ASSESSMENT REPORT
Geological Mapping, Rock, and Soil Geochemical Sampling at the
Red Ridge Property

NTS: 105D06
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

Property Centre:
60°21'39" N, 135°05'36" W
UTM (NAD 83): 494850, 6691610, Zone 8

Work Applied to CLAIMS:

Claim Name	Tenure Number		Claim Name	Tenure Number
AZURITE 1	YC29966		RED 39	YD20982
AZURITE 2	YC29986		RED 40 - 41	YE32598 - YE32599
AZURITE 3 - 4	YC40121 - YC40122		RED 42F - 43F	YE32596 - YE32597
AZURITE 5 - 7	YC40004 - YC40006		RED 44 - 45	YE32594 - YE32595
BB 1 - 2	YC29967 - YC29968		RED 46 - 47	YE32592 - YE32593
BB 3 - 4	YC40296 - YC40297		RED 48F - 49F	YE32590 - YE32591
LA 1 - 8	YC39261 - YC39268		UNION 1	YC47001
LA 9 - 11	YC40007 - YC40009		WG 1 - 2	YC40123 - YC40124
RED 2 - 30	YD80774 - YD80802		WS 1 - 4	YC40116 - YC40119
RED 31 - 33	YD81404 - YD81406		WS 5	YC40125

WORK PERFORMED:
Sept 14, 2017
June 27, 2018

Prepared for
Apex Resources Inc

Prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

ASSESSMENT REPORT
Mapping and Geochemical Sampling at the Red Ridge Property

Effective Date:
Dec 14, 2018

Prepared for:
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On September 14, 2017, Apex Resources Inc (Apex) contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) of Whitehorse, Yukon, to stake 11 Yukon quartz mining claims and conduct a single-line soil geochemical survey west of the pre-existing property. On June 27, 2018, a one-day program of geological mapping and rock sampling focused on the prominent namesake gossan, called the Red Ridge gossan.

The Red Ridge Property is located in southwestern Yukon, within NTS map sheet 105D06, about 40 km south of Whitehorse and 30 km northwest of Carcross, Yukon. The property comprises 73 contiguous Yukon quartz claims covering 1,352 hectares. Apex has entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the property by payment of CDN$150,000, issuance of 500,000 shares and completion of $430,000 in work commitments over four years.

The property is located towards the west margin of the Whitehorse Trough, a northern extension of the Stikine Terrane, near the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The property is located about 25 km northeast of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex, which hosts the past-producing Mount Skukum and Skukum Creek mines. Mineralization at these mines is associated with Paleocene to Eocene dykes and apophyses of the Mount Skukum complex.

The eastern property area is underlain by a Late Triassic Stikine Suite granodioritic stock. An elongate unit of Late Cretaceous granodiorite, originally believed to belong to the Prospector Mountain Suite, extends WSW from the western boundary of the stock. This latter unit, now categorized as a member of the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite which hosts the Casino porphyry-style copper-molybdenum-gold deposit, is bounded by Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics to the north and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group sediments to the south.

Previous exploration led to discovery of several mineralized zones, most notably the East, Vance, Don, Saddle, and Miller zones. These are typically polymetallic lead-zinc-silver-gold-bearing quartz veins, characterized by very high silver value and fairly moderate gold values, with a few higher-grade gold values. Diamond drilling in 1988 returned favourable results from the Saddle and Miller zones. Plotting of gold values from a 1988 soil sampling program revealed several NNW-SSE trending linear anomalies, likely marking property-scale mineralized structural lineaments, part of a district-scale lineation.

Geological mapping and due-diligence style rock sampling in 2017 confirmed the presence of lead-zinc-silver-gold +/- copper mineralization at the East, Don and Saddle zones, but failed to confirm metal values from surface sampling at the Miller Zone. Soil sampling in 2017 along the south flank of the Red Ridge gossan revealed a coincident copper-molybdenum ± gold geochemical anomaly, indicating potential for porphyry-style mineralization. The September 2017 soil sampling traverse to the west of the gossan returned a similar geochemical signature to that of the south flank of the ridge. This suggests a common origin and potential for an extensive mineralized system.

Geological mapping in 2018 revealed a zone of heterolithic brecciation along the northern margin of the Casino Suite granodiorite. The matrix has a feldspar porphyritic texture typical of porphyry-style mineralization. Feldspar porphyritic andesitic dykes along the ridgeline of the Red Ridge gossan have a similar fabric.

The feldspar porphyritic matrix and dyke material suggests potential the Late Cretaceous intrusion may be underlain by a younger feldspar porphyritic unit hosting porphyry-style mineralization, and that the

gossan represents its “pyrite halo”. Although base ± precious metal mineralization has been interpreted to be associated with Eocene dykes of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex, this mineralization may also represent outlying lead-zinc-silver and “Bonanza-style” gold-bearing veins that typically occur outbound of the core of porphyry systems. If so, this would improve potential for a porphyry-style deposit to be centered at the Red Ridge gossan.

Recommendations for further exploration are threefold: 1. an airborne magnetic/ DIGHEM and possible radiometric survey, combined with a LIDAR topographic survey; 2. a Phase 1 program of surface exploration including rock sampling, grid soil sampling, and geological mapping focusing on alteration assemblages and determination of mineralized settings, and: 3. a Phase 2 diamond drilling program of 1,200 metres in eight holes. The Phase 1 program would focus on, the Red Ridge gossan and would include sampling along the Saddle Zone and the eastern Triassic intrusion. The Phase 2 targets include the potential extensions of the Saddle Zone along a NNW-SSE trending lineament, the Miller Zone, the newly identified gold-in-soil anomaly, and the eastern Triassic intrusion. Although a zone of porphyry-style mineralization would be subsurface, the Red Ridge gossan is also recommended for diamond drilling, following more detailed Phase 1 exploration.

The airborne survey may be done in early to mid-May; Phase 1 may be done from mid-June to mid-July, and Phase 2 from late July onward. The program would be based from an existing campsite in the south-central property area. The programs would be helicopter-supported and staged from an appropriate site between the property and Whitehorse. Phase 1 expenses, including an airborne survey, are projected at CDN$233,000. Phase 2 expenses are projected at CDN$612,000 for a total of CDN$845,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

On September 14 2017, Apex Resources Inc. (Apex) contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to stake 11 Yukon quartz mining claims and conduct soil sampling within 10 of the new claims. On June 27 2018, Apex contracted Aurora to conduct a one-day helicopter-supported field visit to evaluate a large gossan in the western property area and other mineralized occurrences within the property. The property comprises several silver-gold ± copper-lead-zinc-molybdenum targets.

The Red Ridge Property is located 40 kilometres south of Whitehorse and is road accessible and comprises 73 quartz mining claims covering 1,352 hectares. Apex has a right to option 100% of the property.

2.1 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All geographic locations in this report are relative to North American Datum 1983. Angles are expressed relative to true north unless otherwise stated. Non-geodetic coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 8N metric coordinates. All measurements are expressed in the metric system unless they are measurements quoted from historic reports expressed in other units of measure. All metric units conform to the SI system using standard abbreviations codified in the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) publication NIST SP 330[1]. Chemical elements and compounds are abbreviated using standard International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry[2] abbreviations. Other abbreviations are defined at point of first use.

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CDN$). Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and km (kilometres). The term “GPS” refers to “Global Positioning System” with co-ordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 8. “Minfile Occurrence” refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Minfile, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

A “Grab Sample” consists of a single piece of rock to be analyzed. A “Composite Grab Sample” is similar to a grab, but comprises multiple pieces of similar rock material, at times reported over a specific distance. A “chip sample” consists of a contiguously sampled section, or “chip”, of rock, to obtain a more accurate representation of grade over width. A “float” sample is a rock sample that has been transported from its original bedrock source. “Mag” and “EM” refer to “Magnetic” and “Electromagnetic” methods referencing geophysical surveying. “IP” is an abbreviation for Induced Polarization geophysical surveying.

The term “ppm” refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t); the term “ppb” refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in “oz./ton” which is ounces per short ton. “Ma” refers to million years. The symbol “%” refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. “QA/QC” refers to “Quality Assurance/ Quality Control”.

ICP-ES stands for “Inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy”, and AA stands for “atomic absorption”. AQ300 refers to 33 element four-acid ICP-AES. “FA350-Au” refers to gold (Au) analysis of a 50-gram sample by fire assay with ICP-ES finish.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mn: Manganese
Ag: Silver	Mo: Molybdenum
Al: Aluminum	Na: Sodium
As: Arsenic	Ni: Nickel
Ba: Barium	P: Phosphorous
Be: Beryllium	Pb: Lead
Bi: Bismuth	S: Sulphur
Ca: Calcium	Sb: Antimony
Cd: Cadmium	Sc: Scandium
Co: Cobalt	Sr: Strontium
Cr: Chrome	Th: Thorium
Cu: Copper	Ti: Titanium
Fe: Iron	Tl: Thallium
Ga: Gallium	U: Uranium
K: Potassium	V: Vanadium
La: Lanthanum	W: Tungsten
Mg: Magnesium	Zn: Zinc

3 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Red Ridge Property is located in southwestern Yukon, within NTS map sheet 105D06. The claims are centered at 60°21'39" N latitude, 135°05'36" W longitude (UTM NAD 83: 494850, 6691610, Zone 8). The property is approximately 40 kilometres south of Whitehorse and approximately 30 kilometres northwest of Carcross, Yukon (Figure 1 Red Ridge Property location).

The property can be accessed from the Annie Lake Road, a good quality gravel road publicly maintained year-round, and extending southwest from paved Highway #2 (South Klondike Highway). At roughly Kilometre 18 of the Annie Lake Road, an ATV trail extends 8 kilometres to the camp site in the south-central property area. As of October, 2018, the Class 3 permit allows for helicopter access only, based from sites north of the Mt. Lorne area.

The property is located approximately 60 road-kilometres from the City of Whitehorse, a full-service community of about 29,000 people including surrounding communities, with excellent accommodations, including groceries, hardware, camp supplies, bulk fuel and expediting services. The Mining Recorder's Office for the Whitehorse Mining District is located in Whitehorse, as are most of the territorial and some federal government services. Whitehorse has a substantial skilled labour force, including professional geoscientists and tradespeople. However, a sizable operation may require staff from outside Yukon. The property is located about 65 road-kilometres from the Village of Carcross (population, 301, Wikipedia, 2017), itself about 74 road-kilometres south of Whitehorse. Carcross has basic grocery and hardware services and some accommodations. Carcross is the northern functional terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway which extends to the seaport of Skagway, Alaska. The Community of Mount Lorne includes residences along the South Klondike Highway and the Annie Lake Road, but has negligible services.

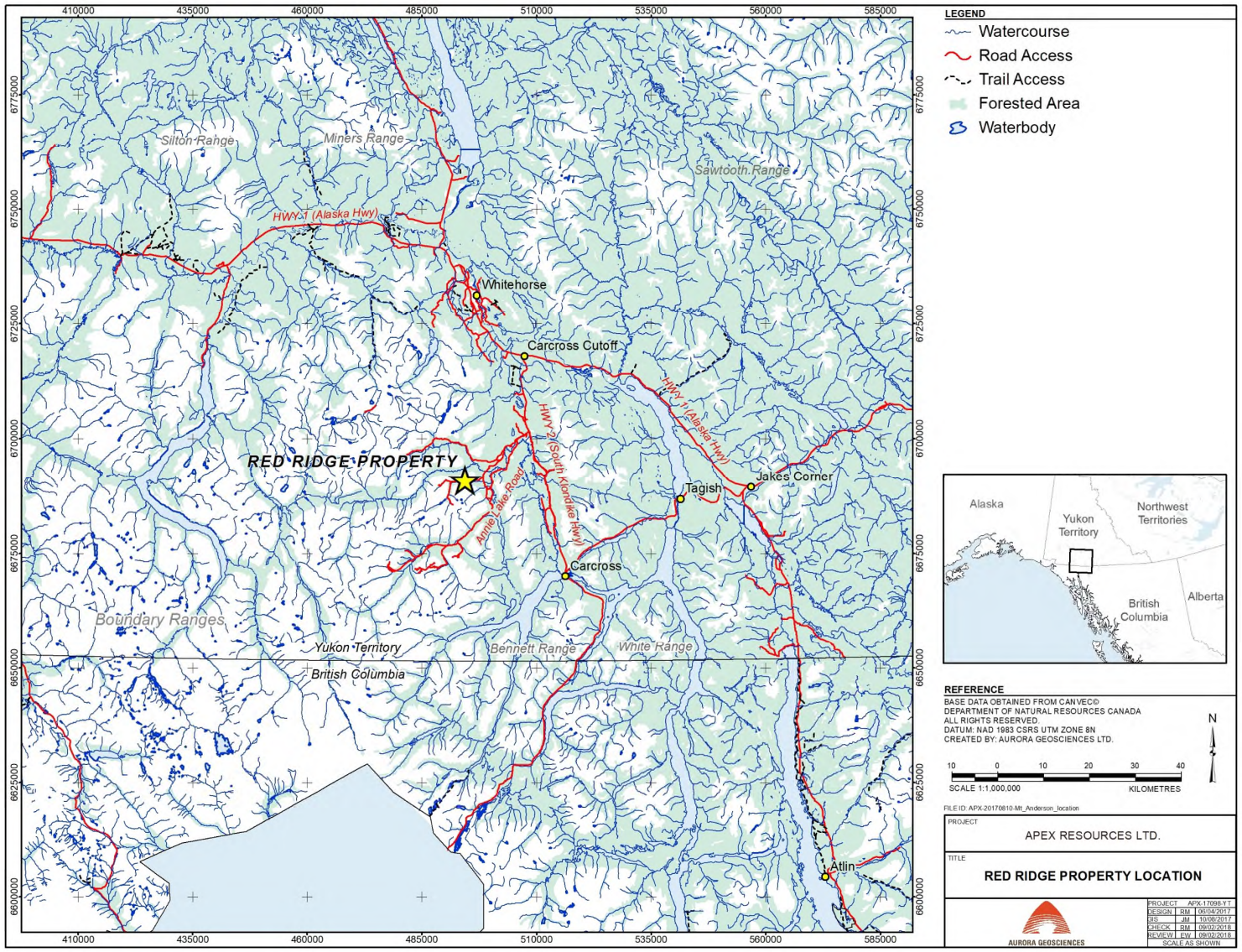


Figure 1 Red Ridge Property location

4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The climate in the Red Ridge area is a combination of coastal montane and subarctic continental, with short, warm summers and long, very cold winters. Average daily high and low temperatures in July for Carcross (30 kilometres SE of the property) are 21.7°C and 6.7°C, respectively. The average daily high and low temperatures in January are -13.2°C and -22.7°C. Average precipitation varies from 5.5 mm in April to 32.9 mm in September comprising an annual total of 279.8 millimetres (Environment Canada, 1981 to 2010 information for Carcross, YT). Winter snowfall is moderate, and road access to the higher elevations of the property is feasible from mid-June until mid-September. Temperatures at the property are somewhat lower than those at Carcross, and precipitation is somewhat higher, depending on elevation. The field season extends from late May until late September, but diamond drilling may be done in winter conditions if freezing of water lines can be prevented. Extended daylight hours occurring from May through August assist in the feasibility of exploration.

The property is situated towards the northern limit of the Coast Mountains. The main Red Ridge topographic feature is an east-west trending narrow ridgeling with steep flanks. Elevation ranges from approximately 940 metres (3,085 feet) along Thompson Creek to about 1,540 metres (5,050 feet) at the top of the ridgeline. Outcrop exposure is abundant along the ridgeline, and along parts of both flanks, but sparse at lower elevations. The area underwent several episodes of glaciation, including the most recent McConnell event, resulting in abundant cirques and U-shaped glacial valleys in the surrounding area.

Typical boreal forest vegetation, including lodgepole pine, white spruce and poplar, covers lower elevations, becoming progressively stunted and mixed with “buckbrush” with increasing elevation. The ridgeline is covered by tundra vegetation, and portions of the upper areas of the flanks, particularly in western areas, are essentially vegetation-free.

5 CLAIM INFORMATION

The Red Ridge Property is located within the Whitehorse Mining Division and consists of 73 contiguous Yukon quartz claims covering 1,352 hectares (Figure 2). Claim information is listed in Table 1. All RED claims are 100% held by Apex Resources Inc. and are included in the option agreement. All other claims are owned by Brian Scott (50%) and the estate of Larry Bratvold (50%) and are under option to Apex Resources Ltd. Apex has the right to earn a 100% interest in the property by making payments of $150,000 cash and 500,000 shares over 4 years, plus completing $430,000 of exploration expenditures. The property vendors will retain a 2% net smelter return of which half (1% NSR) can be purchased for $1,000,000.

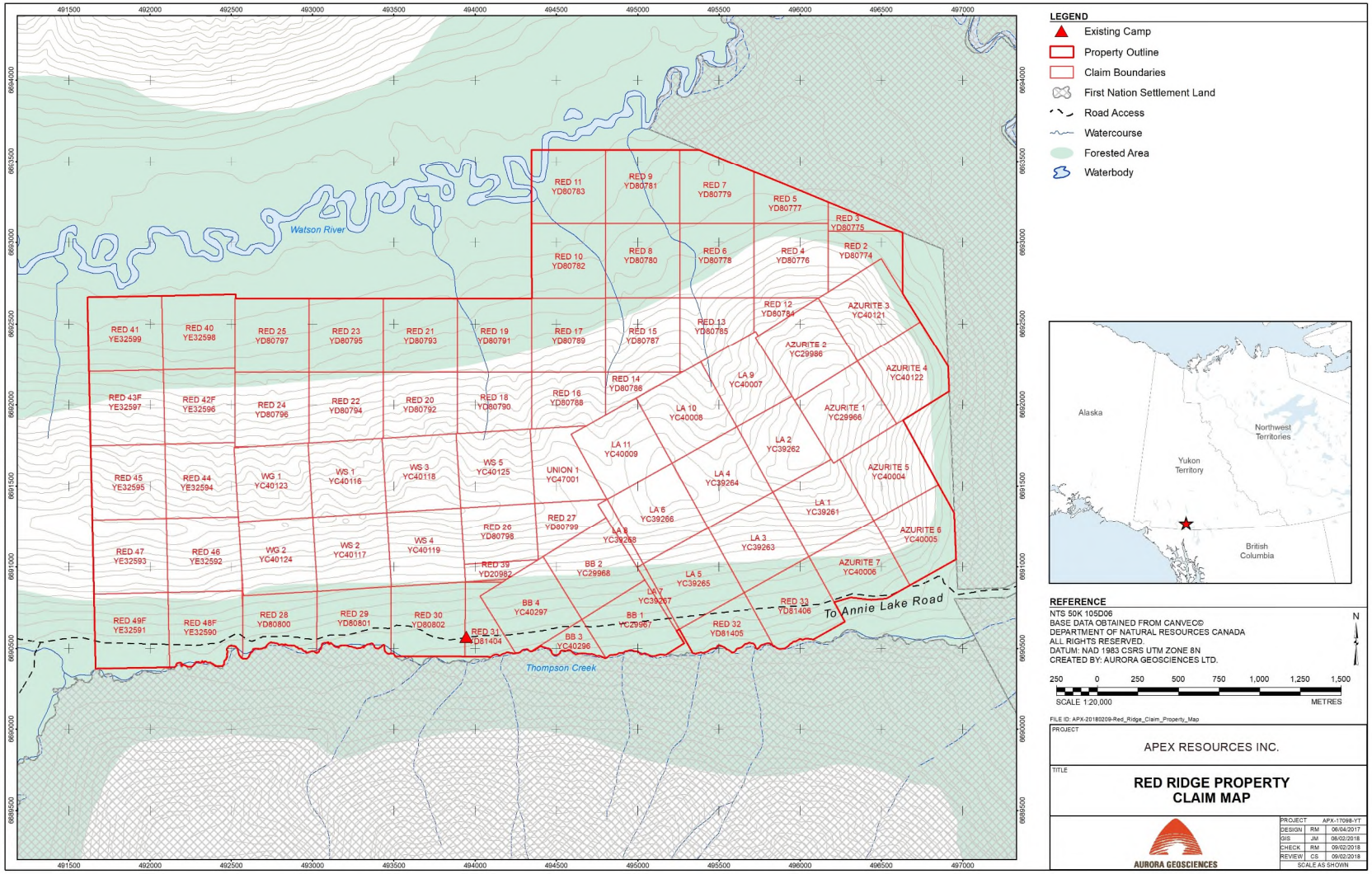


Figure 2 Red Ridge Claim Map

Table 1 Claim Information

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Anniversary Date
AZURITE 1	YC29966	2-Jan-24
AZURITE 2	YC29986	13-Jan-24
AZURITE 3 - 4	YC40121 - YC40122	4-Jan-24
AZURITE 5 - 7	YC40004 - YC40006	15-Dec-23
BB 1 - 2	YC29967 - YC29968	2-Jan-24
BB 3 - 4	YC40296 - YC40297	20-Mar-24
LA 1 - 8	YC39261 - YC39268	10-May-24
LA 9 - 11	YC40007 - YC40009	15-Dec-23
RED 2 - 30	YD80774 - YD80802	26-Jun-23
RED 31 - 33	YD81404 - YD81406	26-Jun-23
RED 39	YD20982	19-Sep-18
RED 40 - 41	YE32598 - YE32599	19-Sep-18
RED 42F - 43F	YE32596 - YE32597	19-Sep-18
RED 44 - 45	YE32594 - YE32595	19-Sep-18
RED 46 - 47	YE32592 - YE32593	19-Sep-18
RED 48F - 49F	YE32590 - YE32591	19-Sep-18
UNION 1	YC47001	14-Dec-23
WG 1 - 2	YC40123 - YC40124	27-Jan-24
WS 1 - 4	YC40116 - YC40119	27-Jan-24
WS 5	YC40125	27-Jan-24

Table 2 lists the cash and share payments and work commitments to complete acquisition of the property.

Table 2: Payment schedule, Red Ridge property

Date	Cash Payments	Shares	Work Commitment
Upon Signing	$5,000		
Upon Regulatory Approval	$5,000	50,000	
1st Anniversary	$20,000	50,000	$30,000
2nd Anniversary	$30,000	100,000	$75,000
3rd Anniversary	$40,000	100,000	$125,000
4th Anniversary	$50,000	200,000	$200,000
TOTAL	**$150,000**	**500,000**	**$430,000**

6 HISTORY

This section is copied *verbatim* from Section 5 of the 2016 Assessment Report titled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Red Ridge Property" by Linda Dandy.

Considerable prospecting was carried out in the Wheaton and Watson River areas starting in the early 1900s, culminating in the discovery of numerous gold and silver deposits and occurrences. The Legal Tender (gold/silver), Gold Hill (gold), and the Idaho Hill (gold/silver/lead/zinc) veins were discovered within 5 kilometres of the Red Ridge Property during this period. Intermittent exploration and prospecting have been ongoing since that time.

In 1981, Agip Canada Ltd. discovered a gold ore body at Mt. Skukum, some 23 kilometres from Red Ridge, and started a resurgence of exploration activity in the area. This era of exploration resulted in Omni Resources Ltd. discovering additional gold-silver deposits at Skukum Creek and Goddell Gully which have since been acquired by Tagish Lake Gold Corp. and now owned by New Pacific Metals Corp. New Pacific announced that they have currently defined resources, using a cutoff grade of 3.0 g/t gold (Simpson, R.G.; 2013), of:

Mt. Skukum (Lake Zone)	Inferred	90,500 tonnes	9.51 g/t Au equivalent
Skukum Creek	Indicated	1,086,800 tonnes	8.73 g/t Au equivalent
Skukum Creek	Inferred	586,000 tonnes	6.83 g/t Au equivalent
Goddell Gully	Indicated	329,700 tonnes	8.13 g/t Au equivalent
Goddell Gully	Inferred	483,900 tonnes	7.13 g/t Au equivalent

Exploration for porphyry copper/molybdenum on Red Ridge was done by Inco Limited in the early 1970s. No details of this work are available, since no assessment reports were filed.

Precious metal exploration was initiated on Red Ridge in 1985 when Havilah Gold Mines and New Era Developments discovered several gold/silver veins. Exploration work consisted of prospecting, soil and rock geochemistry along with a trenching and small diamond drilling program. Between 1985 and 1988, three mineralized zones were identified: East Zone, Saddle Zone and O Zone. The East Zone has clay-quartz-carbonate veins containing galena-pyrite-tetrahedrite which have returned values up to 25312.5 g/t (810 opt) silver with negligible gold. The Saddle Zone, a 5-metre-wide zone of manganese stained, clay altered and silicified fractured granodiorite hosts veins and stringers of quartz which returned values to 35 g/t (1.12 opt) gold and 343.75 g/t (11 opt) silver from grab samples. The O Zone trench uncovered a 2-metre-wide shear zone in andesitic volcanics hosting pods and seams of galena within quartz/carbonate pods. Very little alteration was noted in the O Zone other than minor chlorite and limonite. Two samples taken from this zone returned values 4.0 g/t (0.128 opt) gold and 54.1 g/t (1.73 opt) silver over 1.00 metre, and 25.4 g/t (0.814 opt) gold and 161.9 g/t (5.18 opt) silver over 0.05 metres (Henneberry, 1988).

In 1988 and 1989, 23 short diamond drill holes were put in on the Red Ridge Property. Best results were 3.1 g/t gold and 309.4 g/t silver over 0.76 metres in the Miller Zone and 3.6 g/t gold and 68.4 g/t silver over 0.73 metres in the Saddle Zone (Henneberry, 1989). Additional core sampling carried out in 1999 (Glynn, 2000) expanded the Saddle Zone mineralization to 2.87 g/t gold over 2.3 metres.

Prospector Larry Bratvold staked the property in 2004 and 2005 to cover the known mineral occurrences and to investigate the bulk tonnage potential of the calcareous sediments and felsic intrusives. Prospecting was carried out by Scott and Bratvold in 2006, excavator trenching in 2007 and grid establishment in 2009.

The property was optioned to Prize Mining Corp. in fall 2007, and initial sampling was very encouraging. Prize announced their intention to follow up with extensive geochemistry and geophysics; however global market conditions caused Prize to return the property to the vendors.

In 2011, the property was again optioned, this time to Monster Mining Corp. who dropped their option one year later, with no significant work progress.

6.1 WORK DONE BY APEX RESOURCES LTD. IN 2016 AND JULY, 2017

In 2016, work by Apex on the Red Ridge Property consisted of prospecting at the East, Don, Saddle and Miller Zones and collection of 13 rock grab and chip samples. Work was completed on September 16, 2016 by a two-person crew accessing the property via ATV.

From July 15-24, 2017, a three-person crew conducted geological mapping and rock sampling across the property. The crew also conducted grid soil sampling in extreme northeastern areas and the lower flanks of the central ridge, adjoining on to pre-existing soil survey grids. Geological mapping and rock sampling focused on known showings in the eastern property area.

7 GEOLOGY

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following section is based on Section 7.1 of the technical report titled "Technical Report, Mt. Anderson Property – Yukon Territory, Canada", by Carl Schulze.

The Red Ridge Property is located directly east of the western margin of the Intermontane Superterrane, where it abuts against the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. To the north, he Intermontane Superterrane abuts the southwest margin of the Ancient North American Platform, marked by the Tintina Fault Zone. The Intermontane Superterrane, near the property area, comprises volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse Trough of the Stikinia Terrane, in east-west contact with Cache Creek Terrane submarine clastic and chemical sediments. The Intermontane Superterrane also includes the Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the north, consisting of meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rock ranging in age from Neoproterozoic to early Tertiary, although the majority are Paleozoic rocks. Further east, the superterrane includes Slide Mountain Terrane oceanic assemblage sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Colpron et al, 2016).

The eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex consists of a series of Cretaceous intrusive suites which have intruded Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic intrusive rocks and older meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks, somewhat east of the Paleocene Annie Ned batholith. This is a portion of the Ruby Range Batholith that extends roughly along the east side of the Shakwak Fault from extreme northwestern British Columbia to the Kluane Lake area of western Yukon. The batholith consists mainly of medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic rocks of intermediate composition (Colpron et al). The Coast Plutonic Complex also includes enclaves, occurring as roof pendants, of Proterozoic to Permian aged Nisling Terrane meta-sediments, present within the property boundaries (Gall and Davis, 2011).

The Whitehorse Trough comprises Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and clastic and lesser chemical sedimentary rocks. Major basal strata include Upper Triassic Povoas Formation mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, tuffs and breccias, sandstone and argillite, and

amphibolite; and thick sequences of Upper Triassic Aksala Group carbonates and fine clastic sediments. These are unconformably overlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic Laberge Group sandstone through mudstone, and Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Tantalus Formation chert-pebble-conglomerate, fine clastic sediments and coal. A suite of Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite granitic to granodioritic intrusions have been emplaced in southern portions of the Whitehorse Trough.

The property lies about 25 kilometres northeast of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex and Bennett Lake Cauldron Complex (Figure 3) (Gall and Davis, 2011, after Lambert, 1974; Smith, 1983; Doherty and Hart, 1988). The complex includes the Early Paleogene Skukum Group volcanic rocks, which, together with peripheral faults extending into adjacent lithological units, hosts the past-producing Mt. Skukum gold mine, Skukum-Creek gold-silver deposit, Goddell Gully gold-antimony prospect, Becker-Cochran antimony prospect and a number of other gold, gold-silver, lead-zinc and copper showings (Gall and Davis, 2011, after Deklerk and Traynor, 2005; Lang et al., 2003; Soloviev, 2007). The dominant fault lineation is NW – SE, influenced by the orientation of the Denali Fault and Tally-Ho faults to the west and the Teslin Fault to the east. However, abundant smaller-scale NE – SW and east-west trending faults extending across all lithologies also occur in the area.

Lang et al (2002) stated that Late Jurassic to Cretaceous NW – SE trending folding has been superimposed on earlier metamorphic fabrics. Hart and Radloff (1990) studied the regional mineralogical signatures and concluded that the district has been influenced by multiple tectonic and intrusive events, each with a distinct mineralogical signature. These include a mineralizing system with an Au-Ag-Sb-base metal signature associated with reactivation along the Llewellyn Fault (Tally-Ho shear system) east of the district. The other is a system associated with an interpreted structure, the “Wheaton Lineament” as the conduit for mineralization for the western part of the Wheaton district (Gall and Davis, 2011).

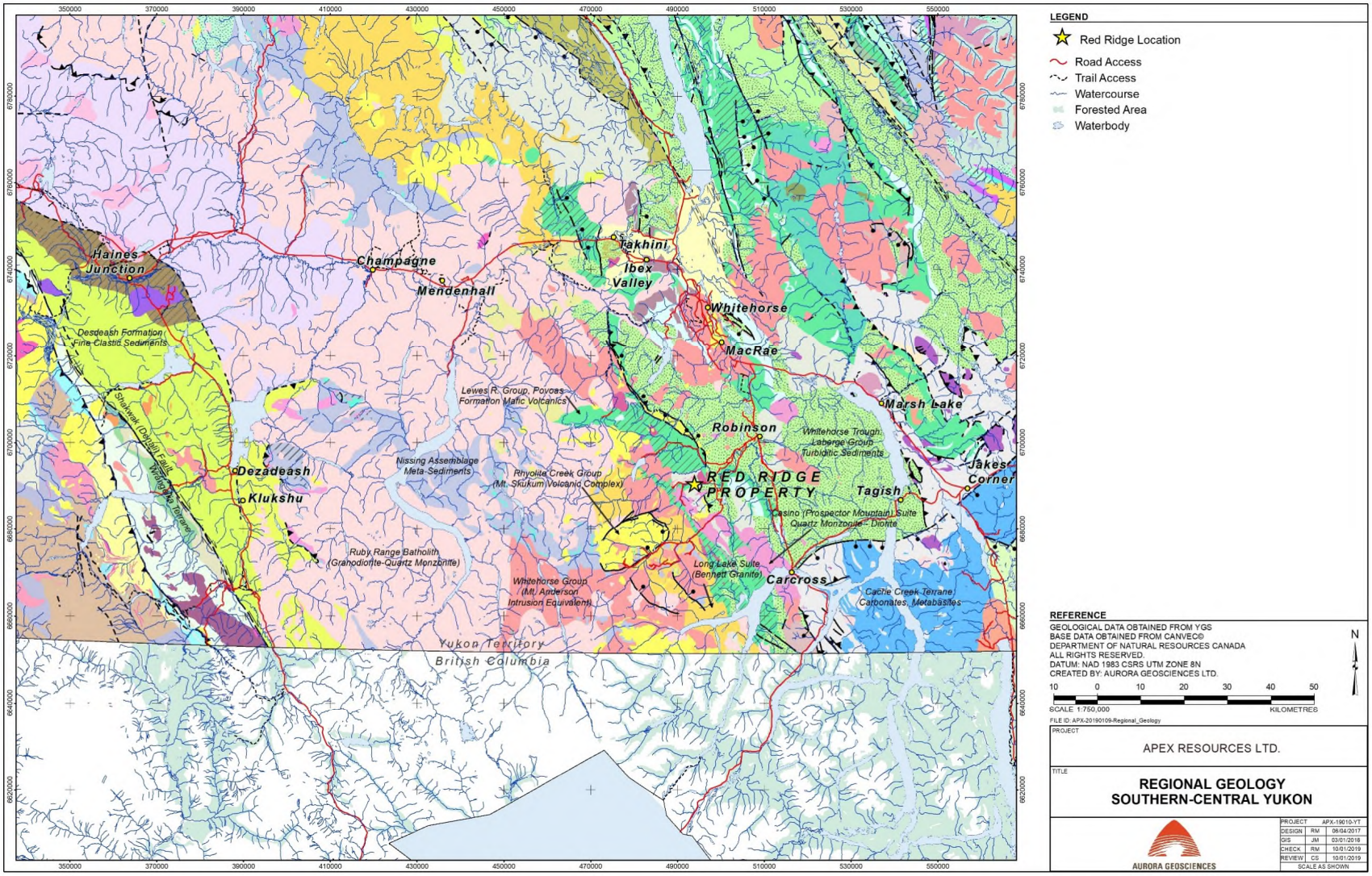


Figure 3: Regional Geology, south-central Yukon

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping in 2017, combined with that of previous workers, indicate that the eastern property area is underlain by an aerially extensive unit of Late Triassic Stikine Suite granodiorite, commonly feldspar-hornblende porphyritic and typically medium grained and fairly equigranular (LTrgS1, Figure 4). Within this intrusion 2017 mapping has identified two smaller units of feldspar-hornblende phyric diorite (LTrgS1), sufficiently distinct to be considered as separate lithological units, although belonging to the main Late Triassic intrusion. A wedge of Upper Triassic Aksala Group mixed fine clastic sediments and carbonates, including limestone, underlies the extreme northeast property area, and lies in fault contact with the main Triassic intrusion. The age relationship between these units is undetermined.

A broad unit originally mapped as Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite quartz monzonite to granodiorite (LKqp) extends WSW from the Late Triassic intrusion towards the southwest property corner. These intrusive rocks, with an estimated age of 74Ma, are typically medium to coarse grained, and include brecciated zones with subangular to subrounded felsic intrusive clasts. This unit is now considered to belong to the 79 to 74 Ma "Casino suite" Casino intrusive suite, which hosts the Casino porphyry-style Cu-Mo-Au deposit and the Sonora Cu-Au prospect, both in west-central Yukon. This unit is bordered to the north by an aerially extensive unit of Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group basaltic to andesitic volcanic rocks, with lesser felsic volcanics. The Casino Suite intrusive unit is bordered to the south by a package of Lower Jurassic Laberge Group argillite to greywacke (JL1), with lesser sandstone and conglomerate. Mapping in 2017 identified a small unit of Casino Suite brecciated limonitic granodiorite extending subparallel to the main WSW-trending unit.

Thompson Creek marks the location of an east-west trending fault separating the Laberge Group and Casino Suite rocks to the north from a package of Carmacks Group basalts and andesites to the south of the central property area. South of the fault, the Carmacks Group volcanics are bounded to the west by a sequence of Upper Triassic Povoas Group andesite to basalt flow volcanics (uTrP), and to the east by an aerially extensive assemblage of Lower Jurassic Laberge Group, Richthofen Formation clastic and carbonate rocks.

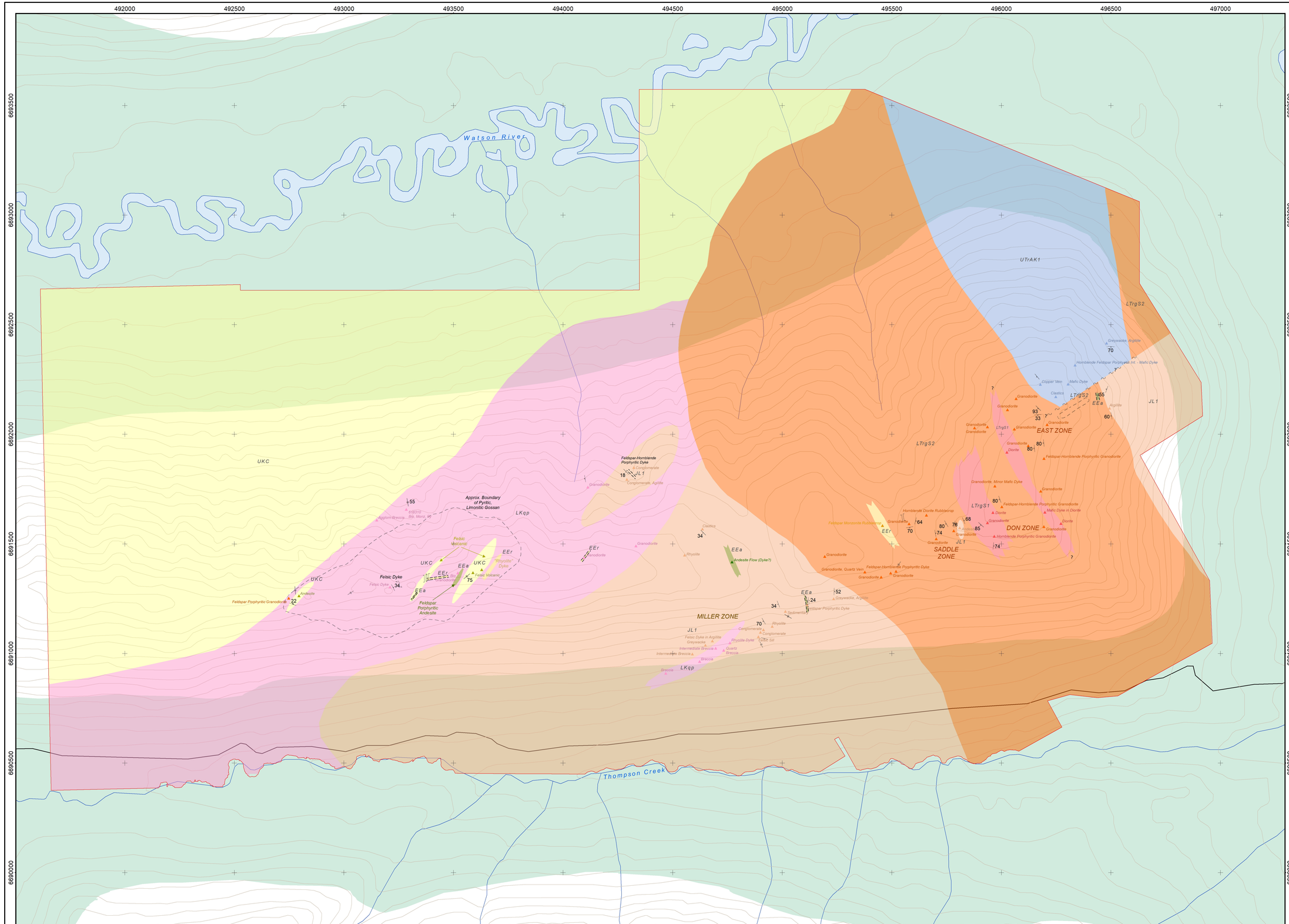
Minor Paleocene to Eocene mafic dykes (EEa) and felsic dykes (EEr) occur throughout the property and represent outlying members of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex. Mafic dykes are fine grained and locally feldspar-hornblende phyric; felsic dykes are fine grained and crosscut all other rock units, including the mafic dykes. These tertiary units commonly occur along zones of structural weakness (Dandy, 2016).

Geological mapping in 2018 focused on the prominent gossan in the western property area which provides the namesake for the property. The gossan was found to extend for about 1.0 km along the ridgeline. The eastern portion was partially covered by the western end of the 2017 soil sampling. Detailed mapping revealed the gossan occurs within the broad ENE-trending unit of Late Cretaceous quartz porphyry, including small units of Eocene "rhyolite" (EEr) and Eocene andesite (EEa). Two lenticular units of Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group andesite to dacite were also mapped (Figure 7), although these may represent other members of the Eocene intrusive event. Minor units of hornblende-feldspar porphyritic granodiorite, with about 40% euhedral feldspar, 15% euhedral hornblende and a texture similar to that of porphyry-style mineralized systems (Figure 6), occur along the ridgeline. The gossan terminates in feldspar-porphyritic quartz diorite with a distinct texture from the aforementioned hornblende-feldspar granodiorite (Figure 8).

Mapping along the northern flank about 200 vertical metres below the ridgeline showed that marginal areas of the gossan are marked by strongly brecciated diorite to quartz diorite, with a feldspar-porphyritic

matrix similar to the hornblende-feldspar porphyritic granodiorite units along the ridgeline (Figure 9). The degree of brecciation ranges from clast-supported to matrix-supported, with sharply angular to subangular clasts. It is undetermined whether the feldspar porphyritic grains are entirely contained within introduced magmatic fluids or include small fragments of pre-existing clasts. The clastic assemblage is heterolithic, comprising about 70% angular quartz diorite clasts, 15-20% subrounded buff to light brown andesite, likely representing Carmacks Group andesites, and 10-15% subrounded fine grained diorite to quartz diorite. The matrix, comprising 10-12% of the rock mass, has a fabric typical of porphyry-style systems, although contains only trace sulphides along the north flank.

Mapping in 2018 in the eastern area supported results from the 2017 program and results from previous workers. Year-2018 mapping near the Saddle Zone revealed a unit of Eocene white “rhyolite”. Close inspection indicates this is a tan-weathering felsic dyke that has undergone weak argillic alteration, and shows an almost complete lack of mafic minerals (Figure 10). A cursory examination of the Upper Triassic hornblende diorite underlying eastern property areas indicates that this unit comprises more coarsely grained feldspar and hornblende grains, typically with moderate chlorite alteration. This is a distinct mineral fabric from the Lower Cretaceous feldspar porphyritic unit hosting the large gossan, and from the feldspar-hornblende porphyritic dykes and matrix-forming material within the western intrusion.



LEGEND

- EEr — *Tertiary (Paleocene - Eocene): Felsic dyke (rhyolite), fine-grained crosscutting all older rock units*
- EEa — *Tertiary (Paleocene - Eocene): Mafic dykes (andesite - basalt), fine-grained, locally feldspar-hornblende phyric*
- UKC — *Late Cretaceous: Carmacks Group - Basalt, andesite, lesser felsic flows, minor tuffs*
- LKqp — *Late Cretaceous: Prospector Mountain Suite - Quartz-monzonite to granodiorite, medium-coarse grained, includes brecciated zones with subangular to subrounded felsic intrusive clasts*
- JL1 — *Lower Jurassic; Laberge Group - Argillite, greywacke, lesser sandstone, conglomerate*
- LTrgS2 — *Late Triassic: Stikine Suite - Granodiorite, commonly feldspar-hornblende porphyritic*
- LTrgS1 — *Late Triassic: Stikine Suite - Diorite, feldspar-hornblende phyric. Mapped as distinct unit from LTrgS2*
- UTrAK1 — *Late Triassic: Aksala Group - Clastics, including argillite, limestone, carbonates*

Lithology Waypoints
- JL1
- EEr
- UKC
- EEa
- LKqp
- LTrgS1
- LTrgS2
- UTrAK1
- Outcrop

Structural Measurements
- Bedding
- Fracture
- Joint
- Shear Zone
- Trench
- Vein
- Vein Zone

Structural Features
- Fault
- Shear Zone
- Outcrop Boundaries
- Claim Outline

Topographic Features
- Contour
- Road Access
- Watercourse
- Forested Area
- Waterbody

REFERENCE

BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM CANVEC©
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CANADA ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 8N
CREATED BY: AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

N

150 0 150 300 450 600

SCALE 1:8,000 METRES

FILE ID: APX-20191109-Property_Geology

PROJECT
APEX RESOURCES INC.

TITLE
RED RIDGE PROPERTY GEOLOGY

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

PROJECT		APX-19010-YT
DESIGN	RM	06/04/2017
GIS	JM	20/11/2017
CHECK	CS	11/01/2019
REVIEW	CS	11/01/2019
SCALE AS SHOWN		

Figure 5: North flank, Red Ridge gossan, viewed from ENE

Figure 6: Feldspar Porphyritic Andesite (EEa)

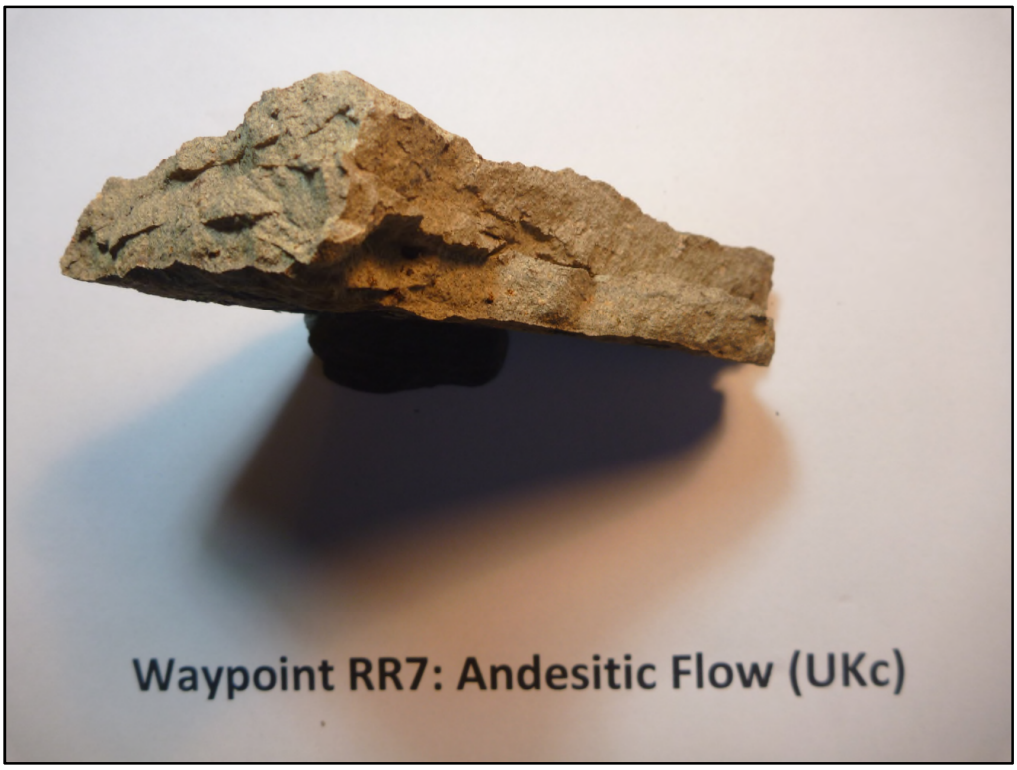


Figure 7: Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group andesite (UKc)

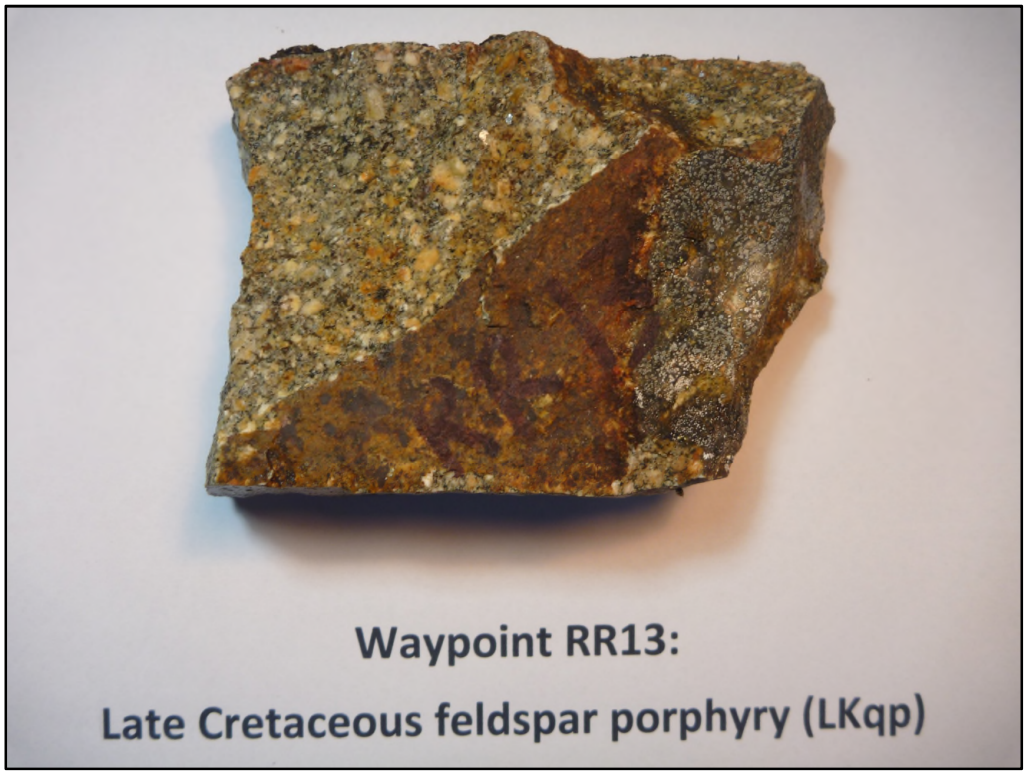


Figure 8: Late Cretaceous feldspar-porphyritic quartz diorite (LKqp)

Figure 9: Brecciated Quartz-Diorite, includes andesitic clasts

Figure 10: Felsic "Rhyolite" Dyke, near Saddle Zone

7.2.1 Structural Geology

Previous work has delineated a north-south to NNW-SSE trending lineation across the property, marked specifically by the "Saddle Shear Zone", the main host for mineralization at the Saddle Zone. Previous soil geochemical surveying also revealed several NNW-SSE trending gold-in-soil anomalies, including one fairly proximal to the Saddle Zone (Figure 11), which appears to have undergone offsetting due to east-west trending late faulting.

Mapping in 2017 identified numerous fracture and shear zones oriented at roughly 150^{o} and dipping vertically to steeply to the WSW, with some steeply ENE-dipping shear zones. A second east-west trending lineation is also indicated by several east-west striking steeply south-dipping shear and fracture zones, supporting the hypothesis of east-west trending late faulting. Vein orientations roughly conform to one of these lineations, indicating these structures provided ground preparation for subsequent mineralization. Mapping within the Laberge Group package in 2017 included bedding measurements that support an interpretation of broad folding along a NNW-SSE trending antiformal axis. Tertiary dykes are commonly oriented along the NNW-trending lineation, although NE-SW trending dykes have also been mapped.

The southern boundary of the wedge of Aksala Group sediments within the Upper Triassic stock has been mapped by previous workers as a linear ENE-trending feature, suggesting a fault with significant vertical displacement.

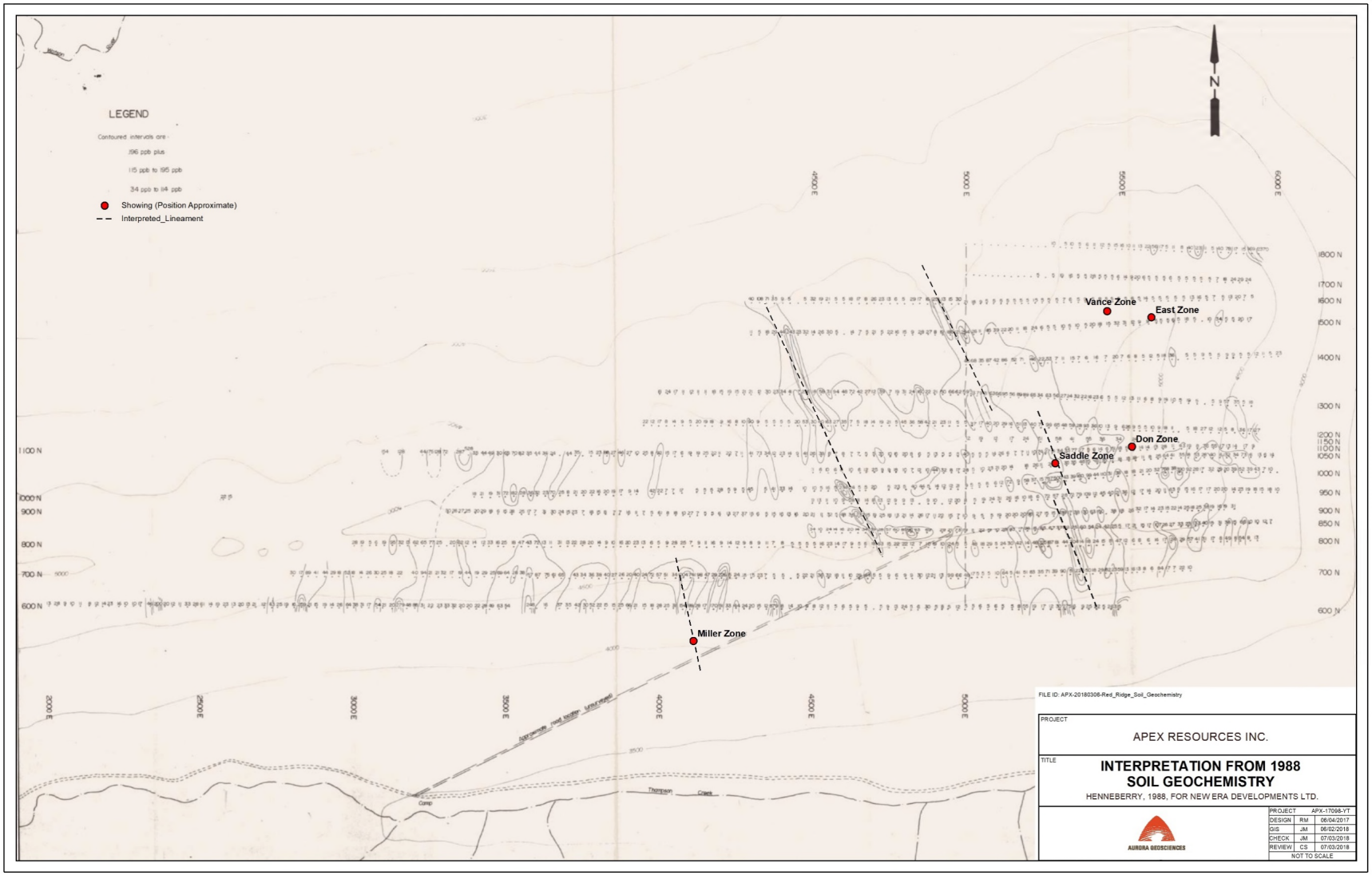


Figure 11: 1988 gold-in-soil geochemical results and interpreted lineaments

Figure 12: Breccia Zone, Late Cretaceous Casino Mountain Suite granodiorite (L. Gal, 2017 Program)

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Sections 7.3.1 through 7.3.6 are taken verbatim from the 2017 assessment report titled "Geological Mapping, Rock, and Soil Geochemical Sampling at the Red Ridge Property" by David Cox and Carl Schulze, based on field work by Len Gal, and including sections from Linda Dandy, PGeo. Section 7.3.7 focuses on the large namesake "Red Ridge" gossan mapped and sampled in 2018. Only the Red Ridge gossan and the Saddle Zone were visited in 2018.

Mineralization is spatially associated with rhyolite to rhyodacite dykes at the Saddle and Don Zones and with andesite dykes at the East, Vance and Miller Zones. The dykes vary texturally from massive to well brecciated, with varying degrees of argillic alteration and silicification. Most mineralized occurrences are associated with manganese and limonite, particularly at the Don, East, Saddle and Miller Zones (Henneberry, 1988).

Mineralization typically consists of tetrahedrite (weathered to azurite and malachite) and minor pyrite in the East Zone, and of pyrite and malachite (weathered chalcopyrite?) in the Vance Zone. No visible sulphide mineralization has been noted in the Don Zone, although 2% to 5% pyrite was noted in thinsection. At the Saddle Zone, mineralization consists of galena and pyrite, and at the Miller Zone mineralization comprises galena, sphalerite, pyrite and minor tetrahedrite (Henneberry, 1988)

7.3.1 East Zone

The East Zone consists of three subparallel altered zones, one of which hosts mineralization exceeding 15 metres in width. This zone hosts narrow quartz/barite veins containing massive tetrahedrite, azurite, and malachite., from which Henneberry (1988) reported grades to 481.21 opt (16,499 g/t) Ag from grab sampling, and to 39.56 opt (1,356 g/t) Ag across 0.9 metres from chip sampling. Mechanical trenching

has exposed the vein for a length of 20 metres. Grab samples containing galena, found in hand-trenched rubble, assayed 5,626 g/t silver and 0.53 g/t gold (Keyser, 1987). Four diamond drill holes targeted the East Zone in 1988; the best result was 5.25 opt (180 g/t) Ag and 0.006 opt (0.21 g/t) gold across 2 feet (0.6m).

Sampling in 2017 near the East Zone returned low metal values, to a maximum of 2.4 g/t Ag with 589 ppm Cu. These may have been taken from the Vance Zone, described in the 1988 assessment report by Henneberry. However, composite grab sampling taken somewhat to the east returned values to 196 ppb Au with 2,945 g/t Ag, 0.269% Pb, 658 ppm Pb and 2.15% Cu. A 3.0-metre chip sample returned 102 ppb Au with 15.7 g/t Ag and 0.263% Zn. These may represent the actual East Zone.

7.3.2 Don Zone

The Don Zone consists of a one metre wide zone of altered granodiorite containing pods and seams of manganese-stained quartz. Sampling returned an average of 10.1 g/t gold and 1,519 g/t silver across 0.5 metres, over a strike length of 39 metres (YGS Minfile). Trenching in 1988 returned values to 0.296 opt (10.15 g/t) Au with 44.3 opt (1,519 g/t) Ag (Henneberry, 1988). A trench located 150 metres to the northwest also exposes the Don Zone. No sulphide minerals were observed in 1988 in the Don Zone. Diamond drilling returned low values, to a maximum of 0.90 opt (30.9 g/t) Ag with 0.002 opt (0.064 g/t) Au across 3.5 feet (1.1m).

Chip sampling in 2017 returned values to 1.800 g/t Au with 242 g/t Ag, 1.92% Pb and 0.220% Zn across 1.0m. A 2017 float sample returned a value of 1.466 g/t Au with 402 g/t Ag, 1.82% Pb, 3.73% Zn and 0.06 % Cu.

7.3.3 Saddle Zone

The Saddle Zone was discovered by prospecting and consists of several small outcrops and boulders of silicified granodiorite and quartz-galena found over a 20 x 50 metre area. Initial grab samples from this zone contained 34.8 g/t gold and 342.1 g/t silver (Henneberry, 1988). Quartz veins contained trace to several percent galena and chalcopyrite. Precious metal values are not limited to samples with sulphides, indicating the presence of free gold or electrum.

Further trenching and exploratory drilling show that the Saddle Zone consists of limonite-manganese-clay gouge within a 30-metre wide zone of alteration and shearing. A quartz stockwork zone up to 1.5 metres in width surrounds the sulphide bearing quartz veins. Sampling along a 42-metre section of the quartz veins returned an average grade of 6.1 g/t gold and 423 g/t silver over 0.5 m. Historic drilling of this zone returned assay values up to 28.5 g/t gold and 31.51 g/t silver over 0.4 metres (YGS Minfile). Wall rock was not sampled.

More recently, Sidehill Ventures Ltd. of Whitehorse reviewed the drill logs and sent several previously unsampled core intervals for assay. A 1.5 metre section of fractured, limonitic, granodiorite adjacent to a previous assayed section of core returned 2.34 g/t gold (YGS Minfile) increasing the weighted average to 2.87 g/t gold over 2.3 metres. It was determined that the sample interval selections were biased toward quartz veins and veinlets ignoring the potential of the wider zones of silicified granodiorite.

Chip sampling in 2017 returned values to 1.832 g/t Au with 11.2 g/t Ag, 678 ppm Pb, 0.673% Zn and 160 ppm Cu across 2.0 metres. A separate sample returned 1.945 g/t Au with 5.1 g/t Ag across 2.0 metres. A select composite grab sample returned 22.3 g/t Au with 87.2 g/t Ag, 4.9% Pb, 691 ppm Zn and 412 ppm Cu.

7.3.4 Miller Zone

On the surface, the Miller Zone comprises of a 2 to 3-metre wide zone of shearing and alteration that contains galena/quartz pods throughout. In addition, 10 to 30-cm wide quartz veins containing galena and pyrite occur in both the footwall and hanging wall of the zone. Grab samples of galena-bearing quartz assayed up to 883.24 g/t silver.

The Miller Zone was intersected in 8 diamond drill holes. The northern shallow holes intersected a 2 to 5-metre wide zone of brecciation and argillic alteration with an associated 30-centimetre wide galena/quartz vein. The best intersection was 3.5 g/t gold and 341 g/t silver over 0.76 metres (YGS Minfile).

A parallel structure consisting of stockwork mineralization was intersected in the hanging wall of the Miller Zone. Assay values to 0.71 g/t gold and 9.64 g/t silver over 2.13 metres were obtained from this structure. A small lens of weak argillic alteration returned 3.12 g/t gold and 98.8 g/t silver over 0.15 metres.

Sampling in 2017 returned low to background values to a maximum of 49 ppb Au with 4.4 g/t Ag, 955 ppm Pb, 1,037 ppm Zn and 403 ppm Cu from a grab sample from a test pit.

7.3.5 Copper Porphyry Zone

Section 7.3.5 is taken verbatim from the 2016 assessment report titled “Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Red Ridge Property” by Linda Dandy, PGeol.

Initial exploration in 1974 by Inco Ltd. was directed toward a small (250 x 300 metres) porphyry copper system located on the southeast portion of the property. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite with associated malachite in quartz veinlets and disseminations in hornblende diorite. Secondary potassium feldspar is associated with several of the veins and fractures and the granodiorite is sericitized and argillically altered throughout the area. The Inco exploration program was limited to a small area of outcrop. Additional porphyry style mineralization, identified in drill core and recent road cuts, indicates the porphyry system is significantly larger and more developed than this previous exploration suggested.

7.3.6 Copper-Molybdenum Veins

Section 7.3.6 is taken verbatim from the 2016 assessment report titled “Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Red Ridge Property” by Linda Dandy, PGeol.

Prospecting in 2004-2005 resulted in the discovery of massive chalcopyrite, azurite and malachite in a brecciated 15 centimetre-wide quartz vein. Grab samples of vein material assayed up to 10.4% copper (Bratvold, 2006).

A 1.4-metre wide outcrop of quartz exhibits chalcopyrite, sphalerite and massive and disseminated molybdenite. Chip samples across the vein returned assay values up to 1.6% molybdenum (Bratvold, 2006). The vein outcrops on the wall of a 10-metre wide gully, which appears to be the surface expression of a shear zone. Trenching across this zone is necessary to determine the true width of this quartz vein/shear zone.

Note: the 2016 report does not specify the location of these veins.

7.3.7 Red Ridge gossan

The Red Ridge gossan extends laterally east-west for about 1.0 kilometre along the main ridgeline. The gossan extends downslope roughly 200 metres along the north flank, and an undetermined distance along the south flank (Figure 4). Traversing along the ridgeline indicated it is underlain primarily by the ENE-trending Late Cretaceous Casino Suite quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite (LKqp) unit, with minor units of Carmacks Group (KTc) andesitic volcanics, and Eocene "rhyolite" (EEr) and andesite (EEa) dykes. Eastern areas are also partially underlain by feldspar porphyritic dykes and apophyses, and more finely grained granodioritic units including euhedral hornblende laths. The LKqp units contain from 4 to 7% disseminated and fracture-filling pyrite, which, when oxidized, results in the extensive gossan. The eastern hornblende granodiorite phase also contains about 6-7% fine grained pyrite, although the feldspar porphyritic dykes contain only about 1% pyrite. No significant sulphides were observed in the Carmacks Group volcanics or the Eocene rhyolite dykes.

The margins of the gossan along the north flank roughly coincide with the upper limits of the breccia zone within the LKqp unit. Weakly silicified feldspar-biotite porphyritic monzonite hosts up to 7% fine-grained disseminated pyrite and trace bornite. A composite grab sample (Sample #618302) returned a value of 5 ppb (0.005 g/t) Au, 0.4 g/t Ag, 44 ppm Cu, 10 ppm Mo and background values for Pb, Zn and Bi. Heterolithic breccia indicated in Figure 9 lacks significant pyrite, although minor limonitization occurs in certain clasts. Both the matrix visible in specimens RR6 (Figure 6) and RR15 (Figure 9) have porphyritic textures comparable to porphyry-style mineralizing systems, although lacking in disseminated pyrite.

The eastern and central area of the Red Ridge gossan occurs physically above the 2017 soil geochemical grid which extends along lower areas of both flanks of the ridgeline. Soil geochemical sampling along the south flank revealed a coincident Cu-Mo anomaly, with values up to 466 ppm Cu and 86 ppm Mo, downslope of the eastern part of the gossan. Values for Cu from 2017 sampling are commonly above 100 ppm, although only weakly elevated to background Mo values were returned. Values for Ag from the grid along the south flank are somewhat elevated, to a maximum of 2.7 ppm.

Two small trenches excavated in close proximity during pre-2016 exploration programs and targeting limonitic quartz veins occur along the ridgeline. A composite grab sample of one of these trenches (Sample #618301) returned a value of 6.266 g/t Au, 114 g/t Ag, 747 ppm Cu, 1,046 ppm Pb, 190 ppm Mo and 745 ppm Bi. Quartz veining clearly postdates emplacement of the Late Cretaceous intrusion.

8 CURRENT EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The following section details exploration activities carried out by Apex on the Red Ridge Property on Sept 14 2017 and June 27, 2018. Activities on Sept 14 comprised a single line of soil geochemical sampling along a newly staked claim line. Activities in 2018 comprised an examination of the prominent Red Ridge gossan, to determine potential for porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold style mineralization, and limited prospecting and geological mapping. The program also included a visit by two members of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Board (YESAB) to determine potential impacts of the property on neighbouring communities.

8.1 PROSPECTING AND MAPPING

Geological mapping was conducted on the property by Carl Schulze, accompanied by Gary Schulze as field technician. Two rock samples were collected during this program.

8.1.1 Mapping Methodology

Bedrock exposure in the western property area is abundant, particularly along the central ridgeline. Elsewhere, the majority of outcrop exposure is confined to existing trenches, historic workings and ridge tops. The property underwent reconnaissance mapping at 1:10 000 scale and was plotted at 1:8,000 scale.

Mapping stations and sample locations, recorded as "waypoints", were recorded using a non-differential GPS and entered into an "Excel" spreadsheet, with separate workspaces for waypoints and rock sample descriptions. Field notes, sketches and GPS locations were then used to transfer structural and lithological data to the existing 2017 geological map, with the resulting 2018 map comprising data from the 2017 and 2018 programs. Structural measurements were measured using a Sunnto compass or Brunton transit compass (2017 mapping).

8.1.2 Property Geology

Property geology is discussed in detail in Section 7.2. The property is predominantly underlain by Triassic (Stuhini equivalent) metasediments, Lower Jurassic sediments Laberge Group sediments, and Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics. An aerially extensive Late Triassic Stikine Suite granodioritic pluton underlies most of the eastern property area. A unit of Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granodiorite, locally brecciated, extends WSW from the Stikine Suite stock (Gal, 2017). The prominent Red Ridge Gossan is hosted mainly by the Late Cretaceous granodiorite and smaller units of porphyritic andesite, felsic volcanics and Eocene andesitic and rhyolitic dykes within this, and adjacent hornfelsed Laberge Group sediments All units are crosscut by numerous Paleocene to Eocene mafic to felsic dykes and sills. These Tertiary dykes may have been an important factor in mineralizing events (Gal, 2017).

8.1.3 Structural Geology

Structural geology is discussed in detail in Section 7.2.1. Due to the lack of time and outcrop exposure detailed structural mapping was confined to trenches and recently exposed bedrock in road cuts. Mapping in 2017 indicates the Laberge Group sediments in the south-central property area have undergone gentle folding along roughly north-south trending axial planes. The granodioritic rocks are locally fault-bounded, and north to northwest-striking faults have been interpreted to occur within the intrusions by other workers. Eocene mafic and felsic dykes are most commonly oriented north-south or NE-SW, with some east-west striking dykes, likely marking zones of structural preparation (Gal, 2017).

In 2018, structural mapping along the Red Ridge Gossan indicated two dominant orientations of shearing and local associated vein orientations. One extends NE - SW, dipping steeply to the southeast. This orientation is subparallel to the orientation of Eocene dykes in the area. The other extends NNW, dipping moderately to the ENE, subparallel to several property-scale lineaments in eastern property areas mapped by earlier workers.

The 2018 program also identified a heterolithic breccia towards the northern boundary of the Casino Suite intrusion. Although mapped as a partial intrusive breccia by Gal (2017), mapping in 2018 indicates this is at least locally heterolithic, possibly representing a rehealed Paleocene to Eocene-aged shear zone marking the intrusion margin. Further detailed mapping to determine this structural setting is warranted.

8.1.4 Mineralization

Mineralization at individual showing locations is discussed in detail in Section 7.3. Areas of notable mineralization, including azurite and malachite, occur in the trenches of the Don Zone. Minor malachite, azurite and tetrahedrite also occur at the East Zone. Malachite associated with quartz veining occurs at

the Vance Zone. Minor galena and sphalerite in float occur at the Miller Zone. Mafic, and to a lesser extent, felsic dykes are associated with brittle fracture zones locally hosting mineralized veins. In addition, a formerly designated conglomerate is now interpreted as at least partly an intrusive breccia, which hosts mineralization at the Miller Zone (Gal, 2017).

The Red Ridge Gossan, hosted by Late Cretaceous hosts disseminated and fracture-filling pyrite but lacks significant copper or molybdenum mineralization. However, areas of heterolithic and brittle fracturing along the northern intrusion margin show a feldspar porphyritic matrix with a texture typical of porphyry-style systems. Sample #618302 from the brecciated zone returned background gold and pathfinder element values. Quartz-pyrite veining exposed in pre-2017 trenching and returning a value of 6,266 ppb Au from Sample #618301 is clearly post-intrusive, likely coeval with base-precious metal veining in eastern property areas.

8.2 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

8.2.1 Line and Sample Specifications

Soil samples were collected by a two-person crew on Sept 14, 2017. A total of 22 samples were collected along the newly-staked north-south trending claim line (Figures 2 and 13). The line is located somewhat west of the Red Ridge Gossan, and west of the 2018 geological mapping survey.

Samples were collected utilizing hand augers to drill as deep as possible through the soil profile. The majority of soils comprised B or mixed B/C horizon material, and lesser mixed A/B material where deeper soil horizons were not accessible. Many samples also likely included a “talus fine” component. Sample spacing is somewhat erratic, depending on local terrain, with unsampled areas more common along the north flank.

Samples were marked in the field with labelled flagging tape, and the location was recorded by non-differential GPS using NAD 83, Zone 8 co-ordinates. Other parameters recorded per sample were: horizon sampled, sample depth, depth within horizon, sample colour, parent material, moisture content, vegetation, topographic position (e.g. mid-slope, ridgetop, etc.), date and sampler (Appendix II).

8.2.2 Soil Sample Results

The 2017 soil sample program returned consistently elevated Au values exceeding 20 ppb to a maximum of 54 ppb along the upper areas of both flanks of the ridgeline, with sub-anomalous values returned from lower elevations (Figure 14). A similar pattern of anomalous Cu values was identified, with values from 104 to 351 ppm returned from higher elevations, and lower values from lower elevations. (Figure 15). Molybdenum values also show a similar pattern, although anomalous values from 23 to 34 ppm were returned from the north slope only (Figure 16). Values for Pb and Zn are somewhat elevated along the north flank, ranging up to 49 ppm Pb and 168 ppm Zn respectively. The Pb and Zn values are not as comparatively anomalous as those of Cu, Mo and Au.

9 SAMPLING PROCEDURE, SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

9.1 ROCK SAMPLES

There is no available information on Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) practices for geochemical sampling by past workers. However, the author considers the rock, soil and drill core samples to have undergone QA/QC controls to industry best practices at the time.

During the 2018 property visit, a total of 2 rock composite grab samples were taken from the Red Ridge property by Carl Schulze, PGeo. All samples have a minimum weight of 0.6 kg and were placed in 8" x 13" clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique sample number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then wrapped tightly and bound using a "Zap Strap" cable tie. The rock samples were placed within "rice bags", each with a specific bag number and the sample numbers written on the outside of the bag, and the rice bags were sealed with a cable tie.

All sample locations were recorded by using a Global Positioning System (GPS), utilizing Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83), at the midpoint of the sample. All samples were marked in the field, using a combination of blue and orange flagging tape, with the sample number written on the flagging tape and then wrapped numerous times around the sample to protect the identification of the sample. Notes on sample type, UTM locations, including elevation, and any distinguishing features were recorded in a field book, then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, where they were digitized with the analytical results (Appendix 3).

All samples were transported and hand-delivered by Aurora personnel directly to the Whitehorse preparatory lab of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd (Bureau Veritas). The 'Sample Chain of Custody' Form was completed and signed by both Mr. Schulze and a representative of Bureau Veritas.

At the prep facility, all rock samples underwent crushing to guarantee 90% of the sample size was passed through a 2.0mm screen (Procedure code PRP90-20). The resulting material was then thoroughly mixed, and a 250-gram portion of this underwent pulverization ensuring that a minimum of 85% of material could pass through a 200-mesh screen. These pulp samples were then shipped to the Bureau Veritas analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. A 0.5-gram sample of each pulp underwent analysis by 33-element Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-ES, Procedure code AQ300) and gold by 50-gram fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES analysis (Procedure code FA350-Au).

All samples submitted for ICP-ES analysis were analyzed for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn. "Overlimits" for Ag exceeding 100 g/t were re-analyzed by Aqua Regia Ore Grade ICP (Procedure code AQ370), with an analytical range from 100 to 1,000 g/t Ag.

Bureau Veritas is an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2015 and 14000:2015 certification**.** Bureau Veritas is independent of Apex Resources Inc. and the author.

9.2 SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples were taken by hand auger, at depths ranging from 10 to 60 cm. The majority of soils comprised B or mixed B/C horizon material, and lesser mixed A/B material where deeper soil horizons were not accessible (Appendix 2). Sample material was placed in paper "kraft bags" including a sample

tag, labelled on both sides of the bag with indelible “Magic Marker” and closed with a cable tie (“Zap Strap”). The minimum sample weight was roughly 0.25 kg. Samples were then placed in rice bags, also labelled with the name of the shipper and the sample stream sequence, for transport to the lab. The sample shipment was delivered directly to the Whitehorse prep lab of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. The ‘Sample Chain of Custody’ Form was completed and signed by both Mr. Schulze and a representative of Bureau Veritas.

At the prep lab, all samples were dried at 60^{o}C, then sieved so that 100 grams passed through a -80 mesh screen. Samples then went through 30-gram fire assay - ICP-ES technique (Procedure Code FA330), with an Au detection range from 2 ppb to 9,995 ppb (9.995 g/t). All samples also underwent 33-element ICP-ES analysis (Procedure code AQ300) for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn.

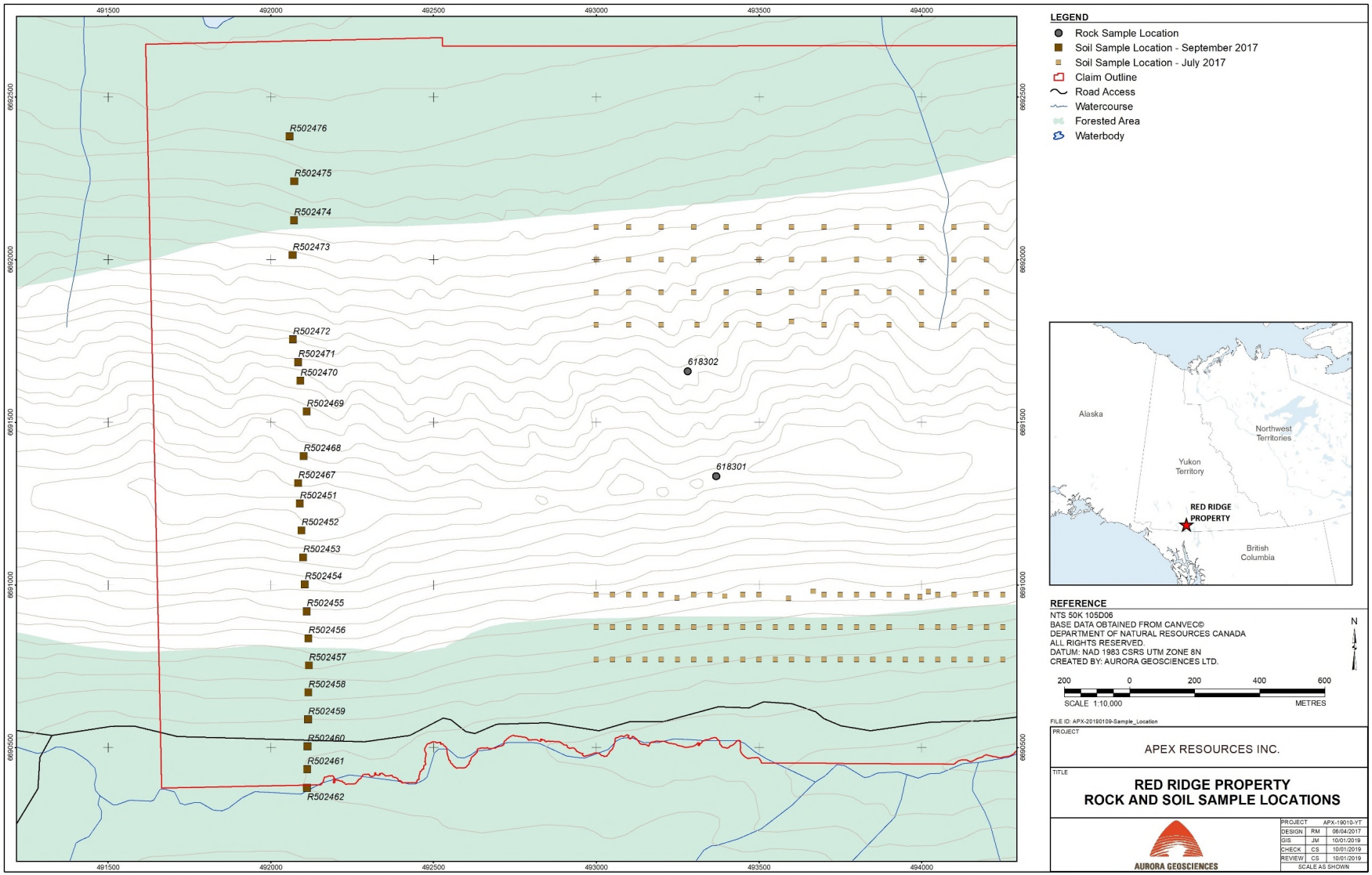


Figure 13: September 2017 soil sample and 2018 rock sample locations

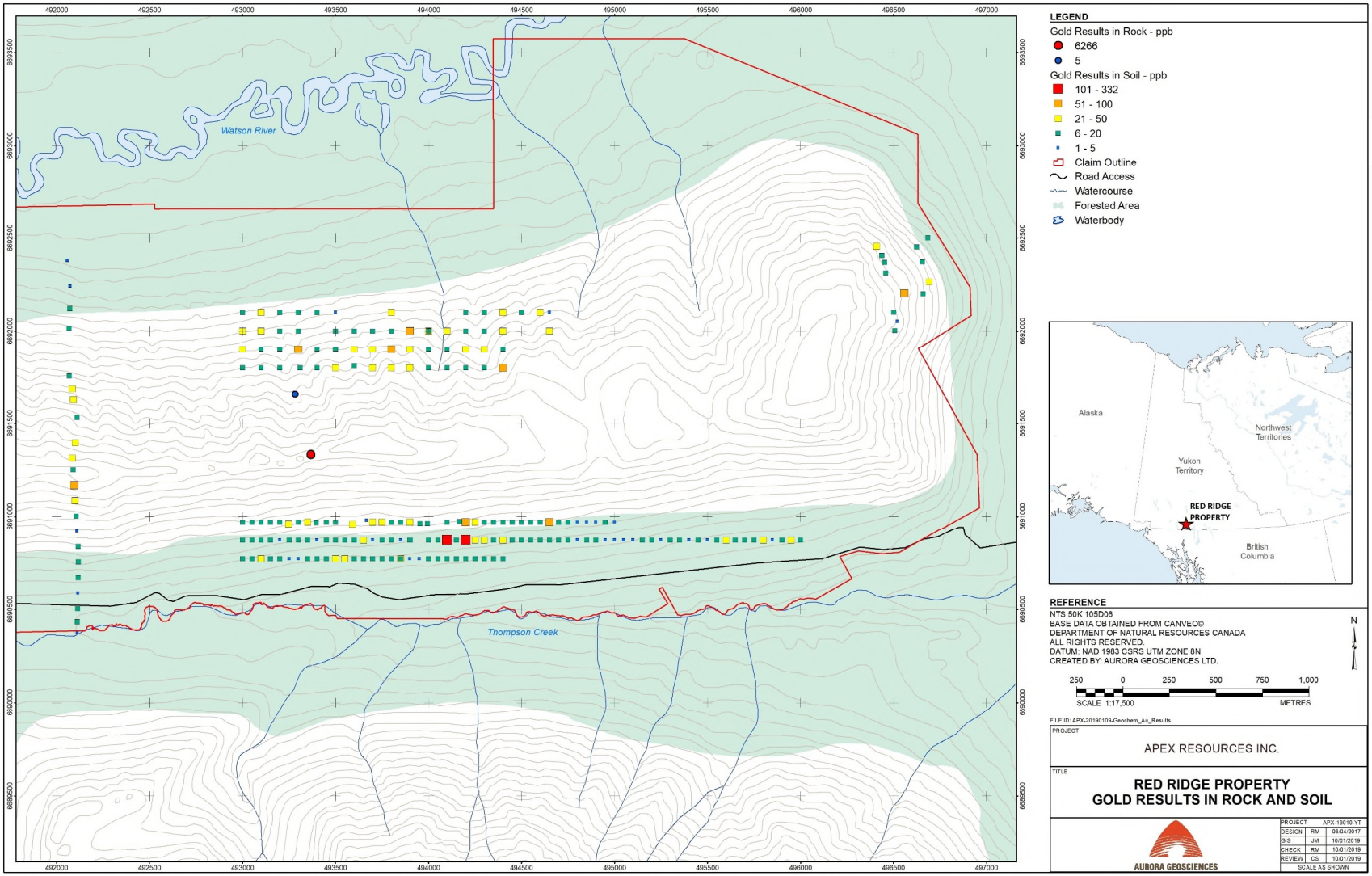


Figure 14: Gold Values, Sept 2017 soil and 2018 rock samples

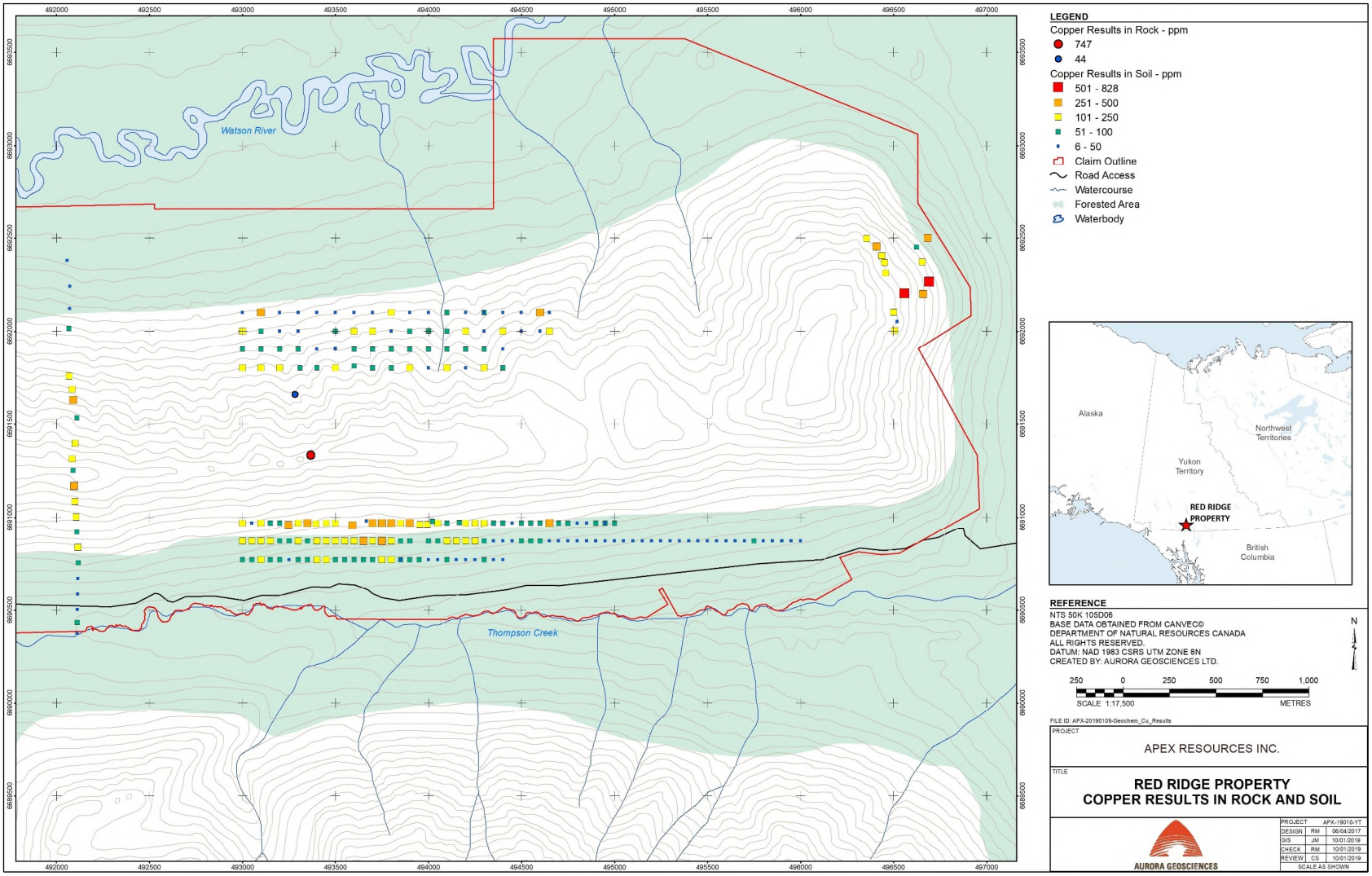


Figure 15: Copper Values, Sept 2017 soil and 2018 rock samples

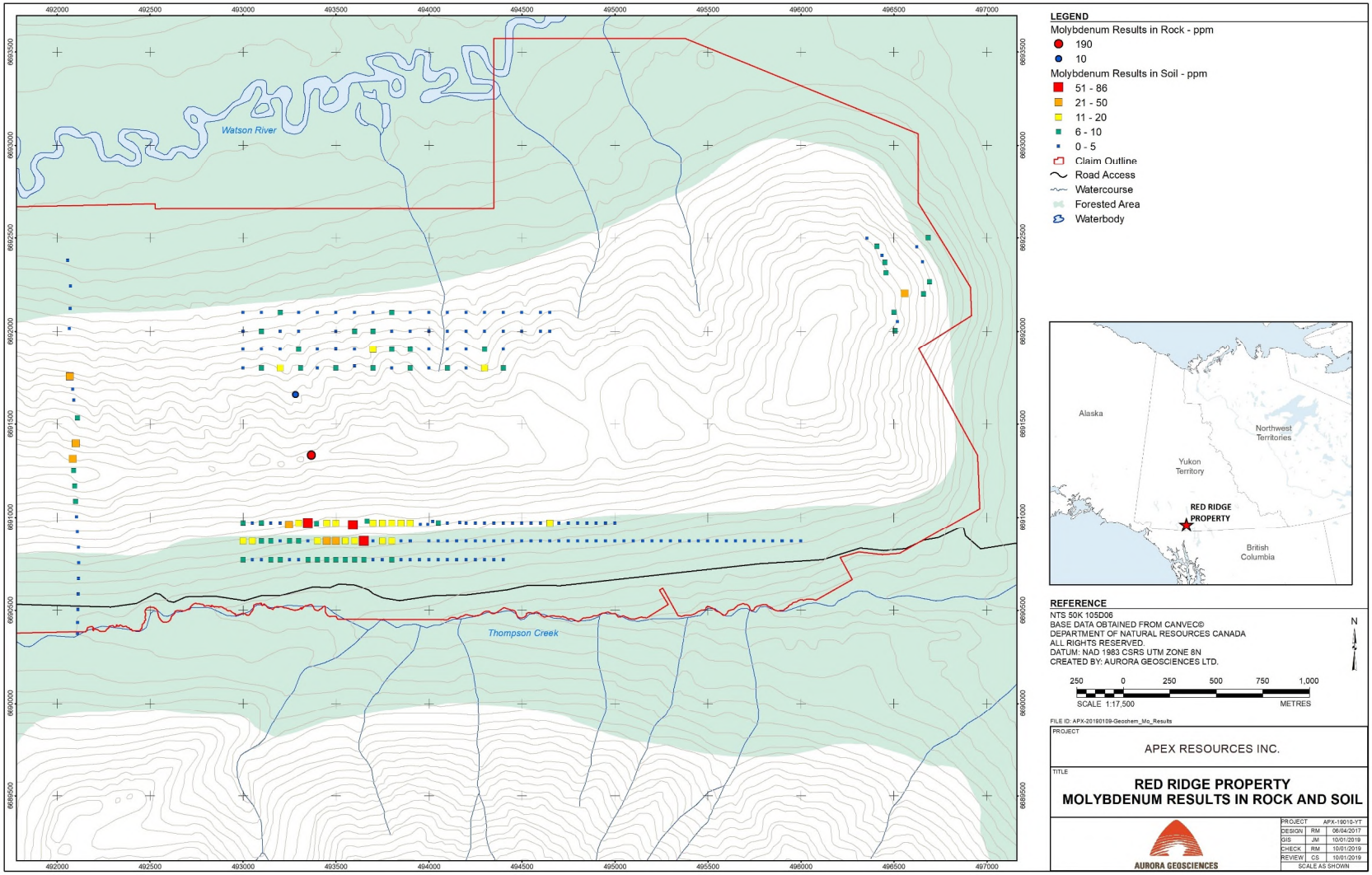


Figure 16: Molybdenum values, Sept 2017 soil and 2018 rock samples

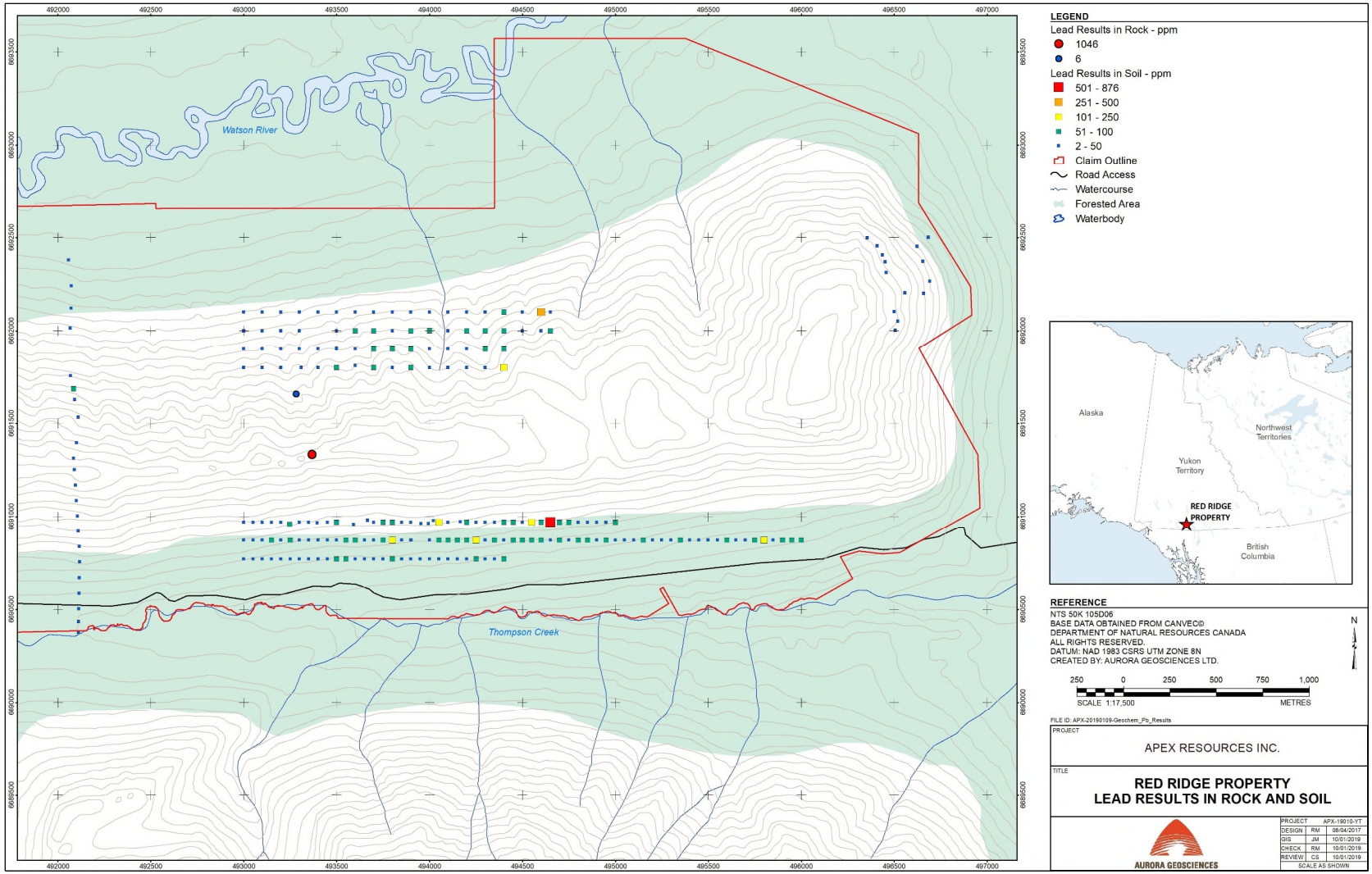


Figure 17: Lead values, Sept 2017 soil and 2018 rock samples

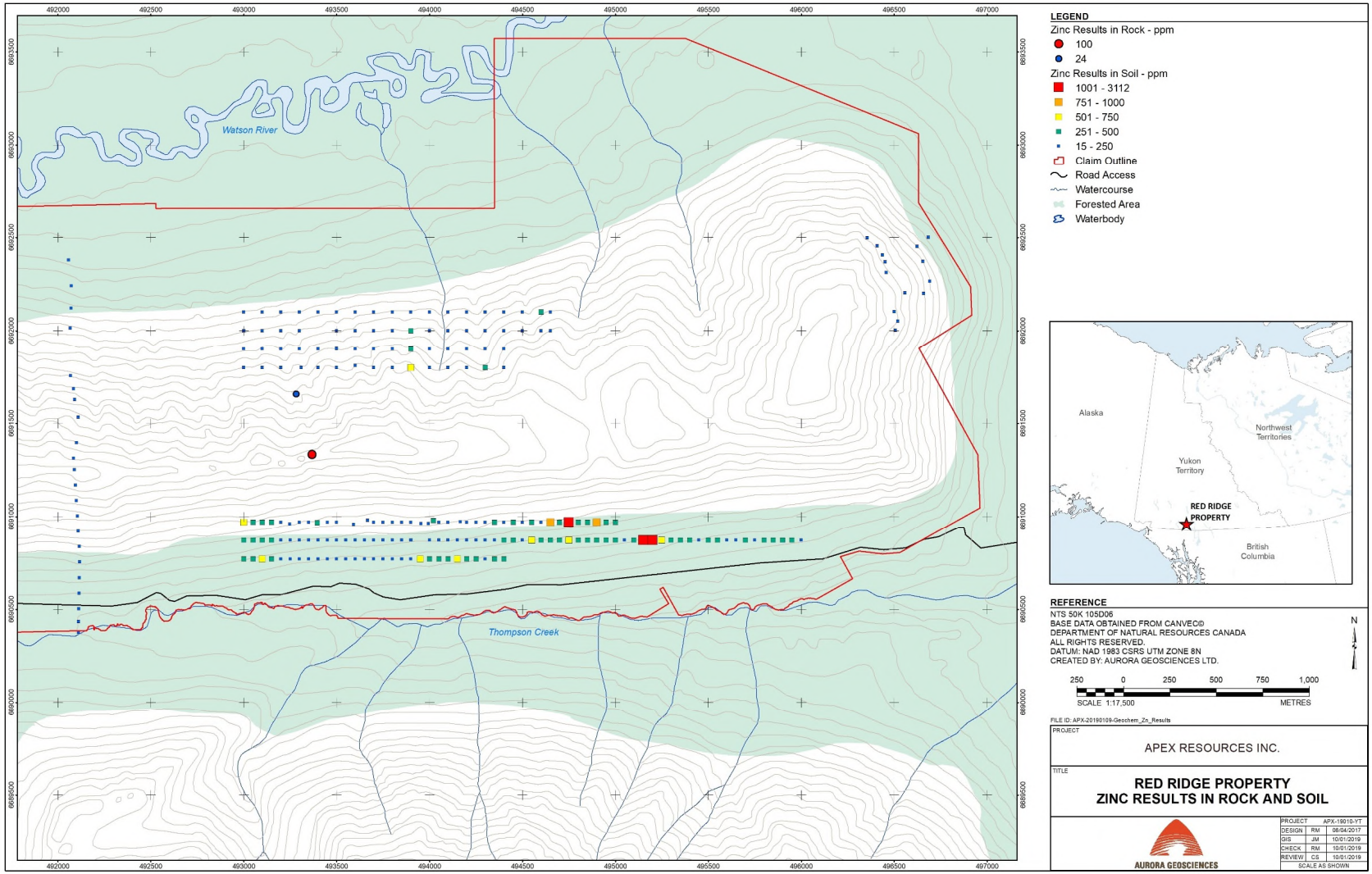


Figure 18: Zinc values, Sept 2017 soil and 2018 rock samples

10 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The 2018 program, combined with the September 2017 soil sampling, focused on examining the Red Ridge Gossan, to determine potential for a porphyry-style copper-molybdenum-gold mineralizing system. This gossan, hosted mainly by a unit of Late Cretaceous granodioritic intrusive rocks and originally interpreted as a unit of the Prospector Mountain Suite, comprises 5 to 7% disseminated and fracture-filling pyrite along much of its extent. The texture of the intrusive rock, although feldspar porphyritic, is not typical of porphyry-style copper mineralizing systems (Figure 8). However, the texture of feldspar porphyritic andesite dykes along the ridgeline and the matrix of the heterolithic breccias along the northern intrusive margins resemble porphyry-style intrusive rocks much more closely (Figure 9). Although essentially unmineralized, these exposures indicate the intrusion may be underlain by a younger porphyry-style unit, or a slightly younger, more evolved, pulse of the same Late Cretaceous intrusive event. The kilometric-scale gossan caused by oxidized disseminated pyrite may represent an overlying "pyrite halo" which typically overlies porphyry-style mineralized systems.

The "Mapmaker" website of the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) states the originally determined Prospector Mountain Suite intrusive unit is actually a member of the 79 Ma "Casino trend". This trend includes the host rocks of the Casino Cu-Mo-Au deposit and the intrusive unit at the centre of the nearby Sonora Gulch porphyry-style prospect. Bennett el al (2010) state that porphyry-style mineralization at Casino and Sonora Gulch occurs along this 75 – 74 Ma trend, rather than the mid-late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain trend. This age also suggests the units are coeval with the late Cretaceous-aged Carmacks Group volcanics (Schulze, 2009, after Bennett, Schulze, Ouellette and Pollries, 2010). Therefore, the host unit of the Red Ridge Gossan may be a member of the Casino trend. This conclusion would also explain the inclusions of Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group felsic volcanic rocks within the intrusive unit.

Results of the July 2017 soil geochemical sampling program reveal coincident copper-molybdenum-gold values along the south flank of the eastern part of the Red Ridge Gossan, although anomalous values are less pronounced and continuous along the north flank. A similar copper-molybdenum-gold signature was returned along part of the single north-south line to the west. This assemblage is typical of porphyry-style systems. The location along lower elevations of the south flank suggest a mid-slope source in eastern gossan areas. This may be consistent with the typical setting of economic mineralization in porphyry-style systems, which is below the pyrite halo, potentially indicated by the gossanous ridgeline. A ridgeline source is inferred from results of the western north-south line. Further detailed examination to determine the source of these anomalies is warranted.

Vein-style base ± precious metal mineralization has been interpreted to be associated with Eocene dykes belonging to the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex hosting the Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Godell Gulch deposits west of the Red Ridge property (Gall and Davis, 2011, after Lambert, 1974; Smith, 1983; Doherty and Hart, 1988). Porphyry-style systems commonly occur as concentric mineralized zones whereby core copper – molybdenum-gold mineralization is surrounded progressively outbound by lead-zinc-silver veins, bonanza-style gold veins and finally epithermal-style gold mineralization. Base ± precious metal veining and auriferous quartz veining may represent spatially and temporarily associated portions of a porphyry system, rather than distal members of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex. Age dating of these veins is warranted to determine whether these are roughly coeval with the Late Cretaceous-aged intrusion, particularly the late matrix-filling and/or feldspar porphyritic andesitic dykes.

The brecciated zones comprise areas of structural preparation, resulting in increased permeability and allowing for fluid movement. Although their structural setting has yet to be determined, these provide good targets for emplacement of hydrothermal-style mineralization, regardless of the particular deposit setting investigated.

A single 2017 high gold value of 22.3 g/t from the Saddle Zone area may be of a "Bonanza-style" quartz vein. This suggests the NNW-SSE trending lineaments, acting as zones of structural preparation allowing for subsequent fluid movement, may host other "Bonanza-style" gold veins related to a porphyry-style mineralized core.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions may be made from the results of the 2017 program, combined with earlier findings.

- July 2017 soil sampling revealed an aerially extensive coincident copper-molybdenum anomaly along the south flank of the Red Ridge. This is the downslope extension of the eastern part of the Red Ridge gossan within the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite granodiorite.

- The September 2017 soil sampling traverse line, coincident with the newly staked claim line and west of the main Red Ridge gossan, returned a similar geochemical signature to the aforementioned anomalous zone along the south flank of the ridge. Although not necessarily part of the same continuous occurrence, this suggests a common origin and an extensive mineralized system remaining untested in areas between the two surveys.

- Geological mapping in 2018 revealed a zone of heterolithic brecciation, as well as brittle brecciation, along the northern margin of the Casino Suite granodiorite. The matrix has a feldspar porphyritic texture typical of porphyry-style mineralization. Feldspar porphyritic andesitic dykes along the ridgeline of the Red Ridge gossan have a similar fabric.

- The feldspar porphyritic matrix and dyke material suggests potential that the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite intrusion may be underlain by a younger feldspar porphyritic unit hosting porphyry-style mineralization, and that the Red Ridge gossan represents its "pyrite halo". Although mineralization has not been observed in the matrix material, this hypothesis warrants further investigation.

- Although base ± precious metal mineralization has been interpreted to be associated with Eocene dykes of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex, these dykes may also represent outlying lead-zinc-silver and "Bonanza-style" gold-bearing veins typically occurring outbound of the core of porphyry systems.

- The Late Cretaceous "Prospector Mountain suite" unit may actually be a member of the somewhat younger "Casino suite" hosting the Casino porphyry deposit and the Sonora Gulch prospect. This would improve potential for a similar deposit to occur at the Red Ridge property.

- The brecciated zones marking the boundaries of the Late Cretaceous intrusive unit may have provided corridors of "structural preparation" allowing for fluid movement and subsequent sulphide mineral emplacement. These would be viable exploration targets regardless of the deposit setting being hypothesized.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of these recommendations are taken from the 2017 Assessment Report titled: "Assessment Report: Sampling at the Red Ridge Property" by D. Cox and C. Schulze, 2018. Additional recommendations comprise grid soil sampling between the western limits of July 2017 sampling along the Red Ridge gossan and the September 2017 soil traverse.

The Red Ridge Property remains prospective for vein-style lead-zinc-silver-gold, and may also be prospective for porphyry-style mineralization. Recommendations for further work consist of a two-phased program, comprising a Phase 1 surface program followed by a Phase 2 1,200-metre diamond drilling program in eight holes. These should be preceded by an airborne magnetic/DIGHEM survey, possibly drone-supported, as well as an airborne "Lidar" survey to establish topographic control. A radiometric survey may also be warranted to test for alteration assemblages.

The Phase 1 surface program is recommended to consist of detailed geological mapping combined with rock sampling, to establish the property-scale geological setting. Phase 1 should also include about 15 line-kilomtres of Induced Polarization (IP) resistivity and chargeability surveying covering the known mineralized zones. These may be extended to the west to test for chargeability signatures across the Casino Suite intrusion. Phase 1 should also include the aforementioned grid soil sampling and some trenching by heli-transportable backhoe across portions of the Saddle, Miller and Don zones. Phase 1 would require about 30 days to complete, including the IP program, mobilization and de-mobe, commencing by mid-June and extend until mid-July.

Geological mapping should focus on identification of alteration assemblages, particularly for porphyry-style alteration in the western property area, as well as defining mineralized settings of known showings. Fluid inclusion studies and age dating of quartz veins are also recommended.

Phase 2 will consist of a diamond drilling program using heli-portable drills and extraction of HQ or NTW-sized core. Specific target sites are: the northern and southern portions of the Saddle Zone structural lineament, the eastern Late Triassic intrusion, the newly identified strong gold-in-soil anomaly west of the Miller Zone and the NNW extension of the proximal lineament, and two other targets identified from 1988 and 2017 soil and rock sampling. Some trail construction and refurbishment to accommodate ATV "side-by-side" vehicles are also recommended. Phase 2 may commence in late July, following compilation of results from Phase 1.

Phase 1 expenses, including an airborne survey, are projected at CDN$233,000 and Phase 2 expenses are projected at CDN$612,000 for a total of CDN$845,000. Both programs would be helicopter-supported, based from a camp in the south-central property area, although existing trails may be used by ATVs for occasional commuting.

11.1 Recommended Phase 1 Budget

A detailed budget for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs is provided below.

Airborne magnetic/ electromagnetic survey:	$65,000
Pre-season preparatory work:	$ 1,900
Personnel (excluding IP survey):	$28,000
Rock sampling: 60 samples @ $42/sample:	$ 2,520
Soil Sampling: 300 samples @ $35/sample:	$10,500
IP Survey (all-in for geophysical survey):	$67,500
Expediting and field supplies:	$ 2,800
Truck and ATV rentals:	$15,000
Groceries ($40/person-day)	$ 4,800
Sat dish, GPS, hand-held radios, etc:	$ 3,000
Camp and gear rental:	$ 7,500
Field Reports (2 reports):	$ 3,500
Sub-total:	**$212,020**
10% Contingency:	$ 21,202
Phase 1 Total:	**$233,222**

11.2 Recommended Phase 2 Budget

Pre-season preparatory work:	$ 4,500
Drilling: $1,200/m, all-in:	$300,000
Core boxes:	$ 6,000
Fuel, including camp fuel:	$30,000
Personnel:	$68,400
Core sampling: 800 samples @ $42/sample:	$33,600
Expediting and field supplies:	$ 3,400
Helicopter (Bell 407):	$60,900
Truck and ATV rentals:	$13,500
Kubota (drill site and trail prep):	$10,800
Groceries ($40/person-day)	$ 8,700
Sat dish, GPS, hand-held radios, etc:	$ 2,400
Camp and gear rental:	$ 8,700
Building supplies:	$ 3,800
Field Report:	$ 1,750
Sub-total:	**$556,450**
10% Contingency:	$ 55,645
Phase 1 Total:	**$612,095**

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Yukon Mining Recorder: Website at: http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Carl Schulze, BSc, with business and residence addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Lakehead University with a B.Sc. degree in Geology obtained in 1984.

2. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration number 25393), Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (registration no. 1966) and with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG, registration number L3359).

3. I have been employed in mineral exploration as a geologist since 1984, primarily on projects in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Alaska and British Columbia.

4. I supervised the work described in this report, reviewed, edited and contributed sections to this report.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I hope to receive any interest, direct or indirect, from Eureka Resources Inc. or any of its properties.

Dated this 18th day of January, 2019 in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carl Schulze

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Carl M. Schulze, BSc. P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS – ATTACHED DIGITALLY

SampleID	Date Created	Easting_NAD83	Northing_NAD83	Zone	Depth	Horizon	Depth Within Horizon	Colour	Parent Material	Moisture	Vegetation Cover	Topo Position	Sampler
R502467	2017-09-14	492084	6691313	8N	0-10	B/C	2-5	Light Brown	Weathered Bedrock	Dry	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502468	2017-09-14	492101	6691396	8N	10-20	B/C	2-5	Light Brown	Talus	Moist	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502469	2017-09-14	492110	6691533	8N	10-20	B	5-10	Light Brown	Talus	Moist	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502470	2017-09-14	492091	6691628	8N	0-10	B/C	2-5	Light Brown	Talus	Moist	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502471	2017-09-14	492084	6691685	8N	10-20	B/C	5-10	Light Brown	Weathered Bedrock	Dry	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502472	2017-09-14	492068	6691755	8N	10-20	B	5-10	Dark Brown	Talus	Moist	Alpine	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502473	2017-09-14	492067	6692014	8N	30-40	B/C	15-20	Dark Grey	Weathered Bedrock	Moist	Buck Brush	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502474	2017-09-14	492071	6692121	8N	50-60	B/C	15-20	Dark Grey	Till	Moist	Buck Brush	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502475	2017-09-14	492072	6692241	8N	40-50	B/C	15-20	Dark Grey	Till	Moist	Evergreen Forest	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502477	2017-09-14	492058	6692379	8N	30-40	B/C	15-20	Olive Grey	TIll	Moist	Evergreen Forest	Mid Slope	Charles T-N
R502451	2017-09-14	492089	6691251	8N	20-30	B	10-15	Dark Brown	Weathered Bedrock	Dry	Alpine	Ridge Top	Jared Kite
R502452	2017-09-14	492094	6691168	8N	10-20	A/B	5-10	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Alpine	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502453	2017-09-14	492099	6691085	8N	10-15	B	10-15	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Alpine	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502454	2017-09-14	492105	6691002	8N	10-20	B	10-15	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Buck BrushM	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502455	2017-09-14	492110	6690919	8N	10-20	A/B	10-15	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Buck BrushM	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502456	2017-09-14	492115	6690836	8N	10-20	B	10-15	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Buck Brush	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502457	2017-09-14	492117	6690753	8N	10-20	A/B	5-10	Light Brown	Talus	Dry	Buck Brush	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502458	2017-09-14	492115	6690670	8N	20-30	B/C	20-25	Light Brown	Till	Dry	Deciduous Forest	Mid Slope	Jared Kite
R502459	2017-09-14	492114	6690586	8N	10-20	B	10-15	Light Brown	Fluvial	Dry	Buck Brush	Valley Bottom	Jared Kite
R502460	2017-09-14	492113	6690503	8N	10-20	B	15-20	Light Brown	Fluvial	Moist	Buck Brush	Valley Bottom	Jared Kite
R502461	2017-09-14	492112	6690433	8N	0-10	A/B	5-10	Light Brown	Till	Dry	Evergreen Forest	Valley Bottom	Jared Kite
R502462	2017-09-14	492111	6690376	8N	20-30	B	20-25	Dark Brown	Till	Moist	Evergreen Forest	Valley Bottom	Jared Kite

QAQCSampleID	QAQC_Type	QAQCDateCreated
R611269	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-16
R611290	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-17
R611349	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-18
R611371	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-18
R611387	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-19
R611395	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-21
R611411	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-18
R611441	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-20
R611456	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-21
R611466	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-22
R611512	FieldDuplicate	2017-07-21

Waypoints, 2018 Program, Red Ridge

Apex Resources inc.

NB: Nad 83, Zone 8

Waypoint ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Unit	Lithology	Description	Colour	Structure	Measurement	Alteration	Mineralization	Rock sample no.	Comments
RR 001	493757	6691400	1560	LTrgS2	Hble Gdior	Boulder	Blue/grey				Cpy, <1%		Float of Cpy-Az-mal-enriched biotite granite.
RR 002	493721	6691400	1566	LKqp	Bio Gdior	Outcrop	Grey			S1	7-8% dissem py		Fine grained pyrite
RR 003	493699	6691399		EEr	Fel Dyke	Outcrop	buff			S1-2	5% dissem Py		40% Qz porphyries
RR 004	493628	6691384		UKC	Fel-Int Flow	Outcrop	White-grey			S2-3	7% Pyrite		Veined and disseminated pyrite
RR 005	493585	6691373		UKC	Fel volc?	Outcrop		Shear	050-75				
RR 006	493524	6691361		LKqp	Bio Gdior	Outcrop	tan			L2			Med grained, pyrite boxwork
RR 007	493518	6691359		UKC	And-Dac?	Outcrop	White-grey			S1-2, L1	1% dissem py		45% Fspar porphyritic
RR 008	493457	6691361		Eea	And dyke	Outcrop	Grey-buff						Very fine grained, poss. Carmacks group?
RR 009	493368	6691334		EEr	Qz Vein	Trench	White					618309	Banded, vuggy
RR 010	493235	6691302		EEr	Rhyolite	Outcrop	buff			L1			Possible UKC
RR 011	493001	6691283		UKC?	Qz Vein	Rcrop	White			L2			Drusy, coarse grained
RR 012	492789	6691256		Ukc	Andesite	Outcrop		Shear	175-90	L1, S1			
RR 013	492739	6691252		LKqp	F.P. Bio Gran	Outcrop	Buff-pink						F. Por biotite granite - not porphyry style
RR 014	493098	6691597	1364	UKC?	Agglom/Brecc	Boulder	green-grey						Mixed rounded and subangular clasts
RR 015	493136	6691615	1363	UKC?	Agglom/Brecc	Outcrop	Buff-grey						Possible periphery of LKqp stock?
RR 016	483281	6691657	1292	LKqp	Biot-monz	Outcrop	green-grey	Shear	350-55	S1-2,L2	6-7% dissem Py	618310	Rehealed breccia
RR 017	494792	6691404	1419	UKC?	And flow	Outcrop	Lt grey						
RR 018	495481	6691573	1399	LKqp	F.P. Monz	Rcrop	White-tan			A2, L1	tr Py		fractured; near Saddle Zone
RR 019	495541	6691597	1428	LTrgS2	Qz Vein	Boulder	tan			L2	2% Py, Py bxwk		Vuggy: trench push near Saddle Zone
RR 020	495566	6691607	1431	LTrgS2	Qz Vein	Trench	White-grey			L2	Py bxwk		Vuggy, trench rublecrop
RR 021	495678	6691607	1469	LTrgS2	Hble Dior	Rcrop	Green-grey			Chl 2			Possibly mixed diorite and andesite

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SHEET

2018 Program, Red Ridge Project, Apex Resources Ltd.
Sampler: Carl Schulze

UTM Datum: NAD 83

Sample No.	Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Elevation (M)	Sample Type	Sample Descrip	Formation	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Silicification	Other	Mineral 1	Amount (%)	Min2	Amt (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
618301	RR 009	493368	6691334		Comp Grab	Trench rubble	Eer	Qz Vein	Banded	white		L3					27-Jun	CS	Qz Vein in felsic dyke
618302	RR 016	493281	6691657	1292	Comp Grab	Outcrop	LKqp	Biot Monz	Breccia	Green-grey	S1	L2	Py	7	Born?	tr	27-Jun	CS	Rehealed breccia

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES – ATTACHED DIGITALLY

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Submitted By: Carl Schulze
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: September 25, 2017
Report Date: October 17, 2017
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000924.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Red Ridge
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 22

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
STOR-RJT-SOIL Store Soil Reject - RJSV Charges Apply

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
DY060	22	Dry at 60C			WHI
SS80	22	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
SVRJT	22	Save all or part of Soil Reject			WHI
FA330	22	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	22	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ300	22	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	22	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9
Canada

CC: Linda Dandy

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Production Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Red Ridge
Report Date: October 17, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000924.1

	Method	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
R502451	Soil	15	5	<2	6	51	23	86	0.6	24	9	430	2.86	49	<2	44	<0.5	<3	<3	69	0.23
R502452	Soil	54	5	28	7	351	18	85	0.7	25	31	783	3.52	30	<2	82	<0.5	<3	<3	87	0.85
R502453	Soil	47	4	5	6	205	30	125	0.5	47	29	1009	4.14	66	3	70	0.5	<3	<3	113	0.67
R502454	Soil	7	3	4	3	105	18	112	0.3	157	31	936	3.95	53	<2	63	0.9	<3	<3	107	1.13
R502455	Soil	2	<3	3	1	88	11	75	<0.3	471	51	1088	4.59	43	<2	31	0.5	<3	<3	113	0.90
R502456	Soil	6	<3	<2	2	105	27	152	0.4	53	20	1071	2.76	41	<2	53	3.9	<3	<3	64	0.84
R502457	Soil	6	<3	<2	<1	66	10	218	0.5	50	14	1287	1.40	5	<2	53	4.1	<3	<3	25	0.79
R502458	Soil	15	<3	<2	1	35	14	175	0.5	17	16	1493	1.83	7	<2	27	3.7	<3	<3	35	0.25
R502459	Soil	3	<3	<2	1	19	13	66	<0.3	20	8	672	1.86	10	2	21	1.2	<3	<3	36	0.24
R502460	Soil	6	<3	<2	1	17	12	48	<0.3	10	7	312	1.79	5	6	27	<0.5	<3	<3	36	0.42
R502461	Soil	14	<3	8	4	90	13	69	<0.3	22	8	258	2.23	12	5	40	<0.5	<3	<3	62	0.58
R502462	Soil	5	<3	3	5	45	11	47	<0.3	14	6	342	1.79	10	4	27	0.5	<3	<3	51	0.46
R502467	Soil	23	<3	<2	34	104	28	87	0.6	13	22	1025	4.09	63	8	119	1.1	<3	6	38	0.62
R502468	Soil	24	<3	4	32	201	49	172	1.8	37	24	996	4.50	69	4	135	4.5	<3	8	77	0.72
R502469	Soil	10	<3	<2	7	58	43	120	<0.3	29	15	814	3.50	72	3	45	<0.5	<3	<3	77	0.26
R502470	Soil	23	<3	10	5	335	33	103	0.5	42	35	1114	5.49	70	5	95	<0.5	<3	<3	99	0.52
R502471	Soil	29	<3	6	5	133	69	168	1.4	42	14	700	3.21	207	5	54	0.8	<3	<3	69	0.73
R502472	Soil	17	<3	8	23	180	44	131	0.6	176	35	1054	4.85	69	3	57	0.6	<3	<3	121	0.89
R502473	Soil	15	<3	7	4	54	27	99	<0.3	28	13	911	2.97	28	5	31	<0.5	<3	<3	72	0.45
R502474	Soil	19	<3	2	2	25	13	78	<0.3	22	10	382	2.40	8	4	32	<0.5	<3	<3	66	0.53
R502475	Soil	3	<3	<2	2	29	15	53	<0.3	17	9	296	2.57	19	5	27	0.5	<3	<3	58	0.31
R502476	Soil	5	<3	3	5	32	4	33	<0.3	12	4	320	1.23	3	3	39	<0.5	<3	<3	35	0.68

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Red Ridge
Report Date: October 17, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000924.1

		Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
		Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
R502451	Soil		0.065	9	30	0.69	172	0.036	<20	2.10	0.01	0.07	<2	0.07	<1	<5	6	<5
R502452	Soil		0.134	11	30	0.73	102	0.051	<20	2.97	0.02	0.13	3	0.13	<1	<5	5	<5
R502453	Soil		0.094	14	56	1.25	144	0.111	<20	2.80	0.03	0.41	<2	0.06	<1	<5	7	7
R502454	Soil		0.085	9	111	2.03	162	0.125	<20	2.85	0.03	0.46	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5	6
R502455	Soil		0.070	8	237	4.36	190	0.090	<20	3.76	0.01	0.33	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	13
R502456	Soil		0.063	7	52	0.92	197	0.071	<20	1.82	0.02	0.30	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502457	Soil		0.092	8	25	0.45	394	0.035	<20	0.92	0.02	0.12	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502458	Soil		0.045	5	21	0.34	209	0.049	<20	0.88	0.01	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502459	Soil		0.087	9	23	0.45	114	0.038	<20	0.98	0.01	0.08	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502460	Soil		0.093	17	17	0.46	114	0.045	<20	0.86	0.02	0.09	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502461	Soil		0.074	15	31	0.78	127	0.091	<20	1.56	0.03	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502462	Soil		0.037	9	22	0.49	72	0.071	<20	1.01	0.03	0.08	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502467	Soil		0.065	25	12	0.77	139	0.015	<20	1.75	0.02	0.11	3	0.06	<1	<5	5	<5
R502468	Soil		0.084	21	45	1.07	170	0.050	<20	2.54	0.02	0.20	6	<0.05	<1	<5	7	5
R502469	Soil		0.061	20	30	0.77	104	0.072	<20	2.18	0.01	0.13	<2	0.06	<1	<5	5	<5
R502470	Soil		0.073	16	43	0.95	136	0.076	<20	3.49	0.03	0.25	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	6	6
R502471	Soil		0.091	19	47	1.10	111	0.052	<20	1.91	0.02	0.17	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	5
R502472	Soil		0.062	45	223	2.32	114	0.144	<20	3.47	0.02	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	6	7
R502473	Soil		0.075	25	40	0.95	107	0.087	<20	2.06	0.02	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	6	<5
R502474	Soil		0.083	9	38	0.90	68	0.083	<20	1.38	0.03	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502475	Soil		0.046	9	26	0.59	99	0.064	<20	1.74	0.01	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
R502476	Soil		0.059	8	17	0.45	100	0.055	<20	0.84	0.03	0.12	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Red Ridge
Report Date: October 17, 2017

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000924.1

	Method	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
R502469	Soil	10	<3	<2	7	58	43	120	<0.3	29	15	814	3.50	72	3	45	<0.5	<3	<3	77	0.26
REP R502469	QC	10	<3	4																	
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard	278	120	514																	
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard	237	115	488																	
STD CDN-PGMS-23	Standard	494	462	2118																	
STD DS11	Standard				13	156	136	367	1.6	81	13	1069	3.14	43	7	67	2.2	6	11	49	1.10
STD OREAS45EA	Standard				2	726	12	31	<0.3	399	56	430	22.88	5	8	4	<0.5	<3	<3	320	0.04
STD OREAS45EA Expected					1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10	10.7	3.5				303	0.036
STD DS11 Expected					13.9	156	138	345	1.71	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	7.65	67.3	2.37	7.2	12.2	50	1.063
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected		230	108	476																	
STD CDN-PGMS-23 Expected		496	456	2032																	
BLK	Blank	<2	<3	<2																	
BLK	Blank				<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01
BLK	Blank	<2	<3	<2																	
BLK	Blank	<2	<3	<2																	

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Red Ridge

Report Date: October 17, 2017

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000924.1

	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
Pulp Duplicates																	
R502469	Soil	0.061	20	30	0.77	104	0.072	<20	2.18	0.01	0.13	<2	0.06	<1	<5	5	<5
REP R502469	QC																
Reference Materials																	
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																
STD CDN-PGMS-23	Standard																
STD DS11	Standard	0.073	17	58	0.90	432	0.091	<20	1.14	0.07	0.42	3	0.30	<1	<5	<5	<5
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.031	8	919	0.10	154	0.105	<20	3.43	0.02	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	14	84
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.029	7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053		0.036			12.4	78
STD DS11 Expected		0.0701	18.6	61.5	0.85	417	0.0976	6	1.129	0.0694	0.4	2.9	0.2835	0.3	4.9	4.7	3.1
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected																	
STD CDN-PGMS-23 Expected																	
BLK	Blank																
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
BLK	Blank																
BLK	Blank																

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Submitted By: Carl Schulze
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: July 04, 2018
Report Date: August 08, 2018
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI18000251.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mt. Anderson
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 12

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return After 90 days
RTRN-RJT Return After 60 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP90-250	12	Crush (>90%), split and pulverize 250g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA350	12	50g lead collection fire assay analysis by ICP	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	12	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ300	12	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	12	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN
BAT01	12	Batch charge of <20 samples			WHI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9
Canada

CC: Linda Dandy
Arthur Troup

JEFFREY CANNON
Geochemistry Department Supervisor

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 08, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI18000251.1

Method		WGHT	FA350	FA350	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
Unit		kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1
618301	Rock	1.21	6266	<3	<2	190	747	1046	100	>100	3	<1	76	3.49	107	<2	15	2.0	6	745	14
618302	Rock	1.28	5	<3	<2	10	44	6	24	0.4	13	6	127	2.09	<2	4	37	<0.5	<3	<3	49
618303	Rock	2.33	157	<3	<2	10	256	>10000	982	93.2	<1	<1	77	1.78	43	3	12	3.7	9	105	6
618304	Rock	0.96	255	<3	<2	3	240	>10000	179	>100	<1	<1	36	0.83	21	<2	25	34.3	94	1410	<1
618305	Rock	0.72	1943	<3	<2	15	589	>10000	349	>100	1	<1	54	1.49	1712	<2	11	26.7	134	326	2
618306	Rock	0.60	344	<3	<2	10	382	>10000	184	>100	<1	<1	34	1.61	751	<2	5	16.4	194	803	<1
618307	Rock	1.07	571	<3	<2	13	478	4678	350	>100	11	10	59	3.74	758	<2	7	19.9	507	12	3
618308	Rock	0.74	3135	<3	<2	15	50	4640	219	38.3	3	2	65	2.70	1452	3	20	10.8	18	35	7
618309	Rock	1.32	430	<3	<2	1	269	902	466	17.3	<1	<1	43	1.28	1161	<2	9	49.1	11	15	3
618310	Rock	0.86	681	<3	<2	11	874	>10000	568	>100	1	1	51	5.32	1037	4	7	14.5	184	51	3
618311	Rock	1.05	569	<3	<2	2	32	361	82	34.8	<1	1	43	1.42	3161	<2	5	4.1	48	67	1
618312	Rock	1.07	254	<3	<2	1	39	61	49	4.9	1	1	40	1.29	3162	<2	8	3.6	34	<3	<1

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 08, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI18000251.1

	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
618301	Rock	0.03	0.018	3	7	0.02	16	0.002	<20	0.12	0.02	0.04	<2	0.15	<1	<5	<5	<5
618302	Rock	0.35	0.071	4	36	0.95	83	0.098	<20	0.97	0.08	0.50	<2	0.94	<1	<5	<5	<5
618303	Rock	0.04	0.017	5	3	0.07	51	0.002	<20	0.34	<0.01	0.14	<2	0.30	<1	<5	<5	<5
618304	Rock	<0.01	0.001	<1	4	<0.01	30	<0.001	<20	0.02	<0.01	0.01	<2	3.88	2	<5	<5	<5
618305	Rock	0.03	0.004	2	4	0.02	33	<0.001	<20	0.15	<0.01	0.05	<2	0.23	<1	<5	<5	<5
618306	Rock	0.01	0.002	<1	2	<0.01	9	<0.001	<20	0.05	<0.01	0.01	<2	0.20	<1	<5	<5	<5
618307	Rock	0.03	0.018	9	10	0.02	313	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	0.06	<2	0.24	<1	<5	<5	<5
618308	Rock	0.04	0.032	10	19	0.06	517	<0.001	<20	0.31	<0.01	0.16	<2	0.25	<1	<5	<5	<5
618309	Rock	0.01	0.007	2	2	0.03	203	<0.001	<20	0.17	<0.01	0.08	<2	0.22	<1	<5	<5	<5
618310	Rock	0.04	0.050	5	10	0.02	533	<0.001	<20	0.23	<0.01	0.11	<2	0.22	<1	<5	<5	<5
618311	Rock	<0.01	0.006	1	4	<0.01	59	<0.001	<20	0.03	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5
618312	Rock	0.01	0.004	<1	1	<0.01	133	<0.001	<20	0.05	<0.01	0.05	<2	0.13	<1	<5	<5	<5

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Client: **Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)**
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 08, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI18000251.1

	Method	WGHT	FA350	FA350	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1
Pulp Duplicates																					
618303	Rock	2.33	157	<3	<2	10	256	>10000	982	93.2	<1	<1	77	1.78	43	3	12	3.7	9	105	6
REP 618303	QC		156	<3	<2																
618311	Rock	1.05	569	<3	<2	2	32	361	82	34.8	<1	1	43	1.42	3161	<2	5	4.1	48	67	1
REP 618311	QC					2	33	374	83	35.3	<1	1	44	1.44	3205	<2	5	4.1	49	67	1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard					13	143	120	332	1.7	75	12	983	2.92	39	7	60	2.0	7	10	45
STD OREAS45EA	Standard					2	651	11	30	0.4	353	48	386	20.06	5	6	3	<0.5	<3	<3	285
STD PD05	Standard		548	443	609																
STD OREAS45EA Expected						1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	22.65	11	10.7	4.05				303
STD DS11 Expected						13.9	156	138	345	1.71	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	7.65	67.3	2.37	7.2	12.2	50
STD PD05 Expected			519	430	596																
BLK	Blank					<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1
BLK	Blank		<2	<3	<2																
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<3	<2	1	5	<3	516	<0.3	1	3	509	1.74	<2	4	22	3.9	<3	<3	19
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<3	<2	1	3	<3	30	<0.3	<1	3	492	1.66	<2	2	22	<0.5	<3	<3	19

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI18000251.1

	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
Pulp Duplicates																		
618303	Rock	0.04	0.017	5	3	0.07	51	0.002	<20	0.34	<0.01	0.14	<2	0.30	<1	<5	<5	<5
REP 618303	QC																	
618311	Rock	<0.01	0.006	1	4	<0.01	59	<0.001	<20	0.03	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5
REP 618311	QC	<0.01	0.006	1	3	<0.01	59	<0.001	<20	0.03	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5
Reference Materials																		
STD DS11	Standard	0.98	0.067	15	56	0.82	407	0.077	<20	1.03	0.06	0.38	3	0.27	<1	6	6	<5
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.04	0.028	8	816	0.09	142	0.088	<20	3.07	0.02	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	24	76
STD PD05	Standard																	
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.036	0.029	7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.32	0.02	0.053		0.036			12.4	78
STD DS11 Expected		1.063	0.0701	18.6	61.5	0.85	417	0.0976	6	1.129	0.0694	0.4	2.9	0.2835	0.3	4.9	4.7	3.1
STD PD05 Expected																		
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
BLK	Blank																	
Prep Wash																		
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.63	0.036	4	5	0.50	46	0.060	<20	0.96	0.06	0.08	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.58	0.038	5	6	0.49	58	0.059	<20	0.88	0.07	0.08	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

Activity	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Cost
Wages, Project Manager	1	$ 800.00	$ 800.00
Wages, Labourer	1	$ 450.00	$ 450.00
Rock Sampling	2	$ 40.00	$ 80.00
Helicopter support	1	$ 1,709.40	$ 1,709.40
Assessment Report	18	$ 100.00	$ 1,800.00
Total Applicable Expenditures			**$ 4,839.40**