in west-central B.C. The claims are about 5km from tidewater and lie immediately west of the south-flowing Cheenis Creek. The property may be accessed by helicopter from Terrace, located roughly 100km to the north. Alternate access to the property is via barge or boat from Kitimat to the logging company causeway at the mouth of Cheenis Creek and then north along the logging roads on the west side of the creek.

Plate 1: Satellite image showing the claims and all weather road access to tidewater

The Dani property lies within the Cheenis Creek valley, which is a typical U-shaped glacial valley, characterized by steep valley walls and relatively flat valley bottoms. Cliffs are common along the valley slopes making traversing difficult. The flood plain of Cheenis Creek is swampy, with large marshes. Elevations on the property range from 75 metres above sea level along Cheenis Creek to a maximum elevation of over 580

metres on the ridge west of the creek. Bedrock exposure on the property is variable with almost none along Cheenis Creek and large outcrop areas along the valley walls. The property is completely forested except for two clear-cut areas and the marshy areas along Cheenis Creek. The climate is typical of the temperate west coast of B.C. with high annual rainfall and temperatures moderated by the proximity of the ocean. Snowfall can be extreme at higher elevations in the winter but is usually gone by late spring and does not return until late November (Jones, 2003).

The property is located near the communities of Kitimat and Terrace, both of which have lodging, groceries and building supply stores. With the downturn in the forest industry, an adequate workforce can probably be locally sourced. Alternatively the regional airport located between the two communities would enable a Fly-in, Fly-out operation. There exists adequate space and fresh water on Hawkesbury Island to allow for the construction and operation of the infrastructure needed for either an open pit or underground mining operation.

Item 6: History

The assessment records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines do not show any record of previous exploration work on the property. Money (1959) did a Master's thesis on the geology of Hawkesbury Island. This work was funded by Texas Gulf who was actively exploring the Ecstall Belt for massive sulphides at the time. Money (1959) mapped sericite-epidote schist coincident with the schist unit on the Dani property. His thesis makes no mention of any massive sulphide mineralization.

2001 Turford and Keefe BC Prospectors Assistance Program.

Shawn Turford and his partner Ralph Keefe originally staked the Dani claims in 2001. While prospecting the pair found a gossan and sulphide mineralization along a recently constructed logging road on the west side of Cheenis Creek. Subsequently, the partners optioned the claims to Southern Rio Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. in the summer of 2002. (Jones, 2003)

2002 Alldrick-BCGS Regional mapping program

Mapping of the Ecstall Belt by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines has produced a geological map of Hawkesbury Island based on circumnavigation of the island by boat (Alldrick, 2002). Alldrick also visited the Dani Showing (Alldrick and Jackaman, 2002) and sampled the massive sulphide mineralization and some disseminated sulphide mineralization. The average of five mineralized samples collected is 6.86% Zn, 2.15% Pb, 1.77% Cu, 99.8 g/t Ag, 0.6 g/t Au. Based on the interpretation of the host rocks as metasediments, the presence of diopside and magnetite with the mineralization, the variable sulphide textures and grades, and the relative proximity of stocks and dykes of the Ecstall Pluton, Alldrick and Jackaman (2002) concluded that the mineralization is skarn-style rather than volcanogenic massive sulphide style.

2002 Southern Rio Resources Ltd.

Southern Rio optioned the Dani property in the summer of 2002 and conducted four days of preliminary geological mapping, prospecting and silt and rock sampling. The focus of this program was to trace the mineralized horizon on strike beyond the known occurrence. Twenty rock samples and 21 standard silt samples were collected by Southern Rio and Equity Engineering personnel. In the opinion of the Equity Engineering geologists, the Dani Showing is not easily written off as a skarn pod. The 2002 exploration program has shown that the schist unit that hosts the Dani Showing has a probable strike length of at least 2000 metres across the property. This large strike extent of alteration and mineralization in the favourable schist unit does not suggest poddy, skarn-style mineralization. Also, all of the massive sulphide deposits and showings in the Ecstall Belt are associated with pyritic quartz-mica schist, similar in description to the schist at the Dani Showing. One intriguing characteristic of the Dani Showing is the presence of abundant chromian muscovite in the schist unit, both at the showing and along strike in the schist. Chromian muscovite is also present at several other massive sulphide prospects in the Ecstall Belt.

Several samples from the Dani Showing were submitted for analysis. The best result came from sample CHNS 102 which returned 10.17% Zn, 5.68% Pb, 202.9 g/t Ag, and 1.26 g/t Au. Weaker mineralization was found in other samples in the area of the Dani Showing. One hundred metres north, a sample of biotite-muscovite schist with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization returned 0.66% Cu and 95 ppb Au. Along strike to the southwest, sample 209279 from sericitized muscovite schist with small pods of pyrite returned 577 ppm Cu, 11.8 g/t Ag and 33 ppb Au.

Mineralization is also found to the southwest of the Dani Showing. A locally derived float boulder of biotite-muscovite-pyrite schist was sampled about 400 metres on strike southwest of the Dani Showing. This sample is anomalous in zinc, copper and silver with respect to the country rock. Another float sample of well crenulated, muscovite-pyrite schist was taken 1000 metres southwest of the Dani Showing, downslope from the projection of the schist unit. This sample is anomalous in copper and gold and the alteration style in this rock is very reminiscent of the Dani Showing.

A zone of pyritic biotite gneiss was observed on the road just east of the Dani 3 claim, south of the schist unit. This zone contains up to 3% pyrite, along with epidote and chlorite in fractures, and has the appearance of a hornfels unit. Analysis of this sample did not show elevated base or precious metals. Significant results from the program are summarized below.

Table 2: Significant Results from the 2002 program, Dani Property.

Sample	Type	Width (m)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
Dani Showing							
CHNS102	select		10.17%	5.68%	202.9	130	1260
CHNS101	select		6.08%	1.92%	70.6	100	1260
CHN 103	select		<0.01%	<0.01%	<0.3	0.085%	102
CHN 113	select		<0.01%	<0.01%	3.7	0.774%	274
Dani North Contact Area							
209174	select	0.20	119	8	2.6	6594	95
Southwest on Strike							
209279	grab	0.30	93	122	11.8	577	33
209168	float		390	34	1.5	242	5
209173	float		4	<3	0.3	337	37

The 2002 silt sampling program returned a number of significant results as summarized from Jones, (2003). The anomalous levels (>70th percentile) for all the elements except zinc are significantly higher on the Dani Property than on a regional basis. The higher thresholds for copper, gold and lead may not be surprising given the mineralization present on the property and the small size of the drainages sampled compared to the regional survey. Nonetheless, the lead, copper and gold results on the Dani property are anomalous within the Ecstall Belt. The reasons for the relatively low zinc values on the Dani property are less obvious considering the presence of significant zinc mineralization at the Dani Showing.

For the purposes of the following discussion of the results for zinc, lead, copper and gold the thresholds pertaining to the Dani property are used. Results greater than the 70th percentile for any particular element are considered weakly anomalous, greater than the 85th percentile are moderately anomalous, greater than the 95th percentile are highly anomalous, and greater than the 98th percentile are very highly anomalous.

Very highly anomalous results for lead, silver, gold and copper occur in a series of three silt samples within 400 metres along strike to the southwest of the Dani Showing. Interestingly, zinc is not particularly anomalous in these samples. However, continuing to the southwest for another 600 metres, a series of silt samples downslope from the projection of the Dani Showing schist unit have consistent, weakly to highly anomalous results for zinc and lead plus spotty anomalous results for copper, gold and silver. Only the last sample to the southwest, 02MJST-009 is not anomalous for any of these elements. However, at this point the schist unit is approaching the ridge top west of the Dani property and may be beyond the catchment for the creek.

East of Cheenis Creek, streams draining the schist horizon are moderately anomalous in zinc and nickel. Overall, these results are not indicative of mineralization similar to the Dani Showing. North of the property, a silt sample from a large creek has very highly anomalous zinc and nickel, and moderately anomalous copper. This anomaly is further enhanced by the large size of the drainage involved. This creek may drain the extension of the Dani schist unit, northeast of the Cheenis Creek valley and suggests some potential for mineralization in that area.

2012 Callinex Resources

The 2012 exploration program involved a one day visit to the property by Ralph Keefe, the author and Vic Sidic, a consultant to Callinex Mines Inc. Thirteen samples were collected showing during the visit, two representative chip samples and one select grab of bedrock by the author with the balance being select samples of mineralized float collected by Mr. Sidic from the immediate Dani showing area. Sampling confirmed historical results of both the massive sulphide and disseminated mineralization. Results of the sampling program are tabulated below. Values outlined are in ppm or ppb except as where noted by being **bolded**.

Plate 2: Vic Sidic and Ralph Keefe at the Dani

Table 3: Results from the 2012 program - Dani Property.

Sample	Type	Width (m)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
104101	float		96	12.7	0.7	597.1	41.8
104102	float		**2.46%**	7635	48.0	2755	1287
104103	float		**13.04%**	9674	>100	140.0	1517
104104	float		**2.32%**	3638	18.8	1613	312.6
104105	float		645	232.5	2.8	237.2	105.4
104106	float		**1.12%**	3050	85.6	8693	266.2
104107	float		2482	6959	49.8	80.2	218.6
104108	float		3408	1337	6.9	605.9	196.1
104109	float		129	44.8	0.4	8.4	11.6
192226	chip	0.80	**0.0151%**	**0.0022%**	0.875	**0.0275%**	**0.011g/t**
192227	chip	3.00	**0.0070%**	**0.0008%**	2.248	**0.4027%**	**0.120g/t**
192228	select		**0.0085%**	**0.0072%**	0.787	**0.0528%**	**0.067g/t**

Of interest is the copper and gold values sampled in the Dani pit shown in Plate 3. A 3m chip sample from the pit returned 0.4% Cu, 0.12g/t Au and 2.248g/t Ag. These are broadly similar values to the Southern Rio's samples 209174 and CHN103 which are located 80m to the northwest and 106m to the northeast of the pit respectively. All three samples were of biotite-muscovite schist containing chalcopyrite and several percent pyrite.

Plate 3: View of the Dani borrow pit and the 3m chip sample 192227

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Excerpt from Jones (2003). The Dani property is located at the southeastern limit of the 80 kilometre long by 3 to 20 kilometre wide, Ecstall Metasedimentary and Metavolcanic Belt, which is part of the 2000 kilometre long Central Geniss Complex of the Coast Crystalline Belt of British Columbia (Alldrick, 2001). The geological units present in the southwest part of the Ecstall Belt are outlined in Table 3.

The Ecstall Belt is a north-northwest trending high grade metamorphic belt, ranging from lower amphibolite facies in the southwest to granulite facies in the northwest. The oldest rocks are a mid-Devonian metavolcanic package which is primarily mafic to intermediate in composition, with lesser felsic metavolcanic and clastic metasedimentsary rocks, and rare limestone and chert. Three large, elongate, mid-Devonian plutons, possibly part of a single body called the Big Falls tonalite, intrude the metavolcanic sequence and represent a subvolcanic batholith coeval with the volcanic rocks. Together, these supra-crustal and plutonic rocks form the Big Falls Igneous Complex.

The Big Falls Igneous Complex is unconformably overlain by a regionally extensive package of late Devonian metasedimentary rocks known as the Prospect Hill metasediments. This package consists of a lower pelitic-derived gneiss-schist unit and an upper quartzite unit (Gareau, 1991). These metasediments are in turn unconformably overlain by the late Devonian, layered, Davis Lake gneiss, which is primarily of mafic derivation, and lies along the eastern edge of the Ecstall Belt (Alldrick, 2001).

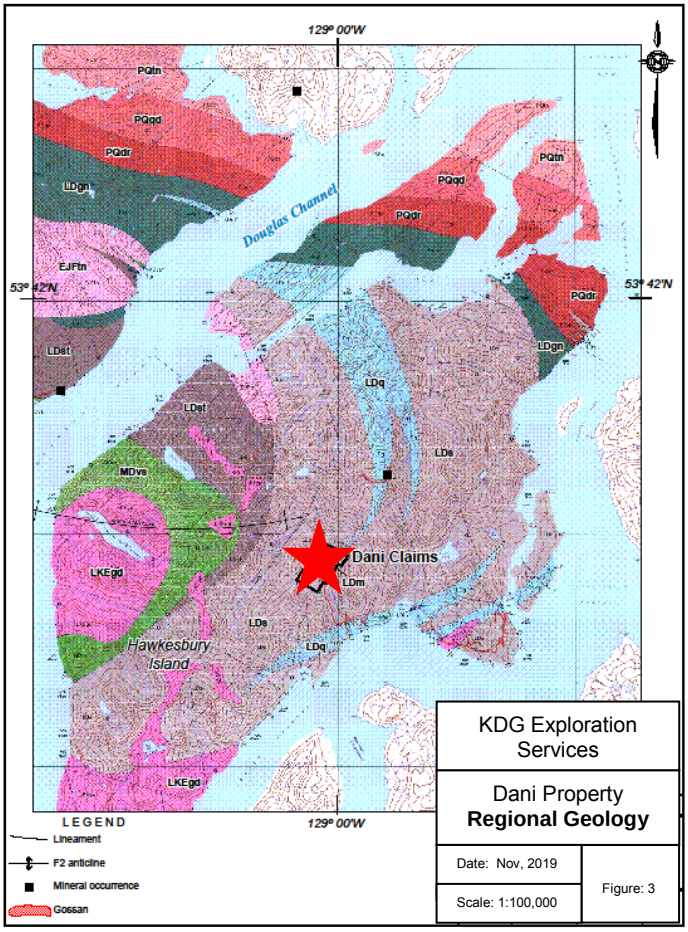


Figure 3: Regional Geology

The Ecstall Belt has been affected by at least four plutonic events post-dating the Devonian (Aldrick and Jackaman, 2002). In the early Mississippian, numerous small bodies of weakly deformed diorite intruded the belt. In the early Jurassic, two elongate tonalite intrusions, the Johnson lake and Foch Lake plutons, intruded the eastern part of the belt. The Ecstall Belt is bounded by two long narrow plutons, the mid-Cretaceous Ecstall pluton to the west and the Paleocene-

aged Quottoon Pluton to the east. All the intrusions listed above show signs of deformation and have extensive dyke swarms associated with them.

The stratigraphy of the Ecstall Belt has been isoclinally folded into a regional anticline and the geological section is roughly mirrored on both sides of the belt (Gareau, 1991). At the centre of the belt, the rocks are characterized by steeply dipping, northerly striking foliation defined by near-parallel compositional layering and cleavage (Alldrick and Jackaman, 2002). Three stages of deformation have been identified including open folding of the Devonian sequences in the early Carboniferous, isoclinal folding in the late Jurassic, and a crenulation or kink fold event in the earliest Cretaceous. The cause of deformation (foliation, shearing) in the later plutonic rocks, the Ecstall and Quottoon plutons, is not apparent, but may be related to large, lineaments that extend over great lengths along the Coast Crystalline Belt.

Table 4: Regional Geology - Table of Formations
(after Alldrick, 2002)

CENOZOIC

Paleocene

***PQ*:** Quottoon Pluton (56.8±0.1 Ma), medium to coarse grained, massive to locally strongly foliated, associated dyke swarms: PQtn, Hornblende±biotite tonalite; PQqd, Quartz diorite; PQdr, Diorite

MESOZOIC

Late Cretaceous

LKE: Ecstall Pluton (93.5±1.0 Ma), screens of mafic country rock are common, associated dyke swarms: LKEgd, Epidote-biotite-hornblende granodiorite, medium to coarse grained, massive to foliated.

Early Jurassic

EJFtn: Foch Lake Pluton (191.7±0.6 Ma), titanite-epidote-biotite tonalite to granodiorite, medium grained, weakly to strongly foliated, typically contains plagioclase phenocrysts, dyke swarms.

PALEOZOIC

Late Devonian

LDgn: Davis Lake Gneiss (370.3±2.8 Ma), layered amphibolite-quartz diorite-granodiorite gneiss, medium grained, well defined compositional layering.

***LD*:** Prospect Hill Metasediments (<386+67/-70 Ma): LDs, undifferentiated or mixed metasedimentary units; LDq, quartzite; LDst, metasiltstone; LDm, marble

Middle Devonian

MDvs: Big Falls Metavolcanics (393.0±12 Ma), undifferentiated metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.

The Coast Crystalline Belt hosts the greatest number of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (18) of any of the Cordilleran physiographic belts (Alldrick and Jackaman, 2002), presenting an attractive exploration target for these deposits. The metavolcanic rocks of the Ecstall Belt represent a mid-Devonian volcanic arc, similar in composition, timing and setting to other similarly aged, productive terranes in the Cordillera, such as the Sicker Group on Vancouver Island, and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Yukon. In fact, the mid-Devonian metavolcanic package hosts 36 of 40 known sulphide occurrences in the Ecstall Belt. Of these, the Ecstall, Packsack and Scotia deposits are the largest (see Section 1.0). Sulphide mineralization in the metavolcanic rocks is hosted by felsic metavolcanic rocks for the most part, which generally consist of pyritic schists, and contains units favourable for exploration with extensive exhalative chert horizons and mineralized stockwork zones (Alldrick and Jackaman, 2002). Besides the metavolcanic rocks, the quartzite unit of the Prospect Hill metasediments hosts at least three sulphide occurrences where interbedded limestone units are present in the section (Alldrick and Jackaman, 2002).

7.2 Property Geology

7.2.1 Lithology

Excerpt from Jones (2003). The Dani property is underlain by complexly folded and faulted, distinctly compositionally layered, gneissic and schistose rocks, assigned to the Prospect Hill metasediments (Alldrick, 2002). Gneissic rocks extend well to the north and south of the claim group. No large intrusive bodies, such as the exposures of the Ecstall Batholith west of the property, were seen in the areas mapped. The property lithologies are outlined in Table 4.

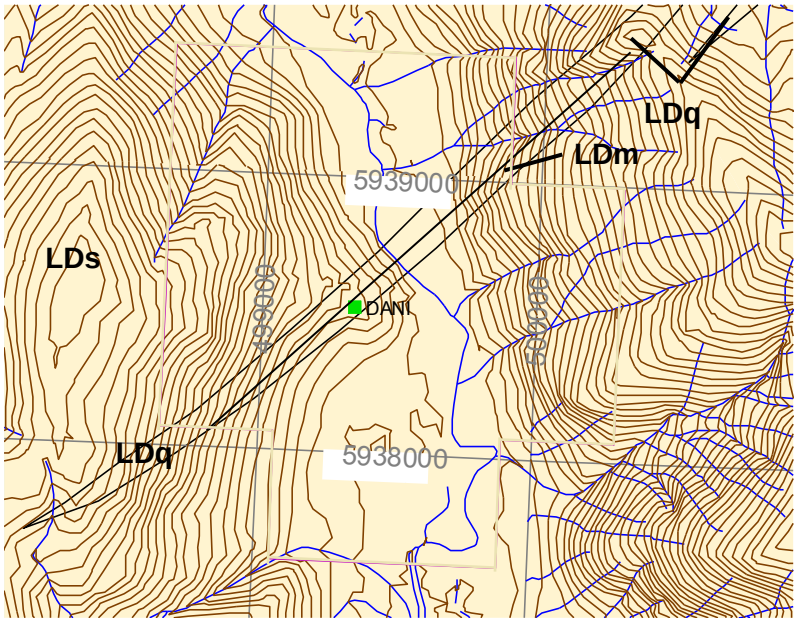


Figure 4: Property Geology

Table 5: Property Lithologies
Intrusive Rocks

DIAB	**Diabase:** relatively fresh, undeformed, parallels foliation, glassy chilled margin
GRNT	**Granite:** small dykes, generally foliated
GRDR	**Granodiorite:** minor dykes, similar to granite
PEGM	**Pegmatite:** coarse grained, weakly foliated, locally folded,
FELS	**Felsic dyke:** light colour, small dykelets, commonly feldspar porphyritic

Metamorphic Rocks

GNSS	**Gneiss:** quite variable, discriminated by dominant mineralogy, biotite (BI) to mafic (BI-HB) gneiss, minor quartz-feldspar-muscovite gneiss (QZ-FP-MU), distinct compositional layering, biotite schist layers common, layering is folded locally but overall foliation is consistent
SCHS	**Schist:** primarily biotite-muscovite (BI-MU) and muscovite (MU) schist, but also contains garnet, feldspar, pyrite and disseminated magnetite, single continuous unit crosses the property, generally light colour, alteration common, including sericite, silica, fuchsite
MRBL	**Marble:** highly contorted, with siliceous layers, weathers grey
SKRN	**Skarn:** buff colour, calc-silicate(?)-rich, minor garnet, quartz and feldspar, grey weathering

The Dani property is centred on a distinctive, 200-250m wide band of schistose rocks that crosses the property in a northeast-southwest direction and which hosts the Dani Showing. This light grey to creamy-white coloured band of rock includes biotite schist (**BI SCHS**), biotite-muscovite schist (**BI-MU SCHS**), and muscovite schist (**MU SCHS**). Quartz is ubiquitous within the schist package and locally forms quartz-rich bands with little micaceous content. On the west side of Cheenis Creek, the schist tends to be more altered, with strong white mica-green mica content giving a bleached appearance, and includes minerals such as fuchsite (chromian muscovite) and sericite in layers and lenses. Pyrite is also very common in the schist. At the north contact of the schist unit, carbonate forms small lenses in several localities. East of Cheenis Creek the schist is greyer with a less altered appearance, biotite is more prominent, and the schist contains garnet and magnetite very commonly. The magnetite content may be as much as 10% and it forms small lenses locally. Garnet shows up most commonly on the south side of the schist, both east and west of Cheenis Creek. Also on the south side, calc-silicate minerals may be present and there is a distinct “skarn” look with a rough weathered surface (**SKRN**). Biotite is distinctly reddish within the schist unit, particularly around the Dani Showing, and locally in the micaceous layers in the immediately surrounding gneiss. The red colour suggests that it may be phlogopitic biotite.

Biotite gneiss (**BI GNSS**) and biotite-hornblende gneiss (**BI-HB GNSS**), typical of the metapelite unit of the Prospect Hill metasediments (Gareau, 1991), dominate the geology south of the Dani Showing. These rocks commonly have a striped appearance due to

strong compositional banding caused by variable mafic mineral content. Quartz-feldspar segregations (**BI-QZ-FP GNSS**) also contribute to the striped appearance. Narrow, massive biotite schist layers occur throughout the mapped exposures. The rock is generally non-magnetic although pyrrhotite is a common accessory component. Garnetiferous layers are present but they are more common in the vicinity of the schist horizon. Sericite and epidote alteration occurs where dykes and quartz veins cut through the gneiss.

To the north of the schist horizon, the gneissic rocks are more mafic in composition and this is reflected by the dominance of hornblende over biotite (**HB-BI GNSS**). The rocks are melanocratic, medium grained, and have prominent compositional layering. This unit is generally non-magnetic and contains narrow gossanous layers that appear to be related to cross-cutting felsic dykes. Pyrrhotite is a common accessory mineral. Very minor layers of quartz-feldspar-muscovite gneiss (**QZ-FP-MU GNSS**) were noted in the section and biotite gneiss occurs at the north end of the mapped area.

The gneiss and schist rocks have been intruded by small felsic dykes of variable ages. These dykes range from quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite (**PEGM**) to granite (**GRNT**) and granodiorite (**GRDR**) in composition. Felsic and feldspar porphyritic dykes (**FELS, FPPO**) are also seen. Quartz veins of various ages also cut these rocks. Most of the cross cutting dykes and veins are strongly deformed. Although the pegmatites are folded they do not generally show strong mineral alignment or foliation. This may be due to the coarse grained nature of the rocks. The other dykes, such as the felsic dykes (quartz-feldspar-biotite composition), are always foliated.

A diabase dyke (**DIAB**) was mapped in one locality east of Cheenis Creek. The dyke is fine grained and intrudes parallel to foliation. However, it post-dates deformation as it is unfoliated and its margins are glassy (i.e. cool host rocks).

7.2.2: Structure

Despite intense deformation, obvious in the distinct black and white banding in the gneissic rocks, the overall trend of the “gneiss units” is fairly consistent. In the area of the Dani Showing, the rocks trend northeast to east-northeast, and have a steep northerly to steep southerly dip. Isoclinal folds are visible, sheathed within the overall foliation trend. The compositional layering is commonly crenulated along a steeply plunging axis, with a crenulation cleavage forming a secondary foliation in some rocks that trends roughly east-west, dipping north. This crenulation appears to be quite late as it affects the cross cutting quartz veins and some dykes (F_3?, Alldrick, 2001).

A few outcrops in the south-western part of the property have a more northerly trending foliation orientation. As well, an outcrop of gneiss near the north limit of mapping on the east side of Cheenis Creek has a north-northwest orientation. This may indicate a swing in the compositional layering away from the schist unit.

Faults are not obvious on the property although several northeast oriented shears and faults were mapped at the outcrop scale. Several lineaments cross the area; including a large, north-trending linear that trends up the Cheenis Creek valley (Alldrick, 2002).

7.2.3: Mineralization

The only significant, polymetallic mineralization observed to date has been in float at the Dani Showing. The Showing occurs in strongly altered and deformed, quartz-sericite-biotite-fuchsite schist with 1-20% pyrite as disseminations and lenses. The mineralization consists of foliation parallel lenses of zinc-lead-silver-gold massive sulphide mineralization in pyroxene-magnetite-rich rock. Unfortunately, this style of mineralization was only seen in blast-rock float turned up by roadwork. Consequently, the exact position of the massive sulphide mineralization within the schist unit is unclear. A borrow pit at the end of the road exposes a 3-4 metre wide zone of disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite in biotite-muscovite schist. Fuchsite alteration envelops the Dani Showing, stretching from west of Cheenis Creek at least 300 metres to the southwest. Disseminated pyrite and strong sericite alteration is even more widespread, showing up in float from the schist unit 1000 metres southwest of the Dani Showing. Chlorite is common in the structural footwall rocks to the Dani Showing, along with garnet and reddish-brown biotite.

Plate 4: Semi-Massive sulphides

Plate 5: Massive sulphides

Outside of the immediate showing area, the schist is still strongly pyritic and sericitic for about a kilometre to the southwest. A locally derived float boulder of biotite-muscovite-pyrite schist, about 400m on strike southwest of the Dani Showing, is anomalous in zinc, copper and silver with respect to the country rock. Another float sample of well crenulated, muscovite-pyrite schist taken 1000 metres southwest of the Dani Showing, downslope from the projection of the schist unit, was found to be anomalous in copper and gold. The alteration style at this location is very reminiscent of the Dani Showing. To the east, across Cheenis Creek, the pyritic schist unit continues, with up to 10% pyrite locally, but the intensity of alteration seems less here. In this area, the schist hosts disseminations and small lenses of magnetite commonly. There are minor

occurrences of chalcopyrite with pyrite and minor pyrrhotite elsewhere in the gneiss rocks.

Item 8: Deposit Types

The main deposit model that is relevant for the general area is that of Marine Volcanic Associated - massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, in particular Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn deposits. The known developed prospects located within the Ecstal Volcanic Belt are the Scotia (Minfile 103I 007), Ecstal (Minfile 103H 011) and the Packsack (Minfile 103H 013). Others examples include: Homestake (082M 025), Lara (092B 001), Lynx (092B 129), Myra (092F 072), Price (092F 073), H-W (092F 330), Tulsequah Chief (104K 011), Big Bull (104K 008), Kutcho Creek (104J 060), Britannia (092G 003); *Kidd Creek (Ontario, Canada), Buchans (Newfoundland, Canada), Bathurst-Newcastle district (New Brunswick, Canada), Horne-Quemont (Québec, Canada), Kuroko district (Japan), Mount Lyell (Australia), Rio Tinto (Spain), Shasta King (California, USA), Lockwood (Washington, USA).*

8.1 Noranda/Kuroko Massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn Deposits

According to Trygve Hoy (1995), the Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide deposits are characterized by one or more lenses of massive pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite commonly within felsic volcanic rocks in a calcalkaline bimodal arc succession. Concordant massive to banded sulphide lens are typically metres to tens of metres thick and tens to hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension. Sometimes there is a peripheral apron of "clastic" massive sulphides. The lenses may be zoned, with a Cu-rich base and a Pb-Zn-rich top and underlying crosscutting “stringer” zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining.

The massive sulphide lenses are typically contained within submarine volcanic arc rocks: rhyolite, dacite associated with andesite or basalt and less commonly in mafic alkaline arc successions. The deposits have associated epiclastic deposits and minor shale or sandstone; commonly in close proximity to felsic intrusive rocks. Ore horizon grades laterally and vertically into thin chert or sediment layers called informally “exhalites”. Mineralization is also associated with faults or prominent fractures. The deposits are typically Devonian in British Columbia but can be any age.

Geochemical signatures associated with the deposit type include Zn, Hg and Mg halos, K addition and Na and Ca depletion of footwall rocks.; More proximal to the deposit, - Cu, Ag, As, Pb and within the deposit - Cu, Zn, Pb, Ba, As, Ag, Au, Se, Sn, Bi, As.

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

Average deposit size is 1.5 Mt containing 1.3% Cu, 1.9 % Pb, 2.0 % Zn, 0.16 g/t Au and 13 g/T Ag (Cox and Singer, 1986). British Columbia deposits range from less than 1 to 2 Mt to more than 10 Mt. The largest are the H-W (10.1 Mt with 2.0 % Cu, 3.5 % Zn, 0.3

% Pb, 30.4 g/t Ag and 2.1 g/t Au) and Kutcho (combined tonnage of 17 Mt, 1.6 % Cu, 2.3 % Zn, 0.06 % Pb, 29 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au).

Item 9: Exploration

The current exploration program involved a five day program with three days spent near Hawkesbury Island. The program was carried out by Shawn Turford with the assistance of Chris Lobermayer and Brent Craddock. The bridge across Cheenis creek was inspected and found to be usable for light equipment. A more thorough evaluation would need to be made prior to crossing with a larger excavator or dozer. The trail into the Dani showing was very overgrown and needed partial clearing to allow for foot access to the showing area. The terrain was extremely steep and slippery due to recent rains and great care was required once traverses left the road. Eleven samples were collected during the program. One float sample of semi-massive sulphides was located approximately 40m southeast and downhill of the Dani pit.

Plate 6: Shawn Turford on the Cheenis bridge

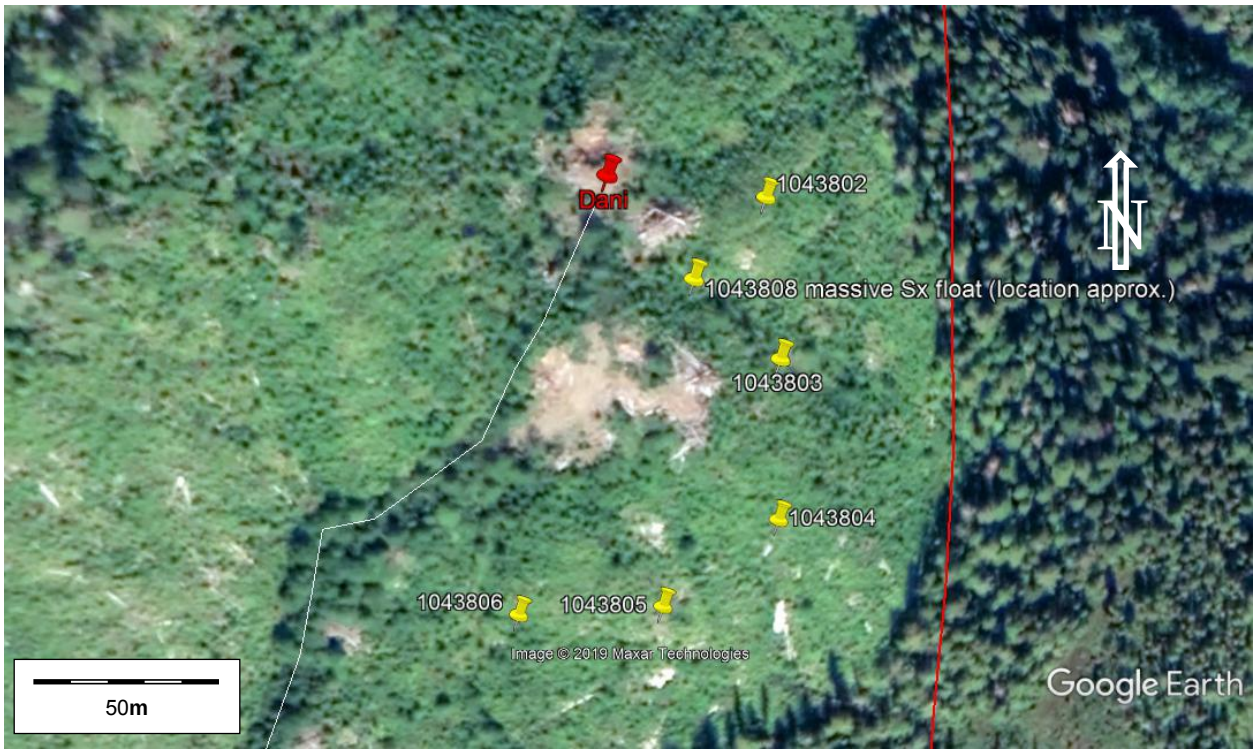


Plate 7: Sample locations in relation to the Dani pit

Samples of Ah (humus) and pH samples were collected at five locations spaced roughly 50m apart in an arcuate contour line that crosscut the suspected source of the high-grade mineralization discovered in previous programs. A single rock sample was collected approximately 35m below the road and the area where much of the previous high grade material was found.

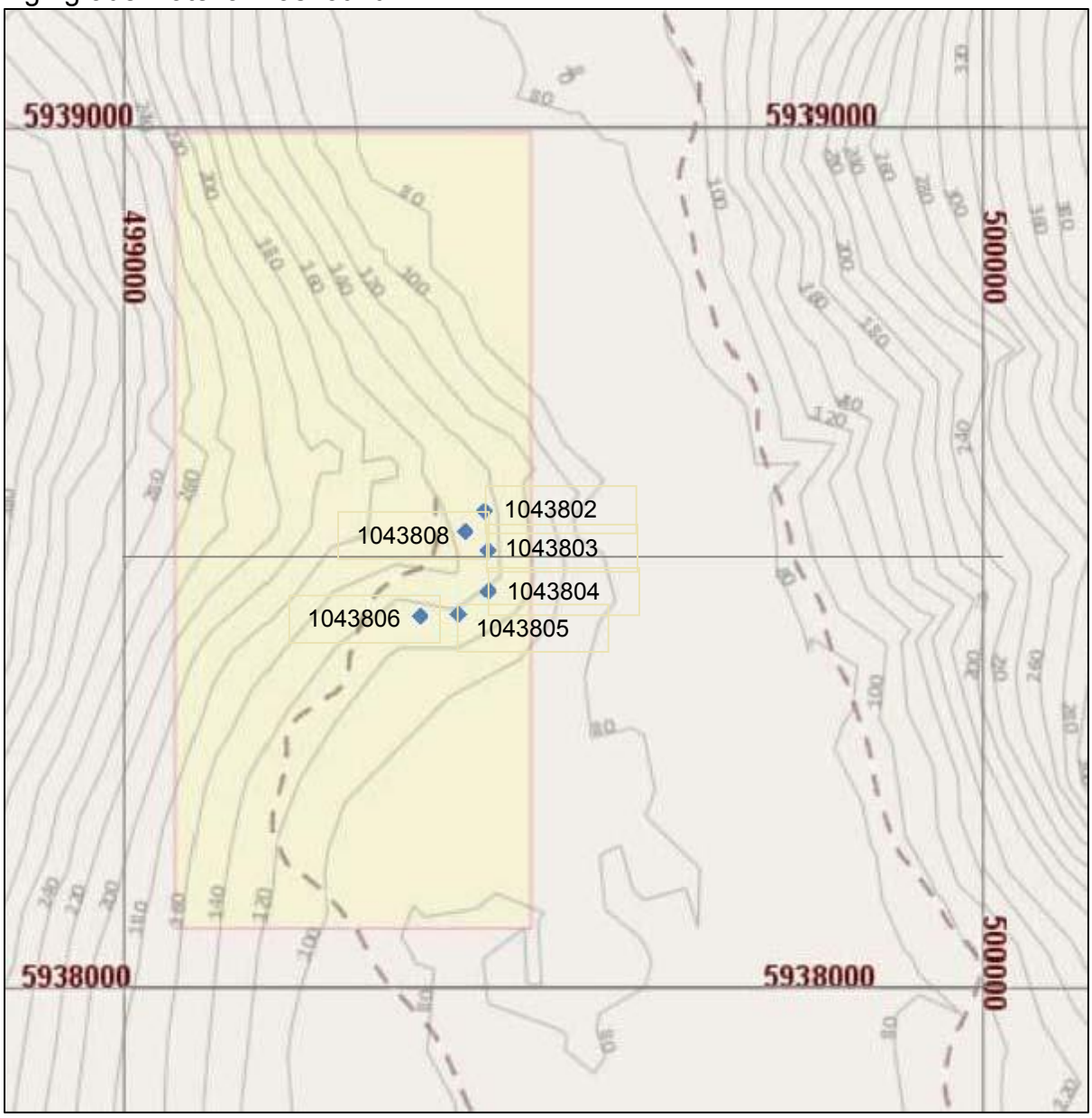


Figure 5: Sample Location Map

The lone rock sample collected for analysis returned results of 12.75% Zn, 4.85% Pb, 0.031% Cu, 170ppm Ag and 1.612ppm Au. The sample was located in very rough and brushy terrain and is likely sourced from an extension of similar mineralization previously found on the road. As the logging operation winched trees uphill to the log landings in this area, it is possible that the source may even be further downslope from where the sample was found.

Ah and pH samples were collected and analyzed using methodology described in Geoscience BC Report 2010-03 titled: An Assessment of Soil Geochemical Methods for Detecting Copper-Gold Porphyry Mineralization through Quaternary Glaciofluvial Sediments at the Kwanika Central Zone, North-Central British Columbia. Ah samples were collected by removing by hand the surface undecomposed organic layers and collecting enough decomposed material to partially fill a medium sized poly bag. The pH samples were collected from the top centimetre of the mineral soil at the top of the B horizon, located immediately below the Ah layer. The pH samples were placed into ziplock bags for later analysis.

Table 6: Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Sample Type	Sample Description
1043802	499410	5938553	Ah	dark-brown humus
1043802 pH	499410	5938553	pH	dark-brown, silty soil
1043803	499414	5938507	Ah	dark-brown humus
1043803 pH	499414	5938507	pH	dark-grey-brown, silty soil
1043804	499415	5938460	Ah	dark-brown humus
1043804 pH	499415	5938460	pH	medium-brown , silty soil
1043805	499381	5938434	Ah	dark-brown humus
1043805 pH	499381	5938434	pH	dark-brown, clay-rich soil
1043806	499338	5938431	Ah	dark-brown humus
1043806 pH	499338	5938431	pH	dark-brown, silty soil
1043808	499198	5938300	grab float	quartz-biotite schist with heavy, 60-70% semi-massive sulphide containing pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena

Response Ratios (RRs) are an efficient method of handling trace and ultra-trace data where absolute values are often meaningless. Stacked profiles offer a visual picture of areas that are considered anomalous compared to background values. The following chart shows a straight line interpretation of the arcuate line sampled at Dani. The data is presented with the chart having north to the left and south to the right. (ie. looking east).

Discussion of the Ah soil samples results are for illustration purposes only as a meaningful statistical analysis is not possible with the number of samples taken in the program. All Response Ratios (RR) obtained are believed to be suppressed as the 1st quartile values would be elevated near the suspected mineralized zone. Despite this, the sampling has shown that sample 1043804 is moderately to highly anomalous in Cu, Co and Au. This sample is in excess of 90m from the road. Sample 1043802 is moderately anomalous in Ag while sample 1043803 is moderately anomalous in Zn. The final sample to the south, 1043806, appears to be moderately anomalous in Cu.

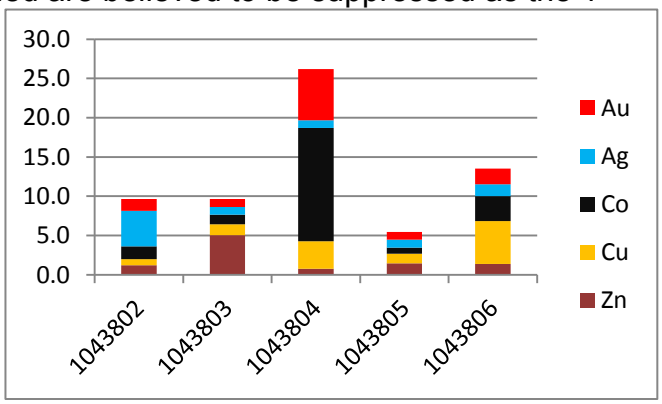


Figure 6: Stacked RRs - Primary Elements

Accessory elements that are often associated with VMS deposits are shown to be highly anomalous in two of the samples. Sample 1043804 is highly anomalous in Fe and Cr, and moderately anomalous in Sb and W. The chromium values may represent the presence of abundant fuchsite alteration near the sample site. Sample 1043806 is highly anomalous in Sb.

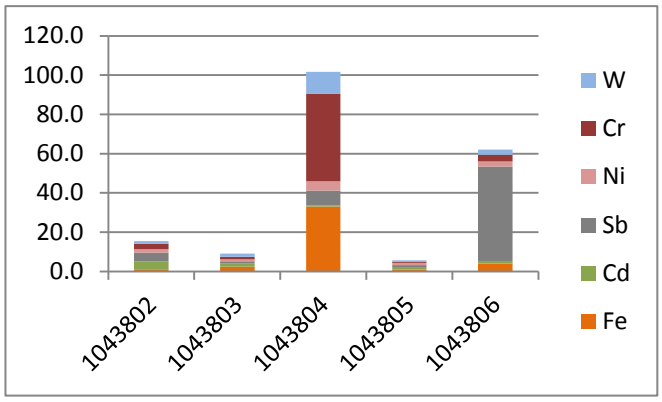


Figure 7: Stacked RRs - Accessory Elements

Oxidizing sulphide bodies often exhibit a negative calcium anomaly vertically above the mineralization due to the increased acidity in the surficial soils. The displaced carbonate often precipitates again at the margins of the mineralization as the pH increases. This rabbit ear anomaly is quite commonly seen in Ah-humus geochemical surveys. While the anomaly as shown in Figure 8 is statistically small, it does suggest that there is oxidizing sulphide body present beneath samples 1043803 and 1043804.

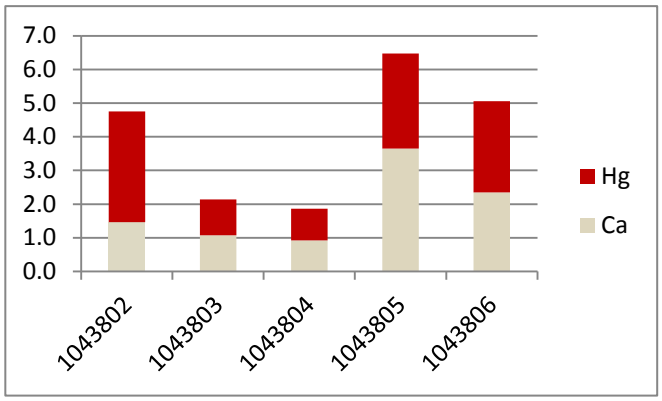


Figure 8: Stacked RRs - Alteration Elements

pH measurements were made on a 1:1 slurry of soil in distilled water using a Hanna Instruments HI99121 pH meter. Two pH readings were taken on each sample, one approximately 20 seconds after immersion of the electrode and the second measurement after adding one drop of 10% hydrochloric acid and stirring.

Table 7: Sample Results pH

Sample ID	Sample type	pH	H+ ($x10^{-8}$)	acid pH	acid H+ ($x10^{-8}$)	IDH ($x10^{8}$)
1043802	pH	7.32	4.7	7.28	5.2	20
1043803	pH	7.31	4.8	7.27	5.3	20
1043804	pH	7.28	5.2	7.26	5.4	50
1043805	pH	7.30	5.0	7.28	5.2	50
1043806	pH	7.32	4.7	7.26	5.4	14

The pH readings show a slight increase in the soil acidity through the middle section of the area sampled, over the suspected source of the massive sulphide material seen on the logging road approximately 90m uphill. IDH, the inverse difference between the acidified and non-acidified hydrogen ion concentrations, is a good estimator of the presence of remobilized carbonate. High IDH values indicate areas where carbonate has been remobilized and precipitated (Heberlein, 2010). Higher IDH values overlap the

suspected source area of the massive sulphide mineralization and the area immediately to the south.

Rock sample results are located in Appendix A and soil (Ah) sample results in Appendix B. Assay certificates for the rock sample is located in Appendix C and assay certificates for the soil samples are located in Appendix D.

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

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security
Soil samples were placed in clean 9x11" poly bags with a sample tag and tied shut with flagging tape. pH samples were collected in small Ziploc plastic bags with a corresponding sample tag. Rock samples were placed in clean 12x 20" poly bags with a sample tag and tied shut with flagging tape. The samples were placed in a cardboard box and transported first to Francois Lake and then to Victoria, BC. Samples were then shipped to the MS Analytical laboratory in Langley, BC.

The rock sample was initially crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A 250g sub-sample was then split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. The sample was analyzed for 30 elements plus gold. 0.2g splits were subjected to a four acid digestion prior to analysis for Ore Grade level determination using ICP-ES (ICP-240).

Gold determinations were completed using a Trace Level Fire Assay of a 30g split (FAS-111) with an AAS finish. Any overlimit Au results are to be analyzed by FAS-415 (fire assay/gravimetric finish) from FAS-111. Overlimit base metal (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) results are to be analyzed by ICF-6Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag from ICP-240.

Soil samples were dried, and then screened to -80mesh. A 0.5g sub-sample was washed with a dilute aqua regia solution prior to trace element analysis for 34 elements by using ICP-MS (IMS-116).

pH measurements were made on a 1:1 slurry of soil in distilled water using a Hanna Instruments HI99121 pH meter. Two pH readings were taken on each sample, one approximately 20 seconds after immersion of the electrode and the second measurement after adding one drop of 10% hydrochloric acid and stirring.

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

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

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

Item 15: Adjacent Properties

15.1 Scotia (Minfile 103I 007, rev. Mandy N. Desautels, 2008)

The Scotia property is situated on the east side of the Ecstall pluton and is underlain by an assemblage of gneissic rocks which are part of the Paleozoic(?) Central Gneiss Complex. The gneissic rocks include felsic gneiss, mafic gneiss and amphibolite. Severely deformed volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization occurs mainly within the felsic gneiss.

Zinc, silver, lead and gold mineralization occur within an Upper-Middle-Lower zone striking 160 degrees for 228 metres, dipping 40 degrees southwest and plunging 9 degrees south. The ore zones are interpreted to lie within an overturned fold with related drag folding caused by shearing (Assessment Report 13794). Sulphide minerals include sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, bornite and chalcopyrite. Massive sulphide widths range up to 11 metres as indicated by diamond drilling. A 9.02 metre intersection assayed 20.55 per cent zinc, 2.70 per cent lead, 41.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.58 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 13794).

Indicated potential reserves for the Scotia volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit are 150,000 tonnes grading 13.3 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent lead and 25.0 grams per tonne silver (Statement of Material Facts, Andaurex Resources Inc., August 29, 1984).

Bishop Resources Inc. conducted a 10-hole drilling program in 1997. The drilling was conducted within a north-south strike length of 310 metres. A global resource is contained within an east-west dimension of about 100 metres while a drill indicated resource is within a 50-metre width. Resource calculations are for the Albere Zone. The measured drill indicated and probable resource was 224,000 tonnes grading 12.2 per cent zinc, 1.2 per cent lead, 0.2 per cent copper, 23 grams per tonne silver and 0.55 grams per tonne gold. This resource was calculated using a cut-off of 4 to 5 per cent zinc over a 1.8-metre width (GCNL #7(January 12), 1998).

The global resource was calculated using 1 per cent zinc over a 0.5-metre width. This global drill indicated resource is calculated to be 1,240,000 tonnes grading 3.8 per cent zinc, 0.4 per cent lead, 0.1 per cent copper, 13 grams per tonne silver and 0.25 grams per tonne gold. The alteration zone hosting sulphide mineralization is considered to be open down-dip to the west and along strike to the north.

15.2 Ecstall (Minfile 103H 011, rev. Mandy N. Desautels, 2008)

The property is located on the Ecstall River some 70 kilometres southeast of Prince Rupert. Red Gulch Creek, a southerly flowing tributary, exposed the mineralization for a distance of about 610 metres between elevations of about 60 to 200 metres.

The showings were apparently discovered by Indian residents of the area, and staked in the 1890's by Charles Todd, Indian Agent for northern B.C. for himself and J.N. MacKay, H.B. Co. Chief Factor at Fort Simpson. Four claims, the Bluestone, Bell Helen, Red Gulch, and Red Bluff were staked on the showings. John Bryden and associates of Victoria purchased the property in 1900 and in March 1901 incorporated The British

Columbia Pyrites Company, Limited. The above 4 claims and the Queen claim (Lots 111-115 respectively) were Crown-granted to the company in 1902. Underground work was begun in 1901. A crosscut adit was driven 20 metres to the mineralized zone and drifts totalling about 12 metres were run to the north and south. Diamond drilling totalled 21 metres. A tramline was built 720 metres to the river in 1902. A bulk sample of about 90 tonnes from the mineralized zone was shipped to the Victoria Chemical Works, probably in 1903.

No further activity was reported until late in 1916 when the property was optioned to New York agents for The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited. Diamond drilling by the company during the period 1917-1920 totalled about 3350 metres. The option was given up in the summer of 1920. Granby optioned the property again in 1923. Further diamond drilling and metallurgical studies were reported. The option was given up later in the year and the property reverted to British Columbia Pyrites. Based on diamond drilling to that date the two main mineralized lenses were indicated to contain about 4,536,000 tonnes averaging 49.35 per cent sulphur, 42.75 per cent iron, 0.2 per cent lead, 2.30 per cent zinc, 0.80 per cent copper, 0.69 gram per tonne gold and 24.3 grams per tonne silver. Included in the above is a section in the west part of the north lens containing an indicated 589,670 tonnes averaging 1.91 per cent copper, 2.30 per cent zinc, 1.0 gram per tonne gold and 34 grams per tonne silver (W.B. Maxwell 16/04/1942 - for Metals Controller - British Columbia Pyrites Company, Limited).

The Sulphide group of 16 claims (Lots 2661-2676) were staked surrounding the original group and extending south across the Ecstall River; the dates of staking and Crown-granting are not available.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company purchased the property from British Columbia Pyrites in 1937. A geophysical survey was carried out and some diamond drilling was done to check prior work. An operating company Northern Pyrites, Limited was incorporated in December 1937. A new crosscut adit was begun on the west side of Red Gulch creek at about the 30-metre elevation in 1938. The adit was extended to a length of 847 metres in 1940. Seven crosscuts totalling 263 metres were driven across the mineralized zone from the adit and a 60 degree raise was driven about 180 metres to the surface.

The property was transferred to another Texas Gulf subsidiary, Sulgas Properties Ltd., which was incorporated in 1951; Northern Pyrites, Limited was wound up voluntarily in 1952. During 1952 Sulgas carried out 420 metres of surface diamond drilling, 2707 metres of underground diamond drilling, and a low frequency electromagnetic survey. Reserves were reported to be at least 8,000,000 tons, no grade stated (EMPR Bull 39, page 41, 1957). The assets of Ecstall Mining Company Ltd. were transferred to the parent company, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, in 1960 and Ecstall was placed in voluntarily liquidation in August of that year. In 1966 a ten ton bulk sample was shipped for metallurgical testing.

The company name (Texas Gulf) was changed in 1972 to Texas Gulf, Inc., and in 1973 to Texasgulf Inc. A horizontal loop electromagnetic survey was carried out over 8.7 line kilometres covering Jungle 101 claim (units 1-3, 14-19) in 1975. Texas Gulf back in 1965 incorporated a new subsidiary Ecstall Mining Limited to hold the property; the latter name was changed in 1975 to Texasgulf Canada Ltd. This company was acquired in 1981 by Canada Development Corporation, at that time 87.7 per cent owned by the Government of Canada. The name (Texasgulf Canada) was changed in 1981 to Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. They dropped the claims and they were re-staked by Mr. C.W. Graf. In 1981, the property was optioned by a joint venture of E & B Explorations Inc. and Welcome North Mines Ltd. who did airborne geophysics, geology and geochemistry. After the property was dropped, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned the property in 1985. They staked more claims and carried out airborne EM surveys, ground geophysics, geology and rock geochemistry. Noranda dropped the property in 1987 and the claims were transferred to Mr. Graf. In 1988, Ecstall Mining Corporation purchased the property consisting of 15 claims including Ecstall 8, 9, 10, 15; Tall 1, 3, 6, 13; Fall 10-11 and Fall 12-13 Fr. In 1989, Cominco Ltd. optioned the deposit.

The Ecstall deposit, and a cluster of three spatially associated showings; the Third Outcrop (103H 012), the East Plateau (103H 050) and the Trench (103H 051), lie within the Scotia-Quaal metamorphic belt, which extends from Hawkesbury Island north to Work Channel. The belt consists of a ?Proterozoic-Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequence that includes the Middle Devonian Big Falls orthogneiss, Early Jurassic orthogneiss, and Jurassic or Cretaceous mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks. The assemblage may be correlative with the Nisling terrane. The metamorphic belt is intruded by the Late Cretaceous Ecstall pluton on the west, and the Paleogene Quottoon plutons to the east.

The rocks dip about 80 degrees east and consist of quartz-biotite-chlorite schists, quartz-hornblende-chlorite schist, quartzite grading to quartz-mica schist, minor black argillite and granitic gneiss. The VMS in the Ecstall Belt are part of a mid-Devonian volcanic and intrusive event (Fieldwork 2000, p. 269-278). The quartz diorite gives a minimum age to the VMS. A felsic metavolcanic associated with the deposit gives 393 Ma and the Big Falls tonalite gives 385 Ma. These are indistinguishable in age at stated accuracies. Of interest are local quartzites with detrital zircons of Precambrian age (Fieldwork 2000, pages 269-278).

The Ecstall deposit occurs in a hydrothermally altered sequence of volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks, close to a felsic volcanic centre. Two tabular concordant bodies, known as the North Lens and South Lens, have an en echelon relationship. Mineralization consists largely of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite and lesser pyrrhotite, marcasite and galena.

The North Lens measures about 300 by 150 by 30 metres and the South Lens measures about 400 by 360 by 7 metres. A 6.1-metre sample of the South Lens assayed 3.02 per cent zinc, 0.18 per cent copper, 20.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.69 gram per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1952).

The two lenticular bodies of massive pyrite strike north, dip steeply east and plunge steeply south. The North Lens contains 3.1 million tonnes grading 0.80 per cent copper, 2.0 per cent zinc, 43.5 per cent iron, 49.5 per cent sulphur, 17.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.5 grams per tonne gold. The South Lens contains 3.8 million tonnes grading 0.5 per cent copper, 3.0 per cent zinc, 41.3 per cent iron and 47.6 per cent sulphur. The upper 1.3 million tonnes grades 20.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.5 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15488). Unclassified reserves in 1993 for the Ecstall deposit (North and South lenses) are 6,349,700 tonnes grading 0.6 per cent copper, 2.5 per cent zinc, 0.5 gram per tonne gold and 20.0 grams per tonne silver (George Cross News Letter No.26 (February 8), 1994).

A smaller deposit occurs 760 metres north of the North Lens, where 30 by 2.4 metres of massive pyrite is exposed.

Results of property-scale exploration by Falconbridge in 1986/87 indicated the presence of significant stockwork copper mineralization in felsic rocks, occurring south of the Ecstall River in Thirteen Creek area. The stockwork mineralization was interpreted as a possible feeder zone to a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. This area was explored by Atna Resources Ltd. in 1994, confirming stockwork copper mineralization and outlining disseminated copper mineralization over a large area, including a previously unexplored area at the north end of the grid. The work by Atna outlined disseminated and vein copper mineralization over a 2000 by 150 metre area on Thirteen Creek grid. Results of a systematic chip sampling program across the zone yielded values of 0.198 per cent copper over 124 metres across one of the better exposures (Assessment Report 24605).

15.3 Packsack (Minfile 103H 013, rev. Mandy N. Desautels, 2008)

The Packsack deposit is located 12 kilometres from tidewater on Douglas Channel about halfway between Prince Rupert and Kitimat. The claims lie on the east side of the ridge at the bend of the Ecstall River, 10 kilometres south of Johnston Lake. The Steelhead (103H 036) and Horsefly (103H 014) showings occur on the same property.

Ecstall Mining Company Ltd. carried out a reconnaissance geological survey in this vicinity in 1957 under the direction of W.R. Bacon. Sulphide showings were discovered at an elevation of about 800 feet in the beds of two intermittent streams on the east slope of what came to be know locally as Prospect Hill. Sixteen claims in two rows of eight (Packsack 1-8 and Gunnysack 1-8) were staked in a north-south direction. An electromagnetic survey was carried out over the showings in 1958.

The assets of Ecstall were transferred to the parent company, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, in 1960 and Ecstall was placed in voluntary liquidation in August of that year. Work during 1960 included 881 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes. All the holes are reported to have cut pyrite mineralization, much of which is massive.

The company name (Texas Gulf) was changed in 1972 to Texas Gulf, Inc. and in 1973 to Texasgulf Inc. During 1973 geological mapping, and a geochemical soil survey (119 samples) over 2 line-miles were carried out over Packsack 1-4 and Gunnysack 1-8. In 1975 a shootback electromagnetic survey was carried out over 9.75 line-kilometres on Packsack 1 and 2 and Gunnysack 1-6. Texasgulf Inc. dropped the claims and they were restaked by Mr. C.W. Graf. In 1981, the property was optioned by a joint venture of E & B Explorations Inc. and Welcome North Mines Ltd. who did airborne geophysics, geology and geochemistry. After the property was dropped, Noranda Exploration Company Limited optioned the property in 1985. They staked more claims and carried out airborne EM surveys, ground geophysics, geology and rock geochemistry. Noranda dropped the property in 1987 and the claims were transferred to Mr. Graf. In 1988, Ecstall Mining Corporation purchased the property consisting of 15 claims including Ecstall 8, 9, 10, 15; Tall 1, 3, 6, 13; Fall 10, 11; Fall 12-13 Fr. In 1989, Cominco Ltd. optioned the deposit. In 1990, they drilled 3 holes totalling 934 metres.

A north trending, steep easterly dipping belt of metavolcanics and metasediments consisting of chlorite-sericite schist, quartz- sericite schist, mixed dacitic to rhyolitic rocks, phyllite, and meta-siltstone are bounded by altered hornblende diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. All rocks are cut by hornblende lamprophyre dikes.

Two massive sulphide bodies, 170 metres apart, occur within the quartz-sericite schist and are associated with a 600-metre long, 34 metre wide shear zone. The deposit averages 3.8 metres in thickness and has been traced continuously for 600 metres. The mineralization is similar to that at the Ecstall deposit (103H 011), about 13 kilometres to the north-northeast.

The southern body, up to 6 metres wide and traced for 365 metres, consists of massive pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, chalcocite and sphalerite. The mineralized body is open at depth and along strike in both directions and appears to be thickening and becoming more zinc rich (relative to copper) with depth. The northern body is up to 0.6 metres wide. Disseminated pyrite is common in the quartz-sericite schist. In 1986, unclassified reserves were 2.7 million tonnes grading 0.5 per cent copper, 0.2 per cent zinc, 0.01 per cent lead, 34 grams per tonne silver and 0.3 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15756).

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

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

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2019 sampling program, in addition to previous programs, has identified additional semi-massive sulphide mineralization containing enhanced base and precious metal values. The lone rock sample collected for analysis returned results of 12.75% Zn, 4.85% Pb (17.6% combined Pb+Zn), 0.031% Cu, 170ppm Ag and 1.612ppm Au. The sample is located roughly 35m from the road in very rough and brushy terrain. It is likely sourced from an extension of similar mineralization previously excavated in the vicinity of the road. As the logging operation winched trees uphill to the log landings in this

area, it is possible that the source may even be further downslope from where the sample was found. The noted mineralization at the Dani showing was emplaced prior to deformation and exists as foliation parallel bands up to several tens of cm in samples of massive sulphide. In the authors opinion the mineralization is primary, volcanic associated VMS of the Noranda/Kuroko type.

Previous mapping and sampling have identified a 200-250m wide band of schistose rocks that crosses the property in a northeast-southwest direction and which hosts the Dani Showing. Outside of the immediate showing area, the schist is still strongly pyritic and sericitic for about a kilometre to the southwest. To the east, across Cheenis Creek, the pyritic schist unit continues, with up to 10% pyrite locally, but in general the intensity of alteration appears less. There are minor occurrences of chalcopyrite with pyrite and minor pyrrhotite elsewhere in the gneiss rocks. Select samples from the Dani Showing returned high grade base metal values, up to 10.2% Zn and 5.7% Pb, and also have significant precious metal content, with values of up to 203 g/t Ag and 1.26 g/t Au. (Jones, 2003).

Regional mapping by Alldrick (2002) has identified similar schistose rocks over a wide area along strike to the northeast. Significant gossanous areas exist in the same areas indicating possible metal enrichment. Silt anomalies identified off the present property also indicate the potential for additional base and precious metal mineralization.

It is the author's belief that the Dani property is a property of merit and the area has the potential to host one or more significant VMS deposits.

Item 18: Recommendations

The Dani property has seen only minimal preliminary exploration in past programs. A systematic three phase program of exploration is proposed. Phase 1 exploration should include a detailed magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) airborne survey over an area covering the Dani property and strike extensions to schistose rocks hosting the massive sulphide mineralization. This survey should include most of prospective geology on Hawkesbury Island resulting in approximately 1400line-km. Concurrent with the geophysical survey, detailed prospecting, mapping and sampling in the immediate Dani showing area should be completed. Additional Ah and pH sampling should be conducted with sample spacing of 25m on lines spaced at 50m intervals. Lines should be run perpendicular to the strike of the schist units. Systematic geochemical sampling and prospecting should be completed along strike to the northeast and southwest in an effort to locate additional surface showings. Areas identified in the 2002 program should be further investigated to try and locate the source for the anomalous zinc and copper in silt located north of the property. Whole rock analysis and thin section work on a number of units should be completed to determine the parent lithologies. Phase 2 of the exploration program would be the staking of additional claims to cover anomalies generated from the airborne survey and follow-up prospecting and sampling of these newly staked areas. Phase 3 would include the trenching and or drilling of any targets generated from the prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Proposed budget

Phase 1		
Project Geologist (10 days @ $600/day)		6,000
Prospector/sampler x 3 (10 days @ $300/day)		9,000
Assaying (200 rock samples @ $55/sample)		11,000
Assaying (400 soil samples @ $55/sample)		22,000
Room and Board (40 person days @ $200/day)		8,000
Geophysical airborne surveys mag-EM (1410 line-km)		250,000
Mob/demob		10,000
Reporting		10,000
	Total	326,000
Contingency (15%)		48,900
	Phase 1 Total	**$374,900**
Phase 2		
Claim staking (10,000ha @ $1.70/ha)		17,000
Project Geologist (20 days @ $600/day)		12,000
Prospector/sampler x 3 (20 days @ $300/day)		18,000
Assaying (400 samples @ $55/sample)		22,000
Room and Board (80 person days @$200/day)		16,000
Helicopter (80 hrs @ $1600/hr. wet)		128,000
Mob/demob		15,000
Reporting		10,000
	Total	238,000
Contingency (15%)		35,700
	Phase 2 Total	**$273,700**
Phase 3		
Project Geologist (30 days @ $600/day)		18,000
Geologist (30 days @ $500/day)		15,000
Pad Builders x 2 (30 days @ $300/day)		18,000
Core cutter (30 days @ $200/day)		6,000
Drilling NQTW (2000m @ $220/m)		$440,000
Assaying (1200 samples @ $55/sample)		66,000
Room and Board (300 person days @$200/day)		60,000
Helicopter (80 hrs @ $1600/hr. wet)		128,000
Mob/demob		25,000
Reporting		10,000
	Total	786,000
Contingency (15%)		117,900
	Phase 2 Total	**$903,900**

Respectfully submitted
this 15nd day of January, 2020

Ken Galambos P.Eng.

Item 19: References

Alldrick, D.J., 2002. Geology of the Ecstall Greenstone Belt, British Columbia: B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Open File 2002-3, Map Sheet 3, scale 1:50,000.

Alldrick, D.J., 2001. Geology and mineral deposits of the Ecstall Greenstone Belt, northwest British Columbia, (NTS 103H/103I): B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Fieldwork 2000, Paper 2001-1, pp. 279-305.

Alldrick, D.J. and Jackaman, W., 2002. Metal zoning in the Ecstall VMS belt, northwest British Columbia (NTS 103H/103I): B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Fieldwork 2001, Paper 2002-1, pp. 151-170.

Galambos, K.D., 2012. Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dani Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, MEMPR Assessment Report# 33836

Gareau, S.A., 1991. Geology of the Scotia-Quaal metamorphic belt, Coast Plutonic Complex, British Columbia: unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Carleton University, 390 p.

Jones, M., 2003. 2002 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dani Property, British Columbia, Skeena Mining Division, MEMPR Assessment Report# 27128

Money, P.L., 1959. Geology of Hawkesbury Island, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia: unpublished M.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia, 159 p.

Item 20: Date and Signature Page

1) I, Kenneth Daryl Galambos of 1535 Westall Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia, am self-employed as a consultant geological engineer, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “Geochemical Report on the Dani Property”, dated January 15, 2020.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan with a Bachelor’s Degree in Geological Engineering (1982). I began working in the mining field in 1974 and have more than 35 years mineral exploration and production experience, primarily in the North American Cordillera. Highlights of this experience include the discovery and delineation of the Brewery Creek gold deposit, near Dawson City, Yukon for Noranda Exploration Ltd.

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

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

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

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

7) I am partners with Ralph Keefe and Shawn Turford on the Dani property and a number of other properties in British Columbia. My professional relationship is as a non-arm’s length consultant, and I have no expectation that this relationship will change.

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

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia this 15nd day of January, 2020.
“Signed and Sealed”

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

Item 21: Statement of Expenditures

Personel August 04-08, 2019 (August 05-07 in the field)	
Shawn Turford (5 days @ $350/day)	1750.00
Chris Lobermayer (5 days @$350/day)	1750.00
Brent Craddock (5 days @ $350/day)	1750.00
Transportation	
4x4 Truck (5 days @ $100/day)	500.00
Mileage (912km @ $0.50/km)	456.00
Boat charter (5 days @ $1000/day wet)	5000.00
Boat Launch fee and parking	70.00
Food (15 person days @ $35/person)	525.00
Assaying	
rock (1 rock @ $55.00/each)	55.00
soils (5 soils @ $55.00/each)	275.00
Misc.	
Chainsaw rental (5 days @ 27.50/each) x 2	165.00
Report	
Report (2 days @ $600/day)	1200.00
	$13,496.00

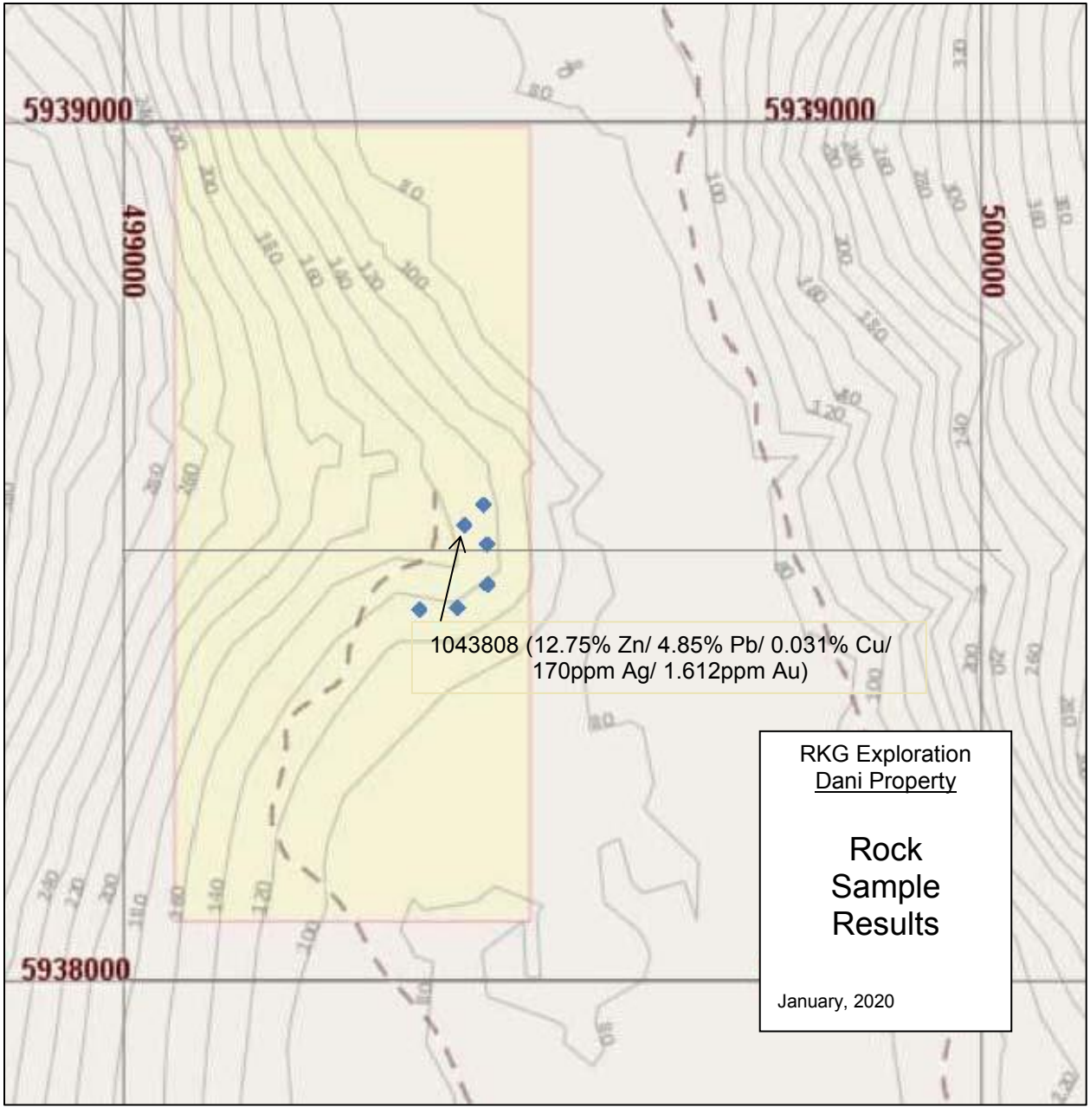
Item 22: Software used in the Program

Adobe Acrobat 9
Adobe Photoshop Elements 8.0
Adobe Reader 8.1.3
Google Earth
Internet Explorer
Microsoft Windows 7
Microsoft Office 2010

Appendices

Appendix A

Rock Sample Results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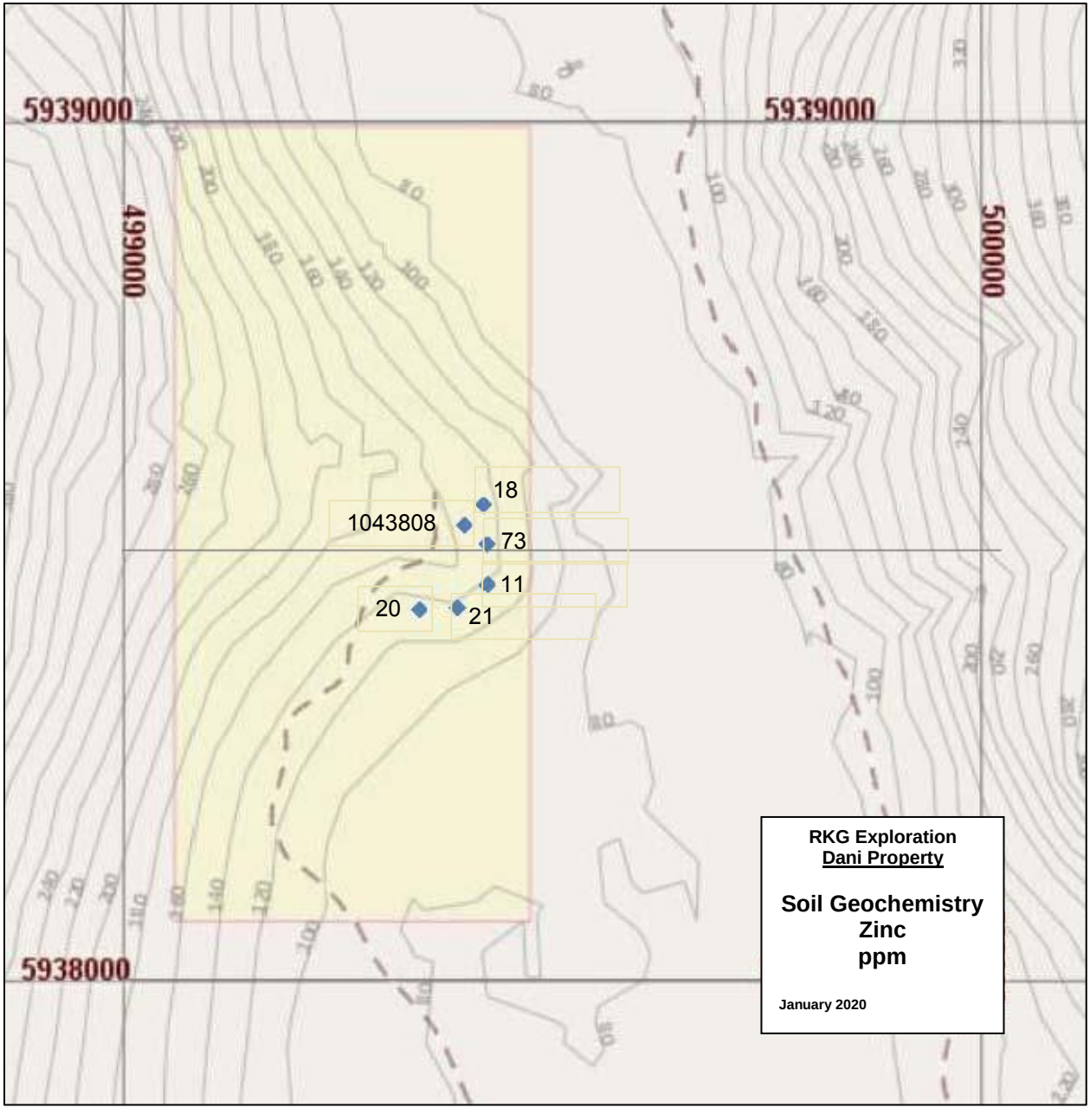
499000
500000
5938000
1043808 (12.75% Zn/ 4.85% Pb/ 0.031% Cu/
170ppm Ag/ 1.612ppm Au)
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Rock
Sample
Results
January, 2020

Appendix B

Soil Sample Results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1043808
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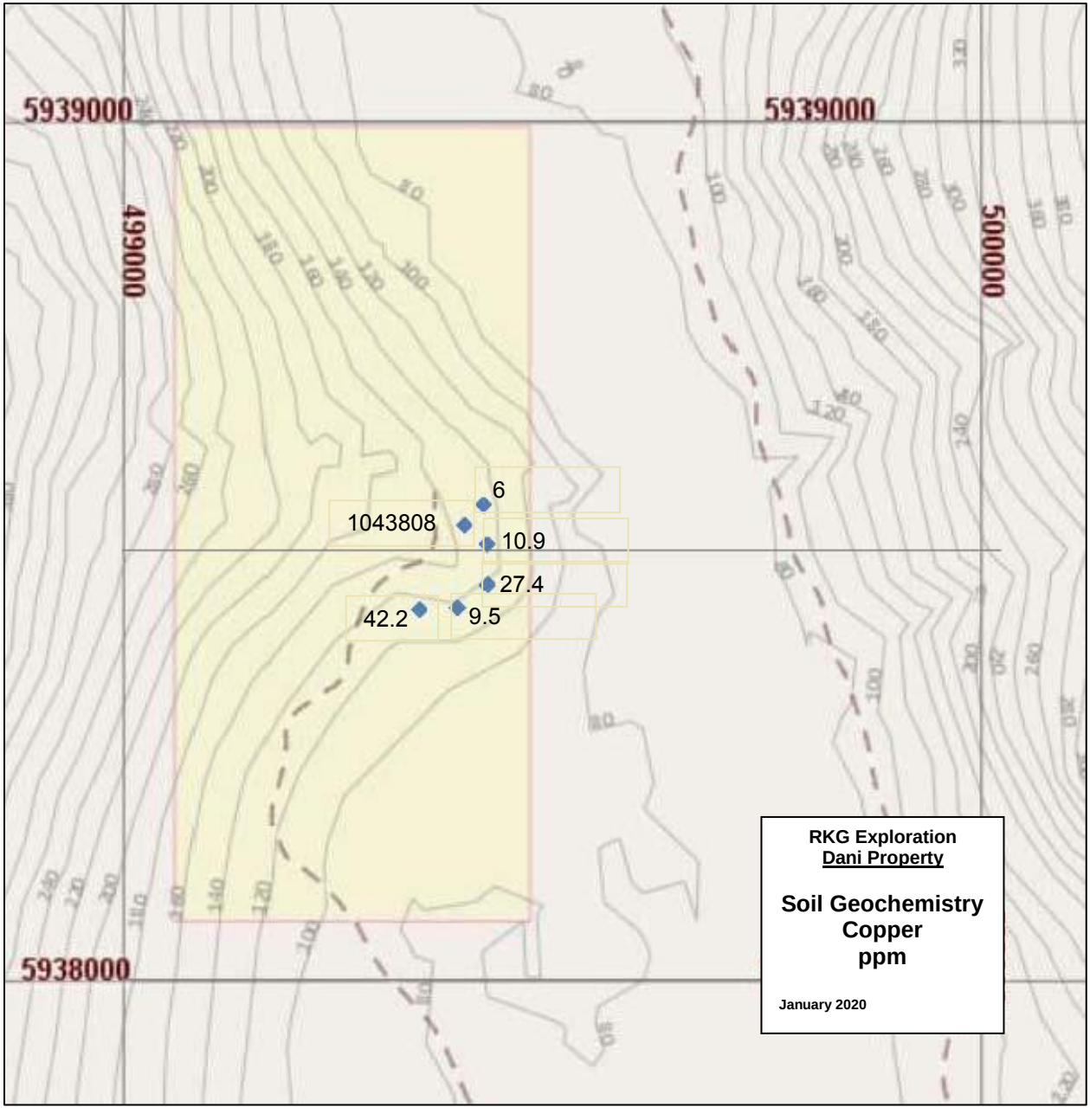
11
20
21
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Zinc
ppm
January 2020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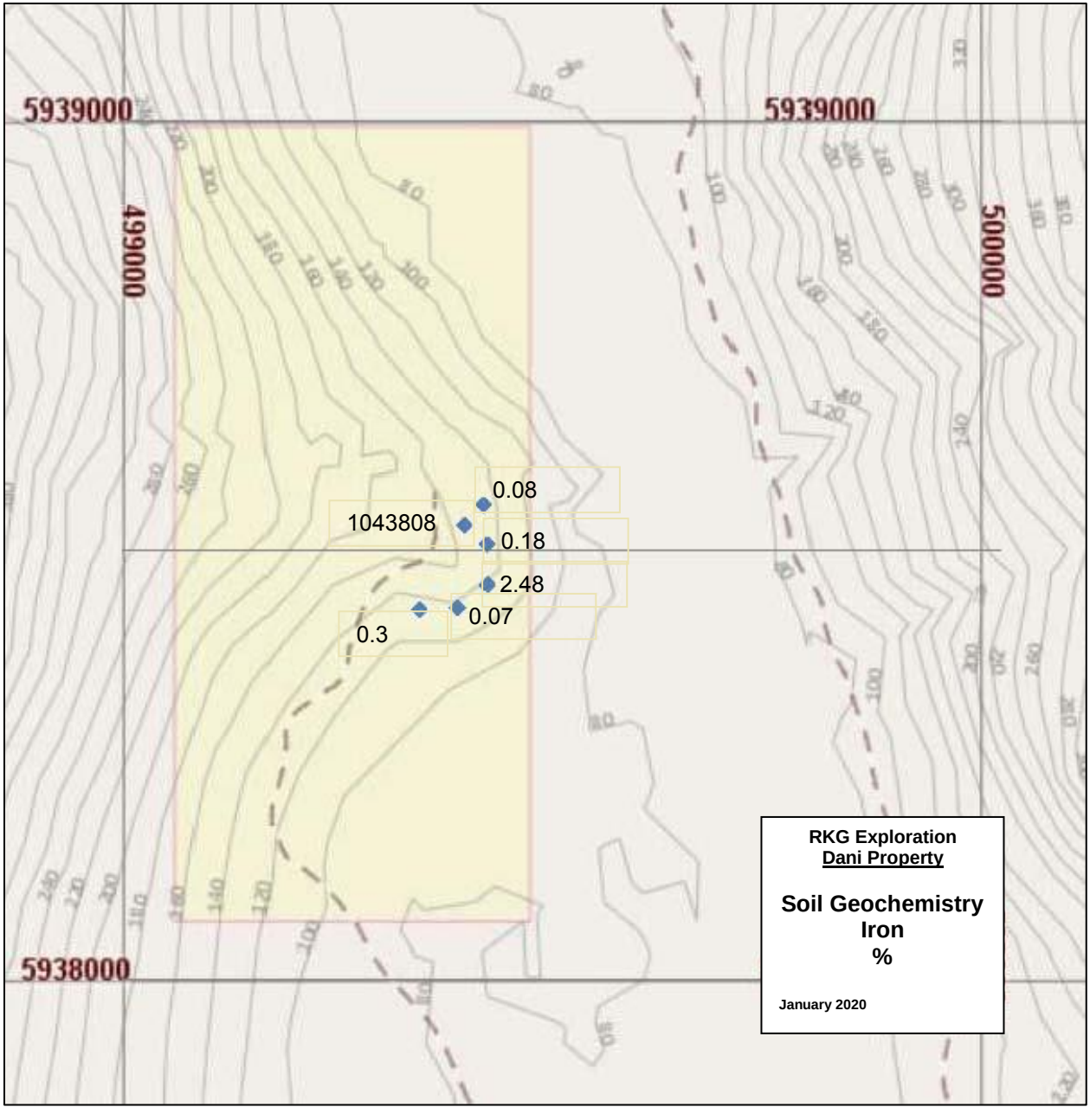
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Copper
ppm
January 2020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500000
0.08
1043808
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2.48
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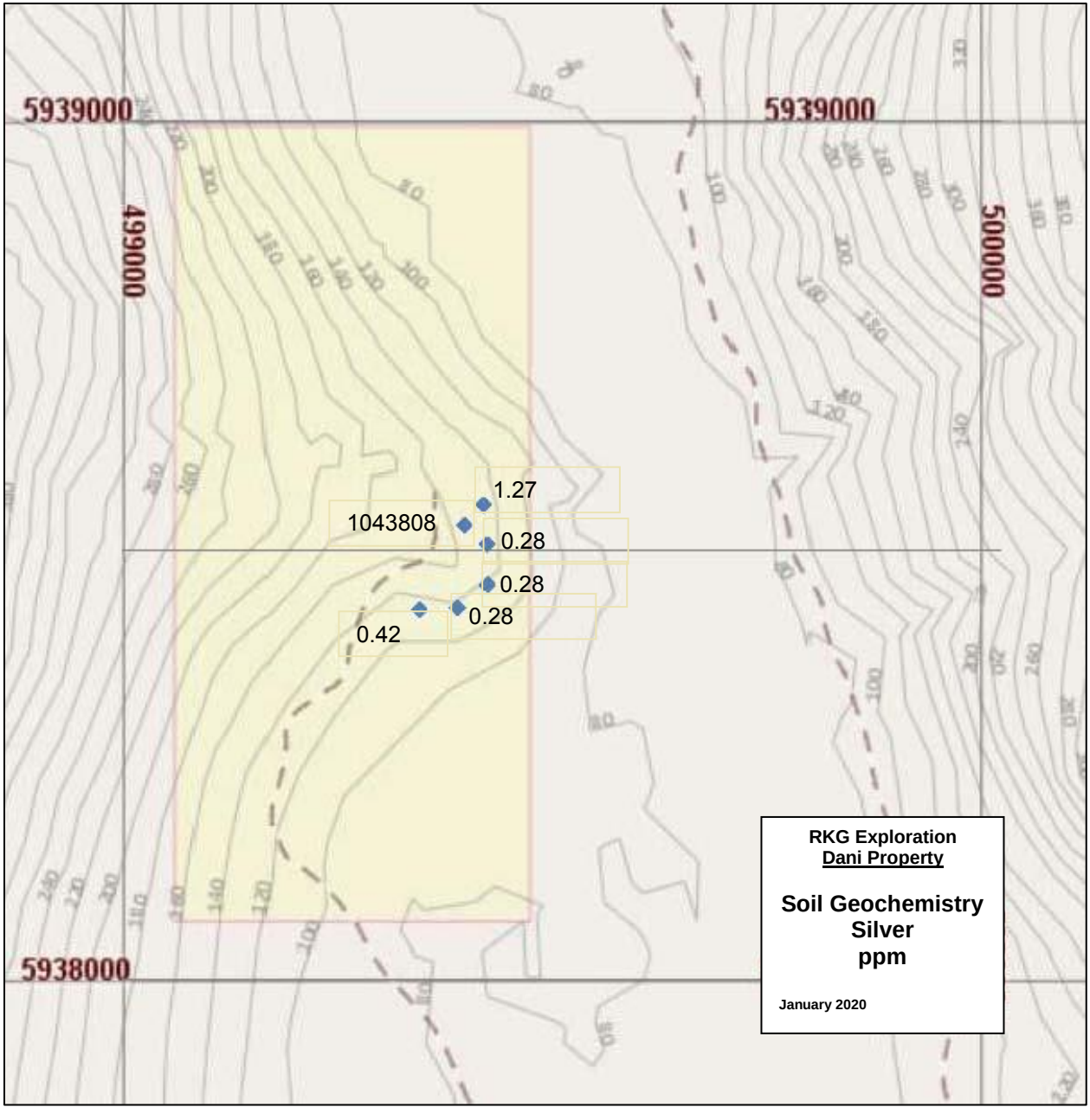
0.3
5938000
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Iron
%
January 2020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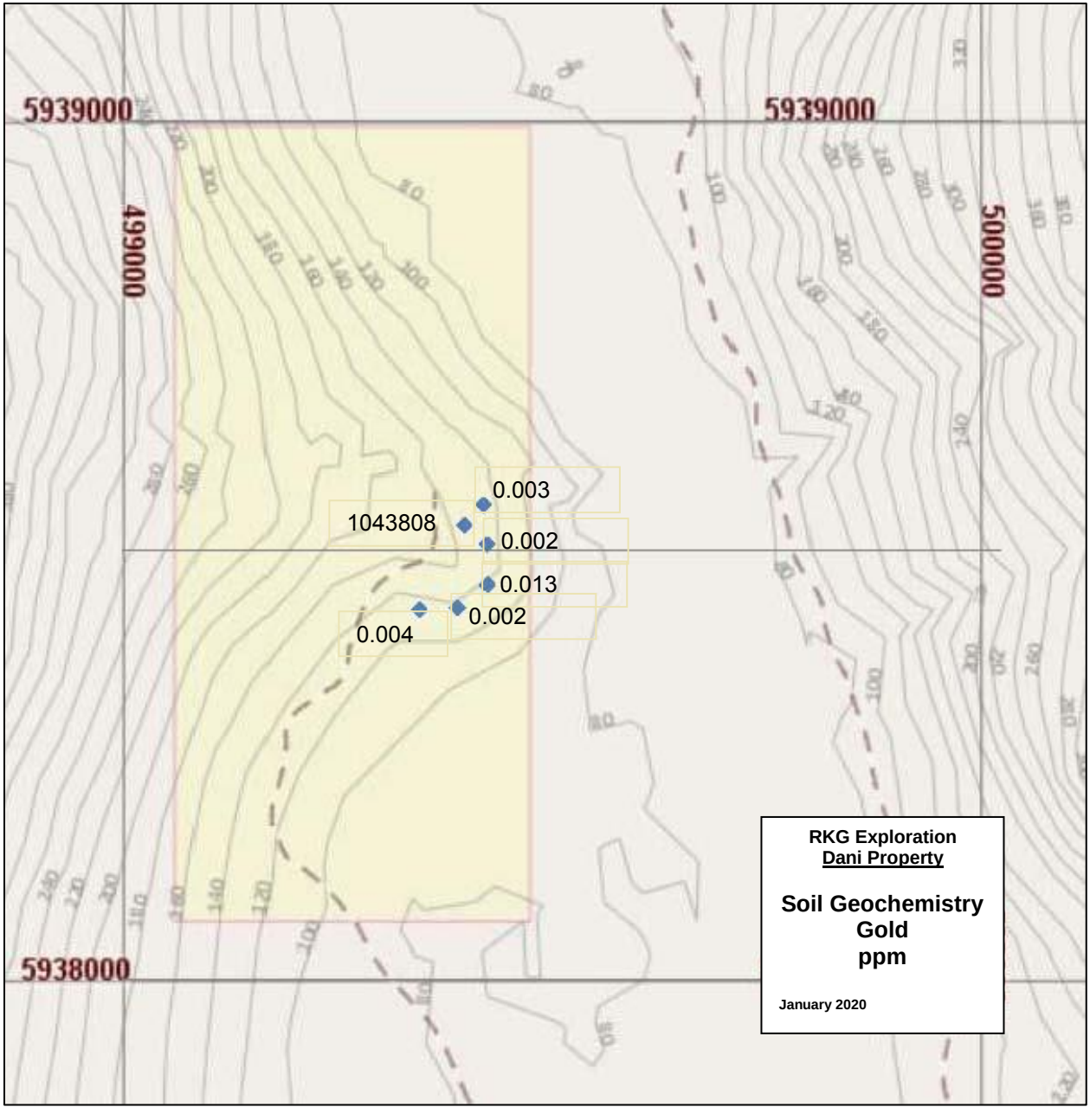
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Silver
ppm
January 2020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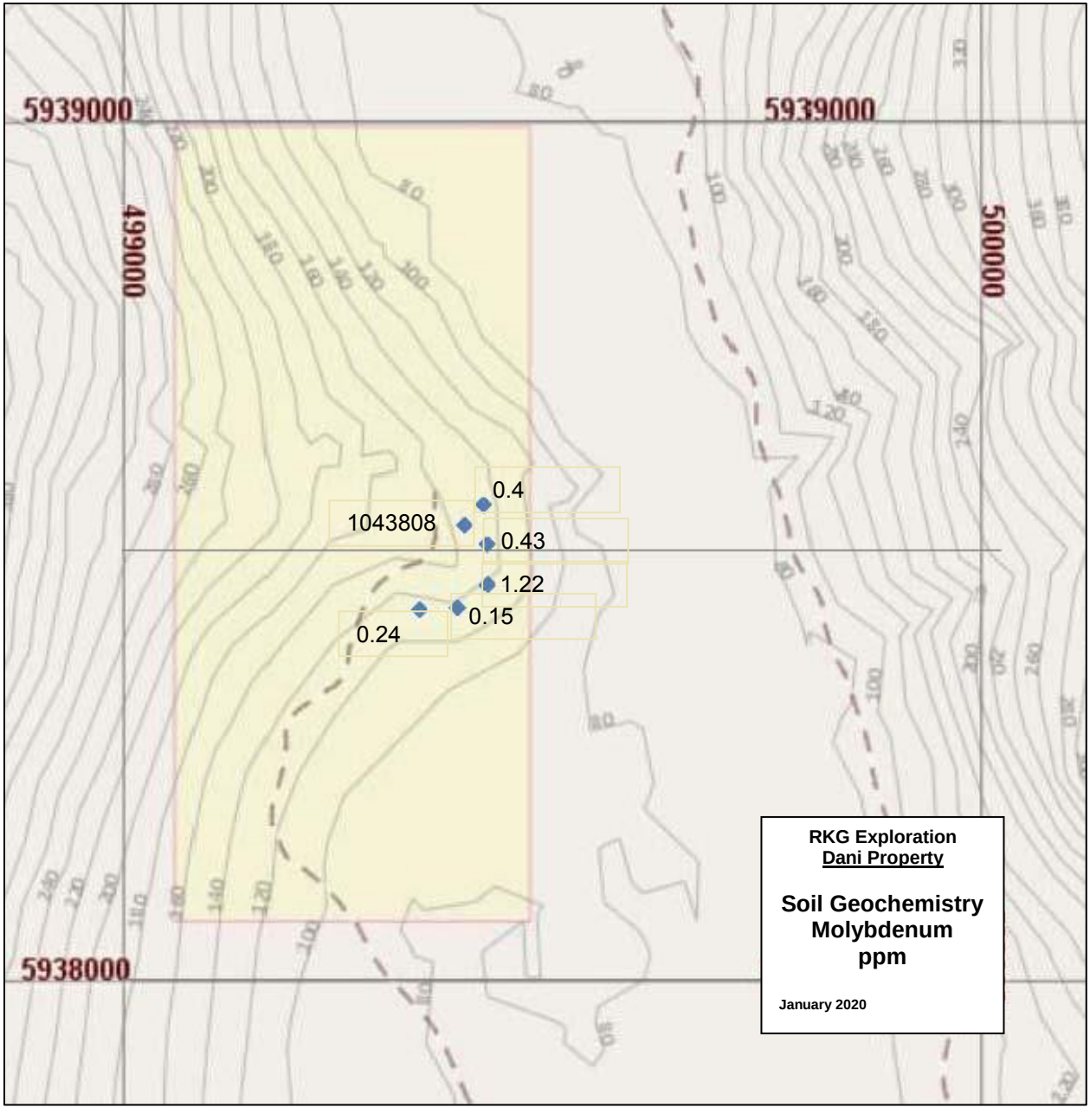
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Gold
ppm
January 2020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1.22
0.15
0.24
RKG Exploration
Dani Property
Soil Geochemistry
Molybdenum
ppm
January 2020

Appendix C

Assay Certificates
Rocks

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Ave
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR1910880**

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 14-Jan-2020
Number of Samples: 6
Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information than can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
ICP-230	Multi-Element, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES, Trace Level
ICP-240	Multi-Element, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES, Ore Grade

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Ave
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910880

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 14-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-111 Au ppm 0.005	ICP-230 Ag ppm 0.5	ICP-230 Al % 0.01	ICP-230 As ppm 5	ICP-230 Ba ppm 10	ICP-230 Be ppm 0.5	ICP-230 Bi ppm 2	ICP-230 Ca % 0.01	ICP-230 Cd ppm 0.5	ICP-230 Co ppm 1	ICP-230 Cr ppm 1
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.005	<0.5	7.40	<5	825	1.0	<2	1.77	<0.5	4	188
1043727	Rock	0.69		<0.005	0.6	7.96	<5	166	1.0	2	5.40	<0.5	20	172
1043728	Rock	0.87		<0.005	<0.5	8.88	<5	<10	1.1	<2	15.20	<0.5	38	140
1043729	Rock	1.26		<0.005	<0.5	6.20	112	386	1.7	<2	0.06	<0.5	<1	227
1043729PD	QC-PD	--		<0.005	<0.5	5.91	109	376	1.7	2	0.05	<0.5	<1	246
1043730	Rock	1.03		<0.005	<0.5	6.13	32	202	1.6	<2	0.03	0.9	<1	171
1043731	Rock	0.56		<0.005	<0.5	3.14	14	317	1.6	<2	0.05	0.8	1	311
1043808	Rock	0.36		1.612										
DUP 1043729					<0.5	6.16	118	383	1.7	4	0.07	0.6	<1	209
DUP 1043808														
DUP 1043728				<0.005										
STD BLANK					<0.5	<0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK				<0.005										
STD OREAS 24b					<0.5	7.82	<5	710	2.7	4	1.08	<0.5	16	115
STD MP-1b														
STD OxG141				0.931										

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Ave
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910880

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 14-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	ICP-230 Cu ppm 1	ICP-230 Fe % 0.01	ICP-230 Ga ppm 10	ICP-230 K % 0.01	ICP-230 La ppm 10	ICP-230 Li ppm 10	ICP-230 Mg % 0.01	ICP-230 Mn ppm 5	ICP-230 Mo ppm 1	ICP-230 Na % 0.01	ICP-230 Ni ppm 1	ICP-230 P ppm 10	ICP-230 Pb ppm 2	ICP-230 S % 0.01
Granite Blank	7	2.32	16	1.67	<10	<10	0.62	662	2	3.37	4	458	9	0.04
1043727	181	6.24	25	0.59	<10	16	0.74	596	1	2.43	12	947	6	1.73
1043728	132	5.02	35	<0.01	<10	<10	0.46	2219	<1	0.02	9	1607	11	2.41
1043729	3	1.76	18	1.96	15	<10	0.04	240	5	3.25	4	329	18	0.12
1043729PD	3	1.70	16	1.92	14	<10	0.04	223	5	3.02	4	299	18	0.13
1043730	3	2.76	20	1.07	19	<10	0.03	210	42	3.52	3	376	97	0.05
1043731	3	2.05	13	1.55	<10	14	0.05	483	6	0.95	6	187	24	0.04
1043808														
DUP 1043729	2	1.74	19	1.95	15	<10	0.04	237	5	3.22	4	355	17	0.11
DUP 1043808														
DUP 1043728														
STD BLANK	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<10	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 24b	37	4.42	27	2.82	23	42	1.66	429	4	0.85	58	706	23	0.20
STD MP-1b														
STD OxG141														

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Ave
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910880

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 14-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	ICP-230 Sb ppm 5	ICP-230 Sc ppm 2	ICP-230 Sr ppm 1	ICP-230 Th ppm 8	ICP-230 Ti % 0.01	ICP-230 Tl ppm 10	ICP-230 V ppm 1	ICP-230 W ppm 10	ICP-230 Zn ppm 2	ICP-230 Zr ppm 5	ICP-240 Ag ppm 1	ICP-240 Al % 0.05	ICP-240 As % 0.005	ICP-240 Ba % 0.001
Granite Blank	<5	8	224	<8	0.22	<10	43	<10	36	62				
1043727	<5	23	245	<8	0.58	<10	176	<10	41	106				
1043728	<5	17	85	<8	0.31	<10	130	<10	56	53				
1043729	<5	9	38	<8	0.28	<10	7	<10	59	442				
1043729PD	<5	8	37	<8	0.27	<10	7	<10	55	414				
1043730	<5	8	31	<8	0.28	<10	9	<10	116	388				
1043731	<5	6	19	<8	0.14	<10	6	<10	131	222				
1043808											170	1.27	<0.005	0.002
DUP 1043729	<5	9	38	<8	0.28	<10	7	<10	59	451				
DUP 1043808											169	1.26	<0.005	0.002
DUP 1043728														
STD BLANK	<5	<2	<1	<8	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<5				
STD BLANK											<1	<0.05	<0.005	<0.001
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 24b	<5	16	126	15	0.47	<10	109	13	103	135				
STD MP-1b											49	1.46	2.298	<0.001
STD OxG141														

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Project Name:
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Sample ID	ICP-240 Be % 0.001	ICP-240 Bi % 0.005	ICP-240 Ca % 0.05	ICP-240 Cd % 0.001	ICP-240 Co % 0.001	ICP-240 Cr % 0.001	ICP-240 Cu % 0.001	ICP-240 Fe % 0.05	ICP-240 K % 0.1	ICP-240 La % 0.005	ICP-240 Li % 0.005	ICP-240 Mg % 0.05	ICP-240 Mn % 0.01	ICP-240 Mo % 0.001
Granite Blank														
1043727														
1043728														
1043729														
1043729PD														
1043730														
1043731														
1043808	<0.001	0.010	6.05	0.083	0.004	0.014	0.031	19.25	<0.1	<0.005	<0.005	2.70	0.67	<0.001
DUP 1043729														
DUP 1043808	<0.001	0.012	6.04	0.082	0.004	0.020	0.031	19.24	<0.1	<0.005	<0.005	2.68	0.67	<0.001
DUP 1043728														
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<0.001
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 24b														
STD MP-1b	<0.001	0.096	2.48	0.053	<0.001	<0.001	3.071	8.18	0.2	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	0.05	0.029
STD OxG141														

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910880

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
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Report Version: Final

Sample ID	ICP-240 Na % 0.05	ICP-240 Ni % 0.001	ICP-240 P % 0.01	ICP-240 Pb % 0.01	ICP-240 S % 0.05	ICP-240 Sb % 0.005	ICP-240 Sr % 0.01	ICP-240 Ti % 0.05	ICP-240 Tl % 0.005	ICP-240 V % 0.001	ICP-240 W % 0.01	ICP-240 Zn % 0.01
Granite Blank												
1043727												
1043728												
1043729												
1043729PD												
1043730												
1043731												
1043808	0.06	0.011	0.02	4.85	>10	0.006	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	0.006	<0.01	12.75
DUP 1043729												
DUP 1043808	0.05	0.011	0.02	4.82	>10	0.008	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	0.006	<0.01	12.70
DUP 1043728												
STD BLANK												
STD BLANK	<0.05	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01
STD BLANK												
STD OREAS 24b												
STD MP-1b	<0.05	<0.001	<0.01	2.09	>10	0.007	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	<0.001	0.09	16.67
STD OxG141												

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Appendix D

Assay Certificates
Soils

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Ave
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR1910881**

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 11-Jan-2020
Number of Samples: 15
Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information than can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-757	Dry, Screen to 80 mesh, discard plus fraction

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
IMS-117	Multi-Element (39 elements), 20g, 1:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS

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To: **KDG Exploration Services**
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Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910881

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 11-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
1043717	Soil	0.08		0.94	0.47	2.2	0.003	11	88	0.06	3.54	3.04	4.2	6
1043718	Soil	0.07		0.22	0.30	1.2	0.002	10	585	0.07	1.74	1.02	6.0	4
1043719	Soil	0.06		0.20	0.23	1.5	0.002	<10	367	0.07	0.84	1.17	2.5	4
1043720	Soil	0.07		0.13	0.15	1.0	0.003	<10	377	<0.05	2.03	0.24	1.4	2
1043721	Soil	0.08		0.08	0.57	3.2	0.001	<10	96	0.08	0.48	0.08	2.4	7
1043722	Soil	0.08		0.16	0.90	3.3	0.001	<10	247	0.07	0.74	0.29	4.3	9
1043723	Soil	0.06		0.17	0.15	0.7	0.001	<10	54	<0.05	0.39	0.44	0.7	1
1043724	Soil	0.06		0.79	0.28	2.9	<0.001	<10	295	0.06	0.67	0.74	2.1	5
1043725	Soil	0.06		0.68	0.27	1.9	<0.001	<10	343	0.06	0.74	0.84	3.6	4
1043726	Soil	0.06		0.20	0.26	2.1	<0.001	<10	275	0.05	0.81	0.27	3.0	4
1043802	Soil	0.18		1.27	0.10	0.7	0.003	<10	33	0.05	0.38	0.42	0.4	4
1043803	Soil	0.14		0.28	0.07	0.3	0.002	<10	34	0.06	0.28	0.18	0.3	2
1043804	Soil	0.22		0.28	0.45	1.1	0.013	<10	16	0.14	0.24	0.06	3.6	67
1043805	Soil	0.18		0.28	0.06	0.5	0.002	<10	17	<0.05	0.95	0.14	0.2	1
1043806	Soil	0.18		0.42	0.17	0.6	0.004	<10	37	0.06	0.61	0.14	0.8	5
DUP 1043721				0.09	0.59	3.3	0.005	<10	96	0.07	0.48	0.07	2.5	7
STD BLANK				<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<0.001	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<1
STD OREAS 25a				<0.05	5.66	2.8	0.001	<10	56	0.29	0.15	<0.05	5.5	72

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910881

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 11-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005
1043717	41.5	0.70	1.3	0.37	0.20	4.3	0.27	894	0.56	0.01	7.2	1119	4.7	<0.005
1043718	26.7	0.44	0.9	0.58	0.10	1.2	0.14	6953	1.02	0.05	5.1	1061	8.0	<0.005
1043719	27.1	0.44	0.9	0.44	0.10	0.9	0.10	8140	1.16	0.04	3.9	1159	8.8	<0.005
1043720	18.3	0.31	0.7	0.63	0.09	<0.5	0.08	1874	0.44	0.04	3.0	873	4.2	<0.005
1043721	30.4	1.03	2.1	0.26	0.06	1.2	0.12	842	1.25	0.01	6.5	1043	7.8	<0.005
1043722	28.8	1.34	2.6	0.27	0.10	1.8	0.18	3888	1.12	0.03	8.7	976	7.4	<0.005
1043723	15.8	0.12	0.3	0.33	0.04	<0.5	0.06	195	0.56	0.01	1.7	619	4.2	<0.005
1043724	19.1	0.89	1.6	0.30	0.07	1.2	0.08	1985	0.75	0.03	4.1	944	7.8	<0.005
1043725	19.5	0.59	1.3	0.60	0.09	0.9	0.10	4276	0.79	0.04	3.9	1059	6.2	<0.005
1043726	24.2	0.65	1.1	0.41	0.10	0.9	0.10	4066	1.07	0.03	3.9	1129	7.3	<0.005
1043802	6.0	0.08	0.3	0.28	0.04	<0.5	0.10	71	0.40	0.02	3.5	809	7.3	<0.005
1043803	10.9	0.18	0.5	0.09	0.10	<0.5	0.06	517	0.43	0.01	1.8	785	5.6	<0.005
1043804	27.4	2.48	5.0	0.08	0.03	0.6	0.17	44	1.22	<0.01	9.2	462	7.8	<0.005
1043805	9.5	0.07	0.2	0.24	0.06	<0.5	0.07	181	0.15	0.02	2.1	932	3.2	<0.005
1043806	42.2	0.30	0.5	0.23	0.09	0.8	0.13	337	0.24	0.01	5.3	942	8.7	<0.005
DUP 1043721	32.0	1.05	2.1	0.25	0.06	1.2	0.12	829	1.28	0.02	6.6	1030	8.4	<0.005
STD BLANK	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<10	<0.2	<0.005
STD OREAS 25a	24.7	6.17	20.9	0.06	0.13	13.0	0.21	413	1.33	0.04	26.5	385	20.9	<0.005

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910881

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 13-Dec-2019
Job Report Date: 11-Jan-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	IMS-117 S % 0.01	IMS-117 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Se ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Sr ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Ti % 0.005	IMS-117 Tl ppm 0.05	IMS-117 U ppm 0.05	IMS-117 V ppm 1	IMS-117 W ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Y ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Zn ppm 2
1043717	0.21	0.30	1.7	0.8	90.0	<0.05	0.6	0.006	0.07	0.12	12	0.10	8.5	294
1043718	0.16	0.31	0.5	0.2	78.6	<0.05	0.2	0.010	0.30	0.05	9	0.07	0.7	154
1043719	0.15	0.25	0.5	<0.2	23.9	<0.05	<0.2	0.009	0.28	0.05	9	0.07	0.6	105
1043720	0.16	0.18	0.3	0.2	60.4	<0.05	<0.2	0.011	0.10	<0.05	7	0.07	<0.5	193
1043721	0.10	0.63	0.6	0.3	17.9	<0.05	<0.2	0.016	0.14	0.07	21	0.10	0.6	62
1043722	0.09	0.32	0.9	0.2	31.3	<0.05	<0.2	0.022	0.30	0.10	28	0.11	1.1	85
1043723	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.4	21.8	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	3	<0.05	<0.5	42
1043724	0.09	0.32	0.4	<0.2	25.6	<0.05	<0.2	0.012	0.13	0.07	19	0.10	0.8	70
1043725	0.12	0.27	0.3	<0.2	28.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.013	0.34	0.05	14	0.07	0.5	62
1043726	0.13	0.28	0.7	<0.2	30.7	<0.05	<0.2	0.012	0.28	0.05	14	0.09	0.6	73
1043802	0.16	0.11	0.1	0.9	18.6	0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.05	3	0.06	<0.5	18
1043803	0.08	<0.05	<0.1	0.3	12.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.017	0.06	0.05	7	0.07	<0.5	73
1043804	0.07	0.19	0.5	0.8	17.5	0.33	0.2	0.149	<0.05	0.10	107	0.47	<0.5	11
1043805	0.18	<0.05	<0.1	0.7	17.5	0.06	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	2	<0.05	<0.5	21
1043806	0.20	1.20	0.2	0.8	16.5	0.09	<0.2	0.012	<0.05	0.06	7	0.11	0.6	20
DUP 1043721	0.10	0.34	0.7	0.3	16.9	0.07	<0.2	0.017	0.12	0.07	22	0.12	0.6	61
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	<0.5	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	<2
STD OREAS 25a	0.05	0.17	9.2	0.4	17.3	<0.05	10.8	0.043	0.20	1.59	125	0.06	4.5	30

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