Habanero Resources Inc.

2013 DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE HALDANE PROPERTY

Haldane 1-99	YC56767-865
Nur 1-20	YC10798-817
Clarkston 1-12	YC10969-980
Fara 1-12	YC10981-992
HAO 1-289	YE52601-889

Located in the Keno Hill-Mayo Area, Mayo Mining Division
NTS 105M/13
63°52’ N Latitude; 135°52’ W Longitude
Work performed August 26-September 2, 2013

-prepared for-

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December 2013

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Haldane property is a structurally-controlled, silver vein prospect located within the Keno Hill silver district in the central Yukon. The Keno Hill silver deposits produced over 200 million ounces of silver in a long history of mining from 1913 to 1989, with production recommencing in 2011. The Haldane property is well situated about 25 km west of the main Keno Hill deposits. Mineralization is controlled by northerly trending structures, and consists of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite-tennantite in quartz-siderite gangue. The best mineralization found to date occurs where the mineralized structures cut the Keno Hill quartzite unit, below the Robert Service Thrust. This is almost identical to the setting for mineralization at the main Keno Hill deposits.

In late August to very early September 2013, a total of 125.35 m of core were drilled in 2 holes on the Mt. Haldane vein system, targeting Ag-Pb-Zn vein fault mineralization in the Main and West Fault Zones. The drill holes were successful in intersecting mineralized structures within the Keno Hill Quartzite unit.

Hole HLD13-12 was drilled at the Main Zone located on Section 8075N. The hole was intended to drill down the Main Zone at a steep angle to test for continuity of mineralization and also to test for the potential of sub-horizontal ore shoots indicated by recent structural interpretation. The hole quickly passed from mineralized brecciated quartzite to relatively unmineralized phyllite and quartzite within about 30 metres of the surface. Core recovery was moderate to poor in the mineralized zones. It appears that the hole passed into the footwall to the Main Zone sooner than anticipated. HLD13-12 intersected a drill width of 4.78 m at 83.8 g/t Ag, 1.09% Zn, 0.14% Pb and 0.122 g/t Au (56% recovery), including 0.65 m (drilled width) at 217.0 g/t Ag, 1.51% Zn, 0.06% Pb and 0.197 g/t Au, occurring in highly oxidized mineralization associated with faults.

Hole HLD13-13 was drilled as a step out from HLD11-06 and was intended to test a point where an east-west lineament intersected the West Fault Zone, roughly on Section 8050N. Unfortunately, the hole encountered a diorite body at the down-dip projection of the West Fault zone. Typically, the diorite is much less susceptible to brecciation than quartzite and consequently mineralized structures tend to be restricted. HLD13-13 intersected oxidized, fault-hosted mineralization in several intervals throughout the hole, including a 0.58 m drilled width at 136.0 g/t Ag, 0.04% Zn, and 0.010 g/t Au (57% recovery) in diorite. This compares to several sections of poorly recovered oxidized mineralization in HLD11-06 averaging 190.8 g/t Ag, 0.472 g/t Au, 4.33% Pb and 2.61% Zn over 3.05 metres (19% receovery).

The 2013 drill program was hampered by poor drilling conditions, lost time due to a drill break down and a short timeline that did not afford room to recover from these problems. More work on the property is recommended and should include further geological mapping, excavator trenching, airborne and ground geophysics, soil sampling and drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. (“Equity”) for Habanero Resources Inc. (“Habanero”), which has an option agreement to acquire 100% of both the Haldane Claims from Equity and 100% of the contiguous ‘Ross Claims’ from the estate of John Peter Ross. The report is based on diamond drilling that was completed in the period from August 26 to September 2, 2013 by Equity and on previous work from private company files, publicly available assessment reports and government publications. The 2013 field work was conducted and directed by the author.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

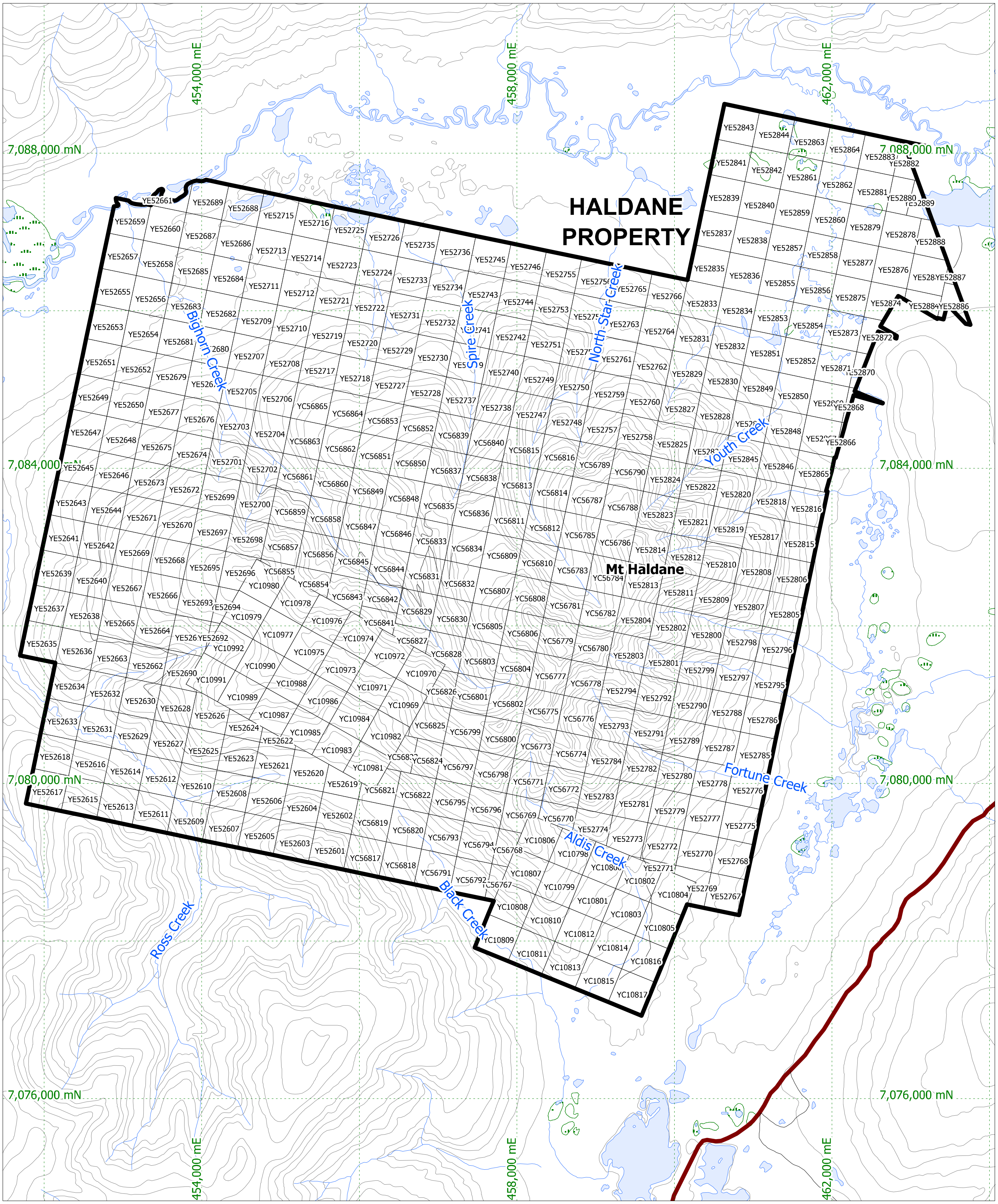
HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

LOCATION MAP

EQUITY

Date: DEC 2013
Scale: 1:4,000,000
Figure 1
U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83
Mining District MAYO
N.T.S. 105M13
State/Province YUKON



HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

TENURE MAP

Date: DEC 2013	*Scale:* 1:70,000	*Figure* 2
U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	*Mining District* MAYO	
N.T.S. 105M13	*State/Province* YUKON	

EQUITY

Table 1: Claim Data

Claim Name	Mineral Tenure No.	Record Date	Expiry Date[1]
Haldane 1-99	YC56767-865	July 31, 2007	January 31, 2023
Nur 1-20	YC10798-817	June 2, 2003	January 31, 2023
Clarkston 1-12	YC10969-980	September 19, 2003	January 31, 2019
Fara 1-12	YC10981-992	September 15, 2003	January 31, 2019
HAO 1-289	YE52601-889	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2017
HAO 1-50	YE52601-650	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 51-52	YE52651-652	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 53-61	YE52653-661	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 62-77	YE526662-677	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 78-86	YE526678-686	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 87-89	YE526687-689	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 90-110	YE526690-710	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 111-112	YE526711-712	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 113-116	YE526713-716	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 117-120	YE526717-720	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 121-124	YE526721-724	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 125-126	YE526725-726	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 127-130	YE526727-730	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 131-134	YE526731-734	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 135-136	YE526735-736	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 137-140	YE526737-740	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 141-144	YE526741-744	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 145-146	YE526745-746	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 147-150	YE526747-750	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 151-154	YE526751-754	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 155-156	YE526755-756	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 157-160	YE526757-760	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 161-164	YE526761-764	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 165-166	YE526165-166	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
HAO 167-194	YE526767-794	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 195-196	YE526795-796	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 197-204	YE526797-804	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 205-206	YE526805-806	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 207-214	YE526807-814	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 215-220	YE526815-820	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2020
HAO 221-228	YE526821-828	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2021
HAO 229-289	YE526829-889	June 14, 2011	January 31, 2019
	432 units		

[1] Pending approval of assessment in this report

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Haldane property is approximately 30 km north of Mayo, Yukon and about 5 km west of Highway 2, which runs between Mayo and Keno City. The main Keno Hill mining camp lies approximately 25 km to the east. The Canopus property (Figure 2) consists of two hundred eighty nine contiguous quartz mineral claims for a total of 8,634 hectares (21,334 acres) in the Mayo Mining District of the Yukon, as summarized in Table 1.

The Haldane claims are registered to Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver, BC. The adjacent ‘Ross Claims’ (Nur, Clarkston and Fara claims) are registered to John Peter Ross of Whitehorse, YT and the HAO claims are registered to Habanero Resources Inc., of Vancouver, BC.. Habanero has an option to acquire 100% of the Haldane claims from Equity and 100% of the Nur, Clarkston and Fara claims from the Ross estate. The claims are centred at 63°52'N latitude and 135°52'W longitude on the National Topographic System 105M/13 map sheet.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

A rough four wheel drive road leaves Highway 2 at Halfway Lakes and passes through the southern part of the Haldane property. An existing branch off this road and along Bighorn Creek was re-habilitated to the property in 2011, providing access to underground workings and trenches along the Mt. Haldane vein system. Accessing the property from the east can be accomplished along largely overgrown bulldozer trails. Ten kilometres northeast of Halfway Lakes along Highway 2 is a turn-off for the Dublin Gulch road that crosses the northern portion of the property. Charter helicopter service is generally available in Mayo throughout the summer field season. Elevations on the Haldane property range from 790 to 1838 m. Outcrop exposures are good on ridges but most slopes are extensively talus covered.

Climate is classified as sub-arctic with long cold winters and short, cool summers. Average temperature can range up to 20°C from June to August, with the greatest amount of precipitation falling during the same time period.

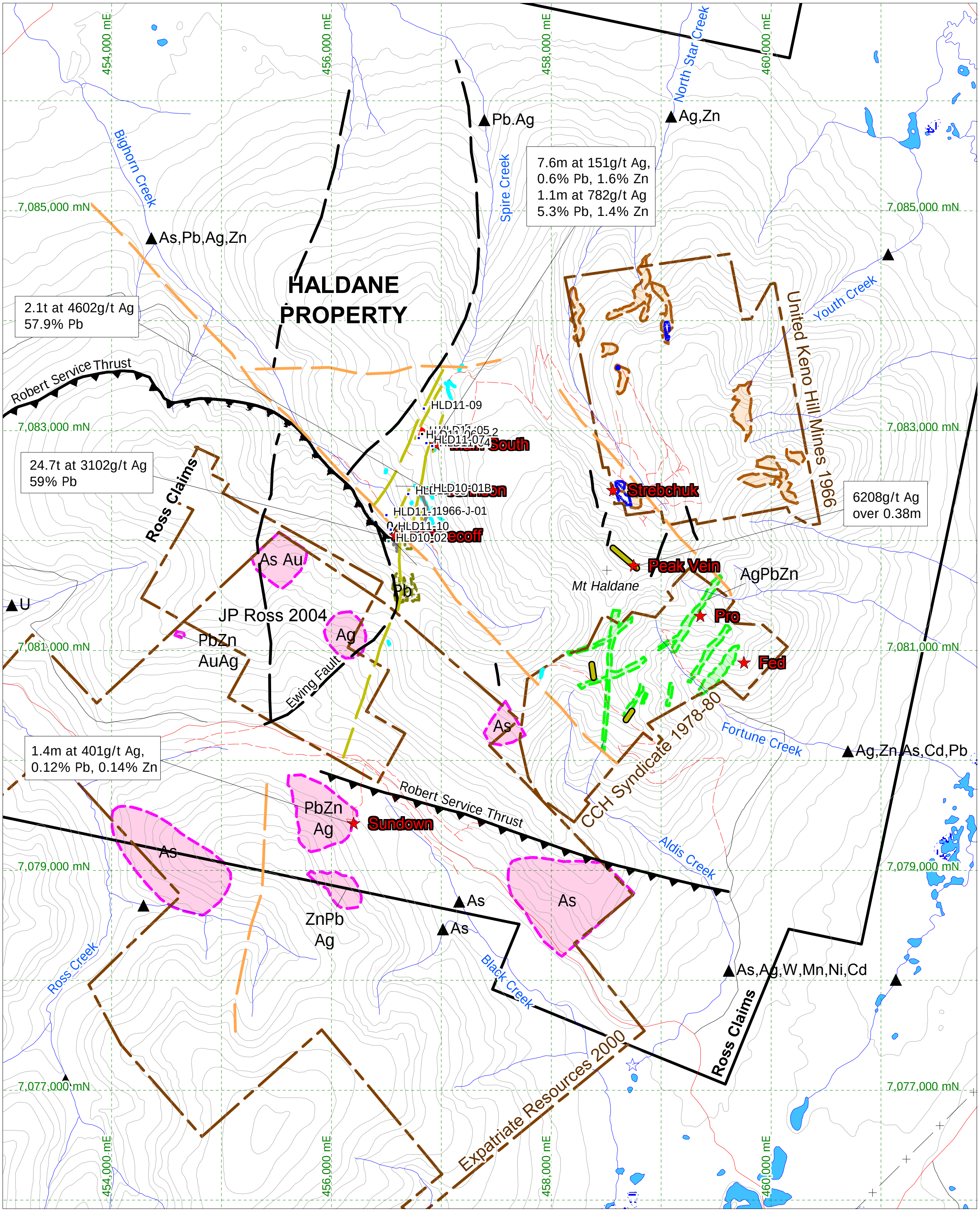
6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Previous Exploration

Prospectors entered the Keno Hill area as early as the 1890's and there is some evidence that they located silver mineralization on Mt. Haldane but the earliest documented work dates to 1918 in a GSC report by Cockfield (1919) that describes two adits on the Middlecoff Zone on the south side of Bighorn Creek (Figure 3). The mineralized veins were traced over 600 m on surface and the underground development produced 24.7 tonnes of hand-sorted ore that graded 3102 g/t Ag and 59% Pb. At the same time, work was taking place on the Johnson Vein on the north side of Bighorn Creek, including a short adit. In 1926 and 1927 these workings produced a total of 2.1 tonnes of hand-sorted ore at 4602 g/t Ag and 57.9% Pb. Both of these workings are on the Mt. Haldane vein system, lying on the west slopes of Mt. Haldane.

Subsequently, very little work was done in the area until 1963, when the property was acquired by Silver Titan Mines, a company controlled by the well-known Dr. Aaro Aho. Silver Titan rehabilitated the old Middlecoff workings and discovered additional mineralization through minor soil sampling and extensive bulldozer trench work (private company reports). The property was optioned to Haldane Silver Mines in 1966 and they carried out 701 m overburden drilling in 44 holes, one surface drill hole for 61.6 m and 487 m underground drifting in the Lower Johnson adit, and 518 m of underground drilling around the Middlecoff Zone. In 1979, the Mayag Syndicate did a small soil grid (Figure 3), consisting of 232 samples, upslope south of the Middlecoff adits to try to trace mineralization on the vein system to the south (Way, 1979). Weakly elevated lead values indicated the trace of a structure to the ridge top. In 1989, a brief prospecting and mapping program was initiated but not completed or filed, including additional geological mapping and confirmation rock sampling on the Main Haldane vein system (company files).

United Keno Hill Mines staked the H claims on the east half of Mt. Haldane based on stream geochemistry released by the GSC in 1964 and in 1966 did geological mapping, soil sampling and some chip sampling (Heard, 1966). The soil survey covered an area of 1700 by 2500 m east of North Star Creek with 1552 soil samples on a 300' by 100' grid. The survey defined a strong Pb-Zn soil anomaly over 300 by 50 m in the southwest corner of the grid, roughly coincident with a select sample of mineralized fault breccia that



% Shaft

4 RGS element >90th%ile shown

★ Showing

Qtz Veins

Lineaments

Thrust Fault

Fault

Trenches

Adits

Mt. Haldane Vein System

Soil Grid Outline

Soil Anomalies

Expatriate Resources, 2000

CCH Syndicate, 1978-80

Pb >50ppm } United Keno Hill Mines, 1966

Zn >200ppm

Mayag Syndicate, 1979

Roads, Trails

1 km

N

HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

Property Compilation MAP

EQUITY

Date:	DEC 2013	Scale:	1:50,000	Figure
U.T.M. Zone	UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District	MAYO	3
N.T.S.	105M13	State/Province	YUKON	

assayed over 1600 g/t Ag and 70% Pb (Table 2). Additional Pb-Zn geochemical anomalies (defined by 50 ppm Pb and 100 ppm Zn) are present in the north part of the grid, near the lower contact of the quartzite unit where they correspond well with the projection of known structures and mineralized zones. The soil samples were analysed at a field lab in Calumet (Keno Hill). Chip sampling on a 200 m long quartz vein (the "Peak Vein") with scattered sulphide mineralization on the ridge east of Mt. Haldane's peak returned up to 6206 g/t Ag over 0.38m (Table 2). Silver Spring Mines Ltd. did a very minor amount of soil and silt sampling in the area in 1968 (Sadlier-Brown, 1968).

Table 2: Mt. Haldane Vein System, Significant Historic Results (pre-1968)

Location	Type	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Comment
Middlecoff Zone						
upper adit	chip	0.61	3353	15.8		at face
middle adit	chip	1.62	466	8.1		at face
middle adit	core	1.2	2791	18.7		west of Ewing fault
middle adit	core	0.9	343	7.1		west of Ewing fault
lower adit	chip	ave. 0.82	939	20.0	0.75	6.1 m along A vein
lower adit	chip	ave. 0.98	775	18.0	1.2	13.7 m along B vein
Johnson Zone						
	chip	1.52	473	5.5	1.5	120 m S of Johnson
	grab	n.a.	5375	39.7		
Main Zone						
	chip	7.6	151	0.6	1.6	Main Zone
	chip	1.1	782	5.3	1.4	100 m S of Main
Sundown Showing						
	Chip	1.4	402	0.12	0.14	at edge of dyke
Mt. Haldane, Peak Vein						
	chip	0.38	6206	3.5		quartz vein, stringers
	chip	0.51	5279	13.1		quartz vein
	chip	0.81	1885	10.8		quartz vein
North Star cirque, Strebchuk Showing						
	select	n.a.	1602	70.2		fault breccia

In the late 1970's, exploration attention shifted slightly east from the Mt. Haldane vein system with the discovery of Sn-W mineralization associated with Cretaceous-aged intrusions on the east slopes of Mt. Haldane. Work by the CCH Syndicate (Woodsend, 1978; 1979) and Billiton (Paul and Rota, 1982) in the late 1970's to early 1980's identified two showings, the Fed and Pro (Figure 3), with cassiterite mineralization. However, geochemical surveys and rock sampling showed that these showings also have potential for Ag, Pb, Zn and Au mineralization. Recognition of gold mineralization associated with Cretaceous intrusions in the McQuesten River area, such as at the nearby Wayne Property, led to more work in the late 1980's by M.J Moreau Enterprises Ltd. on the east side of Mt. Haldane (Hulstein, 1989). Highlights of this work include good Au-Ag values in talus fine soil samples (10-172 ppb Au, 1.0-19.6 ppm Ag) and similar numbers in rocks in the upper Fortune-Aldis Creeks area. But this sample coverage was very limited with only 21 rocks, 34 soils, and 1 silt taken in only 3 or 4 days work. In his report, Hulstein (1989) notes that local prospector Louis Beauvette (pre-1920?) reported the "best mineralization" in upper branch of Aldis Creek, possibly referring to silver mineralization given the intense activity at Keno Hill at the time, but this was not followed up.

Expatriate Resources Ltd. did a 6-day, 3-person exploration program around the Sundown Showing in 2000 (Becker, 2000). The Sundown is located on the southern portion of the Mt. Haldane vein system (Figure 3). The showing is not well described but centres on a sericite-altered felsic dyke with disseminated arsenopyrite mineralization. A chip sample on a quartz vein at the margin of this dyke in host phyllite returned 402 g/t Ag, 0.115% Pb, and 0.14% Zn over 1.4 m. A small 50 by 100 m sample-spacing soil grid over a 500 by 800 m area around the Sundown showing indicated a north trending Pb-Zn-Sb-Ag anomaly that is open to the north. Additional soil sampling at 150 m spacing along claim lines (about 900 m apart) picked up numerous spot anomalies (likely due to the wide spacing used) including a Au-As anomaly located along a north-south structure west of the Middlecoff Zone on the Ross claims. This structure projects to the soil anomaly outlined around the Sundown Showing. No prospecting was done outside of the Sundown Showing.

Prior to a small program by J.P. Ross in 2003, silts on the Nur claims were found to have anomalous As (up to 1000 ppm), Sn (up to 20 ppm) and W (up to 100 ppm) with no gold analyses. In 2003, J.P. Ross took 93 soils along claim lines with about 900 m spacing. Eleven float samples were also collected during this program. Soil assays were encouraging with highs of 63 ppb Au, 9785 ppm As, and 11.1 ppm Sb, whereas the highest assays for the float samples were 7 ppb Au, and 5281 ppm As. Numerous Au-As or Au trends, up to 1800 m long and open in both directions, were noted (Ross, 2004). In 2004, Klondike Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement with J.P. Ross on the Fara and Clarkston claims and he was also hired to work the claims. He collected 194 soil samples and 47 rock samples on the claims. Soil lines were spaced about 225 m apart with samples taken at 45 m intervals. The work outlined two anomalous Au soil samples to the north of the claims, though Ag-Pb-Zn values are generally low (Stirling, 2005).

In 2008, Equity performed field work on the Haldane claims that confirmed the presence of high grade Ag mineralization on the main Mt. Haldane vein system (Jones, 2008). Grades up to 5030 g/t Ag and 55.5% Pb were found in select hand specimens from the Middlecoff adit dumps, and generally samples have a silver (in grams/tonne) to lead (in percent) ratio of 50 to 100. A grab sample of strongly oxidized float below the Johnson Adit returned 16.9 g/t Au, 955 g/t Ag and 42.1% Pb and the samples from the Johnson Adit area have a silver to lead ratio of 20 to 180. The work indicated that additional unrecognized and mineralized structures may be present, both within and on the east side of the Mt. Haldane vein system.

Table 3: Mt. Haldane Vein System, 2010-2011 Significant Drill Results

Showing	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Width (m)	True Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	% Core Recovery
West Fault										
Sec 8275N	**HLD11-09**	207.75	213.97	6.22	4.6	0.482	139.4	0.294	0.452	78
	Including	209.40	211.60	2.20	1.6	1.118	320.0	0.666	0.856	85
Sec 8000N	**HLD11-06**	52.43	55.47	3.04	2.2	0.472	190.8	4.333	2.605	19
Johnson Adit										
	HLD10-01	104.35	108.00	3.65		0.015	77.5	1.544	0.640	57
Sec 7500N	**HLD11-08**	63.45	66.14	2.69	1.9	0.274	19.9	0.073	0.448	35
Middlecoff										
	HLD10-02	83.40	85.40	2.00		0.352	101.1	0.704	0.704	79
Sec 7200N	**HLD11-11**	126.05	130.15	4.10	2.9	0.028	36.7	0.943	6.107	92
	Including	129.15	130.15	1.10	0.8	0.087	123.0	3.070	20.30	??

Following the option of the Haldane, Clarkston, Fara and NUR claims by Habanero in the winter of 2010, Habanero conducted a 2010 work program undertaken by Equity consisting of 406.89 m diamond drilling in two completed and one abandoned drill holes, plus minor geological mapping and rock sampling (Branson, 2010). Of the successfully completed holes, one was drilled in the Johnson Adit area and one in the Middlecoff Lower Adit area. Mineralization was encountered down dip from the adits in both holes with the best result being 101 g/t Ag over 2.0 metres in HLD10-02 at the Middlecoff Zone (Table 3).

In 2011, Habanero completed a 2-phase field work program. The first phase consisted of geological mapping, prospecting (40 rock samples) line cutting and soil sampling (282 samples) on the Mt. Haldane Vein System and the access road was rehabilitated. This work defined significant Pb-Zn-Ag-Sb-Sn soil anomalies coinciding with known mineralized structures but also detected mineralization east and west of the main Mt. Haldane vein system corridor and a few kilometres to the south adjacent to the access road in Black Creek valley. In the second phase, 9 drill holes for a total of 1404.5 metres were completed with six holes in the Main Zone, one hole in the Johnson Adit area, and two holes in the Middlecoff area. Drill core recovery was very good where the ground was not broken but quite bad in fault zones, which tended to be associated with the mineralized structures. A total of 419 core samples (including blanks, standards and duplicates) and one rock sample were collected during the course of the second phase of the program. Despite poor recovery in the mineralized zones a significant mineralized intersection was encountered in hole HLD11-09 at depth on the West Fault, a previously unexplored target on the west side of the Mt. Haldane Vein System corridor.

6.2 2013 Work Program

The 2013 drill program was completed between August 26 and September 2, 2013. Two diamond drill holes were cored from two sites for a total of 125.35 metres. Drilling was done by Apex Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, BC using a Hydracore 2000 skid drill. The drill holes were sighted for azimuth and dip using a compass. No down-hole surveys were completed due to ground conditions. A magnetic declination of 23° E was used for all compass measurements. Structural measurements are all reported utilizing the right-hand rule. All maps and UTM coordinates are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83; Zone 8).

A mud program was put in place during the drilling to try to improve the poor core recovery that hampered previous attempts to drill within the Mt. Haldane Vein System corridor. Special muds designed to preserve the highly friable and oxidized mineralized zones were mixed and pumped downhole during the drilling (Plate 1). As well, HQ drill gear was used, including a 5’ core barrel, in the hope that the larger diameter core would better preserve core in these difficult zones.

A 9-person camp was established on the property in Bighorn Creek valley at the site of the 1960’s era camp, essentially at the end of the access road.

The drill core was placed in 4-foot long wooden core boxes and brought to the camp where the core was logged for geology and geotechnical data, photographed and then split using a hand splitter. Once split, half the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half was returned to the core box for future inspection. The core has been stored on the property, dead-stacked at the camp site. Standards, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream at regular sample intervals. In the case of duplicate samples, half the core was split again with the two quarter sections placed in separate sample bags and sent to the lab. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) data and discussion has been included in Appendix F.

All samples were delivered to ALS Minerals Lab in Whitehorse, Yukon by Small’s Expediting. Core samples were analysed for gold, by fire assay-atomic absorption (FA-AA) on a 30 g aliquot, and for 35 elements by induced coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) using an aqua regia digestion. Overlimit results were re-assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by a modified ICP-AES procedure for higher grade materials (OG46). Review of the results from the assaying of standards and re-assaying of overlimits identified some discrepancies between the standard reference materials accepted values and those reported by ALS, discussed in Appendix F.

Drill logs are attached in Appendix C, rock sample descriptions in Appendix D and analytical certificates in Appendix E. Drill core is stored at the camp site.

Plate 1: Different types of drill mud used in combination as a part of the 2013 drilling mud program that was intended to assist in recovery of friable core, which is characteristic of the mineralized zones at the Haldane project.

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geology

The Keno Hill area (Figure 4) is primarily underlain by a >1 kilometre thick quartzite unit, the early Carboniferous Keno Hill quartzite, overlying the Meta-volcanic member consisting of quartz and feldspar-phyric chloritic phyllite and minor limestone horizons (Roots, 1997). Greenstone sills intrude the section and are concentrated in the lower part of the quartzite unit. The sills are Triassic-aged, foliation-concordant, diorite and gabbro. This section is underlain by the mid to late Devonian Earn Group, consisting of carbonaceous phyllite and siltstone with rare greywacke and conglomerate and local felsic volcanic units. The top of the Keno Hill quartzite is in thrust contact with overlying micaceous phyllite and schist of the upper Proterozoic Hyland Group. This thrust is known regionally as the Robert Service Thrust and it meanders its way from Mt. Haldane in the west through the Keno Hill area and off to the east near Mayo Lake.

Cretaceous granite, monzonite and granodiorite stocks intrude the section, such as the Roop Lakes stock east of Keno Hill. These intrusions range from batholith to small dyke in size.

The overall structure of the area is dominated by two open antiforms: the broad, northwest-trending Mayo Lake Antiform with Keno Hill lying on its west limb, and the smaller, west-trending McQuesten Antiform which is superimposed on the west limb of the Mayo Antiform (Roots, 1997). The McQuesten Antiform extends west from Keno Hill to Mt. Haldane and both areas are situated on its southern limb, where bedding dips 30° south on average. The folds affect the stratigraphy above and below the Robert Service Thrust.

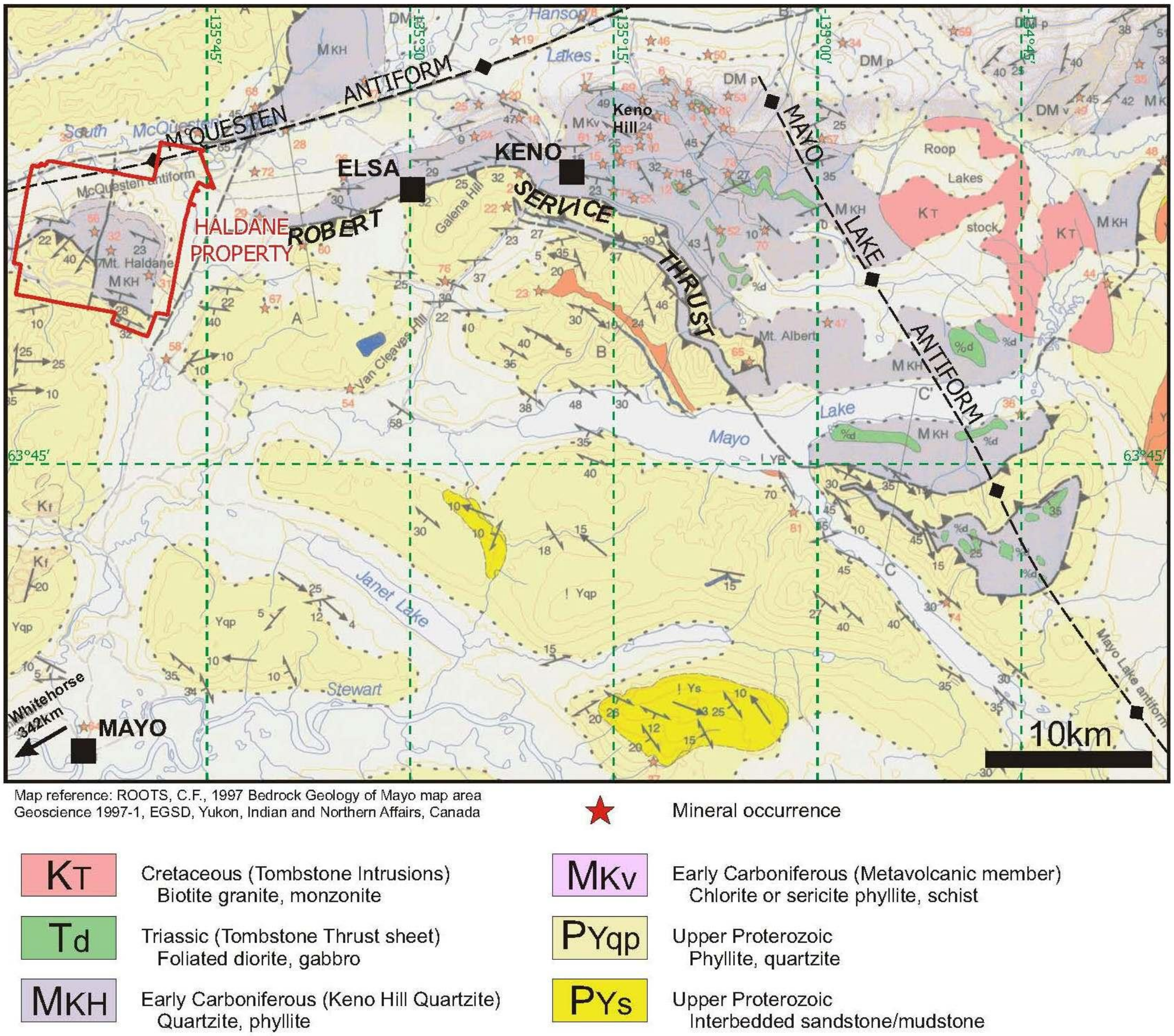


Figure 4*: Regional geology around the Haldane Property. The Keno Hill mining district stretches from west of Elsa to east of Keno Hill. The Haldane property is outlined in red.*

The Mt. Haldane area lies within the Tombstone Strain Zone, a low angle shear zone with a penetrative structural fabric related to the underlying Tombstone Thrust (Roots, 1997). The penetrative fabric has overprinted previous structural features and bedding is rarely apparent. Deformation related to the Tombstone Thrust has affected the rocks above the overlying Robert Service thrust, as well. The Tombstone Thrust sheet and the underlying, less strained rocks have been folded by open folds and cut by north-east trending faults. Some of the late, brittle faults host mineralized veins in the Keno Hill camp. The veins may be related to a northeast trending, sinistral brittle shear zone (Lynch, 1989), and sub-parallel faults are present under Haldane Creek and cut the Robert Service Thrust at Bighorn Creek.

The area around Mt. Haldane was not affected by the most recent glaciation event (~10,000 years ago), other than by local alpine glaciers. The area was last inundated by glaciers in the Reid glaciations that occurred more than 200,000 years ago (Lebarge, 1996). As a result, weathering and oxidation in bedrock on Mt. Haldane has penetrated to substantial depths. This is particularly true of areas underlain by the Keno Hill quartzite that appears to be susceptible to blocky fracturing and forms abundant talus on steeper slopes.

7.2 Mineral Deposits

The Keno Hill Silver Mining Camp has produced over 200 million ounces of silver through a mining history that began in 1913 and ended in 1989; production from Alexco Resources' Bellekeno Mine began in

2011. Production statistics show 4.87 million tonnes were mined with an average grade of 1389 g/t Ag, 5.62% Pb, and 3.14% Zn (Yukon Minfile, 2003). Alexco Resource Corp. is developing and intensively exploring a very large land package in the Keno Hill mining camp and has re-established mining in the area with their Bellekeno mine, which began production in 2011. Current indicated resources can be found at the Alexco Resources Corp. website (www.alexcoresource.com/s/MineralResources.asp).

All the ore in the Keno Hill mining camp comes from the south limb of the McQuesten Antiform, where northeast-striking, steeply southeast-dipping, normal “transverse” faults cut the Keno Hill quartzite. These faults show complex histories, including multiple episodes of mineralization, and have sinistral displacement ranging from a few metres to more than a kilometre. Related, east to east-northeast trending “longitudinal” faults, likely representing cross structures between the transverse faults, also host vein mineralization. The veins may be offset by unmineralized NW-striking cross faults, which have moderate southwest dip and generally right hand displacement of up to a kilometre and more.

Keno Hill mineralization is simple open space filling, with no obvious chemical controls and minimal wall rock alteration. Grade and tonnage records indicate Pb/Zn ratio and Ag content decrease with depth (Roots, 1997). However, Lynch (1986) hypothesizes a district scale lateral zonation pattern in ore and gangue minerals based on proximity to an intrusive source (Roop Lakes Stock). Age dates on the mineralization and the intrusions (~90 Ma.) are similar (Roots, 1997). Ore controls are structural, with veins filling available open space related to the competent host, vein intersections, and proximity to cross faulting. The main ore mineralogy consists of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrargyrite, with gangue of manganiferous siderite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and quartz.

The mineral zonation hypothesized by Lynch (1986) is possibly related to the plutonic-related gold deposit model (Thompson et al, 1999) that is applicable to the area. Deposits such as Eagle (Dublin Gulch) would represent the proximal, Au-rich end member of the model. Eagle is a sheeted-vein gold-tungsten deposit that is directly related to the local intrusion. The deposit has a N.I. 43-101-compliant resource of 222 mT at 0.70 g/t Au in the Indicated category and 78 mT at 0.63 g/t Au in the Inferred category with a 0.35 g/t Au cut-off grade (Mosher and Triebel, 2011). The association of Sn-W mineralization in the plutonic gold model is also consistent with Lynch’s mineral zoning model. In the Keno Hill area, tin-tungsten veins and skarn are located in the contact zones of Cretaceous intrusions, particularly in the intrusion carapace (Emond, 1986). Significant tin is present in sphalerite in the Keno Hill deposits (Watson, 1986) and Lynch (1986) suggests the potential for tin-tungsten mineralization at depth below Keno Hill.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

8.1 Geology

No mapping was carried out in 2013. Figure 5 depicts the geology of th Haldane property as it was known following the 2011 mapping in the Bighorn Creek area. Bedrock exposure on Mt. Haldane is generally poor with large areas inundated by talus cover and or thick bush. Generally, the ridges and very steep slopes have some bedrock exposure.

The geology of the Haldane property is dominated by an up to 1200 m thickness of Keno Hill quartzite that forms a wide band across the north side of Mt. Haldane (Hunt et al, 1996). This unit is characterized by thin to medium-bedded quartzite (**QRTZ**) with minor sericitic to biotitic phyllitic to schistose partings. The rock is grey to greenish in colour and strongly fractured with strong goethite and manganese oxides on fracture surfaces. Within the quartzite section there are several phyllite (**PHYL**), or dominantly phyllite, units that are grey to tan and commonly carbonaceous. Abundant quartz veins are, typically <10 cm in width and locally covered by weak to moderate manganese oxides. Veining is mostly foliation-parallel, but does cut foliation locally, particularly associated with faulting.

Table 4: Haldane Lithological Legend

CRETACEOUS	
GRNT	biotite granite
FPPO	feldspar porphyritic, fine grained felsic dyke, locally quartz phyric
TRIASSIC	
DIOR	medium green to blackish, foliated diorite, feldspar phyric
GBBR	Gabbro, weak foliation, dark
Early CARBONIFEROUS	
QRTZ	Keno Hill Quartzite, grey weathering, thin to thick bedded quartzite, phyllitic and graphitic partings or interbeds
PHYL	phyllite, tan to grey, locally carbonaceous
Upper PROTEROZOIC	
SCHS, PHYL	Hyland Group, micaceous phyllite to schist, phyllitic quartzite, thin bedded

The Keno Hill quartzite is underlain by sericitic phyllite (**PHYL**) and schist (**SCHS**) of the metavolcanic member that is, in turn, underlain by carbonaceous sediments of the Earn Group. Triassic diorite (**DIOR**) and gabbro (**GBBR**) sills occur throughout the Keno Hill quartzite and intrude the Keno Hill Quartzite on Mt. Haldane, as they do in the Keno Hill camp. Hyland Group chloritic-graphitic phyllite and schist, hosting interbeds of quartzite, lie above the Robert Service Thrust, which crosses the property on the northwest Ross claims and south of Mt. Haldane (Figure 5).

Dark to medium green, chloritic and well-foliated to schistose diorite sills (**DIOR**) are concentrated in the lower part of the Keno Hill Quartzite section on the north side of Mt. Haldane. The diorite commonly has feldspar phenocrysts still evident. The sills are quite variable in thickness and commonly are sericite and carbonate altered. They are commonly recessive and were observed primarily in talus and subcrop.

Feldspar porphyry dykes (**FPPO**), with local quartz phenocrysts, cut through the quartzites and are normally seen in float. These dykes are fine-grained and tan to grey in colour. A 150 by 100 m granite pluton (**GRNT**) that is elongated east-west has been mapped in the upper part of the Fortune Creek drainage. This stock has a proliferation of small dykes that emanate from it, cutting the sedimentary units and greenstone sills on the east side of Mt. Haldane. Other similar smaller intrusions are scattered to the south and southwest. The Sundown Showing is centred on an altered quartz porphyry dyke with disseminated arsenopyrite mineralization (Woodsend, 1979).

The bedding on the Haldane property generally strikes east-west, varying from 060° to 120°. The units dip shallowly to moderately (20° to 40°) south although in the north part of the property, east of Spire Creek, bedding is almost horizontal (<15°). Cleavages have a similar roughly east-west strike but vary considerably more with dips to the north and west. Foliation in the diorite tends to parallel the dominant bedding orientation in the enclosing quartzite (Jones, 2008). The variable nature of the foliation is reflective of variable displacement associated with the Tombstone Thrust (Roots, 1997). Fold hinges generally indicate north to northwest, relatively flat-lying, thrusting. A later phase of deformation, northeast-directed, results in shear planes that break up foliation and attenuate compositional layers (Roots, 1997). Flat-lying structures, commonly filled by (later) quartz veins in the east part of the Haldane property, may be related to this phase of deformation (Jones, 2008).

Faulting is prominent on the Haldane property. There are large scale off-sets apparent on the regional geology map by Hunt et al (1996). The kilometre scale, dextral offset of the Robert Service Thrust, roughly coincident with the Mt. Haldane vein system, is related to a relatively young fault known as the Ewing Fault, oriented at 190°/55-60°W (McClintock, 1989). Generally, the mineralized structures on the Mt. Haldane vein system seem to be more steeply dipping than the Ewing Fault. These structures are associated with strongly

Mn-oxide stained, carbonate-rich breccia zones that are significantly mineralized (Jones and Branson, 2012; Jones, 2008).

There are north-trending faults with left-lateral off-set present on the Haldane property, similar to the mineralized faults in the Keno Hill camp. The Mt. Haldane vein system may itself be hosted by a north-northeast striking transverse structure, similar to the veins in the Keno Hill camp (Murphy, 1997). These transverse vein systems are associated elsewhere with east-northeast striking longitudinal faults which have not yet been recognized in the Mt. Haldane area, although there are lineaments at this orientation (Figures 5a-e).

8.2 Mineralization

The Haldane property hosts several known zones of mineralization, the most significant being the Mt. Haldane vein system hosting the Johnson, Middlecoff and Main zones. There is also the Peak Vein and quartz veining within the Upper Fortune Creek basin. The Mt. Haldane vein system consists of a north-south trending, west dipping, vein fault system on the west side of Mt. Haldane, with one main vein extending at least 500 m south of Bighorn Creek and another 2000 m north of Bighorn Creek, where it splits into 5 sub-parallel veins (McClintock, 1988). The most developed showing is the Middlecoff Zone, located south of Bighorn Creek.

Plate 2: Main Zone, looking across zone to east. Outcrops in background are in the footwall to zone and central outcrop contains a mineralized pyrolusite-rich breccia striking roughly perpendicular to the main trend (200°). Chip sample from outcrop in lower left corner returned 223 g/t Ag over 3.6 metres.

Mineralization within the Mt. Haldane vein system is primarily galena with manganiferous siderite gangue. Thick rubble covers the north side of Bighorn Creek making exploration of the veins to the north more difficult. Rock sampling on the mineralized zones is generally hampered by lack of outcrop within the vein/fault zones although samples can be obtained from outcrops that are common flanking the main structures. At the Main Zone, there is a 20 by 5-8 m outcrop in the main structural zone where a 3.6 m chip sample taken across this outcrop in 2011 returned 223 g/t Ag, 1.17% Zn, 0.62% Pb and 0.12 g/t Au in phyllitic quartzite breccia with strongly oxidized matrix, consisting of manganese oxides and goethite and, possibly, iron carbonate. No sulphides were observed. The quartzite and diorite breccia clasts are locally weakly silicified and sericitized. Manganese oxide commonly fills open spaces in the breccia forming colloform and botryoidal textures and is commonly metalliferous. A grab sample (I985964) at the footwall contact of the zone returned 633 g/t Ag, 1.535% Zn, 0.51% Pb and 0.029 g/t Au.

Plate 3: *Main Zone Trench area looking roughly south along the strike of the Main Zone. Photo shows angle of drill hole HLD13-12 to the strike of the zone, which is parallel to outcrop face at upper left. Cross structure described in Plate 2 is in centre left of this photo.*

The Main South showing is located 150 m south of the Main Zone. Here a slickenslided fault scarp is exposed in a bluff, with adjacent breccia and vein mineralization occurring primarily in the hanging wall. Several grab and select samples here returned up to 279 g/t Ag, 1.4% Zn, and 0.16 g/t Au in strongly oxidized brecciated quartzite.

Mineralization at the Middlecoff Zone is similar except that there is commonly remnant galena with the oxides in well-mineralized breccia samples, Samples with significant galena can assay up to 5000 g/t Ag (Jones, 2008). Similar results are found in dump samples from the Johnson Adit, which is completely caved.

Other mineralized occurrences on the property such as the Peak Vein and mineralization in the Fortune Creek basin are discussed in Jones (2008).

There are numerous slickenslided fault surfaces but these seem to be related to more recent movements, post-dating mineralization (Plate 3). The interpretation of post-mineral faulting is upheld by the presence of faults cutting off mineralization in the 2011 drill holes. As well, the presence of abundant angular, both open and healed, mineralized breccias suggest on-going, continuous fault movement at the time of mineralization.

9.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling on the Haldane property in 2013 consisted of two holes situated at the Main Zone (HLD13-12) and the West Fault (HLD13-13) for a total of 125.35 m as outlined in Table 5 and shown on Figure 5. The drilling intersected mineralization characteristic of the Keno Hill Mining district, including galena-sphalerite-siderite veining and massive manganese-iron oxides. Drilling was problematic and despite a concerted effort with a mud program designed to preserve friable core, core recovery was generally poor in the mineralized zones. Significant results are summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 5: 2013 Haldane Drill Hole Summary

Hole	Showing Area	UTM_E	UTM_N	Start Date	Finish Date	Total Depth(m)	Azimuth	Dip
HLD13-12	Main	456919	7082905	Aug. 27, 2013	Aug. 29, 2013	56.35	165	-75
HLD13-13	West Fault	456919	7082905	Aug 30, 2013	Sept 1, 2013	69.00	110	-60
					Total m	125.35		

Strip logs for the drill holes are attached in Appendix C. Figures 6 and 7 show cross sections of the drilling with interpretations.

Plate 4: Fairly typical fractured quartzite with early quartz veins, bleaching along fractures, minor dark phyllite(drill hole HLD13-12 at 31.5 metres).

Main Zone Section 8075N

Drill Hole HLD13-12 (456991E/7082997N UTM NAD83 Zone 8, 1325 m el)

This hole was drilled on the Main Zone to test for potential high grade mineralization in sub-horizontal shoots below the surface showing based on structural interpretation from mapping on the property (Jones and Branson, 2012). The hole was drilled to 56.5 metres depth, oriented at 165° azimuth and -75° dip, sub-parallel to the trend of the Main Zone, in order to cut a wider section of mineralization and increase the possibility of intercepting a high grade shoot within the Main Zone structure.

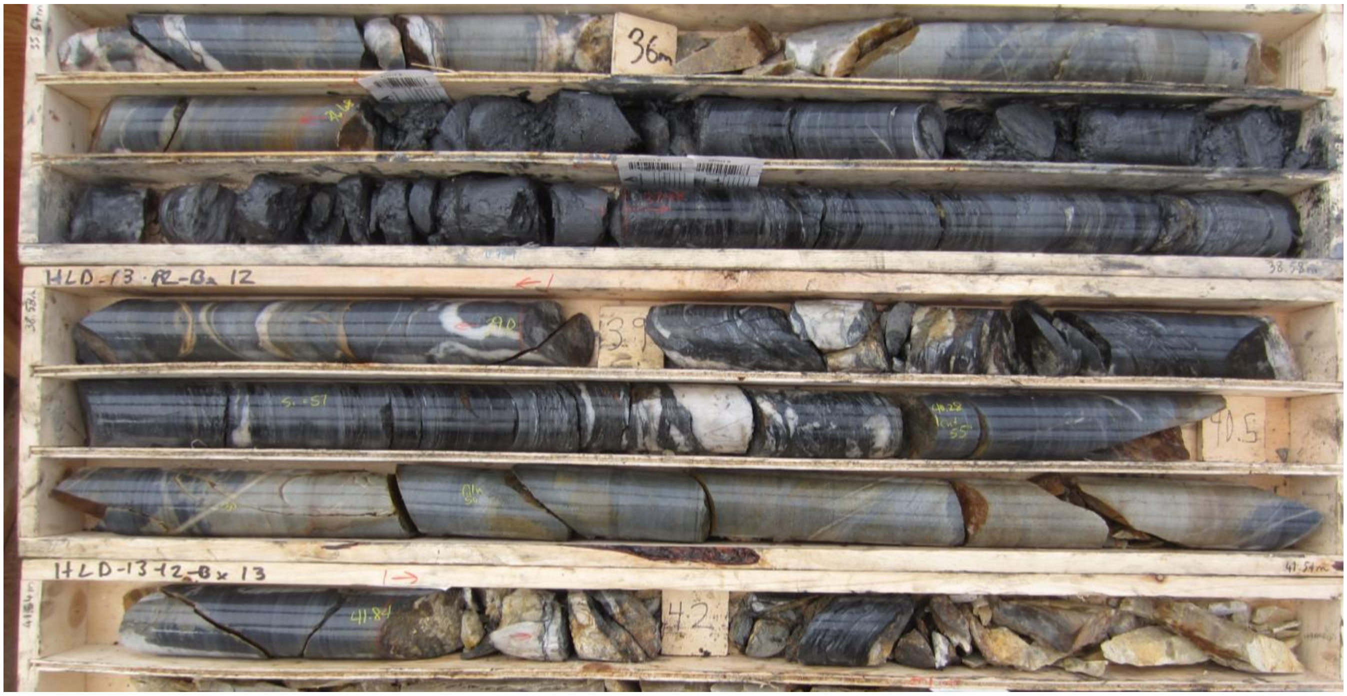


Plate 5: Dark coloured, weakly carbonaceous phyllite, from about 37-40 metres, interbedded with quartzite (drill hole HLD13-12, 36-42 metres).

The hole started in strongly brecciated and altered quartzite from the bedrock interface at 7.5 metres down to 28.5 metres, with strong pyrolusite (Mn-oxides) and iron oxide mineralization. No sulphides were seen. A fault from 27.4 to 28.5 metres marked a change to weakly altered and essentially unmineralized quartzite and phyllite. The change to unmineralized quartzite where the hole passed through the Main Fault into footwall rocks was more abrupt than expected. The footwall of the Main Zone in HLD13-12 is not well mineralized despite evidence in other holes, such as HLD11-03 and -04, that there are other mineralized structures present at depth.

HLD13-12 intersected 4.78 m drilled width at 83.8 g/t Ag, 1.09% Zn, 0.14% Pb and 0.122 g/t Au (56% recovery), including 0.65 m (drilled width) at 217.0 g/t Ag, 1.51% Zn, 0.06% Pb and 0.197 g/t Au occurring in highly oxidized mineralization associated with faults. The width of this intersection is probably exaggerated given the oblique orientation of the drill hole to the mineralized structure. Overall, recovery in the mineralized zone was poor.

Figure 6 (in pocket) displays a cross section roughly perpendicular to the Main Zone but oblique to HLD13-12.

HLD13-12

Quick Log:

0m – 7.25	Overburden	
7.25-36.68	Quartzite, bleached along fractures, brecciated, Mn and Fe oxides	
	13.35-14.35	Diorite dyke, green, foliated, gossanous
	20.70-27.09	Fault Zone, brecciated quartzite, pyrolusite-limonite in fractures
	25.30-27.27	Diorite, foliated, broken
	27.38-28.70	Main Fault, footwall boundary?
36.68-40.28	Phyllite, strongly foliated, quartzite interbeds	

HLD13-12, con’t

40.28-48.38	Quartzite, thick bedded, phyllitic partings and beds, quartz veins common, weathered 46.50-47.01 Diorite, leucoxene in groundmass,
48.38-56.35	Vein zone with 5-50mm pyrolusite veins
56.35	End of Hole

Plate 6: Fault zone and mineralization in quartzite near surface in the Main Zone, including section that returned 217 g/t Ag from 12.0 to 12.65 metres (drill hole HLD13-12, 9 to 13.5 metres).

West Fault Section 8050N

Drill Hole HLD13-13 (456825E/7083015N UTM NAD83 Zone 8, 1262 m el)

This hole was drilled to test the mineralized north-northeast trending West Fault zone where it intersects an east-west trending lineament, similar to the intersection of transverse and longitudinal faults at Keno Hill. The West Fault was intersected in two drill holes in the 2011 program and can be traced sporadically on surface in soil results. The best result came from HLD11-09 that returned 2.2 metres at 320.0 g/t Ag, 1.118 g/t Au, 0.67% Pb and 0.86% Zn. Drill hole HLD13-13 was drilled 46 metres grid north (020°) of HLD11-06, which encountered very broken quartzite and very poor core recoveryin the West Fault zone. Several short sections of oxidized material in HLD11-06 averaged 190.8 g/t Ag, 0.472 g/t Au, 4.33% Pb and 2.61% Zn over 3.05 metres.

Table 6: Haldane Project, 2013 Significant Drill Results

Drill Hole	From	To	Drilled Width m	Au (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	% Core Recovery
Main Zone								
HLD13-12	09.57	14.35	4.78	0.084	61.0	0.12	1.09	40
including	9.57	12.65	3.08	0.122	83.8	0.14	1.39	49
including	12.00	12.65	0.65	0.197	217.0	0.06	1.51	75
	27.27	28.50	1.23	0.125	40.2	0.85	0.34	
West Fault								
HLD13-13	47.67	48.25	0.58	0.010	136.0	0.001	0.04	57

Plate 7: Fairly typical foliated diorite with remnant plagioclase(?), chlorite-calcite alteration, goethite on fractures (drill hole HLD13-13 at 45.3 metres).

HLD13-13 encountered extremely broken ground that created problems for drilling from top to bottom. The upper 22.5 metres were deemed to be in overburden due to the variable nature of the rock recovered. Fractured and faulted quartzite was cut to 39.1 metres, with moderate pyrolusite-iron oxide mineralization from 28.5 to 32.8 metres. A diorite sill intersected from 39.1 to 51.35 metres lies within the projected target depth, likely restricting the extent of mineralization in this interval. The diorite is less susceptible to fracturing and alteration and mineralization is not as widespread in it. This interpretation is substantiated by the presence of a narrow, mineralized intersection from 47.67 to 48.25 that grades 136 g/t Ag.

Below the diorite, highly faulted rock continues to the end of the hole at 69 metres with alternating intervals of quartzite and diorite. Iron oxides are common in this stretch although pyrolusite is present only sporadically. Several of the fault zones in the lower part of the hole, including the stretch from 57 to 63 metres, are strongly gossanous and it is possible that mineralization may have been lost due to ground core and poor recovery. Brecciated quartzite with pyrolusite and iron oxide was encountered from 63.1 to 65.8 metres. The hole ended in massive, strongly silicified quartzite, similar to the unit below the mineralized section in HLD11-06 but much more darkly coloured.

HLD13-13 intersected oxidized, fault hosted mineralization in several intervals, including a 0.58 m drilled width at 136.0 g/t Ag, 0.04% Zn, and 0.010 g/t Au (57% recovery). A section with results and geology can be found on Figure 6.

HLD13-13

Quick Log:

0m – 22.5		Overburden, difficult to determine bedrock interface
22.5-39.15		Quartzite, moderately altered, quartz veins common, gossanous upper section
	27.00-30.63	Fault Zone, rubble, weathered, approaching mineralized zone
	32.80-34.10	Fault Zone, quartz vein at core
	35.60-36.20	Fault Zone, intensely silicified rubble
39.15-51.35		Diorite, strongly foliated, broken
	41.64-42.63	Quartzite, minor bleaching, pyrolusite-limonite replacement, on fractures
	47.67-48.25	Fault Zone, pyrolusite in diorite rubble
	49.20-52.39	Fault Zone, weathered, clay altered diorite, crushed, sandy from 51-52m
51.35-58.25		Quartzite, glassy with abundant quartz veining, weathered, poor recovery, gossanous fault at lower contact
58.25-61.35		Diorite, very strongly weathered, gossanous, fine to medium grained texture, only minor quartz veins, goethite and pyrolusite on fractures
61.35-63.10		Fault Breccia, mixed quartzite and diorite with quartz breccia
63.10- 65.80		Quartzite, stockwork veined, brecciated, faulted, gossanous matrix with pyrolusite and goethite, broken throughout.
65.80-68.60		Diorite, completely weathered in situ, sheared, dark streaks of pyrolusite, goethite disseminated, sharp contact with quartzite below
68.60-69.00		Quartzite, intensely silicified, massive looking, darkly coloured, goethite on fractures.
69.00		End of Hole

Plate 8: Extremely weathered diorite above the contact with silicified quartzite (at 68.6 m). The diorite contains brecciated sections with Mn-oxide stained and limonitic fragments. The diorite has been altered to clay in situ. Drill hole HLD13-13, 66-68.6 metres.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Keno Hill area of central Yukon is one of the premier silver-producing districts in North America. The mining camp appears to be part of a large mineralized system that may include a range of deposits from relatively high-temperature (proximal) plutonic-associated tin-tungsten deposits to intrusion-related gold-arsenic deposits to distal Ag-Pb-Zn deposits. The Haldane property includes characteristics of proximal and distal deposits, and may be equivalent to deposits in the Keno Hill camp that are characterized by manganiferous siderite gangue and moderate silver to lead ratios (Lynch, 1986). These deposits make up a large percentage of past production in the camp.

The Haldane property shares several geological characteristics with the Keno Hill mining camp:

- mineralization is primarily hosted by a thick section of Keno Hill quartzite that crosses the property from east to west, lying on the south limb of the McQuesten Anticlinorium, and immediately below the Robert Service Thrust.
- structurally controlled, vein and breccia mineralization in northerly trending, complex fault systems
- silver to lead ratios (g/t Ag : % Pb) range from 20:1 to 1100:1, similar to the 100:1 to 1000:1 ratios in the Keno Hill camp
- sulphide mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrargyrite (or proustite)
- quartz and manganiferous carbonate gangue are prevalent
- better grades are found in proximity to northwest cross-faults, exemplified by the Bighorn Creek fault

Past exploration has located silver mineralization in the Mt. Haldane vein system over more than 3000 m of strike length. The better known showings only span about a kilometre of this strike and most exploration outside of these main showings is preliminary at best. In all, about 11 km of potentially mineralized strike of veining lies within the favourable Keno Hill quartzite on the Haldane property, including the mineralized structures to the east and west of the Mt. Haldane vein system (Figure 3). Numerous other showings on the property have not been followed up (McClintock, 1989) and there is evidence that the silver-lead ratio increases to the north along the Mt. Haldane vein system (Archer, 1966) providing impetus to look north from the Main and Johnson Zones. Particular attention should be paid to the areas where the north-trending structures intersect east-northeast trending lineaments or northwest cross-faults.

Drilling in 2013 tested mineralization in the main Mt. Haldane vein system at the Main Zone and West Fault. The drill hole at the Main Zone which tested for sub-horizontal higher grade shoots below the surface mineralization, did not prove successful. The azimuth of the hole was directed too much to the east and the hole cut into the footwall of the mineralized structure at less than 30 metres depth, too shallow to provide a significant test of the hypothesis. Drilling on the West Fault did intersect mineralization hosted by diorite at the projected depth but unfortunately the mineralized structure was narrow, possibly due to the less brittle deformation characteristics of the diorite.

Mineralization in both holes was strongly oxidized and extremely friable. Locally, zones of silicified quartzite or healed quartzite breccia with heavy pyrolusite and goethite mineralization were preserved and in hole HLD13-12 contained significant metal grades. However, in general, the core recovery in the mineralized zones was poor despite best efforts using a detailed mud program.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The significant problems encountered with the 2013 Haldane drill program were the rapid wearing of drill bits in the hard quartzite units and poor recovery in fractured and broken structural zones of interest that may have adversely affected assay results. The efforts to date to enhance core recovery using larger diameter core barrels and bits and specifically designed muds has only marginally improved the situation. It may be time to explore alternative drilling techniques, such as reverse circulation, rotary percussion or rotary air blast (RAB) drilling when planning future programs to determine the usefulness of such methods to reduce bit wear and improve recovery, particularly of the mineralized zones.

Beyond drilling techniques, and given the very limited scope of the 2103 drill program, most recommendations from the 2011 report remain valid. These recommendations follow and should be considered for further exploration on the Haldane project.

Further detailed geological mapping, with an emphasis on structural mapping should continue to help gain a better picture of the nature of the mineralized vein systems and their relations to the faults in the area. The mapping during the 2011 program increased the understanding of the orientation of the mineralized structures and the tectonics that resulted in vein formation in the Mt. Haldane area, though better control is still required for efficient testing of showings and geochemical anomalies.

The 2011 soil sampling was effective at identifying structures where overburden is moderate. The poor quality of soil development on many of the slopes of Mt. Haldane hinders a systematic soil sampling survey of the Mt. Haldane vein system. However, soil sampling at the South grid delineated multi-element anomalous geochemistry below the Ewing Fault and along strike with the southern projection of the Mt. Haldane vein system near the access road. This should be followed up with infill soils and prospecting, and expanded to the north and south.

No significant geophysical surveys have been reported on the property. Historically, ground electromagnetic and gravity surveys had limited success in identifying vein faults within the Keno Hill quartzite in the Keno Hill area due to a combination of graphitic schist (phyllite?) horizons, conductive clays and pyrite hosted within fault zones, and the high density of structural features within the survey areas, However, ground VLF EM-16 and horizontal loop EM-17 surveys combined with an airborne DIGHEM III survey indicated good success in locating vein faults (Watson, 1986). An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey flown on east-west lines over the property would be a cost-effective survey method to cover the entire property and delineate structures for follow-up mapping and ground geophysics. Alternatively, ground VLF-EM and magnetics surveys over smaller target areas could be conducted.

Excavator trenching would be a cost-effective alternative to diamond drilling and provide a near-surface investigation of vein zones indicated by mapping and by geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Trenching in the south grid area where phyllite talus may mask a local bedrock response is recommended and could be carried out in conjunction with re-opening and maintaining the access road in the early stages of a future work program.

Following additional exploration work as recommended above, further drilling should be done on the Main, West Fault, Johnson and Middlecoff Zones of the Mt. Haldane vein system to further test the mineralized structures. Potential remains to expand the strike length of known mineralization and discover significant, high grade bodies of mineralization similar to those found in the rest of the Keno Hill district. Particular emphasis should be given to using structural geology to project zones of the Mt. Haldane vein system. Given the encouraging results from the 2011 and 2013 drill programs, further drilling will be justified in the future to test the strong geological similarities between the Haldane and Keno Hill veining.

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Project: Haldane Project

Date: August 21-September 3, 2013

		UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
WAGES:					
	Project Geologist, Murray Jones, P.Geo.	11.375	$ 700	$ 7,963	
	Project Manager, Scott Parker	4	$ 625	$ 2,500	
	Exploration Assistant, Jéome de Pasquale	13	$ 450	$ 5,850	
	Camp Construction, Whitney Johnson-Ward, Harold Johnson	8	$ 325	$ 2,600	
	Cook + Level III First Aid, Cécile Légaré	9	$ 550	$ 4,950	
	GIS/Logistics (hours)	20	$ 75	$ 1,500	
					$ 25,363
RENTALS (EQUITY AND NON EQUITY)					
	Camp (mandays)	71	$ 40	$ 2,840	
	Chainsaw	9	$ 30	$ 270	
	Field Computer	9	$ 40	$ 360	
	First Aid Kit (Level III)	12	$ 30	$ 360	
	Iridium satphone (minutes)	314	$ 1.89	$ 593	
	Iridium satphone (weeks)	2	$ 75	$ 150	
	Toughbook, core logging	6	$ 40	$ 240	
	Hand-held radios -Canadawide Comm.	90	$ 3	$ 270	
	Mag. Susc. Meter -Terraplus	15	$ 15	$ 218	
	Trucks -K&K Truck Rentals	17	$ 185	$ 3,145	
	Isuzu Generator -MacPherson Rentals	15	$ 30	$ 450	
					$ 8,896
SUBCONTRACTS					
	Catwork, Ewing Transport, Mayo			$ 14,045	
	Drilling, Apex Drilling Ltd., Smithers BC			$ 46,571	
	Excavator, Wilf's Contracting Ltd., Mayo			$ 5,640	
					$ 66,256
ANALYSES, ALS Labs, Whitehorse, Yukon					
	Assays	10	$ 20	$ 200	
	Core 1	79	$ 31	$ 2,410	
					$ 2,610
EXPENSES					
5290	Accomodation, Silver Trail Lodge, Edgewater Hotel			$ 550	
5330	Automotive Fuel			$ 796	
5260	Camp Food			$ 3,031	
5250	Camp Supplies			$ 707	
	Core Boxes, ALX Exploration Services Ltd.			$ 1,620	
5430	Diesel, Pacesetter Petroleum, Mayo Petro			$ 4,646	
5560	Expediting, Small's Expediting			$ 6,355	
5100	Field Supplies			$ 433	
5420	Freight, Canadian Freightways			$ 6,014	
5280	Meals			$ 226	
5430	Propane			$ 400	
5308	Taxis, Buses, Ferries, Parking, Tolls			$ 170	
					$ 24,949
	Report (estimate)				$ 7,500
	Project Supervision				$ 16,269
TOTAL					$ 151,841

Appendix C: Drill Hole Logs

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

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

ALTERATION INTENSITY

w	weak	s	strong
m	moderate	i	intense

EQUITY | EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: **Haldane** **Hole Number:** **HLD13-12**

Prospect: Main
Grid: NAD83_Z8
UTM Easting: 456991
UTM Northing: 7082997
UTM Elev. (m): 1325
Local Easting:
Local Northing:
Local Elev. (m):

Hole Type: DD
Hole Diameter:
Core Size: HQ
Casing Pulled?: ☑
Casing Depth (m): 18
Stored?: ☑
Cemented?: ☐

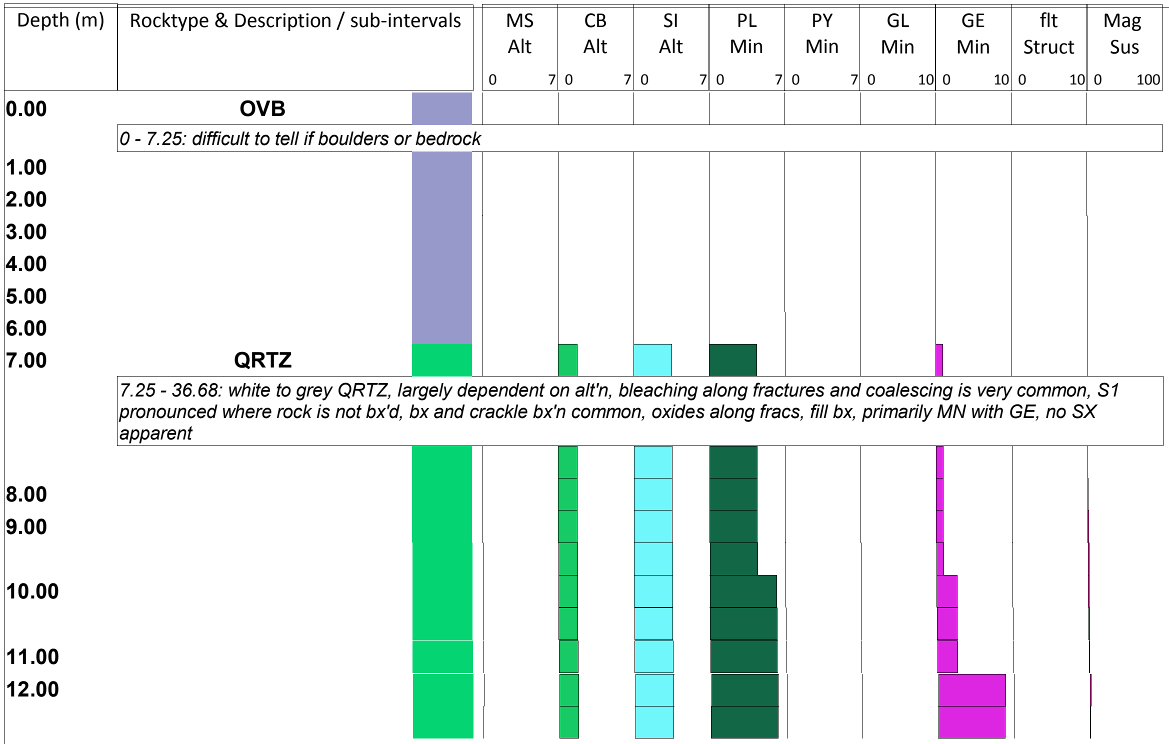
Survey Type: GPS
Survey By: Murray Jones
Azimuth: 160
Dip: -75
Length (m): 56.35
Claims Title: Haldane
Work Place: Haldane Camp

Logged By: Murray Jones
Date Started: 28/08/2013
Date Completed: 30/08/2013
Drill Company: Apex
Drill Rig: Hydracore
Drill Started: 27/08/2013
Drill Completed: 29/08/2013

Comments:

Setup on west side of Main Zone and drilled steeply, oblique to zone to try and test for sub-horizontal mineralized shoots. Also, test for secondary structural orientations in showing area (2011 high grade foowall sample). Hole cut mineralization from 7.25 to 15.7 m and then cossed strong faults that seem to have offset the Main Zone, likely to Main South trend.

Downhole Surveys:



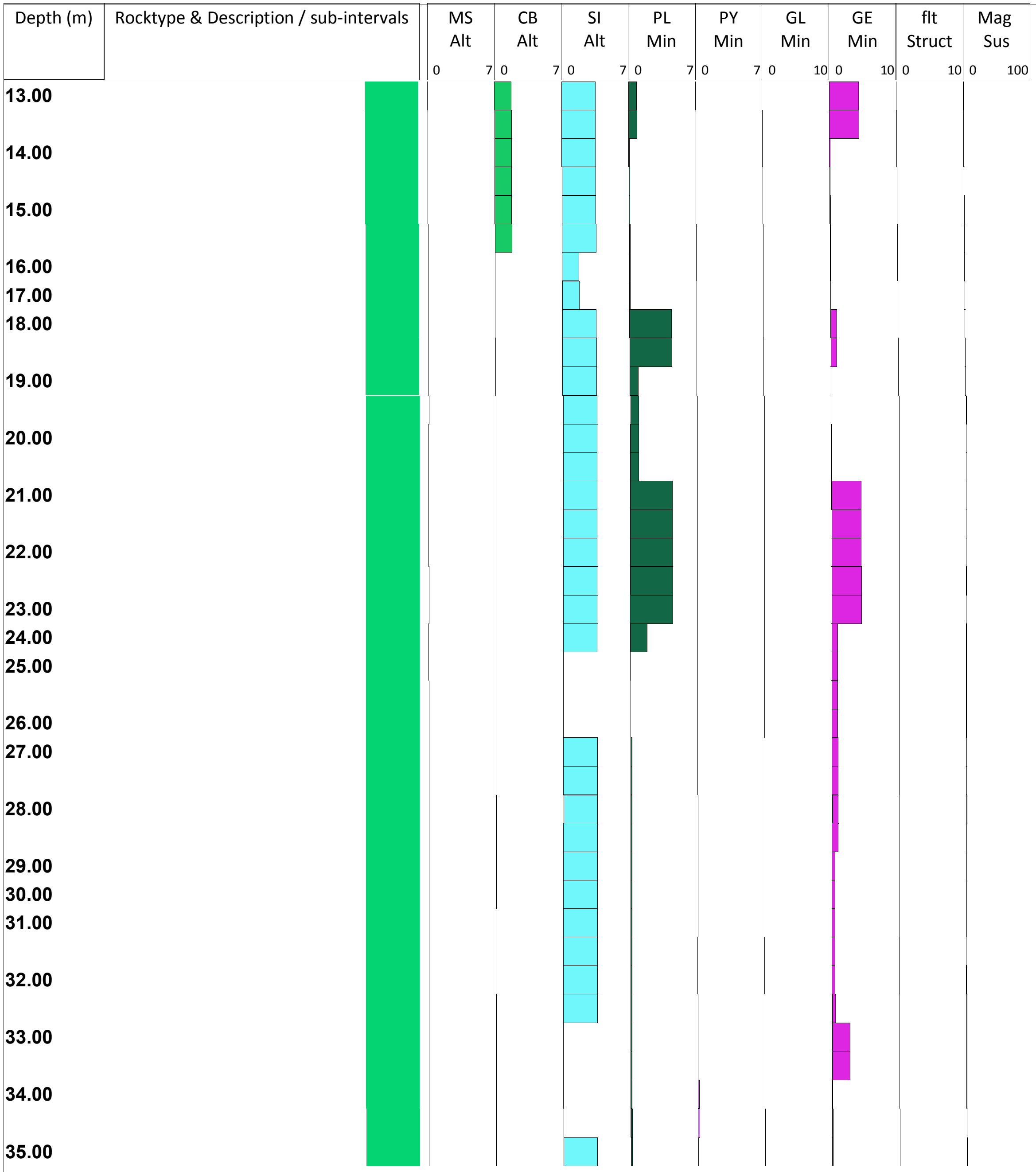
0 - 7.25: difficult to tell if boulders or bedrock

7.25 - 36.68: white to grey QRTZ, largely dependent on alt'n, bleaching along fractures and coalescing is very common, S1 pronounced where rock is not bx'd, bx and crackle bx'n common, oxides along fracs, fill bx, primarily MN with GE, no SX apparent

From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
7.25	7.57	0.32	B370051	0.01	16.1	6	281	1955
7.57	9.57	2.00	B370052	0.011	16.1	8	447	2490
9.57	10.63	1.06	B370053	0.177	98.6	48	3150	26800
10.63	12.00	1.37	B370054	0.043	9.1	14	422	3440
12.00	12.65	0.65	B370056	0.197	217	8	624	15100
12.65	13.35	0.70	B370057	0.022	20.6	25	1010	2630

GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: Haldane **Hole Number:** HLD13-12



From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
13.35	14.35	1.00	B370058	0.013	19.2	129	548	7090
14.35	15.72	1.37	B370059	0.023	4.7	31	133	890
15.72	17.00	1.28	B370060	-0.005	5.2	4	161	628
17.00	18.23	1.23	B370061	0.006	2.5	4	158	782
18.23	19.50	1.27	B370062	0.006	9.9	10	165	1045
19.50	20.81	1.31	B370063	0.022	4.8	26	888	1230
20.81	21.30	0.49	B370064	0.027	48	81	973	1290
21.30	22.50	1.20	B370066	0.006	25	33	1845	3410
22.50	24.00	1.50	B370067	0.009	11.4	13	617	1505
24.00	25.30	1.30	B370068	-0.005	10.2	15	874	1340
25.30	27.27	1.97	B370069	0.017	7.6	86	3130	3110
27.27	28.50	1.23	B370070	0.125	40.2	147	8520	5200
28.50	30.00	1.50	B370071	-0.005	1.6	14	124	1120
30.00	31.50	1.50	B370072	-0.005	1.2	7	178	712
31.50	32.78	1.28	B370073	-0.005	0.5	7	35	611
32.78	33.44	0.66	B370074	-0.005	1.2	5	54	6670
33.44	34.49	1.05	B370075	0.005	0.3	9	12	1370

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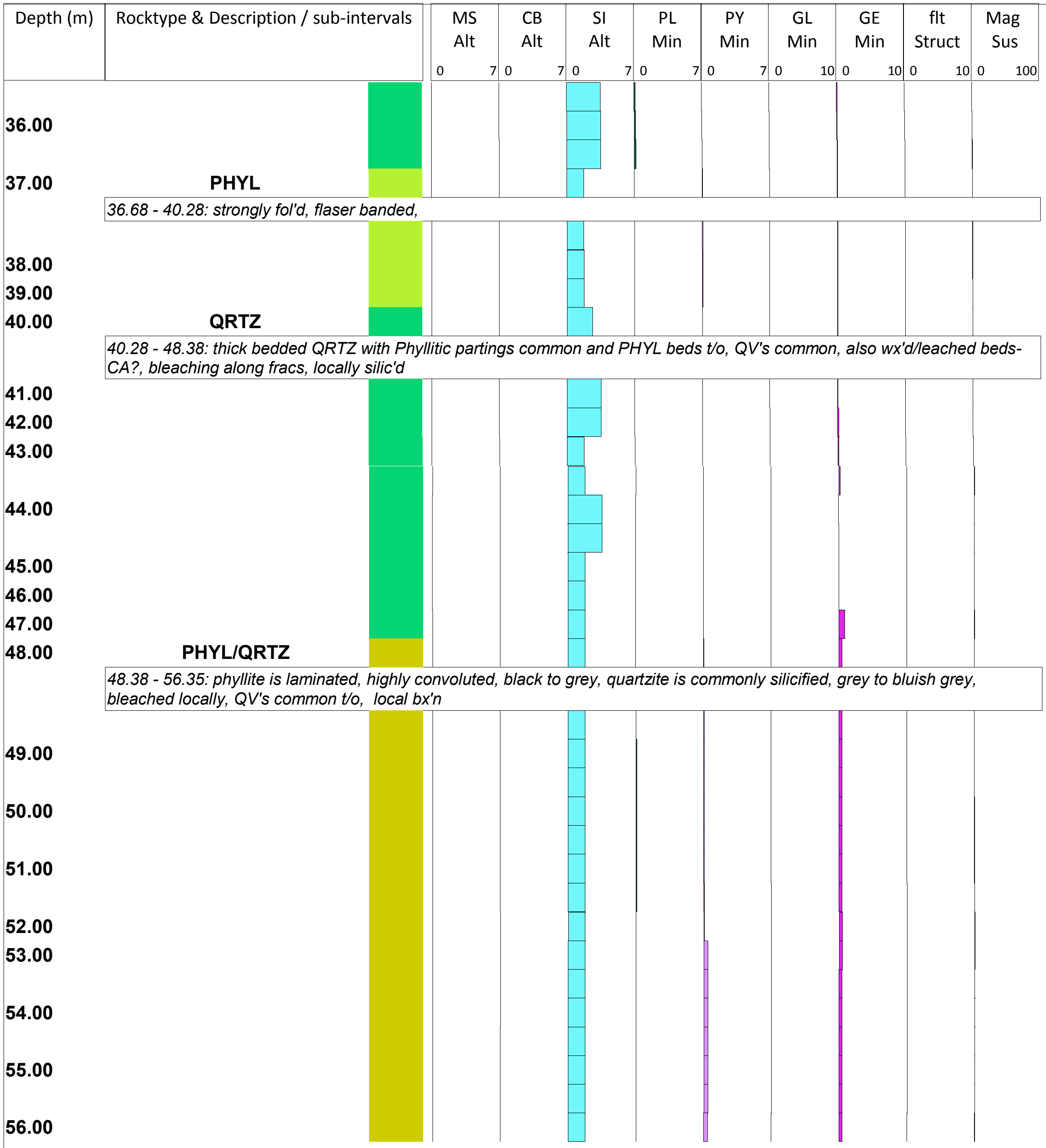
GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: Haldane **Hole Number:** HLD13-12



36.68 - 40.28: strongly fol'd, flaser banded,

40.28 - 48.38: thick bedded QRTZ with Phyllitic partings common and PHYL beds t/o, QV's common, also wx'd/leached beds-CA?, bleaching along fracs, locally silic'd

48.38 - 56.35: phyllite is laminated, highly convoluted, black to grey, quartzite is commonly silicified, grey to bluish grey, bleached locally, QV's common t/o, local bx'n

From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
34.49	35.29	0.80	B370076	-0.005	1.5	12	13	185
35.29	36.68	1.39	B370077	-0.005	-0.2	6	6	154
36.68	37.98	1.30	B370078	0.005	3.1	14	73	136
37.98	39.00	1.02	B370079	-0.005	0.4	11	7	73
41.84	43.03	1.19	B370081	-0.005	0.3	5	7	186
43.03	44.46	1.43	B370082	-0.005	0.4	7	9	138
44.46	45.40	0.94	B370083	-0.005	1.4	2	103	267
47.01	48.38	1.37	B370084	-0.005	0.6	4	7	250
48.38	49.50	1.12	B370085	0.005	2.4	6	24	176
49.50	50.30	0.80	B370086	0.005	1.7	12	31	509
50.30	51.50	1.20	B370087	-0.005	2.1	13	7	432
51.50	53.30	1.80	B370088	-0.005	0.3	6	8	393
53.30	54.65	1.35	B370089	-0.005	0.4	5	10	67
54.65	55.68	1.03	B370090	-0.005	1.4	12	20	172
55.68	56.35	0.67	B370091	-0.005	0.2	10	7	72

GeoSpark www.geospark.ca

Depth (m)	Rocktype & Description / sub-intervals	MS Alt 0 7	CB Alt 0 7	SI Alt 0 7	PL Min 0 7	PY Min 0 7	GL Min 0 10	GE Min 0 10	flt Struct 0 10	Mag Sus 0 100	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE

End of Hole @ 56.35

GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: **Haldane** **Hole Number:** **HLD13-13**

Prospect:	West Fault	Hole Type:	DD	Survey Type:	GPS	Logged By:	Murray Jones
Grid:	NAD83_Z8	Hole Diameter:		Survey By:	Murray Jones	Date Started:	30/08/2013
UTM Easting:	456825	Core Size:	HQ	Azimuth:	110	Date Completed:	01/09/2013
UTM Northing:	7083015	Casing Pulled?:	☑	Dip:	-60	Drill Company:	Apex
UTM Elev. (m):	1262	Casing Depth (m):	7.5	Length (m):	69	Drill Rig:	Hydracore
Local Easting:		Stored?:	☑	Claims Title:	Haldane	Drill Started:	30/08/2013
Local Northing:		Cemented?:	☐	Work Place:	Haldane Camp	Drill Completed:	01/09/2013
Local Elev. (m):							

Comments:

Drilled to check intersection of mineralized West Fault wih east-west lineament, 50m north of HLD11-06. Extremely broken ground in the hole with faulting top to bottom. Projected intersection turned out to be in Diorite and so extent of mineralization is considerably reduced compared to HLD11-06. Pyrolusite and goethite are common in breccia and veins and also in gouge.

Downhole Surveys:

Depth (m)	Rocktype & Description / sub-intervals	MS Alt	CB Alt	SI Alt	PL Min	PY Min	GL Min	GE Min	flt Struct	Mag Sus	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
		0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 100									
0.00	**OVB**																		
0.50																			
1.00																			
1.50																			
2.00																			
2.50																			
3.00																			
3.50																			
4.00																			
4.50																			
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5.50																			
6.00																			
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7.00																			
7.50																			
8.00																			
8.50																			
9.00																			
9.50																			

GeoSpark
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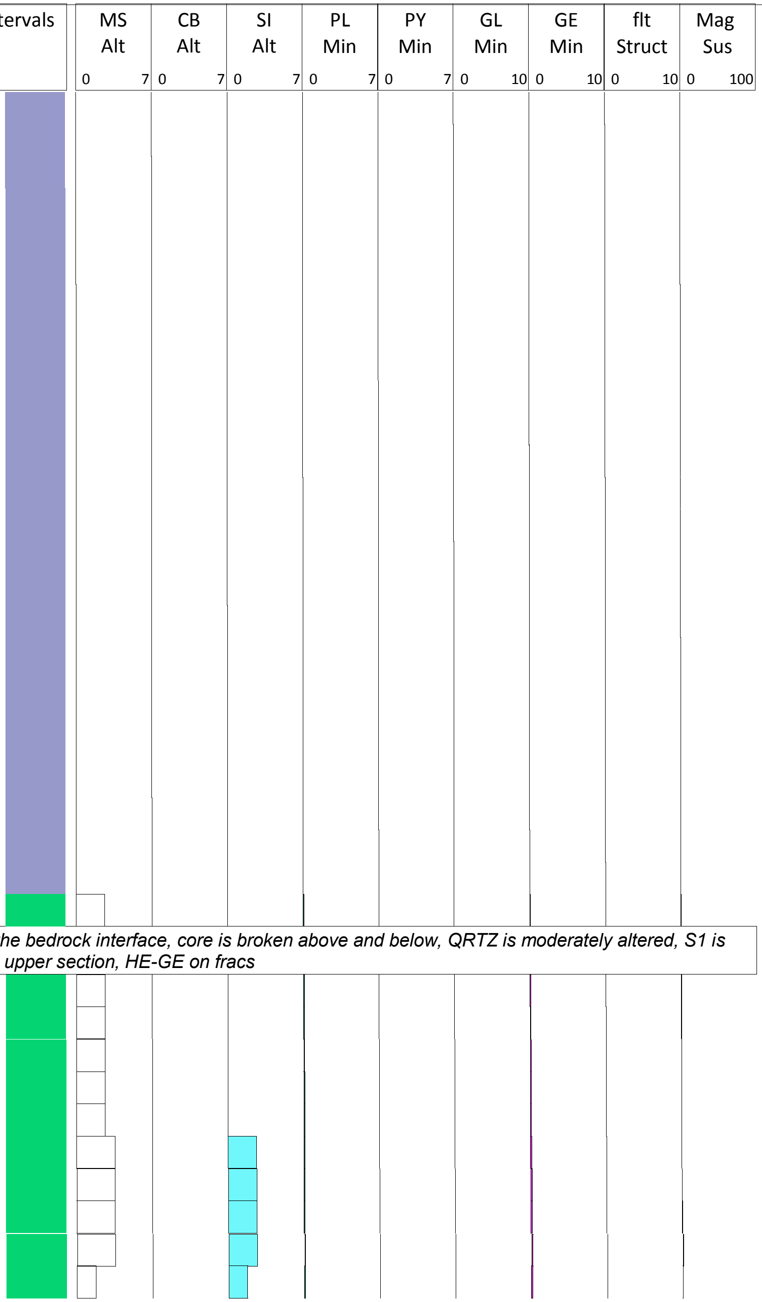
GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: Haldane **Hole Number:** HLD13-13

Depth (m) | Rocktype & Description / sub-intervals

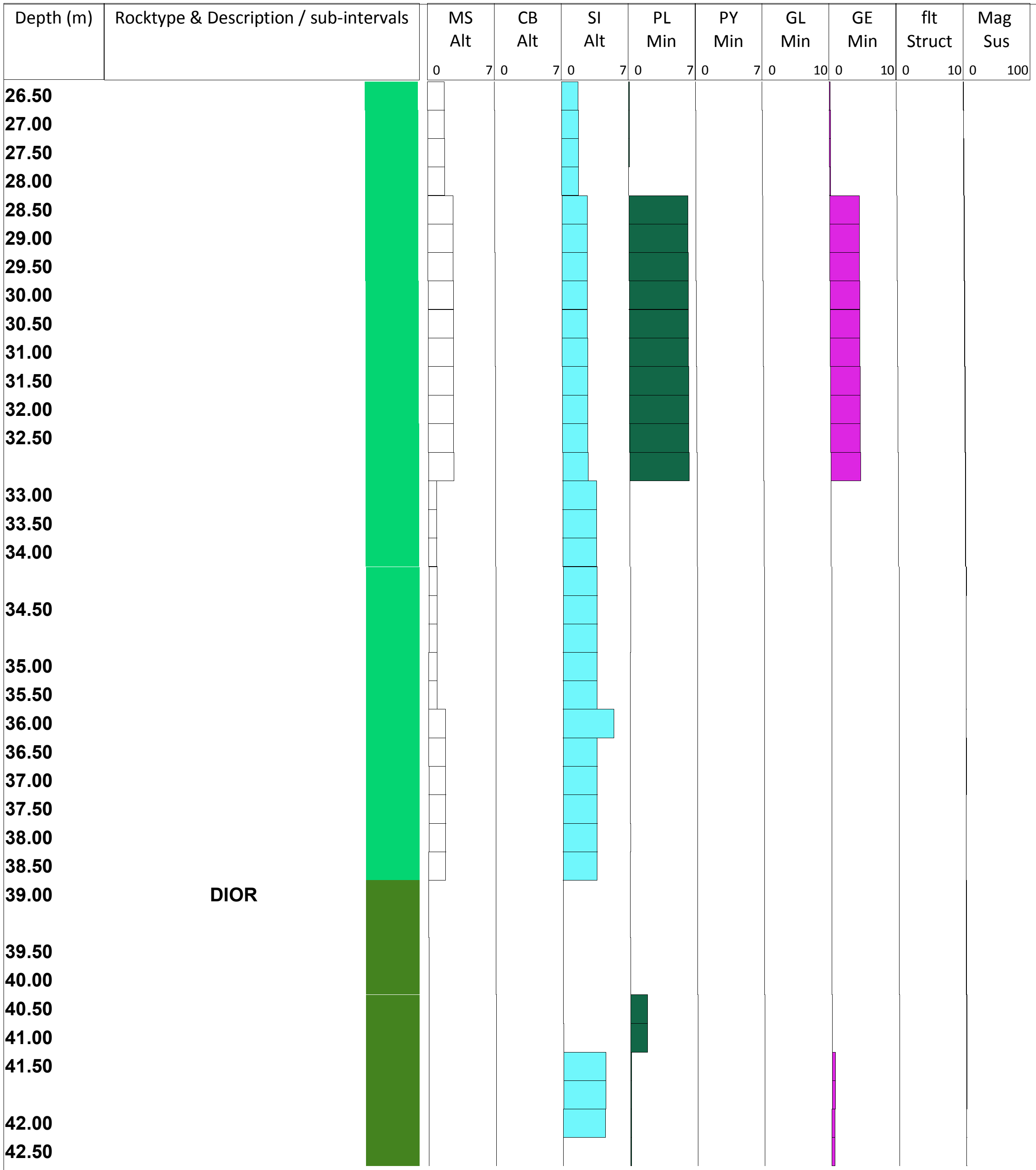


10.00
10.50
11.00
11.50
12.00
12.50
13.00
13.50
14.00
14.50
15.00
15.50
16.00
16.50
17.00
17.50
18.00
18.50
19.00
19.50
20.00
20.50
21.00
21.50
22.00
22.50 **QRTZ**

22.5 - 39.15: Difficult to determine the bedrock interface, core is broken above and below, QRTZ is moderately altered, S1 is shallow, QV's common, gossanous upper section, HE-GE on fracs

23.00
23.50
24.00
24.50
25.00
25.50
26.00

From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
22.50	24.00	1.50	B370092	-0.005	3.9	13	7	136
24.00	24.68	0.68	B370093	-0.005	0.8	4	18	78
24.68	25.15	0.47	B370094	0.005	1.4	15	56	84
25.15	25.80	0.65	B370095	-0.005	0.2	7	23	68
25.80	27.00	1.20	B370096	0.005	0.3	6	14	42



From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
27.00	28.50	1.50	B370097	-0.005	0.4	7	13	38
28.50	30.00	1.50	B370098	0.005	2.7	9	11	125
30.00	31.50	1.50	B370099	0.01	5	14	73	713
31.50	32.80	1.30	B370100	0.006	7.4	25	367	646
32.80	34.10	1.30	B370101	-0.005	0.6	6	13	104
34.10	34.95	0.85	B370102	-0.005	0.4	3	6	182
34.95	36.00	1.05	B370103	-0.005	1.3	2	3	205
36.00	37.50	1.50	B370104	-0.005	0.2	5	5	507
37.50	39.15	1.65	B370106	-0.005	4.2	36	5	1020
39.15	40.50	1.35	B370107	0.007	0.4	106	2	125
40.50	41.64	1.14	B370108	-0.005	0.6	144	4	379
41.64	42.63	0.99	B370109	-0.005	0.2	7	5	80

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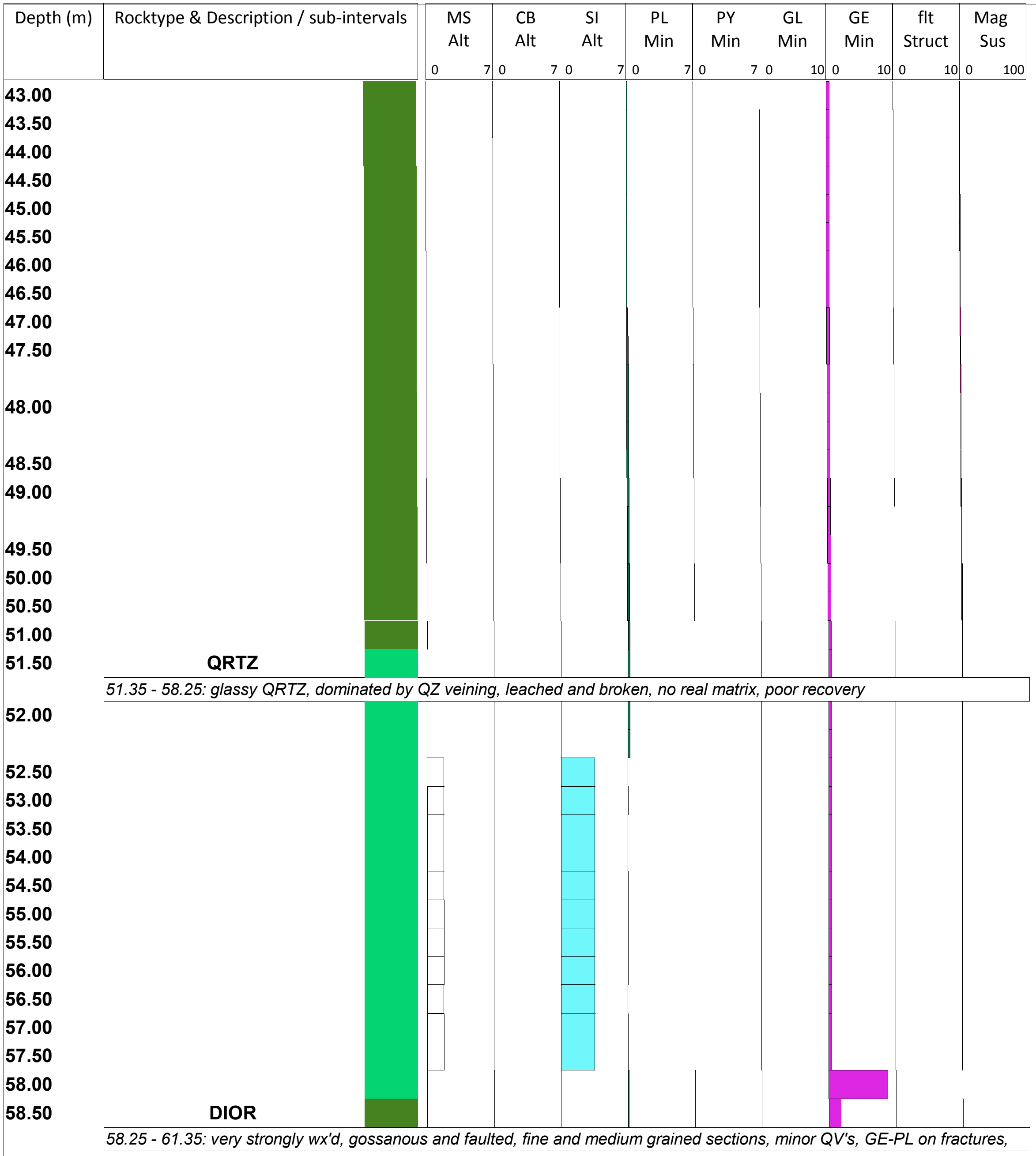
GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: **Haldane** **Hole Number:** **HLD13-13**



QRTZ

51.35 - 58.25: glassy QRTZ, dominated by QZ veining, leached and broken, no real matrix, poor recovery

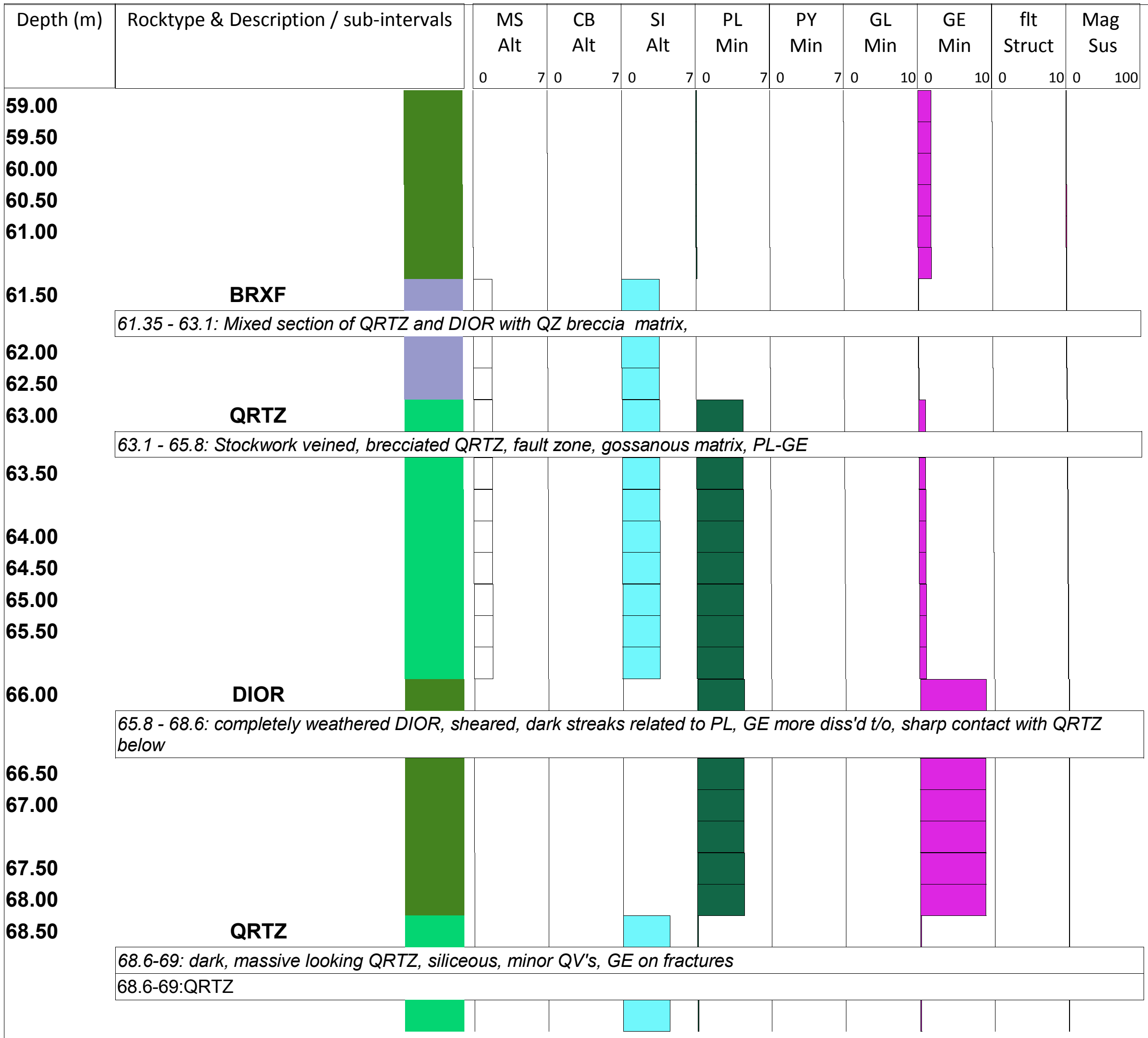
DIOR

58.25 - 61.35: very strongly wx'd, gossanous and faulted, fine and medium grained sections, minor QV's, GE-PL on fractures,

From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
46.59	47.67	1.08	B370110	-0.005	0.2	120	-2	80
47.67	48.25	0.58	B370111	0.01	136	783	10	412
48.25	49.20	0.95	B370112	-0.005	0.7	130	6	670
49.20	49.50	0.30	B370113	0.012	6.5	157	8	1060
49.50	51.00	1.50	B370114	-0.005	1.1	81	6	800
51.00	52.35	1.35	B370115	0.006	10.1	165	29	1160
52.35	54.00	1.65	B370116	-0.005	0.3	12	2	92
54.00	55.50	1.50	B370117	-0.005	0.8	5	2	61
55.50	58.00	2.50	B370118	-0.005	0.6	8	6	159
58.00	58.50	0.50	B370119	0.006	1.4	166	17	1200
58.50	60.00	1.50	B370121	0.005	1	251	35	1590

GeoSpark Logger ~ Strip Log

Project: Haldane **Hole Number:** HLD13-13



61.35 - 63.1: Mixed section of QRTZ and DIOR with QZ breccia matrix,

63.1 - 65.8: Stockwork veined, brecciated QRTZ, fault zone, gossanous matrix, PL-GE

65.8 - 68.6: completely weathered DIOR, sheared, dark streaks related to PL, GE more diss'd t/o, sharp contact with QRTZ below

68.6-69: dark, massive looking QRTZ, siliceous, minor QV's, GE on fractures

68.6-69:QRTZ

From (m)	To (m)	Width	Sample	Au ppm Au-	Ag ppm USE	Cu ppm USE	Pb ppm USE	Zn ppm USE
60.00	61.35	1.35	B370122	0.007	0.9	401	29	1440
61.35	63.00	1.65	B370123	-0.005	0.8	10	111	598
63.00	63.70	0.70	B370124	-0.005	1.6	13	82	1770
63.70	64.50	0.80	B370125	0.006	0.5	4	127	1100
64.50	65.80	1.30	B370126	0.008	1	15	112	773
65.80	67.40	1.60	B370127	0.007	27.4	129	1030	8050
67.40	68.60	1.20	B370128	-0.005	1.3	218	181	1980
68.60	69.00	0.40	B370129	-0.005	0.7	14	175	102

End of Hole @ 69

Appendix D: Geochemical Certificates

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2013
Account: EIAHAO

CERTIFICATE WH13161570

Project: HAO13-02

P.O. No.: HAO13-02_1

This report is for 79 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 4-SEP-2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

EQUITY ENG EMAIL
MURRAY JONES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: MURRAY JONES
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Project: HAO13-02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
B370051		1.28	0.010	16.1	0.26	29	<10	190	<0.5	2	0.05	36.2	1	24	6	3.02
B370052		2.93	0.011	16.1	0.53	46	<10	150	<0.5	2	0.05	33.8	1	29	8	4.26
B370053		2.58	0.177	98.6	0.36	717	<10	550	<0.5	13	0.27	269	28	16	48	18.5
B370054		0.84	0.043	9.1	0.29	178	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.04	43.2	5	19	14	3.62
B370055		0.04	0.850	>100	0.44	2370	<10	20	<0.5	19	1.16	399	17	45	6570	6.93
B370056		1.83	0.197	>100	0.25	347	<10	620	<0.5	8	0.28	267	15	12	8	21.7
B370057		2.27	0.022	20.6	0.50	54	<10	130	<0.5	4	0.07	50.6	4	23	25	4.08
B370058		3.97	0.013	19.2	4.80	50	<10	160	0.8	3	0.43	42.1	40	236	129	8.66
B370059		4.95	0.023	4.7	0.50	17	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.06	9.1	5	51	31	1.46
B370060		5.01	<0.005	5.2	0.26	7	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.04	9.8	2	32	4	0.75
B370061		3.12	0.006	2.5	0.22	10	<10	50	<0.5	2	0.03	12.0	1	28	4	0.83
B370062		4.53	0.006	9.9	0.41	15	<10	70	<0.5	2	0.05	12.4	3	29	10	1.55
B370063		2.78	0.022	4.8	0.41	45	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.05	4.2	1	32	26	3.00
B370064		0.67	0.027	48.0	0.32	91	<10	20	<0.5	2	0.03	4.9	2	31	81	3.18
B370065		0.68	0.039	70.1	0.34	81	<10	20	<0.5	3	0.03	5.7	3	30	123	4.08
B370066		4.40	0.006	25.0	0.25	35	<10	40	<0.5	2	0.03	42.0	2	24	33	2.97
B370067		3.11	0.009	11.4	0.28	27	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.03	22.0	1	26	13	1.82
B370068		4.41	<0.005	10.2	0.37	11	<10	60	<0.5	2	0.03	17.7	2	30	15	1.63
B370069		3.88	0.017	7.6	4.67	28	<10	130	0.5	5	0.24	14.9	36	200	86	8.80
B370070		3.49	0.125	40.2	1.60	130	<10	120	0.5	4	0.11	42.8	13	51	147	7.63
B370071		4.52	<0.005	1.6	0.98	9	<10	190	0.5	2	0.10	3.2	3	41	14	1.99
B370072		5.91	<0.005	1.2	0.51	7	<10	90	<0.5	2	0.05	3.2	4	37	7	1.21
B370073		4.88	<0.005	0.5	0.32	7	<10	60	<0.5	2	0.04	2.1	2	30	7	1.04
B370074		2.84	<0.005	1.2	0.41	9	<10	70	<0.5	2	0.04	10.1	24	31	5	1.41
B370075		4.19	0.005	0.3	0.39	16	<10	10	<0.5	2	0.04	3.5	6	23	9	3.00
B370076		3.51	<0.005	1.5	0.92	4	<10	110	0.5	<2	0.12	0.7	4	21	12	0.95
B370077		6.19	<0.005	<0.2	0.54	9	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.06	1.1	2	31	6	1.26
B370078		3.36	0.005	3.1	1.09	5	<10	100	0.6	2	0.12	0.6	1	28	14	1.33
B370079		4.78	<0.005	0.4	1.01	2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.08	<0.5	2	33	11	1.82
B370080		0.11	<0.005	<0.2	0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	0.02
B370081		3.54	<0.005	0.3	0.33	11	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.02	0.9	1	23	5	1.09
B370082		5.29	<0.005	0.4	0.68	12	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.04	0.8	2	24	7	1.56
B370083		3.87	<0.005	1.4	0.23	5	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.03	1.2	1	27	2	0.93
B370084		5.00	<0.005	0.6	0.49	9	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.02	1.0	4	29	4	1.39
B370085		4.23	0.005	2.4	0.51	13	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.08	0.9	2	21	6	1.05
B370086		3.11	0.005	1.7	1.04	21	<10	110	0.5	<2	0.14	1.7	7	31	12	2.08
B370087		3.93	<0.005	2.1	0.83	15	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.10	3.7	7	28	13	1.94
B370088		5.39	<0.005	0.3	0.60	32	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.06	2.3	8	22	6	1.62
B370089		5.32	<0.005	0.4	0.50	23	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.06	0.5	1	27	5	0.99
B370090		4.83	<0.005	1.4	1.09	46	<10	180	0.6	2	0.09	<0.5	2	34	12	2.74

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
B370051		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.07	20700	2	<0.01	17	310	281	<0.01	2	1	36
B370052		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.17	19000	1	<0.01	14	340	447	<0.01	2	1	45
B370053		<10	3	0.18	10	0.04	>50000	6	0.02	93	1870	3150	<0.01	44	2	719
B370054		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.06	38500	1	<0.01	15	230	422	<0.01	6	1	119
B370055		<10	5	0.17	<10	0.29	8540	79	0.01	19	250	>10000	8.69	316	1	67
B370056		<10	2	0.22	<10	0.04	>50000	13	0.02	77	1810	624	<0.01	9	2	863
B370057		<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.17	31100	1	<0.01	13	410	1010	<0.01	4	2	93
B370058		10	<1	0.11	<10	2.70	8840	<1	<0.01	120	790	548	<0.01	9	26	74
B370059		<10	<1	0.09	<10	0.13	1790	<1	<0.01	11	200	133	<0.01	4	2	10
B370060		<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.10	2530	<1	<0.01	7	160	161	<0.01	<2	1	8
B370061		<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.11	2440	<1	<0.01	8	130	158	<0.01	<2	<1	4
B370062		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.08	4180	<1	<0.01	10	300	165	<0.01	2	1	20
B370063		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.10	560	<1	<0.01	7	530	888	<0.01	10	2	6
B370064		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.09	983	<1	<0.01	10	400	973	<0.01	20	1	4
B370065		<10	<1	0.04	10	0.07	753	1	<0.01	12	560	1480	<0.01	12	1	3
B370066		<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.10	12000	<1	<0.01	8	370	1845	<0.01	3	1	23
B370067		<10	<1	0.01	<10	0.13	4480	<1	<0.01	10	210	617	<0.01	5	1	9
B370068		<10	<1	0.05	<10	0.13	4550	<1	<0.01	7	210	874	<0.01	3	1	11
B370069		10	<1	0.15	10	2.59	5010	<1	<0.01	80	930	3130	<0.01	10	18	16
B370070		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.26	11850	1	<0.01	40	3130	8520	<0.01	16	5	86
B370071		<10	<1	0.24	20	0.23	2160	<1	0.01	18	600	124	<0.01	3	2	16
B370072		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.18	2110	<1	<0.01	11	390	178	<0.01	3	1	14
B370073		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.06	737	<1	<0.01	10	270	35	<0.01	<2	1	6
B370074		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.11	14400	<1	<0.01	52	400	54	<0.01	2	1	16
B370075		<10	<1	0.01	<10	0.24	4880	<1	<0.01	15	270	12	<0.01	6	1	19
B370076		<10	<1	0.18	30	0.06	214	<1	0.03	12	410	13	0.02	2	1	43
B370077		<10	<1	0.01	10	0.36	182	<1	<0.01	7	300	6	<0.01	2	1	6
B370078		<10	<1	0.19	30	0.11	216	1	0.03	5	440	73	0.01	3	1	39
B370079		<10	<1	0.12	20	0.21	99	1	0.02	6	410	7	0.17	2	2	27
B370080		<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	10	<2	0.02	<2	<1	1
B370081		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.04	80	<1	<0.01	6	280	7	<0.01	3	1	7
B370082		<10	<1	0.12	20	0.12	92	<1	0.01	8	350	9	<0.01	2	1	13
B370083		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.09	291	<1	<0.01	5	160	103	<0.01	2	<1	2
B370084		<10	<1	0.02	10	0.36	250	<1	<0.01	11	210	7	<0.01	3	1	3
B370085		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.07	144	<1	0.01	7	330	24	<0.01	5	1	31
B370086		<10	<1	0.15	20	0.28	376	<1	0.01	25	530	31	<0.01	5	2	22
B370087		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.28	1530	<1	0.01	25	350	7	<0.01	3	1	28
B370088		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.22	1195	<1	<0.01	18	340	8	<0.01	3	1	16
B370089		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.14	70	<1	0.01	5	270	10	0.03	2	1	13
B370090		<10	<1	0.16	20	0.28	203	1	0.01	16	720	20	0.04	2	1	16

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Ag-GRA21	Ag-OG46
Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
Sample Description **LOR**	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	0.001	5	1
B370051	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	1955				
B370052	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	2490				
B370053	<20	<0.01	<10	10	24	30	>10000		2.68		
B370054	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	3440				
B370055	<20	0.01	<10	<10	12	20	>10000	3.60	5.45	NSS	284
B370056	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	32	30	>10000		1.510	220	231
B370057	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	2630				
B370058	<20	0.10	<10	<10	232	<10	7090				
B370059	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	30	10	890				
B370060	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	628				
B370061	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	782				
B370062	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	10	1045				
B370063	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	1230				
B370064	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	140	1290				
B370065	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	230	1705				
B370066	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	3410				
B370067	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	1505				
B370068	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	11	10	1340				
B370069	<20	0.04	<10	<10	199	<10	3110				
B370070	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	56	<10	5200				
B370071	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	1120				
B370072	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	712				
B370073	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	611				
B370074	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	6670				
B370075	<20	0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	1370				
B370076	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	13	10	185				
B370077	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	154				
B370078	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	15	10	136				
B370079	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	73				
B370080	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2				
B370081	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	186				
B370082	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	138				
B370083	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	267				
B370084	<20	0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	250				
B370085	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	176				
B370086	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	509				
B370087	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	432				
B370088	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	393				
B370089	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	67				
B370090	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	172				

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2013
Account: EIAHAO

Project: HAO13-02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
B370091		2.76	<0.005	0.2	1.47	15	<10	100	0.7	<2	0.20	<0.5	2	38	10	2.27
B370092		0.87	<0.005	3.9	0.28	28	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.01	1.3	5	18	13	0.93
B370093		2.60	<0.005	0.8	0.31	15	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	2	22	4	0.80
B370094		2.29	0.005	1.4	0.28	237	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.01	1.7	2	21	15	1.05
B370095		2.43	<0.005	0.2	0.22	120	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.01	1.5	1	19	7	0.99
B370096		0.66	0.005	0.3	0.27	30	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.02	1.0	1	16	6	0.72
B370097		1.32	<0.005	0.4	0.17	65	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.01	0.9	1	17	7	0.77
B370098		1.16	0.005	2.7	0.19	24	<10	170	<0.5	2	0.01	2.7	4	19	9	0.90
B370099		2.53	0.010	5.0	0.22	71	<10	450	<0.5	4	0.03	8.7	21	19	14	1.65
B370100		1.46	0.006	7.4	0.36	268	<10	420	0.5	<2	0.03	8.4	17	19	25	8.23
B370101		0.90	<0.005	0.6	0.19	12	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.01	0.8	1	18	6	0.75
B370102		3.33	<0.005	0.4	0.14	12	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.02	1.4	2	21	3	0.70
B370103		3.51	<0.005	1.3	0.18	3	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.01	1.1	1	23	2	0.50
B370104		1.71	<0.005	0.2	0.42	5	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.03	0.5	2	27	5	0.90
B370105		1.41	<0.005	0.2	0.35	5	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	20	4	0.74
B370106		2.56	<0.005	4.2	1.13	158	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.17	9.9	9	38	36	6.43
B370107		2.35	0.007	0.4	1.95	4	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.86	0.8	21	157	106	2.84
B370108		2.43	<0.005	0.6	3.12	23	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.87	0.8	34	181	144	6.81
B370109		3.43	<0.005	0.2	0.19	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.06	<0.5	3	22	7	0.62
B370110		4.52	<0.005	0.2	2.21	4	<10	30	<0.5	3	0.95	<0.5	23	142	120	3.05
B370111		1.86	0.010	>100	3.35	12	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.81	<0.5	37	194	783	4.62
B370112		2.05	<0.005	0.7	5.77	21	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.55	<0.5	53	301	130	7.99
B370113		0.83	0.012	6.5	6.37	62	<10	150	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	70	315	157	8.93
B370114		2.12	<0.005	1.1	6.45	23	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.41	<0.5	44	266	81	7.85
B370115		2.46	0.006	10.1	4.81	75	<10	70	0.6	2	0.29	2.9	40	187	165	8.96
B370116		1.31	<0.005	0.3	0.56	5	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	3	35	12	1.00
B370117		1.52	<0.005	0.8	0.32	2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	2	29	5	0.88
B370118		1.90	<0.005	0.6	0.42	12	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	2	24	8	1.29
B370119		1.37	0.006	1.4	4.40	60	<10	70	0.8	<2	0.18	3.6	40	113	166	7.80
B370120		0.04	0.601	>100	0.42	2350	<10	20	<0.5	29	1.11	379	17	40	6520	6.83
B370121		3.17	0.005	1.0	4.50	76	<10	90	0.5	<2	0.36	3.1	44	4	251	11.05
B370122		2.40	0.007	0.9	5.30	32	<10	80	0.5	<2	0.37	3.4	61	3	401	11.85
B370123		2.05	<0.005	0.8	1.86	16	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.04	1.1	8	46	10	4.66
B370124		1.49	<0.005	1.6	3.12	197	<10	590	<0.5	2	0.18	13.9	29	196	13	10.15
B370125		1.05	0.006	0.5	0.87	60	<10	410	<0.5	3	0.10	25.4	7	37	4	2.94
B370126		0.96	0.008	1.0	0.62	52	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.06	5.7	6	44	15	3.61
B370127		4.94	0.007	27.4	5.30	70	<10	160	0.6	<2	0.26	56.6	50	270	129	9.36
B370128		2.60	<0.005	1.3	3.32	80	<10	210	0.5	<2	0.79	7.6	49	87	218	7.32
B370129		1.42	<0.005	0.7	0.18	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.03	1.0	2	18	14	0.70

Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Description **LOR**	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
B370091	<10	<1	0.14	30	0.36	105	1	0.03	6	830	7	0.03	2	2	33
B370092	<10	<1	0.04	10	0.10	1905	<1	<0.01	13	160	7	<0.01	<2	<1	20
B370093	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.18	408	<1	<0.01	7	80	18	<0.01	<2	1	4
B370094	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.09	209	1	<0.01	8	140	56	<0.01	2	1	6
B370095	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.11	55	<1	<0.01	7	140	23	<0.01	2	1	7
B370096	<10	<1	0.05	10	0.10	38	<1	0.01	5	70	14	<0.01	2	1	10
B370097	<10	<1	0.04	10	0.05	49	<1	<0.01	5	90	13	<0.01	3	<1	5
B370098	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.07	3660	<1	<0.01	9	120	11	<0.01	2	<1	31
B370099	<10	<1	0.16	10	0.02	28100	1	0.01	17	340	73	<0.01	12	<1	175
B370100	<10	<1	0.14	10	0.03	17200	2	0.01	24	1500	367	<0.01	42	1	142
B370101	<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.05	571	<1	<0.01	5	60	13	<0.01	<2	1	6
B370102	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.07	2300	<1	<0.01	7	80	6	<0.01	<2	<1	19
B370103	<10	<1	0.01	<10	0.12	679	<1	<0.01	5	20	3	<0.01	<2	<1	3
B370104	<10	<1	0.05	10	0.14	145	<1	<0.01	7	50	5	<0.01	<2	1	2
B370105	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.14	139	<1	<0.01	7	40	4	<0.01	<2	1	2
B370106	<10	<1	0.08	10	0.49	9330	<1	<0.01	36	1040	5	<0.01	2	3	75
B370107	<10	<1	0.01	<10	1.39	1070	<1	0.03	61	370	2	<0.01	<2	3	22
B370108	10	1	0.01	<10	2.02	1350	<1	0.01	84	850	4	<0.01	<2	8	31
B370109	<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.09	2700	<1	<0.01	6	110	5	<0.01	<2	<1	10
B370110	<10	<1	0.01	<10	1.57	719	<1	0.03	63	460	<2	<0.01	<2	3	32
B370111	10	<1	0.02	<10	2.34	1830	1	0.02	87	490	10	<0.01	<2	7	33
B370112	10	<1	0.01	<10	4.84	4450	<1	<0.01	146	510	6	<0.01	<2	19	30
B370113	10	<1	0.02	<10	4.58	8630	1	<0.01	165	670	8	<0.01	<2	20	47
B370114	10	<1	0.02	<10	4.60	1180	<1	<0.01	159	630	6	<0.01	<2	21	21
B370115	10	<1	0.07	10	3.02	2650	4	<0.01	125	920	29	<0.01	2	20	23
B370116	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.31	140	<1	<0.01	13	70	2	<0.01	<2	1	4
B370117	<10	<1	0.02	10	0.14	145	<1	<0.01	7	50	2	<0.01	<2	1	3
B370118	<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.16	204	<1	<0.01	10	100	6	<0.01	<2	1	2
B370119	10	<1	0.05	10	1.42	1140	<1	<0.01	102	1190	17	<0.01	3	29	16
B370120	<10	4	0.16	<10	0.28	8340	76	0.01	14	240	>10000	8.33	302	1	61
B370121	20	<1	0.05	10	1.67	1710	<1	<0.01	70	1410	35	<0.01	3	20	21
B370122	20	1	0.02	10	2.32	1410	<1	<0.01	69	1080	29	<0.01	4	21	23
B370123	10	<1	0.03	20	0.63	1760	<1	<0.01	33	210	111	<0.01	2	5	5
B370124	10	<1	0.10	10	1.03	18750	<1	0.01	105	1330	82	<0.01	<2	17	112
B370125	<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.18	29500	<1	<0.01	29	350	127	<0.01	6	3	130
B370126	<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.19	8180	<1	<0.01	18	340	112	<0.01	2	3	9
B370127	10	<1	0.11	<10	3.29	15000	<1	<0.01	145	720	1030	<0.01	<2	26	60
B370128	10	<1	0.07	<10	1.48	3790	<1	0.03	60	730	181	0.01	7	10	29
B370129	<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.07	273	<1	<0.01	4	130	175	<0.01	2	<1	3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Ag-GRA21	Ag-OG46
Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
Sample Description LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	0.001	5	1
B370091	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	72				
B370092	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	20	136				
B370093	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	78				
B370094	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	10	84				
B370095	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	68				
B370096	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	42				
B370097	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	10	38				
B370098	<20	<0.01	10	<10	4	<10	125				
B370099	<20	<0.01	20	<10	5	10	713				
B370100	<20	<0.01	40	<10	13	20	646				
B370101	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	104				
B370102	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	182				
B370103	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	205				
B370104	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	507				
B370105	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	445				
B370106	<20	0.04	<10	<10	34	10	1020				
B370107	<20	0.28	<10	<10	57	<10	125				
B370108	<20	0.25	<10	<10	93	<10	379				
B370109	<20	0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	80				
B370110	<20	0.29	<10	<10	58	<10	80				
B370111	<20	0.23	<10	<10	99	1120	412			152	143
B370112	<20	0.28	<10	<10	221	<10	670				
B370113	<20	0.17	<10	<10	236	10	1060				
B370114	<20	0.13	<10	<10	220	<10	800				
B370115	<20	0.09	<10	<10	188	10	1160				
B370116	<20	0.02	<10	<10	18	<10	92				
B370117	<20	0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	61				
B370118	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	159				
B370119	<20	0.04	<10	<10	253	<10	1200				
B370120	<20	0.01	<10	<10	11	20	>10000	3.45	5.41	271	256
B370121	<20	0.11	<10	<10	260	<10	1590				
B370122	<20	0.23	<10	<10	438	<10	1440				
B370123	<20	0.01	<10	<10	87	<10	598				
B370124	<20	0.01	<10	<10	152	<10	1770				
B370125	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	1100				
B370126	<20	0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	773				
B370127	<20	0.03	<10	<10	218	<10	8050				
B370128	<20	0.20	<10	<10	151	<10	1980				
B370129	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	102				

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2013
Account: EIAHAO

Project: HAO13-02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13161570

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

NSS is non-sufficient sample.

Applies to Method: ALL METHODS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

Applies to Method:

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	LOG-23
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

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

Applies to Method:

Ag-GRA21	Ag-OG46	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41
ME-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 16-OCT-2013
Account: EIAHAO

CERTIFICATE WH13181269

Project: EIAHAO_WH13161570
P.O. No.:
This report is for 3 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 10-OCT-2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

EQUITY ENG EMAIL	MURRAY JONES	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: MURRAY JONES
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

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

Comments: **Re-analysis Results for Samples Originally Reported on Certificate WH13161570.**

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 16-OCT-2013
Account: EIAHAO

Project: EIAHAO_WH13161570

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13181269

Sample Description	**Method** **Analyte** **Units** **LOR**	Ag-OG46 Ag ppm 1	Pb-OG46 Pb % 0.001
B370056		217	
B370111		136	
B370120		269	3.58

Comments: **Re-analysis Results for Samples Originally Reported on Certificate WH13161570.**

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

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 16-OCT-2013
Account: EIAHAO

Project: EIAHAO_WH13161570

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13181269

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:	Ag-OG46	FND-02	ME-OG46	Pb-OG46

Appendix E: Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

I Chain of Custody

All samples were packed in rice sacks and sealed with uniquely-numbered non-resealable security straps. Rice sacks were delivered to the ALS Minerals Labs Ltd. preparation facility in Whitehorse, an ISO 9001 registered laboratory. ALS Minerals reported that all bags were received in good condition, with all security straps intact, and with no evidence of tampering.

II Blanks

Due to the small number of samples submitted to the analytical laboratory for the 2013 drill program, only one blank was included in the sample stream. This blank returned values at or below detection for all elements of interest and, in fact, for all elements analysed.

III Field Duplicate Analysis

Field duplicates represent the collection and analysis of two separate samples from the same field location; in the case of core samples; split core was split a second time into two ¼ core samples, each of which were submitted as separate samples creating the duplicate-pair. These field duplicates are used to measure the reproducibility or precision of sampling, which includes both laboratory variation and sample variation. The duplicate-pairs will contain all the cumulative error associated with the sampling and analytical process and may also allow the determination of true, or effective, detection limits (where the cumulative uncertainty of sampling and analytical techniques, or precision, equals 100%). A total of only 2 field duplicate-pairs were inserted into the sample sequence (approximately every 20th sample) and submitted for analysis.

Visual inspection was done as the total number of pairs does not make a statistically significant population. The first sample pair comes from a fairly short sample (0.49 m) in a mineralized fault zone interval characterised by quite heterogeneous rock, including gouge and rubble. The values for the various elements, particularly the metals of interest are quite variable. This is probably because the nature of the rubble fragments makes splitting them difficult so the sample was duplicated primarily by separating pieces of similar size and composition as best as possible. In such a short interval, if there were a piece or two more of rock with significant mineralization in one sample, the results would likely be skewed quite a bit.

The second duplicate pair came from a section of relatively unaltered, fractured quartzite and analytical results for the two samples are quite close. The quartzite shows some heterogeneity in alteration, and there are broken sections within the interval, but it is dominated by whole core pieces that can fairly easily be split into equal halves giving more consistent results.

IV Standards

Standard reference materials (SRM) are inserted into the sample stream to gauge the accuracy of the lab's analyses. A total of two SRM's were inserted into the sample stream in 2013 and both SRM's were WCM Pb-105. The means and standard deviations established during round robin standard certification are used for calculating warning and control limits.

Warning limits are set at the mean ±2 standard deviations (σ) and control limits are set at ±3σ. Any single SRM beyond the upper and lower control limits is deemed a failure and consecutive standards on the same certificate exceeding the warning limits are also deemed failures.

Comparing assay results for the two standard samples submitted, there was only one failure in the elements of interest, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu, that are covered by WCM Pb 105 . The over-limit Ag and Pb assay results for sample B370120 returned values more than 3 times the standard deviation lower than the recommended value (a z-score > ±3). A re-analysis of that sample returned acceptable values. One other sample was assayed in that batch, B370111; it was re-assayed for Ag along with the passing standard.

Table F-1:Standards Data

	Pb (%)		**Zn (%)**		**Ag (g/t)**		**Cu (%)**	
	Mean (x)	Std. Dev. (σ)	Mean (x)	Std. Dev. (σ)	Mean (x)	Std. Dev. (σ)	Mean (x)	Std. Dev. (σ)
STANDARD:								
WCM Pb 105	3.67	0.0845	5.65	0.1531	273.8	5.478	0.63	0.0089

V Conclusions

- There is no evidence of tampering with the samples between collection and the laboratory.

- Low values for metals of interest in blank samples indicate that there was no contamination of samples in the field or in the lab.

- Quarter-core field duplicates indicate acceptable reproducibility at low concentrations. However, the common occurrence of rubble in high grade nature of the mineralization in fault/breccia zones can make reproducibility difficult, especially in short sample intervals. That being said, results for both duplicate samples from the mineralized rubble zone pair indicated mineralization with strongly elevated values for the elements of interest.

- Analyses of standard values from the 2013 program indicate some accuracy issues for silver in particular. Future drill programs on Haldane should consider the matrix material of the standards selected and also select appropriate digestion methods to ensure accurate assay results.

- The final results discussed within the report, using the adjusted values from standard reference materials analyses, are considered valid and robust.

Appendix F: Compact Disc

Appendix G: Geologist’s Certificate

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

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

4. THAT this report is based on a field program carried out under my direct supervision in the period between August 26 and September 2, 2013 and on publicly available and company reports

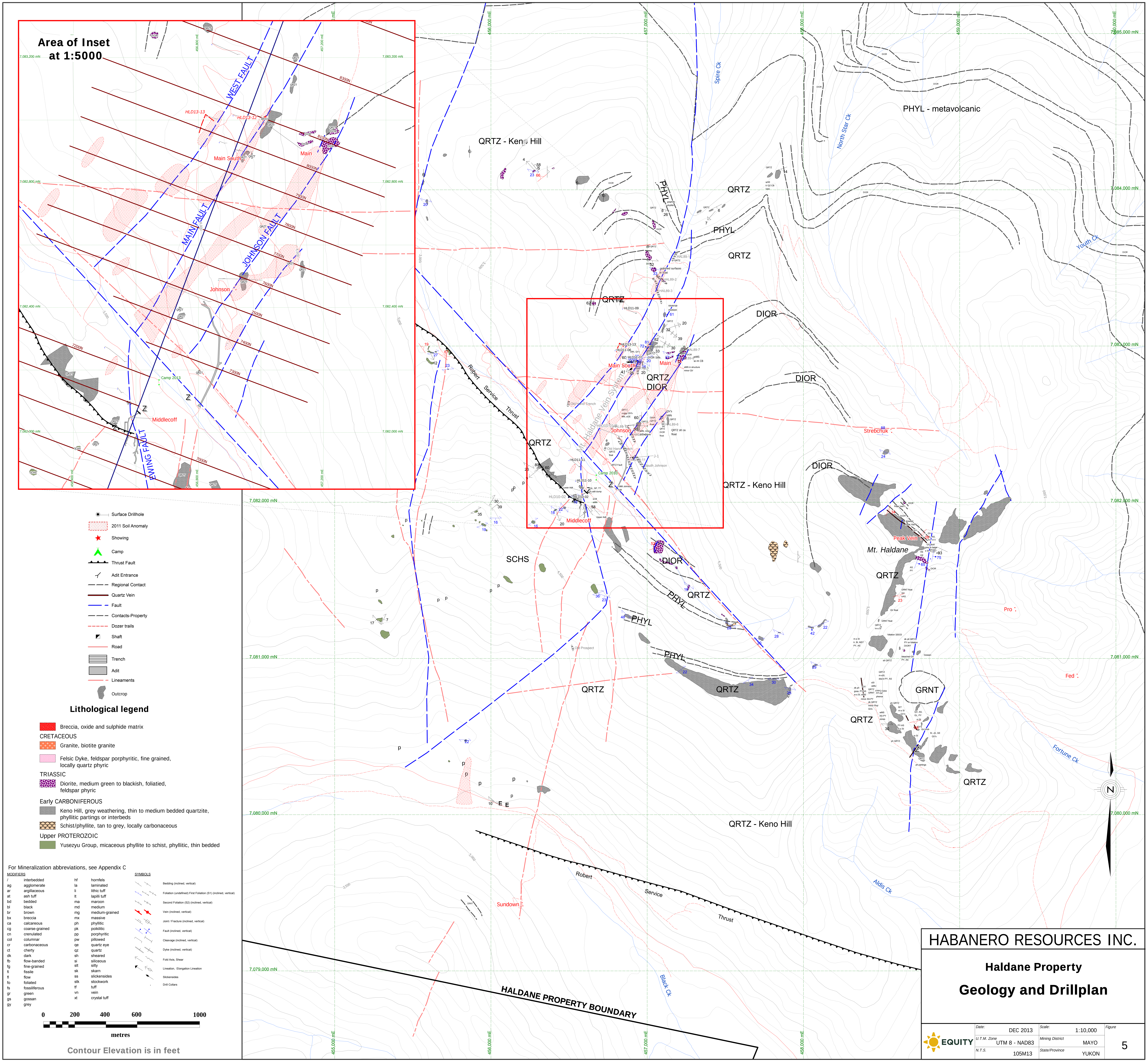
DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this xxnd day of December, 2013.

Murray Jones

M. I. JONES

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

Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.



Surface Drillhole
2011 Soil Anomaly
Showing
Camp
Thrust Fault
Adit Entrance
Regional Contact
Quartz Vein
Fault
Contacts-Property
Dozer trails
Shaft
Road
Trench
Adit
Lineaments
Outcrop

Lithological legend

🟥 Breccia, oxide and sulphide matrix

CRETACEOUS

▨ Granite, biotite granite

▨ Felsic Dyke, feldspar porphyritic, fine grained, locally quartz phyric

TRIASSIC

▨ Diorite, medium green to blackish, foliatied, feldspar phyric

Early CARBONIFEROUS

▨ Keno Hill, grey weathering, thin to medium bedded quartzite, phyllitic partings or interbeds

▨ Schist/phyllite, tan to grey, locally carbonaceous

Upper PROTEROZOIC

▨ Yusezyu Group, micaceous phyllite to schist, phyllitic, thin bedded

For Mineralization abbreviations, see Appendix C

MODIFIERS

/	interbedded	hf	hornfels
ag	agglomerate	la	laminated
ar	argillaceous	li	lithic tuff
at	ash tuff	lt	lapilli tuff
bd	bedded	ma	maroon
bl	black	md	medium
br	brown	mg	medium-grained
bx	breccia	mx	massive
ca	calcareous	ph	phyllitic
cg	coarse-grained	pk	poikilitic
cn	crenulated	pp	porphyritic
col	columnar	pw	pillowed
cr	carbonaceous	qe	quartz eye
ct	cherty	qz	quartz
dk	dark	sh	sheared
fb	flow-banded	si	siliceous
fg	fine-grained	slt	silty
fi	fissile	sk	skarn
fl	flow	ss	slickensides
fo	foliated	stk	stockwork
fs	fossiliferous	tf	tuff
gr	green	vn	vein
gs	gossan	xt	crystal tuff
gy	grey		

SYMBOLS

Bedding (inclined, vertical)
Foliation (undefined) First Foliation (S1) (inclined, vertical)
Second Foliation (S2) (inclined, vertical)
Vein (inclined, vertical)
Joint / Fracture (inclined, vertical)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
Dyke (inclined, vertical)
Fold Axis, Shear
Lineation, Elongation Lineation
Slickensides
Drill Collars

0 200 400 600 1000
metres

Contour Elevation is in feet

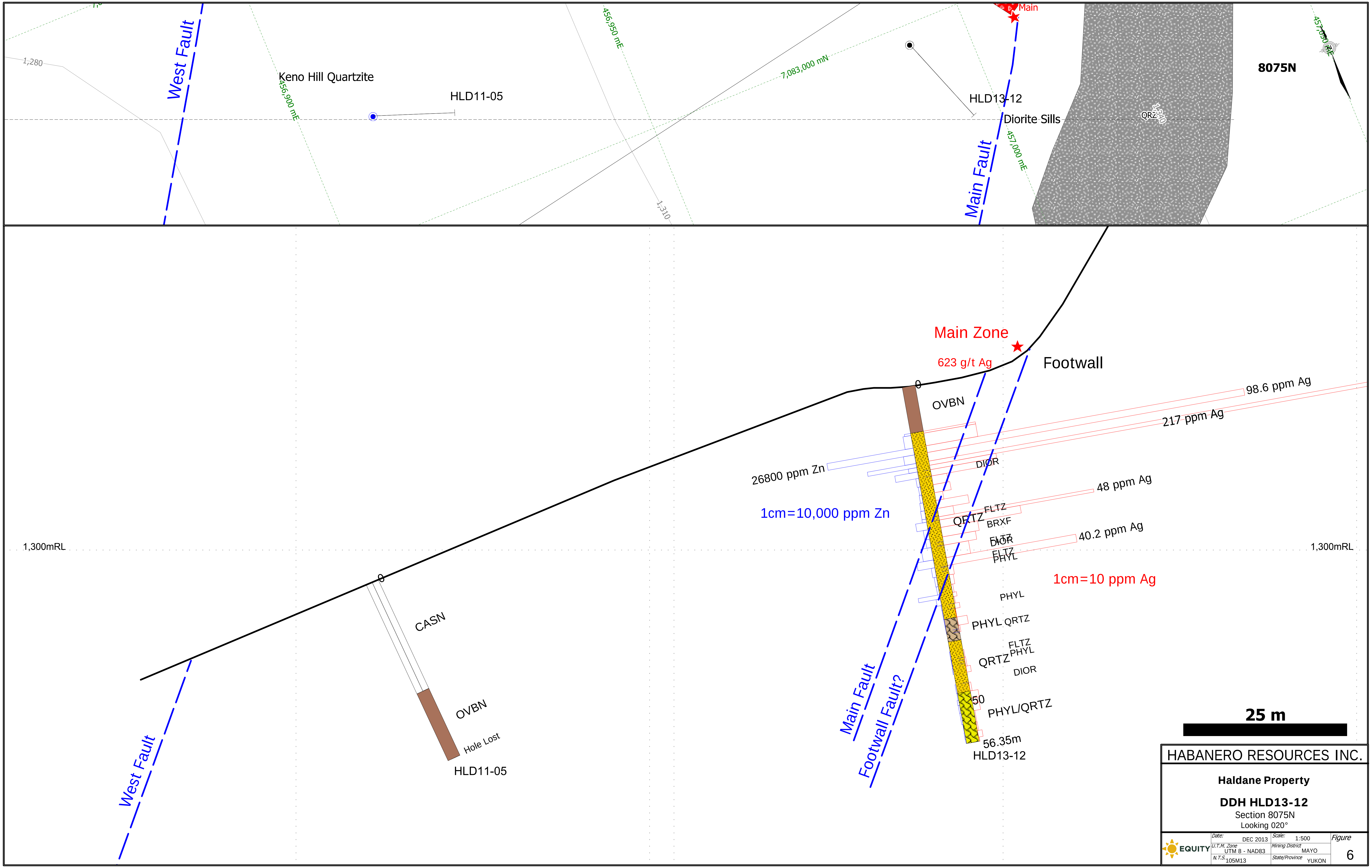
HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

Geology and Drillplan

EQUITY

Date: DEC 2013	Scale: 1:10,000	Figure 5
U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District MAYO	
N.T.S. 105M13	State/Province YUKON	



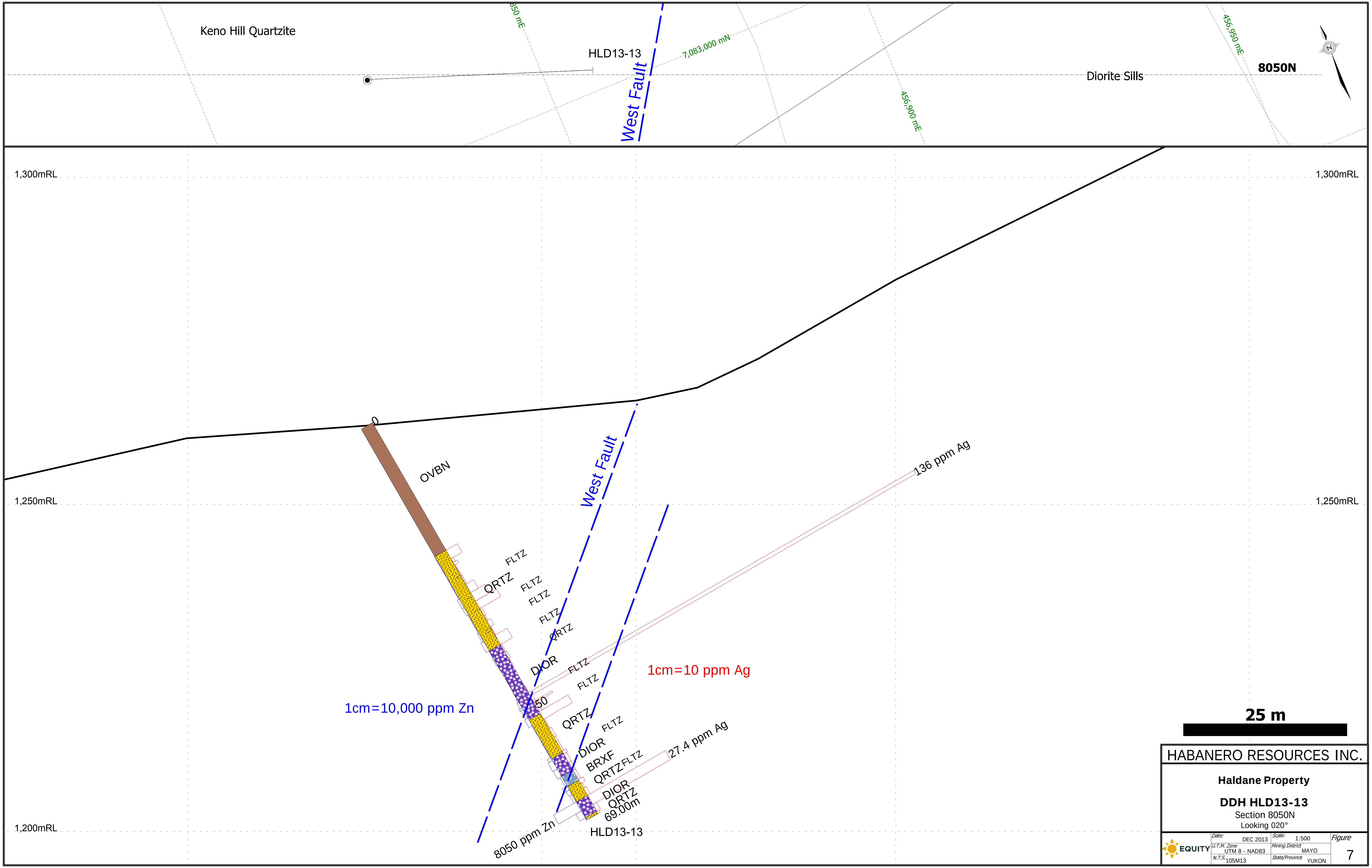
HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

DDH HLD13-12
Section 8075N
Looking 020°

EQUITY

Date: DEC 2013	Scale: 1:500	Figure 6
U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District MAYO	
N.T.S. 105M13	State/Province YUKON	



HABANERO RESOURCES INC.

Haldane Property

DDH HLD13-13

Section 8050N

Looking 020°

EQUITY

Date: DEC 2013	*Scale:* 1:500	*Figure* 7
U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	*Mining District* MAYO	
N.T.S. 105M13	*State/Province* YUKON	