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2015 Assessment Report

Selwyn Project

Don and Nod

Owned 100% by Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.

In the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory

NTS 105I/05, 06, 11 and 12

6922000N to 6955000N and 445000E to 500000E, NAD83/ UTM zone 9N

Prepared by:
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1. Introduction

1.1. Property Status

The Selwyn Project is located on the border between Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories within the larger Selwyn Basin (Figure 1). The majority of the project is located in the Yukon, and the entire Yukon portion of the project is in the Watson Lake Mining District (except for the 29 River claims, which are located in the Whitehorse Mining District, covering the filter plant area). The Yukon portion of the project comprises 1,475 Quartz Mineral claims covering 26,744 hectares (Figure 2). These claims do not include the 122 'hydro claims' (Jakal & Igloo Quartz Mineral claims). The Northwest Territories portion of the project comprises 5 claims covering 3,486 hectares and 2 leases covering 2,190 hectares. All Yukon Quart Mineral claims and Northwest Territories claims and leases are 100% owned by Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.

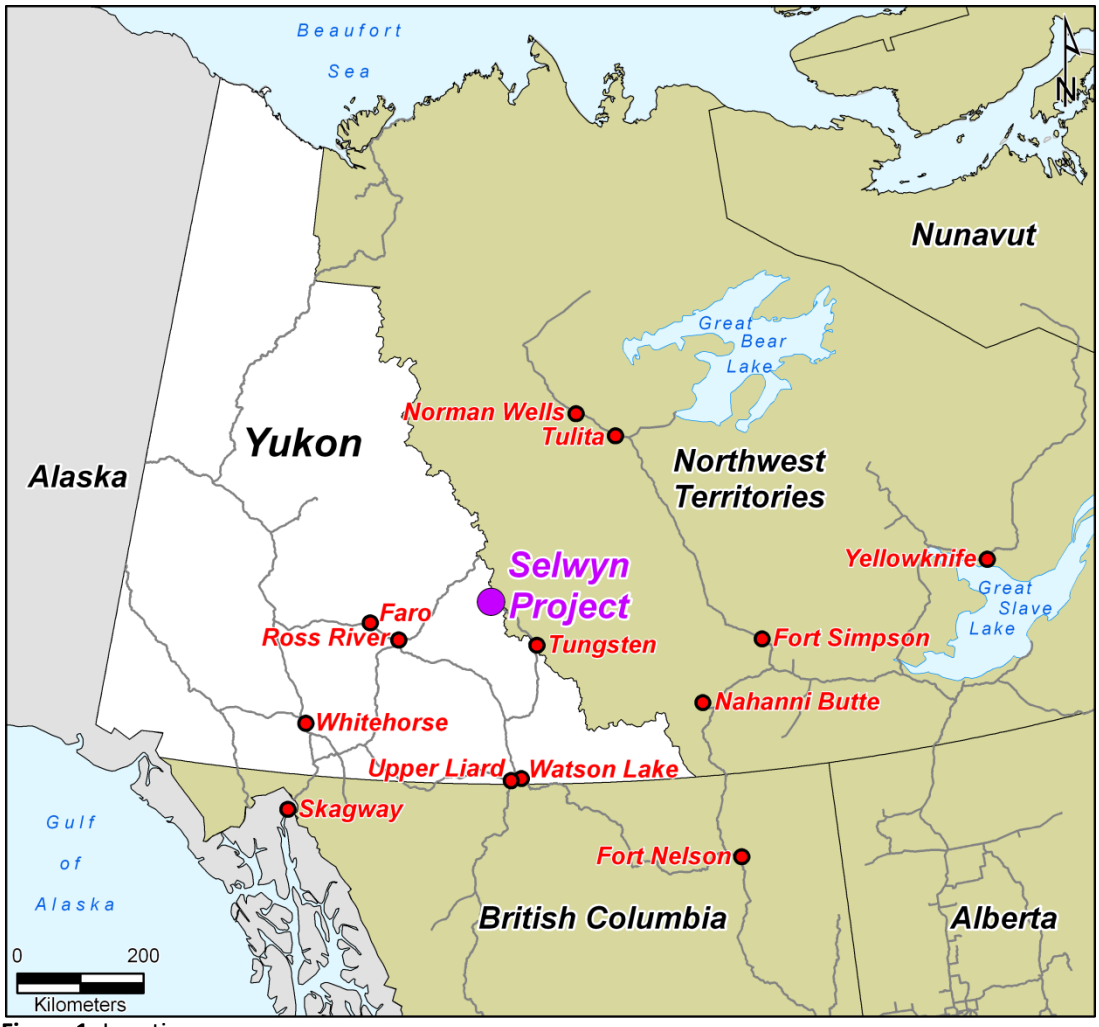

Figure 1: Location map

On August 18, 2005, Pacifica Resources Ltd. ("Pacifica") entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Howard's Pass Joint Venture property (referred to subsequently as "Selwyn Project") in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories from Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd. ("Placer") and Cygnus Mines Ltd. ("Cygnus"), a subsidiary of US Steel Corporation. The last

payment is due in the summer of 2012 and then Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. will fulfill its option agreement and will own 100% of the Selwyn Project. Note that with the takeover of Placer, the interest of Placer was transferred to Terrane Metals Corp. ("Terrane"); until Terrane was taken over by Thompson Creek Metals Company Inc. ("Thompson") on 20 October 2010. This acquisition provided Pacifica 100% ownership, subject to the royalty and net profits interest, with no back-in rights to participation in the project by either Thompson or Cygnus. More details can be found in the August 22, 2005 Pacifica news release (www.selwynresources.com).

On June 7, 2007, Pacifica Resources Ltd. changed its name to Selwyn Resources Ltd. ("Selwyn"). All Pacifica's non-Selwyn District, Yukon Territory exploration properties have been transferred to a new exploration company, Savant Explorations Ltd.

On December 15, 2009, Selwyn announced a possible CDN$100 million joint venture transaction with Yunnan Chihong Zinc & Germanium Co. Ltd ("Yunnan"). Selwyn executed a binding framework agreement with Yunnan. The parties agreed to form a joint venture operating company to finance the advancement of the Selwyn Project to bankable feasibility, and if warranted, to production. Full details can be found in the December 14, 2009 Selwyn news release (www.selwynresources.com).

On August 18, 2010, Selwyn closed the CDN$100 million joint venture transaction with Chihong Canada Mining Ltd ("Chihong"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Yunnan Chihong Zinc & Germanium Co. Ltd., a Chinese company. Pursuant to the Transaction, Selwyn and Chihong incorporated Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. ("SCML"), owned 50/50% by Selwyn and Chihong, to be the operator of the Joint Venture. CDN$100 million was deposited by Chihong into SCML's bank account in Canada. These funds will be used to pay for pre-development programs of the Joint Venture. Chihong will earn a 1% interest in the Joint Venture for each CDN$2 million of the funds spent. Selwyn has transferred all Selwyn Project claims, equipment, permits and licenses to SCML to be held by it as trustee for Selwyn and Chihong in accordance with their interests in the Joint Venture. Full details can be found in the August 18, 2010 Selwyn news release (www.selwynresources.com).

On June 3, 2013, Chihong paid an additional $50 million to Selwyn to acquire Selwyn's remaining 50% stake in Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. As a result, Chihong is now the sole owner of Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. and its assets, including the Howard's Pass mineral claims.

Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. is a private Canadian mining company with its head office in Vancouver, British Columbia. The company is currently focused on the development of the Selwyn Project in Yukon, Canada. More details about the company's goals and objectives can be found on the website (http://www.selwynchihong.com/).

1.2. Location, Access, Permits and Infrastructures

The Selwyn Project claims are a northwest trending strip with the claims in the Yukon being approximately 54 km long by 5 km wide (Figure 2; see map pocket), located approximately 350 km northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon. The property is located at the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories border between Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 445000E/6955000N in the northwest and 500000E/6922000N in the southeast (UTM Zone 9, NAD83). The property is located on NTS map sheets 105I/05, 06, 11 and 12.

Access to the property during 2014 was by aircraft and by winter road that was upgraded to a year round road (Howard's Pass Access Road, "HPAR") during the course of the field season. Materials and supplies used during 2014 were flown to site by fixed-wing aircraft from Alkan Air Ltd. and Nomad Air Ltd., both based in Whitehorse, Yukon or delivered by truck. Ground access was possible during March of 2014 along the HPAR as a winter road, and recommencing in November of 2014 upon completion of road upgrades on the HPAR.

The HPAR is a 78 km long exploration all-season access road located in the Northwest Territories, and was built by Placer Dome in 1976-1980. It connects the Selwyn Project property to the former town site of Tungsten, NWT. The Nahanni Range Road (Highway 10) connects Cantung with the Robert Campbell Highway. This highway runs from Watson Lake to Carmacks, serves the communities of Faro and Ross River and intersects the Canol Road near Ross River. During early fall of 2010 this road was used to bring in 6 new pieces of heavy equipment and during the winter of 2011 a mining equipment and supplies mobilization took place over it. During the 2014 field season, significant upgrades were made to the HPAR including culvert installations, widening and capping of some sections, and 8 bridge installations, allowing all-season road access to the Selwyn Project for the transport of heavy equipment and supplies..

In June 2008 Selwyn received from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (NWT) the Land Use Permit (LUP) (MV2005F0028) and a Type B Water License (MV2006L8-0001) for the rehabilitation and use of the all-season access road to the Selwyn Project. The issuance of the LUP and Water License will allow Selwyn to undertake the necessary work to rehabilitate the existing running surface of the road and update bridges and culverts up to current environmental standards.

SCML is now in a legal position to use the road, after Selwyn having submitted two operational plans which were both approved by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board: a Wildlife Protection Plan (required under the Land Use Permit) and an Abandonment and Restoration Plan (required under the Type B Water License).

Selwyn received a Class A land use permit (S07C-003) on October 14, 2009 from the Sahtu Land and Water Board of the Northwest Territories. The permit, which is valid for a period of five years, will allow SCML to carry out diamond drilling (up to 100 drill holes) on its mining claims and leases in the Northwest Territories.

SCML received in July of 2010 an amended Mining Land Use Permit (LQ00250d). This permit provides authorization for much of the work required for new project infrastructure for the planned advanced exploration underground program at Selwyn. Receipt of this amended permit from Yukon Government Energy, Mines & Resources ministry, allows immediate commencement of work on new infrastructure such as upgrades to drill and access roads, expansion of camp up to 160 persons, additional fuel storage, and use of explosives.

SCML received on 20 April, 2011 a type B Water License (Q210-042) for the Selwyn Project. The license was issued by the Yukon Water Board and allows for the use and discharge of water related to the proposed initial underground development activities at the XY Central deposit. The type B Water License, issued following an assessment of the underground program at the Selwyn Project by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB), has a 10-year term. Together with the amendment to Selwyn Chihong's Land Use Permit, it allows

for the immediate commencement of required portal, maintenance and waste storage facilities required for the planned underground program to access the XY Central deposit. The license establishes conditions for a rock stockpile storage facility, ponds and facilities for treatment of mine waters, new roads, expansion of camp facilities, additional fuel storage, and the use of explosives.

Infrastructure on the property is concentrated around three camp areas: XY, Anniv and Don (Figure 3). XY and Anniv were used by Placer in the 1970's and 80's. Both camp areas have an airstrip and a wooden building left by Placer. XY Camp was re-built by Pacifica in 2006, and consists of 20 tents accommodating up to 50 people. It was used during the 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 and 2014 exploration programs. Anniv Camp was built by Pacifica in 2005, and consisted of 20 tents accommodating up to 50 people. It was used during the 2005 and 2006 exploration programs and during 2 summer months in 2007. This camp has been moved to the Don Valley and is now known as Don Camp. Don Camp was built by Pacifica in the fall of 2006 and spring of 2007. It consists of 35 tents and can accommodate up to 60 people. It was used during the 2007, 2008 and 2010-2012 and 2014 exploration programs and temporarily during 2009's start-up. It has a large workshop and a 1,025 m (3360') long by 30 m (100') wide airstrip with turnaround at both ends, which allows planes as big as the DHC-5 Buffalo to land and take off.

During the 2008 exploration season the existing trails were improved, some parts were widened, several shortcuts were made, some hills were made less steep, the newly built Don Bridge was relocated to a better spot, a new small bridge was built and more culverts were put in place.

During the 2009 exploration season, a new 3 km long dirt trail was built from the XY ore piles to the main trail, converging 1.5 km west-northwest of the XY West Deposit. This new section shortened the trail between Don Camp and XY Camp by 1.2km. A new bridge was built on this road, just east of the portal area. Closer to Don Camp another shortcut was made. Preparations for the portal area commenced late in the season.

Before the fall of 2010, the heavy equipment machinery on site included a D7H, a D7G, a D5, a D3, a 320 excavator, two 420 backhoe loaders and two Kenworth dump trucks. This equipment was used in the construction of the 1 km long Don airstrip and in the construction and rehabilitation of the 23 km long dirt trail between XY and Don Camp. In 2007 approximately 4 km of this trail was built, the remaining 19 km was rehabilitated. The trail allows use of ATV's, 6x6 Rangers, pickup trucks and small dump trucks from one camp to the other one. A 3.5 km long trail to the Don deposit was also built in 2007. Thanks to the major trails and multiple CAT trails in the Anniv Central, Don, Don East, XYC and XY West deposits most of the drilling is accessible by trail. In the fall of 2010, six new pieces of heavy equipment were driven to the project site along the NWT exploration all-season access road. These included: 1 CAT 730 rock truck (6 wheel drive, 30 ton), 1 CAT 966 front end loader (rubber tires), 1 CAT D8T bulldozer (came with 2 blades), 1 CAT 345 excavator (40 ton), 1 CAT 525 skidder (with winch and grappler) and 1 dual axel trailer.

During the 2010 exploration season existing trails in the XYC, XYW and DON area were rehabilitated as well as new drill access trails were made. Steep hills were flattened where possible or avoided by moving the trail. The section of road near the 'clay hill' was

decommissioned and the land was reclaimed. A new stretch of road was built on top of eskers, north of the old road.

In 2011 and 2012 new drill access trails were made and existing roads were maintained.

In 2014 new drill access trails were made and existing roads were maintained. A new bridge was commissioned and installed across Don Creek to provide better access to the Anniv Central and Anniv East deposits.

In 2015 Drilling was supported by helicopter. No new drill access trails were made and existing roads were maintained.

1.3. Physiography and Climate

The physiography of the area consists of U-shaped glacial valleys culminating in rounded peaks. Elevation on the property varies from 1,125m at Pelly River to 2,035m at Yara Peak. The slopes are steep and talus covered, culminating into rounded tops. Outcrops are sparse and occur on the peaks and along streams flowing down into the Pelly River and Don River. The rivers are part of the Yukon River Watershed.

Climate on the property consists of cold, long winters and cool, short summers. Temperature varies from -40ºC in the winter to 25ºC in the summer. Snow accumulation in winter is 2-2.5m. Thawing commences in May and the property is bare of snow by late June (Burgoyne 2005).

1.4. Property History

The core claims to the Selwyn Project that were staked by Placer at the beginning of 1972, are now under option to purchase 100% from Thompson and Cygnus. Placer conducted mapping, surficial geochemical sampling and diamond drilling on the property, defining significant stratiform Zn-Pb mineralization in two main deposits, XY and Anniv, and a mineralized zone, OP. In 1975 Cygnus purchased a 49% interest in the property from Placer. The joint venture conducted further surface exploration work, and in 1980-81 conducted an underground exploration program. The initial economic evaluation of the property in 1982 resulted in the project being placed on standby by the joint venture. Claims outside the immediate areas of known mineralization were allowed to lapse.

In 1998, Expatriate Resources Ltd. (“Expatriate”) purchased a 100% interest in the HP and NOD claims, which were originally staked in 1994, from United Keno Hills.

In 2000, Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. (“Copper Ridge”) entered into an option agreement with Placer and Cygnus to acquire the Howard’s Pass property. Copper Ridge drilled eight diamond drill holes, but allowed their option agreement to expire.

In the summer of 2004, Expatriate conducted prospecting and surficial geochemical sampling on their HP and NOD claims. In December of 2004, Pacifica was spun off from Expatriate and assumed 100% ownership of the HP and NOD claims.

In 2005, Pacifica entered into an option agreement with Placer and Cygnus to purchase 100% ownership of the Howard's Pass property. That same year Pacifica staked the Selwyn 1-535 claims, to the west, north and east of Pacifica's already-existing claims and the claims optioned from Placer and Cygnus.

In 2006 Pacifica staked 258 claims (Selwyn 536-793) to the north-northwest of the existing claims to cover the historical "Abbey" showing (Figure 2). Also in 2006, Placer's interest in their claims was transferred to Goldcorp Inc., and then to Terrane.

In 2007 Pacifica changed its name to Selwyn Resources Ltd. ("Selwyn"). Another 100 claims (Selwyn 794-893) located south of the area between OP and Anniv Central were staked by Selwyn.

In 2008 Selwyn kept all its existing claims in good standing. In October, 14 additional NOD claims (NOD 67 to NOD 78, NOD 85 and NOD 86) were staked by Coureur des Bois.

Early 2009 two geologists went out to the field to stake 7 additional NOD claims: NOD79 to NOD85. Note that an error occurred in the naming of the claims. NOD85 should have been named NOD87. A correction to NOD87 was made with the Yukon Mining Recorder. Another 122 claims were staked in 2009 as well. These are the Jakal and Igloo claims, also known as the 'hydro claims'.

In 2010 ownership of the claims was transferred from Selwyn to SCML. SCML kept all its existing claims in good standing. A total of 35 claims were staked in 2010 to cover the filter plant location. These are the River and Way claims.

In 2011 and 2012 SCML kept all its existing claims in good standing and no new claims were staked.

In 2013 SCML kept all its existing claims in good standing and no new claims were staked.

In 2014, SCML kept all its existing claims in good standing and no new claims were staked.

In 2015 SCML kept all its existing claims in good standing and now new claims were staked.

Period	Company	Grid	Type	Holes	Feet	Metres
1973-1981	Placer Development	ANNIV*	Surface	64	37,591.2	11,457.8
		OP	Surface	9	2,798.6	853.0
		XY	Surface	102	73,448.2	22,387.0
		XY	Underground	35	3,061.0	933.0
			SUBTOTAL	**210**	**116,899.0**	**35,630.8**
2000	Copper Ridge Explorations	ANNIV*	Surface	8	2,356.3	718.2
			SUBTOTAL	**8**	**2,356.3**	**718.2**
2005	Pacifica Resources	ANNIV CENTRAL	Surface	12	3,776.6	1,151.1
		ANNIV EAST	Surface	10	4,000.3	1,219.3

		OP	Surface	4	2,192.9	668.4
		XY	Surface	6	2,568.9	783.0
		DON	Surface	8	5,889.1	1,795.0
		BRODEL	Surface	10	6,392.7	1,948.5
		HP	Surface	3	2,367.5	721.6
			SUBTOTAL	**53**	**27,188.0**	**8,286.9**
2006	Pacifica Resources	PN	Surface	7	4,719.5	1,438.5
		OP	Surface	6	3,016.4	919.4
		EP	Surface	1	375.0	114.3
		ANNIV CENTRAL	Surface	53	37,081.0	11,302.3
		ANNIV EAST	Surface	36	21,327.1	6,500.5
		DON	Surface	42	28,098.1	8,564.3
		BRODEL	Surface	1	507.5	154.7
		HP	Surface	1	596.1	181.7
		XY	Surface	44	36,028.5	10,981.5
			SUBTOTAL	**191**	**131,749.3**	**40,157.2**
2007	Selwyn Resources	DON	Surface	20	30,239.8	9,217.1
		DON EAST	Surface	51	50,709.0	15,456.1
		HC WEST	Surface	15	11,449.5	3,489.8
		HC	Surface	1	2,689.0	819.6
		XY CENTRAL	Surface	18	25,214.6	7,685.4
		Exploration	Surface	2	1,110.2	338.4
			SUBTOTAL	**107**	**121,412.1**	**37,006.4**
2008	Selwyn Resources	DON EAST	Surface	4	4,982.0	1,518.5
		XY WEST	Surface	9	7,671.9	2,338.4
			SUBTOTAL	**13**	**12,653.9**	**3,856.9**
2009	Selwyn Resources	XY WEST	Surface	9	13,236.5	4,034.5
		XYC-151D**	Surface	N/A	586.0	178.6
			SUBTOTAL	**9**	**13,822.5**	**4,213.1**
2010	Selwyn Chihong Mining	ANNIV EAST***	Surface	11	2,097.8	639.4
		DON***	Surface	32	26,817.3	8,173.9
		XY WEST	Surface	14	18,998.7	5,790.8
		XY CENTRAL	Surface	47	45,750.3	13,944.7
			SUBTOTAL	**104**	**93,664.0**	**28,548.8**
2011	Selwyn Chihong Mining	DON	Surface	52	79,557.7	24,249.2
		XY WEST	Surface	44	56,060.0	17,087.1
		XY CENTRAL	Surface	9	11,896.7	3,626.1
			SUBTOTAL	**105**	**147,514.4**	**44,962.4**
2012	Selwyn Chihong Mining	DON	Surface	12	30,333.0	9,245.5
			SUBTOTAL	**12**	**30,333.0**	**9,245.5**

2014	Selwyn Chihong Mining	ANNIV CENTRAL	Surface	58	35,450.5	10805.3
		ANNIV EAST	Surface	47	21,134.5	6441.8
		DON	Surface	9	7,590.2	2313.5
		DON EAST	Surface	72	51,136.5	15586.4
		HC WEST	Surface	63	39,224.7	11955.7
		HC EAST	Surface	3	354.3	108.0
		XY CENTRAL	Surface	32	22,809.4	6952.3
		XY NOSE	Surface	3	2,411.4	735.0
			SUBTOTAL	**287**	**180,111.5**	**54,898.0**
2015	Selwyn Chihong Mining	ANE	**Surface**	**1**	462.6	**141.0**
		BRODEL	**Surface**	**22**	14,449.1	**4,404.1**
		DON EAST	**Surface**	**1**	383.9	**117.0**
		HC EAST	**Surface**	**32**	15,156.8	**4,619.8**
		HC WEST	**Surface**	**1**	246.1	**75.0**
		TSF	**Surface**	**6**	1,883.2	**574.0**
		XY CENTRAL	**Surface**	**1**	236.2	72.0
			SUBTOTAL	**64**	**32,817.9**	**10,002.9**
			TOTAL	**1,099**	**877,704.1**	**267,524.2**

Table 1: Summary of diamond drilling on the Selwyn Project since 1973. (*Combines ANNIV Central and ANNIV East. **Deepening of an existing hole, therefore it's not considered as a new hole. ***DON-143 to DON-149 and ANE-184 to ANE-194 were condemnation drill holes or geotech holes.

1.5. Description of Undertakings

Drilling activities during the 2015 exploration season started on June 19th and lasted until September 9th.No Limit and CYR operated up to 3 drills simultaneously during the 2015 field season, including drilling for resource definition, exploration, metallurgy, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations. Drilling activities were performed on the HC and Brodel deposits.

Don Camp served as a support base for all geological staff, drilling crew, heavy equipment operators, environmental crew, consultants and general camp support staff. Throughout the season, a Bell 206LR Long Ranger and/or a Bell 407 from Heli Dynamics was/were stationed at Don Camp. The heavy equipment was used to maintain trails and keep the trails and airstrip snow free.

A total of 64 diamond drill holes were drilled in 2015 (Figure 3 & Table 2), including 9 geotechnical/hydrogeological targets, 3 metallurgical targets, 6 TSF holes to assist in plant site investigation, 39 definition and exploration targets with total meterage of 10002.9 meters. All core is stored at Don Camp.

Three different sizes of core were drilled in the 2015 program in support of mine planning and pre-feasibility studies. Metallurgical drilling was undertaken using PQ size core (core diameter 85.0mm) in order to provide sufficient material for processing and recovery studies. Geotechnical/hydrogeological drilling was undertaken with HQ3 size core (core diameter 61.1mm). To obtain true orientation data from these holes a Reflex Act III controller was utilized, and drill core was logged for structural information including fracture/joint orientation and condition at the drill site as core was being removed from split tubes. While completing these drill holes, two types of hydrogeological tests were performed. Packer tests were performed using IPI inflatable packers to obtain hydraulic conductivity values of different property lithologies and structures, and interpret hydrostratigraphy, groundwater movement and aquifer properties. Tests were performed at intervals of approximately 50m, or wherever major structures or new lithologies were encountered. Airlift tests were also performed on these drill holes for further hydraulic conductivity investigations (as it approximates constant discharge), using an air compressor attached to the drill rods to displace groundwater to surface. Water samples were taken from this discharge water for hydrochemical analysis. Definition drilling was performed with NQ3 size core (core diameter 45.0mm) to further define resource and assist with mine planning.

Hole ID	Start Date Drilling	Finish Date Drilling	Drilled by	Claim Name	Grant Number	EOH (m)	DDH Cost per Meter	Cost Per Claim	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
HCE-054	16-Aug-15	18-Aug-15	CYR-01	DON 114	Y 64979	159.4	$26,248.40	$26,248.40	484233	6930912
HCE-031	30-Jun-15	1-Jul-15	NL-03	DON 116	Y 64981	109.0	$17,949.03		483886	6931071
HCE-032	1-Jul-15	2-Jul-15	NL-03	DON 116	Y 64981	86.0	$14,161.62		484057	6931023
HCE-033	2-Jul-15	4-Jul-15	NL-03	DON 116	Y 64981	93.0	$15,314.31		483815	6931120
HCE-036	4-Jul-15	5-Jul-15	NL-03	DON 116	Y 64981	87.0	$14,326.29		483977	6931066
HCE-038	7-Jul-15	8-Jul-15	NL-03	DON 116	Y 64981	105.0	$17,290.35	$79,041.60	484146	6931002
HCE-029	25-Jun-15	29-Jun-15	NL-03	NOD 28	YB49392	282.0	$46,436.94		482873	6931125
HCE-043	12-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 28	YB49392	75.0	$12,350.25		482912	6931319
HCE-045	18-Jul-15	21-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 28	YB49392	111.0	$18,278.37		482950	6931105
HCE-046	21-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 28	YB49392	60.0	$9,880.20		482862	6931185
HCE-047	22-Jul-15	25-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 28	YB49392	154.1	$25,375.65		482873	6931125
HCE-057	25-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	CYR-01	NOD 28	YB49392	102.0	$16,796.34		482760	6931155
HCE-058	27-Aug-15	29-Aug-15	CYR-01	NOD 28	YB49392	141.0	$23,218.47		482696	6931177
HCE-059	30-Aug-15	3-Sep-15	CYR-01	NOD 28	YB49392	315.6	$51,969.85	$204,306.07	482710	6931065
HCE-060	3-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	CYR-01	NOD 57	YB49421	179.6	$29,574.73	$29,574.73	482479	6931166
HCE-053	3-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	NL-03	NOD 59	YB49423	74.3	$12,234.98	$12,234.98	483261	6931211
HCE-035	3-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	CYR-01	NOD 60	YB49424	162.0	$26,676.54		483725	6931080
HCE-037	5-Jul-15	06-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 60	YB49424	84.0	$13,832.28		483550	6931140
HCE-041	9-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	CYR-01	NOD 60	YB49424	162.0	$26,676.54		483725	6931080
HCE-050	28-Jul-15	30-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 60	YB49424	100.0	$16,467.00		483395	6931160
HCE-051	30-Jul-15	1-Aug-15	NL-03	NOD 60	YB49424	111.0	$18,278.37		483637	6931195
HCE-052	1-Aug-15	03-Aug-15	NL-03	NOD 60	YB49424	84.0	$13,832.28	$115,763.01	483460	6931140
HCE-030	29-Jun-15	2-Jul-15	NL-04	NOD 61	YB49425	159.0	$26,182.53		483160	6931069
HCE-034	2-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	NL-04	NOD 61	YB49425	159.0	$26,182.53		483160	6931069
HCE-040	9-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 61	YB49425	180.0	$29,640.60		483229	6931105
HCE-042	10-Jul-15	14-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 61	YB49425	210.0	$34,580.70		483229	6931105
HCE-048	25-Jul-15	26-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 61	YB49425	66.0	$10,868.22		483070	6931120
HCE-049	26-Jul-15	28-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 61	YB49425	132.0	$21,736.44		483320	6931110
HCE-056	22-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	CYR-01	NOD 61	YB49425	222.0	$36,556.74	$185,747.76	483069	6931004
HCE-055	19-Aug-15	22-Aug-15	CYR-01	NOD 62	YB49426	229.0	$37,709.43	$37,709.43	483468	6931030
HCE-039	8-Jul-15	12-Jul-15	NL-04	NOD 71	YC74011	162.0	$26,676.54		482950	6931105
HCE-044	15-Jul-15	18-Jul-15	NL-03	NOD 71	YC74011	245.7	$40,459.42	$67,135.96	482950	6931105

Table 2: Claim filing related drill c collar locations, based on associated information from 2015

1.6. Regional Geology and Metallogeny

The Selwyn Project is situated within the Selwyn Basin, a northwest trending basin that accumulated sediments from Cambrian-Ordovician to Lower Devonian (Gordey and Anderson 1993). The Selwyn Basin stretches from the Yukon-Alaska border to northeast British Columbia and is bounded to the north and east by the Mackenzie Platform, to the south by Macdonald Platform and to the west by the Cassiar Platform and the Tintina fault zone. The Selwyn Basin represents a trough at the west margin of a Late Proterozoic continent overlain by rift clastics of Late Devonian age (Gordey and Anderson 1993).

The basement rocks of the Selwyn Basin consist of Upper Proterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Windermere Supergroup. Windermere rocks are overlain by Cambrian-Ordovician carbonate rocks of the Rabbitkettle Formation, overlain in turn by cherts and shales of the Road River Group (Ordivician-Silurian) and chert and black clastic rocks of the Earn Group (Devono-Mississippian; Goodfellow 2004). Mafic volcanic rocks also occur within the Selwyn Basin as discontinuous, lenticular belts that parallel riftbounding faults or as isolated volcanic piles (Goodfellow 2004). A set of Mid-Cretaceous granitic and granodioritic plutons intrude sedimentary rocks located northeast of the Tintina Fault and are termed the Selwyn Plutonic Suite (Gordey and Anderson 1993).

Regionally, strata in the Selwyn Basin are folded about west-northwest-trending axes that plunge to the northwest (Goodfellow and Jonasson 1987). Several thrust faults are interpreted in the area surrounding the Selwyn property; the March, Appler, Sapper, and Honeymoon Faults are generally trending northwest-southeast, dip to the southwest, and are attributed to shortening of the basin (Gordey and Anderson 1993).

Bedding is easily identified in outcrop by the contrast between the shale and limestone beds and due to recessive weathering of specific beds. The bedding dominantly strikes northwest and dips gently to moderately southwest. A pervasive, regional slaty cleavage strongly overprints the bedding. Cleavage spacing ranges from mm to cm intervals and is better developed in the shales. The cleavage strikes northwest and is steeply dipping to the northeast. The intersection lineation between bedding and cleavage gently plunges northwest.

The rocks of the Selwyn Basin are host to numerous Zn-Pb sedimentary-exhalative ("SEDEX") deposits. The mafic volcanic rocks in the basin are significant in that there appears to be a close temporal and/or spatial relationship between volcanic centres and SEDEX deposits (Goodfellow 2004). This relationship, however, is not seen at the Selwyn Project. There are four main SEDEX districts in the Selwyn Basin: 1) Gataga (Cirque and South Cirque deposits) in northeastern BC, 2) MacMillan Pass (Jason and Tom deposits) in the southeastern Yukon, 3) Anvil (Vangorda, Faro, Grum, Dy and Swim deposits) near Faro, Yukon, and 4) Howard's Pass (Selwyn property; Section 1.7, below). These deposits range in age from Early Cambrian to Late Devonian (Goodfellow 2006).

In addition to SEDEX-style Zn-Pb deposits, the Selwyn Basin also contains world-class deposits of barite and tungsten (Gordey and Anderson 1993). Tungsten is found in skarn deposits, which also can contain Zn, Pb, Cu, Mo, and Sn.

1.7. Local Geology and Metallogeny

Using predominantly field observations, Gordey and Anderson (1993) subdivided the stratified rocks in the region around the Selwyn property (the Nahanni map-area; NTS map sheet 105I) into 31 distinct formations, only 7 of which are found in the immediate vicinity of the Selwyn Project (Table 3). From youngest to oldest, the formations include:

1. **Selwyn Plutonic Suite:**
    - Intrusive stocks and batholiths, ranging in composition from intermediate to granitic.

2. **Prevost Formation:** thickness estimated at 900m, subdivided into three members.
    - *Upper member*: coarse-grained, poorly sorted chert-quartz sandstone and conglomerate in thick beds; clasts in the conglomerate are 75% whiter sandstone and 25% gray chert; unit is 300m thick.
    - *Middle member*: brown weathering, dark gray, thin bedded shale and siltstone; unit is 90m thick.
    - *Lower member*: grey weathering, dark grey, medium- to coarse grained chert-quartz sandstone; unit is 160m thick.

3. **Portrait Lake Formation:** thickness at the type location is 897m, subdivided into three members.
    - *Upper member*: gun-blue weathering, black platy siltstone; unit is 260m thick; an extensive barite horizon can be observed near the upper contact.
    - *Middle member*: black weathering, massive pebble conglomerate; clasts composed of chert and siliceous argillite; unit is 195m thick.
    - *Lower member (Backside Siliceous Mudstone member)*: dark brown weathering, silty shale and shale in beds; unit is 420m thick.

4. **Steel Formation:** thickness 140m.
    - *Flaggy mudstone*: orange weathering member consists of siliceous argillite in beds, 10-80cm thick, with wispy laminations.

5. **Howard's Pass Formation** (Duo Lake Formation): estimated thickness 300m, subdivided into five members.
    - *Upper Siliceous Mudstone member*: interlaminated dark grey to grayish black mudstone with medium grey chert, abundant limestone concretions when Active member occurs below, 1m thick zone of graptolites near the top.
    - *Active member*: repetitive sequence of intercalated carbonaceous mudstone, cherty mudstone, chert and limestone and locally contains economically significant Zn and Pb sulphides (Morganti 1979).
    - *Lower Cherty Mudstone member*: monotonous, slightly bedded, very carbonaceous, blocky siliceous mudstone, up to 30% quartz vein 'pseudobeds' (mimicking layers), up to 1% pyrite nodules.
    - *Calcareous Mudstone member*: massive monotonous, calcareous, carbonaceous mudstone, 0.2m graptolite zone, feathery calcite beds with pyritic cores.

- *Pyritic Siliceous Shale member*: fissile siliceous carbonaceous shale with 1-10mm pyrite concretions.

6. **Transition Formation:** thickness estimated to be 10m; located between the Howard's Pass and the Rabbitkettle Formations; identified locally in drill core by Morganti (1979 and 1982) and Goodfellow and Jonasson (1986).
    - Thin interlaminations of grey limestone and buff colored shale, generally well cleaved.
7. **Rabbitkettle Formation ("Cambrian Limestone"):** has a thickness of 900m.
    - *Upper member ("Wavy Banded Limestone")*: intercalated sequence of limestone and calcareous mudstone; wavy banded due to ductility contrasts of the two rock types during deformation.
    - *Lower member ("Massive Limestone")*: grey orange weathering, argillaceous to silty limestone, usually in beds less than 10cm.

8. **Narchilla Formation** (Windermere Supergroup)**:** has a thickness of 820m.
    - Maroon to dark blue-grey weathering shale.

Age	Group	Formation	Member
Upper Devonian to Middle Mississippian	Upper Earn	Prevost (Yara Peak)*	
Lower to Upper Devonian	Lower Earn	Portrait Lake (Iron Creek)*	
Upper Silurian	Road River	Steel	Flaggy Mudstone*
Ordovician and Middle Silurian		Howard's Pass* (Duo Lake)	Upper Siliceous Mudstone*
			Active Member*
			Lower Cherty Mudstone*
			Calcareous Mudstone*
			Pyritic Siliceous Mudstone*
		Transition*	
Cambrian-Ordovician		Rabbitkettle	
Upper Proterozoic and Lower Cambrian		Narchilla	

Table 3: Stratigraphy of the Selwyn property (Subdivisions after Gordey and Anderson 1993 and *Morganti 1979).

The stratigraphic subdivisions of Morganti (1979) are favoured as these are more applicable on the local property scale and as such, will be used henceforth. Units encountered in drill core include rocks from the Rabbitkettle Formation to the Yara Peak formation (Table 3). The stratigraphy on the property strikes roughly 300º and the attitude and dip of structures in the Selwyn property are similar to the regional structures. Several minor faults are observed in drill core and surface expressions of faults are extrapolated from topographic features.

The Zn-Pb mineralization on the Selwyn Project is hosted in Active member of the Howard's Pass Formation. Surface exposures of Active member prove elusive and are difficult to identify as the black shale hosting the mineralization is similar to the other shales observed on the property.

However, the Active member is easily recognizable in drill core and consists of alternating layers of carbonaceous mudstone, cherty mudstone, limestone, and chert. The sulphide minerals occur as fine laminations of sulphides that are stratabound, fine-grained and consist dominantly of sphalerite, galena and minor pyrite (Plate 1). Thickness of mineralization ranges from 1.05 to 40.36 m. Pressure dissolution cleavages are observed in higher grade zones and are commonly replaced with secondary sphalerite and galena. In addition, medium- to coarse-grained galena fills tensile fractures which are commonly enclosed in calcite veins. The calcite veins are 5-8 cm long and 3-4 cm thick. The tensile fractures are 1-2cm long and 0.5-1cm thick. The highest Zn and Pb grades in the Active member occur in the XY Central deposit and the Don deposit.

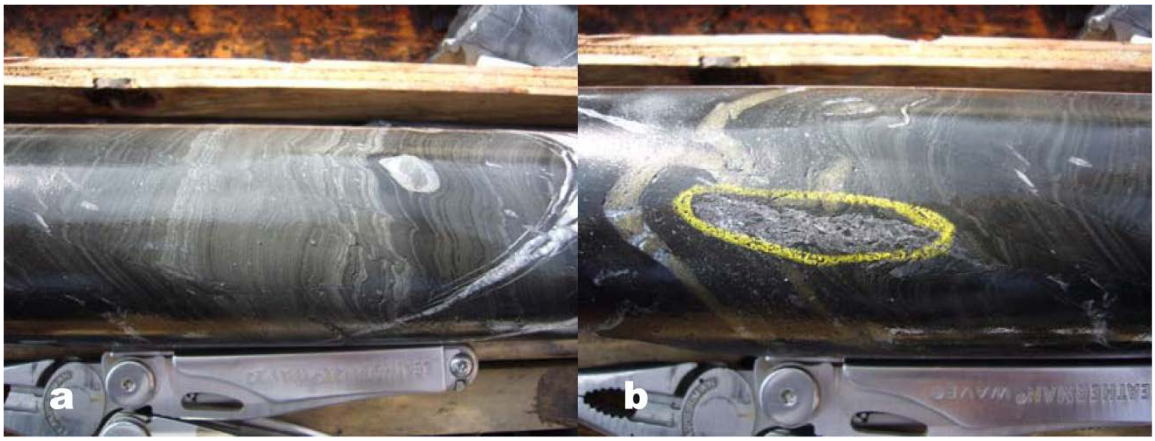

Plate 1: Photo 'a' shows the sulphide laminations in the Active member (lighter bands). Photo 'b' shows a secondary crosscutting galena infill structure (circled in yellow). These samples are from drill hole XYC-138, NQ2 core size.

1.8. Synopsis on Structural Geology Related Work Done on the Project

Brief summary of relevant historical work

During the 1970's and 1980's lots of relevant geological studies were done on both property and regional scale. Based on 8 years of work at the XY and Anniv deposits, Morganti published his PhD thesis in 1979 and discussed the tectonic history in the area and its influence on mineralization. In the mid 1980's, Goodfellow from the Geological Survey of Canada published a series of papers to discuss geochemistry, ore formation, deformation and micro-structure within the ACTM of the XY deposit. In 1982, rock mechanic engineers worked in the adit at XY and produced an assessment report on underground mine design. In addition, in 1993 Gordey and Anderson published a memoir on their work in Nahanni map area (NTS 105 I) which covers most of Selwyn's claims. In their memoir they outlined the sedimentary, structural, and tectonic development in the area as a large part of the evolution of the northwestern North American margin during the Cordilleran Orogen from late Precambrian to Cretaceous age. Since the summer of 2005, Dr. Hodder and Mr. Bain have been mapping bedrock around known deposits within Selwyn's claims and adjacent areas to come up with geological interpretations. During drilling from 2005 to present, geotechnical data has been collected from all drill holes. Particularly, detailed logging has been done on mineralized ACTM and the immediate hanging wall and footwall rock (20m above and below the ACTM). Accordingly, 3 assessment reports (2 reports written by Rockland and 1 report written by Wardrop) on rock mechanics could bring insight on the deformation within the ACTM.

Tectonic history in Nahanni Map Area

In 2005, Dr. Hodder and Mr. Bain reviewed the related literature regarding geology and deformation and summarized the geological history in Nahanni map area.

Property structural geology and mineralization

In his thesis, Morganti claimed that secondary structures in the Howard's Pass area (from Anniv to XY) reflect local penecontemporaneous and postlithification folding and faulting and low grade metamorphism. Also, he concluded that all the tectonism after the Early Devonian affected the Howard's Pass deposits. However, the Mid-Devonian to Mississippian and Cretaceous tectonism displaced ore lenses and only locally redistributed the Zn-Pb concentrations within ACTM.

Based on observations with respect to sedimentary and diagenetic textures, and deformation structures, Goodfellow (1986) pointed out that the main deformation event probably ended prior to deposition of FLMD in Upper Silurian age and the last event that probably occurred in Devono-Mississippian and Late Cretaceous time did not affect sulphide textures other than resulting in further folding and faulting.

Structural data derived from surface mapping

A large number of structural data can be found in surface outcrop and trench maps compiled by Placer geologists in 1970s for XY and Anniv deposits. All the old maps were scanned as map images and stored on the company server in 2005. A portion of these images were geo-referenced and digitized as shapefiles at that time. In 2009, based on these maps, bedding and cleavage measurements were picked out and converted into CSV files with azimuth and dip. Over the past few years, Dr. Hodder and Mr. Bain's field notes have always been transferred into spreadsheets with columns for structural measurements.

Structural data derived from underground work

In 1982, after the adit was built at the XY deposit, Placer's geologists and engineers had done detailed work on mapping, logging, sampling and rock mechanics investigation. Structural data, interpretation and assessment for rock quality are available on the underground maps and the 1982 report done by RDM. In the RDM report, engineers concluded that the XY rock mass rating is 78 and "good" rock quality based on their observation and testing inside of the XY adit. In the summer of 2011, engineers in both Rockland and Wardrop finished their geotechnical investigations separately and provided 2 individual analysis reports on the quality of rock mass and the ore body at the XY and Don deposits.

Structural data derived from drill core

In 2014 at the suggestion of SRK Consulting, who is responsible for the geotechnical portion of open pit design, more detailed information on fault parameters has been taken to assist in structure modelling. Through taking a larger volume of orientation data and by quantitatively grouping structures, a greater understanding of tectonic history ore body geometry may be obtained.

Summary

In general, the structural history of the area is quite complex and most of the tectonic events have affected the deposits between Anniv and XY. However, during surface mapping and drilling at the XY and Don deposits, it has been found that the movement along fault planes is moderate and usually less than 20 - 30 m within a structural block bounded by steep dipping faults (normal or reverse). Also, though ACTM is internally faulted and locally brecciated with minor displacement, the main ore lens may remain intact and variation on the thickness is possibly caused by its complicated slumping-induced geometry on the contacts, especially the top contact with USMS.

2. List of Claims by Name and Grant Number

The following table lists all the claims of the Selwyn Project (except Jackal and Iglooclaims). All claims, except the Wolfman claims, were extended by 4 years in December 2015 by Assessment Filing using exploration work described in this report. All claims, including the Wolfman claims, were extended by 2 years by Yukon Government due to the current staking ban. Figure 2 shows the location of all claims listed below.

Target Area	Claim Names	Grant Numbers
XY	X1-X29	Y64526-Y64554
	X31	Y 64556
	X33-X35	Y64558-Y64560
	X37-X46	Y64670-Y64679
	X 54	Y73608
R	R1-R8	Y64723-Y64730
	R9-R15	Y64896-Y64902
	R16-R39	Y64680-Y64703
	R40-R47	Y64744-Y64751
	R48-R66	Y64704-Y64722
	R155-R161	Y64760-Y64766
DON	DON1-DON8	Y64845-Y64852
	DON10-DON17	Y64911-Y64918
	DON21-DON28	Y64953-Y64960
	DON29-DON34	Y64929-Y64934
	DON35-DON36	Y64919-Y64920
	DON71-DON76	Y64947-Y64952
	DON77-DON81	Y64961-Y64965
	DON101-DON116	Y64966-Y64981
	DON151-DON164	Y70216-Y70229
	DON240-DON247	YA00771-YA00778
	DON248-DON255	YA00787-YA00794
	DON256-DON263	YA11072-YA11079
	DON264-DON267	YA00806-YA00809
OP	OP1-OP8	Y64837-Y64844
	OP9-OP16	Y64887-Y64894
	OP17-OP20	Y64731-Y64734
	OP21-OP28	Y64767-Y64774
	OP29-OP36	Y64903-Y64910
	OP41-OP54	Y70230-Y70243
	OP101-OP175	Y93875-Y93951
	OP200-OP202	Y94598-Y94600

	OP203-OP207	YA00001-YA00005
	OP208-OP223	Y94482-Y94497
	OP224-OP225	YA00006-YA00007
	OP230-OP235	YA00765-YA00770
	OP230-OP235	YA20057-YA20062
	OP236-OP247	YA00449-YA00460
ANNIV	ANNIV1-ANNIV16	Y73582-Y73597
D	D1	YA00379
DJ	DJ	YA00380
	DJ2	YA00381
	DJ5-DJ8	YA00384-YA00387
KNAP	KNAP1-KNAP3	YA00555-YA00557
	KNAP 4	YA25686
HP	HP1-HP20	YB46381-YB46400
	HP21-HP31	YB47301-YB47311
NOD	NOD1-NOD66	YB49365-YB49430
	NOD69-NOD78	YC74009-YC74018
	NOD79-NOD84	YC74051-YC74056
	NOD85-NOD86	YC74025-YC74026
	NOD87(85)	YC74057
SELWYN	SELWYN1-SELWYN414	YC27987-YC28400
	SELWYN415	YC28701
	SELWYN416-SELWYN439	YC29223-YC29246
	SELWYN440-SELWYN535	YC29327-YC29422
	SELWYN536-SELWYN793	YC31510-YC31767
	SELWYN794-SELWYN893	YC71661-YC71760
FALCON	FALCON155-FALCON162	YB34094-YB34101
	FALCON163	YB34102
	FALCON164	YB34103
	FALCON165	YB34104
	FALCON166	YB34105
WOLFMAN	WOLFMAN1-WOLFMAN28	YB90963-YB90990
	WOLFMAN29-WOLFMAN34	YB92371-YB92376

Table 4: Summary of claims owned 100% by Selwyn Chihong Mining.

3. Results of Surficial Undertakings

No surficial mapping and ground truthing in the area was done by in 2015.

4. Drilling

4.1. Drill Collar Locations

64 drill holes were drilled in 2014 (Figure 3 & Table 2). All collars have been surveyed by a differential GPS. Appendix C includes hard copies of drill logs for each hole and shows a more detailed description of each hole.

4.2. Drill Core Geology

DDH HCE-029: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 282.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was encountered to a depth of 47.9m, it then intersected Carbonaceous

Calcareous Mudstone from 47.9m to 226.0m, a fault from 226.0m to 237.8m and Backside Siliceous Mudstone from 237.8m to 246.0m; EOH.
Comments: Five days of drilling. 6 hours down time due to blown seals in chuck, one hour down time due to dead battery in repeater.

DDH HCE-030: Geotechnical/hydrogeological drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 159.0m. Drill hole collared in Flaggy Mudstone which was intersected to 26.7m, after which it intersected Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 26.7m to 122.8m, a fault from 121.8m to 122.5m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 122.5m to 159.0m; EOH.
Comments: Four days of drilling, no mechanical issues to speak of.

DDH HCE-031: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 109.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a dpeht of 30.5m, after which it intersected Active Member from 30.5m to 85.2m, and Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 85.2m to 109.0m; EOH.
Comments: One and a half days of drilling. No mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-032: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 86.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was encountered to a depth of 61.3m, after which it intersected Active Member from 61.3m to 72.8m, a fault from 72.8m to 75.7m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 75.7m to 86.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, standby 12 hours for repairs on broken water pump.

DDH HCE-033: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 93.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 18.2m, after which it intersected Active Member from 18.2m to 56.5m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 56.5m to 93.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling.

DDH HCE-034: Geotechnical/hydrogeological/metallurgical drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 159.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 75.0m, a fault from 75.0m to 75.8m, Active Member from 75.8m to 108.1m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 108.1m to 159.0m; EOH.
Comments: Three and a half days of drilling and hydrogeological testing, no mechanical issues to mention, minor issues with tight ground trying to set casing.

DDH HCE-035: Geotechnical/hydrogeological drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 162.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone and intersected it for the entire hole to 162.0m; EOH.
Comments: Three and a half days of drilling and hydrogeological testing, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-036: Definition/metallurgical drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 87.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 53.7m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 53.7m to 87.0m; EOH.
Comments: One and a half days drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-037: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 84.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 46.1m, after which it intersected Active Member from 46.1m to 66.0m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 66.0m to 84.0m; EOH.

Comments: One and half days of drilling with some very blocky sections, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-038: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 104.8m. Drill hole collared in Flaggy Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 15.8m, Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 15.8m to 61.5m, a fault from 61.5m to 65.1m, Active Member from 65.1m to 89.9m, a fault from 89.9m to 96.2m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 96.2m to 104.8m; EOH.
Comments: One and a half days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-039: Geotechnical/hydrogeological drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 162.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member, which was intersected to a depth of 31.8m, after which it intersected a fault from 31.8m to 37.1m, Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 37.1m to 72.8m, Active Member from 72.8m to 111.3m, a fault from 111.3m to 118.0m, Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 118.0m to 135.0m, a fault from 135.0m to 135.7m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 135.7m to 152.9m a fault from 152.8m to 159.0m, Flaggy Mudstone from 159.0m to 162.0m.
Comments: Three days of drilling and hydrogeological testing, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-040: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 180.0m Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 54.8m, Active Member from 54.8m to 100.5m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 100.5m to 180.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-041: Geotechnical/hydrogeological drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 162.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 86.0m, Active Member from 86.9m to 100.6m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 100.6m to 162.0m; EOH.
Comments: Four days of drilling and hydrogeological testing, minor issues seating packer tester, lots of blocky drilling.

DDH HCE-042: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 210.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 105.6m, after which it intersected Active Member from 105.6m to 130.0m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 130.0m to 133.9m, a fault from 133.9m to 138.0m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 176.7m to 210.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling total, re-entered hole as was initially shut down in Active Member.

DDH HCE-043: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 75.0m. Drill hole collared in Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone which was intersected for the entire hole to 75.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-044: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 245.7m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 41.4m, after which it intersected Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 41.4m to 96.1m, Active Member from 96.1m to 232.7m, a fault from 232.7m to 239.8m, Backside Siliceous Mudstone from 239.8m to 245.7m; EOH.
Comments: Three days of drilling. No mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-045: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 111.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 78.3m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 78.3m to 111.0m; EOH.
Comments: Four days of drilling, one full day down time due to major drill motor issues (metal filings in head).

DDH HCE-046: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 60.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to 52.4m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 52.4m to 60.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-047: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 154.1m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 115.3m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 115.3m to 154.1m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling, minor downtime due to motor issues.

DDH HCE-048: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 66.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 29.4m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 29.4m to 66.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-049: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 132.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 66.7m, Active Member from 66.7m to 108.4m, a fault from 108.4m to 129.5m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 129.5m to 132.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-050: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 100.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 80.6m, a fault from 80.6m to 82.2m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 82.2m to 100.0m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, one shift downtime due to crew change.

DDH HCE-051: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 111.0m. Drill hole collared in Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone which was intersected for the entire hole down to 111.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling, minor downtime due to broken injector pump.

DDH HCE-052: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 83.9m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 54.0m, after which it intersected Active Member from 54.0m to 74.6m, a fault from 74.6m to 79.7m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 79.7m to 83.9m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-053: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 74.3m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 40.5m, after which it intersected a fault from 40.5m to 55.5m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 55.5m to 74.3m; EOH.
Comments: One day of drilling, no mechanical issues to speak of.

DDH HCE-054: Exploration drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 159.4m. Drill hole collared in Flaggy Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 29.1m after which it intersected Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 29.1m to 128.6m, a fault from 128.6m to 142.6m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 142.6m to 159.4m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-055: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 229.0m. Drill hole collared in Flaggy Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 77.9m, after which it intersected Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 77.9m to 132.6m, a fault from 132.6m to 145.5m, Active Member from 145.5m to 192.1m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 192.1m to 229.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling. No mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-056: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 222.0m. Drill hole collared in Upper Siliceous Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 101.8m, ACMT from 101.8m to 185.4m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 185.4m to 222.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling, a few hours of downtime due to hydraulic issues, replaced fittings from second drill on site.

DDH HCE-057: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 102.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 81.9m, after which it intersected Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 81.9m to 102.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two days of drilling in blocky ground, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-058: Exploration drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 141.0m. Drill hole collared in Active Member which was intersected to a depth of 116.3m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 116.3m to 141.0m; EOH.
Comments: One and a half days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-059: Exploration drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 315.6m. Drill hole collared in BSSM which was intersected to a depth of 92.0m, after which it intersected Flaggy Mudstone from 92.0m to 180.8m, Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 180.8m to 257.7m, Active Member from 257.7m to 292.6m, Carbonaceous Calcareous Mudstone from 292.6m to 315.6m; EOH.
Comments: Three and a half days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

DDH HCE-060: Definition drilling at HC. Drill hole length was 198.0m. Drill hole collared in Flaggy Mudstone which was intersected to a depth of 33.9m, after which it intersected Upper Siliceous Mudstone from 33.9m to 155.4m, a fault from 155.4m to 180.2m, Flaggy Mudstone from 180.2m to 198.0m; EOH.
Comments: Two and a half days of drilling, no mechanical issues to mention.

4.3. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

4.3.1. Analytical Procedures

All samples from 2015 drill holes were shipped to AGAT Laboratories. (“AGAT”), 17 Burns Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 4Z3.

Upon reaching AGAT's preparation lab in Whitehorse, the samples were logged into an internal tracking system and the sample weight was recorded. Each sample was then dried and crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2.0 mm). A 250 gram split was then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (74 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. That split was then sent to AGAT's analytical lab, 5623 McAdam Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L4Z 1N9. Each core sample was reduced to a 0.5 gram light sample that underwent multi-acid (HCl, HF, HNO_3, $HClO_4$) digestion and was analyzed with an ICP-AES for a suite of 47 elements. Overlimit for zinc and lead was done by a peroxide fusion, with ICP finish. Specific gravity analyses were undertaken for each sample with the pycnometer method. Raw and final data from the ICP-AES undergoes a final verification by an Ontario Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client.

Geochemical results are included in Appendix D.

4.3.2. Security and Chain of Custody

All core samples were shipped off to Whitehorse from Don Camp in well secured rice bags; which were closed with metal tie straps to prevent tampering. From camp, the samples were delivered to Whitehorse via Alkan Air fixed-wing aircrafts, where the secured rice bags were unloaded in the locked compound and possibly stored for a short time. At Alkan Air, the secured rice bags were picked up by an AGAT employee and transported to AGAT's preparation lab in Whitehorse for sample preparation. The prepared samples were then flown to Mississauga, Ontario for analysis in AGAT's analytical lab. All samples were tracked throughout this process; noting that e-mail notice was provided to SCML at each step during the delivery process. When the Whitehorse laboratory received samples, final official notification to SCML was provided; which signaled the commencement of sample preparation and analytical work. It should be noted that SCML's standing policy is that the Company is notified immediately if there are any broken straps within the secure rice bag shipment.

4.3.3. QA/QC Program

SCML has a well-established comprehensive sampling and assay control program that includes the blind insertion of assay duplicates, blanks and standards; which are in addition to the detailed quality control and quality assurance programs of AGAT; which were also made available to SCML.

All drill core samples were divided into groups of 30 samples for QA/QC purposes. Each group of 30 samples contained one duplicate sample, one blank sample and one industrial geochemical standard sample; placed on the 11th, 20th and 30th location respectively within the sequence of 30 samples. The original sample for the duplicate sample was on the 10th location within the sequence of 30 samples. Duplicate samples were taken by cutting the original half-core sample into two quarter-core samples. Blank samples consisted of crushed dolomite. Industrial geochemical standard samples were provided by the commercial supplier WCM Minerals (WCM Sales Ltd, 7729 Patterson Ave, Burnaby, British Columbia). Note that at least one standard, one blank and one duplicate is inserted per drill hole submitted for assay analysis. A short summary on the QAQC samples submitted with the core samples of the drill holes are described below.

Standards

A total of two hundred eighty eight (288) standard samples (10 Std B, 79 Std C, 113 Std D, 84 Std E, 3 Std F) were submitted for analysis together with the drill core samples. Standard B has following certified grades: 4.16% zinc, 1.47% lead, 0.50% copper and 30g/t silver. Standard C has 6.88% zinc, 6.06% lead, 0.68% copper and 70g/t silver. Standard D has 2.87% zinc, 1.43% lead, 0.48% copper and 19g/t silver. Standard E has 4.33% lead, 4.19% zinc, 1.07% copper and 193 g/t silver. Standard F has 1.92% lead, 2.50% zinc, 0.21% copper and 82g/t silver.

All standard samples met QA/QC requirements. The majority of the standards are within a +/-2 standard deviation, except for a few which showed slightly lower or higher values in Zn, Pb, Cu and/or Ag, but still within acceptable limits. See Appendix G for more details.

Blanks

A total of three hundred and nine (309) blanks were submitted for analysis together with the drill core samples. The vast majority of blanks passed QA/QC standards. A select group of samples from holes DNE-061 to DNE-098 showed some very low Pb (up to 0.008%) and Zn (up to 0.0128%) values. These minor anomalies were dismissed as contamination, expected to be very minor with these assay values returned. See Appendix G for more details.

Duplicates

A total of three hundred thirty seven (337) duplicate samples were submitted for analysis together with the drill core samples. The majority of the duplicates are within a +/-30% tolerance. The original/duplicates tend to be within the limits towards the higher values, as they should be. Correlation plots (X-Y) were constructed for zinc, lead, silver, aluminum, calcium and iron with a regression line: f(x) = y and two tolerance lines at +/-30% of the regression line. No major concerns were identified. See Appendix G & H for more details.

Internal Quality Control at AGAT Laboratories

At AGAT laboratories, internal QA/QC reports were sent to SCML along with the original data from each geochemical submission to the laboratory. These QA/QC reports included data from the analysis of certified and in-house standards, blanks, and duplicates done in order to maintain quality control for the laboratory. The recording technician and a second AGAT employee verified all results prior to data being sent to Selwyn.

5. Summary and Recommendations

5.1. Drilling and Interpretations

In the winter of 2014, the largest 2-year drilling campaign in the history of the Selwyn Project was planned in support of a Pre-Feasibility study for an open pit mine plan. The mine development plan considers eight deposits: XY Central, Brodel, HC, HC West, Don East, Don, Anniv East and Anniv Central. In 2014 drilling was undertaken on a total of six deposits on the Howard's Pass property. In 2015, the last two deposits, HC and Brodel were drilled on the property. So far, all the eight deposits have been drilled for multiple purposes in support of the mine development plan. This included metallurgical drilling with PQ size core for mineral processing/recovery studies and metallurgical testing; geotechnical / hydrogeological drilling with HQ3 size core to provide geotechnical review, pit wall slope angles & stability, hydrogeological and hydrochemical information; definition drilling with NQ3 size core to further

define/upgrade mineral resource and assist in mine planning; and exploration drilling with NQ3 size core to identify future potential resources. In addition, sonic drilling holes were drilled as part of the Plant Site Investigation drilling program.

The results of the 2014 and 2015 drilling campaign included a significantly better structural understanding of the deposit, in part due to oriented drill holes being completed on six of the deposits. The practice of oriented core being logged directly from split tubes has allowed for a greater understanding of mechanically induced fracture sets and drill related damage versus natural breaks and fault related structures. The application of a structural logging scheme that classifies faults and other major structures both by proximity to fault plane and by confidence of movement has assisted greatly in delineating sets of structures and their orientation.

Based on the recently collected data, a fault and lithology model has been created for each deposit with emphasis on imbricating thrusts manifested by repeated member of Howard's Pass formation. In addition, the lithology model of the deposit has changed from the synformal structure with one major axis to more structurally complex with multiple axes on different directions. However, the overall geometry of ACTM in each deposit has not been changed much from previous interpretation, with the exception of Don East and HC West deposits. This reinterpretation has implications for future exploration on the property and warrants an increased attention to structure throughout all lithological units observed at Howard's Pass.

6.0. References

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Appendix A

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

I, Michael Mayer, as agent for Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd, #2701-1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. do solemnly declare that drilling was carried out on the Howard's Pass Claims (see attached list) between the dates of June 23rd , 2015 and September 7th, 2015.

Drilling	
Drilling Cost	**$757,761.94**
Total	**$757,761.94**

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 27th day of October 2015.

Michael Mayer

Notary Public
SELINA LEE - ANDERSEN
Barrister & Solicitor

Appendix B

Statement of Qualifications

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Statement of Qualifications

I, Gabriel Guang Xue, resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I graduated from China University of Geoscience, Wuhan, Hubei in July of 1990

2. From July 1990 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in China and Canada and I am presently employed with Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.;

3. I have personally participated in the fieldwork and analysis of data in the office for the filed undertakings herein.

Respectfully submitted,

Gabriel Guang Xue, P.Geo.

Appendix C

Drill Logs

See Data Folder for Drill Logs

Appendix D

Certificates of Geochemical Analyses

See Data Folder for Assay Certificates