

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and PROSPECTING,
ASSESSMENT REPORT on the 2015
KENO-LIGHTNING PROJECT
Yukon Territory**

Homestake 1 to 5 (YC38987 to YC38991)
Homestake 6 to 26 (YC39474 to YC39494)
Homestake 27 to 32 (YC39564 to YC39569)
Homestake 33 to 36 (YC39890 to YC39893)
Homestake 37 to 39 (YC57031 to YC57033)
Homestake 37 to 39 (YC57462 to YC57464)
Homestake 40 Fraction (YC68018)
Murray 1 to 4 (YC39000 to YC39003)
Murray 5 to 11 (YC38963 to YC38969)
Murray 12 to 17 (YC56160 to YC56165)
HS 1 to 5 (YD34912-YD34916)
Blanche (YC00365)

Maja 1 to 8 (YC38992 to YC38999)
Maja 9 to 14 (YC39004 to YC39008, YC39543)
Maja 15 to 24 (YC39878 to YC39887)
Maja 25 to 36 (YC57465 to YC57476)
Ski 1 to 42 (YC39009 to YC39050)
Ski 43 to 48 (YC39451 to 454, YC39888 to 889)
Ski 49 to 90 (YC56166-75, YC67504-35)
Ski 91 to 190 (YC68194-287, 328-33)
Aho 21 to 42 (YD11271-280, 289-300)
Aho 43 to 56 (YD22789-800, YD11281-282)
Louis 1-28 (YF46473-500)
Blanche Fr (YF46472)

Claims renewed in bold

NTS: 105M/14, 15

Latitude 63°54'N Longitude 135°11'W

Mayo Mining District

Work performed on September 25 and 26, 2015

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY:

The 7,100 hectare Keno-Lightning Project, NTS map sheets 105M/14 & 15, is located on eastern Keno Hill and the northern slope of Bunker Hill within the western flank of the Wernecke Mountains of the Yukon Plateau in central Yukon. The property lies approximately 5 km east of Keno City, 465 km by road northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory within the Mayo Mining District with a latitude of 63°54'N and a longitude of 135°11'W. Good road and trail access exists to and on the claims. The claims are primarily owned by Monster Mining Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, who funded the 2015 program. This report was prepared to support the 2015 assessment requirements.

The 2015 exploration program, completed on September 25 and 26, consisted of a geological and geochemical investigation of veins on the Homestake prospect and an examination of select drill intersections and drill sites from the 2011 drill program on the Homestake and Caribou Hill prospects to determine the effect of poor core recoveries in mineralized zones. Prospecting was also completed on the Murray 11 claim. The program was funded by Monster Mining Corp.

The Keno-Lightning Project is underlain by Early Carboniferous Keno Hill Quartzite and phyllitic metasedimentary rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group, with lesser Earn Group felsic metavolcanic schist and intruded by Triassic greenstone and Cretaceous porphyritic aplite dykes and sills. There are eight documented Minfile occurrences within the Keno-Lightning Project, the Nabob, Silver Basin, Duncan, Caribou, Avenue, Faith, Bema and Homestake. Mineralization consists of numerous clastic metasediment hosted silver-lead-zinc±gold enriched polymetallic veins.

The Keno Hill mining camp, which adjoins the Keno-Lightning Project to the west, is an example of a clastic metasediment hosted silver-lead-zinc enriched polymetallic vein deposit model such as the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho, USA. Commodities in this type of deposit typically include silver, lead, zinc with lesser gold, copper and manganese and individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. The above mineralization and grade and tonnage figures are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Keno-Lightning Project which is the subject of this report.

Historical exploration prior to 2007, dating back to 1919, has included many old pits, shafts, short adits and hand and excavator trenches over the main showings. The only previous documented drilling is 203.9m of underground drilling in 4 holes in the Homestake Adit. The Nabob #2 vein on the Nabob is reported to assay 11,527 g/t Ag and 29.8% Pb over 35.6 cm and traced for 200m. At least five veins are previously reported on the Silver Basin with assays of 2057 g/t Ag and 13.7 g/t Au reported. In the 1920's 11.8 tons of ore grading 25,462 g/t Ag and 22% Pb were produced from the Duncan, 11.3 tons of ore from the Faith with assays up to 7,313 g/t Ag reported from the dump, and 78.9 tons of ore grading 6,103.9 g/t Ag and 70% Pb from the Caribou.

More recent work on the Caribou returned 8,571.2 g/t Ag over 0.3m in 1986. A narrow argentiferous vein was traced for 1220m on the Avenue in the 1950's. At the Bema a quartz vein with minor disseminated arsenopyrite within a 5m stockwork zone is reported to assay 31.5 g/t Au. Work in the 1960's on the Homestake uncovered three

veins, one of which returned maximum values of 102.9 g/t Au over narrow widths, with another reportedly assaying 1,131.4 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb and 0.5% Zn over 7.6m.

Previous work, conducted from 2005 to 2011 on the Keno-Lightning Project includes prospecting, mapping, grid soil geochemistry, a 7.75 HLEM line km electromagnetic geophysical survey on Homestake, bulldozer trenching, 5832.5m of diamond drilling in 61 holes on 3 showings, 1,510m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes on two showings, a 1460 line km airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey, fish species, habitat and water quality surveys, and reclamation. Fifteen of the 20 diamond drill holes drilled at Caribou Hill returned intervals greater than 100 g/t Ag, with four holes returning intervals greater than 1000 g/t Ag, delineating 300m of strike-continuous silver mineralization with grades greater than 100 g/t. The mineralization is open along strike to the south and at depth.

The 2015 program was successful in locating an approximate location for the Gold Hill No.2 shaft on the Murray 11 claim. Although significant mineralization has been intersected at Caribou Hill, an examination of the intercepts in 2015 suggests significant core loss that may result in wider intercepts. An examination of the Homestake veins confirmed a trend of 060°/70°SE for the No. 1 vein, returning 4255 g/t Ag, 0.58 g/t Au with 13.38% combined lead-zinc across 0.9m. It appears that oxidized zones intersected in drill holes HS11-015 and HS11-014, carrying elevated silver values of 48 and 24 g/t Ag and dips of 60° and 80°SE, respectively, are probably the No. 1 vein. Core loss and schistose wallrock contributed to the much lower grade intersections. Potential exists along strike and at depth within the quartzite unit. An examination of the Homestake No. 2 vein in H-TR1 indicated a trend of 060°/70°SE and another vein was found to trend 025°/E and a brecciated vein margin 048°/90°. A trend of 060°/70°SE was confirmed for the No. 2a vein in H-TR5, returning 326 g/t Ag, 8.33 g/t Au with 14.38% Pb across 0.6m.

An evaluation of the Homestake No. 2 and 2a veins and core intersections in 2015 has resulted in a re-interpretation of the veins and structures. The author believes that there is only one Homestake No. 2 vein, with the northern extent of the Homestake No. 2a vein being the dextrally faulted extent of the Homestake No. 2 vein. Both veins have a similar geochemical signature. In this case the Homestake No. 2 vein has been traced for 410m along strike by diamond drilling and trenching to a maximum tested depth of 78m. The vein appears to vary in dip from 52 to 90°NE and is exposed in H-TR08-3, H-TR5 and 6 and intersected in DDH 08HS003, 004a, 009, HS10-001, 006 and 009. Holes HS11-19 to-21 would have been drilled too far to the west, HS10-10 too far to the east, and DDH 08HS005 to -008, HS11-22 and possibly HS10-08 were not drilled deep enough. The best drill intersection is 50.3 g/t Ag, 1.19 g/t Au, 1.87% Pb and 0.20% Zn over 4.5m, including 109 g/t Ag, 2.00 g/t Au, 4.1% Pb over 1.1m in DDH 08HS009. The vein remains open to the northeast and to the southwest.

A Phase 1 program of 3D modelling of drill holes, detailed prospecting on the Murray 11 claim, Duncan area and to the northeast to trace the possible extension of the highly productive Porcupine vein, and along the northeast trending Homestake B lineament, and follow up of the five untested areas identified by the 2011 airborne geophysical survey by prospecting/mapping/sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysics is recommended. This program should be followed up by a Phase 2 diamond drill program.

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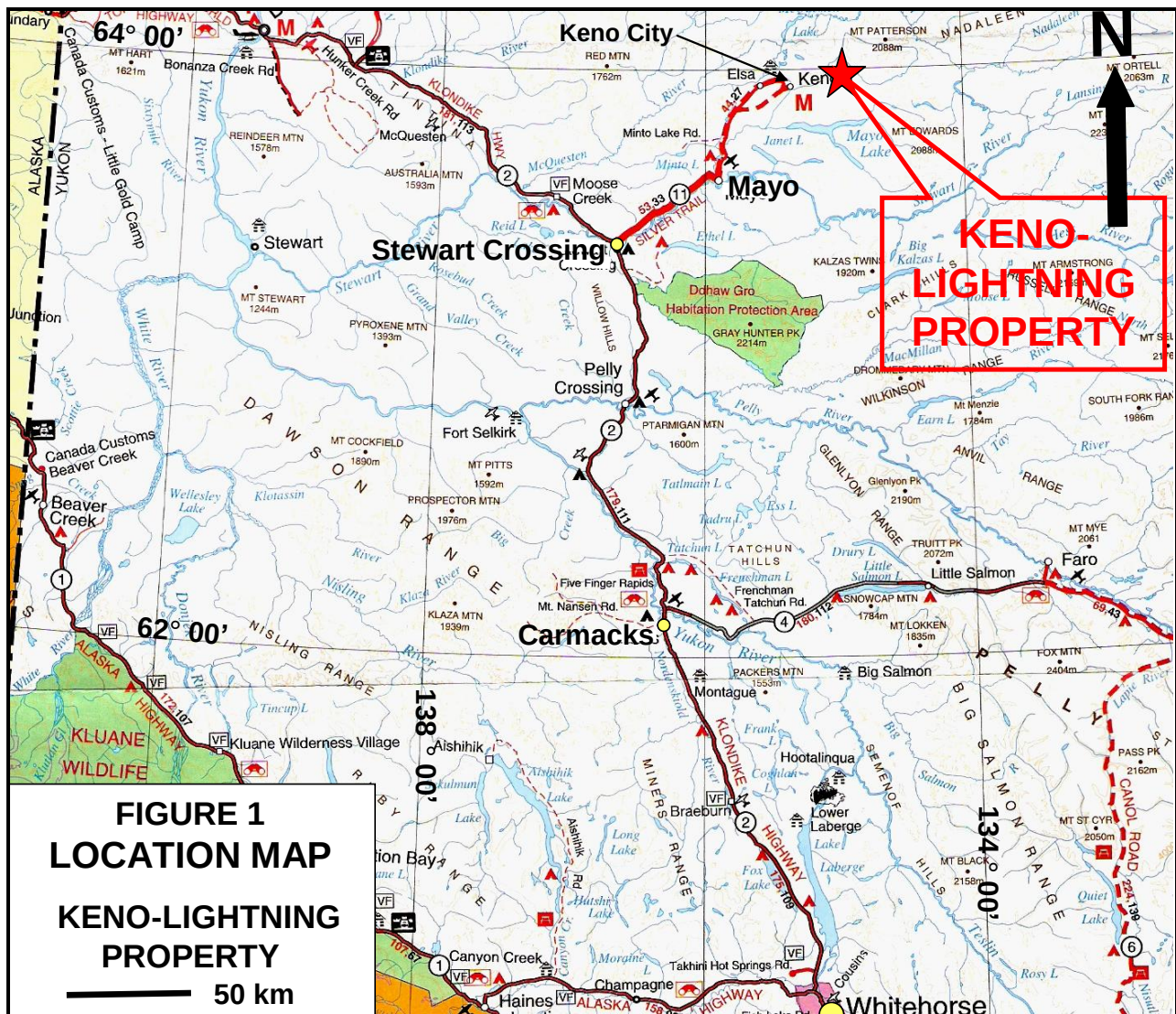
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2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 Location and Access (Figure 1)

The Keno-Lightning Project, NTS map sheets 105M/14 & 15, covers the eastern end of Keno Hill and the northern slope of Bunker Hill in central Yukon, 4 to 15 km east of Keno City which is 465 km by road northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is centred at a latitude of 63°54'N and a longitude of 135°11'W. Lightning Creek, the headwater of Duncan Creek, the Mayo River and the Stewart River (a major tributary of the Yukon River) separates the Keno Hill and Bunker Hill portions of the property in the western property area. Faith Creek, a tributary of the Stewart River, bisects the eastern property area.



From Keno City a number of two wheel drive gravel roads and four wheel drive mining roads and ATV accessible “cat trails” provide good access to all of the prospects on the Keno-Lightning property during summer months. Silver Basin is accessed from the Signpost Road to the top from where a 4WD road heads east past the Murray 11 claim, then north to the old workings. The Nabob showing on the Blanche claims is accessed from the Silver Basin road. The remaining showings are accessed via the Lightning Creek Road, heading east from Keno City. The Homestake is accessed by crossing Lightning Creek at Thunder Gulch, then heading east towards Bunker Hill. The Caribou, Duncan and Faith can be reached by turning north up Hope Creek from the Lightning Creek Road. The Bema showing is accessible via an ATV trail that heads east, then northeast, from near the junction of the Lightning Creek and the McNeil Gulch Roads.

Keno City has a population of approximately 25 with a coffee shop, restaurant, motel, hotel, a small mining oriented labour force and some local heavy equipment availability. Mayo, 58 km by road southwest of Keno City, is the main service and supply centre for this district. It is connected to Whitehorse by an all-weather highway and to Keno by an all-weather gravel road. The town of Mayo has a population of approximately 400 with a gravel airstrip suitable for medium sized aircraft (DC-3, etc.) and a helicopter base. Facilities include a police station, medical clinic, grocery store, hotels, restaurant and fuel supply. Some heavy equipment is available for contract mining work.

2.2 Legal Description (Figure 2)

The Keno-Lightning Project consists of 357 Yukon Quartz Mining claims in six separate groups, with claims contiguous within those groups. The claims include the Homestake 1 to 39, 40 Fraction, HS 1 to 5 (with two Homestake 37 to 39 claims), the Maja 1 to 36, the Murray 1 to 17, the Ski 1 to 190, Aho 21 to 56, the Blanche and Blanche Fraction and the Louis 1-28 claims, covering an area of approximately 7,100 hectares in the Mayo Mining District. The mineral claim boundaries were located by GPS and compass and are approximate since the claims have not been legally surveyed. A table summarizing pertinent claim data is shown on the second page following.

The registered owner of all claims, except for the Blanche is Monster Mining Corp. The registered owners of the Blanche claim are 50% Mr. Moriarty, 25% Mr. Walden and 25% Monster Mining Corp.

First Nations have settled their land claims in the area with no First Nation land within the project area. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land. The mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to \$100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

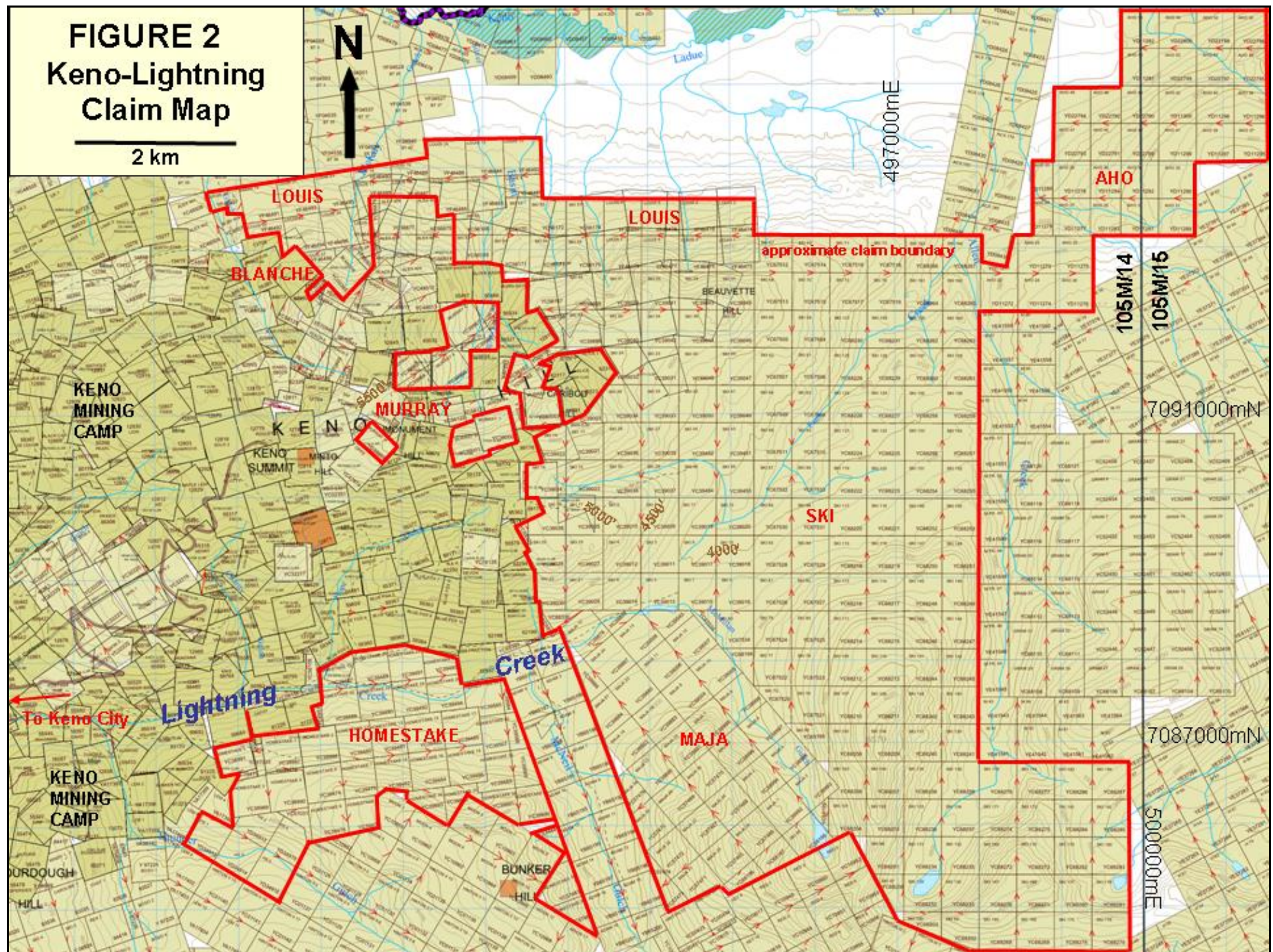


TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No	No. of Claims	Record Date	Expiry Date
Homestake 1-5	YC38987-991	5	February 14, 2005	December 1, 2021
Homestake 6-26	YC39474-94	21	June 3, 2005	December 1, 2024
Homestake 27-32	YC39564-569	6	July 19, 2005	December 1, 2024
Homestake 33-36	YC39890-893	4	September 27, 2005	December 1, 2024
Homestake 37, 39	YC57031, 033	2	August 2, 2007	December 1, 2024
Homestake 38	YC57032	1	August 2, 2007	December 1, 2021
Homestake 37-39	YC57462-464	3	September 24, 2008	December 1, 2024
Homestake 40 Frac.	YC68018	1	May 8, 2008	December 1, 2021
Maja 1-8	YC38992-999	8	March 10, 2005	December 1, 2021
Maja 9-14	YC39004-008, 543	6	March 17, 2005	December 1, 2024
Maja 15-24	YC39878-887	10	September 27, 2005	December 1, 2024
Maja 25-35	YC57465-475	11	September 24, 2007	December 1, 2024
Maja 36	YC57476	1	September 24, 2007	December 1, 2024
Murray 1-2	YC39000-001	2	March 10, 2005	December 1, 2019
Murray 3	YC39002	1	March 10, 2005	December 1, 2021
Murray 4	YC39003	1	March 10, 2005	December 1, 2021
Murray 5-10	YC38963-968	6	March 13, 2005	December 1, 2021
Murray 11	YC38969	1	March 13, 2005	October 13, 2017*
Murray 12-15	YC56160-165	4	June 13, 2007	December 1, 2022
Murray 16-17	YC56160-165	2	June 13, 2008	December 1, 2020
Ski 1-11	YC39009-019	11	March 17, 2005	December 1, 2021
Ski 12-22	YC39020-030	11	March 17, 2005	December 1, 2024
Ski 23-46	YC39031-54	24	March 31, 2005	December 1, 2024
Ski 47-48	YC39455-456	2	September 27, 2005	December 1, 2024
Ski 49-58	YC56166-175	10	June 13, 2007	December 1, 2022
Ski 59-90	YC67504-535	32	April 4, 2008	December 1, 2021
Ski 91-184	YC68194-287	94	June 18, 2008	December 1, 2021
Ski 185-190	YC68328-333	6	June 18, 2008	December 1, 2021
Aho 21-30, 31-42	YD11271-280, 289-300	22	November 13, 2009	November 13, 2019
Aho 43 -54	YD22789-800	12	November 13, 2009	November 13, 2019
Aho 55 -56	YD11281-282	2	November 13, 2009	November 13, 2019
Blanche	YC00365	1	January 9, 1998	January 9, 2020*
Blanche Fr	YF46472	1	October 8, 2014	October 8, 2020*
Louis 1-28	YF46473-500	28	October 8, 2014	October 8, 2020*
HS 1-5	YD34912-916	5	August 19, 2010	August 20, 2017
TOTAL		357		

*new expiry date based on acceptance of this assessment report

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). To the author's knowledge, the Keno-Lightning Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Figures 1 and 2)

The Keno-Lightning Project is located on Keno Hill and the north flank of Bunker Hill, on the western side of the Wernecke Mountains (which make up part of the western Rocky Mountains) in the northeastern part of the Yukon Plateau (*Figure 1*). The terrain is mountainous, commonly with precipitous north slopes. Southern slopes are less steep. Ridge tops can be sharp and narrow or broad and open (*Figure 2*). Elevations within the claim area range from 1080m ASL along Lightning Creek to over 1750m ASL at the summit of Caribou Hill. Total relief from the valley floors to the summits approaches 1000m.

Tree line is located near 1300m ASL with upper slopes consisting of alpine tundra with poorly developed soil, talus, grasses and moss cover. Dwarf willows are common in sheltered areas. Dense stands of black spruce are widespread below tree line with poplar and alder common on south facing slopes and as second growth where the spruce has been burned or logged out.

Outcrop is sparse, except on steeper slopes and knolls, but amounts to less than 1%. The exceptions are gulches and cirque headwalls, particularly on north slopes. In the remaining areas the primary source of geological information is float rock that has been frost-heaved to surface through the overburden cover. Below tree line there is extensive glacial till cover which deepens downslope to depths in excess of 100m on the floors of the major valleys.

Permafrost is extensive through the region reaching depths up to 150m on Keno Hill, which hampers prospecting in that the frozen ground masks soil geochemical responses from bedrock, transports soil and soil geochemical anomalies downslope by solifluction, and inhibits trenching by hand or machine.

The area has a northern interior climate with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation (average 313 mm annually), one-third of which is snow. The exploration season lasts from late May until October. Drilling can be conducted in the winter. Summer daily temperatures average 23° Celsius, 9°C at night, and winter temperatures average -20° Celsius, -31°C at night. Mayo has the greatest range of annual temperatures in North America, with temperatures reaching over 35°C in summer and below -50°C in winter.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that such areas will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of power is Keno City.

4.0 HISTORY (Figure 3)

The Keno-Lightning Project includes the old Nabob (Lot 925) mining lease on the Blanche claims, Silver Basin (Lot 41), Duncan (Lot 637) and Caribou (Lot 41) mining leases on the Murray claims, which are all documented Minfile occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*), and the Avenue, Faith, Bema and Homestake Minfile occurrences upon which separate work programs were conducted in the past. Consequently, the work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005 and Deklerk, 2009*), various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor (*Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology*) and the Geological Survey of Canada and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government), is tabulated below separately for the eight occurrences.

4.1 Nabob (Minfile No. 105M 006)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1920's | Explored with 3 small prospect shafts, but first claim in area documented in 1944 as Nabob (now the Blanche claim) and Buccaneer (included the current Blanche Fr) staked to south in 1950, both on Nabob #2 vein (<i>Deklerk and Traynor, 2005</i>). |
| 1974-84 | Bulldozer trenching, rock and grid soil geochemistry on Buccaneer and adjoining leases (now the Teach 1-7 and Blanche Fr claims) by Decker Lake Mines Ltd. under option exposing the Nabob #2 (11,527 g/t Ag and 29.8% Pb over 35.6 cm) and Rum Tum (9,360 g/t Ag over 30 cm with select specimens containing 29.8 g/t Au) veins and delineating the 800 by 1250m east-northeasterly trending silver-lead Decker zone anomaly further to south with maximum values of 5.4 ppm Ag and 750 ppm Pb (<i>Malcolm, 1977</i>). (Rum Tum vein and Decker zone are not on Keno-Lightning ground.) |
| 2000 | Prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry on re-staked Decker option area, confirming significant silver-lead and gold values from Rum Tum vein (maximum 10.41 g/t Au from arsenopyrite bearing zones) and Decker zone soil anomaly (<i>Wengzynowski, 2000</i>). (Not on Keno-Lightning ground.) |

4.2 Silver Basin (Minfile No. 105M 005)

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1919-27 | Staked by R. Rasmussen who explored by hand trenches, open cuts and a short adit (now caved), reportedly identifying 3 longitudinal and at least 2 transverse veins (<i>Boyle, 1965</i>). |
| 1952 | Yukeno Mines Limited extended the adit but failed to find any ore (<i>Boyle, 1965</i>). |

1962-73 Hand trenching in 1963 and possibly soil geochemical sampling in 1973 by Rio Plata Silver Mines Ltd. (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1986 Bulldozer trenching conducted by Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. with assays of 171 to 2,057 g/t Ag over 0.5 to 2.5m and 755 g/t Ag and 13.7 g/t Au from specimens (*Van Angeren and White, 1987*).

4.3 Duncan (Minfile No. 105M 003)

1919-23 Staked by D. Sparks who explored with a 14m shaft and 12m of drifting on the steep north-facing cirque headwall of Silver Basin Gulch, approximately 90m below the rim. A total of 11.8 tons of ore grading 25,462 g/t Ag and 22% Pb were shipped to area mills (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1946-62 Minor hand and bulldozer trenching by various operators, including Silver Basin Yukon Mines Ltd., Yukeno Mines Limited and Rio Plata Silver (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1989 Trenching by D. Felix and J. Brinkerhoft (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

4.4 Caribou (Minfile No. 105M 062)

1919-1928 Staked by D. Sparks who explored near the summit of Caribou Hill with a 13.7m adit (now caved) and 40.2m of drifting. A total of 78.9 tons of ore grading 6,103.9 g/t Ag and 70% Pb were hand-mined and shipped to the nearby Treadwell Yukon mill (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1952 An 8.2m adit (now caved) and surface trenching was completed, further southwest by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1986 Trenching by Dawson Eldorado Mining Ltd. with reported assays up to 8,571.2 g/t Ag over 0.3m (*Van Angeren and White, 1987*).

4.5 Avenue (Minfile No. 105M 053)

1919 Originally staked by J. Brennan and H. Manahan

1953-54 Bulldozer trenching by Yukeno Mines Limited on a narrow argentiferous vein that was traced for 1220m (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1967 Road building and bulldozer trenching by Fort George Mining and Exploration Ltd. (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).

1971-72 Evaluation in 1971 by Silver Spring Mining Venture under option from J. Strebchuk (*Hilker, 1971*) followed by trenching and a soil geochemical survey (analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag) in 1972 by Canadian Reserve Oil

and Gas Ltd. under sub-option. A 10cm wide pyrrhotite vein was uncovered during prospecting and the source of a few isolated highs in the soil survey was interpreted as a small vein. No sulphides were found in the old trenches (*Adamson, 1972*).

- 1977-79 Limited trenching by W. Malicky (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1982 Mapping and geochemical surveys by Canada Tungsten Mining Corp, which uncovered an unmineralized vein, 0.8 km to the west (*Nordin and Holland, 1981*).

4.6 Faith (Minfile No. 105M 002)

- 1920 Originally staked by Yukon Gold Corp.
- 1921-24 Staked by E. Meredith who explored with hand pits and possibly a shaft and drifts totaling 25.6m. A total of 11.3 tons of hand picked ore were shipped to area mills in 1923. Assays up to 7,313 g/t Ag have been reported from the dump (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1960 Exploration by hand trenching and a 7.6m inclined shaft (now caved) with 18m of drifting on the vein by W. Kennedy and W. Cathro (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1963-79 Minor bulldozer trenching by various operators, including Conwest Explorations Ltd., Jersey Consolidated Mines Ltd. and United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1979-80 Mapping and geochemical surveys by Canada Tungsten Mining Corp., which uncovered an unmineralized vein, 0.8 km to the east of the shaft (*Nordin and Holland, 1981*).

4.7 Bema (Minfile No. 105M 073)

- 1966 Discovery of the transverse T-25 vein, defined by a northerly trending air photo lineament, by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. traced for 600m along strike and returning values of 411 g/t Ag, 53% Pb and 439 g/t Ag, 4.32% Pb, 53% Zn (*Costin and Zimmer, 1966*).
- 1979-82 Mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching by Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. uncovering three quartz veins, two of which were minor quartz stockworks with disseminated galena assaying up to 490 g/t Ag and the third a north trending quartz vein with minor disseminated arsenopyrite within a 5m stockwork zone. The latter is reported to assay 31.5 g/t Au and 194 g/t Ag (*Bonnar, 1981*).

4.8 Homestake (Minfile No. 105M 011)

- 1920 Originally staked by L. Walsh.
- 1928-31 Explored by a 26.8m shaft, 38.4m of drifting, open cuts and pits on a transverse vein by T. McKay. A few tons of high grade were direct shipped from the Homestake in the 1930's (*McFaull, 2009*). A caved short adit is reported by Bostock in 1965.
- 1950's Extensive bulldozer trenching by Lustre Yukon Mines Ltd. (*McFaull, 2009*).
- 1962-64 Extensive bulldozer trenching by United Keno Hill Mines on two veins (No.1 and No.2), exposing the No.2 vein for 90m along strike and obtaining maximum values of 102.9 g/t Au over narrow widths (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1966 Bulldozer trenching by B. Kunze, reportedly uncovering a new 3 to 7.6m wide transverse vein for 30m along strike, which may have been the Shaft vein. Assays of 1,131.4 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb and 0.5% Zn over 7.6m are reported (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1967 Hecla Mining Company of Canada Ltd. carried out 107m of cross-cutting, 147m of drifting and 204m of underground drilling in 4 holes. No mineralization was found in the workings (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*).
- 1974 Trenching for E. Lee.

4.9 Keno-Lightning Project

The Keno-Lightning property, encompassing the above eight Minfile occurrences, was initially acquired by Mr. Matthias Bindig and Bill Harris in 2005 who completed minor programs of prospecting with concurrent rock geochemical sampling, and reclamation on the old workings in 2005 (*Robertson, 2005*) to 2006 (*McFaull, 2007*). A trenching and geophysics program was undertaken on the Homestake portion of the project in 2007 (*Pautler, 2008a*) by Northex Ventures Inc. (now Monster Mining Corp.). Additional trenching on the Homestake, Caribou and Faith, 1,765.7m of diamond drilling in 17 holes and 1510m of rotary air blast drilling in 53 holes was completed by Monster Mining Corp. at Homestake and Caribou in 2008 (*McFaull, 2009*). The Aho claims were added, and soil surveys were completed on the Homestake, Faith and Mt. McFaull grids by Monster Mining Corp., in 2009 (*Blackburn, 2010*).

Monster completed 2,251m of diamond drilling in 2010 (*Ettlinger, 2011*). In 2011 a property-wide airborne SkyTEM time domain electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey (1460 line km), 100 m³ of trenching at Caribou Hill, 1819m of diamond drilling in 25 holes at Caribou Hill and Homestake, a 167-sample soil survey geochemical, fish species and habitat, and water quality surveys and historic trench rehabilitation at Homestake (*Ettlinger, 2012*). The details and results of the diamond drilling are documented under section 8.0 "Drilling".

The airborne geophysical survey identified five untested areas on the property cross-cut by favourably oriented structures, which displayed similar geophysical characteristics to zones known to host mineralization (*Ettlinger, 2012*). These are areas of high resistivity, interpreted to reflect the presence of quartzite or dolerite, and structural complexity, features which have historically correlated to higher grade and tonnage in the district (*Cathro, 2006*)

The 2011 soil geochemical survey was conducted between Faith Gulch and Caribou Hill over an area interpreted to be the intersection between the Caribou vein, Caribou fault and two northeast trending longitudinal veins. This program expanded on a small survey conducted in 2009 that returned anomalous gold and silver values in soils and a coincident high grade grab sample that returned 4708 g/t Ag, 1.13 g/t Au, 34.1 % Pb and 5.73 % Zn. The 2011 survey extended the 2009 survey to the north, delineating a 900m x 700m a coincident gold and arsenic anomaly, which is open to the east.

The old adits and shafts across the Keno-Lightning property are caved except for the 1969 Homestake adit, which is boarded up but accessible. However surface exposures, trenches and dumps from the shafts and adits were sufficient to evaluate the showings. The old workings were located, documented and recorded using a Garmin GPS Map 76, in Nad 83, Zone 8 projection and are tabulated below.

Table 2: Location of old workings

Name of Working	UTM Northing	NAD83	Elevation (m)
		Easting	
Silver Basin Adit	7091710	491229	1469
Silver Basin Trench start	7091663	491038	1609
Silver Basin Trench end	7091695	491184	1503
Silver Basin Open Cut	7091398	491311	1495
Duncan Shaft	7090814	492037	1640
Caribou Adit	7091045	492784	1775
Caribou NE Adit	7091260	492875	1794
Caribou Shaft	7090941	492782	1742
Faith Shaft	7090184	493775	1417
Avenue Pit	7092025	493515	1534
Avenue Trench A start	7092022	493520	1535
Avenue Trench A end	7091985	493523	1536
Avenue Trench B centre	7091971	493503	1544
Avenue, Trench D start	7091971	493503	1544
Avenue, Trench D end	7091926	493476	1540
Avenue Trench C centre	7091937	493482	1551
Avenue Trench E start	7091902	493403	1562
Avenue Trench E end	7091833	493454	1554
Bema Trench 1 start	7087434	494856	1389
Bema Trench 1 end	7087493	494762	1388
Homestake Adit	7086938	489810	1322
Homestake Shaft	7086840	489781	1376
Nabob Main Shaft*	7092674	490056	1445
Gold Hill No. 2 Shaft**	7090534	490655	1800

* not investigated by author; ** approximate co-ordinates

5.0 GEOLOGY

5.1 Geological Setting

The following is taken from Ettlinger (2012).

Keno-Lightning is located within Neoproterozoic to late Paleozoic slope-to-basin facies strata of the epicratonic Selwyn Basin (Ross, 1991, Figure 3). Selwyn Basin strata are characterized by off-shelf deep water clastic (shale, chert, basinal limestone) rocks, and are bound by the Mackenzie Platform, to the northeast and truncated by the Tintina fault to the southwest (*Pigage, 2006*).

The basin was subject to northeast directed compression during the Jurassic and early Cretaceous, caused by plate convergence and accretion of pericratonic terranes onto ancient North America. This resulted in thrust faulting, the development of open to tight similar folds within relatively incompetent Selwyn Basin strata (compared to the bounding carbonate platforms), and greenschist facies metamorphism. Widespread granitic magmatism during the early to mid-Cretaceous led to the formation of at least five main intrusive suites between 112 and 90 Ma and a younger suite at 65 Ma. Strike-slip faulting along the Tintina Fault zone during the late Cretaceous and early Tertiary displaced the western margin of the Selwyn Basin at least 450 km into what is now Alaska.

5.2 Regional (Figure 3)

The regional geology of the Keno-Lightning Project is represented on the Keno Hill (105 M/14) Map Sheet by Murphy and Roots (1996) and the detailed geology of the mining camp (covering Galena, Keno and Sourdough Hills) showing many of the veins and cross-faults is best depicted in Boyle (1965). A correlation of the regional geology and district scale nomenclatures is shown in the legend for Figure 4 on page 16. The mineralization of the Keno mining camp discussed below is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Keno-Lightning Project which is the subject of this report.

The area (*Figure 3*) is underlain by highly deformed rocks of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group, the Early Carboniferous Keno Hill Quartzite Formation, including minor felsic metavolcanic rocks (Metavolcanic Member), and Triassic diorite to greenstone, all occurring within the easterly trending, southerly dipping Tombstone Thrust Sheet (*Roots, 1997*). The Earn Group includes graphitic phyllite, metasiltstone, rare calcareous greywacke and metaconglomerate (Phyllite Member) with minor felsic metavolcanic rocks (Felsic Volcanic Member). The deformation, characterized by intense foliations and lineations, appears to be related to displacement along the Tombstone Thrust. The foliations and lineations were later deformed by north to northwest trending open folds. All of the above lithological units are intruded by Cretaceous aged aplite and granite dykes and sills (*Figure 4*).

North to northeast and northwest trending faults are evident through the area, with Keno Hill type mineralization associated with the former faults (*Figure 4*). The mineralized vein faults have been K/Ar dated at 90 Ma (*Murphy and Roots, 1992*).

Within the Keno mining camp, the stratigraphy has been divided locally into three units, the Upper Schist and Central Quartzite (of the Early Carboniferous Keno Hill Quartzite Formation) and the Lower Schist (correlative with the Middle to Late Devonian Earn Group Phyllite and Felsic Volcanic Members, and some thick bedded quartzite of the Keno Hill Quartzite Formation) (*Figure 4 - Boyle, 1965*). Conformable greenstone horizons (metamorphosed diorite or gabbro) occur as lenses or sills.

The Upper Schist consists of graphitic schist and phyllite, thin bedded quartzite, quartz-mica schist, calcareous schist and minor limestone, and quartz-sericite schist of the Metavolcanic Member. The Central Quartzite contains thick and thin-bedded quartzite, massive quartzite, lesser graphitic phyllite, schist and calcareous schist. This unit is up to 700m in thickness and hosts many of the principal silver deposits of the camp. The Lower Schist includes graphitic schist and phyllite, argillite, thin-bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, slate and sericite schist and two bands of thick and thin-bedded quartzite with lesser phyllite and graphitic schist, now correlated with the Keno Hill Quartzite Formation. These units strike east-west and dip 20 to 30° south.

In the southwestern map area (*Figure 3*) the Robert Service Thrust separates the Upper Paleozoic stratigraphy outlined above from the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Yuseyzu Formation of the Hyland Group, consisting of micaceous quartzose rocks, muscovite-chlorite gritty phyllite, impure quartzite and metaconglomerate, with limestone lenses. The unit is similar to the Upper Schist but lacks carbonaceous schists and phyllite.

Silver-lead-zinc lode deposits within the Keno mining camp are hosted by a series of vein faults which strike 035 to 080° (longitudinal veins) and 360 to 035° (transverse veins), both dipping 50 to 80° southeast (*after Boyle, 1965*). Longitudinal veins were the main productive veins of the camp, with significant strike extent and the transverse veins are dilational zones between en-echelon longitudinal faults, limited in strike but locally rich in grade. The vein faults range in width from 0.3m to over 30m and generally show left lateral movement with offsets of up to 150m (*Boyle, 1965*). The mineralized vein faults are offset by two types of unmineralized faults, cross-faults trending 155° to 180°/40 to 60°SW (which generally show right lateral movement and offset longitudinal veins by as much as 600m), and bedding plane thrust faults (*Boyle, 1965; M^cFaull, personal communication*). Mineralization can be locally caught up within the cross-faults (*M^cFaull, personal communication*).

The Keno mining camp produced silver from 1914 until 1989. Production from 1921 to 1988 totaled 4,872,423 tonnes averaging 1,389 g/t Ag, 5.6% Pb and 3.1% Zn (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*). The above grade and tonnage figures are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Keno-Lightning Project which is the subject of this report. Over 65 deposits and prospects have been recognized in the district (*Watson, 1984*). The main lode deposits occur within the Central Quartzite where fracturing of competent quartzite rock has produced open spaces for mineral deposition. Where vein faults pass into less competent schist rock units they become narrow and poorly mineralized. Ore zones also occur in other competent rock types in the Lower Schist such as greenstone horizons.

The most favourable structural sites for ore shoots are at the junction of vein faults, the junction of a vein fault and cross-fault, where veins change direction, and at the upward transition from competent quartzite to less competent schist rock units often referred to as “schist caps” (Boyle, 1965; Aho, 2006; M^cFaull, *personal communication*). It should be noted that individual vein systems have consistent overall silver-lead ratios but each ore shoot within it varies (Aho, 2006), which may be useful in predicting continuity of veins, possibly across faults and at depth.

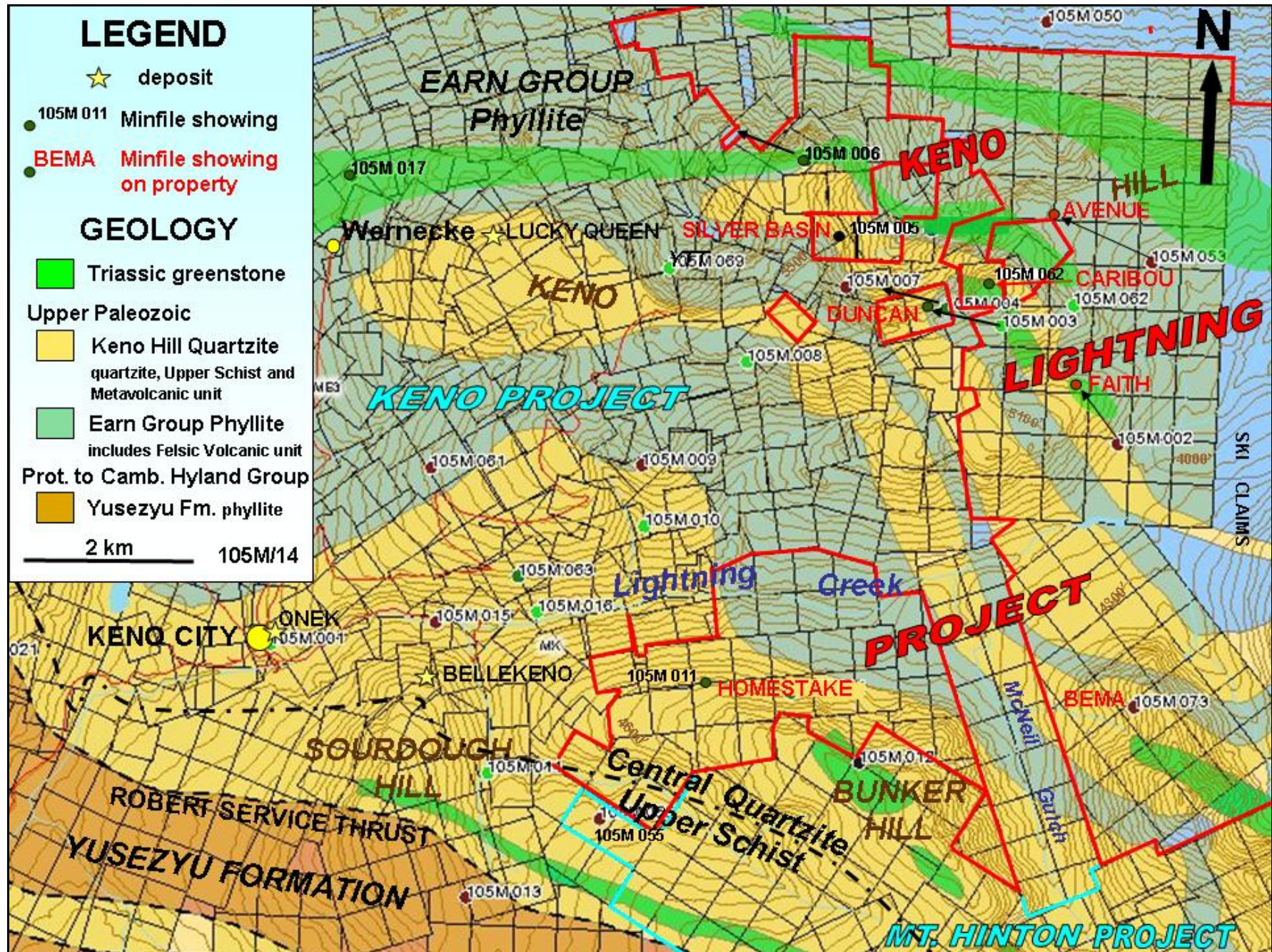
Vein faults can occur as simple veins, breccia zones or sheeted zones. Simple veins consist of siderite gangue, with occasional quartz and discontinuous bands of silver bearing sulphides. Breccia zones consist of angular rock fragments (quartzite, phyllite, greenstone) in a matrix of siderite, commonly with some quartz. Sheeted zones have slabs of greenstone separated by narrow fractures filled with breccia or gouge. Breccia fragments and slabs are cemented by siderite, sulphides and some quartz. The principal gangue mineral is siderite. The main ore minerals are argentiferous galena, argentiferous tetrahedrite (freibergite) and pyrargyrite (ruby silver). Polybasite, stephanite, argentite and native silver are silver bearing minerals that occur locally in minor amounts. Other ore minerals such as sphalerite, chalcopyrite and lead sulphosalts (jamesonite, boulangerite etc.) are present in varying amounts. Pyrite, arsenopyrite and barite occur in many veins.

Two stages of vein mineralization have been recognized in the district. The first stage deposited quartz, pyrite and some arsenopyrite with trace gold and some sulphosalts in the vein faults. A second stage deposited siderite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, freibergite and pyrargyrite, more typical in the central part of the Keno mining camp. Several writers have described district-wide metal and mineral zoning patterns (Franzen, 1986; Lynch, 1986; Tessari and Sinclair, 1980).

5.3 Property (Figure 4)

The Keno-Lightning Project is underlain by Early Carboniferous Keno Hill Quartzite and phyllitic metasedimentary rocks of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group, with lesser Earn Group felsic metavolcanic schist (Felsic Volcanic Member), and intruded by Triassic greenstone and Cretaceous porphyritic aplite dykes and sills (Figures 3 and 4).

The property geology map is taken from Boyle (1965) due to the detail of the geology and documentation of many of the veins and cross-faults. As noted under the “Regional Geology” section of this report, the Central Quartzite Formation and other thick bedded quartzite members (including the No.9 Quartzite) of the Lower Schist Formation of Boyle (1965) now belong to the Keno Hill Quartzite Formation. The Lower Schist Formation also includes the Earn Group Phyllite Member and the Felsic Volcanic Member (Figure 4).



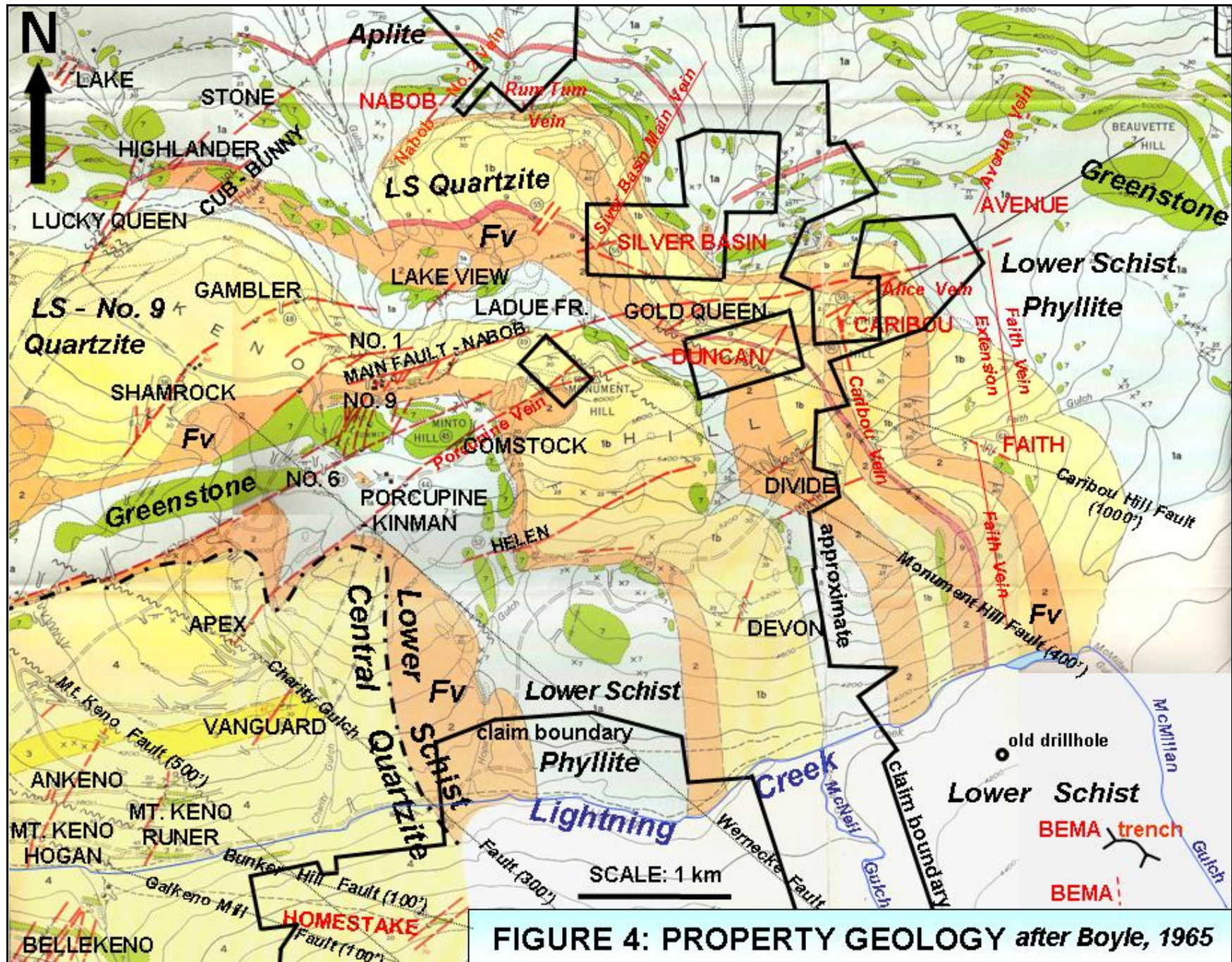
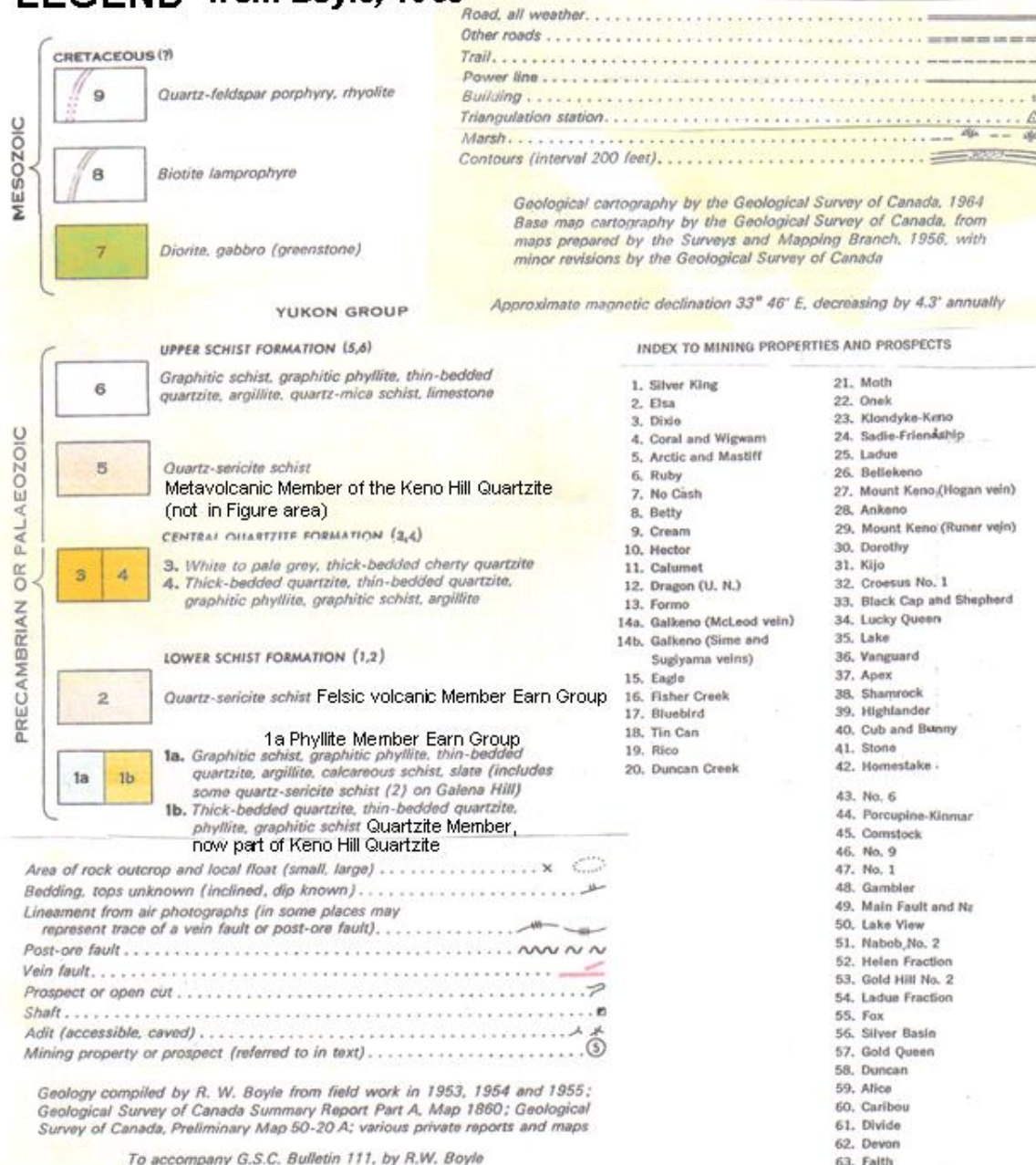


FIGURE 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY after Boyle, 1965

LEGEND from Boyle, 1965



LEGEND for FIGURE 4

Lower Schist Phyllite

Geological Unit
And Lithology

BELLEKENO

Minfile Showing

HOMESTAKE

Minfile Showing
on property

Avenue Vein

Veins relevant
to project

Monument Hill Fault (400')

Fault with amount
of RLD in feet

RLD

Right Lateral
Displacement

GEOLOGY

Cretaceous aplite (9)

Triassic greenstone (7)

Carboniferous

Keno Hill Quartzite includes
Central Quartzite (4) and Quartzite
Member of the Lower Schist (1b)

Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group Lower Schist (LS)

Phyllite graphitic phyllite (1a)

Felsic volcanic Member (Fv)
quartz-sericite schist (2)

Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group

Yusezyu Fm. phyllite (Fig. 3)

Keno Hill Quartzite, the main host of mineralization in the Keno mining camp, underlies the Homestake portion of the Keno Lightning Project, with narrower bands of Keno Hill Quartzite underlying the Silver Basin, Duncan, Caribou and Faith areas, continuing southeasterly through the Bema area. Greenstone, another favourable host rock for mineralization due to its high competency, underlies much of the northeastern project area around Beavette Hill, in the Avenue and Faith areas, in the Nabob area (Blanche claims) and north of Silver Basin and Caribou. Favourable “schist cap” sites for mineralization occur within a band from the Silver Basin, through the Duncan, Caribou, Faith and Bema showings and beyond, and in the eastern Homestake block of claims, due to the abundance of contacts between competent quartzite (Unit 1b) and overlying less competent schist rock units (Unit 2) (*Figure 4*).

A structural interpretation by Jim M^cFaull has projected the cross-faults onto the Keno-Lightning Project and documented the probable amount of offset along the faults (see *Figure 4*). The structural interpretation has significant exploration implications.

5.4 Mineralization and Alteration

The property covers the Nabob, Silver Basin, Duncan, Caribou, Avenue, Faith, Bema and Homestake Minfile occurrences as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*). In addition the location of the Gold Hill No. 2 prospect (*Boyle, 1965, p42-43*) lies on or proximal to the Murray 11 claim of the Keno-Lightning Project, but has not been observed by the author. The mineralization at the showings is well described in, and has primarily been summarized from, Boyle (1965). *Figure 4* provides an overall map of the showings. Mineralization consists of silver-lead-zinc±gold lode deposits hosted by a series of vein faults which strike 035 to 080° (longitudinal veins) and 360 to 035° (transverse veins), both dipping 50 to 80° southeast.

The Nabob showing (*Minfile No. 105M 006*), in upper McKay Gulch, covers the 050°/60-70°SE trending Nabob #2 vein, exposed on the Blanche Fr and Blanche claim (*Figure 4*), and traced for 200m (100m northeast and 100m southwest of the old main shaft). The northeast extent of the vein appears to be offset 450m to the east-southeast by a cross fault, where it appears to be exposed as the 035-045°/50-70°SE trending Rum Tum vein approximately 50m southeast of the Blanche claim on the Teach claim registered to Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. (*Wengzynowski, 2000*). The Rum Tum vein was traced for 15m where it disappears under talus cover. The veins are mineralized with galena and freibergite in a siderite gangue, with arsenopyrite and sphalerite reported from the Rum Tum vein.

The Silver Basin showing (*Minfile No. 105M 005*), located on the west side of Silver Basin Gulch on the Murray 5 and 6 claims (*Figures 5 and 5a*), covers a number of narrow vein faults reportedly striking 050° to 075°, which are associated with a set of possible cross-faults striking 120° to 155° (*Boyle, 1965*). A main vein trending 030°/65°SE, with quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization and some galena, is reported by Cockfield (1921) to cross the property with four transverse faults intersecting the main vein fault and passing up-section from the quartzites into schists. This is a classic Keno Hill camp “schist cap” ore trap with an additional Keno Hill “vein intersection” ore trap and presents an excellent prospecting target (*M^cFaull, 2007*).

Five veins are described by Cockfield (1924) on the Silver Basin claim. The first three are longitudinal veins. The No.1 Vein, trending $067^{\circ}/60^{\circ}\text{SE}$, was opened up by the adit, in which one small ore shoot was intersected. It is hosted by quartzite but shortly passes up section into schists. Mineralization is typical galena in siderite with freibergite. The No.2 Vein trends $074^{\circ}/37^{\circ}\text{SE}$ and was originally exposed in a small open cut northeast of the adit with a width of 1 foot. Mineralization is mainly arsenopyrite with minor galena in quartz gangue. The open cut is no longer evident, but the vein has been exposed by trenching above this. The No.3 Vein, with similar mineralization to the No.1 Vein, trends $048^{\circ}/75^{\circ}\text{SE}$ on average and is exposed in several open cuts at the top of the quartzite band and a short distance below a sill of quartz porphyry.

The No.4 Vein, described as one of the most important on the property, appears to be a mineralized cross-fault by its orientation and would therefore have limited extent. It is exposed in a series of open cuts near the eastern boundary of the original lease and has a width of 4 feet. The quartz vein trends $157^{\circ}/50^{\circ}\text{SW}$, has been traced over 100 feet by open cuts, and is mineralized with disseminated galena, siderite and freibergite (Cockfield, 1924).

The No.5 Vein is reported 150 feet east of the No.3 Vein, above the quartz porphyry sill, but from the position of the quartz porphyry, it appears to lie 150 feet west of the No.3 Vein. It was reportedly partly exposed in an open cut with a width of 8 feet, mineralized with arsenopyrite, galena, freibergite, siderite, barite and occasional flakes of native silver in quartz gangue and cut off in the open cut by a steep dipping normal fault with a small offset (Cockfield, 1924).

The longitudinal veins on the Silver Basin showing may be the northeast extension of the Shamrock/Gambler or Faro Gulch No.1 Vein systems (Boyle, 1965), both of which were well mineralized and have potential as ore bearing structures (McFaull, 2007).

A number of veins and fractures are reported at the Duncan showing (Minfile No. 105M 003) on the Murphy 1 claim, but were not traced far with uncertain strikes and dips. One vein appears to strike 035° , dipping steeply. Vein material on the dumps of the workings consists of limonite, wad, siderite, galena and freibergite. Wall rocks appear to be mostly dark carbonaceous phyllites, generally not good host rocks for vein development (Boyle, 1965). Most of the veins on the Duncan showing appear to be of the transverse type, lying between longitudinal vein faults that appear to be the northeast projections of the Porcupine-Kinman-Gold Hill No.2 Vein and the Main Fault-Nabob-Ladue Fraction Vein (McFaull, 2007).

The Porcupine Vein is documented as the most productive of all the longitudinal type veins in the Keno Hill District (Deklerk and Traynor, 2005). It extends from the Apex claim in the southwest through the main workings of the Porcupine-Kinman and Comstock, and through the Gold Hill No.2 prospect (Boyle, 1965) to its probable extension into the Duncan area (Murray 2). The Gold Hill No. 2 shaft, which tested mineralization associated with the Porcupine Vein system may lie on the Murray 11 claim. Prospecting to locate the shaft in 2015 was unsuccessful due to early snowfall in the area.

Early reports of mineralization on the Caribou showing (Minfile No. 105M 062), on the Murray 3 claim, document a 5 foot wide vein trending $135^{\circ}/72^{\circ}\text{NE}$ with galena in a

gangue of carbonates, oxides and quartz along the northern slope of Caribou Hill (*Cockfield, 1921*). However, veins with this orientation are not documented in the camp and the mineralization could be caught up in a cross-fault. Boyle (1965) shows a 060°/50°SE vein (Alice Vein) and a 350°/70°E vein (Caribou Vein) on his map (*Figure 4*). A considerable body of disseminated ore was found below the intersection of the Caribou Vein with a “flat-dipping vein” (*Cockfield, 1921*), probably a cross-fault. An abundance of limonite, wad, cerussite, oxidized siderite, galena, some freibergite and brecciated quartz is reported from the ore dumps (*Boyle, 1965*). The Main Caribou Vein trends northerly and dips 70°E.

A narrow argentiferous vein was reportedly traced for 1220m at the Avenue showing (*Minfile No. 105M 053*) in the 1950's. The orientation of the vein is not well documented due to lack of drilling and recent trenching but may be 033°/42-53°E based on subcrop in Trench 1 (*Hilker, 1971*).

A 290° trending vein, hosted by quartzites and phyllites and mineralized with a few small pods of siderite and galena, limonite, cerussite and anglesite, is documented at the Faith showing (*Minfile No. 105M 002*), on the Ski 30 claim (*Boyle, 1965*). This may represent mineralization from the Faith Vein caught up in the Caribou Hill cross-fault (*Figures 4 and 6*). The Faith Vein is later documented as a northerly trending transverse vein explored by a shaft (*Nordin and Holland, 1981*).

Three quartz veins are reported to cut the Keno Hill Quartzite unit at the Bema showing (*Minfile No. 105M 073*) on the Maja 7 claim (*Figure 7*), two of which were minor quartz stockworks with disseminated galena assaying up to 490 g/t Ag and the third a quartz vein with minor disseminated arsenopyrite within a 5m stockwork zone. The latter is reported to assay 31.5 g/t Au and 194 g/t Ag (*Bonnar, 1981*). One of the former veins appears to be the transverse T-25 vein discovered by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) following a sharply defined north-south lineament and traced for 600m along strike with values of 411 g/t Ag, 53% Pb and 439 g/t Ag, 4.32% Pb, 53% Zn (*Costin and Zimmer, 1966*).

A 030°/70°SE vein consisting of siderite, shattered quartzite and streaks of galena and grey copper is documented in the Homestake shaft (*Minfile No. 105M 011*), with a width of 7 feet at the bottom (43 feet) (*Figures 8 and 9*). The vein reportedly pinched out towards the end of a 15 foot southerly drift from the bottom of the shaft, but was traced to the north by two open cuts (*Cockfield, 1930*). It is reported that a few tons of galena ore running 200 ounces of silver per ton were shipped from the property in the mid 1930's and that over 7,000 oz/ton Ag was obtained from float (*Bostock, 1938*). The host rocks are reported to be similar to the Onek (*Boyle, 1965*). Two longitudinal veins were discovered in the 1950's trending 060°/50-70°SE, the Homestake No.1 and No.2.

The southwestern strike extent of the Homestake veins from the quartzites into the upper schists is a favourable “schist cap” ore trap that could have similar potential to that of the Bellekeno (*Boyle, 1965*).

Placer gold has been mined from creeks that drain the Keno-Lightning Project continuously since 1902. Gold was discovered on Duncan Creek in 1899 with exploration proceeding upstream into Lightning Creek and Thunder Gulch. Large rough gold nuggets

with vein quartz attached are common in the area. Mr. Hans Barchen is currently mining at the junction of Lightning Creek and Thunder Gulch.

6.0 DRILLING (Figures 5 and 6)

No drilling was conducted in the current program but approximately 5832.5m of diamond drilling in 61 holes has been completed on the property in 2008, 2010 and 2011 and 1,510m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes in 2008 by Monster Mining Corp. The 2008 drilling was conducted on the Caribou Hill and Homestake showings with the diamond drilling (1762m in 18 holes) by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse and the rotary air blast (RAB) drilling completed by Stan Wolarek Drilling, Whitehorse, Yukon (*M^cFaull, 2009*). Diamond drill recoveries were generally good, averaging 90%, with 92.8% at Caribou Hill and 86.6% at Homestake. The 2010 diamond drilling (2251m in 18 holes) was conducted on the Silver Basin and Homestake showings by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse with recoveries of 88% at Silver Basin and 86% at Homestake. The 2011 diamond drilling (1819m in 25 holes) was conducted by E Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon at Caribou Hill and by Lyncorp Drilling Services of Smithers, British Columbia at Homestake. Diamond drill recoveries averaged 90% at Caribou Hill and only 73.6% at Homestake. The drill programs are summarized in Tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 3: Summary of diamond drill programs by year

Year	Showing	No. of Holes	Drill Co.	Core Diameter	Meterage in metres	Recovery in %	No. of Samples
2008	Caribou Hill	6	Kluane	NTW	647.4	92.8	41
2008	Homestake	12	Kluane	NTW	1114.6	86.6	74
2008	CH+HS	18			1762	90.0	115
2010	Homestake	11	Kluane	NTW	1146.7	85.8	75
2010	Silver Basin	7	Kluane	NTW	1104.5	86.2	205
2010	HS+SB	18			2251.2	85.9	280
2011	Caribou Hill	14	E Caron	NQ3	1201.2	90.0	190
2011	Homestake	11	Lyncorp	HQ3	618.1	73.6	59
2011	CH+HS	25			1819.3	82.8	249
TOTAL	CH+HS+SB	61			5832.5m	86%	644

Table 4: Summary of diamond drill programs by showing

Showing	Year	No. of Holes	Meterage in metres	Recovery in %	No. of Samples
Caribou Hill	2008, 2011	20	1848.6	90.8	231
Homestake	2008, 10, 11	34	2879.4	82.1	208
Silver Basin	2010	7	1104.5	86.2	205
TOTAL		61	5832.5	86%	644

The core is stored at the Homestake cabin at 489731mE, 7086825mN, Nad 83, Zone 8 projection and the Homestake Adit at 489820mE, 7086937mN. Diamond drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 5 on the following page. Exceptionally poor core recoveries (below 80%) are shown in red, and are restricted (except for one at Silver Basin) to the Homestake core, especially from 2011 (8 of the 11 holes recovered only 60.2 to 76.1%, and significantly less in vein and fault zones). In the drill tables CH refers to Caribou Hill, HS to Homestake and SB to Silver Basin.

Table 5: 2008-2011 diamond drill hole specifications

Hole Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 8 Northing	Elev. (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Recovery (%)	No. of Samples
08CH001	492843	7091192	1796.8	30	-50	140.2	97.6	3
08CH002	492843	7091192	1796.8	30	-65	109.7	99.1	7
08CH003	492839	7091193	956.4	325	-70	100.6	95.6	1
08CH004	429830	7091066	956.4	270	-70	101.8	89.1	1
08CH005	492830	7091046	956.4	270	-70	106.7	87.8	17
08CH006	492830	7091026	956.4	270	-70	88.4	87.8	12
CH11-007	492814	7091010	1764	270	-60	120.1	88.2	23
CH11-008	492812	7091032	1773	270	-60	140.9	82.7	17
CH11-009	492807	7091057	1778	270	-60	107.3	87.3	25
CH11-010	492829	7091093	1798	270	-60	103.5	93.7	11
CH11-011	492842	7090997	1772	270	-60	68.2	90.0	8
CH11-012	492842	7090997	1772	270	-75	91.1	90.8	10
CH11-013	492814	7091010	1764	270	-75	60.7	92.0	10
CH11-014	492814	7091010	1764	-	-90	66.4	95.7	11
CH11-015	492831	7091183	1800	270	-60	76.2	90.4	12
CH11-016	492831	7091183	1800	270	-75	60.8	91.7	14
CH11-017	492837	7091130	1800	270	-60	81.0	91.9	21
CH11-018	492837	7091130	1800	270	-75	83.5	86.1	13
CH11-019	492819	7090972	1760	270	-60	67.1	82.5	7
CH11-020	492815	7090925	1755	270	-60	74.4	96.4	8
08HS001	489867	7086824	1384.2	330	-50	88.4	83.3	2
08HS002	489867	7086824	1384.2	330	-65	91.4	90.9	3
08HS003	490021	7086738	956.4	330	-50	82.9	85.3	5
08HS004	490021	7086738	956.4	330	-65	44.2	71.9	1
08HS004a	490021	7086738	956.4	330	-65	112.8	87.0	12
08HS005	489933	7086689	956.4	330	-60	83.8	82.2	10
08HS006	489933	7086689	956.4	330	-75	114.3	87.3	8
08HS007	489846	7086639	956.4	330	-60	80.8	87.9	5
08HS008	489846	7086639	956.4	330	-75	114.3	94.9	9
08HS009	490157	7086804	1402.0	330	-50	88.4	93.3	9
08HS010	490310	7086856	1373.9	330	-50	91.4	85.2	5
08HS011	490126	7086942	1340.9	330	-50	121.9	90.2	5
HS10-001	490163	7086811	1402	330	-65	82.0	78.5	14
HS10-002	490016	7086797	1392	258	-55	65.5	94.8	16
HS10-003	490016	7086797	1392	258	-75	77.7	84.0	0
HS10-004	490016	7086797	1392	280	-55	35.1	88.8	0
HS10-005	490016	7086797	1392	280	-85	52.1	86.9	13
HS10-006	490163	7086811	1402	330	-85	127.7	89.8	11
HS10-007	490016	7086797	1392	320	-65	23.8	76.6	1
HS10-008	489969	7086722	1436	330	-63	140.2	87.4	4
HS10-009	490243	7086872	1359	330	-60	113.6	86.4	5
HS10-010	489973	7086720	1432	-	-90	304.0	83.9	5
HS10-011	490243	7086872	1359	345	-80	125.0	86.8	6
HS11-012	489865	7086834	1390	330	-60	59.7	60.2	1
HS11-013	489865	7086834	1390	330	-70	84.4	83.3	3
HS11-014	489832	7086832	1390	330	-60	66.1	81.2	9
HS11-015	489795	7086824	1390	315	-55	42.4	75.9	4
HS11-016	489795	7086824	1390	315	-75	47.9	74.6	9
HS11-017	489795	7086824	1390	285	-55	71.6	73.5	1
HS11-018	489795	7086824	1390	340	-60	63.1	81.3	7
HS11-019	490057	7086802	1395	330	-60	59.1	70.9	8
HS11-020	490095	7086804	1395	330	-60	41.8	64.0	8
HS11-021	490095	7086804	1395	330	-75	55.5	68.8	7
HS11-022	490125	7086803	1395	330	-60	26.5	76.1	2

Table 5: 2008-2011 diamond drill hole specifications (continued)								
Hole	Nad 83	Zone 8	Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Recovery	No. of
Number	Easting	Northing	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)	(%)	Samples
SB10-001	491147	7091539	1615	320	-50	129.3	91.9	70
SB10-002	491147	7091539	1615	300	-65	203.0	88.7	25
SB10-003	491147	7091539	1615	-	-90	319.5	89.5	25
SB10-004	491090	7091642	1594	320	-60	149.4	81.0	35
SB10-005	491090	7091642	1594	300	-60	146.3	70.6	21
SB10-006	491090	7091642	1594	268	-65	73.2	86.7	19
SB10-007	491090	7091642	1594	268	-80	83.8	94.7	10
TOTAL	61 holes	CH+HS+SB				5832.5	86%	644

In 2008 the six holes drilled on Caribou Hill (Murray 3 claim), targeted the depth extent of the Caribou vein below the main Caribou trench (CH-TR08-1) and the suspected intersection of the Caribou and Alice veins. Another eleven holes were drilled on the Homestake showing (Homestake #1, 2, 4 & 6 claims) to explore the depth extent of the Homestake No.1 and No.2 veins below trenches HTR-4 and HTR-1, respectively.

The 2010 drilling at Silver Basin targeted depth extensions of the No.3 vein and possibly the No.5 and Main veins (holes SB10-001 to 003), exposed in several historic open cuts, and the No. 1 and 2 veins (holes SB10-004 to 007), exposed in old open cuts, shafts, adits and trenches. In the 2010 drilling at Homestake holes HS10-002, 003, 004, 005 and 007 targeted high grade gold and silver zones identified by chip sampling in the No. 2 vein exposed in Trench H-TR1 (*Pautler, 2008a*), holes HS10-001 and 006 targeted the No. 2 and 2a veins, holes HS10-008, 010 targeted depth continuations of mineralization intersected in drill hole 08HS006 (*McFaul, 2009*), and holes HS10-009 and 011 targeted high-grade silver mineralization in the No. 2a vein, exposed in Trench H-TR5 (*Pautler, 2008a*).

The 2011 drilling at Caribou Hill targeted depth and strike extensions of the Caribou Hill vein, which is intermittently exposed in trenches and outcrop, and tested mineralized intersections delineated in the 2008 drill program. At Homestake drill holes were targeted beneath the outcropping No. 1 vein (holes HS11-012 to 018) and the strike and down-dip extensions of the No. 2 and 2a veins, exposed in trenches HS-TR08-03, TR5 and TR6.

Significant diamond drill results are summarized in Table 6 on the following page.

The 2010 Silver Basin drill program intersected a number of quartz vein zones, returning high manganese and arsenic but no significant gold or silver values. The seven holes were drilled from only two locations and encountered poor ground conditions. Additional work is necessary to evaluate the vein orientations here.

Fifteen of the 20 diamond drill holes drilled at Caribou Hill returned intervals greater than 100 g/t Ag, with four holes returning intervals greater than 1000 g/t Ag, delineating 300m of strike-continuous silver mineralization with grades greater than 100 g/t. The mineralization is open along strike to the south and at depth.

Table 6: Significant DDH results

Hole Number	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Vein Name
08CH001	7R54689-91*	33.3	35.3	2.0	0.6m	116	121	0.964	0.178	Caribou
includes	7R54690	34.3	34.5	0.2		958	780	8.44	1.22	Caribou
08CH002	7R54694-96*	17.7	21.0	3.3	0.25m	162	375	1.54	0.100	Caribou
includes	7R54695	18.6	19.8	1.2		432	995	4.17	0.214	Caribou
includes	7R54703	30.0	31.4	1.4		120	185	0.910	0.187	Caribou
08CH002	7R54651	71.8	72.9	1.1	0.94m	12.7	40	0.032	4.86	Alice
08CH004	7R54653	33.6	34.6	1.0	0.64m	84.2	590	0.641	0.388	Caribou
08CH005	7R54654-57*	34.0	36.6	2.6	1.67m	239	179	1.09	0.454	Caribou
includes	7R54655	35.0	35.5	0.5		1046	765	3.39	1.44	Caribou
08CH006	7R54673-81*	34.6	39.2	4.6	2.96m	71.8	187	0.589	0.492	Caribou
includes	7R54678	37.1	37.6	0.5		136	290	0.624	0.631	Caribou
and	7R54681	38.6	39.2	0.6		118	450	2.32	0.77	Caribou
CH11-07	Caribou Hill	15.9	17.2	1.3		770		3.43		Caribou
CH11-08	Caribou Hill	13.4	14.8	1.4		493		10.49	4.93	Caribou
CH11-09	Caribou Hill	15.5	16.9	1.4		1696*	457.34*	9.42*	0.94*	Caribou
CH11-10	Caribou Hill	35.21	35.84	0.63		447		2.34	3.07	Caribou
CH11-11	Caribou Hill	39.7	40.6	0.9		119	521.00	1.76	0.96	Caribou
CH11-13	Caribou Hill	16.5	17.7	1.2		401		2.95	1.02	Caribou
CH11-15	Caribou Hill	13.5	15	1.5		116				Caribou
and		16.4	18.4	2		221		1.90	0.14	Caribou
CH11-16	Caribou Hill	11.4	13.4	2		352		0.75	0.14	Caribou
CH11-17	Caribou Hill	22.9	23.4	0.5		1787	1394.10	18.67	1.29	Caribou
CH11-18	Caribou Hill	24.1	25	0.9		1151		7.16	1.03	Caribou
and		34.7	36.3	1.6		1183		12.51	0.08	Caribou
CH11-20	Caribou Hill	22.5	23.5	1		380		2.29	2.31	Caribou
08HS003	09397	39.3	40.6	1.3	1.3m	54.2	45	0.074	0.623	H-No.2a
08HS004A	8R237671	79.8	80.1	0.3	0.21m	62.8	3910	2.67	0.759	H-No.2 or 2a
08HS009	8R237712-20*	40.5	45.0	4.5	3.9m	50.3	1190	1.87	0.199	H-No.2a
includes	8R237712	40.5	40.9	0.4		98.3	3300	4.29	0.828	H-No.2a
and	8R237719-20*	43.7	45.0	1.3	1.13m	109	2000	4.10	0.044	H-No.2a
HS10-001	114267-68*	47.3	50.1	2.8	1.98	59	3387	>10000	0.374	HS 2a
HS10-002	114002	7.01	7.38	0.37	0.30	38.7	785.8	0.687	0.013	HS 2a
HS10-006	114260	73.15	73.37	0.22	0.09	4027	172.4	>10000	0.645	HS 2a
HS10-009	114280	33.35	34.09	0.74	0.57	359	4880.3	>10000	0.024	HS 2a

* denotes weighted average

More significant results in red

Intercepts in bold examined in 2015

The ground at Homestake is extremely broken, so requires large diameter wireline tools and experienced drill personnel. Many of the holes did not reach target depth and core recoveries were very poor, particularly in the 2011 drill program (significant intervals of <50% and some with total loss of core). In addition most of the 2010 and 2011 drill holes failed to reach their planned target depths due to bad ground conditions, resulting in inadequate testing of much of the Homestake prospect. Consequently, no significant mineralization was intersected in the 2011 drilling on Homestake.

The No.1 vein appears to have been intersected in 08HS-01 (with a possible dip of 70°) and HS11-14, but holes 08HS-02 and HS11-11 to -13 were not drilled deep enough. Hole HS11-15 may have intersected the No.1 vein with elevated silver values of 48 and 20 g/t Ag between 17.2 and 20.6m. It would then appear to be offset along a bedding plane fault at the quartzite/schist contact. Potential exists at depth in this area based on the presence of the favourable quartzite horizon. A bedding plane fault would also account for the adit missing the vein. The adit tested this vein at a similar elevation as in HS002, approximately 40m along strike to the southwest within schistose wallrocks. Quartzite appears to be more prevalent to the southwest and northeast along strike. DDH08HS011, primarily consisting of the favourable quartzite unit, targeted the vein 280m along strike to the northeast, but may have been collared too far to the west and missed the No.1 vein due to the moderate dip of the vein to the southeast. No additional holes (DDH or RAB) targeted the northeast strike extent of the No.1 vein and only RAB holes, which may have been located too far to the west, targeted the southwest strike extent.

An evaluation of the Homestake veins and core intersections in 2015 has resulted in a re-interpretation of the veins and structures. (*Refer to section 7.0, below*). The author believes that there is only one Homestake No. 2 vein, with the northern extent of the Homestake No. 2a vein being the faulted extent of the Homestake No. 2 vein (*Figure 5*). Both veins have a similar geochemical signature. In this case the Homestake No. 2 vein has been traced for 410m along strike by diamond drilling and trenching to a maximum tested depth of 78m. The vein appears to vary in dip from 52 to 90°NE and is exposed in H-TR08-3, H-TR5 and 6 and intersected in DDH 08HS003, 004a, 009, HS10-001, 006 and 009. Holes HS11-19 to-21 would have been drilled too far to the west, HS10-10 too far to the east, and DDH 08HS005 to -008, HS11-22 and possibly HS10-08 were not drilled deep enough. The best drill intersection is 50.3 g/t Ag, 1.19 g/t Au, 1.87% Pb and 0.20% Zn over 4.5m, including 109 g/t Ag, 2.00 g/t Au, 4.1% Pb over 1.1m in DDH 08HS009.

7.0 2015 WORK PROGRAM (Figures 4-7)

A total of 6 man-days were spent on the Homestake 1-2, 5, 12, 38 and Murray 3 claims of the Keno-Lightning Project on September 25 and 26, 2015. The 2015 work program consisted of a geological and geochemical investigation of veins on the Homestake prospect to more accurately determine vein orientations and sub-surface projections, and an examination of select drill intersections from the 2011 drill program to determine the effect of poor core recoveries in mineralized zones. In addition an extra hour was spent prospecting on the Murray 11 claim by both Jean Pautler and Bill Harris on September 25, 2015. The program was funded by Monster Mining Corp.

7.1 Geochemistry (Figure 5)

A geological and geochemical investigation was carried out on the No. 1, No. 2 and No. 2a vein exposures at the Homestake showing to explain the low number of, and inconsistent, drill intersections obtained, particularly from the 2011 drilling. The 2011 drilling was hampered by extremely poor core recovery. Three samples were collected, with location, description and select results tabulated in Table 7 on the following page. Complete results and sample procedures are documented in Appendix I. Sample procedures are also discussed in section 8, "Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security". Samples are plotted on Figure 5. The rock samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection, placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured.

On the trail to the Homestake an Alexco drill hole, K-15-0575, was encountered near the property boundary at 487762mE, 7087104mN with an azimuth of 293°/-50° for 402.5m. The drilling was probably part of their program around the Bellekeno mine.

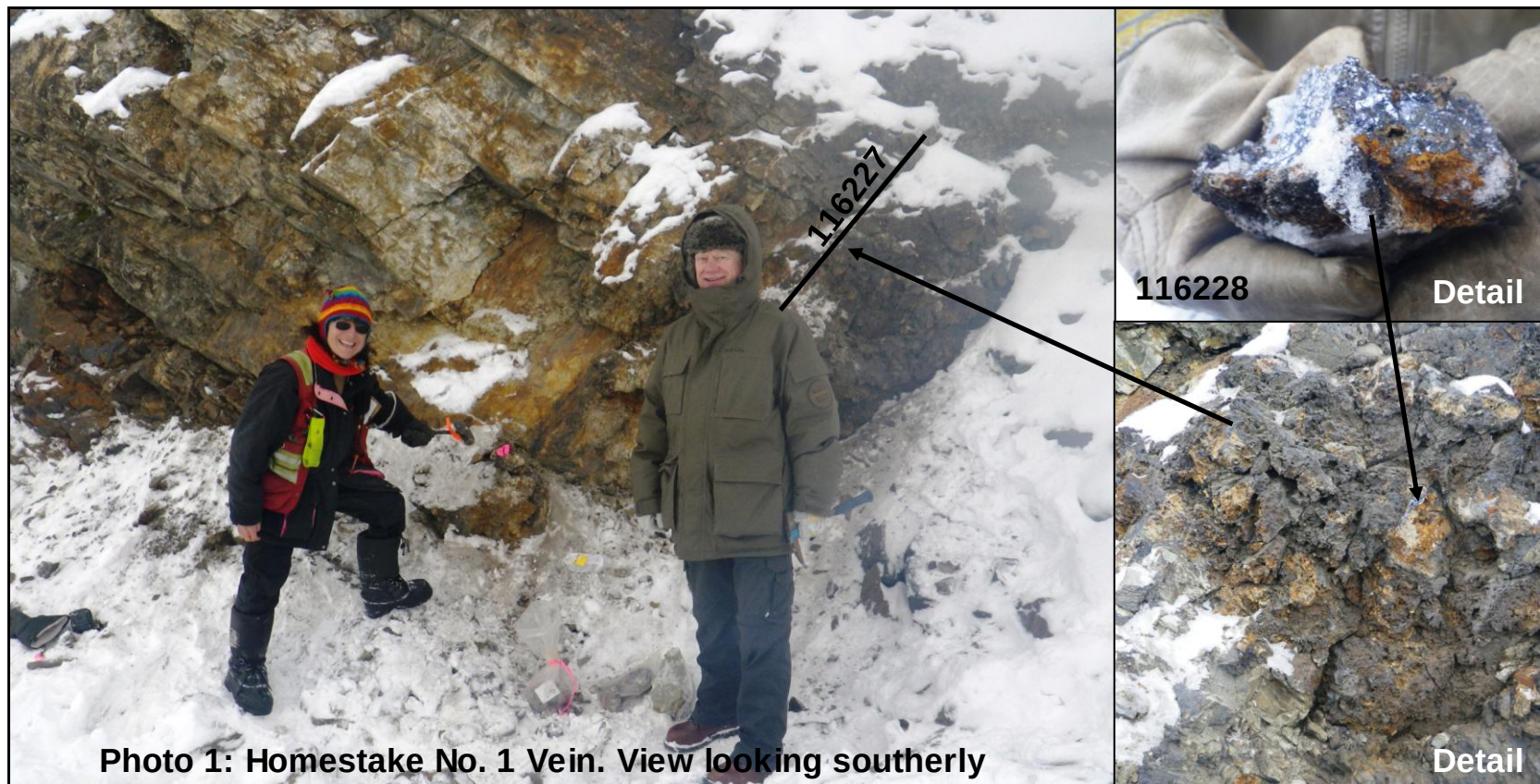
An examination of H-TR4, which exposes the No. 1 vein, revealed a galena, sphalerite and freibergite rich vein along the southern wall trending 060°/70°SE (*Photo 1*). The attitude of the vein conforms to previous measurements recorded, but there is also a measurement of 060°/52°SE. The vein is quite rich, returning 4255 g/t Ag, 0.58 g/t Au with 13.38% combined lead-zinc and 0.6% Cu across 0.9m (sample 116227). A high grade specimen returned 4435 g/t Ag, 1.35 g/t Au with 17.11% combined lead-zinc and 0.9% Cu (sample 116228). Oxidized zones, possibly indicative of the vein, were intersected in HS11-015 and HS11-014 carrying elevated silver values of 48 and 24 g/t Ag, and dips of 60° and 80°SE, respectively. The vein was not intersected in the Homestake adit due to the presence of schistose wallrocks. Potential exists along strike and at depth within the quartzite unit.

An examination of the No. 2 vein in H-TR1 also indicated a strike of 060°, but the dip was difficult to determine. An approximation of 70°SE was made, compared to a previous measurement of 80°NW from an earlier exposure prior to re-trenching in 2007. Another vein was found to trend 025°/E and a brecciated vein margin was also identified trending 048°/90°, which may be the No. 2 vein or an associated splay. A bedding plane fault with iron and manganese ±galena was noted in graphitic schist to clay gouge at the north end of the trench. There is insufficient drilling of this vein to determine if there is an offset, but this may account for the absence of veins in HS11-019 and HS10-003 to -005 and -007.

The No. 2a vein was also examined in H-TR5 and found to consist of scorodite, jamesonite and steel galena bearing quartz trending 060/70°SE. A rough chip across the hanging wall side of the vein returned 326 g/t Ag, 8.33 g/t Au with 14.38% Pb across 0.6m (sample 116229). Except for the significant intersection in 08HS004a, with a similar signature to both the No. 2 and 2a veins, the northern half of the No. 2a vein (in H-TR3, H-TR5, H-TR6, DDH 08HS009, HS10-006, -009) could represent the dextrally faulted extent of the No. 2 vein along a cross fault. Other intersections (besides in 08HS004a) of what may be the No. 2a vein within its southern extent occur in DDH 08HS005 to -008, but without significant results. (*Refer to Figure 5.*)

Table 7: 2015 rock samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
116227	489856	7086856	0.9m chip	goethite-limonite oxidized siderite-galena-sphalerite vein with freibergite trending 060/70SE cutting quartzite; HTR4	0.58	4277	6.05	7.33	310	6834	6436
116228	489857	7086857	grab	high grade of yellow oxidized (anglesite) galena-siderite-sphalerite with freibergite from Homestake No.1 vein few metres along strike of 116227 to northeast; HTR4	1.352	6435	6.17	10.94	264	9153	8971
116229	490238	7086892	0.6m chip	rough chip across hanging wall side of Homestake 2a vein in HTR5, consisting of scorodite, jamesonite, steel galena bearing quartz vein trending 060/70?SE; HTR5	8.331	326.0	14.38	0.238	60395	38811	232





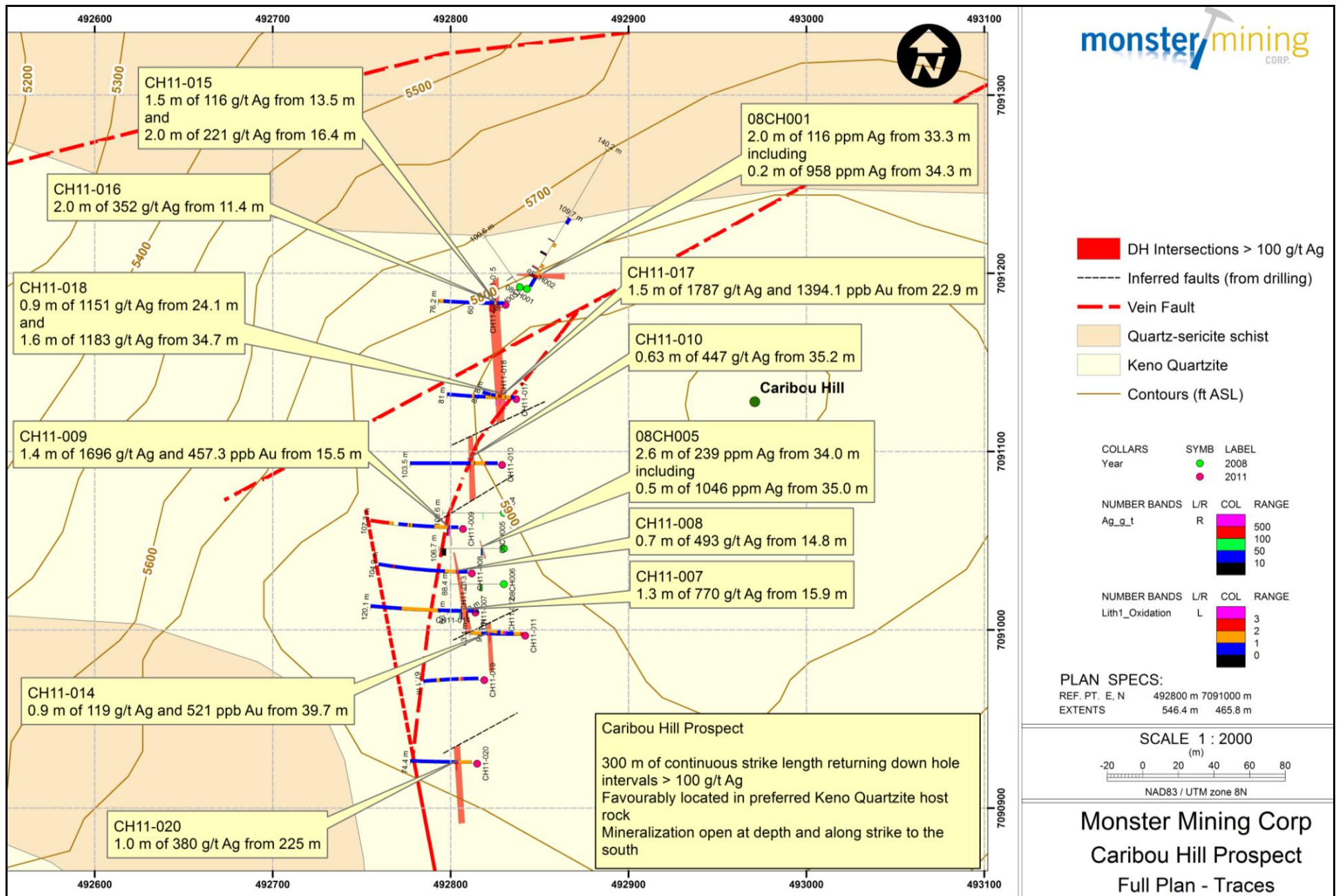


FIGURE 6: Caribou Hill Drillsites

7.2 Drill Core Examination (Figures 5-6)

An examination of the high grade vein intercepts in the Caribou Hill core revealed extremely broken core but still good recovery. For example the vein intercept in CH11-09 from 15.5-16.9m (sample 583543) still averaged about 90% recovery (*Photos 2-3*). A cave is noted within the hanging wall sedimentary unit with only 21% recovery, and 60% recovery in the footwall. It is possible that the mineralization could extend over a wider interval since typically the soft sulphide and faulted intervals are more readily lost and mineralization at Keno is typically hosted by vein faults.



Photo 2: CH11-09, Bx2, Sample 583543 from 15.5-16.9m



Photo 3: Detail of Sample 583543 - 1696 g/t Ag, 0.46 g/t Au, 9.4% Pb, 0.9% Zn

In CH11-17 86% recovery was obtained from the mineralized vein intercept from 22.9-23.4m (sample 114093) with 79% recovery in the hanging wall and 60% recovery in the footwall (*Photos 4 and 5*). Again, it is possible that the mineralization could extend over a wider interval into the hanging wall and especially the footwall, which are extremely broken with poor recoveries.



Photo 4: CH11-17, Bx5, Sample 114093 from 22.9-23.4m



Photo 5: Sample 114093 - 1787Ag, 1.4 g/t Au, 18.67% Pb, 1.3 % Zn

In CH11-18 90% recovery was obtained from the mineralized vein intercept from 24.1-25m (sample 114114) with 64% recovery in the hanging wall and 82% recovery in the footwall (*Photo 6*). Again, it is possible that the mineralization could extend over a wider interval into the hanging wall and the footwall since they are broken with poor recoveries, particularly in the hanging wall.



Photo 6: CH11-18, Sample 114114 from 24.1-25m 1151Ag, 7.2%Pb, 1.0%Zn

Only 20% recovery was obtained within a mineralized vein fault from 34.7-36.3m lower in CH11-18, which returned 1183 Ag and 12.5% Pb (sample 114119). This was followed by extremely broken core with some vein fault material and recoveries of 39, 35, 13 and 43% over a 6.1m interval (*Photo 7*). Again, it is possible that the mineralization could extend over a wider interval into the footwall based on extremely broken core and poor recoveries with some vein material present and elevated silver-lead values of up to 21.5 g/t Ag and 1.44% Pb (samples 114122-23).



Photo 7: CH11-18, Sample 114122-23 from 36.3-40.8m

At Homestake, it appears that the No. 1 vein was intersected as oxidized zones in HS11-015 (17.2-20.6m) and HS11-014 (27.3-31.4m) carrying elevated silver values of 48 and 24 g/t Ag, with dips of 60° and 80°SE, respectively, compared to the trend of 060°/70°SE measured on surface. Recoveries within these intervals were good, averaging 91 and 84.5%, respectively. Despite the 91% recovery in HS11-015, core loss was noted (*Photo 8*). Lower recoveries of 50-55% occur in the hanging wall and footwall of the HS11-015 intercept still within the vein fault, with some lower recoveries of 43-73% of the HS11-014 intercept in the hanging wall (*Photo 9*). The graphitic phyllite through the interval is not as favourable a wallrock as is the more competent quartzite.



Photo 8: HS11-15, from 16.7-20.4m



Photo 9: HS11-14, from 19.6-31.3m

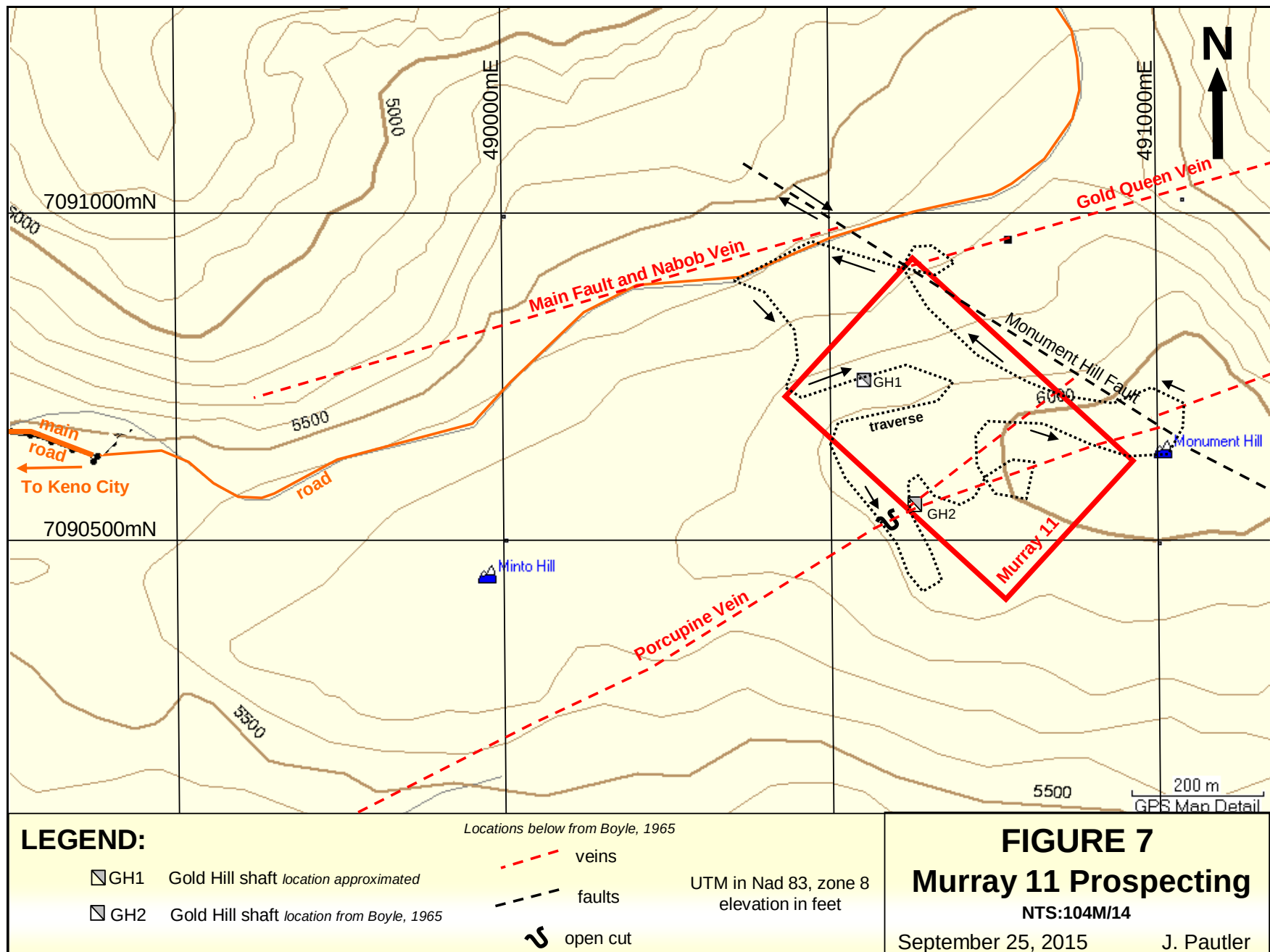
An examination of the No. 2 vein in H-TR1 also indicated a strike of 060°, but the dip was difficult to determine. An approximation of 70°SE was made, compared to a previous measurement of 80°NW from an earlier exposure prior to re-trenching in 2007. Another vein was found to trend 025°/E and a brecciated vein margin was also identified trending 048°/90°, which may be the No. 2 vein or an associated splay. A bedding plane fault with iron and manganese $\pm$ galena was noted in graphitic schist to clay gouge at the north end of the trench. There is insufficient drilling of this vein to determine if there is an offset, but this may account for the absence of veins in HS11-019 and HS10-003 to -005 and -007.

It is possible that the No. 2 and No. 2a veins are the same vein. The significant intersection in 08HS004a could be the No. 2 vein as opposed to the No. 2a vein. In this case there are not two No. 2 veins (No. 2 and 2a) and the No. 2 vein in 08HS004a would be dipping 60°SE, similar to the 70°SE dip observed at surface. The northern half of the No. 2a vein (in H-TR3, H-TR5, H-TR6, DDH 08HS009, HS10-006, -009) could represent the dextrally faulted extent of the No. 2 vein along a transverse vein fault. Such a vein fault was observed in H-TR1 trending 025°/E. Although some vein material was intersected south of the vein intersection in 08HS004a (DDH 08HS005 to -008), no significant results were obtained. (*Refer to Figure 5.*) This would explain why the vein was missed in HS11-19 to -21; the holes were drilled too far to the west. However, this vein/fault configuration is not evident in the Keno mining camp, but may be reflective of a favourable schist cap type environment as at Bellekeno and No.9.

7.3 Prospecting on Murray 11 (Figure 7)

Prospecting was undertaken to locate the Gold Hill No.2 shaft and the Porcupine Vein on the Murray 11 claim. Exact location was unsuccessful due to early heavy snowfall in the area. No evidence of disturbance was noted at the approximate location of the shaft from previous work (GH1). There is evidence of work in the GH2 area on Figure 5 and further southwest with irregular piles and debris. However, no significant vein exposures could be uncovered to sample. Shaft co-ordinates appear to be approximately 490655mE, 7090534 at about 1800m, similar to the location as depicted in Boyle (1965) (*Figure 5*).

The Porcupine Vein is documented as the most productive of all the longitudinal type veins in the Keno Hill District (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2005*). It extends from the Apex claim in the southwest through the main workings of the Porcupine-Kinman and Comstock, and through the Gold Hill No.2 prospect to its probable extension, across the Monument Hill Fault (which has dextral displacement of approximately 400 feet), onto the Murray 2 claim in the Duncan area (*Figure 4*).



8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The 2015 rock samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory of Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (Acme) in Whitehorse for preparation and then internally sent to their Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Bureau Veritas is ISO 9001 and 17025 accredited for preparation and analysis. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix I. Sample preparation involved crushing a 1 kg split to 80% passing 10 mesh. A second 500g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (Code PRP70-500).

All samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Be, Cd, Ca, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Li, Mg, Mn, Hf, Mo, Na, Ni, Nb, P, K, Rb, Ag, Sc, Se, Sr, S, Ta, Th, Sn, Ti, W, U, V, Y, Zn and Zr using Acme's MA270 analysis, a 40 element hot 4 acid digestion with an ICP-ES/ICP-MS analysis on a 0.5g sample. Gold was analysed by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry finish using a 30g sample weight (FA430-Au). Over limit silver was analyzed by FA 530, using a gravimetric analysis on a 30g sample and over limit lead by 4 acid digestion with an ICP-ES analysis.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting).

There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. In the author's opinion, the sample preparation, analysis and analytical procedures are adequately reliable for the purposes of this report.

9.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Keno-Lightning Project constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of high grade silver-lead±zinc±gold mineralization at the showings across the property and the relatively untested exploration potential, especially given the lack of systematic and recent exploration programs on the showings. Previous exploration on the Keno-Lightning Project area was hampered by lack of exposure, thick overburden cover, variable but generally poor soil profiles, and more remote access compared to many of the showings in the Keno mining camp.

The 2015 program was successful in locating an approximate location for the Gold Hill No.2 shaft on the Murray 11 claim. Although significant mineralization has been intersected at Caribou Hill, an examination of the intercepts in 2015 suggests significant core loss that may result in wider intercepts. An examination of the Homestake veins confirmed a trend of 060°/70°SE for the No. 1 vein, returning 4255 g/t Ag, 0.58 g/t Au with 13.38% combined lead-zinc across 0.9m. It appears that oxidized zones intersected in drill holes HS11-015 and HS11-014, carrying elevated silver values of 48 and 24 g/t Ag

and dips of 60° and 80°SE, respectively, are probably the No. 1 vein. Core loss and schistose wallrock contributed to the much lower grade intersections. Potential exists along strike and at depth within the quartzite unit. An examination of the Homestake No. 2 vein in H-TR1 indicated a trend of 060°/70°SE and another vein was found to trend 025°/E and a brecciated vein margin 048°/90°. A trend of 060°/70°SE was confirmed for the No. 2a vein in H-TR5, returning 326 g/t Ag, 8.33 g/t Au with 14.38% Pb across 0.6m.

An evaluation of the Homestake veins and core intersections in 2015 has resulted in a re-interpretation of the veins and structures. The author believes that there is only one Homestake No. 2 vein, with the northern extent of the Homestake No. 2a vein being the faulted extent of the Homestake No. 2 vein. Both veins have a similar geochemical signature. In this case the Homestake No. 2 vein has been traced for 410m along strike by diamond drilling and trenching to a maximum tested depth of 78m. The vein appears to vary in dip from 52 to 90°NE and is exposed in H-TR08-3, H-TR5 and 6 and intersected in 08HS003, 004a, HS009, HS10-001, 006 and 009. Holes HS11-19 to-21 would have been drilled too far to the west, HS10-10 too far to the east, and DDH 08HS005 to -008, HS11-22 and possibly HS10-08 were not drilled deep enough. The best drill intersection is 50.3 g/t Ag, 1.19 g/t Au, 1.87% Pb and 0.20% Zn over 4.5m, including 109 g/t Ag, 2.00 g/t Au, 4.1% Pb over 1.1m in DDH 08HS009.

There is excellent potential that the Keno-Lightning Project hosts a deposit in one or more areas, similar to that on the adjacent Keno Hill Project of Alexco Resource Corp. There are eight documented Minfile occurrences within the Keno-Lightning Project, the Nabob, Silver Basin, Duncan, Caribou, Avenue, Faith, Bema and Homestake, all with high grade silver-lead-zinc±gold mineralization. Only three of the showings have been drill tested, the Caribou, Homestake and the Silver Basin. The Caribou vein contains grades greater than 100 g/t (and locally >1,000 g/t) Ag over a 300m strike extent. The best intercept was 1696 g/t Ag, 457 ppb Au, 9.42% Pb and 0.94% Zn over 1.4m in DDH CH11-09. Good potential exists within the favourable quartzite unit to the south and at depth.

Most of the 2010 and the 2011 Homestake drill holes failed to reach their planned target depths due to bad ground conditions, and many of the 2008 holes were not drilled deep enough resulting in inadequate testing of much of the Homestake prospect, in particular the No.2 vein. The Homestake No. 2 vein has been traced for 410m along strike by diamond drilling and trenching to a maximum tested depth of 78m and remains open along strike and at depth. The Homestake No.1 vein was intersected in DDH 08HS001 and 002 down dip from a significant intersection in H-TR4 (2,844 g/t Ag, 300 ppb Au, 25.9% Pb and 6.1% Zn across 4m) but core loss and schistose wallrocks resulted in poor results. Potential exists along strike to the northeast and southwest in areas of favourable quartzite wallrock.

The 2010 Silver Basin drill program intersected a number of quartz vein zones, returning high manganese and arsenic but no significant gold or silver values. The seven holes were drilled from only two locations and encountered poor ground conditions. Additional work is necessary to evaluate the vein orientations here.

Additional untested potential exists at the junction of the Duncan vein with the possible projection of the Alice vein, which would occur near the Duncan shaft area; the headwaters of Faith Gulch in an area of 2009-11 soil anomalies and initial anomalous prospecting samples on trend of the Helen and Divide veins (and/or Bema No.2) and the Bema No.3 vein; the southern extent of the reportedly persistent Avenue vein at the projected junction with the Main Fault and Nabob longitudinal vein fault; and at the Bema silver and gold showings with similar precious metal potential to the Mt. Hinton veins.

Prospecting targets include the possible extension of the Porcupine vein, the most productive of all the longitudinal type veins in the Keno Hill District through the Gold Hill No.2 prospect on the Murray 11 claim into the Duncan area and to the northeast; and along a northeast trending lineament (possibly indicative of the actual trend) of the Homestake B vein on Bunker Hill.

Five untested areas, which are crosscut by favourably oriented structures with similar geophysical characteristics to zones known to host mineralization, were identified by the 2011 airborne geophysical survey.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the high grade precious and base metal mineralization on the Keno-Lightning Project, an extensive exploration program is proposed to trace the known veins along strike and down dip, and to explore for additional veins. Initially, drill data should be modelled in 3D to aid in interpretation, particularly on the Homestake prospect. Diamond drilling on the property should utilize HQ wireline equipment and 5' core barrels to facilitate higher core recovery. Good potential exists on the high grade Caribou vein for continuity within the favourable quartzite unit along strike to the south and at depth. A re-interpretation of the veins and structures on the Homestake No. 2 vein indicates potential along strike to the northeast and southwest and at depth. Additional ground work is necessary at Silver Basin to evaluate the vein orientations here.

Additional drill targets include the junction of the Duncan vein with the possible projection of the Alice vein, which would occur near the Duncan shaft area; the headwaters of Faith Gulch in an area of 2009-11 soil anomalies and initial anomalous prospecting samples on trend of the Helen and Divide veins (and/or Bema No.2) and the Bema No.3 vein; the southern extent of the reportedly persistent Avenue vein at the projected junction with the Main Fault and Nabob longitudinal vein fault; and the Bema silver and gold showings with similar precious metal potential to the Mt. Hinton veins.

Detailed prospecting is recommended on the Murray 11 claim, Duncan area and to the northeast to trace the possible extension of the highly productive Porcupine vein, and along the northeast trending Homestake B lineament, which may represent the actual trend of the Homestake B vein on Bunker Hill.

The five anomalies identified by the 2011 airborne geophysical survey require further interpretation, compilation and follow up by prospecting/mapping/sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysics.

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APPENDIX I: Geochemical Procedure and Results

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES (ACME)

Analytical Procedures

Rock Sample Preparation (PRP70-500)

Standard preparation: dry, crush, split and pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 500g is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Geochemical Analysis (MA270)

Geochemical Procedure – 40 Element Trace Level Method

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Emission/Mass Spectroscopy (ICP – ES/MS)

Sample Decomposition: Hot 4 Acid Digestion

Multi-acid digestion uses a combination of HCl (hydrochloric acid), HNO₃ (nitric acid), HF (hydrofluoric acid) and HClO₄ (perchloric acid). Because hydrofluoric acid dissolves silicate minerals, these digestions are often referred to as 'near-total digestions'. Multi-acid (4 acid) digestion is a very effective dissolution procedure for multi-element analysis at trace levels of detection. However, there can be a loss of volatile elements (e.g. As, S and Sb) during this type of digestion and digestion is only partial for Cr and Ba and oxides of Fe, Hf, Mn, Sn, Ta and Zr.

Gold Analysis (FA430-Au)

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (ICP-AAS) Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Lower limit 0.005 ppm

Upper limit 10.0 ppm

Sample weight 30g

Assay (FA530-Ag)

Fire Assay Procedure

Fire Assay Fusion, Gravimetric Finish

Sample weight 30g

Lower limit 50 ppm

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.				Final Report				Client: Midnight Mining				File Created: 17-Oct-15				Job Number: WHI15000213														
								Number of Samples: 3				Received: 02-Oct-15																		
				WGHT FA430				MA270																						
		Method	WGHT	FA430																										
		Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg				
		Unit	KG	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%				
		MDL	0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01				
Sample	type																													
116227	Rock	1.15	0.58	1.4	6436	60478.1	73316	>300.0	10.2	6	86240	23.85	310	1.2	0.7	61	1457	6834	1.3	12	0.36	<0.01	2.1	14	0.62					
116228	Rock	0.96	1.352	1.1	8971	61669.6	109427	>300.0	10.7	5	83340	22.46	264	0.8	<0.5	12	1899	9153	1	22	0.43	<0.01	1.2	24	0.98					
116229	Rock	1	8.331	1.1	232.1	>100000	2383	>300.0	1.2	<1	69	5.85	60395	15.6	1.5	17	365.6	38811	12.5	<10	0.02	<0.01	3.3	9	0.01					
Pulp Duplicates																														
116229	Rock	1	8.331	1.1	232.1	>100000	2383	>300.0	1.2	<1	69	5.85	60395	15.6	1.5	17	365.6	38811	12.5	<10	0.02	<0.01	3.3	9	0.01					
116229	Rock	1	8.331	1.1	232.1	>100000	2383	>300.0	1.2	<1	69	5.85	60395	15.6	1.5	17	365.6	38811	12.5	<10	0.02	<0.01	3.3	9	0.01					
Reference Materials																														
STD OXD108																														
STD OXN117																														
STD OXI121																														
STD GBM398-4-MA																														
STD OREAS927-MA																														
BLK	BLK																													
BLK	BLK																													
BLK	BLK																													
Prep Wash																														
ROCK-WH	Prep Blank	<0.005	0.9	4.1	3.7	41	<0.5	0.8	4	667	1.93	<5	1.1	2.6	157	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	34	1.28	0.03	10.2	<1	0.44						
ROCK-WH	Prep Blank	<0.005	0.6	26.5	5.1	121	<0.5	0.7	4	602	2.03	<5	1.3	2.8	210	0.9	<0.5	<0.5	37	1.58	0.05	13.8	<1	0.46						
		MA270																				MA371				FA530				
		Analyte	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	Se	Pb	Ag							
		Unit	PPM	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	g/t							
		MDL	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.5	5	0.02	50							
Sample	type																													
116227	Rock	52	0.029	0.42	0.02	0.14	1.3	3.1	<5	26.5	19.3	<0.5	<0.5	<5	9	1.4	3.84	11.9	<0.5	9		4277								
116228	Rock	34	0.075	0.59	0.01	0.19	4.7	1.6	<5	30.3	11.3	0.5	<0.5	<5	5	1.6	6.19	25.2	<0.5	19		6435								
116229	Rock	113	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.13	<0.5	3.1	<5	13.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.6	5.22	9.3	<0.5	60	14.38	326								
Pulp Duplicates																														
116229	Rock	113	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.13	<0.5	3.1	<5	13.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.6	5.22	9.3	<0.5	60	14.38	326								
116229	REP																					317								
116229	Rock	113	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.13	<0.5	3.1	<5	13.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.6	5.22	9.3	<0.5	60	14.38	326								
116229	REP																					14.59								
STD GBM398-4-MA		46	0.226	5.07	1.55	3.23	3.6	82.8	9	5.9	7.5	2	<0.5	<5	7	7	0.95	742.7	2.1	5										
STD OREAS927-MA		287	0.321	6.49	0.16	1.87	8.2	91.6	69	21.6	20.5	12.1	0.9	<5	12	32.3	1.67	118.3	2.4	15										
Reference Materials																														
STD AGPROOF																														
STD SP49																														
STD SQ70																														
STD CZN-4																														
STD PTC-1A																														
STD CCU-1D																														
STD GBM997-6																														
BLK	BLK	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<5										
BLK	BLK																						<50							
BLK	BLK																					<0.02								
Prep Wash																														
ROCK-WH	Prep Blank	774	0.189	4.01	3.34	1.6	<0.5	54.7	18	0.6	12.9	6.1	<0.5	<5	4	1.5	0.07	29.8	1.8	<5										
ROCK-WH	Prep Blank	886	0.198	6.08	3.48	1.65	<0.5	49.5	26	0.5	14.1	5.5	<0.5	<5	6	1.5	<0.05	35	1.7	<5										

APPENDIX II

Statement of Expenditures

Costs re renewal of Louis 1-28, Blanche, Blanche Fr:

Wages:	J. Pautler	September 25-26	2 days @ 600.00/day	\$1,200.00
	Bill Harris	September 25-26	2 days @ 500.00/day	1,000.00
	Peter McLean	September 25-26	2 days @ 350.00/day	<u>700.00</u>
Total:				\$2,900.00

Geochemistry:	3 rock samples @ 40 ea.	Au, ICP	120.00
	Bureau Veritas Group (Acme), Vancouver, BC		

Equipment Rental:	Truck:	2 days @ \$200/day	400.00
	Truck:	683 km @ \$0.65/km	443.95
	ATV:	3X1 day @ \$75/day	225.00
	Fuel:	included	
	radios, sat phone	2 days @ \$20/day	<u>40.00</u>
	Total:		1,108.95

Meals and accommodation:	Meals: 6 man days @ \$60/md	360.00	
	Room: 2X2 days @ \$120/day	480.00	
	Camper: 2 days @ \$50/day	<u>100.00</u>	
	Total:		940.00

Field Supplies:	6 man days @ \$10.00/md	60.00
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Preparation, Report, Drafting, Printing:	<u>1,200.00</u>
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GRAND TOTAL:	\$6,328.95
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Costs re renewal of Murray 11:

Wages:	J. Pautler	September 25	1 hour @ 50.00/hr.	\$50.00
	Bill Harris	September 25	1 hour @ 40.00/hr.	<u>40.00</u>
Total:				\$90.00

Transportation and daily field expense:	<u>10.00</u>
--	---------------------

GRAND TOTAL:	\$100.00
---------------------	-----------------

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jean Marie Pautler, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am employed as a consulting geologist, President of JP Exploration Services Inc., with an address of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Geological, geochemical and prospecting assessment report on the 2015 Keno-Lightning Project, Yukon Territory", dated March 21, 2016.
- 2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 19804.
- 4) I am a geologist with more than thirty-five years of experience in the Canadian Cordillera.
- 5) I participated in the 2015 program on the Keno-Lightning property and worked on the Keno-Lightning property intermittently since 2007. I have extensive experience throughout the Keno district.
- 6) I have no direct or indirect interest in the Keno-Lightning property, which is the subject of this report.

Jean Pautler, P.Geol.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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

Client: **Midnight Mining**
Box 31347
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5P7 CANADA

Submitted By: Debbie James
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: October 02, 2015
Report Date: October 17, 2015
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI15000213.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: STU
Shipment ID: STU2
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 30

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
RTRN-RJT Return

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

Invoice To: Midnight Mining
Box 31347
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5P7
CANADA

CC: Sue Craig

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	28	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA430	30	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
MA270	28	4 Acid Digestion Analysis by ICP-ES/ICP-MS	0.5	Completed	VAN
AQ300	2	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
GC921	28	Cu in oxide form, 5% H ₂ SO ₄	1	Completed	VAN
MA371	1	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.1	Completed	VAN
FA530	3	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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



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Project: STU
Report Date: October 17, 2015

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI15000213.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
615701	Rock	3.04	<0.005	<0.5	371.2	15.1	77	<0.5	2.9	8	824	3.00	5	1.2	3.0	781	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	75	2.21
615702	Rock	2.19	<0.005	<0.5	270.4	14.2	54	<0.5	2.3	5	518	2.17	<5	1.1	2.8	655	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	55	1.67
615703	Rock	1.63	<0.005	<0.5	262.2	15.8	59	<0.5	2.8	6	635	2.56	<5	1.2	2.5	755	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	68	2.31
615704	Rock	2.12	0.006	<0.5	261.2	13.2	64	<0.5	2.8	8	827	2.87	<5	1.1	3.0	831	<0.5	<0.5	0.7	76	2.54
615705	Rock	4.23	<0.005	<0.5	658.1	11.7	94	<0.5	2.2	8	844	3.22	<5	0.8	2.5	796	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	77	2.96
615706	Rock	2.53	0.007	<0.5	738.3	12.8	101	<0.5	2.2	8	940	3.39	<5	0.7	3.1	674	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	85	2.83
615707	Rock	3.19	0.006	<0.5	952.8	18.0	62	<0.5	3.5	8	556	2.89	<5	0.8	4.9	647	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	87	2.14
615708	Rock	3.27	<0.005	<0.5	311.8	11.6	63	<0.5	1.4	5	456	2.17	<5	0.7	1.9	643	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	50	1.71
615709	Rock	1.63	<0.005	<0.5	248.8	37.2	195	<0.5	4.8	12	1146	3.53	<5	1.2	8.8	720	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	93	2.15
615710	Rock Pulp	0.12	0.950	222.1	3208.1	123.8	183	3.0	13.5	14	308	4.31	52	6.7	13.5	162	3.2	31.6	5.4	86	0.82
615711	Rock	2.85	<0.005	<0.5	109.7	15.8	64	<0.5	2.6	6	702	2.41	<5	0.9	6.2	621	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	65	1.98
615712	Rock	4.34	<0.005	0.5	74.5	17.5	71	<0.5	2.9	7	636	2.38	<5	1.2	6.2	669	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	61	1.49
615713	Rock	3.37	<0.005	1.0	56.5	49.0	209	<0.5	4.0	8	1305	2.77	<5	2.0	7.8	730	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	71	2.27
615714	Rock	3.30	<0.005	<0.5	55.5	18.1	48	<0.5	2.6	5	510	1.73	<5	1.0	5.1	795	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	42	1.66
615715	Rock	1.43	0.007	0.6	242.4	18.4	79	<0.5	3.3	10	833	2.68	<5	1.0	6.5	639	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	73	1.97
615716	Rock	2.95	<0.005	0.5	47.3	17.7	50	<0.5	3.0	7	642	2.41	<5	1.2	5.6	651	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	64	1.98
615717	Rock	4.40	<0.005	1.0	84.2	23.9	185	<0.5	3.6	9	1214	2.97	<5	1.4	5.3	680	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	83	2.28
615718	Rock	3.52	<0.005	0.7	99.3	19.4	76	<0.5	3.8	9	909	2.77	<5	1.6	6.7	663	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	75	1.83
615719	Rock	2.05	<0.005	0.8	151.9	14.3	94	<0.5	4.1	9	928	2.72	<5	1.9	8.5	664	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	75	1.99
615720	Rock Pulp	0.06	<0.005	<0.5	3.1	19.1	52	<0.5	5.0	5	762	2.43	<5	3.7	9.8	792	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	54	2.73
615721	Rock	1.75	0.009	1.1	523.3	14.6	86	0.9	2.9	11	805	2.72	<5	1.3	9.0	678	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	72	1.85
615722	Rock	3.27	<0.005	0.6	153.5	14.2	57	<0.5	4.2	7	587	2.17	5	1.0	5.9	526	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	57	0.66
615723	Rock	4.94	<0.005	1.3	174.4	16.3	51	<0.5	3.0	8	714	2.78	5	1.5	5.7	644	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	74	1.75
615724	Rock	4.05	<0.005	0.8	155.3	11.5	59	<0.5	3.0	8	798	3.50	<5	1.0	7.3	556	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	99	1.52
615725	Rock	2.95	0.029	1.0	932.0	19.0	106	1.1	3.0	21	879	3.20	7	1.4	7.0	639	<0.5	0.8	<0.5	89	2.11
116227	Rock	1.15	0.580	1.4	6436.4	60478.1	73316	>300	10.2	6	86240	23.85	310	1.2	0.7	61	1456.8	6834.3	1.3	12	0.36
116228	Rock	0.96	1.352	1.1	8971.3	61669.6	109427	>300	10.7	5	83340	22.46	264	0.8	<0.5	12	1898.6	9153.0	1.0	22	0.43
116229	Rock	1.00	8.331	1.1	232.1	>100000	2383	>300	1.2	<1	69	5.85	60395	15.6	1.5	17	365.6	38810.7	12.5	<10	0.02
1501039	Rock	1.27	0.011																		
1501040	Rock	0.83	0.381																		



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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	Method Analyte Unit MDL	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
615701	Rock	0.08	16.0	4	0.65	1934	0.242	8.22	3.40	1.96	<0.5	9.4	31	1.0	13.6	7.9	0.6	<5	8	8.6	<0.05
615702	Rock	0.06	10.2	<1	0.47	2551	0.166	7.46	3.28	2.13	<0.5	17.6	22	0.7	8.6	5.5	0.9	<5	5	8.3	<0.05
615703	Rock	0.07	12.0	3	0.58	2093	0.199	8.07	3.30	2.22	<0.5	21.2	24	1.0	11.5	6.6	0.7	<5	8	8.1	<0.05
615704	Rock	0.07	13.8	4	0.72	2009	0.224	7.74	3.38	1.83	<0.5	12.9	27	0.9	15.2	10.0	1.1	<5	8	10.0	<0.05
615705	Rock	0.11	14.1	4	0.81	1980	0.272	8.53	3.33	1.86	<0.5	8.8	32	1.0	19.8	9.4	0.8	<5	9	9.0	<0.05
615706	Rock	0.12	13.3	1	0.82	1569	0.290	7.10	3.29	1.82	<0.5	11.8	28	1.1	20.6	8.8	0.6	<5	10	10.8	<0.05
615707	Rock	0.12	13.9	5	0.73	1458	0.261	5.88	2.99	2.24	<0.5	12.7	28	1.4	11.3	9.3	0.6	<5	6	10.3	<0.05
615708	Rock	0.07	7.1	<1	0.37	2008	0.181	7.35	3.51	1.96	<0.5	11.1	19	0.6	4.5	5.6	<0.5	<5	3	7.9	<0.05
615709	Rock	0.10	13.7	4	0.84	1664	0.263	8.32	2.97	2.51	1.1	17.3	43	1.1	11.6	9.3	0.7	<5	8	10.4	<0.05
615710	Rock Pulp	0.07	45.5	94	0.74	1103	0.165	7.13	0.60	4.16	19.7	24.2	74	5.9	10.7	3.2	<0.5	<5	10	12.3	1.55
615711	Rock	0.07	11.9	2	0.58	1521	0.180	7.06	3.00	2.81	0.9	16.6	31	0.5	10.1	7.0	<0.5	<5	5	6.6	<0.05
615712	Rock	0.06	12.6	4	0.56	2056	0.193	7.55	2.50	3.55	0.8	16.5	31	<0.5	7.9	7.3	0.6	<5	4	8.6	<0.05
615713	Rock	0.09	13.3	5	0.69	1609	0.213	8.15	2.97	3.16	0.6	15.0	32	0.7	11.3	8.0	0.6	<5	6	7.5	<0.05
615714	Rock	0.05	8.8	1	0.45	1979	0.133	7.98	3.23	3.18	<0.5	17.1	24	<0.5	7.5	5.7	<0.5	<5	3	7.2	<0.05
615715	Rock	0.08	10.0	4	0.56	1521	0.197	6.56	3.06	2.76	<0.5	13.2	32	0.8	8.4	7.9	<0.5	<5	6	8.6	<0.05
615716	Rock	0.08	8.9	3	0.56	1636	0.187	7.25	2.83	3.26	0.6	14.6	26	0.7	9.3	7.4	0.5	<5	5	7.9	<0.05
615717	Rock	0.09	9.6	5	0.72	1743	0.232	6.35	2.97	3.06	1.9	16.3	32	0.9	11.6	9.4	0.8	<5	7	7.9	<0.05
615718	Rock	0.09	10.3	4	0.70	1637	0.223	6.73	3.15	2.99	2.0	14.4	30	0.9	9.5	8.5	0.6	<5	6	10.9	<0.05
615719	Rock	0.10	14.0	4	0.76	1750	0.238	7.89	3.05	3.28	1.1	15.6	39	0.9	11.5	8.7	<0.5	<5	7	9.8	<0.05
615720	Rock Pulp	0.09	29.4	41	0.71	1098	0.241	8.50	2.88	3.20	<0.5	7.6	56	0.9	15.4	20.1	1.2	<5	6	34.0	<0.05
615721	Rock	0.09	17.3	5	0.82	1409	0.237	8.05	3.10	2.63	1.2	12.9	41	0.8	9.4	8.5	<0.5	<5	6	14.2	<0.05
615722	Rock	0.06	11.7	3	0.47	1961	0.184	6.68	3.42	2.89	1.2	21.0	30	<0.5	5.3	6.8	<0.5	<5	4	10.3	<0.05
615723	Rock	0.07	17.6	5	0.52	1687	0.217	7.47	2.91	2.90	<0.5	17.1	32	0.6	11.9	8.3	0.5	<5	7	10.8	<0.05
615724	Rock	0.13	33.5	5	0.55	1519	0.269	8.22	2.58	2.30	<0.5	15.4	48	0.8	17.2	9.6	<0.5	<5	8	12.4	<0.05
615725	Rock	0.11	11.7	5	0.82	1559	0.251	7.14	2.95	3.05	<0.5	17.6	31	0.9	9.2	8.5	<0.5	<5	7	14.0	<0.05
116227	Rock	<0.01	2.1	14	0.62	52	0.029	0.42	0.02	0.14	1.3	3.1	<5	26.5	19.3	<0.5	<0.5	<5	9	1.4	3.84
116228	Rock	<0.01	1.2	24	0.98	34	0.075	0.59	0.01	0.19	4.7	1.6	<5	30.3	11.3	0.5	<0.5	<5	5	1.6	6.19
116229	Rock	<0.01	3.3	9	0.01	113	0.010	0.43	0.01	0.13	<0.5	3.1	<5	13.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.6	5.22
1501039	Rock																				
1501040	Rock																				



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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	Method Analyte Unit MDL	MA270	MA270	MA270	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		Rb	Hf	Se	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.5	0.5	5	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
615701	Rock	58.5	<0.5	<5																	
615702	Rock	54.3	0.7	<5																	
615703	Rock	54.8	0.7	<5																	
615704	Rock	46.2	<0.5	<5																	
615705	Rock	50.9	<0.5	<5																	
615706	Rock	45.5	0.5	<5																	
615707	Rock	52.5	0.8	<5																	
615708	Rock	40.9	<0.5	<5																	
615709	Rock	78.6	0.7	<5																	
615710	Rock Pulp	168.5	0.9	<5																	
615711	Rock	69.9	0.7	<5																	
615712	Rock	105.5	0.6	<5																	
615713	Rock	83.5	0.8	<5																	
615714	Rock	85.3	0.6	<5																	
615715	Rock	60.4	0.6	<5																	
615716	Rock	76.9	0.7	<5																	
615717	Rock	70.1	0.7	<5																	
615718	Rock	71.1	0.7	<5																	
615719	Rock	106.4	0.7	<5																	
615720	Rock Pulp	134.6	<0.5	<5																	
615721	Rock	99.1	<0.5	<5																	
615722	Rock	90.7	0.8	<5																	
615723	Rock	77.0	0.8	<5																	
615724	Rock	75.5	0.6	<5																	
615725	Rock	86.1	0.8	<5																	
116227	Rock	11.9	<0.5	9																	
116228	Rock	25.2	<0.5	19																	
116229	Rock	9.3	<0.5	60																	
1501039	Rock				<1	3	100	62	1.6	2	6	612	2.05	49	<2	157	1.4	13	<3	84	6.91
1501040	Rock				113	8767	161	16	4.8	3	5	99	1.21	60	2	17	0.7	33	<3	32	0.34



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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	Method Analyte Unit MDL	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	GC921	MA371	FA530
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Cu/Ox	Pb	Ag
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	gm/t
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.001	0.02	50
615701	Rock																	0.014		
615702	Rock																	0.011		
615703	Rock																	0.011		
615704	Rock																	0.011		
615705	Rock																	0.023		
615706	Rock																	0.025		
615707	Rock																	0.029		
615708	Rock																	0.012		
615709	Rock																	0.005		
615710	Rock Pulp																	0.084		
615711	Rock																	0.002		
615712	Rock																	0.001		
615713	Rock																	<0.001		
615714	Rock																	<0.001		
615715	Rock																	0.007		
615716	Rock																	0.001		
615717	Rock																	0.002		
615718	Rock																	0.003		
615719	Rock																	0.003		
615720	Rock Pulp																	<0.001		
615721	Rock																	0.018		
615722	Rock																	0.003		
615723	Rock																	0.005		
615724	Rock																	0.005		
615725	Rock																	0.081		
116227	Rock																	0.075		4277
116228	Rock																	0.049		6435
116229	Rock																	0.001	14.38	326
1501039	Rock	0.071	8	3	0.51	46	0.102	<20	5.03	0.03	0.04	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	31	<5			
1501040	Rock	0.046	3	7	0.15	25	0.039	<20	0.39	0.07	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5			



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI15000213.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
615706	Rock	2.53	0.007	<0.5	738.3	12.8	101	<0.5	2.2	8	940	3.39	<5	0.7	3.1	674	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	85	2.83
REP 615706	QC																				
615718	Rock	3.52	<0.005	0.7	99.3	19.4	76	<0.5	3.8	9	909	2.77	<5	1.6	6.7	663	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	75	1.83
REP 615718	QC			0.9	98.4	17.8	77	<0.5	3.5	9	909	2.84	<5	1.7	6.8	688	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	76	1.89
116229	Rock	1.00	8.331	1.1	232.1	>100000	2383	>300	1.2	<1	69	5.85	60395	15.6	1.5	17	365.6	38810.7	12.5	<10	0.02
REP 116229	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CCU-1D	Standard																				
STD CPZO-1_5PER	Standard																				
STD CZN-4	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard																				
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard			888.4	3925.5	12069.1	5440	51.5	4229.3	1921	5310	5.12	7	0.8	1.2	51	9.9	10.4	9.9	61	1.28
STD GBM997-6	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																				
STD OREAS901	Standard																				
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard			1.3	10881.2	218.1	761	4.0	32.0	31	1175	8.73	9	2.7	16.0	25	0.8	1.6	57.4	78	0.39
STD OXD108	Standard		0.421																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.790																		
STD OXN117	Standard		7.743																		
STD PTC-1A	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD OXD108 Expected			0.414																		
STD OXN117 Expected			7.679																		
STD OXI121 Expected			1.834																		
STD CPZO-1_5PER																					
STD OREAS901 Expected																					



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Method Analyte Unit MDL		MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates																				
615706	Rock	0.12	13.3	1	0.82	1569	0.290	7.10	3.29	1.82	<0.5	11.8	28	1.1	20.6	8.8	0.6	<5	10	10.8
REP 615706	QC																			<0.05
615718	Rock	0.09	10.3	4	0.70	1637	0.223	6.73	3.15	2.99	2.0	14.4	30	0.9	9.5	8.5	0.6	<5	6	10.9
REP 615718	QC	0.09	11.2	4	0.73	1650	0.226	7.42	3.14	3.03	2.0	15.9	32	0.6	10.2	8.7	0.7	<5	6	10.4
116229	Rock	<0.01	3.3	9	0.01	113	0.010	0.43	0.01	0.13	<0.5	3.1	<5	13.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.6
REP 116229	QC																			5.22
Reference Materials																				
STD AGPROOF	Standard																			
STD CCU-1D	Standard																			
STD CPZO-1_5PER	Standard																			
STD CZN-4	Standard																			
STD DS10	Standard																			
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard	0.05	4.2	1552	0.57	46	0.226	5.07	1.55	3.23	3.6	82.8	9	5.9	7.5	2.0	<0.5	<5	7	7.0
STD GBM997-6	Standard																			0.95
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																			
STD OREAS901	Standard																			
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard	0.05	37.5	56	2.11	287	0.321	6.49	0.16	1.87	8.2	91.6	69	21.6	20.5	12.1	0.9	<5	12	32.3
STD OXD108	Standard																			1.67
STD OXI121	Standard																			
STD OXN117	Standard																			
STD PTC-1A	Standard																			
STD SP49	Standard																			
STD SQ70	Standard																			
STD OXD108 Expected																				
STD OXN117 Expected																				
STD OXI121 Expected																				
STD CPZO-1_5PER																				
STD OREAS901 Expected																				



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Method	MA270	MA270	MA270	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Rb	Hf	Se	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL	0.5	0.5	5	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																				
615706	45.5	0.5	<5																	
REP 615706																				
615718	71.1	0.7	<5																	
REP 615718	76.6	0.7	<5																	
116229	9.3	<0.5	60																	
REP 116229																				
Reference Materials																				
STD AGPROOF																				
STD CCU-1D																				
STD CPZO-1_5PER																				
STD CZN-4																				
STD DS10				12	151	152	369	1.5	73	12	889	2.73	45	7	65	2.4	9	11	42	1.07
STD GBM398-4-MA	742.7	2.1	5																	
STD GBM997-6																				
STD OREAS45EA				2	709	14	26	<0.3	400	56	412	22.87	6	10	4	<0.5	9	<3	312	0.03
STD OREAS901																				
STD OREAS927-MA	118.3	2.4	15																	
STD OXD108																				
STD OXI121																				
STD OXN117																				
STD PTC-1A																				
STD SP49																				
STD SQ70																				
STD OXD108 Expected																				
STD OXN117 Expected																				
STD OXI121 Expected																				
STD CPZO-1_5PER																				
STD OREAS901 Expected																				



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	Method Analyte Unit MDL	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	GC921	MA371	FA530			
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Cu/Ox	Pb	Ag			
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	gm/t			
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.001	0.02	50		
Pulp Duplicates																							
615706	Rock																		0.025				
REP 615706	QC																		0.025				
615718	Rock																		0.003				
REP 615718	QC																						
116229	Rock																		0.001	14.38	326		
REP 116229	QC																			14.59	317		
Reference Materials																							
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				95		
STD CCU-1D	Standard																			0.32			
STD CPZO-1_5PER	Standard																		0.261				
STD CZN-4	Standard																			0.19			
STD DS10	Standard	0.076	15	52	0.78	417	0.075	<20	1.04	0.07	0.33	3	0.29	<1	<5	<5	<5						
STD GBM398-4-MA	Standard																						
STD GBM997-6	Standard																		24.05				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.031	7	906	0.10	152	0.101	<20	3.32	0.03	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	9	86						
STD OREAS901	Standard																		0.081				
STD OREAS927-MA	Standard																						
STD OXD108	Standard																						
STD OXI121	Standard																						
STD OXN117	Standard																						
STD PTC-1A	Standard																		0.06				
STD SP49	Standard																						59
STD SQ70	Standard																						157
STD OXD108 Expected																							
STD OXN117 Expected																							
STD OXI121 Expected																							
STD CPZO-1_5PER																			0.26				
STD OREAS901 Expected																			0.083				



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		WGHT	FA430	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
STD DS10 Expected																					
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD GBM398-4-MA				900	3930	11645	5212	49.7	4110	2000	5300	5.05	7	0.8	1.1	53	7.9	9.52	10.9	61	1.27
STD OREAS927-MA				1.06	10800	231	798	4.6	33.3	31	1217	8.56	9.2	2.7	14.4	29.3	1.1	1.9	62.7	77	0.4
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD CZN-4 Expected																					
STD PTC-1A Expected																					
STD CCU-1D Expected																					
STD GBM997-6 Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<0.005																			
BLK	Blank	<0.005																			
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank			<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<10	<0.01
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<0.005	0.9	4.1	3.7	41	<0.5	0.8	4	667	1.93	<5	1.1	2.6	157	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	34	1.28
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<0.005	0.6	26.5	5.1	121	<0.5	0.7	4	602	2.03	<5	1.3	2.8	210	0.9	<0.5	<0.5	37	1.58



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		MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270	MA270
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
STD DS10 Expected																					
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD GBM398-4-MA		0.047	4	1570	0.55	45	0.229	5.08	1.54	3.26	4	113	9	5.8	7.5	2	0.2		7.16	7	0.92
STD OREAS927-MA		0.053	40.2	63	2.11	314	0.314	6.45	0.173	1.87	8.1	94	76	22.3	19.2	11	0.86	1.8	11	35.1	1.54
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD CZN-4 Expected																					
STD PTC-1A Expected																					
STD CCU-1D Expected																					
STD GBM997-6 Expected																					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.05
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.03	10.2	<1	0.44	774	0.189	4.01	3.34	1.60	<0.5	54.7	18	0.6	12.9	6.1	<0.5	<5	4	1.5	0.07
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.05	13.8	<1	0.46	886	0.198	6.08	3.48	1.65	<0.5	49.5	26	0.5	14.1	5.5	<0.5	<5	6	1.5	<0.05



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	MA270	MA270	MA270	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Rb	Hf	Se	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	0.5	0.5	5	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
STD DS10 Expected				13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625
STD OREAS45EA Expected				1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10	10.7	3.5				303	0.036
STD GBM398-4-MA	731	2.8																		
STD OREAS927-MA	121	2.73	16																	
STD AGPROOF Expected																				
STD SP49 Expected																				
STD SQ70 Expected																				
STD CZN-4 Expected																				
STD PTC-1A Expected																				
STD CCU-1D Expected																				
STD GBM997-6 Expected																				
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<0.5	<5																
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
Prep Wash																				
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	29.8	1.8	<5																
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	35.0	1.7	<5																



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		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	GC921	MA371	FA530	
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Cu/Ox	Pb	Ag
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	gm/t
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.001	0.02	50
STD DS10 Expected		0.0765	17.5	54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.29	0.3	5.1	4.3	2.8			
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.029	7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053		0.036			12.4	78			
STD GBM398-4-MA																				
STD OREAS927-MA																				
STD AGPROOF Expected																				94
STD SP49 Expected																				60.2
STD SQ70 Expected																				159.5
STD CZN-4 Expected																			0.1861	
STD PTC-1A Expected																			0.05	
STD CCU-1D Expected																			0.262	
STD GBM997-6 Expected																			23.75	
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																	<0.001		
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			<50
BLK	Blank																		<0.02	
Prep Wash																				
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank																	<0.001		
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank																	<0.001		