

ASSESSMENT REPORT
Geological Mapping, Geochemical Sampling and Induced Polarization Surveying at the
Mount Anderson Property

NTS: 105D03
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

Property Centre:
60°12'36" N – 135°15'56" W

Work Applied to CLAIMS:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Tenure Number
Carol 3 - 8	YC53501 - YC53506	RIDGE 1 - 4	YC97680 - YC97683
Canada 1 - 2	YC78352 - YC78353	CANADA 6 - 7	YC97684 - YC97685
Dominion 1 - 4	YC78354 - YC78357	RIDGE 5 - 12	YC97686 - YC97693
Anni 1 - 2	YC82847 - YC82848	GW 1 - 61	YE45203 - YE45263
KW 1 - 6	YC82849 - YC82854	ROSWITHA 1	YE45269
CANADA 3 - 6	YC83140 - YC83143	GW 62 - 65	YE66094 - YE66097
KW 7 - 10	YC97658 - YC97661	HD 1 - 27	YE66098 - YE66124
CAROL 1 - 2	YC97662 - YC97663	HD 40 - 47	YE66137 - YE66144
CAROL 11 - 26	YC97664 - YC97679	ANGLE 1 - 2	YE66183 - YE66184

WORK PERFORMED:
June 29th – Aug 2th, 2017

Prepared for
Apex Resources Inc

Prepared by:



ASSESSMENT REPORT
Mapping and Geochemical Sampling at the Mount Anderson Property

Effective Date:
Oct 21, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Apex Resources Inc. (Apex) of British Columbia, Canada, contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to conduct the 2018 exploration program on its Mount Anderson property in southern Yukon Territory, Canada. This exploration program comprised: a property visit, involving geological mapping and geochemical sampling on June 29; a 12.425 line-km Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability and resistivity survey; and a single-day follow-up visit evaluating prospective targets delineated during the IP survey.

The Mount Anderson property comprises 163 contiguous quartz claims totaling 3,064 hectares (7,568 acres). All claims comprising the property are held jointly by B. Scott (30%), K. Wilbern (30%), and C. Bratvold (40%) and are currently under option to Apex.

The property is geographically centered at 60°12'36" N Latitude, 135°15'56" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 491410, 6674770, Zone 8) on NTS map sheet 105D03 in the Whitehorse Mining District of Yukon Territory, Canada. The property is located 55 km south of Whitehorse and 25 km west of the Village of Carcross. The property is accessible by CAT and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails, staged from the Mount Skukum access road extending west from the Yukon highway system.

The terrain on the property comprises a plateau in central areas, bounded by steep northern slopes and steep gullies along the western and eastern property boundaries. The climate is a combination of montane and sub-arctic continental climates, with a short exploration season extending from mid-June to mid-September. The central plateau is covered by alpine tundra, with typical boreal forest and taiga vegetation along lower elevations.

The earliest exploration within the Mount Anderson property took place from 1909 through 1918, during which a small bulk sample was shipped, a small mill was constructed, but no production records are available. In 1947, the Keno Hill Mining Co. Ltd. shipped a small bulk sample of unknown size which assayed 34.3 g/t gold (Au), 432 g/t silver (Ag), 11.6% lead (Pb) and 5.3% zinc (Zn). In 1968, samples collected by the Adanac Mining and Exploration Company returned average grades of 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd acquired the Tam claims in 1985 and conducted a 528.7-metre diamond drilling program in seven holes. The best assay result returned was 1.2 g/t Au and >200 g/t Ag across 0.8m. In 1988, Total Erickson Resources Ltd. resampled historic underground workings, returning an average value of 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.3 m. From 1986 to 1992, the Adda Minerals Company discovered the "Ridge Zone". Sampling here returned values up to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag. Adda also identified and sampled the Rob Skarn to the east, returning values up to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu and 4.5% Zn.

In 2006, L. Bratvold and K. Wilburn staked the CAROL claims over the Fleming prospect, following up with staking of the KW, ANNI, DOMINION and CANADA claims in 2008. In 2010, Gold World Resources Inc. (Gold World) optioned the property. In 2011, Bratvold and Wilburn added the HD, ANGLE, RIDGE 1-6 and ROSWITHIA claims and included them in the option agreement with Gold World. The GW and Ridge 7-12 claims were staked by Gold World in 2011.

The 2018 exploration program consisted of limited rock geochemical sampling and geological mapping, focusing somewhat on due-diligence style work on the known mineral prospects. A total of 14 rock samples were taken. This sampling program successfully outlined a trend of high-grade rock float samples between the 47 and Adanac zones, indicating the two zones represent prospects along a continuous trend, the "47-Adanac Trend". The program also confirmed the presence of mineralization at the Fleming Zone to the northwest, and the Rob Zone to the northeast, but failed to locate the historic "Ridge Zone".

Rock geochemical sampling returned sub-economic gold values from Adit B and somewhat higher gold values from Adit A, both with strongly anomalous silver values. The Ridge Zone was found to be of limited aerial extent, although values to 3.135 g/t gold were returned. A sample of brecciated diorite marking the “Breccia Zone” in the northeast part of the IP grid returned a value of 207 ppb, and two grab samples of quartz vein float northwest of the 47-Zone returned anomalous gold values. A “select composite grab” sample taken east of the Adanac Zone returned a value of 8.996 g/t Au, indicating potential for this zone to extend eastwards.

A subsequent Induced Polarization (IP) survey comprising 12.425 line-km was also completed in 2018. The IP survey covered the central property area from the Ridge Zone to directly east of the Adanac Zone. The survey revealed an apparent chargeability high feature and associated resistivity “low” signature coincident with diorite dykes just south of the weakly auriferous breccia sample, indicating IP surveying may be utilized to map structural features. The area between the two auriferous samples and the adits also has a chargeability high signature, indicating potential for disseminated sulphides near quartz veins. Resistivity surveying revealed a “low” signature that correlates strongly with the trace of the 47-Adanac Zone, the most prospective target on the property. This includes the site of the sample returning 8.996 g/t Au, with a pronounced resistivity low signature of limited aerial extent east of the Adanac Zone. The 47-Adanac Trend therefore may extend farther to the east from known workings. Chargeability surveying also outlined the northern contact of the Mount Anderson intrusion.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for 2019. The first phase will comprise detailed geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling of the 47-Adanac Trend, the Breccia Zone area, and the area between the auriferous samples and the historic adits. The second phase will comprise a diamond drilling program of 1,200 metres in 9 holes dependent upon the results from Phase 1. The main targets are likely to be the 47-Adanac Trend, the Breccia Zone and the area between the auriferous samples and the adits. Other targets may be determined from the surface work. Some drill road construction is proposed, as well as upgrading of existing ATV trails to allow for mechanized equipment. A Class 3 exploration permit is now in place for these activities, and consultation with the Carcross-Tagish First Nation towards establishment of partnership and employment agreements has been initiated.

Phase 1 is recommended to commence in mid-late June, depending on snow conditions, followed by Phase 2 in late July to early August. Exploration will be based from a camp in a former gravel pit along the Mount Skukum Road.

Proposed expenditures for Phase 1, including 10% contingency, are estimated at about **CDN\$29,600**. Phase 2 proposed expenditures, including 10% contingency, are estimated at **CDN\$549,600**.

1 INTRODUCTION

In 2018, Apex Resources Ltd. (Apex) contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to conduct geological mapping, rock sampling and Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability and resistivity surveying on the Mount Anderson property in Yukon. The program was designed as a follow-up to a brief 2017 program comprising geological mapping and rock sampling, also done by Aurora for Apex. The 2018 exploration program commenced with a property visit to establish locations of historic adits and known mineralized zones not located in 2017. This was followed by a 12.4 km IP survey covering areas north and west of the Adanac Zone. This survey was conducted by a four-person crew from July 10-30, 2018. A final property visit was done on August 2nd by Carl Schulze and Darrell Epp, Crew Boss for the IP program, to follow up on strong chargeability and resistivity signatures identified from the program. Ten rock samples were collected by Carl Schulze on June 29th, and a further four samples were collected on August 2nd.

The Mount Anderson property is located approximately 55 km south of Whitehorse and 25 km west of the Village of Carcross in the Yukon Territory. The property consists of 163 contiguous quartz claims covering 3,064 hectares.

1.1 Terms, Definitions and Units

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

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

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

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

Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mn: Manganese
Ag: Silver	Mo: Molybdenum
Al: Aluminum	Na: Sodium
As: Arsenic	Ni: Nickel
Ba: Barium	P: Phosphorous
Be: Beryllium	Pb: Lead

Bi: Bismuth	S: Sulphur
Ca: Calcium	Sb: Antimony
Cd: Cadmium	Sc: Scandium
Co: Cobalt	Sr: Strontium
Cr: Chrome	Th: Thorium
Cu: Copper	Ti: Titanium
Fe: Iron	Tl: Thallium
Ga: Gallium	U: Uranium
K: Potassium	V: Vanadium
La: Lanthanum	W: Tungsten
Mg: Magnesium	Zn: Zinc

2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in southwestern Yukon Territory, within NTS map sheet 105D/03. The property is geographically centred at 60°12'36" N Latitude, 135°15'56" W Longitude, 55 km south of Whitehorse and 25 km west of the Village of Carcross (Figure 1). The property can be accessed by the Annie Lake Road, a good quality gravel road publicly maintained year-round that extends about 24 km southwest from the paved Highway #2 (South Klondike Highway) to the Wheaton River Bridge. An unmaintained but serviceable gravel road extends west to the historic Mount Skukum Mine. The road has been blocked at the second Wheaton River Bridge east of the mine site but west of the property. An access trail extends south from the unmaintained Mt. Skukum access road roughly 7 km west of the eastern Wheaton River bridge. The first 1.0 km of this road is accessible with 4WD trucks, but beyond this can be used by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and tracked vehicles only. A network of trails extends across much of the property. A second ATV trail extends south from the Mt. Skukum Road along the west side at Becker Creek. From this point, a trail extending west provides access to the western claims.

Highway #2 extends south from the Alaska Highway at the "Carcross Cut-off" located 17 km southeast of the Whitehorse airport, and 18.4 km north of the junction with the Annie Lake Road. Access by helicopter based in Whitehorse is also possible.

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

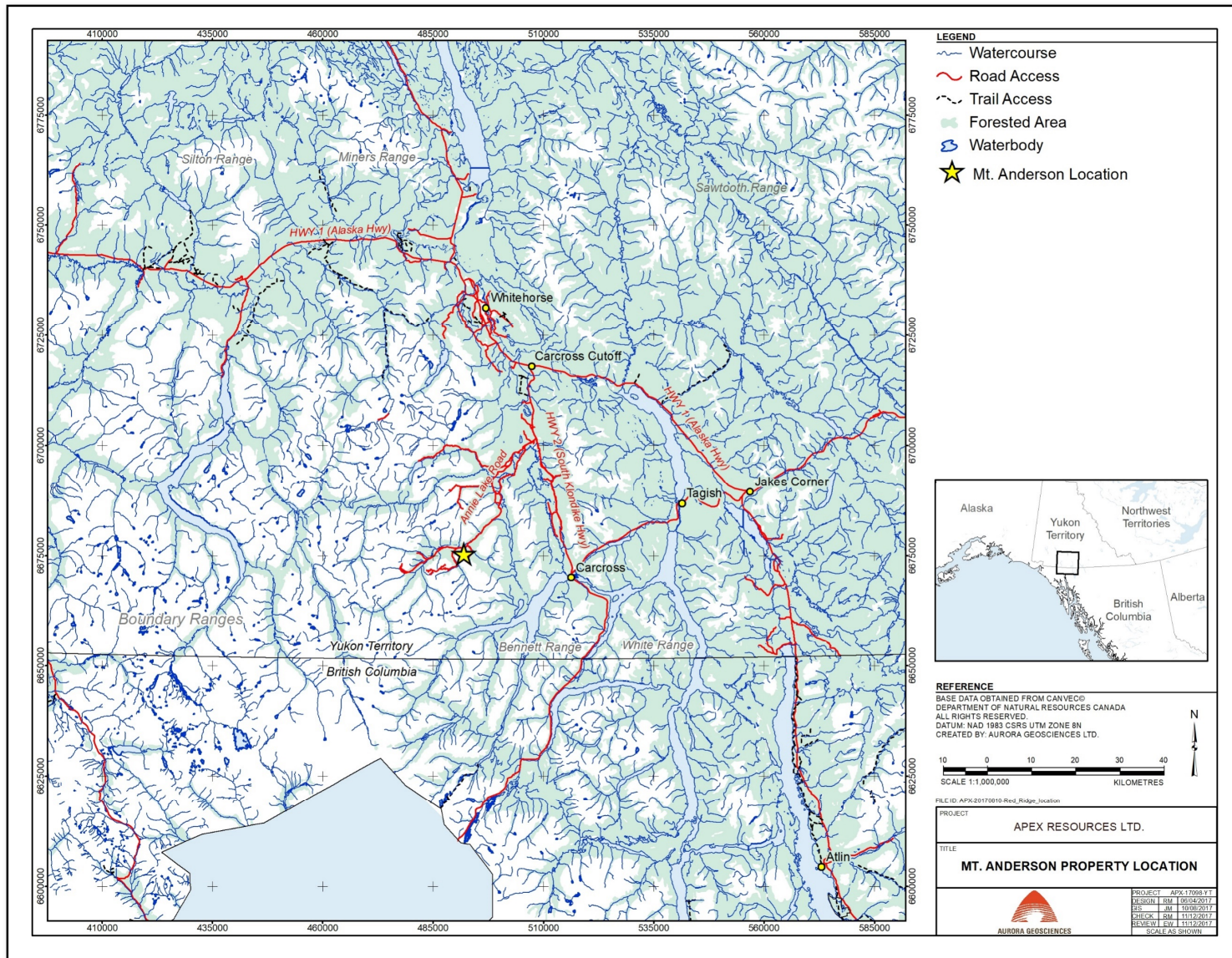


Figure 1: Location Map, Mount Anderson Property

3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

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

The property is situated towards the northern limit of the Coast Mountains. Elevation ranges from approximately 880 m (2,888 feet) along the Wheaton River to about 1,710 m (5,610 feet) at the top of Mount Anderson. Outcrop exposure is abundant along the north-facing slope of Mt Anderson but is sparse elsewhere. The south flank of Mount Anderson is a plateau with fairly gentle relief covered by fairly thin till and colluvium with sparse outcrop exposure. The northwestern property area covers Carbon Hill with a maximum elevation of approximately 1,225 m (4,020 feet), with a steep northern slope and a more moderate southern slope. The area underwent several episodes of glaciation, including the most recent McConnell event, resulting in abundant cirques and U-shaped glacial valleys in the surrounding area.

Typical boreal forest vegetation, including lodgepole pine, white spruce and poplar, covers lower elevations, becoming progressively stunted and mixed with “buckbrush” with increasing elevation. The central plateau is covered by tundra vegetation, while grasses comprise the main vegetation along the south-facing slope of Carbon Hill.

4 CLAIM INFORMATION

4.1 Property Description

The Mount Anderson Property consists of 163 contiguous quartz claims, comprising approximately 3,064 hectares (7,568 acres). The property is geographically centered at 60°12'36" N Latitude, 135°15'56" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 491410, 6674770, Zone 8) on NTS map sheet 105D03 in the Whitehorse Mining District of Yukon Territory, Canada. The property claims are held by three individuals as follows: Brian Scott - 30%, Ken Wilbern - 30%, Carol Bratvold - 40%.

The property is currently held under Class 3 permit #LQ00487, in good standing until June 27, 2023. An annual post-season report is required for all activities during the previous year, and an annual pre-season proposal is also required.

Table 1 lists the claim status of the property as of November 16, 2018.

Table 1: Claim Status, Dec 1, 2017

District	Grant No.	Tenure	Claim Name	Claim No.	Recording Date	Staking Date	Expiry Date	Status
Whitehorse	YE66183	Quartz	ANGLE	1	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66184	Quartz	ANGLE	2	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC82847	Quartz	ANNI	1	2008-07-29	2008-07-14	2023-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82848	Quartz	ANNI	2	2008-07-29	2008-07-14	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78352	Quartz	CANADA	1	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78353	Quartz	CANADA	2	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83140	Quartz	CANADA	3	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83141	Quartz	CANADA	4	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83142	Quartz	CANADA	5	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83143	Quartz	CANADA	6	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97684	Quartz	CANADA	6	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2024-08-20	Active
Whitehorse	YC97685	Quartz	CANADA	7	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2024-08-20	Active
Whitehorse	YC53501	Quartz	CAROL	3	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53502	Quartz	CAROL	4	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53503	Quartz	CAROL	5	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53504	Quartz	CAROL	6	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53505	Quartz	CAROL	7	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53506	Quartz	CAROL	8	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2024-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97662	Quartz	CAROL	1	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97663	Quartz	CAROL	2	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97664	Quartz	CAROL	11	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97665	Quartz	CAROL	12	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97666	Quartz	CAROL	13	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97667	Quartz	CAROL	14	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97668	Quartz	CAROL	15	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97669	Quartz	CAROL	16	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97670	Quartz	CAROL	17	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97671	Quartz	CAROL	18	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97672	Quartz	CAROL	19	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active

Whitehorse	YC97673	Quartz	CAROL	20	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97674	Quartz	CAROL	21	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97675	Quartz	CAROL	22	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97676	Quartz	CAROL	23	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97677	Quartz	CAROL	24	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97678	Quartz	CAROL	25	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97679	Quartz	CAROL	26	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78354	Quartz	DOMINION	1	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78355	Quartz	DOMINION	2	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78356	Quartz	DOMINION	3	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78357	Quartz	DOMINION	4	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE45203	Quartz	GW	1	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45204	Quartz	GW	2	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45205	Quartz	GW	3	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45206	Quartz	GW	4	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45207	Quartz	GW	5	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45208	Quartz	GW	6	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45209	Quartz	GW	7	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45210	Quartz	GW	8	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45211	Quartz	GW	9	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45212	Quartz	GW	10	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45213	Quartz	GW	11	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45214	Quartz	GW	12	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45215	Quartz	GW	13	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45216	Quartz	GW	14	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45217	Quartz	GW	15	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45218	Quartz	GW	16	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45219	Quartz	GW	17	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45220	Quartz	GW	18	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45221	Quartz	GW	19	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45222	Quartz	GW	20	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45223	Quartz	GW	21	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active

Whitehorse	YE45224	Quartz	GW	22	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45225	Quartz	GW	23	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45226	Quartz	GW	24	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45227	Quartz	GW	25	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45228	Quartz	GW	26	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45229	Quartz	GW	27	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45230	Quartz	GW	28	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45231	Quartz	GW	29	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45232	Quartz	GW	30	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45233	Quartz	GW	31	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45234	Quartz	GW	32	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45235	Quartz	GW	33	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45236	Quartz	GW	34	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45237	Quartz	GW	35	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45238	Quartz	GW	36	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45239	Quartz	GW	37	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45240	Quartz	GW	38	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45241	Quartz	GW	39	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45242	Quartz	GW	40	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45243	Quartz	GW	41	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45244	Quartz	GW	42	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45245	Quartz	GW	43	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45246	Quartz	GW	44	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45247	Quartz	GW	45	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45248	Quartz	GW	46	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45249	Quartz	GW	47	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45250	Quartz	GW	48	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45251	Quartz	GW	49	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45252	Quartz	GW	50	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45253	Quartz	GW	51	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45254	Quartz	GW	52	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45255	Quartz	GW	53	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active

Whitehorse	YE45256	Quartz	GW	54	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45257	Quartz	GW	55	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45258	Quartz	GW	56	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45259	Quartz	GW	57	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45260	Quartz	GW	58	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45261	Quartz	GW	59	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45262	Quartz	GW	60	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45263	Quartz	GW	61	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66094	Quartz	GW	62	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66095	Quartz	GW	63	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66096	Quartz	GW	64	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66097	Quartz	GW	65	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66098	Quartz	HD	1	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66099	Quartz	HD	2	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66100	Quartz	HD	3	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66101	Quartz	HD	4	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66102	Quartz	HD	5	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66103	Quartz	HD	6	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66104	Quartz	HD	7	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66105	Quartz	HD	8	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66106	Quartz	HD	9	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66107	Quartz	HD	10	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66108	Quartz	HD	11	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66109	Quartz	HD	12	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66110	Quartz	HD	13	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66111	Quartz	HD	14	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66112	Quartz	HD	15	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66113	Quartz	HD	16	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66114	Quartz	HD	17	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66115	Quartz	HD	18	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66116	Quartz	HD	19	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66117	Quartz	HD	20	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active

Whitehorse	YE66118	Quartz	HD	21	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66119	Quartz	HD	22	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66120	Quartz	HD	23	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66121	Quartz	HD	24	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66122	Quartz	HD	25	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66123	Quartz	HD	26	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66124	Quartz	HD	27	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66137	Quartz	HD	40	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66138	Quartz	HD	41	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66139	Quartz	HD	42	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66140	Quartz	HD	43	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66141	Quartz	HD	44	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66142	Quartz	HD	45	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66143	Quartz	HD	46	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66144	Quartz	HD	47	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC82849	Quartz	KW	1	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82850	Quartz	KW	2	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82851	Quartz	KW	3	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82852	Quartz	KW	4	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82853	Quartz	KW	5	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82854	Quartz	KW	6	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2025-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC97658	Quartz	KW	7	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2024-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97659	Quartz	KW	8	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2024-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97660	Quartz	KW	9	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2024-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97661	Quartz	KW	10	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2024-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97680	Quartz	RIDGE	1	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97681	Quartz	RIDGE	2	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97682	Quartz	RIDGE	3	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97683	Quartz	RIDGE	4	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97686	Quartz	RIDGE	5	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97687	Quartz	RIDGE	6	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2023-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97688	Quartz	RIDGE	7	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active

Whitehorse	YC97689	Quartz	RIDGE	8	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97690	Quartz	RIDGE	9	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97691	Quartz	RIDGE	10	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97692	Quartz	RIDGE	11	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97693	Quartz	RIDGE	12	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2023-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45269	Quartz	ROSWITHA	1	2011-06-20	2011-06-17	2022-10-04	Active

4.2 Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

The following section was supplied by the website of Apex Resources Inc. and modified slightly by the author.

All claims comprising the property are held jointly by B. Scott (30%), K. Wilbern (30%), and C. Bratvold (40%), collectively the optionors. The claims are currently under option to Apex. The agreement gives Apex the right to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Mount Anderson Property. Table 2 lists the terms of the option agreement. Figure 2 is a map of the Mount Anderson Claims.

Table 2: Option Agreement, Mount Anderson property

	CASH PAYMENTS*	SHARES	WORK COMMITMENT
Upon Signing	\$10,000		
Upon Regulatory Approval	\$10,000	100,000	
At end of 12 months	\$20,000	200,000	\$35,000
At end of 18 months	\$20,000		
At end of 24 months	\$40,000	300,000	\$100,000
At end of 30 months	\$40,000		
At end of 36 months	\$80,000	400,000	\$250,000
At end of 42 months	\$80,000		
TOTAL	\$300,000	1,000,000	\$385,000

* From News Release dated March 1, 2017, Apex Resources Inc.

The Optionors retain a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR), of which half may be purchased within 90 days from the Commencement of Commercial Production by APEX for \$1,000,000. The Optionors also retain a 5% gross over-riding royalty on any high-grade bulk samples processed before the commencement of commercial production (website, Apex).

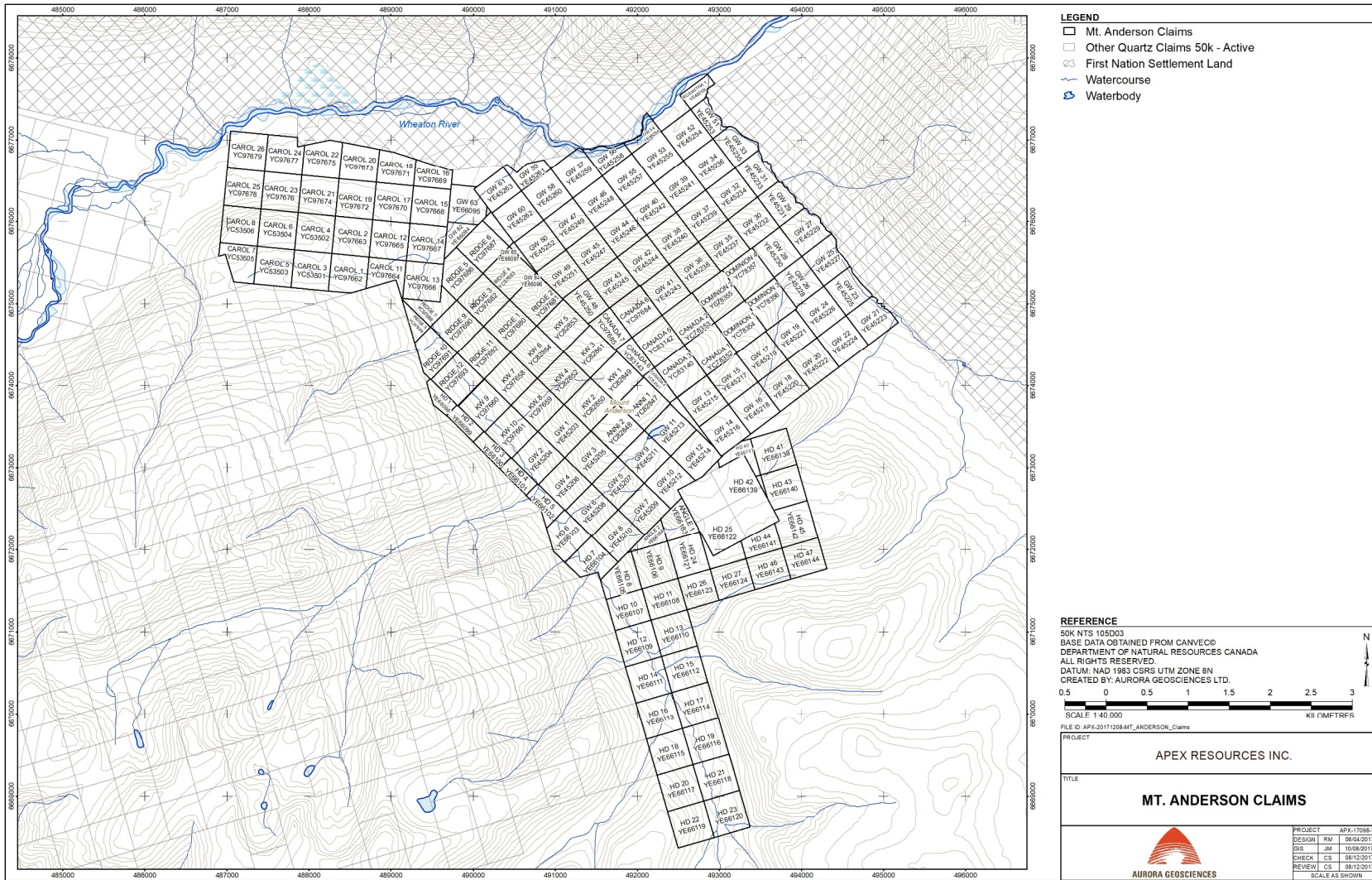


Figure 2: Claim Map, Mount Anderson Property

5 HISTORY

The Mount Anderson Property covers two Minfile occurrences, the Mount Anderson vein-hosted Au prospects (Yukon MinFile # 105D 029) and the Fleming skarn Cu prospect (Yukon MinFile # 105D 028). The property area has seen intermittent exploration and development since the early 1900s, while the Mt. Skukum area to the west has undergone exploration, development and some mining operations since the early 1890s.

5.1 Mt Anderson area

Information comprising this section has been taken from the Yukon Minfile database, last updated in 2011.

This showing was originally staked in 1906 as the RIP, MOUNTAIN SHEEP and WHIRLWIND claims by McGraw, Becker and Cochran. Two adits were driven on the Whirlwind Vein in 1909. In 1912, sampling of a 33-metre section of the No. 1 adit averaged 2.7 g/t Au and 219.4 g/t Ag across 23.8 metres. By 1915, these adits had been extended and two more adits had been driven, though only one of the new adits intersected mineralization. A small mill was constructed on site but no record of production from this operation exists. The claims were taken to lease in 1918 but activity ceased shortly thereafter.

In May 1944, the area was re-staked as the Mountain Sheep claim by J. Johns and W. McAlister, who conducted a trenching program later that year. In Aug/47, T.C. Richards, W. McAlister and G. Simmons staked the RHSM 1-8 claims. Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd. conducted a property evaluation in 1947 and shipped a bulk sample of ore to the Smelter in Trail, BC for testing. This bulk sample assayed 34.3g/t Au, 432g/t Ag, 11.6% Pb and 5.3% Zn.

No further work was done until 1951 when the area was re-staked as the SHEEP 1-4 claims by J. Johns. In April of 1957, the STAR claims were staked by L. Laroche, and in October the SKINNER claims were staked by H. Honing. In 1960, L. Russell staked the JAX 1-6 claims, and in 1962 G. Caldwell staked the EAGLE claims. In December of 1964, the Yukon Antimony Company staked the DL 1-8 claims and conducted minor bulldozer trenching in 1965. The area was re-staked in 1967 by W. Hyde, as the HL claims, who optioned them to Silgold Mines Ltd later that year. In 1968, the property was optioned to Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd. which conducted bulldozer trenching that year, exposing a 15 m by 0.9 m shoot of mineralization averaging 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag. Adanac dropped its option in 1970. The property was optioned a third time to Adonis Mines Ltd., which carried out a short bulldozing and sampling program.

The area then went through another period of multiple re-staking episodes, beginning in 1974, when D. Waugh staked the AU 1-12 claims, and then the RUSH 1-8 claims in 1975. In 1977, D. Bernier staked the BLUE SKY 1-8 claims. In 1978, the TAM 1-4 claims were staked by W. Kuhn, who then added the TAM 5-8 in 1979, and the TAM 9-13 in 1980. Kuhn conducted magnetometer surveying and soil geochemistry sampling in 1979 and then trenching in 1979 and 1980. W. Hyde added the Tycon 1-52 claims onto the Tam claims in 1981. He completed magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying and soil geochemistry in 1982, followed by trenching in 1982 and 1983, and then 167.6 metres of diamond drilling in 1986. The drilling intersected altered and silicified structures. The best assay result returned was only 0.4 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 2.9m.

In 1983, the Tam claims were transferred to Sanfred Resources Ltd. which subsequently optioned the property to the Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Noranda performed soil sampling, IP, VLF-EM, magnetic surveying and bulldozer trenching. In 1985, Noranda completed a diamond drilling program totaling 528.7 m in seven holes, and then a trenching, geological mapping and rock and soil geochemical sampling in 1986. Although no significant precious metal values were returned from the drilling program, the trenching program, following up on a 150-metre long EM anomaly, returned values up to 111.6 g/t Au and 9.6 g/t Ag from pyrite-galena-chalcopyrite float. The claims were subsequently optioned by Total Erickson Resources Ltd. in 1988, who resampled the historic underground workings and identified 15 mineralized shoots averaging 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.3 m. Total Erickson also drilled an additional two diamond drill holes for 318 m prior to dropping their option. These drill holes intersected quartz veins with minor pyrite, galena and sphalerite without any significant gold or silver assays. When Total Erickson's Mount Skukum mine shut down in 1988, they ceased exploration activities in the Wheaton River area.

Walhalla Exploration Ltd. staked the ROB claims on the southwestern side of Mount Anderson in 1984 and transferred them to Anina Resources Inc. later that year. Anina conducted geological mapping and prospecting in 1985, 1986 and 1987, with VLF/EM surveying completed in 1985 and geochemical sampling in 1986. In 1986, prospecting conducted by geologist H. Keyser for Adda Minerals Co. led to discovery of mineralized float consisting of vuggy quartz vein-type material with traces of pyrite and galena, manganese and limonitic staining. These samples assayed up to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag. The Rob claims were acquired by JBD Management Services and transferred in 1989 to Adda Minerals Company. Adda carried out additional geological mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching in 1989, and trenched a mineralized skarn zone in 1991. More trenching and line cutting were performed in 1992. The work by Adda outlined widespread soil anomalies and identified vuggy limonitic quartz float with minor pyrite and galena returning values up to 215 g/t Au and 521.5 g/t Ag. Trenching of the Rob Skarn in 1989 revealed calc-silicate altered rock with pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite and bismuthinite returning values to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu, 4.5% Zn, 0.4% Bi and 0.14% WO₃. Additional trenching in 1991 and 1992, along the granodiorite-metasedimentary contact, revealed a garnet-actinolite skarn. The skarn assayed 2.023 g/t Au with 40.4 g/t Ag across 0.40 metres, and 2.91% Zn with 1.224 g/t Au across 3.2 metres.

In 1992, Mountain Highgrade Mines Ltd. staked the NICK 1-4 claims, 1.5 km to the southeast, and added the NICK 5-13 claims in 1993. Mountain Highgrade conducted VLF-EM surveying and excavator trenching. Adda Minerals Ltd. staked the ADD 1-5 claims, northwest of the NICK claims. Adda conducted geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching on the adjacent ROB claims.

The area was re-staked as the MTA claims in 1995 by B. Sauer. Mr. Sauer conducted geological mapping and soil sampling. A total of 63 samples were collected with 25 samples returning values exceeding 25 ppb Au. Many of the samples also returned anomalous Pb, Zn and Ag values. In 1998, Sauer transferred them to A. Doherty who completed geochemical sampling and geological mapping in 2001 (Yukon MinFile 105D 029). In June 1996, M. Power staked the NICK 14-38 claims surrounding the MTA block, forming a contiguous block with the NICK 1-13 claims. In December 1996, Power transferred the expanded block to Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd, who then conducted a Total Magnetic Field survey in 1998. Conquest identified three linear magnetic "low" trends, one of which consisted of a major east-west trending feature. This E-W trending feature is coincident with a VLF-EM conductor and gold-bearing quartz veins identified from trenching in 1983. In 2001, A. Doherty accurately located the old adits and trenches and conducted a limited geological mapping and rock chip geochemical sampling program. The average grade of seven samples obtained was 0.34 g/t Au.

The KW, ANNI, DOMINION and CANADA claims were staked in 2008, by L. Bratvold and K. Wilbern covering historic gold and silver occurrences. In 2010, Gold World Resources Inc. optioned the property from L. Bratvold and K. Wilbern. In 2011, the HD, ANGLE, RIDGE 1-6 and ROSWITHIA claims were staked by K. Wilbern and L. Bratvold; and included into the option agreement with Gold World. The GW and Ridge 7-12 claims were staked by Gold World Resources Inc. in 2011 (Lahti, 2012), and included into the agreement. Gold World conducted a large exploration program in 2011, including a 4,625-sample soil survey utilizing the Mobile Metal Ion Process (MMI Process™ proprietary of SGS). Apex was unable to acquire the MMI survey results. The exploration program also included 532-line km of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, which identified several magnetic lows coincident with soil anomalies. This was complemented by a prospecting program which retrieved 141 rock samples and the extraction of a 436-kg bulk sample from Trench 47 (the same trench that the 1947 bulk sample was taken from). The bulk sample returned an average grade of 14.3 g/t Au, 860.0 g/t Ag, 21.2% Pb, 8.42% Zn and 0.50% Cu (Lahti, 2012). The work was done by Wesley Keats (Keats Global Explorations Services Ltd.) in conjunction with Dallas Davis and Quentin Gall who submitted the assessment report referred to in this assessment report. Results of this work will be described in Section 7.3: Mineralization.

5.1.1 Historic Diamond Drilling

1985 Noranda diamond drilling program

In 1985, Noranda Exploration Company Limited conducted a diamond drilling program of 528.7 metres in 7 holes. Holes MA-85-01 and MS-85-02 targeted the 47-Zone (referred to as the Whirlwind Zone in the accompanying assessment report) and collared from the same location and same azimuth. Hole MS-85-01 returned a 0.85-metre intercept, from 48.35 to 49.2 metres, grading 210 ppb Au, 2.2 g/t Ag and elevated Zn, Cu and arsenic (As) values. The hole also returned a 0.15-metre intercept, from 47.75 – 47.9 metres, grading 280 ppb Au, 35.0 g/t Ag, 202 ppm Pb, 6,900 ppm Zn and 570 ppm Cu from quartz-calcite veining within a silicified zone. Hole MA-85-2 returned a 1.65-metre intercept, from 59.95 – 61.6 m, grading 260 ppb Au, 4.4 g/t Ag, 730 ppm Pb and 630 ppm Zn. Noranda geologists concluded the elevated precious metal values are associated with silicification and quartz veinlets, rather than base metal sulphides (Webster, 1986).

MA-85-03, collared towards the southwest end of the EPI zone, returned no significant metal values.

MA-85-04 and MA-85-05 were collared along the western extension of the 47-Adanac trend, towards the end of the western roadcut. The hole returned a 0.8-metre intercept, from 32.2 – 33.0 m, grading 1.200 g/t Au, >200 g/t Ag, >4.0% Pb and 402 ppm Zn from the base of a fault zone.

Hole MA-85-05 was collared about 75 metres west of MA-85-04. This hole returned a 0.86-metre intercept, from 14.18 to 15.04 m, grading 560 ppb Au, 1.6 g/t Ag, 310 ppm Pb, 328 ppm Zn and 264 ppm As. Fairly continuous anomalous values of Ag, Pb and Zn were returned from 68.1 to 81.13 m. Maximum values of 5,200 ppm Pb, 6,400 ppm Zn and 15.2 g/t Ag were returned from this section. A 0.66-metre intercept, from 68.1 – 68.76 m, returned 10 ppb Au, 6.6 g/t Ag, 4,500 ppm Pb and 4,800 ppm Zn.

Hole MA-85-06, tested “Trench 3”, and returned a 0.25-metre intercept, from 23.1 – 23.35 m, grading 510 ppb Au, 11.4 g/t Ag, 2,060 ppm Pb and 1,820 ppm Zn from a galena-bearing quartz vein.

Hole MA-85-07 was collared west of the Ridge Zone and returned a 0.18-metre interval, from 40.13 – 40.31 m, grading 380 ppb Au, 44.0 g/t Ag, 1,400 ppm Pb, 3.10% Zn and 212 ppm Cu. The sample comprised a 3-cm wide quartz vein with black sphalerite and galena grains (Webster, 1986).

Noranda did not state whether the intersections represented the true widths and therefore should not be considered true widths, but drill widths.

Drilling Program by Total Erickson

In 1988, Total Erickson Resources Ltd. conducted a 318.0 metre diamond drilling program. They completed two holes targeting the western extension of the vein system, identified by Noranda in Hole MA-85-05 in 1985. The holes were collared from the same location, using the same azimuth and varying only slightly in dip.

Hole MA-88-01 returned a 7.6-metre intercept (true width 3.57m), from 107.2 – 114.8 m, grading 0.02 oz./ton (0.7 g/t) Au, 1.03 oz./ton (35.3 g/t) Ag, 0.72% Pb and 0.19% Zn.

Hole MA-88-02 returned an 11.0-metre intercept (not true width), from 129.0 to 140.0 m, grading 0.04 oz./ton (1.4 g/t) Au, 0.99 oz./ton (33.9 g/t) Ag, 2.2% Pb and 0.11% Zn. The best result in this interval was a 1.3 metre intercept, grading 4.67 oz./ton (159.9 g/t) Ag, 12% Pb and 4.59 g/t Zn, from a quartz vein with massive galena and sphalerite (Rawthorne, 1988).

Table 3: Exploration History of the Mount Anderson Property

Year	Operator	Methods	Results
1909-1918	Various	Underground development	Four adits driven, three of which intersected veins. Shipping ore sacked, small mill built, but production unknown.
1944	J. Johns and W. McAlister	Trenching	None available
1947	Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd.	Bulk Sampling	Bulk sample assayed 34.3g/t Au, 432g/t Ag, 11.6% Pb and 5.3% Zn
1951 - 1967	Various	Includes trenching	None available
1968	Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd.	Bulldozer trenching	Exposed 15 m by 0.9 m shoot of mineralization averaging 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag
1979 - 1980	W. Kuhn	Magnetometer surveying and trenching	None available
1986	W. Hyde	Diamond drilling:	167.6m. Best result was 0.4 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 2.9m.

1985-1986	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	Diamond drilling, geological mapping and geochemistry	Identification of potential epithermal target at depth
1986	Adda Minerals Co.	Geological mapping, prospecting	Discovered Ridge Zone, rock values to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag
1988	Total Erickson Resources Ltd.	Resampling of historic underground workings	Identified 15 mineralized shoots averaging 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.3 m
1989-1992	Adda Minerals Co.	Trenching, sampling	Sampled Rob Skarn; values to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu, 4.5% Zn
1995	B. Sauer	Geological mapping, soil sampling	Some anomalous soils
1998	Conquest Yellowknife	Total Magnetic Field (TMI) survey	Identified three linear magnetic "low" trends
2001	A. Doherty	Bedrock mapping	Identified location of old adits
2011	Gold World Resources Inc.	Mini-bulk Sample, soil sampling, airborne geophysics	435.7 kg mini-bulk sample assayed an average of 14.3 g/t Au, 860.0 g/t Ag, 21.2% Pb, 8.42% Zn and 0.50% Cu., identification of coincident soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies

5.1.2 2017 Exploration Program

Aurora Geosciences Ltd., under contract to Apex Resources Inc., conducted a one-day property visit on July 25, 2017, followed by a ten-day program by two personnel from July 26 – August 4. This program comprised geological mapping and due-diligence rock sampling of the 47 and Adanac zones (Section 7.1.1), focusing on the area between these, as well as the Ridge Zone (Section 7.1.2) and the Rob and Fleming zones (not described in this report). A total of 107 samples were taken from across the property.

The program was successful in identifying a continuous trend of gold-bearing rock float samples along the trend between the 47 and Adanac zones, called the 47-Adanac trend, roughly coincident with the contact

between the mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson hornblende granite stock to the south with the Late Triassic Bennet granite to the north. Sampling at the 47 Zone returned values to 67.5 g/t Au with 2,058 g/t Ag, >10% Pb, 9.44% Zn and 0.835% Cu. Sampling at the Adanac zone returned values from 1.588 g/t Au with 1,102 g/t Ag, 0.9679% Cu, 10.54% Pb, and 0.9537% Zn; to 4.077 g/t Au with 795 g/t Ag, 1.26% Cu, 4.92% Pb and 0.259% Zn. Sampling along the 47-Adanac trend returned gold values ranging from 8 ppb Au with background base metal values, to 26.0 g/t Au with 725 g/t Ag, 1.04% Cu, 16.39% Pb and 0.314% Zn (Schulze, 2017).

Sampling at the Rob Skarn returned gold values from background to 0.381 g/t Au, 4 g/t Ag, 0.171% Cu and 1.22% Zn. Two other samples returned anomalous tungsten (W) values of 0.563% and 0.100% W, respectively. Sampling at the Fleming Zone returned Au values ranging from background to weakly elevated, Ag values from background to 16.5 g/t, and Zn values from background to 2.24%. The Ridge Zone and historic adits (Section 7.1.3) were not visited in 2017.

5.2 Fleming

The Carol claim block, comprising the northwest corner of the property, was originally staked as the FLEMING claims in 1909 by H.E. Porter. Porter completed some hand trenching with W. J. Fleming. The claims covered discontinuous, 8 to 25 cm wide, lenses of chalcopyrite, bornite, specularite and pyrite skarn mineralization. The area was subsequently staked as the MARY ANN 1-8 claims by the Yukon Antimony Corporation Ltd. in 1965, who conducted bulldozer trenching. The showing and surrounding area was restaked, in 1966, by A. Pearse and A. Johns as the ANT 1-4 and the LEE 1-6 claims. It was restaked again, in 1968, as the XL 1-8 claims by J.B. O'Neill for Idaho Silver Mines, then as the JIF 1-8 claims in 1969 by W. Hyde, and finally as the Toby claims in 1974 by E. Bergvinson.

In 1977, the property was staked as the RIDGE 1-9 claims by D. Lampert for a prospecting syndicate. The syndicate completed bulldozer trenching, prior to transferring the ownership of the claims to New Ridge Mines Ltd., in 1978. The Lampert Showing, a lead-zinc skarn occurrence, was also discovered in 1978. New Ridge Mines Ltd. conducted trenching and magnetometer surveying in 1979, and EM surveying in 1980. In 1980, New Ridge also drilled seven percussion holes comprising a total of 530.4 m, including testing of a magnetic anomaly at the Lampert showing. The results of this drilling were disappointing, returning a maximum value of 0.6% Zn and 0.05% Pb. In 1985, New Ridge conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling after re-staking the property as the RIDGE 1-15 claims (Yukon MinFile 105D 028). Walhalla Exploration Ltd. staked the TECH 1-40, RAIN 1-43 and WIND 1-18 claims in 1984 and 1985. Walhalla conducted prospecting, soil sampling and geological mapping. These programs delineated numerous geochemical anomalies and found a number of quartz veins but did not return significant assay results.

In 1985, Shakwak Exploration Ltd. staked the CHARLIE 1-16 claims which lie 5 km to the northeast of the Walhalla claims. Shakwak conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling. In 1985, Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. staked the SHEEP 1-12 claims and conducted prospecting and geochemical sampling the following year. In 1986, Shakwak transferred their claims to Berglynn Resources Ltd, who then optioned the Walhalla and New Ridge properties and carried out geochemical sampling and geological mapping in 1986 and 1987. In 1988, the WIND and RAIN claims were transferred to Aquiline Resources Inc, who conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling later that year. In 1989, Berglynn Resources restaked the TECH claims and Aquiline carried out blasting and hand trenching on the WIND and RAIN claims. G. Davidson restaked the CHARLIE claims as the AP 1-16 block in March of 1991. In 1992, R. Hulstein restaked the occurrence as the ARK 1-11 claims.

In 1992, Berglynn Resources changed its name to Arkona Resources Inc. In 1995, Omni Resources Inc. optioned the TECH claims and had earned a 60% interest in the claims by 1999. Also in 1999, Arkona transferred a 100% interest of its claim block to Omni, who, in 2000, merged with Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. to form the Tagish Lake Gold Corporation.

L. Bratvold and K. Wilburn staked the Carol claims over the Fleming prospect in 2006, and conducted prospecting activities on the claims (Lahti, 2012).

6 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

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

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

Lang et al (2002) stated that Late Jurassic to Cretaceous NW – SE trending folding has been superimposed on earlier metamorphic fabrics. Hart and Radloff (1990) studied the regional mineralogical signatures and concluded that the district, particularly the Mount Anderson property area, has been influenced by multiple tectonic and intrusive events, each with a distinct mineralogical signature. These include a mineralizing system with an Au-Ag-Sb-base metal signature associated with reactivation along the

Llewellyn Fault (Tally-Ho shear system) east of the district. The other is a system associated with an interpreted structure, the “Wheaton Lineament” as the conduit for mineralization for the western part of the Wheaton district (Gall and Davis, 2011). Figure 3 is a regional geology map showing the location of the Mount Anderson property.

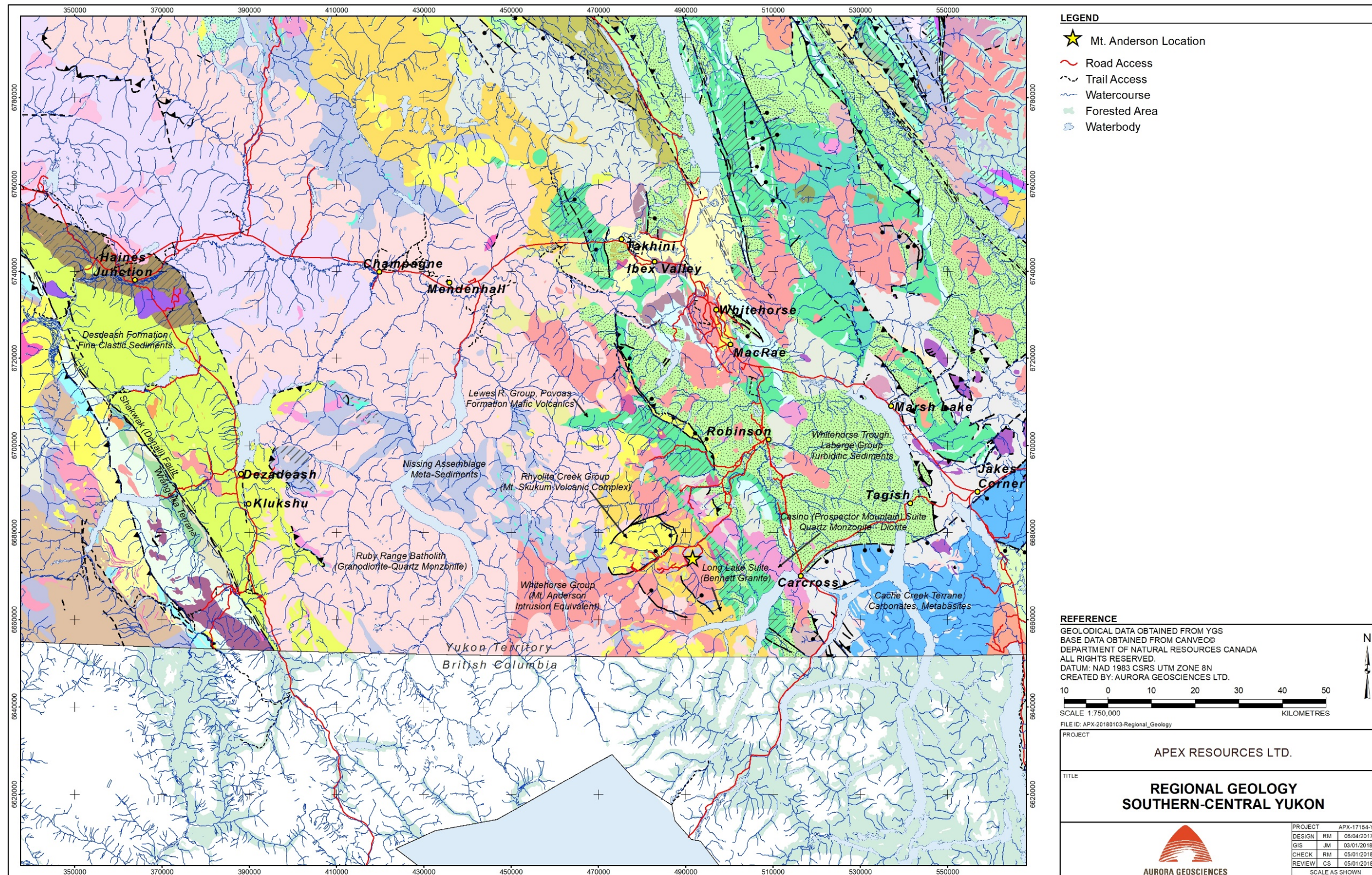


Figure 3: Regional Geology map

7 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping by Gall and Davis, combined with that of earlier workers, indicates that the property is underlain primarily by two major intrusive units: a pluton in the north comprising Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic “Bennett Granite”, lying in roughly east-west contact with a Mid-Cretaceous pluton comprising “Mount Anderson” biotite-hornblende granodiorite to the south (Appendix 4). The latter is referred to as the Mount Anderson Intrusion. Several roof pendants of Nisling Assemblage metasedimentary rocks, including quartzites and calcareous meta-clastics, cover much of the northern property area, within the Bennett Granite. The Nisling Assemblage also lies in the eastern area, covering the contact between the two main intrusive lithologies. Minor Paleocene to Eocene-aged mafic and felsic dykes, belonging to the Skukum Formation of the Rhyolite Creek Suite of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex, occur throughout the property area.

At the Fleming Skarn area along Carbon Hill, covered by the CAROL 1-26 claims comprising the northwest corner of the property, two roof pendants have been identified; one covers the southwestern portion of the Carol block and hosts the main Fleming prospect, while the other, smaller pendant is located in the eastern Carol block. Earlier mapping suggests these are of greater aerial extent, although this was not confirmed in 2017. Mapping by Gall and Davis determined the western pendant consists of meta-sediments, mainly “schist, gneiss and marble”, with an east-west striking foliation, likely remnants of earlier tectonism retained in the pendant. Mapping, in 2017, identified exposures of quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and quartz-feldspar gneiss near the occurrence. The 2017 mapping also identified gneiss with feldspar phenocrysts towards the eastern contact of the smaller pendant with Upper Triassic feldspar porphyritic granite.

An arcuate property-scale fault, oriented at roughly 070° – 250° , has been identified by Gall and Davis. This extends from WSW of the 47-Zone to a point somewhat south of the Rob Skarn, and cross-cuts all lithologies. Near the 47-Zone this fault roughly marks the contact between the two intrusions, although does not appear to control its location.

In 2018, mapping roughly confirmed the trace of the contact between the Mount Anderson hornblende granodiorite with the older feldspar porphyritic Bennett granodiorite in the 47 Zone and areas to the west. The actual Ridge Zone is underlain by the Mount Anderson intrusion, somewhat southwest of the contact. In the Adanac area, the contact was found to occur directly north of the trenched area, rather than directly south of it as indicated by the 2017 work.

Mapping in 2018 focused partly on the actual Ridge Zone location, identifying several Lower Tertiary weakly to moderately limonitic felsic “rhyolite” dykes, with minor Liesegang-line development. Structural mapping indicates the upper sheared contact of the largest dyke extends at 005° - 60° ; other measurements indicate dykes extend roughly north-south and dip steeply eastward (Appendix 4). Minor Paleocene to Eocene mafic to felsic dykes of the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex have been identified throughout the property and are more abundant along the contact between the two intrusions. Orientations are variable, although mainly north-south, and appear to parallel that of minor veins. A one metre-scale mafic dyke, near the adits, has an orientation of 095° - 80° .

7.1 Mineralization

This report will focus on mineralized zones visited in 2018, during which a total of 14 rock samples were collected.

The following personnel were employed in 2018:

June 29: Carl Schulze, Project Geologist
Ted Schulze, Field Technician

August 2: Carl Schulze, Project Geologist
Darrell Epp: Geophysicist, Field Technician

7.1.1 Adanac Zone

The Adanac Zone was first explored in the 1960s, as an isolated target roughly 550 metres east of the 47-Zone, directly north of the contact of the Upper Triassic basalt to the north and the Mount Anderson intrusion to the south. Exploration included excavation of a 50 by 5 metre trench exposing a sub-vertical shear zone extending beyond the limits of the trench (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The zone hosts a continuous galena vein ranging from 0.1 to 0.4m in width, within strongly limonitic and moderately azurite-bearing granodioritic host rock. Sample results from a 15 by 0.9-metre ore shoot averaged 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag (Lahti. 2012). The results of this sampling have not been verified by this author.

In 2018, two composite grab samples were taken from the main trenched area of the Adanac Zone, returning gold values of 50 and 576 ppb, and silver values of 1.4 and 5.5 g/t respectively. One further specific composite grab sample of silicified and weakly limonitic granodiorite float taken 200m to the east returned a value of 8.996 g/t Au with 9.1 g/t Ag. The ice direction is towards the WNW, indicating a source farther to the ESE, potentially extending the Adanac Zone at least 200m.



Figure 4: Adanac Zone, looking West

7.1.2 Ridge Zone

The Ridge Zone comprises quartz-galena veining along a narrow ridge northwest of the 47-Zone. Rock float, sampled in 1986 by H.J. Keyser of Anina Resources, returned “up to 6.273 opt gold and 15.21 opt silver” (Keyser, 1987). Trenching in 1989, by Keyser for the Adda Minerals Company Limited, failed to reach bedrock. Mineralized float was found in all trenches and anomalous values were returned from the soil sampling program, leading Keyser to conclude that the source may be a recessively weathered auriferous vein paralleling a mapped NE-SW trending “rhyolite” (felsic) dyke (Keyser, 1989). Lahti suggests this zone is distinct from other occurrences within the property, due to the high As and Ba content in the quartz veins, and their proximity to minor Eocene intrusive features.

Mapping in 2017 failed to locate the historic Ridge Zone, focusing on an area of extensive mechanized trenching and quartz veining north of the Adanac Zone instead. The June 29, 2018 property visit focused partly on establishing the presence of the Ridge Zone, leading to identification of a vuggy quartz vein and quartz vein breccia rubblecrop along a narrow ridgeline, and associated talus of similar material along the southwest flank. Four samples were taken in the area, returning gold values ranging from 0.430 to 3.135 g/t, and silver values ranging from 17.3 to 189 g/t. Lead values ranged from 902 ppm to 1.07% (10,700 ppm); arsenic values ranged from 758 to 1,452 ppm, and copper values ranged from 50 to 874 ppm. Rubblecrop and talus originate along the upper, eastern contact of a felsic dyke with adjacent Bennett granite. The source, a quartz vein in rubblecrop not exceeding 0.5m in width, is of limited extent.

The 2018 program included a composite grab sample of mineralized quartz boulders directly northwest of the limit of past mechanized trenching. This returned a value of 0.569 g/t Au with 34.8 g/t Ag, 361 ppm Pb, 3,161 ppm (0.316%) As and 67 ppm Bi. A grab sample of nearby similar quartz vein material returned 0.254 g/t Au with 4.9 g/t Ag and background values of other base metal and pathfinder element values.



Figure 5: Felsic dyke, Ridge Zone, looking south

7.1.3 Adits, SE of Ridge Zone

Two adits excavated in the early 1900s were visited in 2018. Adit A has been completely caved in, although the waste pile extends for several tens of metres downslope. Composite grab sampling of abundant small pieces of quartz-arsenopyrite vein material in the debris pile returned a value of 1.943 g/t Au and 209 g/t Ag, 589 ppm Cu, 11,800 ppm (1.18%) Pb, 349 ppm Zn, 1,712 ppm As and 134 ppm Sb. A nearby grab sample returned 344 ppb Au and 477 ppm Ag, 382 ppm Cu, 10,800 ppm (1.08%) Pb, 184 ppm Zn, 751 ppm As and 194 ppm Sb.

Adit B is located downslope to the NNE and is about 2.0 metres wide, although largely caved in. A 2.1-metre chip directly above the entrance returned a value of 157 ppb Au and 93.2 g/t Ag with 256 ppm Cu, 18,300 ppm (1.83%) Pb, 982 ppm Zn, 42 ppm As and 9 ppm Sb. A grab sample of massive galena from the debris pile returned a value of 255 ppb Au, 1,034 g/t Ag, 240 ppm Cu, 221,600 ppm (22.16%) Pb, 179 ppm Zn, 21 ppm As and 94 ppm Sb.



Figure 6: Location of adits, Mount Anderson property, looking south



Figure 7: Adit 2, showing 2.1-metre wide mineralized shear zone

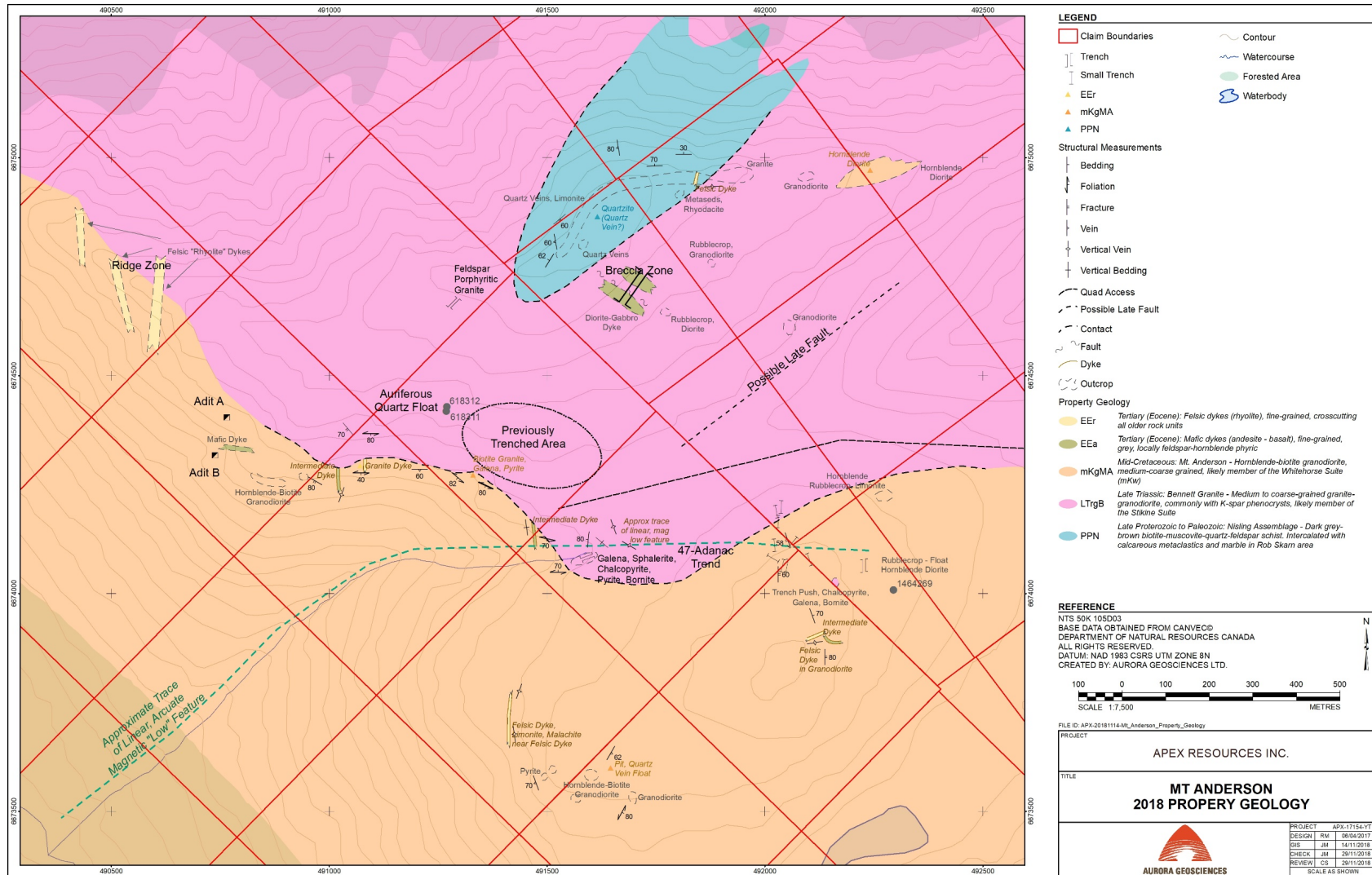


Figure 8: Property Geology Map, Mount Anderson

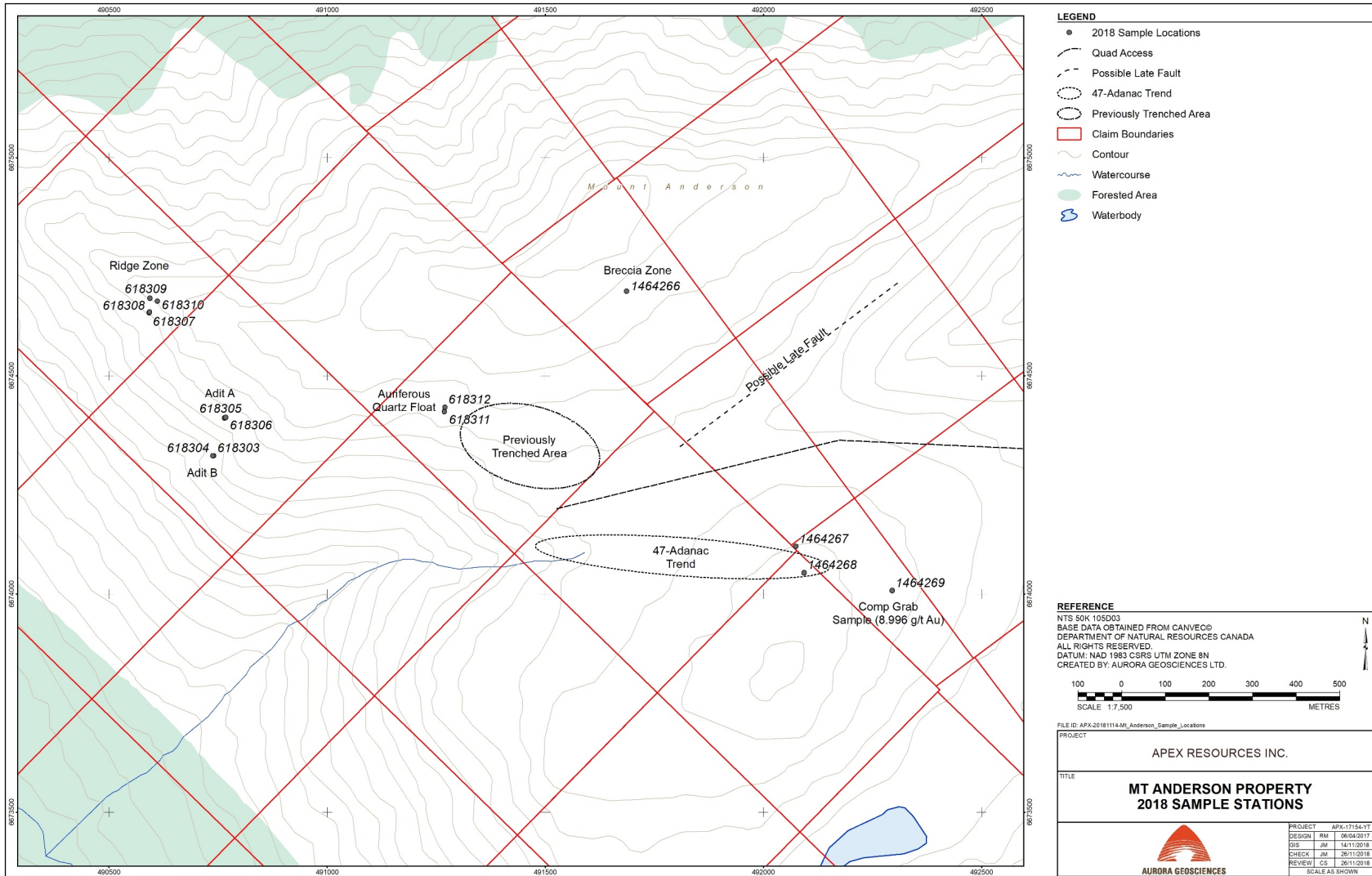


Figure 9: Rock sample locations, 2018 Program

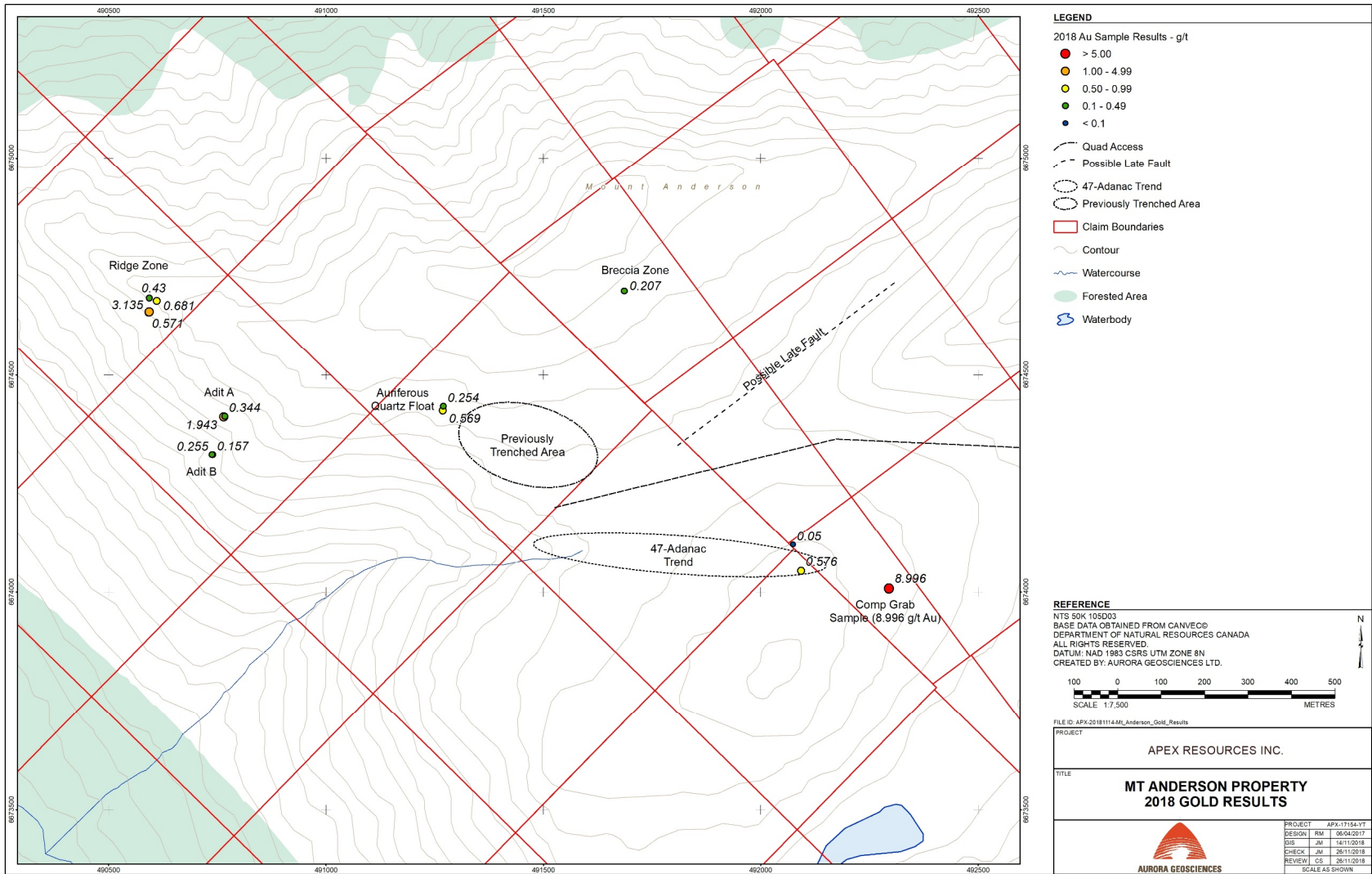


Figure 10: Gold geochemical values, 2018 rock sampling

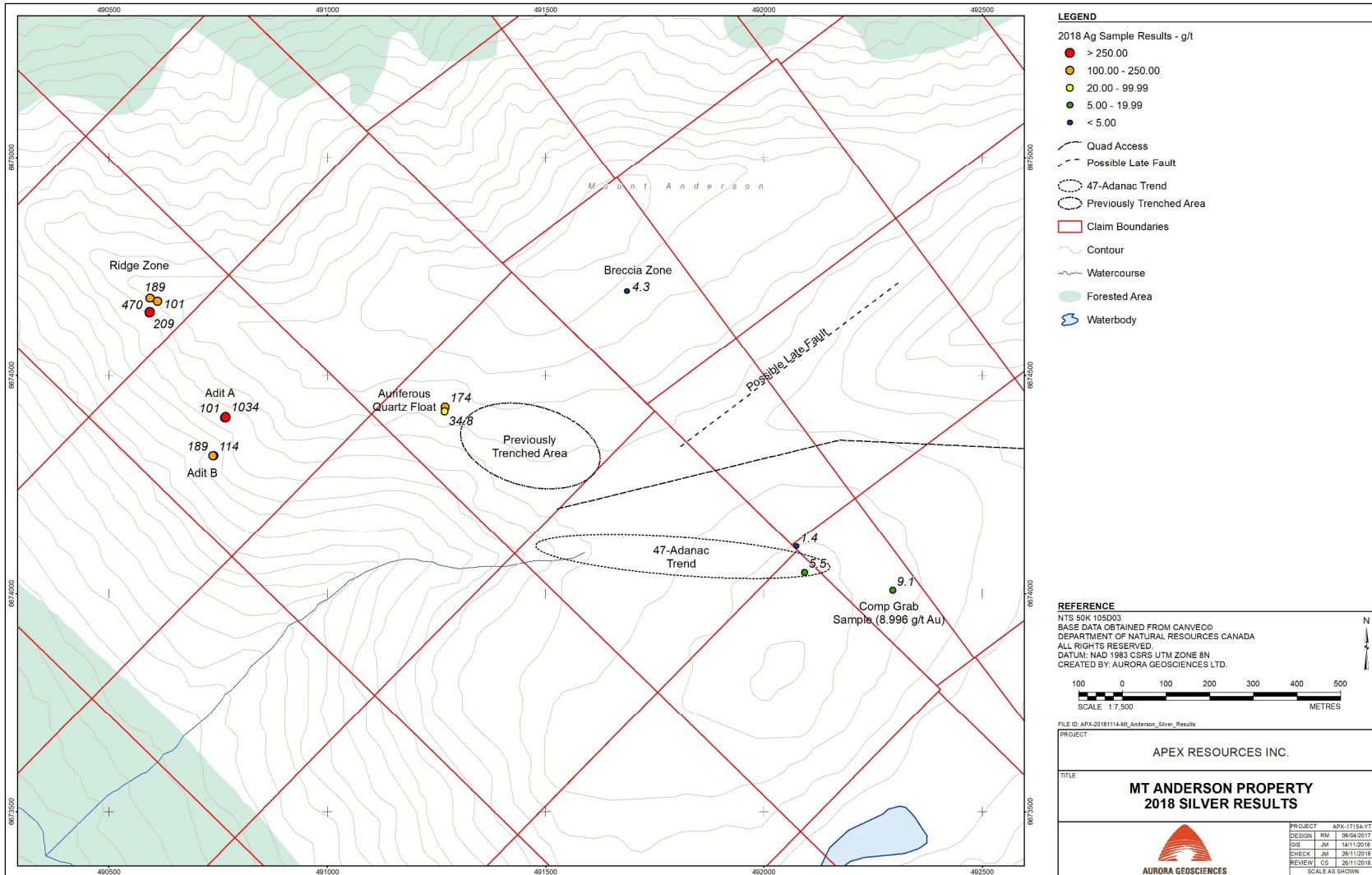


Figure 11: Silver geochemical values, 2018 rock sampling

7.2 2018 Induced Polarization Geophysical Survey

From July 10 – 30, 2018, an Induced Polarization (IP) combined chargeability and resistivity survey, totalling 12.425 line-km targeting the Ridge and Adanac Zone areas, was completed. Operations were based from a camp located along the south side of the Mt. Skukum Road, an extension of the Annie Lake Road next to the access trail extending from the base of Mount Anderson to the survey area. The survey grid was accessed daily by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

7.2.1 Personnel

The following personnel conducted the survey (D. Epp):

Darrell Epp	Crew Chief	July 10 th -July 30 th , 2018
Zach Matheson	Technician	July 10 th -July 23 rd , 2018
Dmitry Spasau	Technician	July 10 th -July 30 th , 2018
William Onah	Technician	July 10 th -July 15 th , 2018
Maddy Vainionpaa	Technician	July 23 rd -July 30 th , 2018
Dyllan Wall	Technician	July 15 th -July 30 th , 2018

7.2.2 Grid Specifications

The following 11 lines spaced 200 metres apart comprised the grid (UTM, NAD 83 co-ordinates) (D. Epp):

Line	South/North end station locations	Line length	Line azimuth	Distant electrode location (ID)
1	490300E, 6673800N/490299E, 6675089N	1.3 km	0°	490576E, 6673101N(2)
2	490500E, 6673796N/490500E, 6675106N	1.3 km	0°	490576E, 6673101N(2)
3	490698E, 6673825N/490701E, 6675021N	1.2 km	0°	490576E, 6673101N(2)
4	490900E, 6673825N/490900E, 6675170N	1.35 km	0°	490576E, 6673101N(2)
5	491100E, 6673825N/491097E, 6675125N	1.3 km	0°	491214E, 6673161N (3)

6	491299E, 6673801N/491301E, 6674699N	0.9 km	0°	491214E, 6673161N (3)
7	491500E, 6673800N/491501E, 6674603N	0.8 km	0°	491597E, 6673164N (1)
8	491700E, 6673800N/491716E, 6674927N	1.125 km	0°	491794E, 6673143N (4)
9	491901E, 6673951N/491915E, 6674952N	1 km	0°	491794E, 6673143N (4)
10	4920978E, 6673800N/492100E, 6674979N	1.175 km	0°	492184E, 6673156N (5)
11	492299E, 6673902N/492297E, 6674875N	0.975	0°	492184E, 6673156N (5)

The IP survey was completed according to the following specifications (Epp, 2018):

GPS gridding:	Grids were laid out in NAD83 Zone 8N and uploaded to the GPS receivers.
Array:	2D Modified Pole-Dipole
Distant electrode:	Minimum 650 metres standoff
Dipole length:	25 metres
Dipole range:	N=1-10
Station spacing:	25 metres
Transmitter signal:	Time domain / 0.125 Hz / 50% duty cycle / reversing polarity (2s positive, 2s off, 2s negative, 2s off)
Receiver sampling:	20-time windows with semi-logarithmic time windows

(6X40 ms, 7X80 ms and 7X160 ms)

Noise: Error in chargeability kept to 5% or less wherever possible. When not possible, readings were repeated to determine their repeatability.

Data products included modeled chargeability image slices (Figures 12 to 21) and resistivity image slices at depths of 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85 and 95 metres respectively (Figures 22 to 31).

7.2.3 Survey Results

7.2.3.1 Image Slices

Images of modeled chargeability reveal: an area of high chargeability extending ESE in the northeastern part of the survey area; a WSW-extending moderate chargeability high within the western survey area, and a weak to moderate chargeability high towards the northwest corner. The intensity of high chargeability signatures increases progressively with depth (Figures 12 to 21).

Images of modeled resistivity surveying reveal: a pronounced resistivity high within the majority of the western surveyed area (Figures 22 to 31). An east-west trending resistivity low extends across the central and eastern surveyed area, roughly coincident with the chargeability high anomaly. A moderate-intensity resistivity high extends across much of the southeastern survey area, slightly north of the trace of the Adanac-47 Trend. The western resistivity high decreases in intensity with depth, although the resistivity low increases in intensity with depth. The eastern resistivity high remains fairly steady with depth.

7.2.3.2 Stacked Sections

A review of apparent chargeability sections from Lines 1-5 reveal a chargeability high signature, at depth along the south flank of the ridgeline, increasing in intensity from negligible in Line 1 to a pronounced feature near the base of the south flank in Line 5 (Figure 32). An increase in chargeability values along Line 3 are approximately coincident with the two historic adits. Plots of apparent resistivity along Lines 1 and 2 show resistivity low features along the upper portion of the south flank of the ridge (Figure 33). These are roughly coincident with the north-south trending felsic dykes near the "Ridge Zone" showing. This "low" feature dissipates to the east, where an apparent resistivity high is indicated near the crest. This feature appears to plunge to the ESE along Lines 3 and 4. No notable geological or mineralogical features are known to be coincident with these features.

A review of apparent chargeability sections from Lines 6 through 11 reveal a pronounced chargeability "high" feature along Line 8, centered at about station 4600N (Figure 34). This corresponds with the diorite - gabbro dyke visible in the older trench, and the feature extends to the north beyond the narrow breccia zone. The high chargeability feature extends eastward through Line 9 to Line 10, although it is less pronounced at the latter. Line 7, terminated at about 4550 N, shows the western extension of this feature, which does not extend to Line 6. A second chargeability high feature is detected along L 11 at 4300N; this extends westward to Line 9, although appears to diminish and gradually plunge westward.

Plots of apparent resistivity show a pronounced resistivity low extending between 4000N and 4100N from Lines 6 through 11 (Figure 35). Although signatures vary somewhat from line to line, they are strongly coincident with the 47-Adanac Trend. Of interest is a pronounced resistivity low at 4000N along Line 11, at the location of the specific composite grab sample returning 8.996 g/t gold. The 47-Adanac Trend has a consistently low chargeability signature.

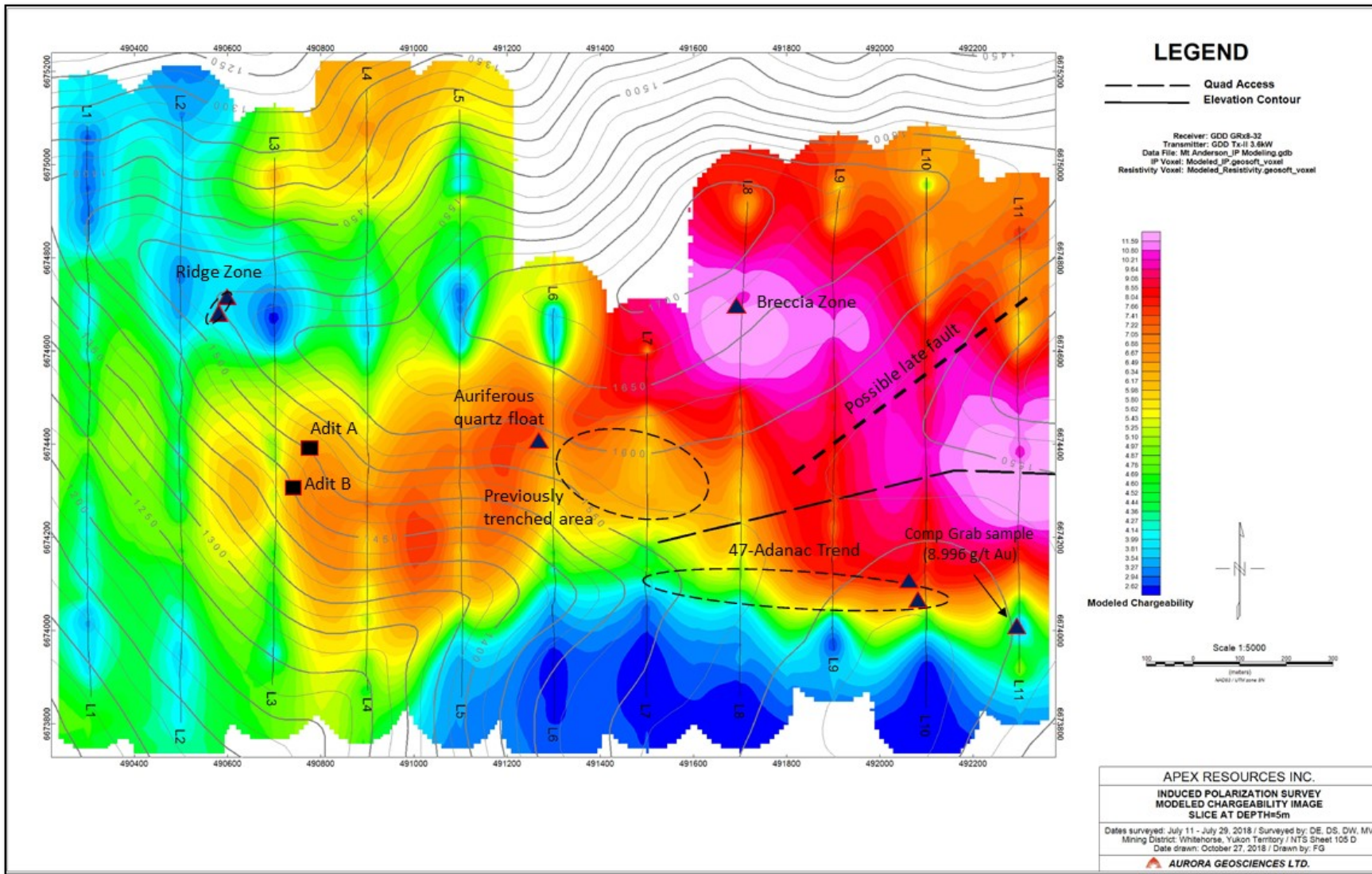


Figure 12: Compilation and IP Modeled Chargeability Image Slice at Depth = 5m

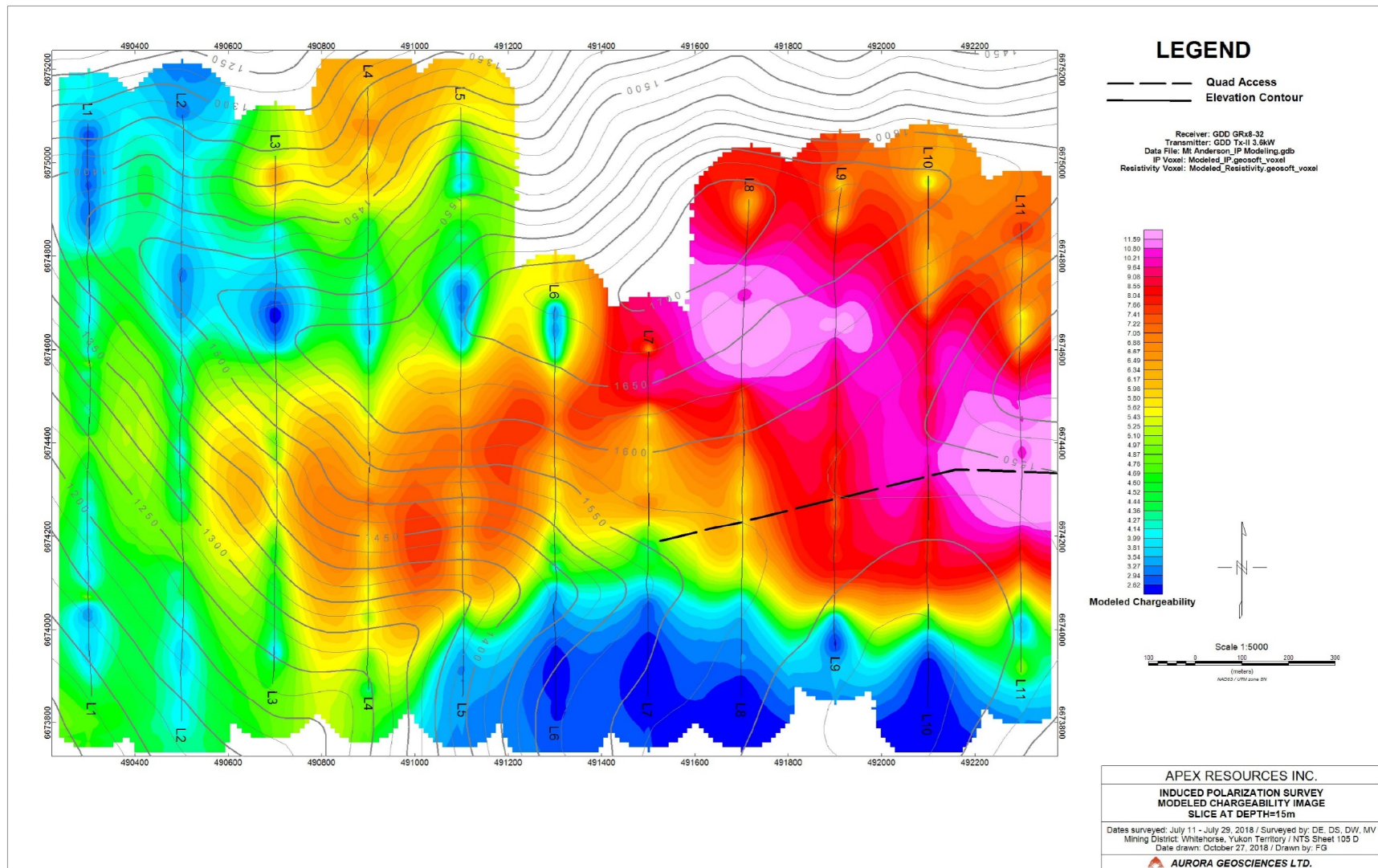


Figure 13: IP Modeled Chargeability Image Slice at Depth = 15m

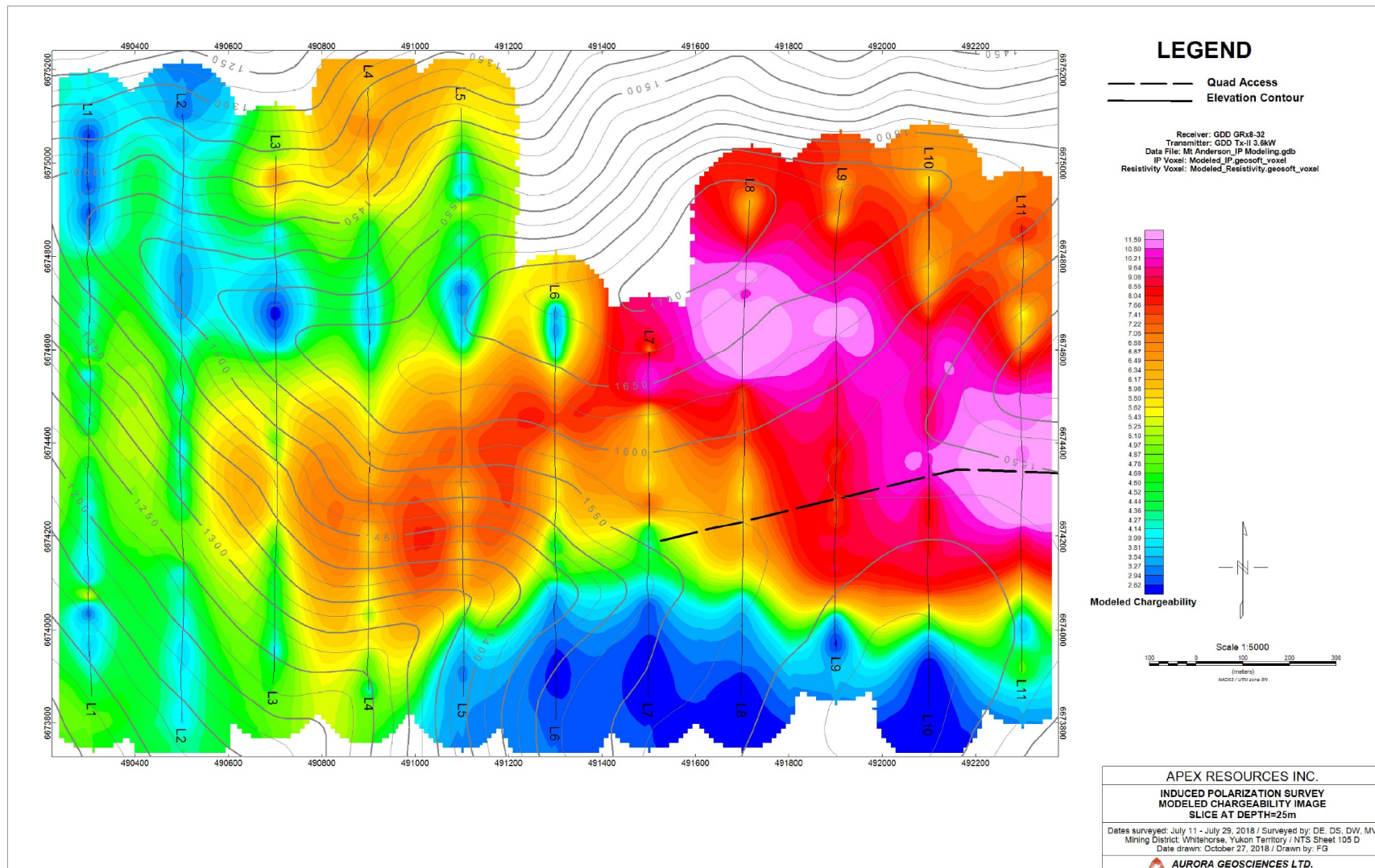


Figure 14: IP Chargeability Image Slice at Depth = 25m

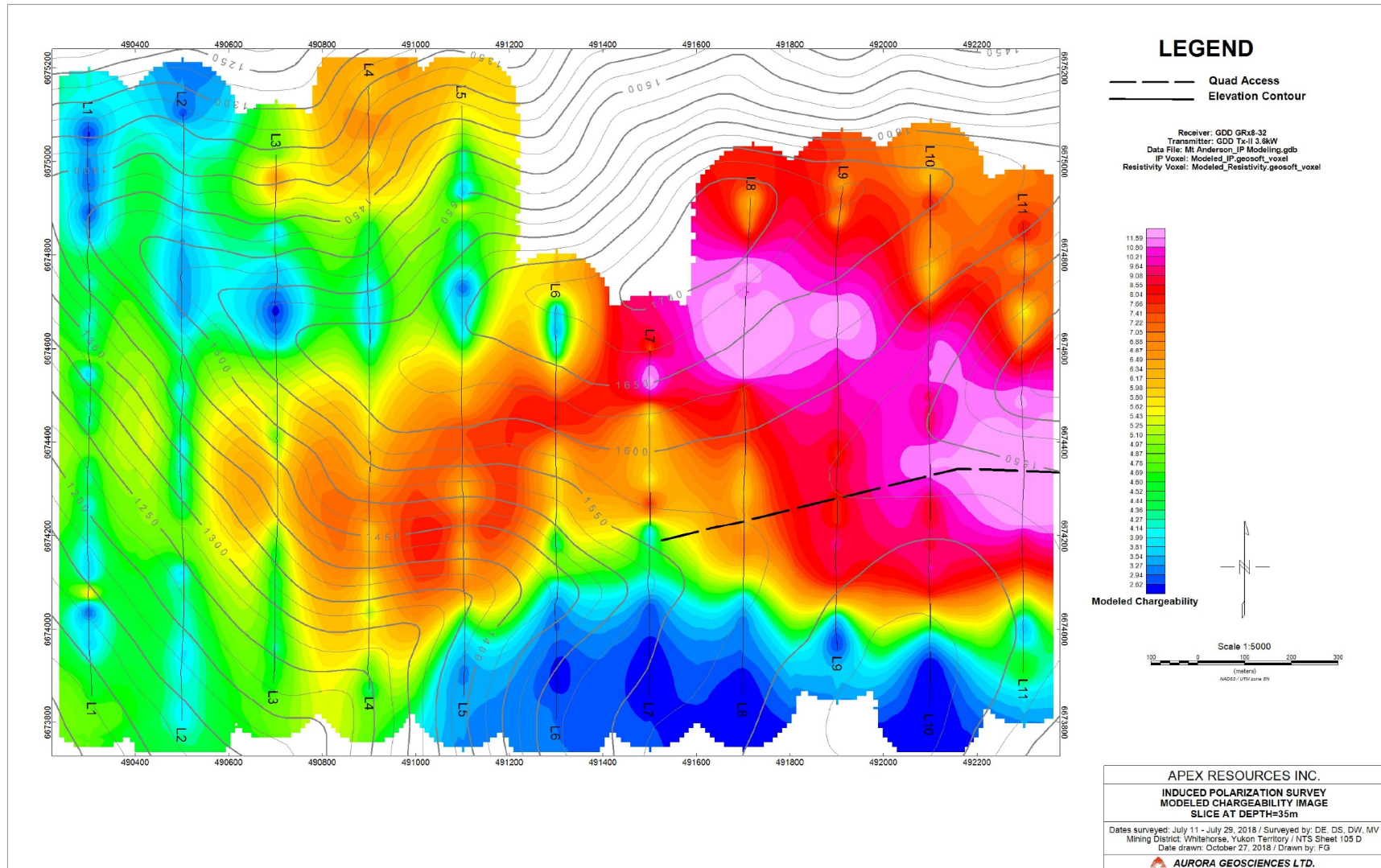


Figure 15: IP Modeled Chargeability Image Slice at Depth = 35m

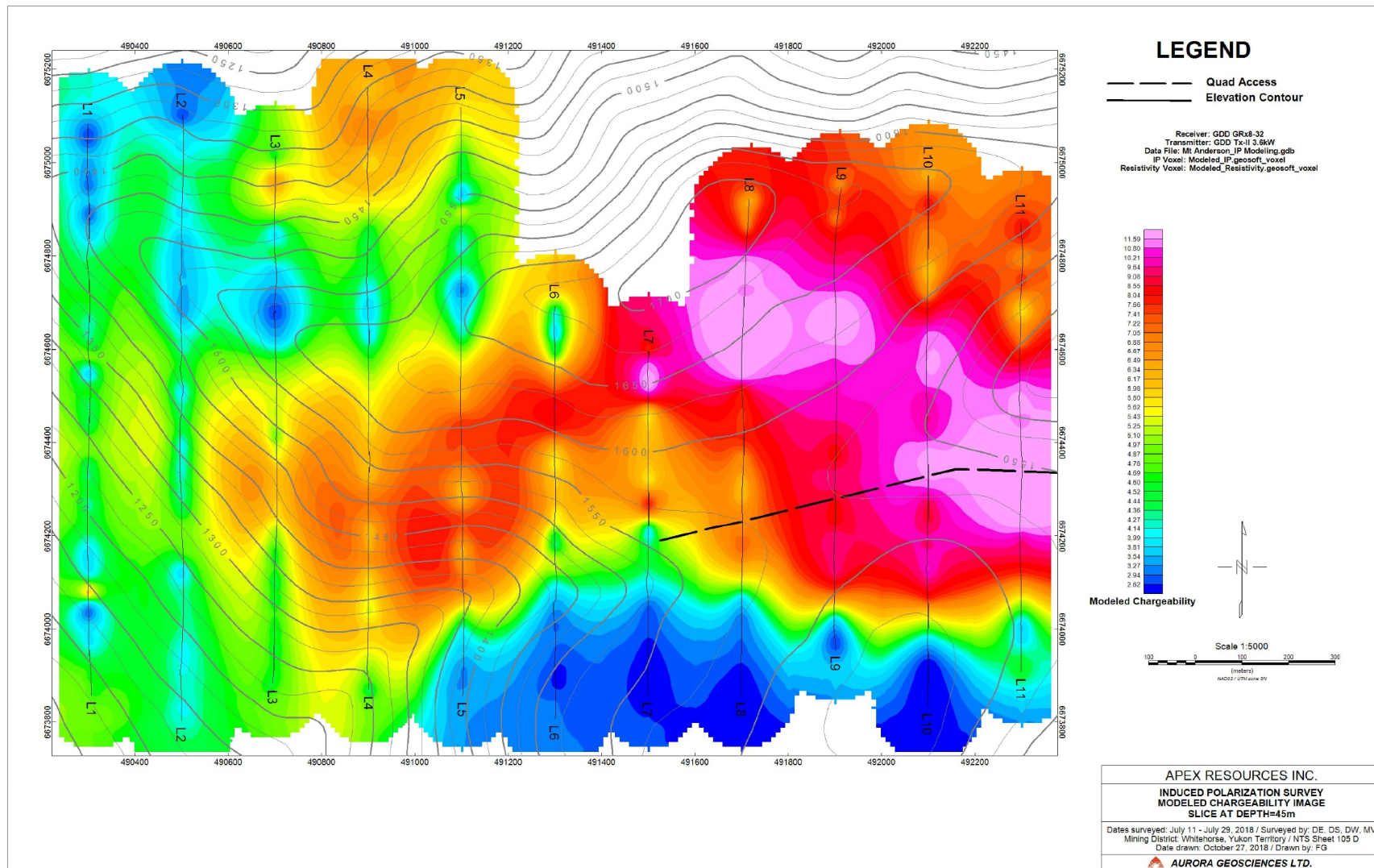


Figure 16: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 45m

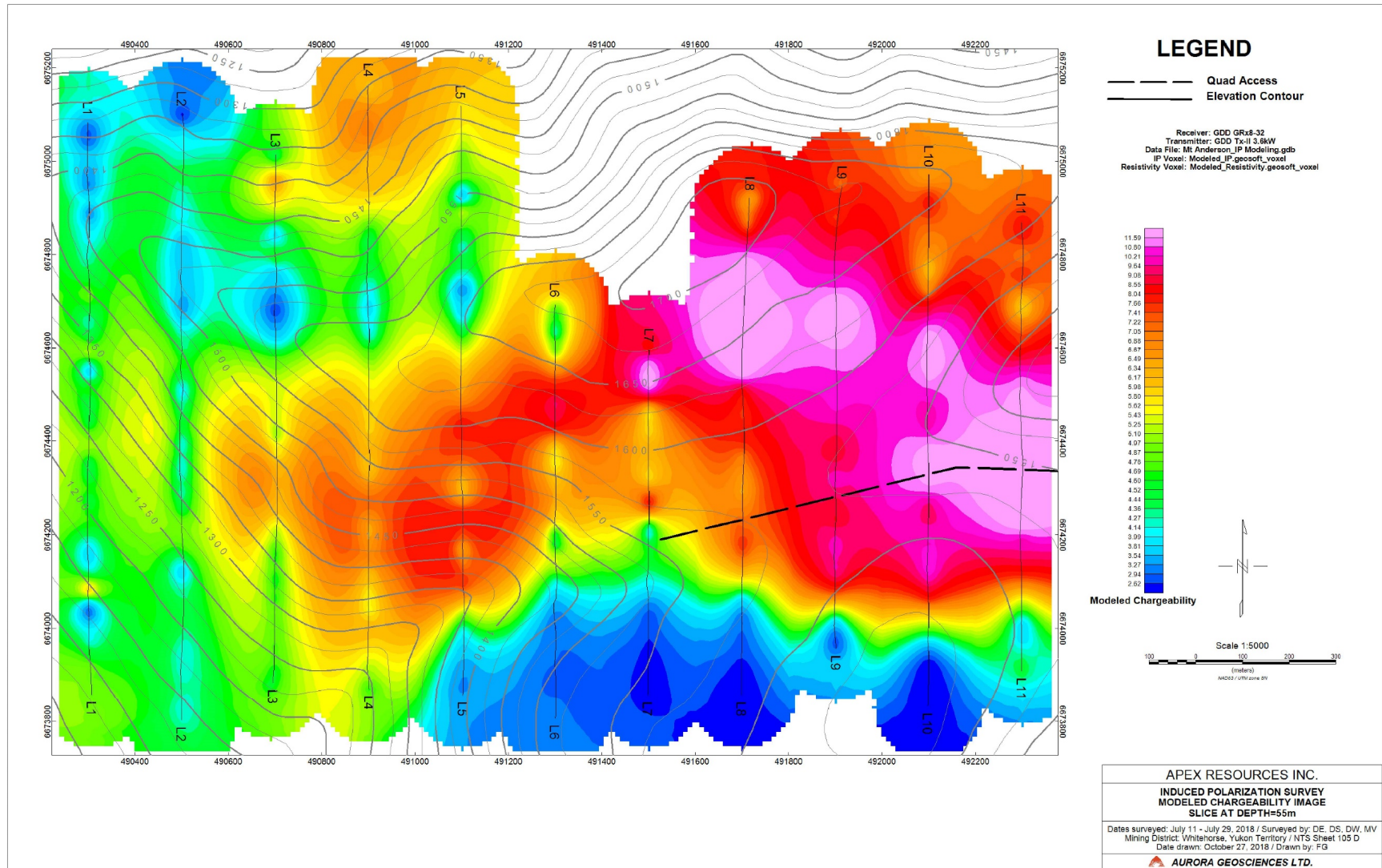


Figure 17: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 55m

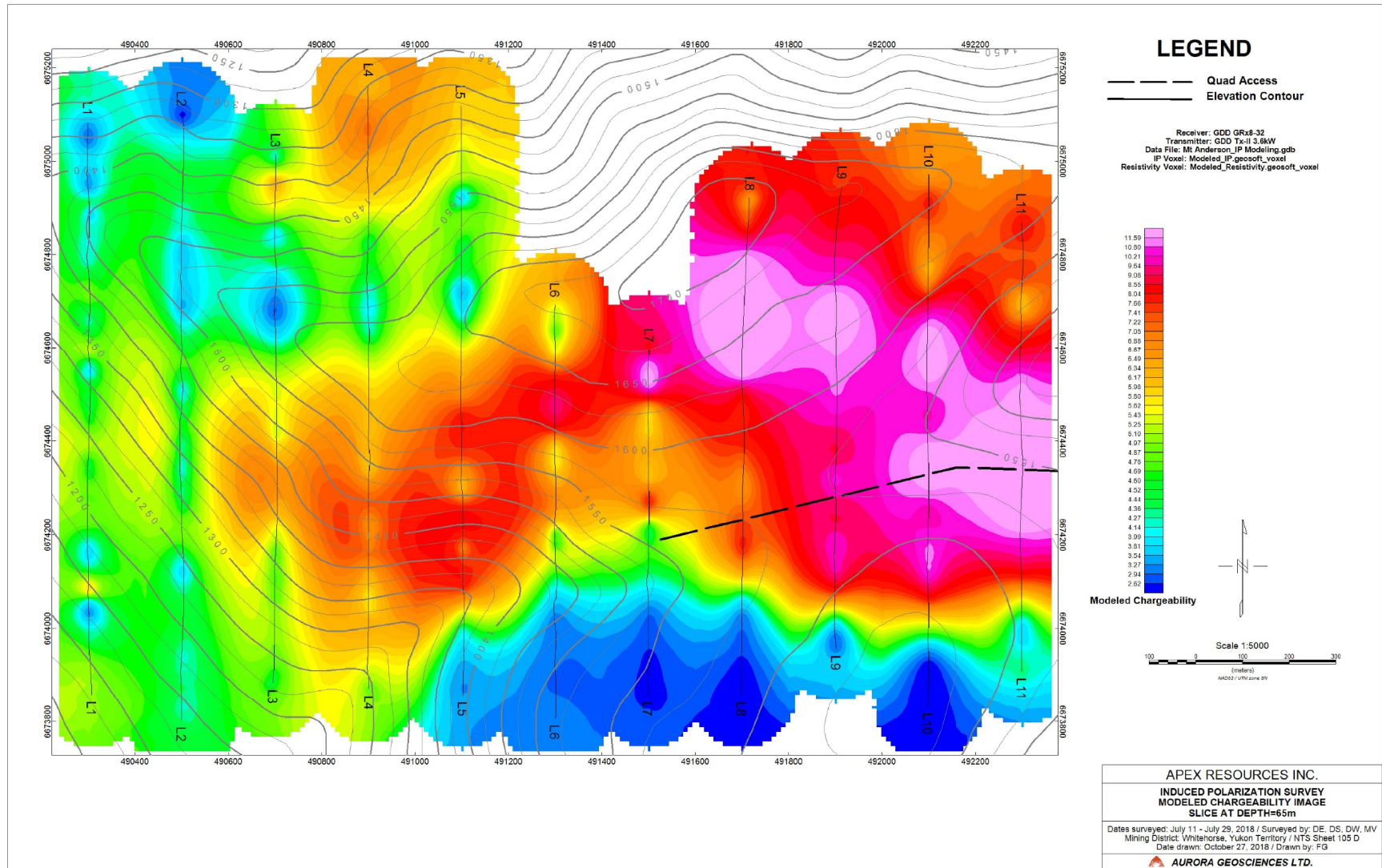


Figure 18: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 65m

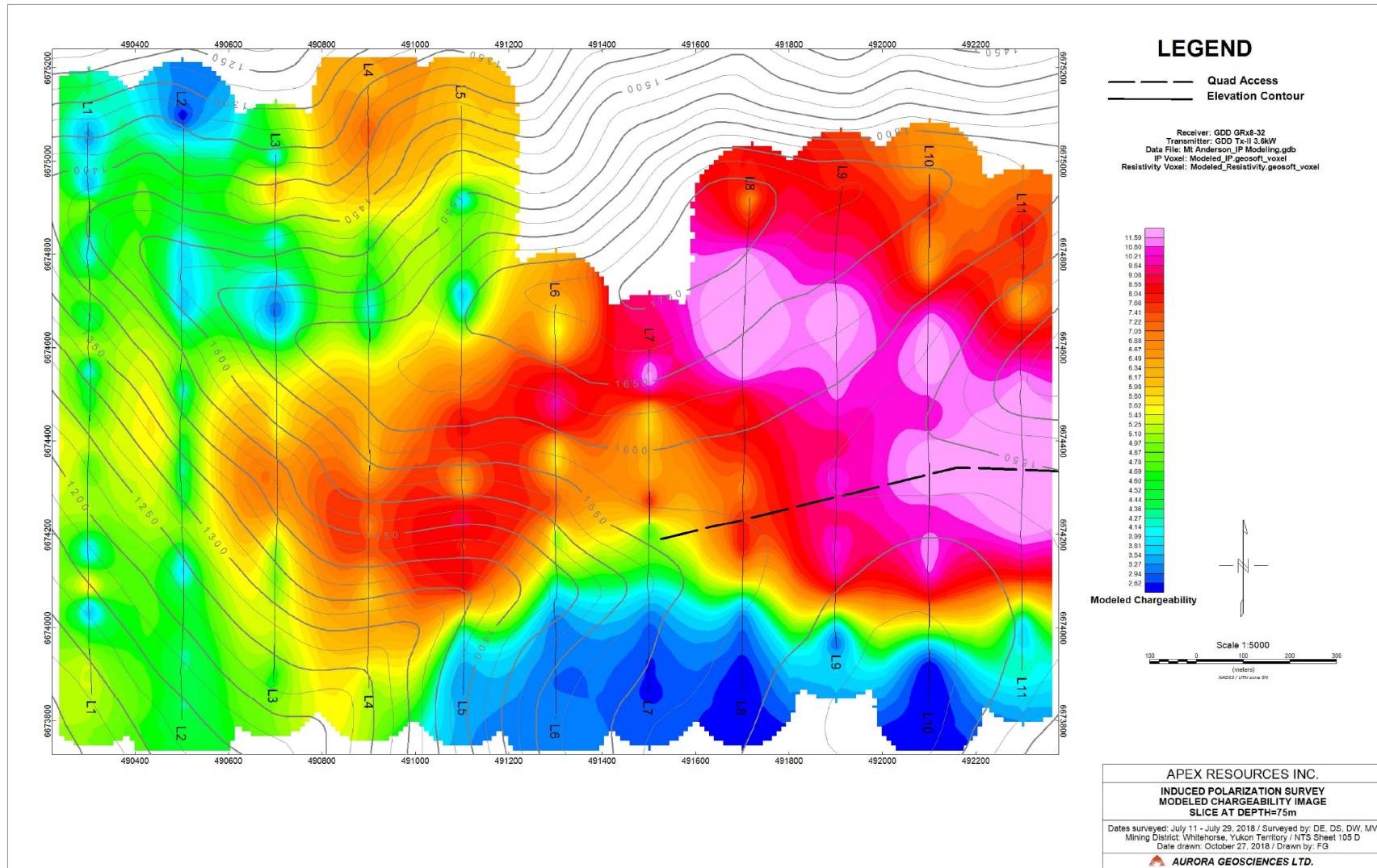


Figure 19: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 75m

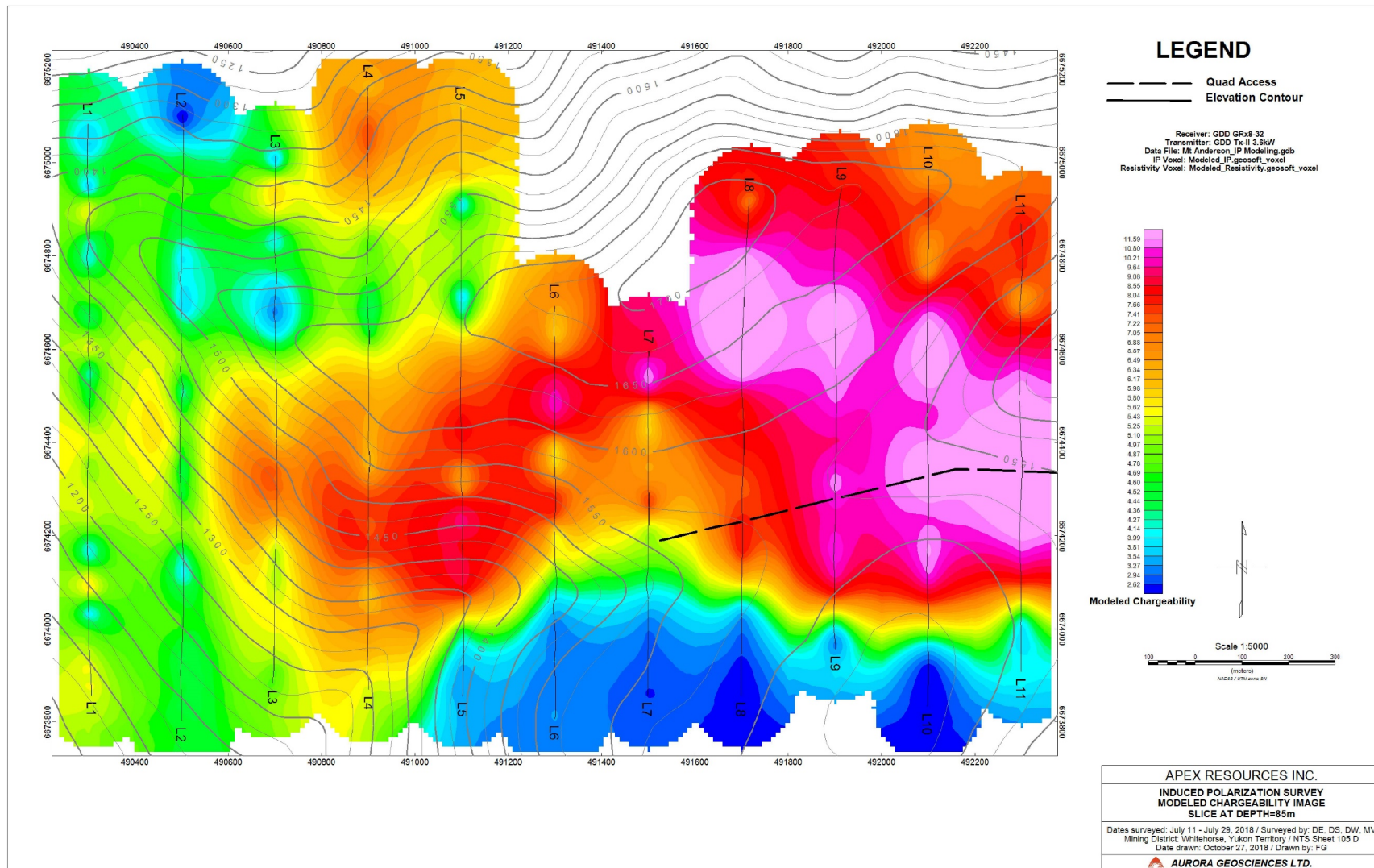


Figure 20: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 85m

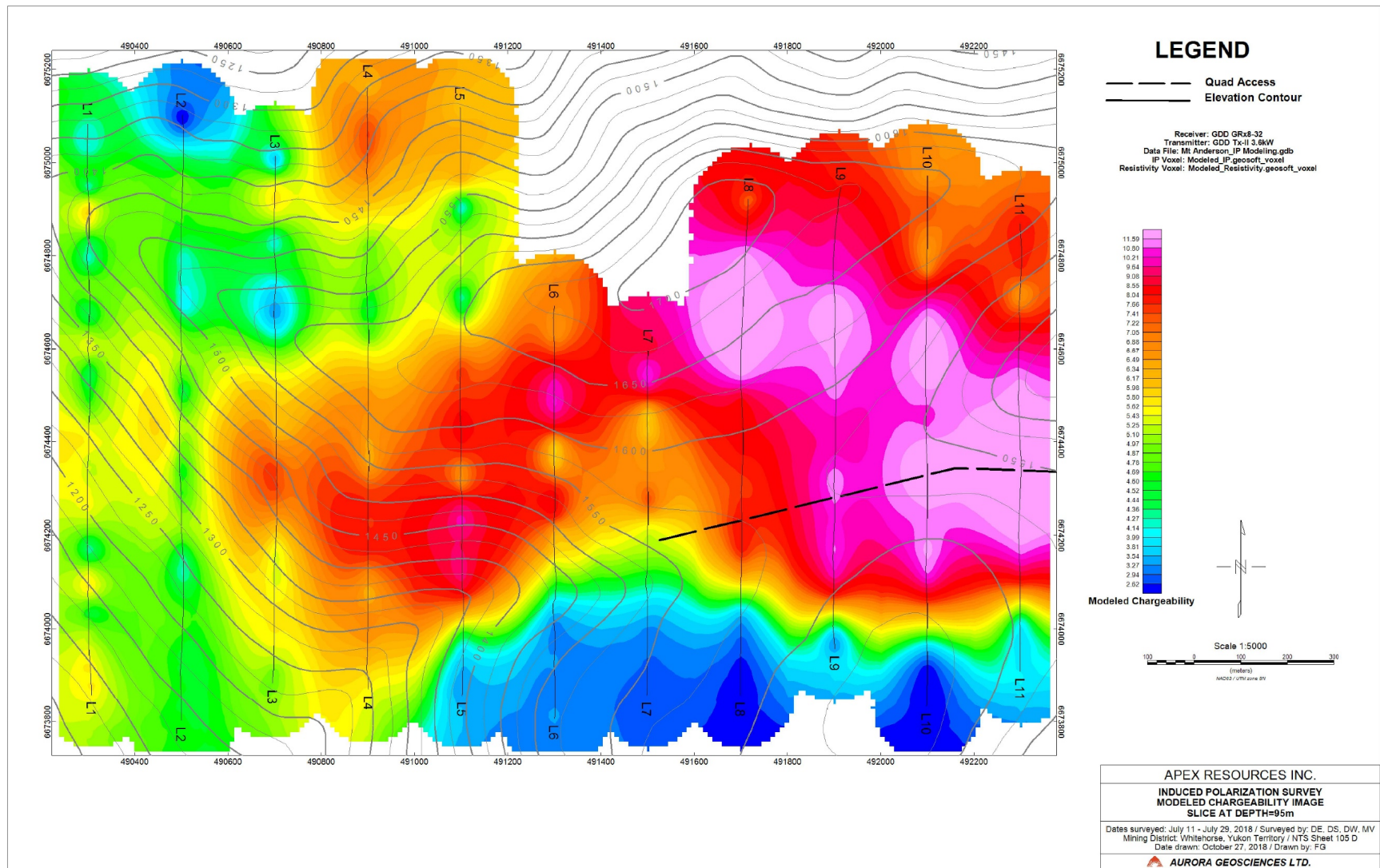


Figure 21: IP Modeled Chargeability Image at Depth = 95m

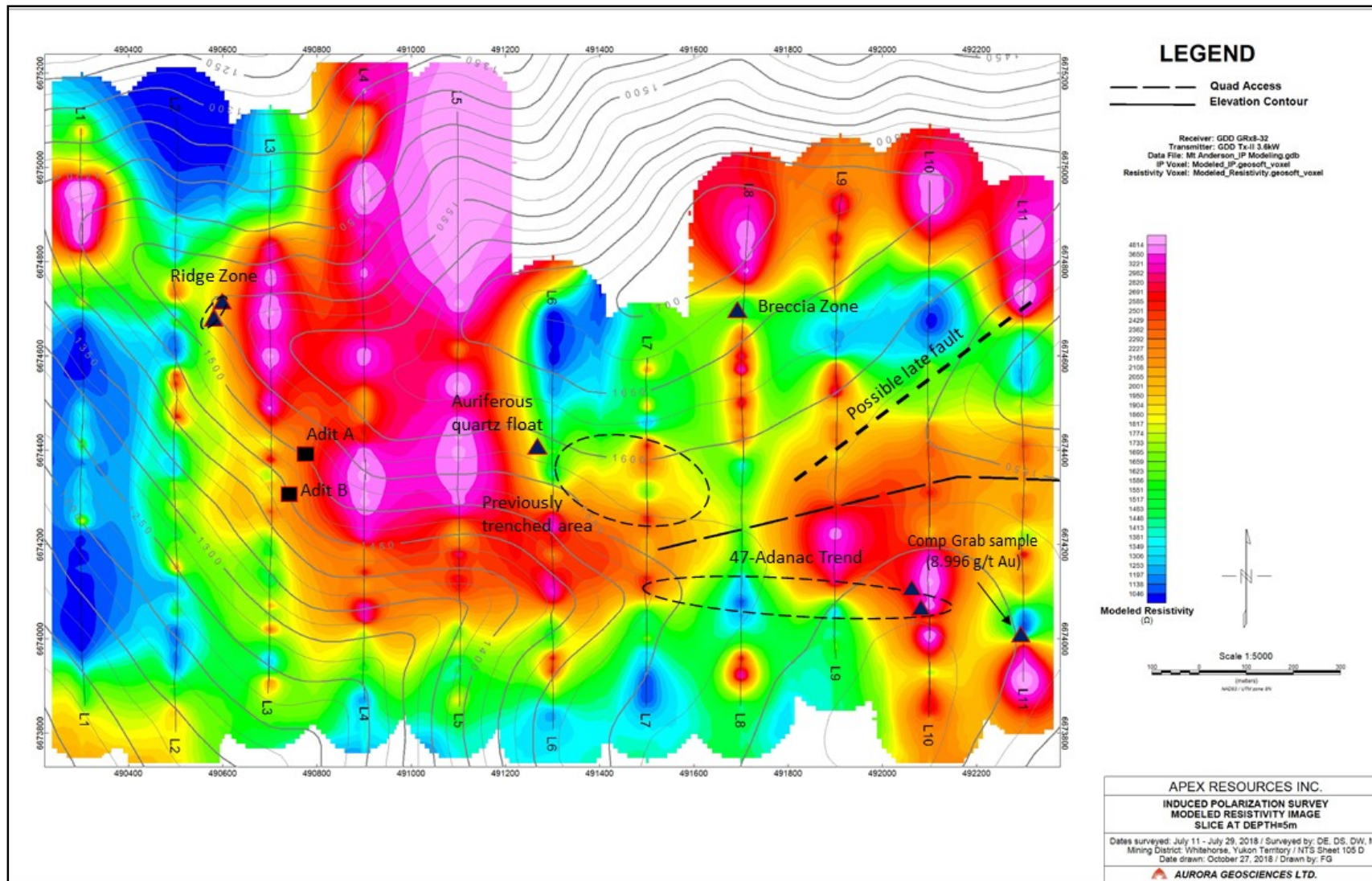


Figure 22: Compilation and IP Modeled Resistivity Survey at Depth = 5m

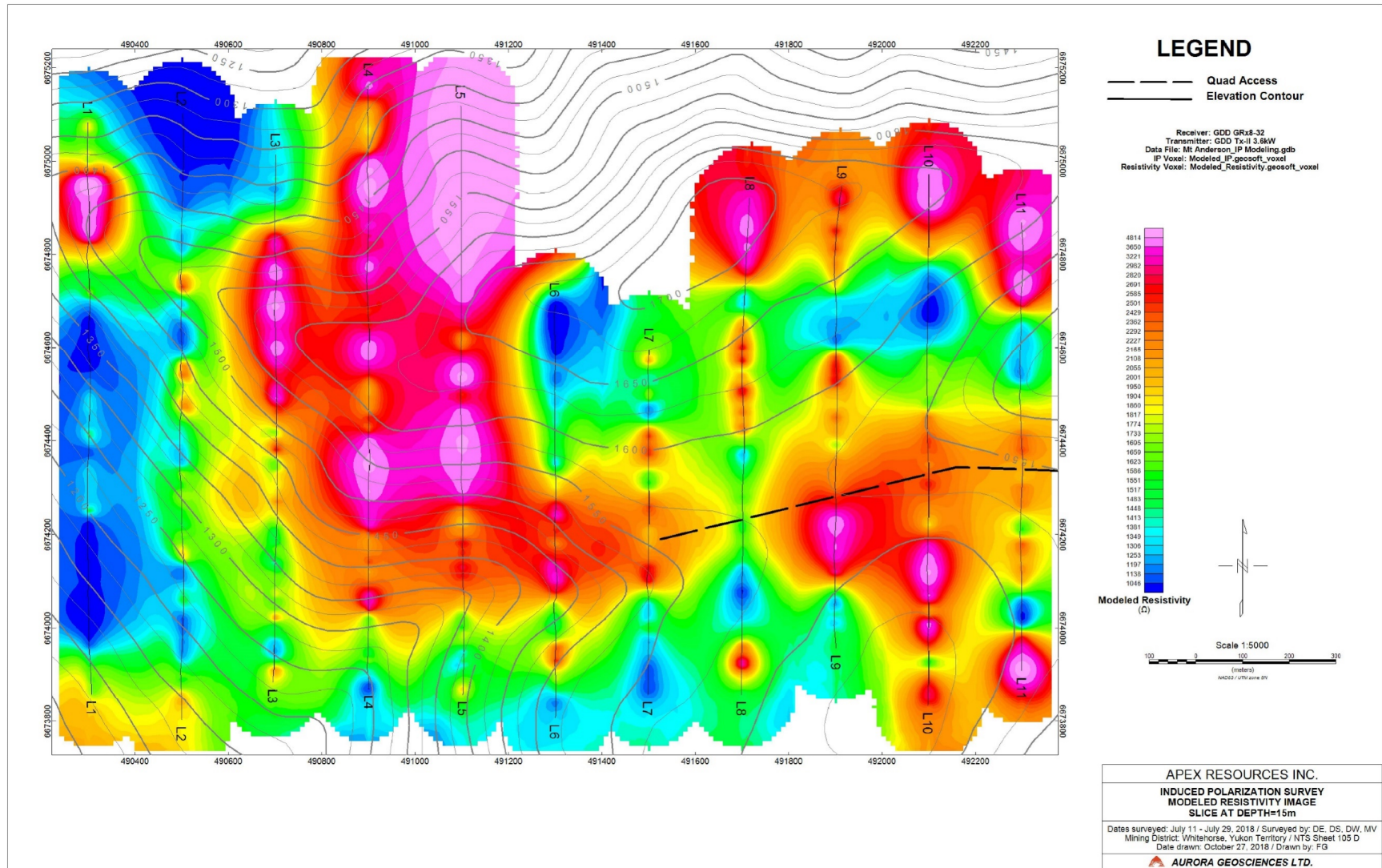


Figure 23: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 15m

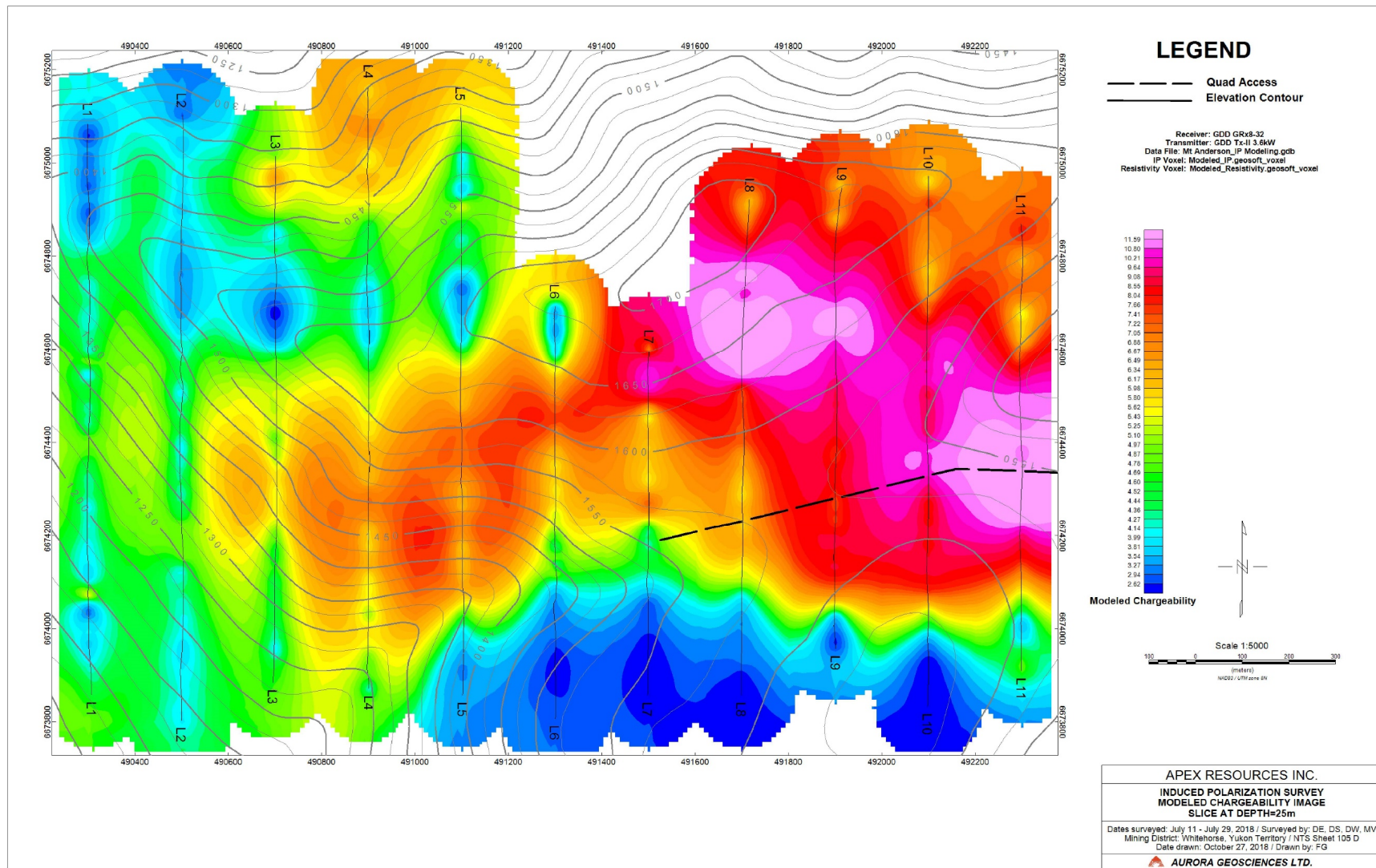


Figure 24: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 25m

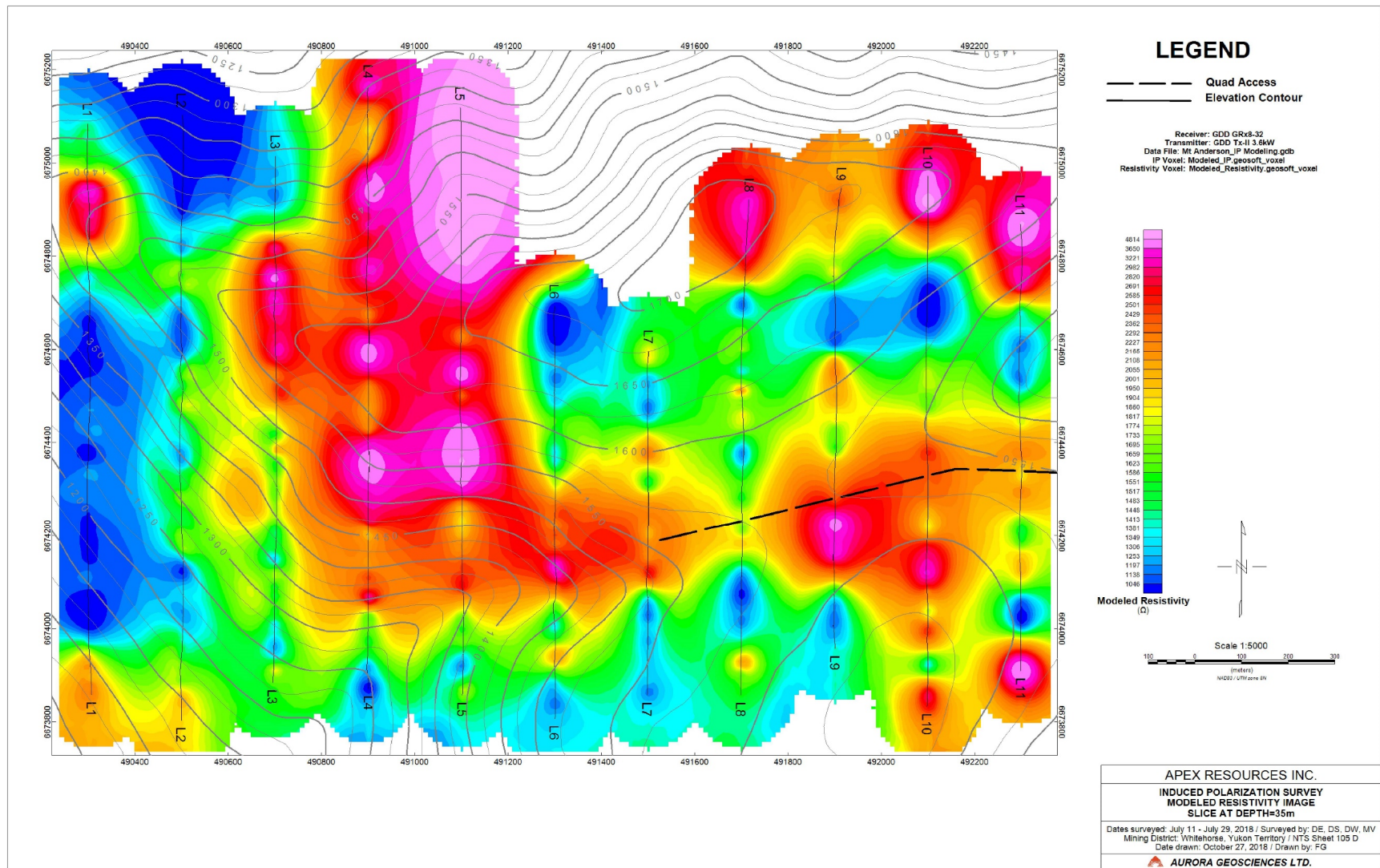


Figure 25: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 35m

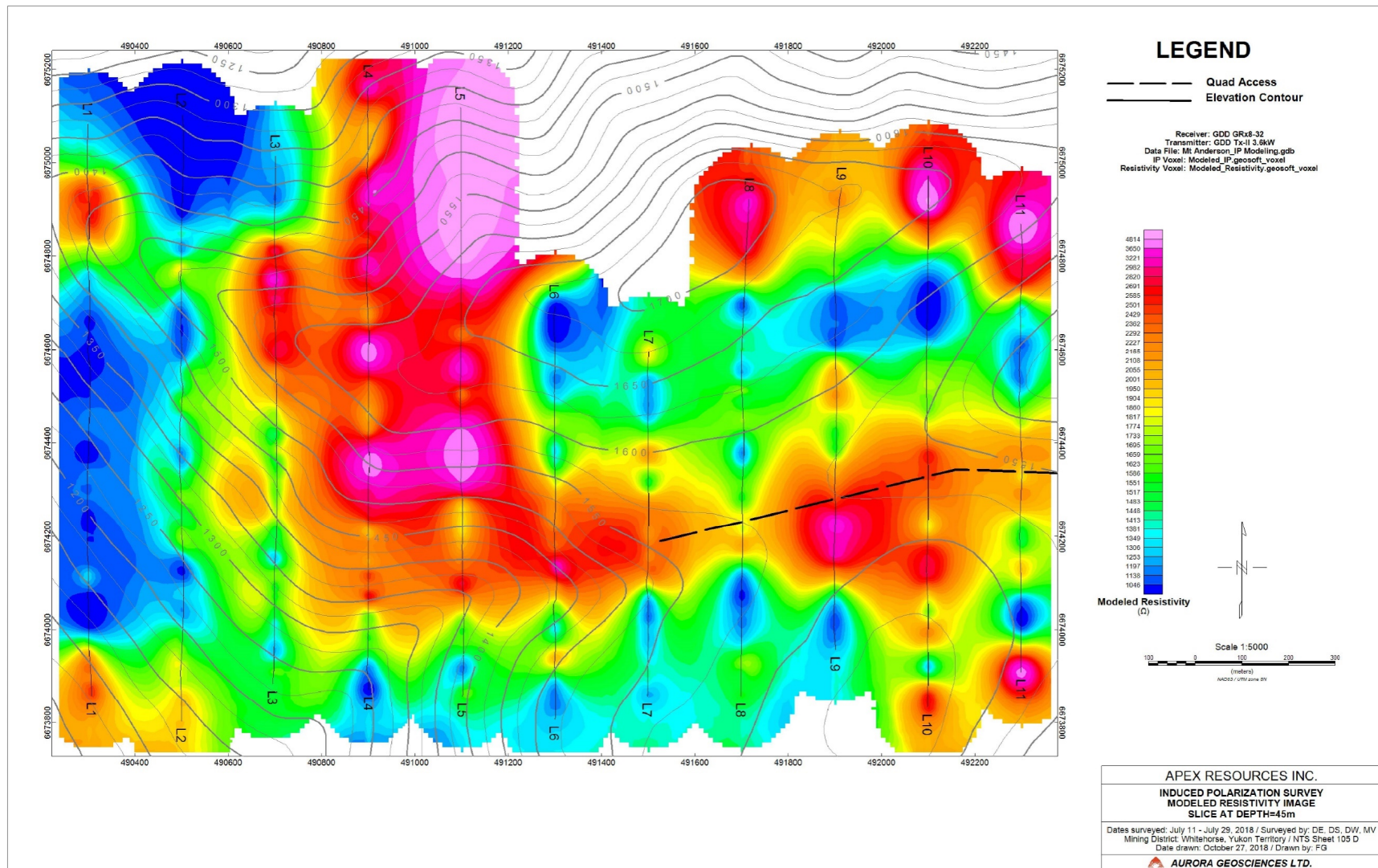


Figure 26: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 45m

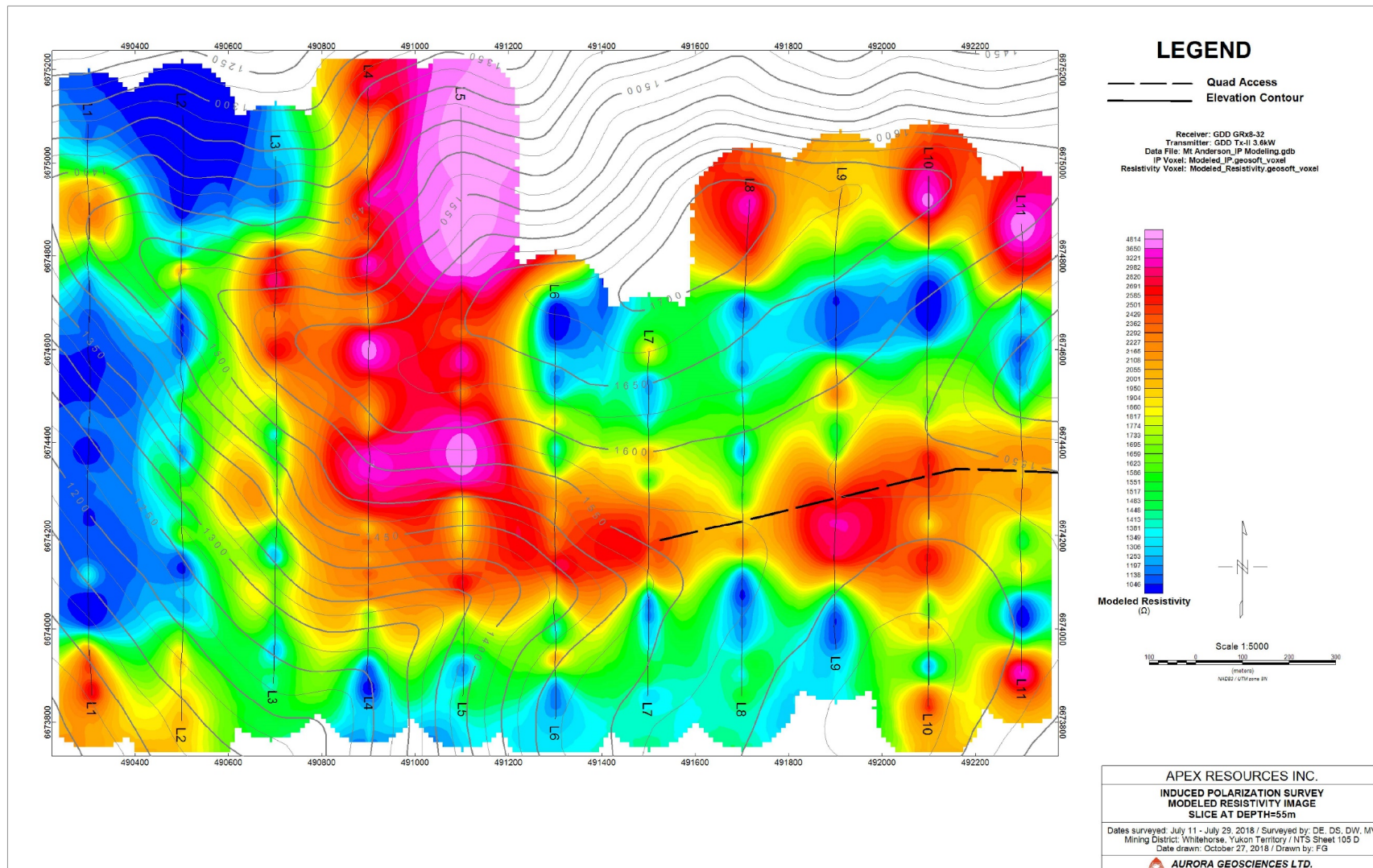


Figure 27: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 55m

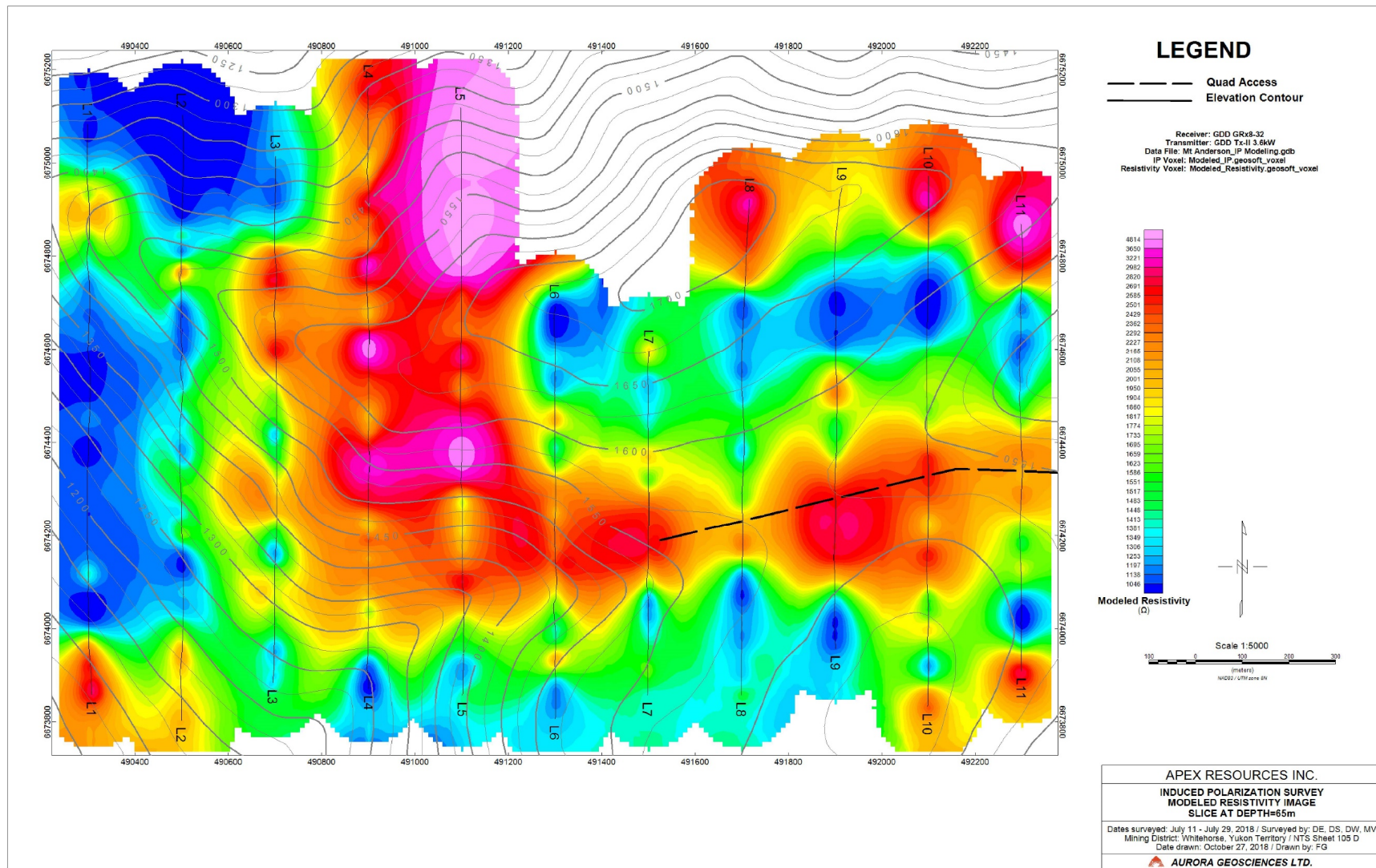


Figure 28: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 65m

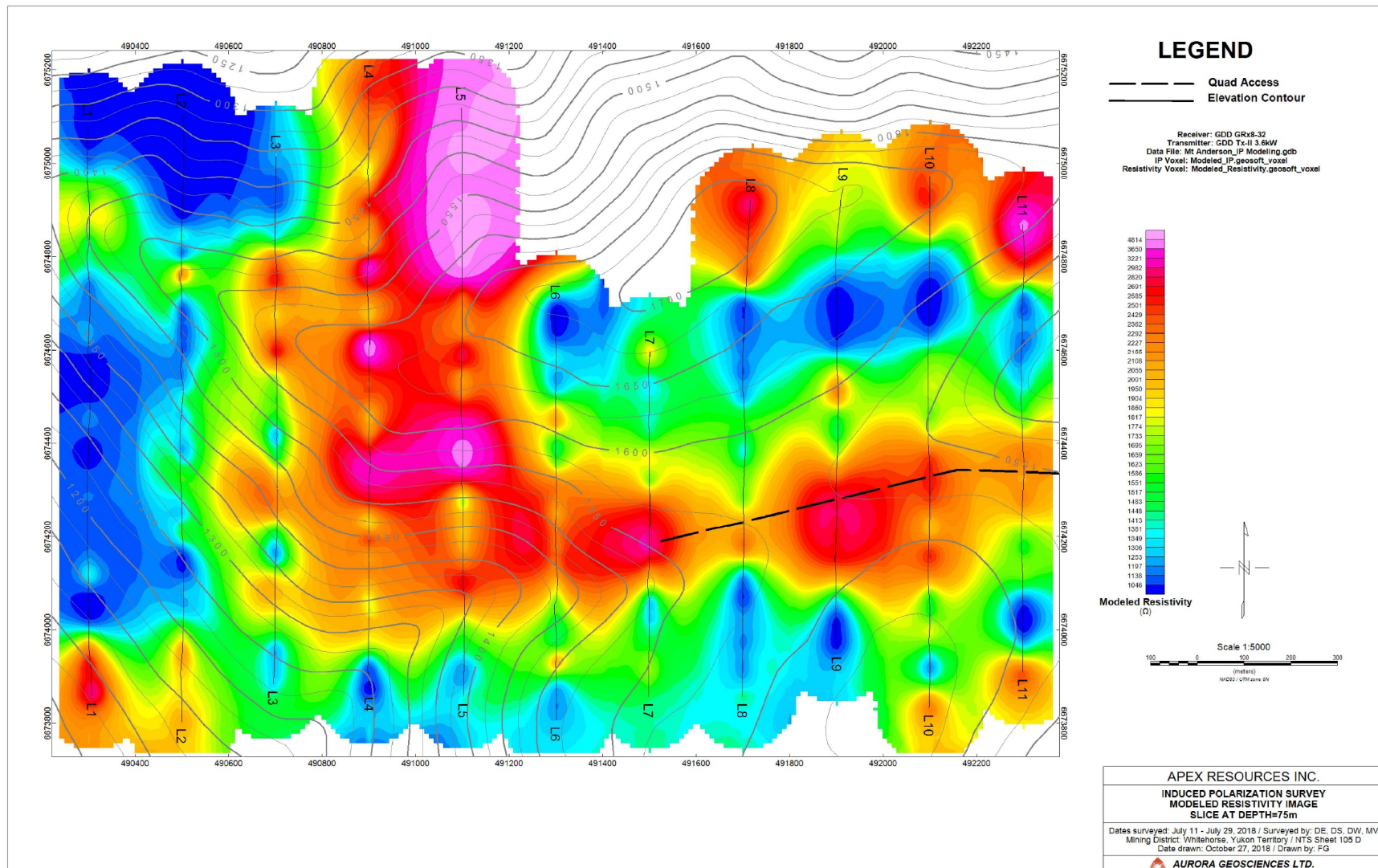


Figure 29: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 75m

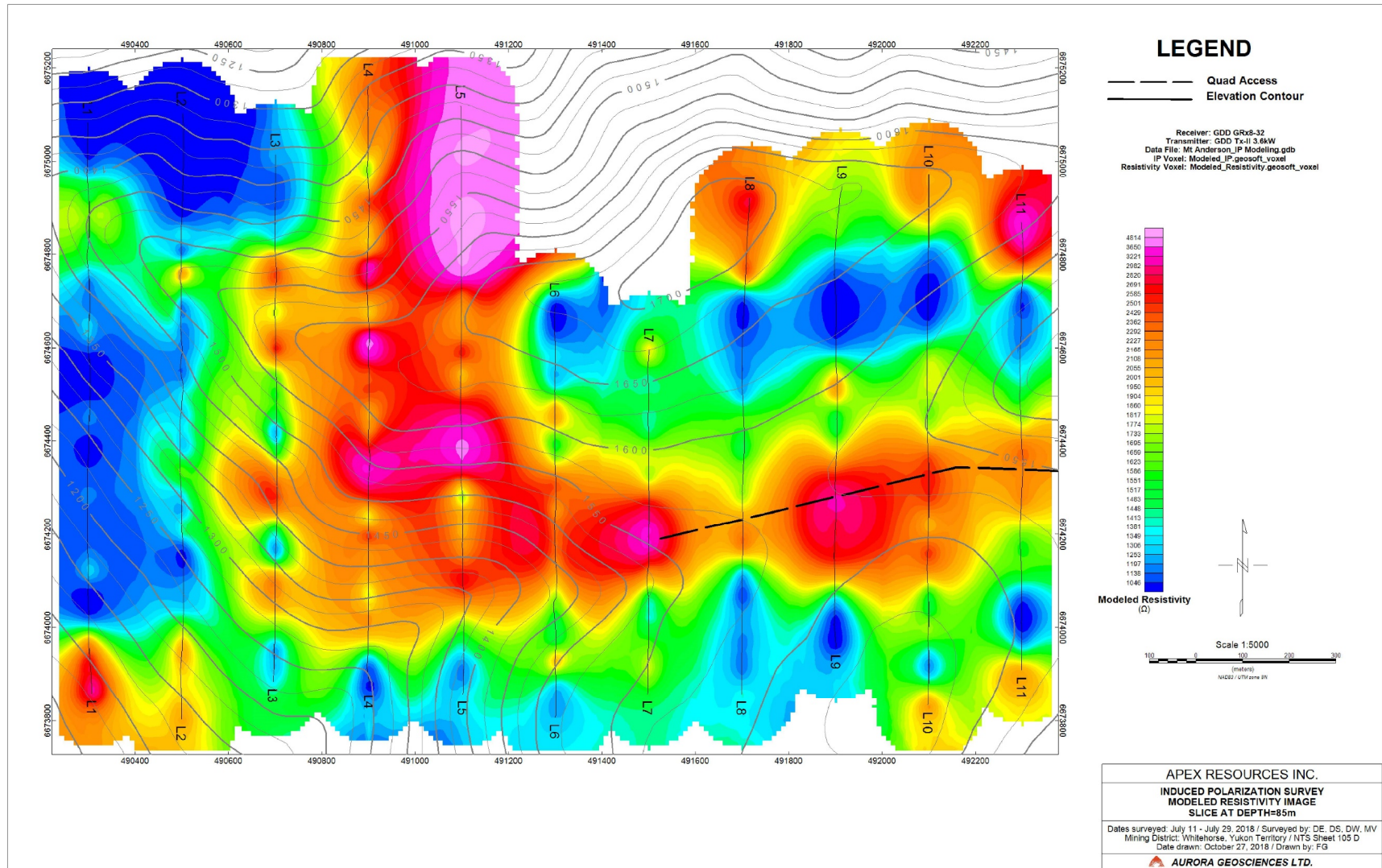


Figure 30: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 85m

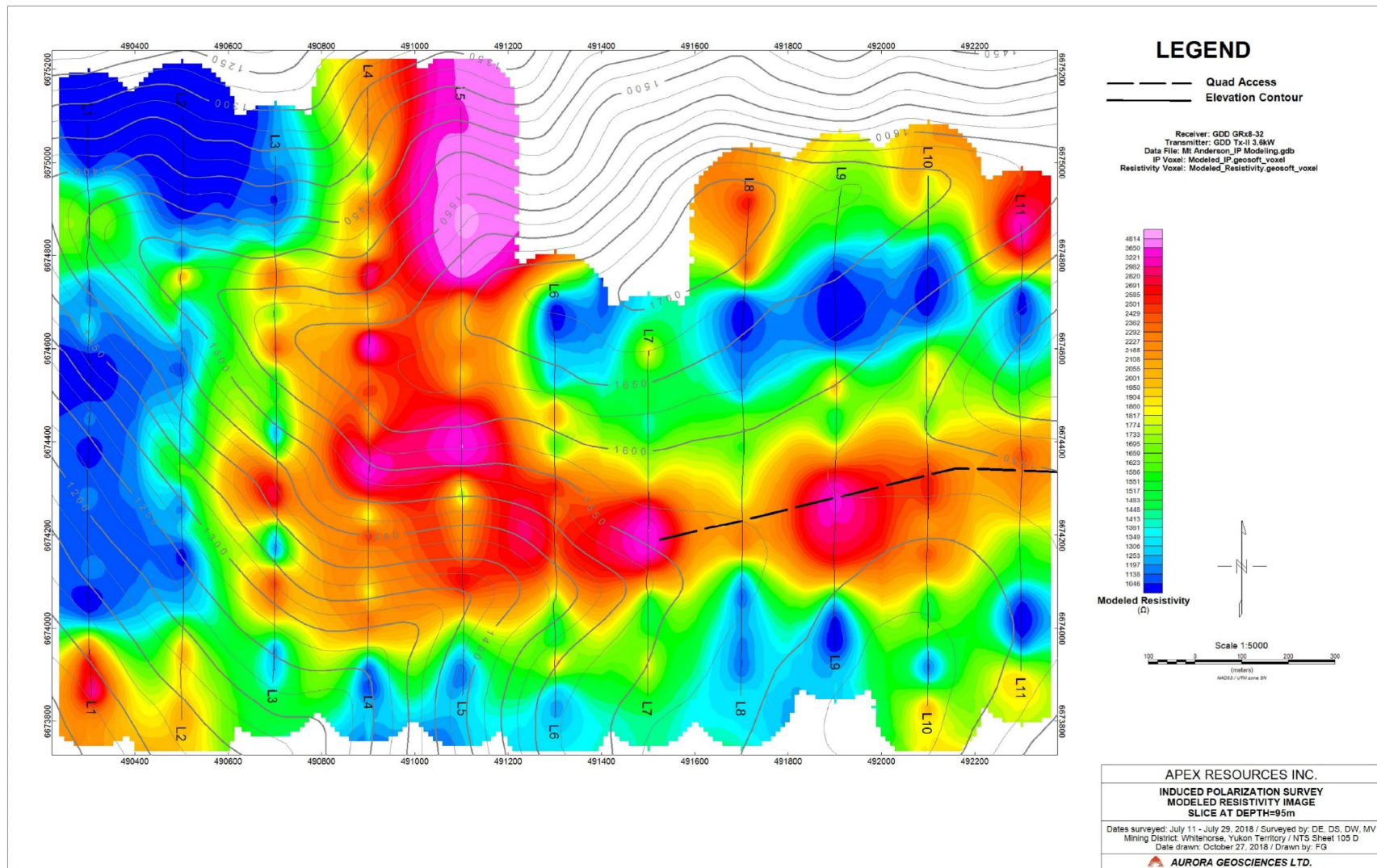


Figure 31: IP Modeled Resistivity Image at Depth = 95m

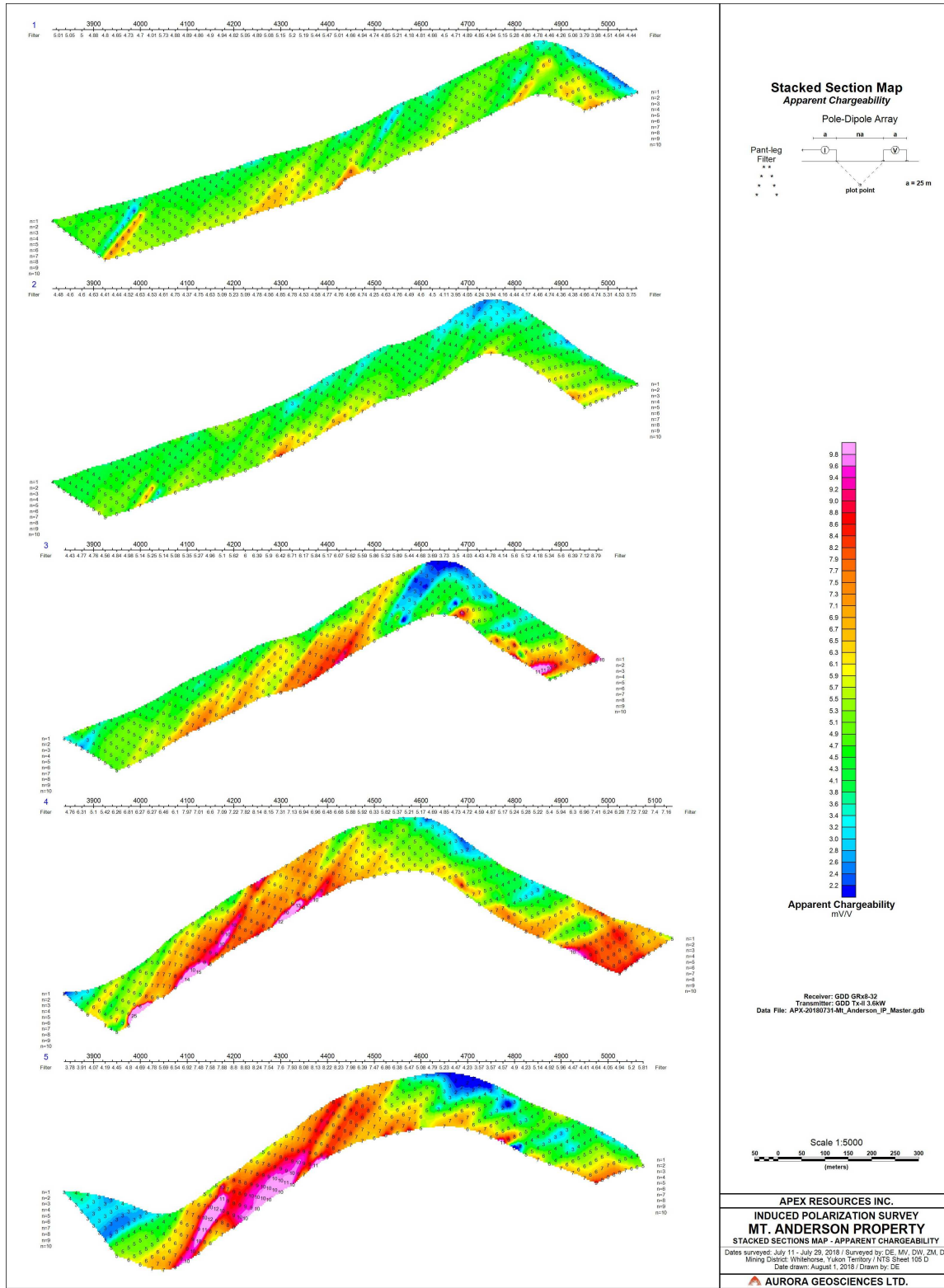


Figure 32: Apparent Chargeability, Stacked Sections, Lines 1-5

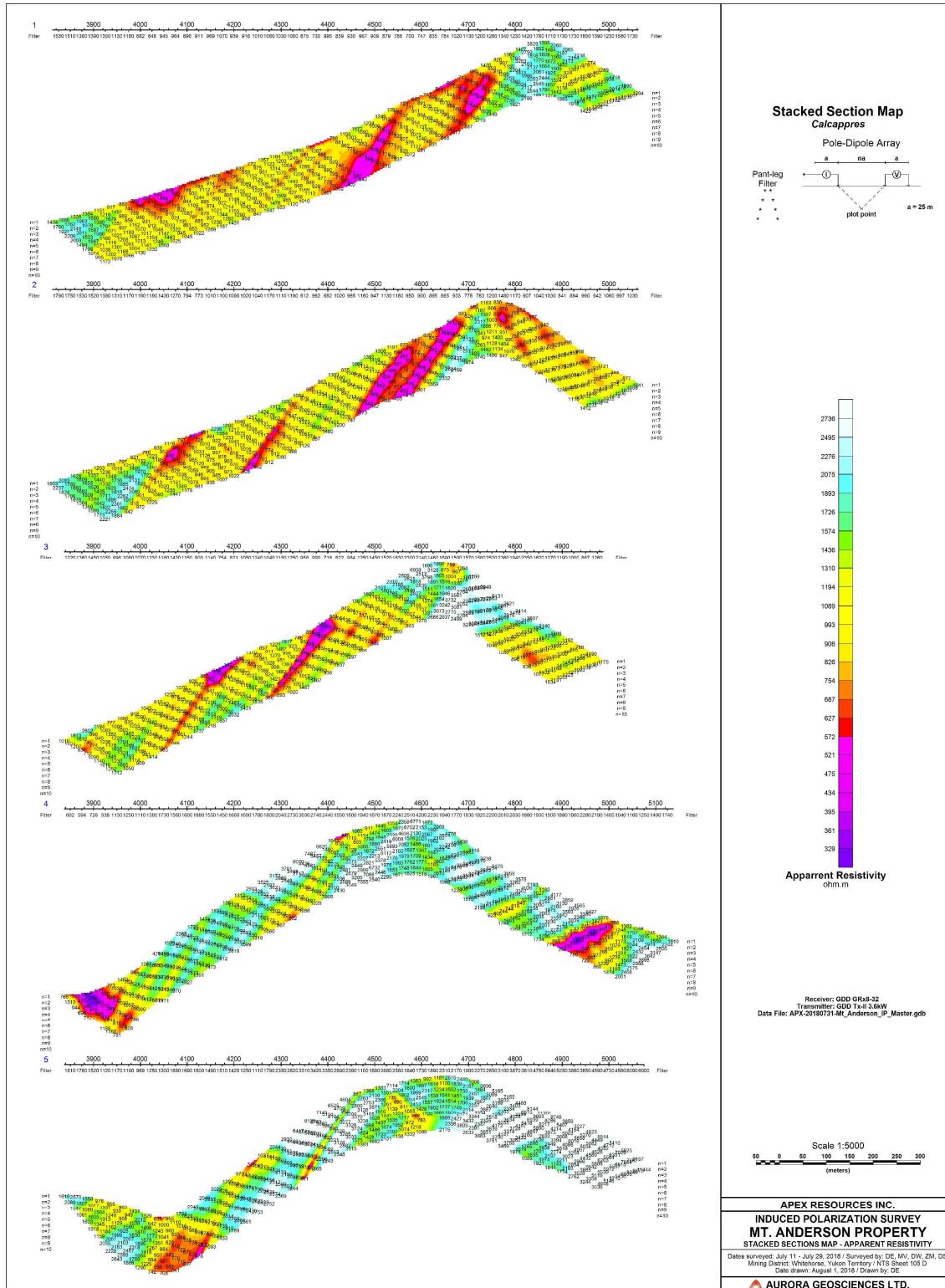


Figure 33: Apparent Resistivity, Stacked Sections, Lines 1-5

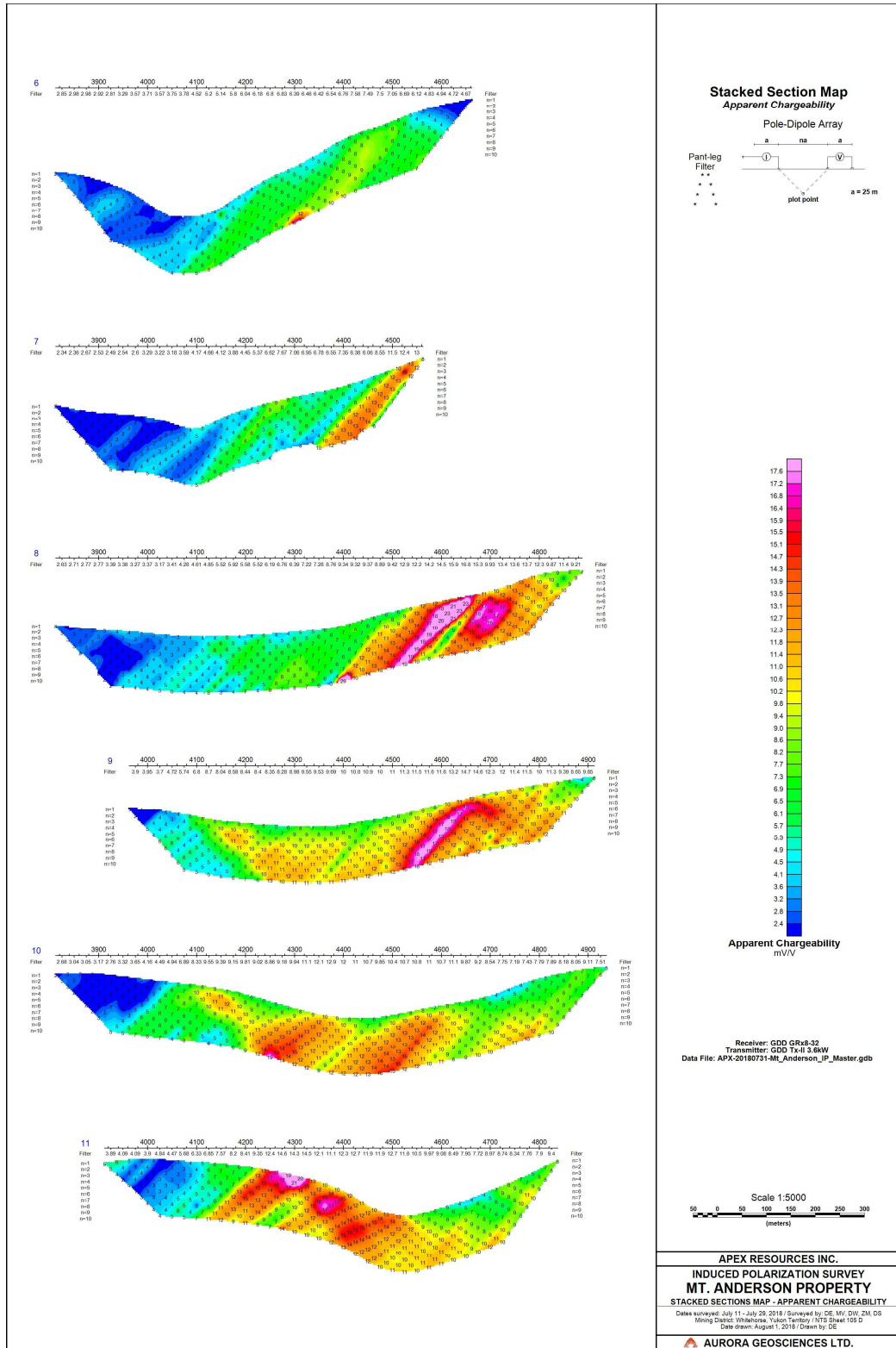


Figure 34: Apparent Chargeability, Stacked Sections, Lines 6-11

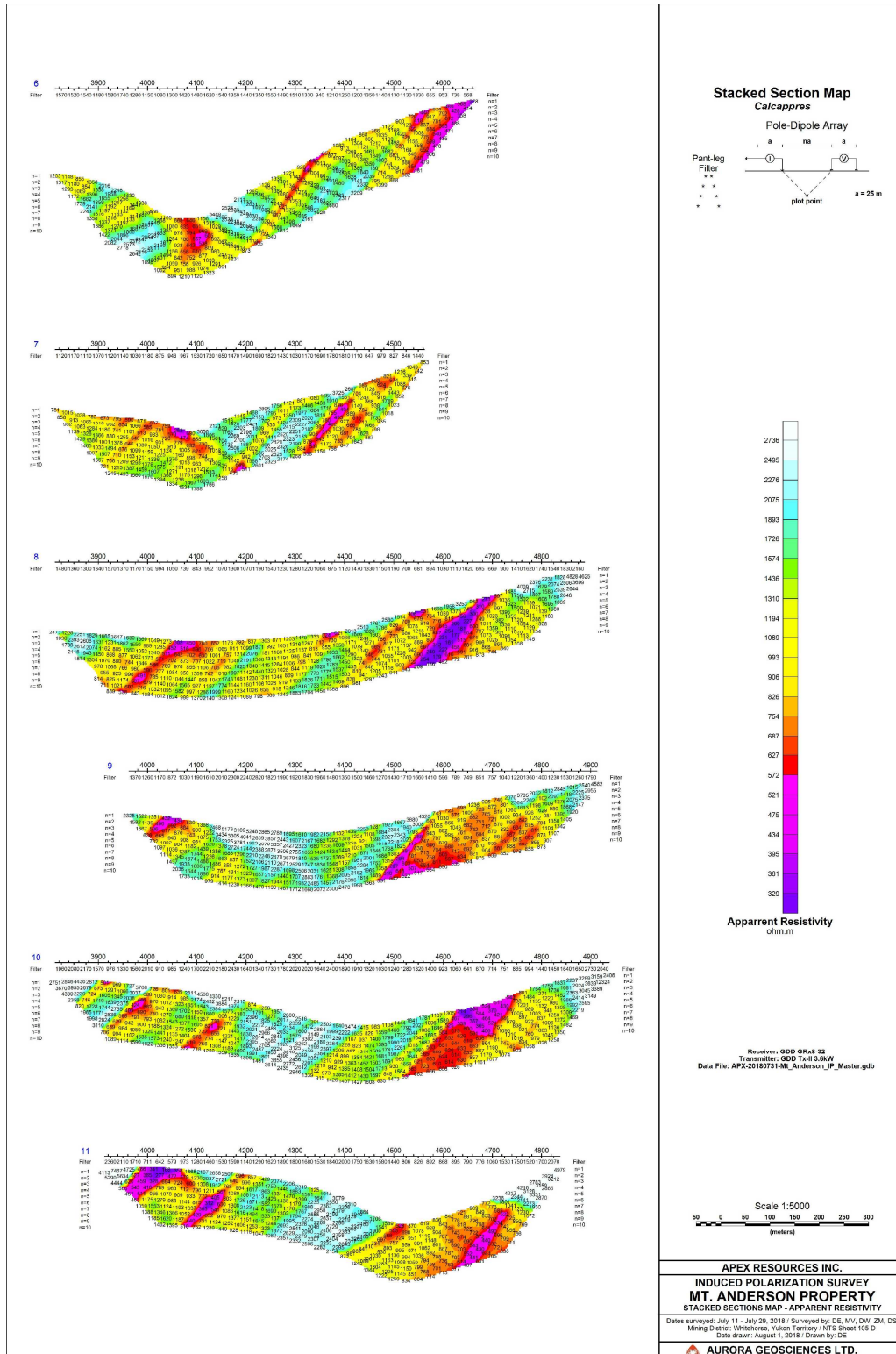


Figure 35: Apparent Resistivity, Stacked Sections, Lines 6-11

8. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

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

During the 2018 property visit, a total of 14 rock composite grab samples were taken from the Mount Anderson property by Carl Schulze, PGeo. All samples have a minimum weight of 0.6 kg and were placed in 8" x 13" clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique sample number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then wrapped tightly and bound using a "Zap Strap" cable tie. The rock samples were placed within "rice bags", each with a specific bag number and the sample numbers written on the outside of the bag, and the rice bags were sealed with a cable tie.

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

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

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

All samples submitted for ICP-ES analysis were analyzed for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn. "Overlimits" for Ag exceeding 100 g/t were re-analyzed by Aqua Regia Ore Grade ICP (Procedure code AQ370), with an analytical range from 100 to 1,000 g/t Ag. Further overlimits exceeding 1,000 g/t Ag were re-analyzed by 50-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish (Procedure code FA530). Overlimits for Pb were analyzed by lead titration (Procedure Code GC-817) providing an analytical range from 2.00% to 100% Pb.

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

9. DISCUSSION

9.1 Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling Results

Geological mapping conducted during the June 29, 2018, property visit roughly confirmed the interpreted boundaries of the Mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson biotite granite with the Late Triassic Bennett Granite to the north. In the eastern Adanac Zone area, hornblende granodiorite “trench push” indicates the northern contact of the Mount Anderson intrusion may occur directly along the trenched area, rather than directly south of it, as interpreted from 2017 mapping. In the Ridge Zone area, several felsic “rhyolite” dykes, marked by moderate limonite staining and Liesegang line development extend SE-NW across the ridgeline.

Geochemical sampling focused on the two adits excavated in the early 20th Century. Results of two rock samples from Adit A indicate the presence of gold associated with arsenic and antimony, and the presence of strongly argentiferous galena. Bismuth values for both samples are strongly elevated, indicating source mineralizing hydrothermal fluids are proximal to the source intrusion. This is consistent with 2017 and previous mapping, indicating the adits are located directly south of the northern margin of the Cretaceous Mount Anderson stock. The gold value from the 2.1-metre chip sample at Adit B is sub-economic, although anomalous. The very high silver value within massive galena in Sample #618304, taken from the debris pile directly in front of this adit, suggests exploration may also have targeted argentiferous mineralization. Again, high bismuth values indicate proximity to a source intrusion. Production, if any, from the adits, is unknown.

The June 29th visit to the Ridge Zone revealed gold-bearing quartz vein and vein breccia float in talus and rubblecrop occur along the northern contact of a felsic dyke. This association suggests the contact zones act as conduits of “structural preparation”, allowing for subsequent fluid movement, and that fluids post-date the early Tertiary dykes. Although gold and silver values are strongly anomalous, the latter associated with galena, the limited strike extent and width of this zone indicates very limited economic potential. The felsic dykes do not host significant metal values. Antimony values and silver:gold ratios in the vein material are highly variable, indicating metal emplacement resulted from multiple pulses of mineralizing fluids. Mineralization is hosted by the mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson hornblende granodiorite, somewhat south of the contact with the Bennett granite. Lower bismuth values than those from mineralization at the adits suggest somewhat more distal emplacement setting from the margin of the Mount Anderson stock, and that this mid-Cretaceous stock, rather than the late-Triassic stock, is the source of mineralizing fluids.

Abundant proximal mineralized quartz float boulders were also found directly uphill and to the west of the limits of mechanized trenching. These may be up-ice from the trenching; however, they are clearly not “trench push”. Although gold grades are sub-economic, anomalous gold and silver values indicate potential for further mineralization to occur in this area. Low lead values indicate mineralization was emplaced from a separate hydrothermal fluid pulse than that resulting at the adit zones and the Ridge zone. This area, which extends to the adits, has undergone a lower level of exploration than the major named zones on the property.

The August 2, 2018, property visit focused on the eastern portion of the IP grid, particularly on areas of high chargeability coincident with low resistivity. An historic trench excavated along Line 8 revealed a narrow area of brecciation along the boundary between chloritic diorite dykes and feldspar-porphyrific granodiorite. The breccia matrix comprises fine quartz veining with minor pyrite and arsenopyrite. A

composite grab sample (#1464266) returned a value of 207 ppb Au, 4.3 g/t Ag, 1,714 ppm As, 15 ppm Sb, 9 ppm Bi and low to background Cu, Pb and Zn values. The low base metal values are a distinct geochemical signature akin to the Ridge and Adit Zone areas, and the fairly low Bi value indicates metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids have travelled some distance from source intrusions. Mineralization is fault-controlled here, rather than controlled by proximity to the Mount Anderson stock.

Historic trenching in the eastern Adanac Zone area revealed abundant pyritic quartz veining in float and rubblecrop, and minor calc-silicate alteration of host hornblende granodiorite. A composite grab sample of quartz vein material with 15% pyrite returned a value of 50 ppb Au. A composite grab sample of hornblende granodiorite with abundant quartz veining without significant sulphides returned a value of 576 ppb Au, indicating a separate geochemical assemblage. Sample #1464269, a specific composite grab sample of limonitic hornblende diorite taken along strike to the east of the trenched area, returned a value of 8.996 g/t Au with 9.1 g/t Ag and 111 ppm Mo, the highest Mo value returned to date. Although the sample material was chosen to be as homogenous as possible, it is unclear whether the high gold value represents an average of multiple auriferous float pieces, or a single gold-enriched piece. This samples' location is up-ice from the trenched showing and indicates potential for the Adanac Zone to extend farther to the east.

9.2 IP Chargeability and Resistivity Results

9.2.1 Chargeability

The horizontal IP chargeability slices show two strong chargeability high features within a broader, less pronounced moderately high SSE-NNW trend in the eastern grid area (Figure 12). The northwestern "high" feature is coincident with Sample #1464266, and the other is located to the southeast. The northwest feature is coincident with a narrow shear zone adjacent to dioritic dykes, although the shear zone itself is likely too narrow to have a chargeability signature of sizable aerial extent. The feature may be mapping fairly abundant chloritic diorite dykes instead; these dykes may in turn mark earlier structural features and may still be valid as indicators of mineralization. The individual high features extend roughly east-west, indicating the possibility of a late NE-SW trending dextral fault offsetting the feature. The two features increase progressively in intensity and aerial extent with depth, and gradually merge into a more continuous feature at the n=10 interval.

The aerially extensive moderate chargeability high within the southwestern grid area extends across and to the WSW of the two moderately auriferous samples directly northwest of the trenched area north of the 47-Zone. The adits occur toward the western limit of the chargeability feature, adjacent to a small relative low signature. The Ridge Zone, including the area sampled in 2018, is marked by a pronounced chargeability low signature. The main 47-Adanac trend occurs slightly south of the broad moderate chargeability high, although the eastern trenched portion is just within its southern margin (Figure 12). Sample #1464269, which returned a value of 8.996 g/t Au, is marked by a chargeability low feature of very limited aerial extent.

Stacked section plots of apparent chargeability along Lines 6-11 support the presence of an east-west trending unit bounded directly to the north by a fault breccia zone, visible in a trench near Line 8. The moderate chargeability signature extending west from the two auriferous 2018 samples to the adits, is seen in the stacked sections, supporting this as a target area for further detailed rock geochemical sampling.

9.2.2 Resistivity

IP Resistivity surveying identified a pronounced resistivity low signature extending east-west from L 6 to L 11 (Figure 22). The low signature increases somewhat in intensity and aerial extent with depth. Although coincident with the chargeability high at the location of Sample #1464266, the low signature does not appear to have undergone dextral offset. The area north of the 47 Zone is marked by a moderate resistivity high which extends to the west to slightly beyond the two adits. However, this anomaly extends northward beyond the limits of surveying, with the ridge zone samples occurring along the western limit. The resistivity high feature diminishes slightly with depth, with the strongest signature occurring between the adits and the moderately auriferous samples.

The 47-Adanac Trend extends east from the southeast margin of the aerially extensive western high feature, into an area marked by a low apparent resistivity signature. The eastern trenched portion of the Adanac Zone, comprising the eastern end of the 47-Adanac Trend, occurs towards the southern margin of another aerially extensive high resistivity feature in the southeastern grid area. Sample #1464269 is marked by a pronounced low signature, again of very limited aerial extent.

Stacked apparent resistivity sections along Lines 6 through 11 show a strong correlation with the 47_Adanac Trend and indicate the potential for locally semi-massive sulphides associated with quartz-sulphide veining. Sections of Lines 9 through 11 also show a strong resistivity “high” signature extending ENE. This may represent a structural feature marked by silicification or the presence of Early Tertiary dykes, although no evidence of such has been seen on surface. Stacked resistivity sections also show an increase in apparent resistivity in the area between the auriferous 2018 samples and the adits.

9.3 Synthesis

Chargeability high signatures are commonly associated with disseminated sulphides. Mineralized breccia zones, such as that sampled within the feature along Line 8 at 4700N, may produce a high signature, although this feature more likely represents wider dykes extending along areas of structural preparation. These dykes may nonetheless indirectly represent mineralized breccia zones along the northern margins of intermediate to mafic dykes that may also have undergone dextral offset by a late ENE-WSW trending fault zone. The increase in chargeability high signatures with depth indicate disseminated sulphide mineralized zones and/or dyke widths may increase with depth. These zones represent targets for further exploration.

The relationship of the 47-Adanac trend to the aerially extensive chargeability and resistivity signatures, shown in slices of modeled chargeability and resistivity images, remains enigmatic. The location of the 47 Adanac Trend is proximal to the margins of both the resistivity and chargeability highs and may indicate lithological boundaries. The chargeability response correlates well with the mapped boundary of the mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson granodiorite, which has a pronounced low signature in the eastern and central grid areas, although the response correlates less well with mapped boundaries in the western area. The western high resistivity feature may represent abundant quartz-sulphide veining between the trenched area and the adits (Figure 22); abundant mineralized float in the eastern portion supports this hypothesis. This area is also a target for further exploration.

The single high-grade sample, #1464269, was taken from an area of pronounced chargeability and resistivity low signatures, indicating potential for a small mineralized zone. The entire 47-Adanac Zone, including the high-grade sample, represents a significant target for further exploration.

Mineralization at the Ridge Zone is of limited extent, likely less than the downslope dispersion. Although marked by an aerially extensive resistivity low, the zone is too small to represent a viable target for further exploration.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be made from observations from the 2018 program, combined with 2017 and earlier work:

- A study of geochemical results indicates several geochemical assemblages; most notably a range from nearly massive galena to rocks having near-background lead values, for samples having comparably anomalous gold values. This indicates multiple pulses of mineral emplacement from hydrothermal fluids.
- Samples taken near the margin of the mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson intrusion are bismuth-enriched; this is an association typically marking proximity of fluids to a source intrusion. This indicates the Mount Anderson intrusion is the likely source of mineralizing fluids.
- The northern boundary of the Mount Anderson intrusion is marked by a strong contrast in chargeability responses. The adjacent Late Triassic stock has a high chargeability signature, possibly due to disseminated sulphide emplacement originating from the Mount Anderson intrusion, or from hornfelsing adjacent to it. The resistivity signature is less definitive in outlining intrusive margins.
- The 47-Adanac Trend may extend a further 200 metres eastward, marked by the high-grade specific composite grab sample. This represents a significant prospective target for further exploration on the property.
- The area extending west from the auriferous 2018 samples, directly west of the main trenched area north of the 47-Zone to the adits, represents another target for further exploration. Although precious metal values from the adits are not high-grade, the area is relatively underexplored, and may host further precious metal-bearing quartz veins.
- A third target occurs in the northeastern IP survey area, comprising mineralized breccia zones adjacent to intermediate to mafic dykes. Although a breccia zone exposed in an older trench is very narrow, the increase in intensity and extent of the chargeability high signature indicates possible widening with depth. The offsetting of this feature may represent a NE – SW trending dyke.
- Although precious metal values at the Ridge Zone are strongly elevated, the limited extent and challenging location render this as a target with limited exploration potential.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Mount Anderson property in 2019. The first phase will comprise rock sampling and geological mapping along the 47-Adanac Trend, including its potential western and eastern extensions, and the area between the trenched area north of the 47-Zone and the two adits. The purpose for the Phase 1 program includes finalizing Phase 2 drill sites. The second phase would comprise diamond drilling of about 1,200 metres in 9 holes. Continuation of engagement with the Carcross-Tagish First Nation is strongly encouraged to maintain a good relationship and employment opportunities.

Locations of Phase 2 drill collars will be dependent upon results from Phase 1. The focus will be on the 47-Adanac Trend, the breccia zone in the northeastern area, and the area between the 47 Zone and the adits. The drilling may be done utilizing skid-mounted or track-mounted portable drill rigs, moved by D-7 Cat or similar equipment. Some upgrading of existing trails may be warranted; however, these should remain as ATV and CAT trails rather than improved to roads accessible by 4WD vehicles.

Phase 1 will be conducted by two personnel for a duration of 7 days, including move and de-move. This should commence in mid-late June, depending on snow conditions. Phase 2 may commence in late July to early August, following compilation of results and final selection of drill collar locations. The duration of Phase 2, including camp construction and de-mobilization, is estimated at 30 days. Both phases may be operated from a camp established within property boundaries at a gravel pit along the access road to the Mt. Skukum Mine.

Proposed expenditures for Phase 1, including 10% contingency, are estimated at about **CDN\$29,600**. Phase 2 proposed expenditures, including g 10% contingency, are estimated at about **\$549,600**.

7.3 Recommended Phase 1 Budget

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

Pre-season preparatory work:	\$ 1,850
Personnel: Project Management:	\$ 900
Personnel: Crew boss:	\$ 4,725
Personnel: Field Technician:	\$ 3,850
Rock sampling: 80 samples @ \$42/sample:	\$ 3,360
Expediting:	\$ 935
Truck Rental: 7 days @ \$200/day:	\$ 1,400
ATV rental: 7 days @ \$130/day:	\$ 910
Groceries (\$40/person-day)	\$ 560
Sat phone rental:	\$ 140
Hand-held radio rentals:	\$ 210
Fuel for ATV, IP generator:	\$ 140
GPS Rentals:	\$ 210
Camp rental: 7 days @ \$95/day:	\$ 665
Field supplies:	\$ 400
Documents and field office supplies:	\$ 300

Field Total: \$20,550

Supplies for report:	\$ 200
GIS, Digitization (16 hours @ \$85/hr):	\$ 1,360
Data Compilation, report writing: Project Manager (48 hrs @ \$100/hr):	\$ 4,800

Sub-total: \$26,915

10% Contingency: \$ 2,692

Phase 1 Total: \$29,607

7.4 Recommended Phase 2 Budget

Pre-program preparatory work:	\$ 9,200
Personnel: Project Manager, 9 days @ \$900/day:	\$ 8,100
Personnel: Crew Boss, 30 days @ \$675/day:	\$ 20,250
Personnel: Core logging geologist, 30 days @ \$600/day:	\$ 18,000
Personnel: Geotech, 30 days @ \$550/day:	\$ 16,500
Personnel: Camp Manager, 29 days @ \$550/day:	\$ 15,950
Personnel: Cook, 25 days @ \$600/day:	\$ 15,000
Pad building, CAT operation:	\$ 20,500
Pad building supplies:	\$ 2,500
Drill access road building, refurbishment:	\$ 5,400
Drilling: 1,200m at \$200/metre, all-in:	\$240,000
Mobe-Demobe charges, drill:	\$ 4,000
Drill equipment rental:	\$ 1,200
Tests:	\$ 700
Drill survey tool rental:	\$ 2,000
Core sampling (entire hole):	\$ 35,280
Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA) testing:	\$ 400
Sample standards:	\$ 275
Groceries: 260 person-days @ \$40/day:	\$ 10,400
Truck rental: 30 days @ \$200/day:	\$ 6,000
ATV rentals:	\$ 4,875
Expediting, includes core pick-up:	\$ 10,540
Drilling fuel, incl. pump:	\$ 17,250
Gasoline, CAT, ATV fuel:	\$ 1,290
Generator rental: 29 days @ \$30/day:	\$ 870
Camp gear rentals (all in): \$29 days @ \$267/day:	\$ 7,743
Satellite dish rentals:	\$ 800
Field office supplies:	\$ 900
Field supplies and expendables:	\$ 2,500
Hand-held radio and satellite phone rentals:	\$ 1,260
GPS rentals:	\$ 360
Core boxes: 388 boxes @ \$15/box:	\$ 5,760

Field Total: \$485,803

Digitizing: 30 hrs at \$85/hr:	\$ 2,550
Report Writing, data compilation: 12 days @ \$900/day:	\$ 10,800
Office supplies:	\$ 500

Sub-Total: \$499,653

10% Contingency: \$ 49,965

Total: \$549,618

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APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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

1. I am a graduate of Lakehead University with a B.Sc. degree in Geology obtained in 1984.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration number 25393), Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (registration no. 1966) and with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG, registration number L3359).
3. I have been employed in mineral exploration as a geologist since 1984, primarily on projects in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Alaska and British Columbia.
4. I supervised the work described in this report and wrote this report.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I hope to receive any interest, direct or indirect, from Apex Resources Inc. or any of its properties.

Dated this 23th day of November, 2018 in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carl Schulze

Carl M. Schulze, BSc. P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS – ATTACHED DIGITALLY

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SHEET

2018 Program, Mount Anderson Project, Apex Resources Ltd.

Sampler: Carl Schulze

UTM Datum: NAD 83

NB: Alteration ratings extend from weak (1) to strong (3)

Sample No.	Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Elevation (M)	Sample Type	Width (m)	Sample Descrip	Formation	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Silicification	Alteration 1	Other	Mineral 1	Amount (%)	Mineral 2	Amt (%)	Other	Amt (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
618303	MA 002	490740	6674317	1483	Chip	2.1	Ocrop (Adit)	mKgMA	Hble Gdior	Shear	tan-white	S1-2	Ph1	L2	Galena	>1	Py	tr			29-Jun	CS	Banded: rock wall directly above Adit 1
618304	MA 002	490738	6674317	1482	SCGr		Adit rubble	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Vuggy	Wh/grey			L2	Galena	15					29-Jun	CS	Clotty galena
618305	MA 004	490765	6674404	1525	Comp Grab		Adit rubble	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Vuggy	tan-white			L2	Galena	3	Arseno	tr	Mal	tr	29-Jun	CS	Abnt small qz vein material
618306	MA 005	490767	6674405	1526	Grab		Adit rubble	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Vuggy	White-tan			L2	Galena	8	Py	tr			29-Jun	CS	Somewhat larger piece
618307	MA 012	490592	6674645	1551	SCGr		Talus	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Vuggy	tan-white			L2	Py	tr	Mal	tr			29-Jun	CS	Includes sheared hble gdiorite
618308	MA 013	490593	6674646	1552	SCGr		Talus	mKgMA	Qz Vein	brecc	green-gry				Scor	mod					29-Jun	CS	4 pieces
618309	MA 014	490594	6674678	1568	Comp Grab		Rcrop	mKgMA	Qz Vein	fract	White-tan			L1	Py	5					29-Jun	CS	Up to 25 cm thick, c. grained pyrite
618310	MA 015	490611	6674671	1573	Comp Grab		Rcrop	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Vuggy	tan-brown			L3	Py	tr					29-Jun	CS	10-12% pyrite boxwork
618311	MA 18	491269	6674418	1618	Comp Grab		Rcrop	LTrgB	Qz Vein	Vuggy	White-tan			L1-2	Py	3	Arseno	tr	Ga	1	29-Jun	CS	Large Qz boulders used to build cairn
618312	MA 19	491270	6674428	1620	Grab		Prox float	LTrgB	Qz Vein	Fractured	tan				Arseno	>1	Py	tr			29-Jun	CS	Fracture-controlled and vuggy sulphides
1464266		491686	6674694		C Grab		Trench rcrop	Eea	Diorite	Brecc dyke	Grey-tan		A1		L2	Py	<1	Arseno	tr		02-Aug	DE/CS	Brecciated diorite; 10-15% Qz veinlets
1464267		492074	6674109		C Grab		Trench push	mKgMA	Qz Vein	Py bxwork	tan		A2		L2	Py	tr	Galena	tr		02-Aug	DE/CS	15% Pyrite boxwork; hosted by Hble Gdiorite
1464268		492093	6674049		C Grab		Rcrop	mKgMA	Hble Gdior	Veined	tan	S2			Scor	wk-mod					02-Aug	DE/CS	35% drusy quartz veins
1464269		492295	6674008		SCGr		Colluvium	mKgMA	Hble Gdior	Veined	tan	S1-2			L2						02-Aug	DE/CS	Sparse small float

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES – ATTACHED DIGITALLY



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

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

Submitted By: Carl Schulze
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: July 04, 2018
Report Date: August 20, 2018
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000251.3

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

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

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP90-250	12	Crush (>90%), split and pulverize 250g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA350	12	50g lead collection fire assay analysis by ICP	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	12	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ300	12	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	12	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			WHI
AQ370-X	7	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	1	Completed	VAN
FA530-Ag	1	Lead collection fire assay fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN
GC817	1	Lead Assay by Classical Titration	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 3 : FA530-Ag & GC817-Pb included.

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

CC: Linda Dandy
Arthur Troup



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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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)

34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson

Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000251.3

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



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Project: Mt. Anderson

Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000251.3

Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ370	AQ370	FA530
Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Pb	Ag	Ag		
Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t
MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.01	2	20		
618301	Rock	0.03	0.018	3	7	0.02	16	0.002	<20	0.12	0.02	0.04	<2	0.15	<1	<5	<5	<5	0.11	114		
618302	Rock	0.35	0.071	4	36	0.95	83	0.098	<20	0.97	0.08	0.50	<2	0.94	<1	<5	<5	<5				
618303	Rock	0.04	0.017	5	3	0.07	51	0.002	<20	0.34	<0.01	0.14	<2	0.30	<1	<5	<5	<5	1.83	88		
618304	Rock	<0.01	0.001	<1	4	<0.01	30	<0.001	<20	0.02	<0.01	0.01	<2	3.88	2	<5	<5	<5	>4	>1000	1034	
618305	Rock	0.03	0.004	2	4	0.02	33	<0.001	<20	0.15	<0.01	0.05	<2	0.23	<1	<5	<5	<5	1.18	209		
618306	Rock	0.01	0.002	<1	2	<0.01	9	<0.001	<20	0.05	<0.01	0.01	<2	0.20	<1	<5	<5	<5	1.08	470		
618307	Rock	0.03	0.018	9	10	0.02	313	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	0.06	<2	0.24	<1	<5	<5	<5	0.50	189		
618308	Rock	0.04	0.032	10	19	0.06	517	<0.001	<20	0.31	<0.01	0.16	<2	0.25	<1	<5	<5	<5				
618309	Rock	0.01	0.007	2	2	0.03	203	<0.001	<20	0.17	<0.01	0.08	<2	0.22	<1	<5	<5	<5				
618310	Rock	0.04	0.050	5	10	0.02	533	<0.001	<20	0.23	<0.01	0.11	<2	0.22	<1	<5	<5	<5	1.07	174		
618311	Rock	<0.01	0.006	1	4	<0.01	59	<0.001	<20	0.03	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5				
618312	Rock	0.01	0.004	<1	1	<0.01	133	<0.001	<20	0.05	<0.01	0.05	<2	0.13	<1	<5	<5	<5				



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Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson

Report Date: August 20, 2018

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Part: 3 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000251.3

	Method	GC817
	Analyte	Pb
	Unit	%
	MDL	2
618301	Rock	
618302	Rock	
618303	Rock	
618304	Rock	22.16
618305	Rock	
618306	Rock	
618307	Rock	
618308	Rock	
618309	Rock	
618310	Rock	
618311	Rock	
618312	Rock	



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Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 1 of 2

Part: 1 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000251.3

Method	WGHT	FA350	FA350	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	
Pulp Duplicates																					
618303	Rock	2.33	157	<3	<2	10	256	>10000	982	93.2	<1	<1	77	1.78	43	3	12	3.7	9	105	6
REP 618303	QC		156	<3	<2																
618304	Rock	0.96	255	<3	<2	3	240	>10000	179	>100	<1	<1	36	0.83	21	<2	25	34.3	94	1410	<1
REP 618304	QC																				
618307	Rock	1.07	571	<3	<2	13	478	4678	350	>100	11	10	59	3.74	758	<2	7	19.9	507	12	3
REP 618307	QC																				
618311	Rock	1.05	569	<3	<2	2	32	361	82	34.8	<1	1	43	1.42	3161	<2	5	4.1	48	67	1
REP 618311	QC					2	33	374	83	35.3	<1	1	44	1.44	3205	<2	5	4.1	49	67	1
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CDN-ME-9A	Standard																				
STD CDN-ME-14A	Standard																				
STD CPB-2	Standard																				
STD CPB-2	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard					13	143	120	332	1.7	75	12	983	2.92	39	7	60	2.0	7	10	45
STD OREAS45EA	Standard				2	651	11	30	0.4	353	48	386	20.06	5	6	3	<0.5	<3	<3	285	
STD OXQ114	Standard																				
STD PD05	Standard		548	443	609																
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA Expected					1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	22.65	11	10.7	4.05					303
STD DS11 Expected					13.9	156	138	345	1.71	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	7.65	67.3	2.37	7.2	12.2		50
STD PD05 Expected			519	430	596																
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected																					
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD OXQ114 Expected																					
STD CPB-2 Expected																					



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PHONE (604) 253-3158

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 1 of 2

Part: 3 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000251.3

	Method	GC817
Analyte	Pb	
Unit	%	
MDL	2	
Pulp Duplicates		
618303	Rock	
REP 618303	QC	
618304	Rock	22.16
REP 618304	QC	22.22
618307	Rock	
REP 618307	QC	
618311	Rock	
REP 618311	QC	
Reference Materials		
STD AGPROOF	Standard	
STD CDN-ME-9A	Standard	
STD CDN-ME-14A	Standard	
STD CPB-2	Standard	63.39
STD CPB-2	Standard	63.56
STD DS11	Standard	
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	
STD OXQ114	Standard	
STD PD05	Standard	
STD SP49	Standard	
STD OREAS45EA Expected		
STD DS11 Expected		
STD PD05 Expected		
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected		
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected		
STD AGPROOF Expected		
STD SP49 Expected		
STD OXQ114 Expected		
STD CPB-2 Expected		63.52



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34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000251.3

		WGHT	FA350	FA350	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
		kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1
BLK	Blank					<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1
BLK	Blank		<2	<3	<2																
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<3	<2	1	5	<3	516	<0.3	1	3	509	1.74	<2	4	22	3.9	<3	<3	19
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<3	<2	1	3	<3	30	<0.3	<1	3	492	1.66	<2	2	22	<0.5	<3	<3	19



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PHONE (604) 253-3158

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000251.3

		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ370	AQ370	FA530	
		Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Pb	Ag	Ag
		%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	gm/t
		0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.01	2	20
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5			
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																		<0.01	<2	
BLK	Blank																				<20
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.63	0.036	4	5	0.50	46	0.060	<20	0.96	0.06	0.08	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5			
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.58	0.038	5	6	0.49	58	0.059	<20	0.88	0.07	0.08	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5			



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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: August 20, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 3 of 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000251.3

		GC817 Pb % 2
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	
Prep Wash		
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	



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

Submitted By: Carl Schulze
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 06, 2018
Report Date: September 07, 2018
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000577.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mt. Anderson
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 4

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CC: Linda Dandy
Arthur Troup

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	4	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA350-Au	4	50g Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	4	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ300	4	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	4	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS


JEFFREY CANNON
Geochemistry Department Supervisor

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



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Report Date: September 07, 2018

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000577.1

Method	WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
1464266	Rock	1.19	207	16	41	124	61	4.3	9	3	259	2.48	1714	3	16	1.3	15	9	27	0.28	0.074
1464267	Rock	0.61	50	2	2	40	21	1.4	2	2	153	2.26	21	6	60	<0.5	3	<3	16	0.07	0.029
1464268	Rock	1.20	576	6	21	500	313	5.5	2	3	163	1.27	32	4	4	12.3	<3	<3	7	0.11	0.028
1464269	Rock	0.33	8996	111	64	573	152	9.1	2	3	231	1.51	21	3	14	2.2	9	<3	11	0.08	0.028



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Whitehorse)

34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5Y9 Canada

Project: Mt. Anderson

Report Date: September 07, 2018

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Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI18000577.1

Method	Analyte	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
1464266	Rock	12	23	0.35	71	0.002	<20	0.95	<0.01	0.21	<2	0.10	<1	<5	<5	<5
1464267	Rock	11	4	0.27	194	0.027	<20	0.51	0.04	0.25	<2	0.31	<1	<5	<5	<5
1464268	Rock	9	4	0.14	84	<0.001	<20	0.45	<0.01	0.23	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
1464269	Rock	4	6	0.26	640	0.005	<20	0.56	<0.01	0.17	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5	<5



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Page: 1 of 1 Part: 1 of 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000577.1

Method	WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
Pulp Duplicates																					
1464269	Rock	0.33	8996	111	64	573	152	9.1	2	3	231	1.51	21	3	14	2.2	9	<3	11	0.08	0.028
REP 1464269	QC		8809																		
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard			14	149	130	348	1.5	78	13	1012	3.11	41	6	64	2.1	6	10	48	1.04	0.069
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			1	694	22	33	<0.3	387	50	396	20.91	3	10	3	<0.5	<3	<3	306	0.04	0.029
STD OXC145	Standard		212																		
STD OXH139	Standard		1240																		
STD OREAS45EA Expected				1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	22.65	11	10.7	4.05				303	0.036	0.029
STD DS11 Expected				13.9	156	138	345	1.71	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	7.65	67.3	2.37	7.2	12.2	50	1.063	0.0701
STD OXC145 Expected			212																		
STD OXH139 Expected			1312																		
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		2																		
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		4	1	8	40	54	0.9	1	3	549	1.82	25	<2	36	<0.5	10	<3	21	0.93	0.038



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Part: 2 of 2

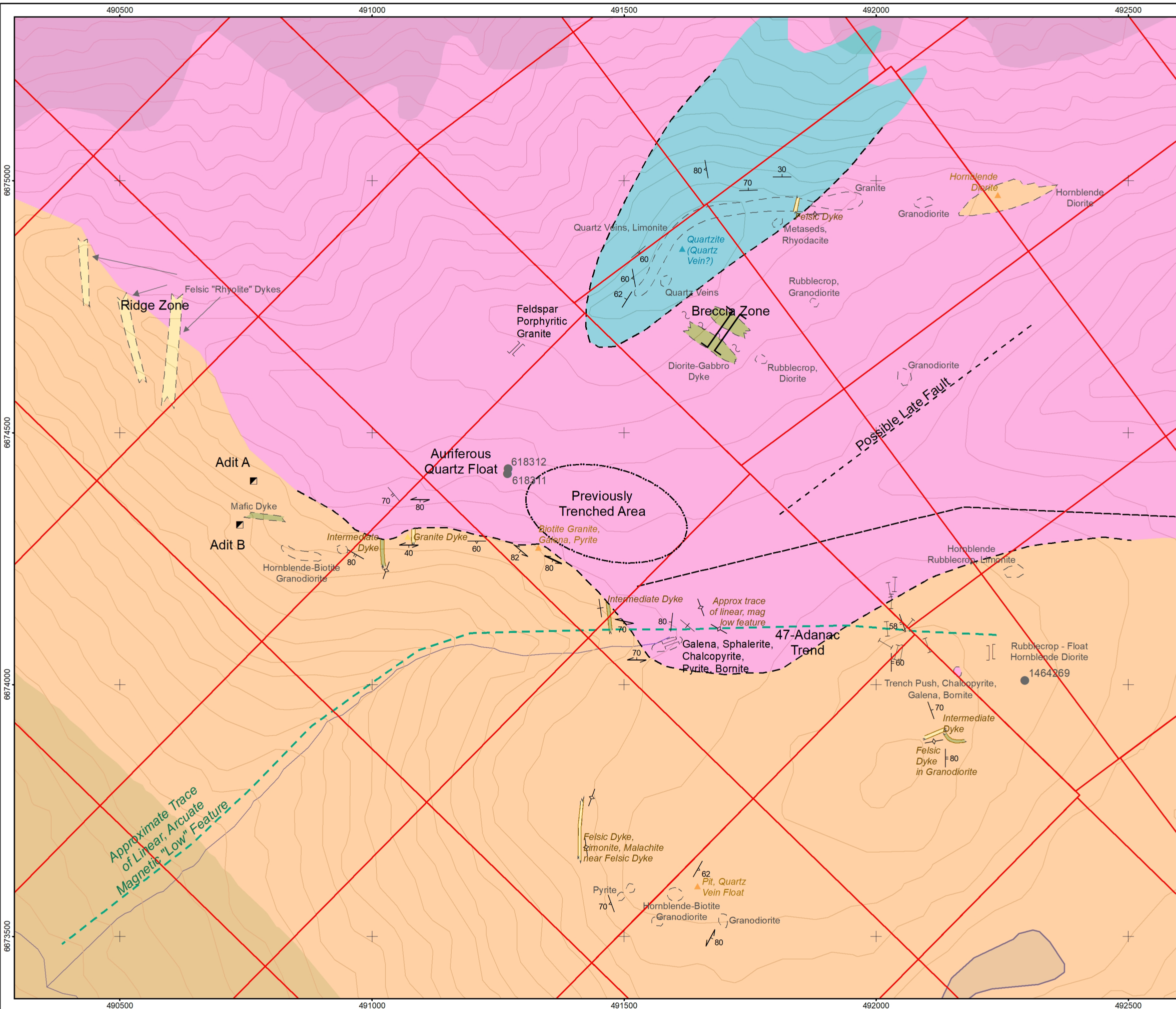
QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI18000577.1

Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5
Pulp Duplicates															
1464269	Rock	4	6	0.26	640	0.005	<20	0.56	<0.01	0.17	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5
REP 1464269	QC														
Reference Materials															
STD DS11	Standard	16	54	0.83	412	0.087	<20	1.10	0.07	0.40	<2	0.28	<1	5	<5
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	7	875	0.09	143	0.097	<20	3.27	0.01	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	15
STD OXC145	Standard														
STD OXH139	Standard														
STD OREAS45EA Expected		7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.32	0.02	0.053		0.036		12.4	78
STD DS11 Expected		18.6	61.5	0.85	417	0.0976	6	1.129	0.0694	0.4	2.9	0.2835	0.3	4.9	4.7
STD OXC145 Expected															
STD OXH139 Expected															
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5
BLK	Blank														
BLK	Blank														
Prep Wash															
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	6	6	0.48	72	0.071	<20	1.17	0.07	0.09	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5

APPENDIX IV

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, ATTACHED DIGITALLY



LEGEND

- Claim Boundaries
- Trench
- Small Trench
- Eer
- mKgMA
- PPN
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Forested Area
- Waterbody

Structural Measurements

- Bedding
- Foliation
- Fracture
- Vein
- Vertical Vein
- Vertical Bedding
- Quad Access
- Possible Late Fault
- Contact
- Fault
- Dyke
- Outcrop

Property Geology

- Eer *Tertiary (Eocene): Felsic dykes (rhyolite), fine-grained, crosscutting all older rock units*
- EEa *Tertiary (Eocene): Mafic dykes (andesite - basalt), fine-grained, grey, locally feldspar-hornblende phyrlic*
- mKgMA *Mid-Cretaceous: Mt. Anderson - Hornblende-biotite granodiorite, medium-coarse grained, likely member of the Whitehorse Suite (mKw)*
- LTgB *Late Triassic: Bennett Granite - Medium to coarse-grained granite-granodiorite, commonly with K-spar phenocrysts, likely member of the Stikine Suite*
- PPN *Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic: Nisling Assemblage - Dark grey-brown biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist. Intercalated with calcareous metaclastics and marble in Rob Skarn area*

REFERENCE

NTS 50K 105D03
 BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM CANVEC©
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA
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 DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 8N
 CREATED BY: AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
 SCALE 1:7,500 METRES

FILE ID: APX-20181114-Mt_Anderson_Property_Geology

PROJECT

APEX RESOURCES INC.

TITLE

**MT ANDERSON
 2018 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

PROJECT APX-17154-YT

DESIGN	RM	06/04/2017
GIS	JM	14/11/2018
CHECK	JM	29/11/2018
REVIEW	CS	29/11/2018

SCALE AS SHOWN

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

Activity	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Cost
Wages, Project Manager	2 days	\$ 800.00	\$ 1,600.00
Wages, Crew Boss	1 day	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
Wages, Labourer	1 day	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
Rock Sampling	14 samples	\$ 40.00	\$ 560.00
Helicopter Support (including fuel)	2.8 hrs	\$ 1221.07	\$ 3,419.00
Induced Polarization Survey (all-in)	12.4 ln-km	\$ 8,232.42	\$ 102,082.01
Total Applicable Expenditures			\$ 108,711.00

APPENDIX VI

ORIGINAL GEOPHYSICAL DATA, ATTACHED DIGITALLY
