Sumac Mines Ltd.

2013 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE POLLY PROPERTY

Whitehorse Mining District
NTS 115G/09
61° 40.25' North Latitude
138° 20.40' West Longitude

-prepared for-

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December, 2013

EQUITY

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Polly property (Figure 1) consists of 196 quartz mining claims in the Talbot Creek-Dwarf Birch Creek area of southwest Yukon. The property lies within the Yukon Coast Belt and includes rocks of the Yukon Tanana terrane, Ruby Range intrusive rocks and younger felsic volcanic and sub-volcanic intrusive rocks. The north half of the property is underlain primarily by siliciclastic metamorphosed rocks of the Yukon-Tanana, whereas the south half is underlain by medium to coarse grained monzonite, monzo-diorite and granodiorite intrusive rocks of the Ruby Range suite. Variably feldspar and quartz porphyritic intermediate to felsic sub-volcanic and volcanic rocks occur in throughout the property. Bands of calc-silicate-rich quartzite and garnet-pyroxene skarn, with local concentrations of pyrrhotite and magnetite and minor disseminations of chalcopyrite and sphalerite occur mostly in the northwest portion of the property. Fracture-controlled molybdenum mineralization is present at the margins of the Ruby Range intrusive rocks in the south half of the property.

In 2013 Sumac Mines Ltd. (Sumac) contracted Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. (Equity) to manage a geological mapping, prospecting, and rock and soil sampling program on the property. Soil sampling and geological mapping in the north Polly area was designed to search for extensions to the copper-gold-zinc mineralization, the Dänna Jaw Showing, identified in earlier reconnaissance work. Soil sampling has identified a discontinuous Zn-Ag anomaly covering about 800 by 450 metres, possibly stratigraphic in nature, with scattered gold and copper results in the southeast part of the grid. As well, a distinct gold anomaly follows the lineament in the central part of the grid for about 1200 metres. In the south area, there is a gold-copper-molybdenum anomaly in the roof pendant just east of the Polly Moly Showing. A roughly 500 by 500 metre molybdenum-only soil anomaly is present in the extreme southeast corner of the property.

There are limited recommendations for more work on the Polly property. Before any further fieldwork is done, the release in early 2014 of processed airborne geophysical data by the Yukon government should be checked for coverage of the Polly property and examined for interesting correlations with any of the soil anomalies or known showings. The gold soil anomaly on the Polly Soil grid should be prospected in detail. If there is a structure that is responsible for the large strike length of the anomaly there may be potential for economic mineralization within it. The molybdenum anomaly in the southeast corner of the property should be given a cursory look as there has been no prospecting or mapping in that immediate area. There is room to do some additional work to expand the Dänna Jaw Showing particularly to the north where the soil results are more interesting. Overall, prospecting and geological mapping work would only require a few days of helicopter supported field work.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to describe a geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling program conducted on the Polly Property between August 3rd and 11th, 2013. The material in this report is a result of this work which builds upon work documented in previous reports (Jones, 2012; Bressler and Corbett, 2009). The author was involved in the planning and execution of the 2013 field program.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Other than data gleaned from previous reports on the property and government geological and geochemical survey reports, the author has not relied upon other experts for the information in this report.

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Tenure Map

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Polly property is situated about 18 kilometres east-northeast of the north end of Talbot Arm on Kluane Lake in the southwestern Yukon and is roughly centred at 61° 40.25' north latitude and 138° 40.20' west longitude (Figure 1).

The Polly property (Figure 2) consists of one hundred ninety-six contiguous quartz mineral claims for a total of 3,987.9 hectares (9,854 acres) in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon, as summarized in Table 1 below.

Yukon government records indicate that the claims are owned 100% by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. and separate documents indicate that the claims are beneficially held in trust for Sumac Mines Ltd.

Table 1: Claim Data, Polly Property

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Recorded Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Polly 1-196	YF36501-696	Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.	July 23, 2012	July 23, 2014

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Polly property covers ground of moderate relief near the headwaters of Talbot and Dwarf Birch Creeks. Elevation ranges from 1250 metres on Dwarf Birch Creek to over 1950 metres at Nisling Peak on the ridge in the southeast part of the property. The property is about 50 kilometres from the community of Burwash Landing to the southwest and can be accessed by helicopter from bases in Carmacks (120 kms east) or Haines Junction (106 kilometres to the south). The property is primarily above treeline but the lower and south facing slopes do have growth of black spruce and alders. The Polly property has a northern continental climatic regime, with warm, fairly brief summers and long, cold winters. Precipitation is generally moderate. Fieldwork is most efficiently carried out during the summer season as logistics and access to water are a problem the rest of the year.

6.0 HISTORY

The area was explored in the 1970's at the height of porphyry copper exploration activities in the southwest Yukon. The Dwarf Minfile occurrence (#115G 076, Porphyry Mo, Low F-type) is located in the south Polly area. There was work done on the Polly claims in the past, mostly on the north half of the property. In 1972, Dynasty Explorations (Dean, 1972) followed up reconnaissance results from 1971 with 1:15,840 scale geological mapping and soil sampling in the north half of the Polly claims, north of Dwarf Birch Creek. They analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn in soils, and Cu in a few rocks, primarily to establish a background value in the intrusive rocks. Dean (1972) noted rhyolite-cemented breccia pipes, sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite in dry fractures in alaskite and quartzite but found no alteration or mineralization indicative of economic mineralization. Overall, soil results were deemed to reflect weak base metal mineralization in contact metamorphic zones around an alaskite intrusion. They worked the Polly Soil area but did not examine the area of Polly Moly Showing.

Also in 1972, Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. conducted similar exploration work on the adjacent BIR claims primarily east of the current Polly claims (Winfield and Gleeson, 1972). In 1973, Canadian Occidental staked and explored the RIB claims to the south of the BIR property, conducting geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, and ground magnetometer surveying, as well as ground magnetometer

work on adjacent BIR claims. The work on these claims in 1972 and 1973 led to the discovery of numerous zones of low grade molybdenum mineralization, with copper and zinc, in fractures and watery quartz veins in the local granitic intrusion. Skarn mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization, with minor sphalerite was also discovered in the overlying meta-sedimentary rocks of the Yukon Tanana terrane.

In 1987, United Keno Hill Mines did a very small program on the 4 TAL claims, covering the Polly Soil area (Ouellette, 1988). They completed a one day, two person survey doing prospecting and soil sampling. They re-examined the showings from 1972, did not collect any rock samples and took 10 soil samples on two wide spaced lines. The best result was a soil that ran 25 ppb Au. Overall, very minimal work was done and the results were inconclusive.

Regional geochemical sampling by Pathfinder Minerals (PFM) on behalf of Sumac detected a series of coincident molybdenum-copper-arsenic stream silt anomalies in the south half of the Polly property focused on the contact between the large granitic body in this area to the south and quartzite and phyllite to the north. Additionally, anomalous copper and gold silt results were found in the Polly Soil area on the north side of the Dwarf Birch Creek valley and ridge and spur soil samples taken in 2008 returned anomalous Au, Zn and Cu on the ridge above Cracker Creek. Geological mapping and prospecting turned up zinc-copper-gold mineralization associated with garnet-pyroxene-magnetite skarn within the Yukon Tanana meta-sedimentary rocks.

In 2012, Equity spent two crew days (8 person-days) investigating the geology and a number of geochemical anomalies in the uppermost Dwarf Birch drainage area. The area was divided into two parts for investigation: the Polly Contact area, on the south side of Dwarf Birch Creek, centred on the contact between Ruby Range botholith to the south and quartzite and phyllite to the north, and; the Polly Soil area, on the north side of the Dwarf Birch Creek valley where soils taken in 2008 returned anomalous Au, Zn and Cu. In the Polly Soil area (2 person-days), 7 rock and 41 soil samples were taken. In the Polly Contact area (6 person-days), 15 rock and 132 soil samples were taken in 2012. In the course of this work an area of low grade copper-molybdenum mineralization that occurs in fractures and skarn over an area of 300 by 250 metres, dubbed the Polly Moly Showing, was discovered at the contact between granitic intrusion and calc-silicate meta–sedimentary rocks along a spur west of the main peak. Following this work a total of 196 mineral claims were staked to cover the two Polly areas (Figure 2).

6.1 2013 Exploration Program

In 2013, a four person crew from Equity (geologist, prospector, 2 soil samplers) carried out geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling on the Polly Property. The work was done in two areas, the Polly Moly area to the south of Dwarf Birch Creek and the Polly Soil area (north half of the property). Fieldwork was based out of two fly camps on the property with helicopter support. A magnetic declination of 21.5° East was used for all measurements and maps use the NAD-83 datum.

Four crew days were spent in the Polly Moly area resulting in 217 grid (400 by 100 m) and contour (100 metre spacing) soil samples and 16 rock samples. Five crew days were spent in the Polly Soil area producing 286 soil samples on a 200 metre by 100 metre grid and 27 rock samples. All totals include duplicates and blanks.

Soil lines were indicated in the field with orange flagging and soil sample sites by a combination of blue and orange flagging and a tyvek tag marked with the sample number. Rock sample sites were indicated in the field by a combination of blue and pink flagging and sample information, including sample number, type, date and sampler's initials, were written on the aluminum tag. All samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals Division prep facility in Whitehorse, Yukon and analysed by ALS Minerals at their North Vancouver lab for gold (30 g aliquot) by FA-AA (fire assay-atomic absorption) and for 35 elements by ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy). Rock sample descriptions can be found in Appendix C and analytical certificates can be found in Appendix D. A discussion of the quality control and quality assurance program is included in Appendix E.

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geology of the Aishihik Lake-Kluane Lake area of the southwestern Yukon (Figure 3) is depicted in a compilation by Gordey and Makepeace (1999) primarily based on earlier 1:250,000 scale regional geological mapping. More recently, the local geology has been summarized by (Israel et al, 2011a, b). The main geological elements of the area are the Yukon-Tanana terrane, the Kluane Schist, a gneissic unit of unknown affinity, intrusions of the Ruby Range batholith, and younger volcanic rocks of the Rhyolite Creek volcano-plutonic complex.

The Yukon-Tanana terrane occupies the highest structural level in the area, overlying the Ruby Range Batholith, but is probably the oldest unit. Ages of 351 to 343 Ma reported from meta-igneous rocks provide a minimum age constraint. The terrane consists of psammitic schist, quartzite, marble, garnet amphibolites and rare meta-plutonic rocks. Locally, the quartzite and schist units are carbonaceous and contain minor carbonate layers. In the east, the Yukon-Tanana rocks are more strongly metamorphosed in the aureole of the Aishihik Batholith. The rocks in the east area are dominantly schist with carbonaceous quartzite and garnet amphibolite.

Table 2: Statigraphy of the Nisling and Ruby Ranges Area (after Israel et al, 2011b)

Age/Unit	Description
PALEOCENE	
Rhyolite Creek Complex	Volcanic rocks; light grey to green intermediate to felsic flows, tuff, local breccia
(ca 57 Ma)	Plutonic rocks; light grey to purple quartz, feldspar porphyry, thin dykes to large intrusive bodies
Ruby Range batholith	Fine to coarse grained, salt and pepper, hornblende+/-biotite, quartz diorite; medium-grained light grey to pink biotite+/-hornblende granodiorite; fine to medium-grained beige to grey tonalite; pinkish grey biotite granite
(ca. 64-57 Ma)	
LATE CRETACEOUS	
Kluane Schist	Dark grey to black, fine grained quart-biotite schist and light to dark grey, fine grained, quartz-muscovite schist, variably carbonaceous, rare carbonate lenses
LATE CRETACEOUS OR OLDER	
Gneiss	Beige to orange to grey-black, medium to coarse grained orthogneiss, abundant garnet up to 2 cm, age uncertain
UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER	
Yukon-Tanana Terrane	
Finlayson Assemblage	Polydeformed and metamorphosed mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks, carbonaceous pelite, quartzite and psammite, quartz-muscovite schist, light grey to beige marble, rare meta-plutonic rocks; garnet common
Snowcap Assemblage	Polydeformed and metamorphosed quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble, minor garnet amphibolite, quartz-muscovite schist, rare meta-plutonic rocks

Figure 3: Regional Geology

The Kluane Schist unit represents metamorphic rocks that primarily lie between the Denali Fault and the Ruby Range batholith. The age of the unit is poorly constrained but is thought to be younger than ~95 Ma and older than ~82 Ma (Israel et al, 2011b). The Kluane Schist comprises monotonous meta-pelitic quartz-mica schist, separable into quartz-muscovite schist lying between two layers of quartz-biotite schist, with rare bodies of ultramafic and carbonate rocks. The schist is variably carbonaceous, increasing to the northwest. Quartz veining is ubiquitous in the schist and garnet and feldspar porphyroblasts occur locally.

The gneissic unit occurs structurally between the Kluane Schist and the Yukon-Tanana rocks and lies along the lower contact of the Ruby Range Batholith. It is fine to medium grained and banded with darker layers of biotite-hornblende and lighter layers of plagioclase-quartz-potassium feldspar-biotite and appears to be igneous in origin. This unit is not constrained by age dates.

The Ruby Range batholith is a large plutonic complex stretching roughly east-west between Aishihik Lake and Talbot Arm of Kluane Lake. The designation includes smaller, similar intrusions away from the main body. The batholith is composed of quartz-diorite, tonalite and granodiorite with lesser diorite, gabbro and granite. The batholith appears to be tilted on its side with its top to the north. The base of the batholith is characterized by locally strongly foliated quartz-diorite and the complex becomes more felsic and undeformed towards the top. The upper part of the batholith is texturally and compositionally variable. The batholith is locally cut by post-tectonic intrusions of indeterminate age. Magnetite occurs locally in most compositional phases. The age of the Ruby Range batholith ranges from ~64 Ma near the base to 57 Ma in the more felsic and coarse grained phases near the top of the complex. However, local dates suggest portions of the complex may be as old as 71 Ma (Israel et al, 2011b).

The Rhyolite Creek complex is the youngest, porphyritic phase of the Ruby Range batholith and its volcanic equivalents and represents the youngest rocks in the area. The complex includes both intrusive and extrusive rocks. The volcanic rocks are intermediate to felsic flows, breccias and tuffs. The felsic volcanic rocks are normally associated with purple to beige weathering, quartz and feldspar porphyritic intrusions and dome structures. Age dating has pegged these rocks at ~57 Ma.

Structural relationships indicate south-westward thrusting of the Yukon-Tanana terrane over the Kluane Schist with syn- to post-deformation intrusion of the Ruby Range batholith.

Known mineralization in the region of the Polly property consists of two main styles; porphyry-epithermal and orogenic gold mineralization as seen in several occurrences throughout the area (Israel et al, 2011b). The upper level of the Ruby Range batholith appears to most prospective for Cu-Mo-Au porphyry and Au-Ag epithermal mineralization. Orogenic gold occurrences are concentrated within the Kluane Schist.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The geology in the middle and south part of the Polly claims (Figure 4) is dominated by a large granitic or granodioritic intrusion (**GRNT**) and its thermal metamorphic aureole. The intrusion is a mega-crystic K-spar porphyry with significant hornblende phenocrysts and clots throughout and it is weakly magnetic locally. This intrusion is part of the Ruby Range batholith that underlies a large proportion of the area between Aishihik Lake and Kluane Lake. There is generally greater than 10% quartz in the groundmass and quartz veinlets are common. The intrusion is apparently quite high level as small rafts of quartzite and biotite-quartz schist occur within the intrusion and the rocks surrounding the intrusion are likely situated in the intrusive carapace.

The predominant rock type outside of the intrusion is variably micaceous quartzite (**QRTZ**) and it is commonly gossanous due to hornfels effects, indicated by fine grained biotite (mauve colouration) and the presence of disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite locally. The intrusion contacts calcareous quartzite (**caQRTZ**) on the ridge west of the south-central peak, resulting in minor magnetite-pyroxene skarn (**SKRN**) formation.

The granite intrusion and meta-sedimentary rocks are cut by large dykes, generally of porphyritic dacite (**DACT**), or intermediate composition. Locally, the dykes are rhyodacitic to rhyolitic, especially in the north part of the property. These intermediate to felsic dykes are part of the Rhyolite Creek complex, which is

wide spread in the region. There does not appear to be any of the extrusive equivalent rocks present on the Polly property. A number of late mafic dykes cut through all units, generally oriented north-south, and these are also commonly gossanous.

The geology in the extreme north part of this area consists primarily of meta-sedimentary rocks, micaceous quartzite, dark quartzite (**dkQRTZ**) phyllitic quartzite (**QRTZ phy**) and calcareous quartzite, with minor pyroxene-garnet skarn. Minor granite (or alaskite) and abundant porphyritic dykes of the Rhyolite Creek Complex cut through the area. As well, there is a large, roughly north-northwest trending fault/lineament in the east half of the Polly Soil grid. East of the fault, there is a section of quartzite and limestone (marble) that is intruded by granite. Bedding dips shallowly to moderately west and southwest. Several 0.5 to 1.0 metre wide, vuggy and layered quartz veins/breccias were observed in this area, sub-parallel to the fault/lineament. Fluorite is a common constituent of the veins. The fault appears to offset the granite in a left lateral sense although the offset is only on the order of 10's of metres.

Surface mineralization occurs in several areas of the Polly property including the Polly Moly Showing in the south area and the Polly Soil occurrence to the north (Jones, 2012). An occurrence of sphalerite in veins and disseminations in skarn near the Polly Soil that was originally sampled in 2012 was extended by prospecting in 2013. A zone of highly oxidized pyroxene-garnet altered skarn extends for approximately 60m along an E-W strike originating from a sample taken in 2012 that contained 1.6% Zn. This newly discovered showing has a variable width of 5-10m and contains samples with significant sphalerite and pyrite in dry fractures. The showing has been dubbed Dänna Jaw (pronounced donna ja-oww, "Where's the Money" in the Southern Tuchone language). Results are summarized in Table 3.

To the south of the Dänna Jaw Showing, along the trend of a calcareous quartzite unit, there is a small area of pyroxene-garnet skarn. A grab sample from this area returned 4.22% Zn, 1260 ppm Cu, 0.668 g/t Au and 12.2 g/t Ag. Soils in this area are elevated in Zn and Ag.

Plate 1: Dänna Jaw Showing in Polly Soil area. Showing is delineated by yellow dashed lines. Grab and select samples in 2013 from this zone returned up to 0.50% Zn. View looking north-east from central ridge.

Table 3: Significant 2013 Rock Samples, Polly Property

Sample Number	Showing	Type	Width m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn %
L646639	Dänna Jaw	Float	n.a.	<0.005	9.0	25	2090	<1	1325	0.21
L646643	Dänna Jaw	Float	n.a.	0.028	1.3	10	10	2	25	0.50
L647758	n.a.	Grab	0.10	0.668	12.2	19	1260	1	36	4.22
L647757	n.a.	Grab	0.10	0.098	1.0	1745	81	3	32	0.02
L646614	Polly Moly	Grab	2.0	<0.005	0.2	3	12	377	11	0.01

9.0 SOIL SAMPLING

Soil sampling was done in two main areas with 280 sites in the south half of the property, including 75 grid samples on 4 lines around the Polly Moly Showing and 205 contour soil samples in the southeast part of the property, and 260 sites covering 24.9 line kilometres on the Polly Soil grid in the north half of the property Soil locations are shown on Figure 5a, results on Figures 5b-d and the complete results are found in Appendix D.

Table 4: Polly* Soil Geochemistry Statistics

	Au(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	As(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Mo(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
Population	833	835	835	835	835	835	835
Max Value	0.118	6.1	566	576	81	1760	5947
Min Value	<0.005	<0.2	<2	<1	<1	<2	<2
98th	0.027	1.4	46	168	22	88	492
95th	0.021	1.1	29	122	9	51	348
90th	0.013	0.7	21	89	7	35	238
85th	0.010	0.6	17	75	5	28	186
70th	0.006	0.3	13	54	3	19	131
50th	<0.005	0.2	10	40	2	13	99

*-includes samples from previous work in Polly area

Table 5: Polly Soil Geochemistry Correlation Matrix

	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
Au	1.00						
Ag	0.21	1.00					
As	0.19	0.16	1.00				
Cu	0.32	0.30	0.19	1.00			
Mo	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.40	1.00		
Pb	0.10	0.27	0.07	0.13	0.04	1.00	
Zn	0.32	0.24	0.10	0.31	0.09	0.20	1.00

Most significant soil sample results are found within the Polly Soil grid. There is an anomalous gold trend in the south central part of the grid that follows a creek gully/lineament north 1200 metres from the southernmost grid line. An earlier reconnaissance silt sample from this creek returned highly anomalous results (greater than the 95th percentile) for gold and copper (Corbett and Bressler, 2008). Scattered anomalous gold results covering about 600 by 200 metres are also found in the central part of the grid in the Cracker Creek drainage, with minor associated silver, arsenic and copper. These results are centred on a

large dyke that cuts through the area but may be more likely associated with a skarn horizon that outcrops locally.

There is a large, roughly coincident zinc, silver, barium, lead anomaly, stretching about 1000 by 300 metres in the southeast corner of the Polly Soil grid. This anomaly covers some skarn exposures, including the outcrop that produced sample L647758 (Table 3), and gives the appearance of stratigraphic control as it wraps around the mountain, loosely following the trend of stratigraphy in the area. Another soil anomaly with a similar geochemical signature occurs in the northeast part of the Polly Soil Grid and may be associated with the same stratigraphic horizon. This anomaly covers and area of 800 by 300 metres and contains elevated copper results as well.

Interestingly, the skarn mineralization that has returned the best metal grades in rock samples, at the Danna Jaw and Polly Soil showings and sample L647758, is not consistently associated with anomalous soil results, even for zinc.

In the south part of the Polly property, grid soil sampling around ridge hosting the Polly Moly Showing did not definitively extend this mineralization in any direction although there are a few patchy molybdenum soil anomalies to the north and south. Several hundred metres to the east of the Polly Moly, there is a coincident Cu-Au-Mo-As-Ag soil anomaly that stretches 500 metres along a soil line crossing a roof pendant of quartzite. As well, molybdenum is elevated in soils within the intrusion north of the pendant.

In the extreme southeast part of the property, within the Ruby Range intrusion is a 500 by 250 metre molybdenum-only anomaly that is crossed by two contour lines and remains open to the south and east. This may be the source of the anomalous molybdenum in silt samples from the creeks that drain this area (Bressler and Corbett, 2008). This is the only significant soil anomaly in this part of the Polly Property. A rock sample adjacent to a mafic dyke, about 500 metres west of this anomaly returned 377 ppm Mo, the highest molybdenum value on the property to date.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Polly property is underlain primarily by quartzite and schist of the Yukon-Tanana terrane and medium to coarse grained granodiorite to granite of the Ruby Range batholith. These rocks are in turn intruded by dykes of the late stage Rhyolite Creek Complex that, regionally, includes intrusive and extrusive volcanic rocks. The contact zone of the Ruby Range intrusion is the locus of scattered mineralization, including sheeted quartz veins with molybdenite and chalcopyrite within the intrusion and skarn-disseminated sulphide mineralization, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, in the country rocks. Minor late quartz veins and breccia zones containing fluorite cross cut all rock types.

Geochemical work on the property has outlined a large zinc-lead-silver soil anomaly in the southeast part of the Polly Soil grid, associated with dark (carbonaceous) quartzite and zinc-copper mineralization in skarn within calcareous quartzite in the aureole to the Ruby Range intrusion. This anomaly is consistent with identification of similar geochemical anomaly by Corbett and Bressler (2009) that covers a much larger area. The anomaly seems to indicate a stratigraphic control based on the wide spread distribution of anomalous results.

The gold geochemical anomaly in the south-central part of the Polly Soil grid has considerable extent but the values in soil only range up to 0.04 ppm Au. With no rock samples or other coincident anomalous elements for back-up, it is difficult to ascribe significance to the gold geochem.

Scattered molybdenite mineralization is present within and immediately adjacent to the Ruby Range intrusion but does not amount to significant grade where it has been sampled. No rock samples were taken from the large molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly within the intrusion in the extreme southeast part of the property.

In conclusion, exploration in 2013 on the Polly Property has detected a number of large, multi-element soil geochemical anomalies, primarily in the north part of the property in hornfels meta-sedimentary rocks. Bedrock mineralization within these anomalies is either sparse or not observed. The generally diffuse nature

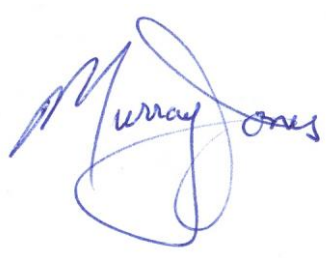
of the anomalies generally does not indicate strongly mineralized source rocks. Copper-gold mineralization on the Polly property primarily lies in the thermal aureole of the Ruby Range intrusion and the best results to date are found in skarn that appears to be of limited extent. The potential for a stratigraphic target has not been investigated

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to any more fieldwork, the results of the Yukon government's processing of the regional airborne magnetic data by Mira Geosciences should be examined for clues to mineralization on the property. There may be details in the results of Mira's work that can be tied to and extrapolated to mineralization on the Polly property, generating potential targets for further work.

Additional work on the Polly property should be limited at this time until indications of a significant mineralizing system can be located. Further prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to investigate a few of the geochemical anomalies. In particular, the cause of the gold geochemical anomaly in the south central Polly soil grid should be determined. The coherent molybdenum in soil anomaly in the southeast corner of the property could be coming from a concentrated source and should be prospected in detail.

Respectfully submitted,



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EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

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December 2013

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Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

Appendix C: Rock Descriptions

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AC	Actinolite	FP	feldspar	PF	plagioclase
AL	alunite	GA	garnet	PH	phlogopite
AM	amphibole	GE	goethite	PL	pyrolusite
AS	arsenopyrite	GL	galena	PO	pyrrhotite
AU	augite	GR	graphite	PY	pyrite
AZ	azurite	HB	hornblende	QZ	quartz veining
BA	barite	HE	haematite	RE	realgar
BI	biotite	HS	specularite	RN	rhodonite
BO	bornite	HZ	hydrozincite	SB	stibnite
BT	pyrobitumen	IL	illite	SD	siderite
CA	calcite	JA	jarosite	SI	silicification
CB	Fe-carbonate	KF	potassium feldspar	SK	skarn
CC	chalcocite	MC	malachite	SM	smithsonite
CD	chalcedony	MG	magnetite	SP	sphalerite
CL	chlorite	MI	mica	SR	scorodite
CP	chalcopyrite	MN	Mn-oxides	SS	sulphosalts
CU	native copper	MO	molybdenite	ST	smectite
CV	covellite	MR	mariposite/fuchsite	TP	topaz
CY	clay	MS	sericite	TT	tetrahedrite
DC	dickite	MT	marcasite	VG	gold
DS	diaspore	MU	muscovite	ZE	Zeolite
DU	dumortierite	NA	natroalunite	ZN	zunyite
EP	epidote	NE	neotocite		
FL	fluorite	PA	pyrargyrite		

ALTERATION INTENSITY

w	weak	s	strong
m	moderate	i	intense

Appendix D: Geochemical Certificates

Appendix E: Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

i. Standards

Due to the early stage nature of the work on the Polly Property, no standards were used in the program.

ii. Blanks

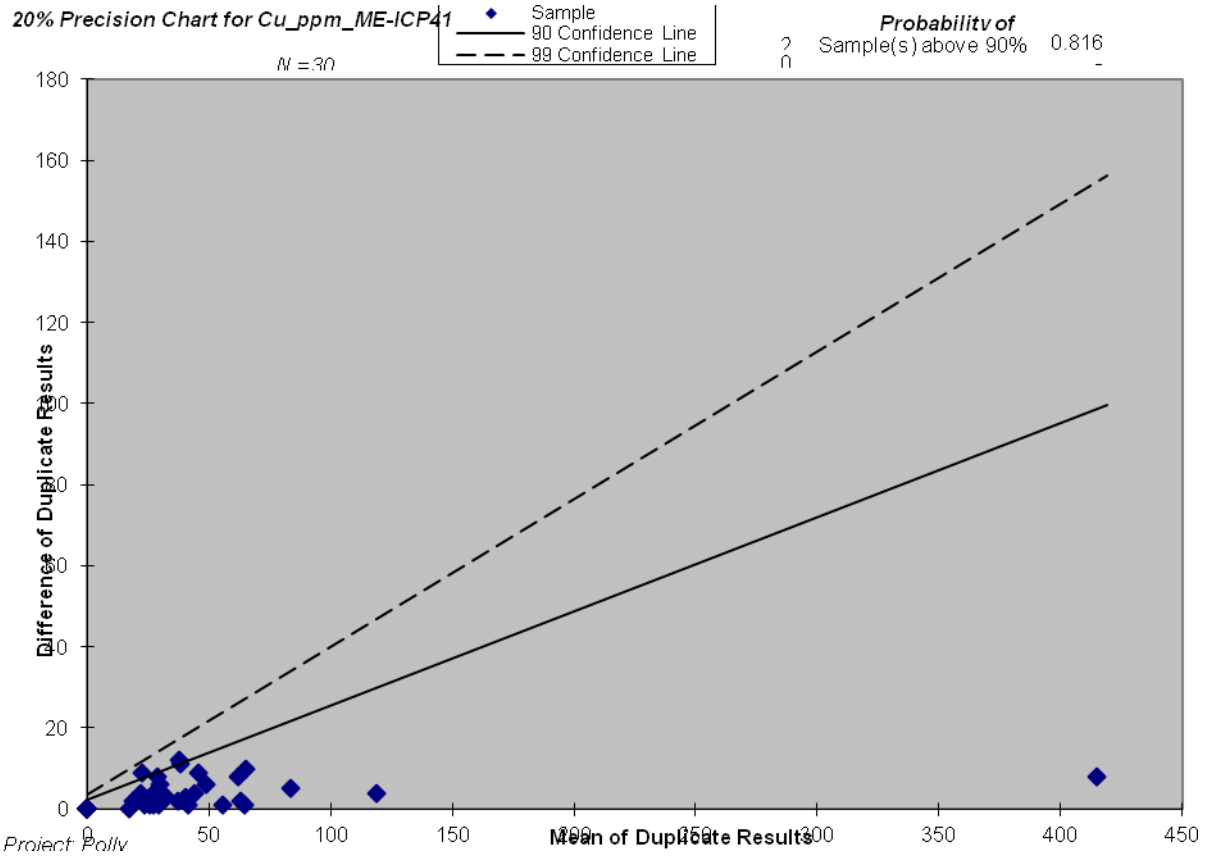
Blanks are samples which are known to be barren of mineralization. Blanks are inserted into the sample stream in the field to determine whether contamination has occurred after sample collection. A total of 31 blanks were inserted into the sample sequence and submitted for analysis. The blank material consists of commercially available, pre-pulverized silica sand.

Visual inspection of the blank results shows no contamination is present in the elements of interest, or for any of the elements analysed. The use of the prepared pulp blank meant that several steps in the analytical process, including the crushing and pulverization of the sample were not tested.

iii. Field Duplicate Analysis

Field duplicates consist of the collection and analysis of two separate samples from the same field location. They are used to measure the reproducibility of sampling, which includes both laboratory variation and sample variation. The most important duplicate is the field duplicate as precision error estimated with these data is a cumulative error, which will include all subsequent sample preparation and analytical error as well as the natural variability of the parent material.

During the 2013 Polly program, field duplicate samples were collected roughly every 20 samples. A total of 30 duplicate pairs were submitted for analysis.



Scatter Plot for Copper in soil results from the Polly Property shows that the results fall well within tolerances for the 20% precision, indicating reasonable reproducibility of results. This is common to all elements of interest.

Scatter plots of the duplicate data allow a visual comparison of the precision at the two stages of sample size reduction. Duplicate sets are presented both as linear plots which emphasize the higher values and log-log plots (below) that provide detail at lower concentrations. The scatter plots show high reproducibility for all elements of interest at 20% precision limits, 30% for gold.

Conclusions

- A total of 31 blanks inserted into the sample stream showed no contamination in the sample preparation process.
- Inspection of a total of 30 field duplicate pairs inserted into the sample stream show consistently and acceptably low variability, within 20% precision limits (30% for gold).
- Results of the soil sampling program on the Polly Property area considered to be valid and robust.

Appendix F: Geologist's Certificate

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Murray I. Jones, of 8606 144A St., City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

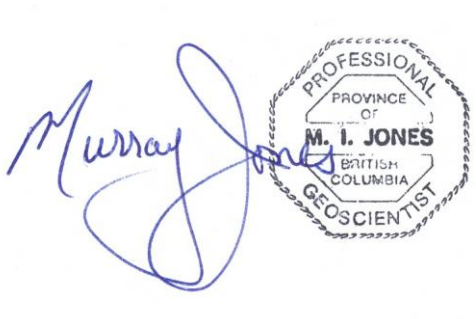
1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 200, 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1982, and a graduate of the University of Ottawa with a Master of Science degree in Geology in 1992.

3. THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#20063).

4. THAT this report is based on a field program carried out under my direction in the period between July 31 to August 12, 2012 and on publicly available and company reports

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of December, 2013.



Murray I. Jones, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.