National Instrument 43-101 Independent Technical Report

Willoughby Property
NTS Sheet 103P/13E & 104A/4E
Skeena Mining Division, Stewart Area,
NW British Columbia, Canada

Effective Date: June 12, 2017

Prepared For:
Sojourn Ventures Inc.
Suite 2630-1075 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3C9
Canada
Tel: 604-569-1955

Prepared By:
Dave Visagie, B.Sc. P.Geo
948 Calverhall Street,
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7L 1Y2

E-Mail: visagie@telus.net
Tel: 604-980-8847

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1. SUMMARY

Sojourn Ventures Inc has been granted the option to earn a 100% interest in the Willoughby Property by Millrock Resource Inc. At the time of the option Millrock Resources Inc. maintained a 100% interest, subject to a buyable 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR), in the Willoughby Property (the "Property"). The property, consisting of two mineral claims totaling 995 hectares in size, is located 25 kilometres (km) east-northeast of the town of Stewart, British Columbia (BC), Canada, 20 km southwest of Meziadin Lake. The property, located in the "Golden Triangle" of northwestern British Columbia, occurs in an area that is characterized by expansive glaciers and rugged topography. Access to the property is by helicopter. Millrock Resources Inc. ("Millrock") acquired the property in 2016 for its potential to host intrusive related high grade gold and silver mineralization similar to that at the nearby Red Mountain Deposit (1,641,600 Mt @ 8.36 gpt Au, 26 gpt Ag Measured & Indicated, Arseneau, 2016). The qualified person for this report has not been able to verify the information regarding Red Mountain. The size and grade of the Red Mountain deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Willoughby Property that is the subject of this report.

The author of this report is familiar with the Willoughby Property having proposed, implemented and supervised the work at Willoughby completed between 1994 and 1996 on behalf of Camnor Resources Ltd. ("Camnor").

The Willoughby Property is largely underlain by northwest trending, variably dipping Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group pyroclastic rocks and subordinate clastic sedimentary rocks and limestone. Locally the Hazelton Group rocks have been intruded by Early to Middle Jurassic aged Goldslide hornblende-feldspar monzodiorite to granodiorite intrusions similar to that at Red Mountain. At the Willoughby Nunatak extensive zones of hydrothermal alteration consisting of variable iron carbonate +/- sericite +/- chlorite +/- pyrite overprint both the stock and country rocks with hornblende altered to biotite and/or sericite. Within these altered zones two types of gold +/- silver bearing sulphide mineralization have been identified:

- Type 1: shear hosted pyrite +/- sphalerite +/- galena quarts veined zones ranging in width to 6 metres and in length to 150 metres hosted within hornblende feldspar porphyry and andesitic tuffs and
- Type 2: semi massive to massive sulphide bearing lenses of pyrite +/- pyrrhotite, ranging in width to 8 metres and in length to 100 metres, hosted within andesitic tuffs.

Exploration consisting of mapping, rock chip and channel sampling, diamond drilling (89 surface and 30 underground drill holes respectively totaling 9,354.7 and 2,383.2 metres in length) and airborne geophysical surveying has been completed on the Willoughby Property since initial discovery in 1941 with most of the work being completed by Bond Gold (1988-89) and Camnor Resources Ltd (1994-1996). The work has identified 13 zones: North, North-North, Wilby, Edge,

Wilkie, Upper Icefall, Lower Icefall, CC, Ledge, Kiwi, Willow, Wombat and Ni, of gold +/- silver mineralization on the present-day Willoughby Property. Of the 13, ten; North, North-North, Wilby, Wilkie, Edge, Upper Icefall, Lower Icefall, CC, Ledge and Kiwi occur on the Willoughby Nunatak. The Willoughby Zone is located to the north of the Willoughby Nunatak while the Wombat and Ni are located on nunataks to the south. With the exception of the North-North, North, Wilkie and Wombat all of the zone are considered to be Type 2 mineralization. Exploration of the Willoughby Property is difficult due to steep terrain resulting in the lack of viable drill sites. In many cases a single drill site was all that was available to test a zone from. This constrained systematic drilling such that most of the zones have only had a limited drill testing along strike and down-dip completed on them. As such the evaluation of the zones has been hindered such that the property is still at a relatively early stage of development. No resource calculations have been undertaken for any of the zones on the Willoughby Property.

Of the zones that have been evaluated the Wilby, Lower Icefall and Wilkie are considered to be the most prospective and warrant additional work.

The Wilby Zone is the most significant zone. Interpretation of the zone is complicated by faulting, the pinching and swelling of the lenses along strike and down dip and the variability in gold and silver content in relation to sulphide content. The Wilby Zone consists of mineralized lenses of semi-massive to massive pyrite +/- pyrrhotite. Of the lenses the 1450 and Northern Deep are the most promising. The 1450 is exposed on surface for 35 metres with the width variable to 8 metres. Overall it trends at 345° with the dip being interpreted to be 45-60° to the west. Drilling has traced the lens for 70 metres along strike, down dip 30-40 metres. True thicknesses are variable to 7.68 metres with the overall width being approximately 2 metres. Gold and silver values are highly variable throughout. The most northerly hole drilled in the lens, W 94-25 intersected a 2.08 metre true thickness intercept averaging 9.261 gpt Au, 34.64 gpt Ag. The most southerly hole drilled, Hole 95-51, intersected a 2.95 m (true thickness) section averaging 16.32 gpt Au, 53.85 gpt Ag. Hole 95-52, drilled under the zone, either missed the zone or was stopped short. Approximately 30 metres to the north, hole 96-67 intersected a 3.19 m true width section averaging 2.881 gpt Au with 15.44 gpt Ag that may be the continuation of the lens.

The Northern Deep Lens is a buried target. Drilling has traced the lens for 100 metres. Within the lens sulphide content and gold-silver values are highly variable. Hole 96-71 intersected a 40 metre drill intercept in which several sections of gold +/- silver bearing semi-massive to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite were intercepted. Results included a true width intercept of 3.59 metres averaging 6.929 gpt Au, 24.01 gpt Ag and a 3.8 metre true width intercept averaging 3.259 gpt Au, 85.41 gpt Ag. The 1450 and Northern Deep Lenses are open in at least one direction along strike and at depth. However, it should be noted that faulting has resulted in off-setting making interpretation difficult.

The Lower Icefall Zone hosts at least two lenses of semi-massive to massive pyrite +/- pyrrhotite. The sulphides occur within sulphide pods, vein stockwork, and fracture fillings referred to as the Upper and Lower Lenses. The Upper and Lower Lenses both strike northwesterly with the dip interpreted to be sub-vertical. Drilling has traced the Upper Lens for 45 metres with the lens being open to the north and south and at depth. The lens has an average true thickness of approximately 1.75 metres. Grade within the lens is variable with the best intersection averaging 12.313 gpt Au, 3.43 gpt Au over a true width of 1.64 metres. The majority of drill sections within the lens grade less than 3.43 gpt Au. Drilling has traced the Lower Lens for 45 metres. The thickness and grade of the lens is less than that of the Upper with the average true thickness being less than a metre and the grade less than 2.573 gpt Au. The best intersection within the Lower Lens assayed 10.393 gpt Au, 14.75 gpt Ag, and 6.44% Zn over a true width of 0.39 m. Both lenses are open along strike and at depth with grade and thickness being highly variable.

The Wilkie Zone is a fault related gold bearing vein system located 200 metres to the northwest of the Wilby Zone. It occurs within or immediately adjacent to the Wilkie Fault. The zone is hosted by sericite- carbonate-pyrite altered lapilli and ash tuffs. The Wilkie Zone has been traced at surface for 115 metres with widths variable to 2.2 metres. Along strike to the southwest the zone is cut-off by the North Fault while to the northeast it is open. Drilling has tested a 55 metre segment of the Wilkie Zone at down dip depths of up to 85 metres. In drill core pyrite, sphalerite, and galena occur within both discrete quartz veins and in the wall rock immediately adjacent to the veins. Gold and base metal content is highly variable. Along strike and down dip the zone pinches and swells with true widths varying to 5 metres. Drilling has outlined a higher grade shoot within a shell of lower grade intersections. Within this core drill intersections range from a 15.1 section (5.90 metre true width) averaging 4.425 gpt Au with 2.44% Zn to a 3.7 metre (1.08 m true width) section averaging 0.469 opt Au with 2.72% Zn. In the low grade shell, intersections are narrow and the gold grade significantly decreased. Intersections include a 1 metre sample (0.71 m true width) grading 2.298 gpt Au and a 1.4 metre section (0.70 m true width) averaging 1.578 gpt Au with minimal zinc in both.

In 2007, an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was completed over the Willoughby Property. The survey showed a series of EM spot anomalies to occur over a 600 metre distance that is on trend to the southeast of the zones located on the Willoughby Nunatak and may represent the continuation of the mineralized trend. In addition, a second trend of EM anomalies was located on the eastern boundary of the property the cause of which is not known.

In early 2017, Millrock acquired the Camnor database. This included data that was not available to operators after Camnor, such as the results of the 1996 drill program. Without this data

any interpretations completed subsequent to Camnor's work would have been incomplete. Sojourn now has this data and can produce a complete database.

The Willoughby Property shares several favorable characteristics with the nearby Red Mountain Deposit. These include similar lithology, close spatial and possible genetic association with early Jurassic porphyritic intrusive rocks of the Goldslide Intrusions, alteration zoning, and mineralization types. Diamond drilling has intersected numerous sections of gold +/ silver mineralization in several zones. The qualified person for this report has not been able to verify the information regarding Red Mountain. The size and grade of the Red Mountain deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Willoughby Property that is the subject of this report.

Considering these similarities along with the positive drill results and the airborne geophysics, additional work is required to evaluate the Willoughby Property. The work would consist of the following Stage 1 Program.

Stage 1

- Integrate the Camnor database with the existing and compose a 3D model of the property that includes the drill results. This would allow for the production of drill sections for the various zones that would be used to determine the potential to define mineralization trends.
- Determine if any core, core samples or pulps from the historic drill programs still exist, then review and perform confirmation sampling on historic core or pulps to verify historic drill results.
- Further process the 2007 AeroTEM survey to fully delineate structural controls and EM signatures of the mineralization, and then validate the results of this with ground follow-up.
- Detail mapping of drill target areas and area uncovered by receding glaciers to better understand structural controls on mineralization and prospect for presence of newly exposed extensions to zones or new mineral occurrences.
- Purchase detailed satellite air photo coverage along with topography for the property to be used as a base for mapping and to determine areas of glacial retreat.

The cost of the Stage 1 Program is estimated to be $193,217.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Issuer for Whom the Technical Report is Prepared

This Technical Report was prepared for Sojourn Ventures Inc. (collectively "Sojourn" or "the Issuer"). The report was authorized by Tim Henneberry its President, Chief Executive Officer, and a Director of the company. It has been prepared for voluntary submission to the British Columbia Securities Commission. Sojourn has employed Dave Visagie, P.Geo., to act as an

Independent QP and to prepare a report that summarizes the scientific material and technical information concerning the mineral exploration activities at the Willoughby. The author has no beneficial interest in Sojourn Ventures Inc. or the Willoughby property or a relationship with the property vendor Bernard Kreft. The author's fees for this report are not dependent, in whole or in part, on any prior or future engagement resulting from the conclusions.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose for which the Technical Report was Prepared

This report on the Willoughby Property was prepared to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101, and Form 43-101F1. It summarizes the work completed by previous companies while incorporating that completed by the Issuer.

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

The report uses as sources of information those reports listed in Section 23. It should be noted that in early 2017 Millrock acquired a series of reports documenting all of the work completed by Camnor Resources between 1994 and 1996. These reports were prepared and written by the author of this report. They are the main source of information for this report. Much of this data had not been publicly released such that it was not documented in a Technical Report prepared for the 2008 43-101 compliant Independent Technical Report (LaPeare, filed with the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval, "SEDAR"), contracted by Bonterra Resources Inc. ("Bonterra"); the 2008 Assessment on geophysical surveys (Dawson, filed with BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, "EMPR"); or a 2008 report titled "Preliminary Geologic Mapping and Review of Previous Exploration" (Greig).

2.4 Scope of Personal Inspections

The author, Dave Visagie, is the acting Independent QP for this report. He is familiar with the work completed by Bond Gold and Camnor Resources. From 1994-1996 he was employed by Camnor Resources Ltd. as Exploration Manager. He designed, implemented and supervised the work completed on the Willoughby Property and was on site for most of the program. As such he is very familiar with the property. Little ground work has been completed subsequent to Camnor's involvement. The only surface work consisted of a three day mapping program completed by Charlie Greig. In 2016, Millrock personnel visited the property including the company's non-independent QP in order to review the property. No one from Sojourn has visited the property.

The author has not completed a property visit due to prevailing snow and weather conditions. A trip is to be completed in the summer as conditions allow. The work will be completed and an updated 43-101 report filed as soon as possible.

2.5 Terminology

gpt	grams per tonne	Moz	1 million ounces
ppm	parts per million	Mt	1 million tonnes
ppb	part per billion	t	1 tonne (1000 kilograms)
kg	kilogram	st	short ton (2000 pounds)
opt	ounces per short ton	m	metres
Au	gold	Ag	silver
Zn	zinc	Pb	lead
Al	aluminum	Mg	magnesium
B	boron	Mn	manganese
Ba	barium	Na	sodium
Ca	calcium	P	phosphorous
Cr	chromium	Sb	antimony
Fe	iron	Ti	titanium
K	potassium	U	uranium
		W	tungsten

The following conversion factors were used to convert from ounces to grams.

1 gram=	0.0322 troy ounces	1 troy ounce = 31.104 grams
1 short ton=	0.907 tonnes	1 tonne= 1.016 short tons
1 troy ounce per ton=	34.29 grams per ton	0.029 troy ounces per ton= 1 gram per ton
1 troy ounce per ton=	31.104 grams per tonne	
0.0322 troy ounces per ton=	1 gram per tonne	

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In early April 2017, Millrock's President Greg Beischer provided the author with the information regarding the underlying agreement between Millrock and the property vendor. In early June, Beischer provided the details of the subsequent agreement with Sojourn Ventures. The author has made no attempt to verify the legal ownership of the Willoughby Property, nor is he qualified to. Information regarding property title and ownership was supplied by Millrock Resources. On April 10th, the author reviewed the claim status on the Province of British Columbia databases and online electronic maps, including British Columbia Mineral Titles Online (www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca), for the mineral rights and land status and has not seen any discrepancies as to ownership at the time.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Willoughby Property is located approximately 27 km east-northeast of the town of Stewart, BC. It occurs on crown land located on the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains, on the eastern boundary of the Cambrian Icefield (BCGS Map 103P093). It is situated at the head of the Willoughby Valley, straddling the Willoughby Nunatak (Figures 1 and 2).

The Property has been assigned MINFILE # 103P 006 and is located on the following government maps:

BCGS Map	103P093
NTS Map	103P13E, 103P14W

It is centered at the following coordinates:

Latitude	55° 58' 30" N
Longitude	129° 35' 08" W
*Northing	6203441N
*Easting	463457E

* UTM system Zone 9N (NAD 83)

The Property consists of two Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral claims (tenures), summarized in Table 1 and displayed in Figure 2. Both claims occur within the Skeena Mining Division. The claims give subsurface mineral rights to the claim's owner.

Table 1: Summary of Willoughby Mineral Claims

Title # /MTO Tenure #	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Claim Name	Area (hectares)	Issue Date	'Good to' Date	Status	Ownership (100%)
1040805	Mineral	Claim		724.1123	2015/Dec/30	2019/Aug/15	Good	Millrock Resources Inc. 281537
1042740	Mineral	Claim	WILL NE	271.4085	2016/Mar/11	2019/Aug/15	Good	Millrock Resources Inc. 281537
Total Hectares				995.5208				

In 2016 Millrock Resources Inc. purchased a 100% interest in the two Mineral Tenures that comprise the Property (Figures 3 and 4) from John Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse for $40,000 CAD and 300,000 Millrock shares. Under the Purchase Agreement, Millrock Resources Inc. will also make other payments in the event the following milestones are met:

1. In the event that 2,500 metres of drilling is completed, $40,000 or 200,000 Millrock shares at the option of the vendor.

2. If a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") is completed, Millrock will pay 50 cents per ounce of gold contained on the property in an Inferred Resource (Canadian Institute of Mining definition) to a maximum of $2 million.
3. If a decision to mine is made, Millrock will pay $1.00 per ounce of gold contained on Reserves and Resources in all categories delineated at the time, less any amount paid at the time of the PEA, to a maximum of $5 million.

The tenures are subject to a 3% Net Smelter Returns royalty that is subject to a buyout of $3 million CAD at any time prior to the commencement of commercial production.

On June 10, 2017 Millrock signed an option to purchase agreement with Sojourn Ventures Inc. Under the terms of the agreement, in order to gain a 100% interest, Sojourn must issue the following shares to Millrock and make the following expenditures on the Property:

Shares:

a) 800,000 common shares on or before the expiration of seven days from approval by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Approval Date");
b) a further 1,040,000 common shares on or before the 1st anniversary of the Approval Date;

Expenditures:

a) $200,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Approval Date;
b) a further $600,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Approval Date;
c) a further $1.2 million on or before the third anniversary of the Approval Date.

Millrock will vest with a 1.5% NSR immediately upon the Approval date. A certain few claims comprising the Property will be subject to a 2% royalty. Sojourn will assume responsibility for the royalty and the royalty buyout option obligations of the underlying agreement with John Bernard Kreft. Millrock will remain responsible to pay certain milestone payments to Mr. Kreft, but will be reimbursed by Sojourn.

Figure 1: Significant Properties Near the Willoughby Property Skeena Mining Division, NW British Columbia

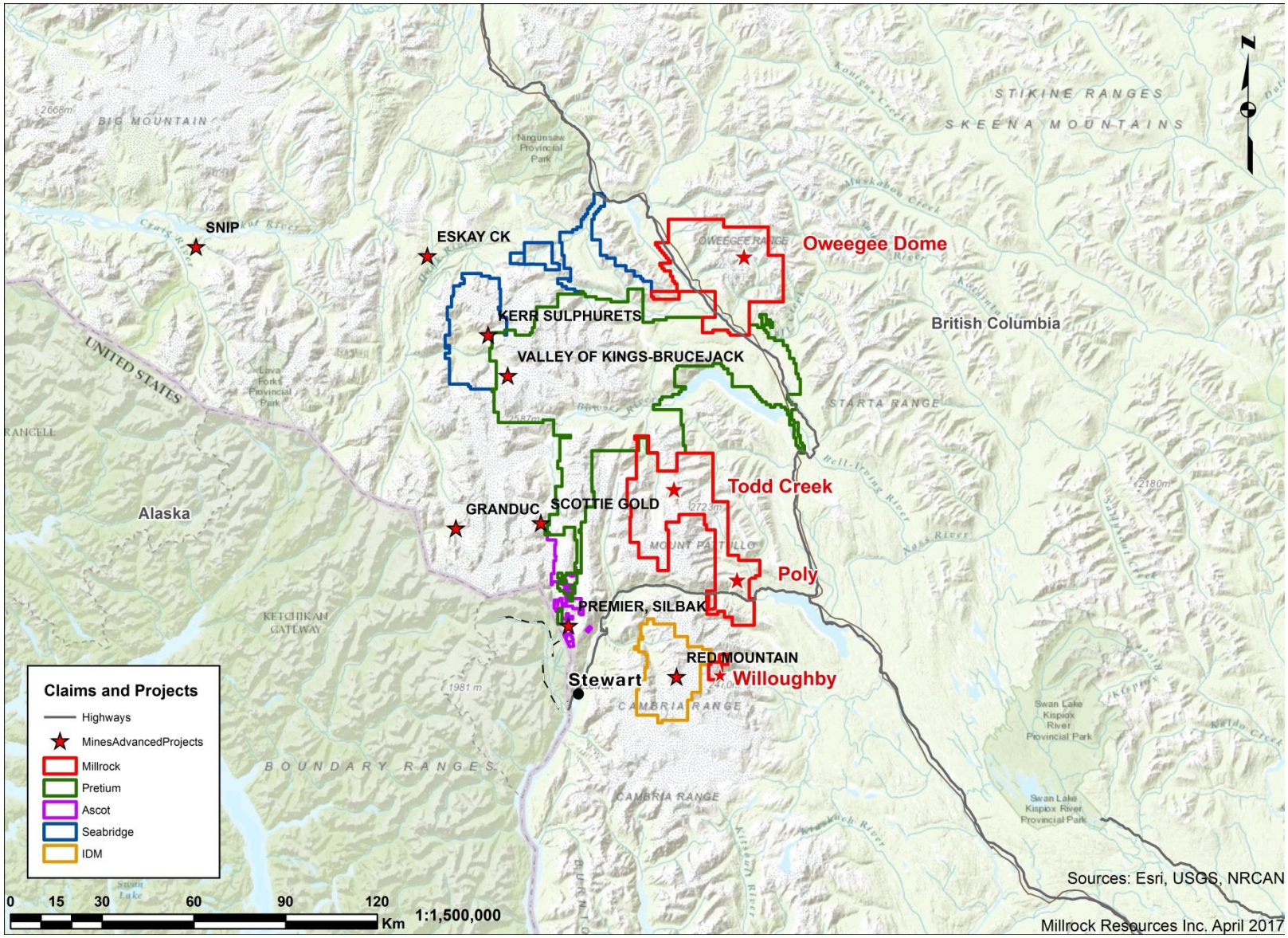


Figure 2: Location map of the Willoughby Property, northwestern British Columbia

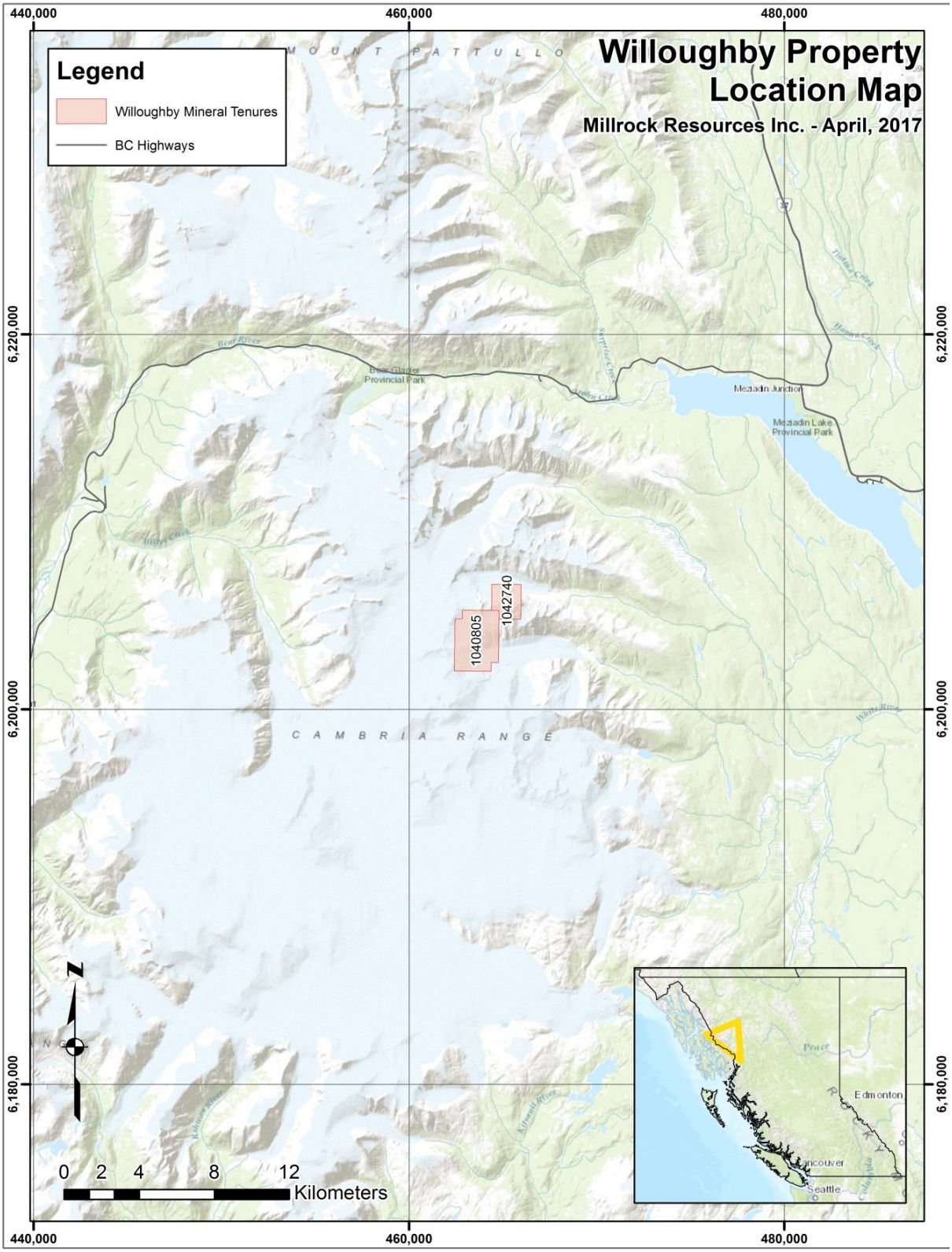


Figure 3: Willoughby property tenure map showing nearby MINFLE mineral occurrences

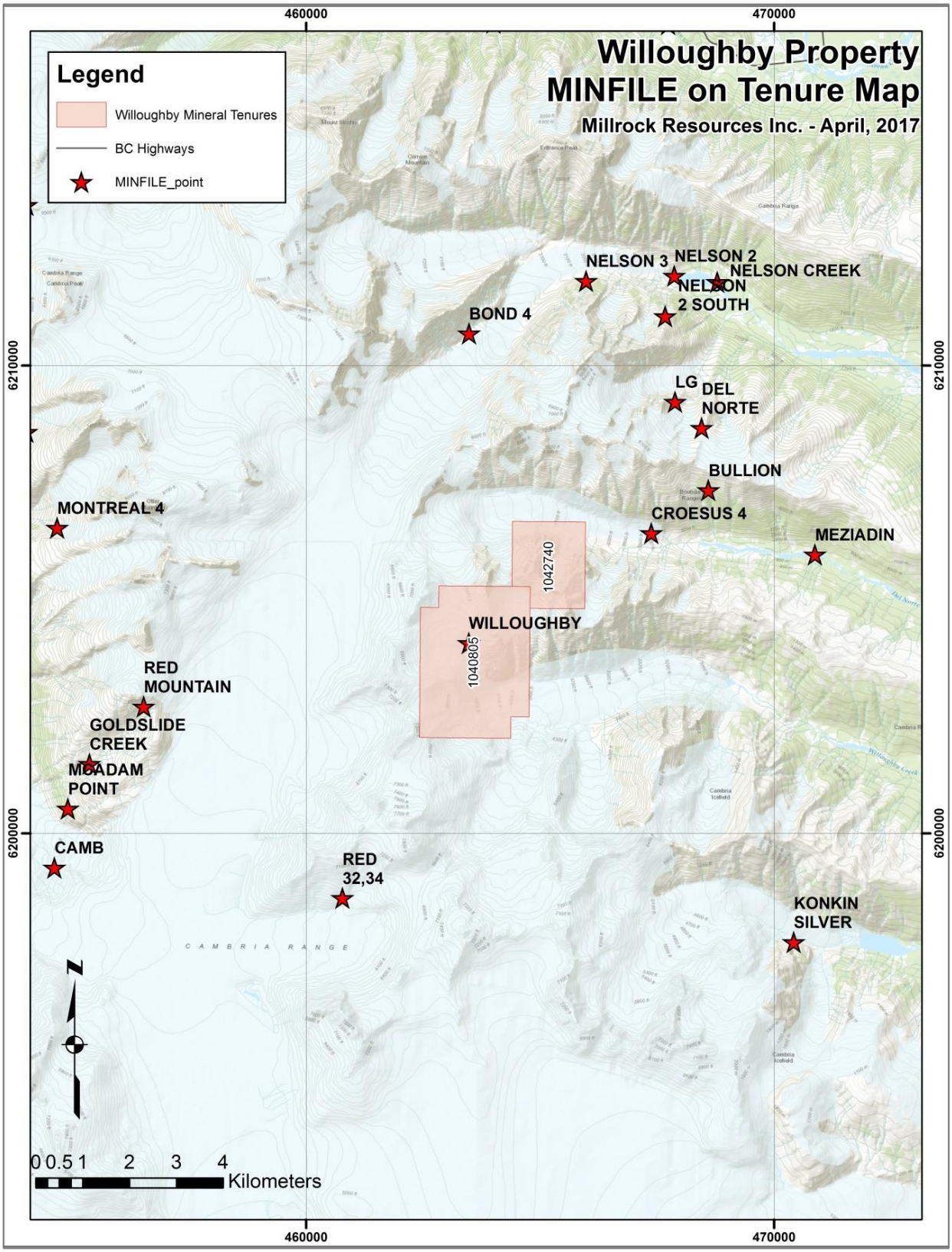
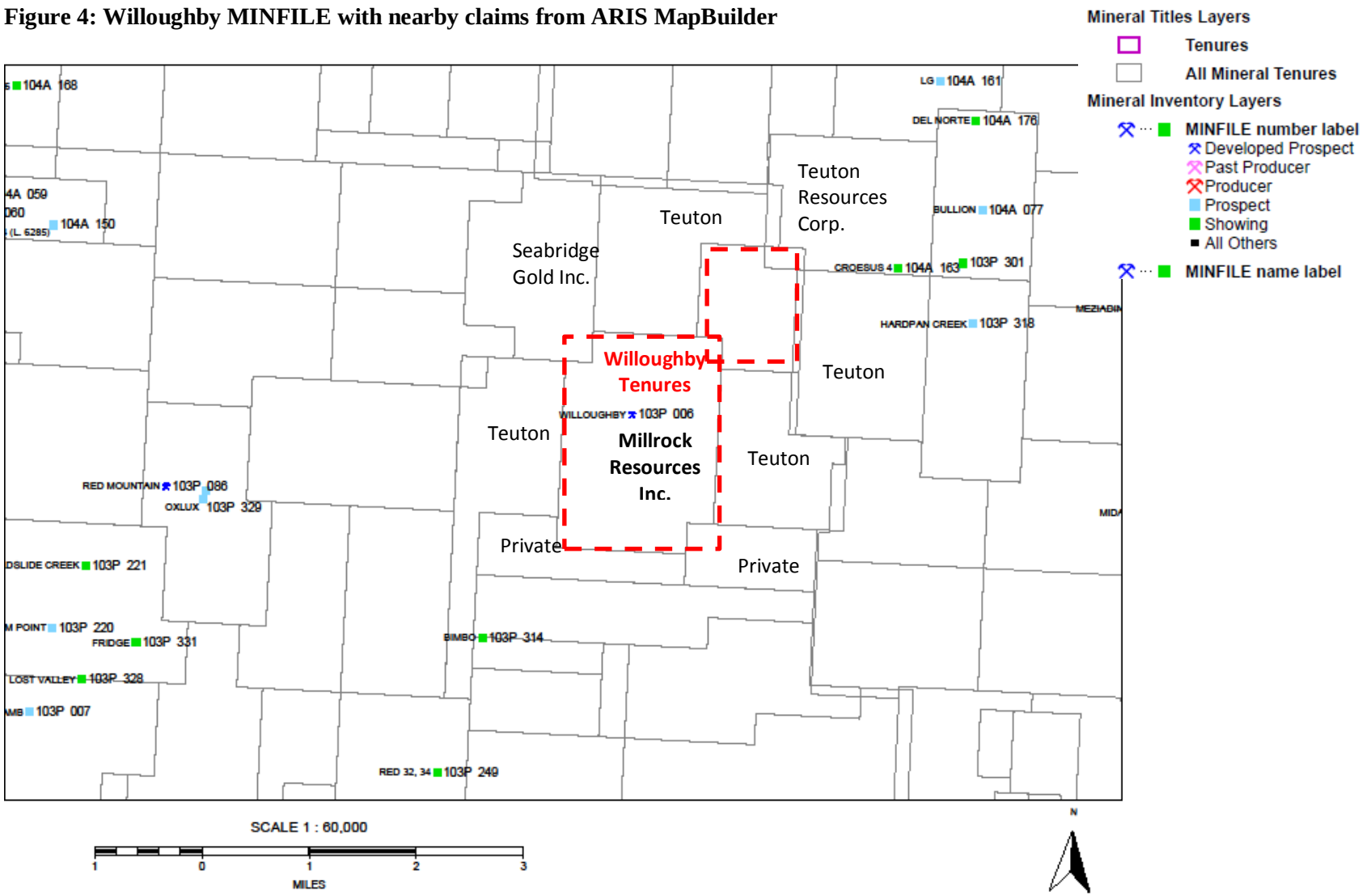


Figure 4: Willoughby MINFILE with nearby claims from ARIS MapBuilder



Source: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/CMB.MWF; http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ARIS_maps.asp?name=Willoughby&tenure=, accessed March 29, 2017

Since the Willoughby property is on Crown Land, the Crown owns the surface rights whereas the mineral rights are 100% owned by the claim holder. The property is not classified as a protected watershed area. No parks or nature reserves are located on or near the property. No private land occurs within the properties boundaries. Access would be along Crown Lands; private property is not required for access. If the project went to production, access to the property would have to be approved by the Crown. The property falls within the Nass Wildlife Area as set out in the Nisga'a Final Agreement (NFA). Pursuant to the NFA, the Nisga'a Nation has rights to the management and harvesting of fish and wildlife with the Nass Wildlife Area. Millrock would be required to develop socio-economic programs to support the project if the project reached development stage. This would typically involve data collection, and a subsequent environmental impact analysis that represents current issues and concerns as expressed by the communities, regulators, and government.

BC EMPR requires work permits be obtained for any exploration work involving mechanized ground disturbance (e.g., diamond drilling). At the time of writing, an application is being prepared for submittal for such a permit (May 2017). If there is ground disturbance the government will require the posting of a reclamation bond prior to the commencement of activities. The bond will be returned upon reclamation being completed to the satisfaction of the government. Considering the historical and present exploration activity and development in the Stewart area, including prior work on Willoughby, no opposition to future work is expected. There are no known environmental liabilities attached to the property.

Under the Mines Act the government requires expenditures to keep the claims in good standing. For newly staked tenures, the minimum required expenditures for assessment work are CAD $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4, $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6, and $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

The Willoughby property is located in a very steep, mountainous area with nearby glaciers. It is expected that there are safety considerations that would need to be taken into account for safe execution of field work, including drilling. The 2008 Technical Report (LaPeare) stated that in that year, chip sampling was attempted across one of the main mineralized areas but was abandoned due to safety concerns. Greig's mapping report (2008) suggested using technical maintain climbers as field assistants to support geologists mapping and sampling in particularly steep areas, such as the Willoughby nunatak.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Willoughby property is situated in northwestern British Columbia near the town of Stewart, 880 km northwest of Vancouver, 180 km north of Prince Rupert. The Property lies in the Skeena Mining Division, approximately 27 km east-northeast of the town of Stewart.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Stewart. Flight time is 20 to 25 minutes. The closest paved road is Highway 37A, 14 kilometres to the north of the property. Logging roads connecting to Highway 37A pass to within 17 kilometres of the claim's eastern boundary.

The climate in the Willoughby area is typical of northwestern British Columbia with abundant precipitation falling year-round. Winters are cold and wet with considerable accumulations of snow, particularly at the higher elevations. Summers may also be quite wet. Because of its location on the east flank of the Coast Range precipitation is somewhat less than that in Stewart. Precipitation measurements near the Stewart Airport are considered to be representative of precipitation for the area. The "Canadian Climate Normals 1981-2010 Station Data" published by Environment Canada, 2014, for Stewart indicates the yearly precipitation averages 187 centimetres (cm), much of this as snow. At higher elevations, snow may fall at any time of year. High velocity winds occur year-round with down drafts common.

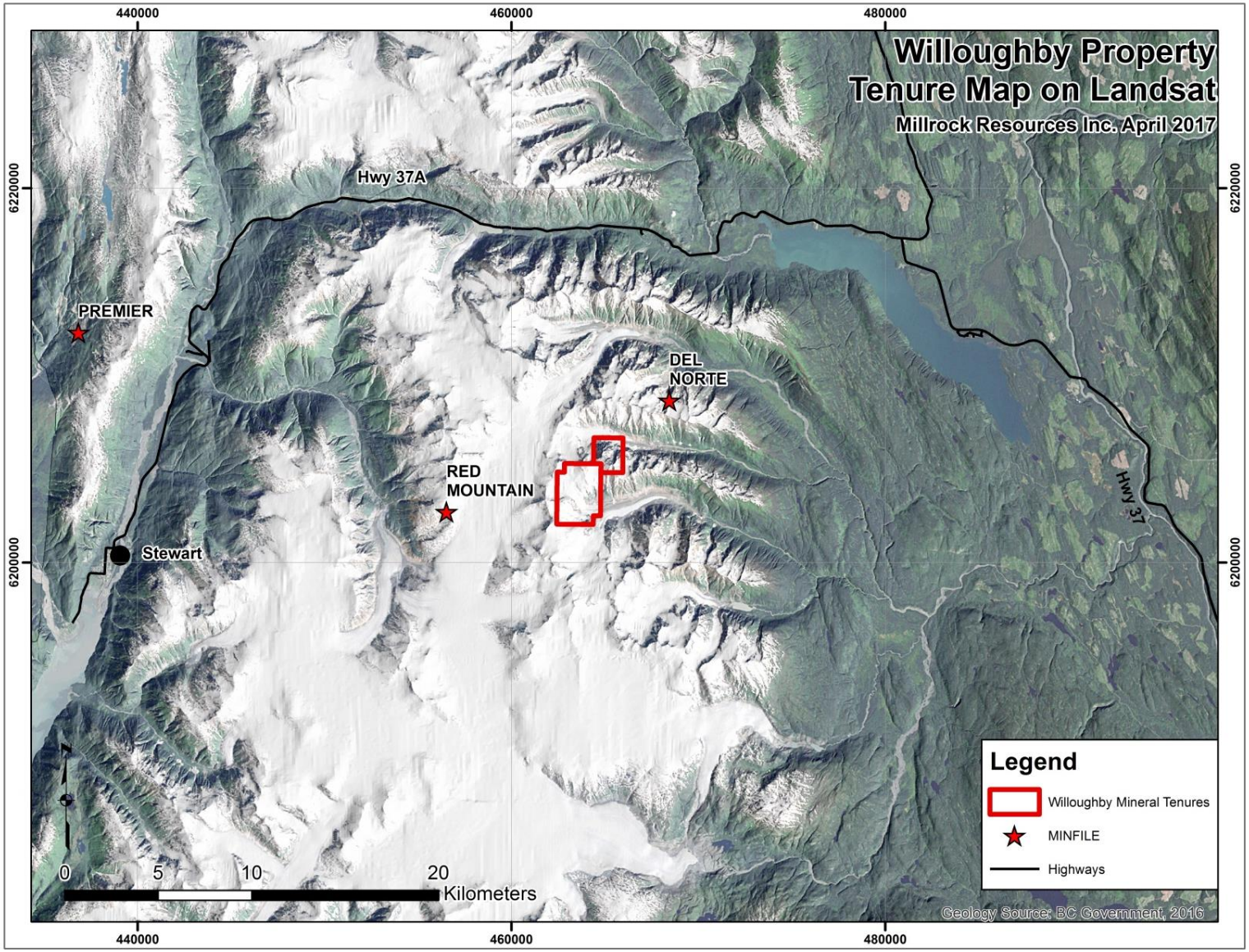
The exploration field season in the Willoughby area generally extends from late June to October. Summers are usually characterized by long hours of daylight and mild temperatures. Although winters have been getting milder and glaciers have been rapidly receding recently, snow can cover higher evaluations starting in in early September with the potential for accumulations totaling several metres in a 24-hour period. However, the summers of 2013 and 2014 were some of the warmest on record and significant recession in ice and snow fields and glaciers occurred, exposing new target areas throughout the Property (Molloy, 2016).

Stewart, population 500, is the nearest population centre. The village is located on the Portland Canal and is Canada's most northerly, year round ice-free seaport. It is on the provincial power grid and is the terminus for Highway 37 A. The town has a small airport, hospital, schools and basic amenities. Highway 37 A connects Stewart ultimately to southern BC.

The Willoughby property is located at the eastern edge of the North Cambria Ice Field and the Willoughby and Del Norte glaciers, which fall from the Cambria Ice Field into the valleys below. The topography of the Willoughby Property area is steep and rugged, with elevations ranging from 500 m to over 2,100 m above sea level. Valleys are generally U- shaped. Vegetation occurs as a thin veneer of mountain hemlock and balsam, which changes to alpine meadow and bare rock above the tree line (approximately 1,300 m). All of the mineralized zones occur above the tree line in alpine terrain. Tree lines in the Willoughby and Del Norte valleys mark the maximum extent of the ice during the 'Little Ice Age,' which culminated in the 19th century, leaving steep, marginally stable, vegetation-free slopes above the Willoughby and Del Norte glaciers for 200 metres. The heads of the valleys are often occupied by glaciers, which are currently receding at a rate of tens of metres per year thereby providing new bedrock exposure every year. Figure 5 displays the Willoughby Property Tenures on a Landsat image.

Additional ground to the west would be needed to be acquired if the property advanced to a mining stage as much of the property is covered by glaciers and is topographically very steep. The BC Power Grid servicing Stewart is located 15 km to the north of the property while to the east it is approximately 30 km away. Water is plentiful in the area. A limited amount of mining personnel are based in Stewart.

Figure 5: Tenure Map on Landsat imagery showing Willoughby Property



6. HISTORY

Exploration activities have been undertaken near the Willoughby nunatak since 1941, with placer gold mining at Willoughby and Del Norte Creeks going back to the 1900s. The main periods of work took place in the 1940s and the late 1970s to mid-1990s. Limited work consisting of airborne geophysics, mapping and the preparation of a NI 43-101 report were completed in 2007-2008. In 2016, limited work consisting of data compilation and a field review was undertaken by Millrock. Sojourn Ventures Inc. has not completed any work on the property to the present time.

To date, the most substantial amount of work was carried out in 1989 by Bond Gold Canada Inc., and in the mid-1990s by Camnor Resources Ltd. Both companies completed detailed evaluations including prospecting, mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling. The exploration history is summarized in Table 3 (below). Appendix Table 1 contains collar locations, and Appendix Table 2 displays significant drill intercepts from 1989, 1994 to 1996.

Table 2: Summary of Historic Exploration Activities at Willoughby Property

Year	Company	Cost	Geochemical Samples	Drilling	Airborne Surveys	Geophysical Surveys	Bore Hole Survey	Other	Mapping/ Staking/ Grid	ARIS Report #
1941	Premier Gold		Chip & grab samples; 1.4 to 89 gpt Au							AR 1940-52?
1943	G. Brown for Wilby Creek Mining Syndicate		Chip & grab samples; to 32.9 gpt over 1.5 m							
1978/ 80	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.		Recon program							
1982	E Kruchkowski for Viscount Res.		Property exam.							
1983 (July)	Minequest Exploration/ Dighem Ltd for Viscount Res. Ltd.	$11,075			291 line km DIGHEM 3	200-400m spacing; mag EM, enhanced mag				11,422
1988 (Nov)	Charles Kowall	$6,700	15 rocks						Property prospecting & geol surveys	18,096
1989	Bond Gold	$444,807	489 rock, 813 core	14 DDH, 1709m					mapping	19474A, B,C
1990	Bond Gold				5220 km Regional Mag, EM, VLF					20,200

Year	Company	Cost	Geochemical Samples	Drilling	Airborne Surveys	Geophysical Surveys	Bore Hole Survey	Other	Mapping/ Staking/ Grid	ARIS Report #
1993	Geologic Survey of Canada								Regional Mapping	
1994 (Dec)	Camnor Resources Ltd.	$5,422	45 rock						Mapping Back Zone & Cuervo claim	23,657
1994 (Dec)	Camnor Res. Ltd.	$357,540	608 chip & grab 872 core 108 whole rock on core	17 DDH 1753.9 m			Down hole surveys	23 thin sections	Mapping	23,674
1995 (Sept)	Camnor Res. Ltd.	$2,581	13 rock						Mapping on Bart 3 tenure	24,050
1995 (Oct)	Camnor Res. Ltd.	$303,542.62	1151 core	27 DDH 3013.5m			Down hole surveys			24,169
1995 (Dec)	Camnor Res. Ltd.	$5,403.75	5 rock						Mapping Bimbo #1	24,185
1996	Camnor Res. Ltd.	$1,300,000		31 surface DDH, 3458.7m; 30 UG DDH, 2383.2m			Down hole surveys	40 m of drifting		
2008 (April)	B. LaPeare for Bonterra Res. Inc.							Independent Technical Report (NI 43-101)		

Year	Company	Cost	Geochemical Samples	Drilling	Airborne Surveys	Geophysical Surveys	Bore Hole Survey	Other	Mapping/ Staking/ Grid	ARIS Report #
2008 (Mar)	Bonterra for Copper Ridge Explorations	$85,255.56	26 rock			27 sq. km AeroTEM EM, Mag in 2007				29,772
2008 (Oct)	C. Greig for Copper Ridge							Historic Compilation & Review	Mapping	
2016 (Oct)	D. Molloy for Millrock Res. Inc.	$17,352.29				Compilation of 309.8 km of Airborne-mag/EM		Historic Compilation & Review	Field review: geol & target confirmation	36,260

The following is a summary of work undertaken to date on the Willoughby Property.

- 1900s: limited placer gold recovered from the Willoughby and Del Norte Creeks.
- 1941 Premier Gold Mining Company: completed limited chip and grab sampling of the Willoughby nunatak (locations unknown) returning assays from 1.4 to 89 gpt Au; leads to discovery of the Wilby showing at the base of the gossanous nunatak between the northern and central feeder of the Willoughby glacier;
- 1945 St. Eugene Mines, Review of Wilby Creek Group by C. E. Gordon Brown, Mining Engineer, including sample results, sketch maps, proposed access and infrastructure sites;
- 1945 Wilby Creek Mining Syndicate: Undertook surface sampling of the Willoughby nunatak. Rock and chip sampling returned significant results with the best sample returning an assay of 32.9 gpt Au over a width of 1.5 metres;
- 1945 Alex Smith, Report on Wilby Creek Property, Ridgeway, Wilson & Associates, including trail route and examination of Wilby Showings;
- 1978 J. Wilson: Sampling of a section of the Willoughby nunatak–report not available;
- 1978-1980 Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.: Carried out a regional reconnaissance program (type and parameters of program unknown) of the Stewart area for Cu-Mo porphyry targets; led to the discovery of the Willoughby (Willow, Buffalo) showing characterized as massive pyrite and sphalerite partially replacing fossiliferous limestone;
- 1982 Property examination by E. Kruchkowski for Viscount Resources Ltd. (Del and Majorettes 1-4 claims staked);
- 1983 Viscount Resources: Optioned the Del., contracted Dighem Ltd. to carry out an airborne magnetic and EM survey over the Willoughby Creek area. A geological interpretation of the survey was completed by G.J. Dickie of MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. later the same year. According to Dickie "the best showing located at the head of Willoughby Creek are sulphide rich but show no response on the DIGHEM 111 survey either as conductors or as magnetic bodies. It must be assumed that the showings do not represent a sulphide unit of any significant size." The results and interpretation of the survey have been filed with the BC EMPR (Assessment Report # 11,422) located at the Smithers regional BC EMPR office.
- 1987/88 C. Kowall: Staked the Gold Mountain 1-3 claims and completed a follow up prospecting program (BC EMPR Assessment Report # 18,096);
- 1988 Bond Gold Canada Inc.: Property examination of the Wilby and Willoughby showings resulted in option agreements with J. McLeod (Del claim) and C. Kowall (Gold Mountain 1-3 claims) plus staking of the Willoughby 1-7 claims;
- 1989 Bond Gold Canada Inc.: A reconnaissance to detailed exploration program was carried out including geological mapping and lithogeochemistry (489 rock chip and grab samples) on 11 delineated mineralization zones and 1708.6 metres (14 holes) of diamond drilling on four of the mineralized zones including 813 core samples (BC EMPR Assessment Report # 19,474). The 1989 drill program returned up to 24.99 gpt Au and

184.22 gpt Ag over a 20.5 m core interval from the North Zone. Other core length intersections of interest include:

- 7.8 m averaging 1.58 gpt Au and 78.59 gpt Ag from the North Zone
- 10.50 m averaging 7.56 gpt Au and 45.9 gpt Ag from the Main Zone
- 13.5 m averaging 1.76 gpt Au and 3.74 gpt Ag from the Main Zone
- 25.5 m averaging 2.46 gpt Au and 10.39 gpt Ag from the Willoughby Zone
- 7.5 m averaging 1.47 gpt Au and 1.12 gpt Ag from the Edge Zone

- 1992 Jose and Cuervo claims staked by Bruce McLeod;
- 1993 Property optioned to Gold Giant Minerals Inc.;
- 1993 Gold Giant Minerals Inc.: Optioned the Willoughby property;
- 1994 Camnor Resources Ltd.: Optioned the Willoughby property from Gold Giant Minerals Inc., staked further claims and completed a surface exploration program of geological mapping including 608 rock and chip samples and a total of 1753.9 metres (17 holes) of diamond drilling including 872 core samples representing 886.9 metres (BC EMPR Assessment Reports # 23,657 and # 23,674);
- 1995 Camnor Resources Ltd.: Continuation of the 1994 program with follow up geological mapping and prospecting and a total of 3013.5 metres (27 holes) of diamond drilling including 1151 core samples representing 1162.9 metres; 55 metres of underground development was also undertaken**.** Highlights of historic drilling by Camnor Resources Ltd. in 1994 and 1995 continued to return values of interest: Drill length intercepts included:
    - 11.7 m averaging 40.11 gpt Au, 109.71 gpt Ag in Hole 94-15 on the North Zone
    - 12.2 m averaging 10.94 gpt Au, 27.42 gpt Ag in Hole 94-27 on the North Zone
    - 2.9 m averaging 383 gpt Au, 213.6 gpt Ag in Hole 95-36 on the North Zone
    - 5.9 m averaging 16.32 gpt Au, 53.83 gpt Ag in Hole 95-51 on the Wilby Zone
    - 13.0 m averaging 13.37 gpt Au, 63.43 gpt Ag in Hole 95-53 on the Wilby Zone.

  Drilling documented in BC EMPR Assessment Report #24169.
- 1996 Camnor Resources Ltd.: completed 31 surface holes totaling 3458.7 m, 40 m of underground drifting, and 30 underground drill holes totaling 2383.2 m, with follow up mapping, remapping, and/or sampling of the North Zone, Wilby Zone, and Wilkie and Wombat Zones. The lithogeochemistry includes 195 rock chip and channel samples. A structural interpretation of the North and Wilby Zones was also completed. Work documented in annual unpublished company report. Highlights from the 1996 drilling include:
    - North Zone-Underground drill Hole 96-U2: 3.5 m (1.08m estimated [est.] true width [t.w.]) averaging 131.98 gpt Au, 2670 gpt Ag and 4.83% Zn
    - North-North Zone-Underground drill Hole 96-U8: 1.70 m (est. 1.22 m t.w.) averaging 2.263 gpt Au, 211.52 gpt Ag and 1.16% Zn.

- Lower Icefall Zone-drill Hole 96-64: 9.4 m (est. 6.17 m t.w.) averaging 5.214 gpt Au
- Wilby Zone-drill Hole 96-88: 8.4 m (est. 3.68 m t.w.) averaging 10.674 gpt Au, 1.71 gpt Ag

- 2007 Bonterra Resources Inc.: Reached option agreement on Willoughby claims from Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. whereby they could acquire a 51% interest in the Property with cash and share payments, plus exploration expenditures. In 2007, Aeroquest International of Mississauga, ON ('Aeroquest') was contracted by Bonterra to complete an electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic airborne geophysical survey of the Willoughby property. The program, carried out from November 8th - 12th, covered a total area of 309.8 line-km (~ 27 sq. km) of which 300.8 line-km fell within the defined project area. The survey was flown at 100 metre line spacing in a northeast-southwest (030°) survey flight direction. The coordinate system employed for the survey was WGS84 using the UTM zone 9N projection. The sensor employed was Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM II time domain helicopter electromagnetic system in conjunction with a high-sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer. A detailed description of all parameters and various definitions of the survey including logistics, QAQC, data collection and processing, presentation and specifications is contained within Aeroquest's logistics report.

  In the report written for assessment purposes Dawson (2007) states "the 2007 airborne EM and magnetometer survey shows a number of closed spaced EM anomaly picks trending 700 metres east-southeast from the Willoughby Nunatak. One pick correlates with the Wilby Showing while the rest occur underneath the Willoughby glacier and form a well-defined linear trend with the strongest developed sulphide zones (Wilby, North etc. These anomaly picks occur within an area of relatively low magnetic susceptibility which may represent a hydrothermal alteration zone. On the east side of the Patience Claim (Millrock Claim #104085) five EM anomaly picks show trends varying from north-south to northeast-southwest. This area has received little to no previous exploration and may represent various mineralized structures with similar orientations to that hosting the drill-defined showings.

- 2008 Bonterra Resources Inc.: Contracted Brett LaPeare to complete an updated 43-101 compliant independent Technical Report, dated April 2008. In his report LaPeare states "Mineralization at Willoughby compares favourably with high grade zones at the Red Mountain developed prospect seven kilometres to the west. Higher-grade gold-silver mineralization at Red Mountain occurs in the upper zones of the deposit above the intrusive hosted porphyry style mineralization. It is similar to Willoughby in that higher-grade Au-Ag zones are dominated by pyrite-pyrrhotite and the zones exhibit similar to identical alteration assemblages. The similarities are enhanced in their proven early Jurassic temporal association. Field observations and previous reporting on the

Willoughby prospect strongly suggest that the sulphide mineralization is intimately associated with the Goldslide porphyritic intrusive stock."

- 2008 Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.: Contracted C.J. Greig to complete a report on preliminary geologic mapping and review of previous exploration. In his report dated October 30, 2008 Greig states, "As the above review makes evident, previous sampling of surface showings and diamond drill core from the Willoughby property has yielded excellent results for gold and silver, and commonly over significant widths. Given that the mineralization at Willoughby occurs over a significant strike length (greater than a kilometer and over a very significant vertical distance (minimum 300 metres, the potential for discovery of an economically significant gold-silver deposit remains very high". These results are tempered by the fact that Greig did not have all the data at his disposal.
- 2016 Millrock Resources Inc.: Purchased a 100% interest from underlying owner John Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse of the two Mineral Tenures (1040805, 1042740; 995.5 hectares total) that comprised the Property at this time.
- 2017 Millrock Resources Inc.: Acquired Camnor's data package for the Willoughby Property and commenced the integration of the data into the existing database.

In June 2017, Sojourn Ventures Inc. entered into an option to purchase agreement with Millrock Resources to acquire the Willoughby Property.

7. GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The regional geology pertaining to this report has been described by a number of workers, most notably by Grove (1986) and Alldrick (1993). The geology of the Cambria Icefield has been mapped and described by Greig et al. (1994a, 1994b, and 1995) and Evenchick et al. 2008. The regional and tectonic setting has been summarized by Evenchick (1991a, b). The following description is taken from Greig (2008) and generally illustrated in this report by Figures 6 and 7:

"This part of British Columbia is underlain by rocks of the western part of the Stikine terrane, or Stikinia, a mid-Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic volcanic island arc terrane with a probable origin in the eastern Pacific. Stikinian rocks include both volcano-sedimentary successions and common coeval plutons. In the immediate area of the Willoughby property, the volcanic or volcano-sedimentary rocks include those which are older than Upper Triassic (and which may be as old as mid-Paleozoic), and those which include fossils of Upper Triassic and Lower to Middle Jurassic age. Regionally, there is an angular unconformity between rocks of the latter two assemblages, the overlying rocks of the Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, which are mainly volcanic, and the underlying rocks of the Middle to Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The Hazelton Group rocks are overlain, mainly to the east of the Willoughby property, by a

conformable, dominantly sedimentary assemblage known as the Bowser Lake Group (Bowser Basin), which consists predominantly of Middle to Upper Jurassic rocks, but which farther to the east includes strata as young as Cretaceous.

In this, the west-central part of Stikinia, the Middle Jurassic and older largely arc-volcanic Stikinian "basement" rocks to the Bowser Lake Group, are exposed in a series of northwest trending anticlinoria. As mentioned above, the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics, which are typically the most abundant rocks in the culminations, are in conformable, depositional contact with overlying Bowser Basin strata, mainly along their east sides, where the contacts are commonly moderately to steeply east-dipping. Locally, there is preservation of "cover sequence" Bowser Lake Group rocks, also in conformable, depositional contact atop the culminations, such as to the northwest of the Willoughby property, on either side of Bear Pass, or within their corrugations, such as to the south, in the Kitsault River valley. These anticlinoria are most likely structural culminations which represent massive ramp anticlines floored by blind thrusts, formed during large-scale eastward translation that occurred mainly during the latest Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous development of the Skeena fold belt."

Figure 6: Regional Geology of Willoughby Property

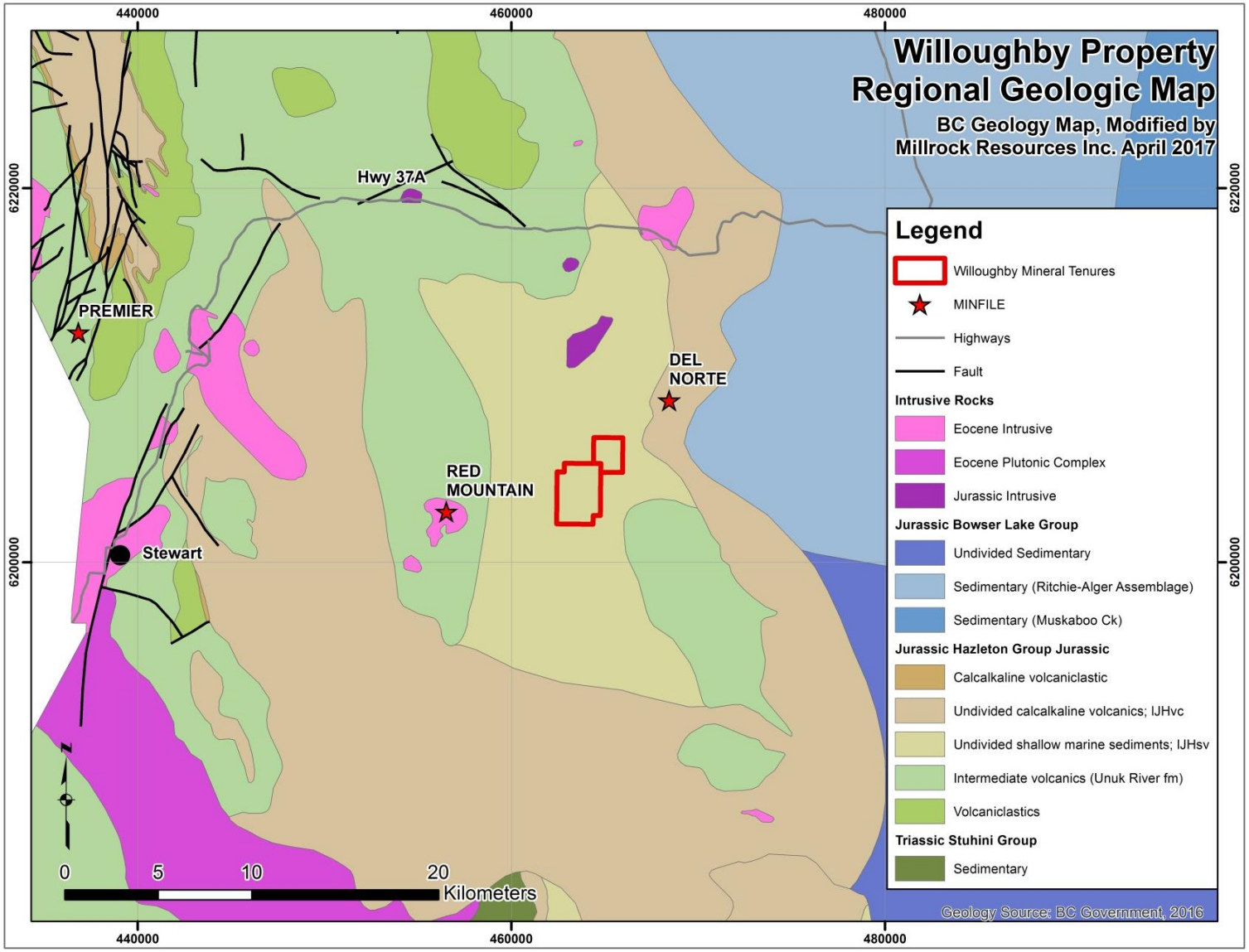
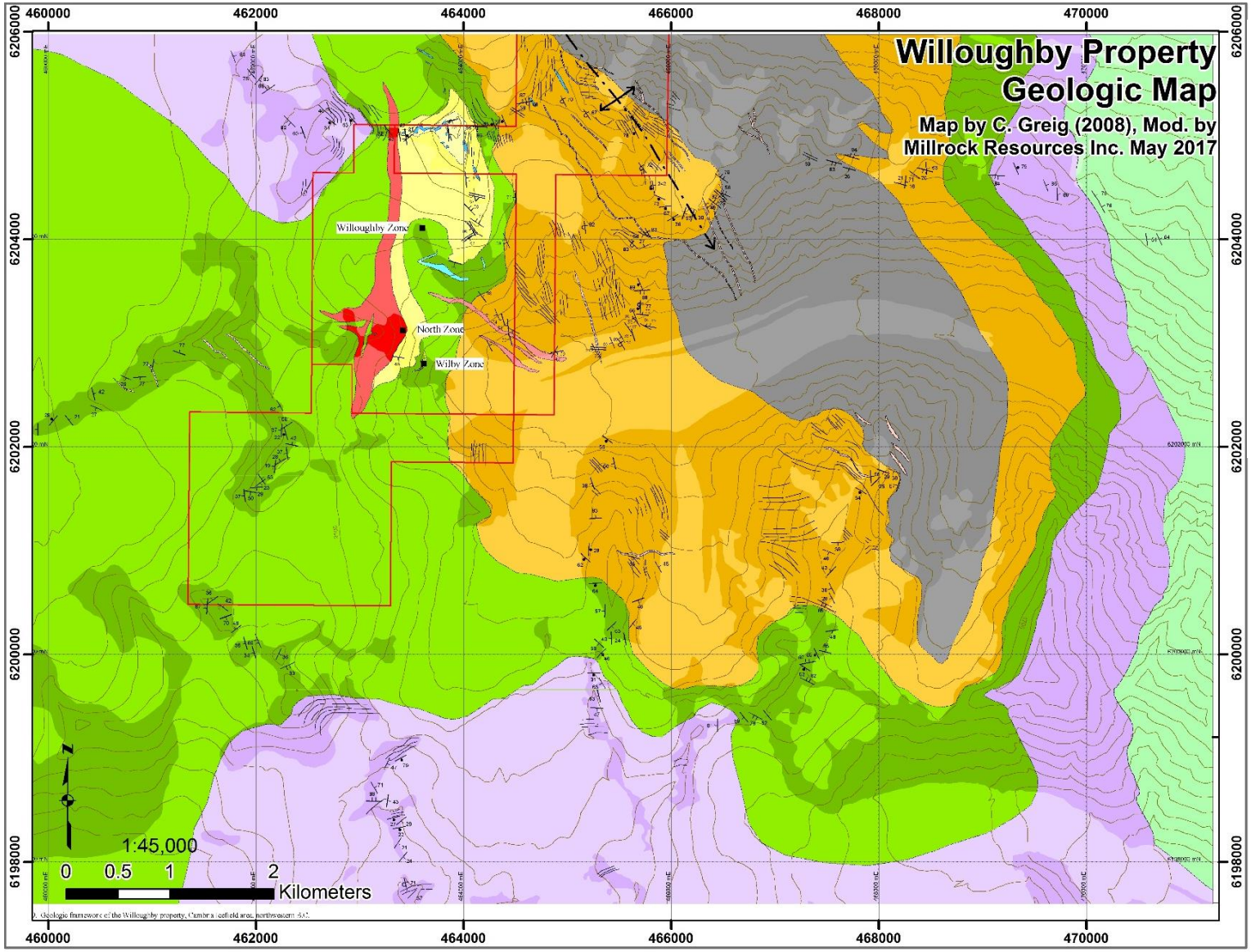


Figure 7: Willoughby Property Geology Map, after by C. Greig (2008, Legend on following page)



Note: Tenure outlines in map are from 2008, refer to previous Figures 1-8 for current Millrock tenure outlines.

Legend for Figure 7:

Stratified Rocks

Lower to Middle and Upper Jurassic

LMJc-UJc	well-bedded sedimentary rocks of the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, and the underlying Lower to Middle Jurassic Salmon River formation of the Hazelton Group

Lower Jurassic

LJvs2	maroon and green volcanic and derived sedimentary rocks; undivided but well-stratified relative to units LJvs1 and LJv2
LJs3	sedimentary rocks; mainly rusty weathering, dark grey to black silty mudstone and siltstone, with subordinate pale grey weathering limestone (lst-3)
LJv2	intermediate to felsic fine lapilli or coarse ash tuff; rusty weathering, commonly pyritic and containing aphanitic pale weathering volcanic rock fragments; typically poorly stratified, locally contains lenses, layers, and pods of pale grey weathering limestone
lst-l	fossilifierous limestone; pale grey weathering, coral-rich
LJvs1	undivided volcanic and subordinate sedimentary rocks (e.g., LJs1); principally very poorly stratified and poorly sorted, dark-weathering mafic to intermediate tuffaceous rocks, commonly iron carbonate altered; includes local poorly sorted and poorly stratified coarse conglomerate, particularly near contact with unit Ts
LJs1	well-bedded fine-grained tuffaceous and(or) clastic rocks
lst-u	undivided pale grey weathering limestone

Upper Triassic

Ts	dark weathering, relatively well-stratified, typically fine-grained clastic and subordinate chemical sedimentary rocks; laminated to thin-bedded, but also locally massive mudstone and silty mudstone; medium- to thick-bedded and locally massive fine- to medium-grained sandstone and local coarse-grained sandstone; includes local conglomerate near base

Triassic or older

PTb	crowded pyroxene and(or) hornblende feldspar phyric basaltic andesite

Intrusive Rocks

Tertiary

Td	intermediate to felsic dykes, commonly hornblende and feldspar porphyritic

Early to Middle Jurassic or younger

Ju	pyritic (hornblende?) feldspar porphyritic intermediate intrusions
Jg	Goldslide Intrusions; hornblende feldspar phyric to seriate-texture monodiorite to granodiorite

map legend symbology

- geologic contact: approximate, assumed
- anticline, showing plunge direction
- bedding formlines
- bedding, tops uncertain
- bedding, tops known
- bedding, overturned
- cleavage or foliation
- dyke contact
- claim boudary
- topographic contours, 100 metre intervals

7.2 Regional Metallogenic Setting

The Willoughby property is located toward the southeast end of a mineral-rich belt of Stikine Terrane rocks that lies along the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains. The following description is taken from Greig (2008):

"The belt stretches between the Telegraph Creek-Iskut River areas on the north and the Kitsault-Anyox areas on the south, and is centered on the Stewart area. In spite of the rugged terrain, inclement weather, and difficult access common to the region, it has had a long and successful history of mining and mineral exploration, and the area is rich in mineral reserves and resources. The only very recent producer in the belt is Barrick's recently-closed Eskay Creek mine, an extremely rich Au-Ag deposit near the northern end. The Eskay Creek deposit is interpreted to have formed in an environment transitional between subaqueous hot springs and exhalative VMS, and the early to middle Jurassic age of mineralization is likely not dissimilar to that of the mineralization at Willoughby. This was a very prolific time for the formation of deposits and occurrences in British Columbia, and this is particularly true of this part of northwest B.C. Aside from the Eskay Creek deposit-type, other deposits in the belt include more typical VMS deposits (e.g., Anyox and Granduc: Cu-rich base metals; possible 'transitional-type' deposits that have been variously interpreted as veins or exhalative deposits (e.g., Dolly Varden and Torbrit), both Ag-rich, plus recent discoveries not far northwest of the Willoughby area by Mountain Boy Minerals, at their Barbara property); precious and base metal-bearing veins (Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Butte- Tenajon, Porter Idaho, Scottie Gold, and Georgia River); porphyry-related deposits (Red Mountain, Au-Ag; Kerr Cu-Au); and shear-hosted or shear-vein deposits (Clone Au, Co; Snip). It should be noted that Tertiary mineralization in the belt may also be productive, as some of the vein deposits noted above (Porter Idaho, Georgia River) are likely Tertiary in age, and porphyry molybdenum deposits also exist in the region (e.g., the past-producing Kitsault mine and the Ajax deposit nearby).

Of particular interest metallogenetically to the Willoughby property is the Red Mountain gold deposit, which lies a scant seven kilometres due west, across the Cambria Icefield. The Red Mountain deposit is genetically related to, and largely hosted by, a suite of earliest Jurassic intrusions, the Goldslide intrusions, that were emplaced into incompletely lithified lowermost Jurassic host rocks. Emplacement of the Goldslide intrusions, both at Red Mountain and elsewhere, appears to have occurred very near to, or even along, the contact between previously deformed, generally very fine-grained, very well-bedded Late Triassic and older clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks, and relatively undeformed, crudely stratified, earliest Jurassic pyroclastic deposits. This stratigraphic boundary, in places clearly an unconformity, commonly also coincides approximately with abrupt facies transitions within Early Jurassic rocks, and it may locally mark the location of syn-volcanic bounding structures to Early Jurassic submarine volcanic calderas.

Gold mineralization at Red Mountain occurs within pyrite-stockwork veins and disseminations associated with relatively intense alteration which are enclosed by a large area of lower-grade (>0.3 gpt Au) mineralization (Rhys et al. 1995). The broader area of gold mineralization is itself developed just above a transition from pyrite to pyrrhotite-dominant alteration. The zone of mineralization, as well as the ore body it encompasses, are gently-dipping and/or plunging, and mainly occur within a distinctive phase of the Early Jurassic Goldslide intrusive suite known as the Hillside porphyry. The gold-mineralized zones also lie a short distance above another Early Jurassic intrusive phase, the Goldslide porphyry, which was considered by Rhys et al. (1995) to represent the main mineralizing phase. The relatively randomly-oriented, stockwork-style mineralization at Red Mountain, together with the highly disrupted and intensely altered host intrusive and stratified rocks, with their common peperitic contacts and breccia-dykes, suggest that the mineralizing event at Red Mountain occurred at very high levels. The level of emplacement may be key to the development of economic mineralization, and as a consequence, it seems that a degree of stratigraphic control may exist at both Red Mountain and elsewhere in the district, such as on the Willoughby property."

The Qualified Person has not verified the information quoted above and that information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

7.3 Local Geology

The Willoughby property lies on the eastern edge of the Cambrian Icefield (approximately 35 x 25 km), mapped by Greig, et al, 1994, and specifically on the Willoughby property by Greig 2008. This area, though part of the Stewart Complex, was not included in the work by Alldrick (1993).

The eastern third of the Willoughby property coinciding with the lower and less rugged topography, is underlain by clastic units of the upper Jurassic, correlative to the Salmon River Formation of the Hazelton Group and the Bowser Lake Group. Upper Triassic clastic rocks and Triassic basalt occur locally. The western 2/3rds of the property, coincidental with the higher elevations, rugged topography and icefields, is underlain by more resistant volcanic flows and pyroclastic units of the lower to middle Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks.

The mapping project undertaken by Grieg, et al (1994) while working for the British Columbia Department of Mines, outlined a number of conclusions, with the most pertinent to the area (including the Willoughby Prospect) summarized below:

1) "Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with a common bimodal composition, underlie much of the Cambria area and possibly overlie previously deformed upper Triassic and older volcanic and clastic rocks. A shallow marine arc or extensional arc setting is indicated.

2) Middle Jurassic and younger plus Tertiary plutons intrude the successions; the Jurassic plutons, particularly the porphyritic Goldslide intrusions, are altered and associated with mineral deposition (i.e. Red Mountain) and predate inception of the Cretaceous Skeena Fold Belt.
3) Mineral deposition at Red Mountain is early Jurassic based on: i) intrusive relations and age of the spatially associated Goldslide pluton; ii) occurrence of pyritic volcanic rock fragments and sulphide clasts in lower to middle Jurassic clastic units; and iii) pre-kinematic structural setting of host rocks and mineralization. An early Jurassic age for mineralization is consistent with its setting in a mining district characterized by a widespread early Jurassic mineralizing event."

The Qualified Person has not verified the information quoted above and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

7.4 Property Geology and Mineralization

Grove's (1986) regional map shows the Willoughby Property to be underlain by the mid Jurassic Salmon River Formation, characterized as a sequence of clastic sediments and minor limestone. However, work done by Greig (1994), Bond Gold (1989), and Camnor (1994-1996) has shown that the easternmost 1/3 of the current Willoughby property to be underlain by Triassic volcaniclastics while Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks dominate the rest.

The Triassic succession is primarily composed of silty mudstone, sandstone, and local conglomerate and debris flow conglomerate. At Pius Ridge, located on the south side of Willoughby Creek, Triassic basaltic flows and fine bedded epiclastic rocks host units of rhyolite tuff and heterolithic volcaniclastic rocks containing massive pyrite clasts. Hazelton Group rocks locally consist of andesitic volcaniclastics and conglomerate. At the northwest end of the Willoughby Nunatak, a hornblende feldspar porphyry stock, similar to that at Red Mountain, has intruded andesitic tuffs. The tuffs vary from ash to lapilli with bedding being randomly developed.

The Willoughby property occurs within a structurally complex region. According to Dawson (2008), "The area is structurally complex with intense, closely spaced faulting throughout. Two dominant shear trends are indicated: 330 degrees with right-lateral movement as indicated by calcite-filled tension gashes, and a 040-060 degree trend. The multiphase mineralization is controlled by the two dominant structural trends and their intersections. In the vicinity of the mineralized zones, bedding attitudes are highly variable. Distal to the mineralization, within crystal and ash tuffs, a north-northwesterly trending foliation with a west dip is developed that appears to be sub-parallel to primary-bedding."

At the Willoughby Nunatak extensive zones of hydrothermal alteration consisting of variable iron carbonate +/- sericite +/- chlorite +/- pyrite overprint both the stock and country rocks with hornblende altered to biotite and/or sericite. Within these altered zones two types of mineralization have been identified:

- Type 1: shear hosted pyrite +/- sphalerite +/- galena quarts veined zones ranging in width to 6 metres and in length to 150 metres hosted within hornblende feldspar porphyry and andesitic tuffs
- Type 2: semi massive to massive sulphide bearing lenses of pyrite +/- pyrrhotite, ranging in width to 8 metres and in length to 110 metres hosted within andesitic tuffs.

In general, there is no direct correlation between amount of pyrite-pyrrhotite present and gold content. There are many intercepts of semi-massive to massive sulphides that contain minor precious metal values.

Early Jurassic lead isotope model ages were obtained from several samples of galena collected from a mineralized zone near the southwest edge of the nunatak (the Upper Icefall Zone), suggesting that this was also the age of the major mineralizing event on the property (Vogt, 1989). The lead isotope ratios compare favourably with isotope studies done at the Silbak-Premier, Scotty Gold, and Johnny Mountain deposits.

7.5 Mineralized Zones

Thirteen zones of gold +/- silver mineralization have been delineated on the present day Willoughby property; North, North-North, Wilby, Wilkie, Edge, Upper Icefall, Lower Icefall, CC, Ledge, Kiwi, Willoughby, Wombat and Ni. Of the 13, ten; North, North-North, Wilby, Wilkie, Edge, Upper Icefall, Lower Icefall, CC, Ledge and Kiwi occur on the Willoughby Nunatak. The Willoughby Zone is located to the north of the Willoughby Nunatak, the Wombat and Ni are located on nunataks to the south. With the exception of the North-North, North and Wombat Zones all are considered to be Type 2 mineralization. Widths in the following descriptions are estimated to be true width.

7.5.1 North Zone

The North Zone is located in the central east portion of the Willoughby Nunatak.

Table 3: North Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008):

Area	60 x 300 metres
Host Lithology	hornblende + feldspar porphyry intrusive stock
Main Structural Trend	152-75SW°
Alteration	sericite + carbonate + chlorite + pyrite
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + sphalerite + galena

The North Zone is hosted by a hornblende feldspar intrusive stock belonging to the Lower Jurassic Goldslide calc-alkalic intrusive suite. The zone was initially targeted in 1989 with surface chip samples returning highly anomalous results. A sample of a sericite-siliceous rock with 25-50% pyrite, minor sphalerite and galena assayed 50.44 gpt Au and 570 gpt Ag over 0.90 metres, the highest value recorded in 1989. Subsequent drilling shows the mineralization to occur within a series of sulphide bearing quartz + carbonate veins, breccia and stockwork within an alteration assemblage of sericite +/- carbonate +/- chlorite +/- pyrite. The sulphide assemblage is dominated by pyrite with observed amounts showing 20% pyrite + 5% sphalerite + 2% galena with rare visible gold and electrum. The higher Au and/or Ag intercepts are confined to sulphide-rich 1 to 3 metre wide zones, with gold showing a spatial correlation with sphalerite + galena. To the northwest, the zone is covered by ice and was initially thought to die out to the southeast, but drilling suggests that the zone may be open in this direction.

Due to steep topography, the zones could not be systematically drill tested from surface. In order to provide access for the systematic drilling of the zones a 95 metre long 1.5 x 2.1 metre south bearing drift was completed. The drift was located at the 1650 in elevation level approximately 70 metres below the surface expression of the North Zone. Drill testing of the North Zone was completed from stations located approximately 25 metres apart, generally at 25 m down-dip intervals. Selected drill holes were extended to test the North-North Zone.

The 1996 drill program outlined a high grade core that occurs at the intersection of the dominant north trending vein system with a secondary northwest trending vein system. The core is approximately 30 metres long with true widths varying from <1 to 3.60 metres with the overall true width being approximately 1 metre. The core has been traced 75 metres down dip to the 1650 level. At depth, the core decreases in width and grade. Within the core, mineralization is highly variable with sections being either gold or gold-silver-zinc rich. Drill results include Hole 96U-2 where a 3.5 metre section (est. true width 1.08 m) averaging 131.98 gpt Au, 2670 gpt Ag and 4.83% Zn was intersected. Outside of the core, gold and silver values decrease rapidly. As an example, Hole 96U-27, located approximately 40 metres to the south of the southern limit of the core, averaged 1.303 gpt Au over 2 metres (est. true width 1.75 m). Although the core contains significant gold-silver values it is limited in size being on average less than 2 metres wide, 30 metres long with most of the holes drilled into the zone averaging less than 6 gpt Au, 34 gpt Ag. Between the North and North-North there are narrow zones of quartz veining generally assaying less than 2 gpt Au and 34 gpt Ag over a metre. Results include a 1 m est. true width section averaging 2.537 gpt Au, 5.14 gpt Ag.

In 1996, three off–section drill holes were drilled underground from the south end of the adit to test the potential of the area to host mineralization to the south of the North Zone. The holes intersected narrow zones of gold-bearing quartz veining. Significant intersections include a 1 metre section (est. true width 0.87 m), in Hole 96U-28, averaging 2.434 gpt Au, 18.51 gpt Ag

and a 1.3 metre section (est. true width 1.3 m), in Hole 96U-30, averaging 1.303 gpt Au, 26.74 gpt Ag and 2.30% Zn.

7.5.2 Wilby (Main) Zone

The Wilby Zone is the most prominent gossan at the Willoughby Nunatak.

Table 4: Wilby (Main) Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008)

Area	10 x 60 metres
Host Lithology	andesitic agglomerate +/- fine grained tuffs
Main Structural Trend	Intersection of N-NW and NE structures, steep dip
Alteration	sericite + carbonate + chlorite + silicification + pyrite
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + pyrrhotite + sphalerite + arsenopyrite + chalcopyrite + galena

The Wilby Zone is underlain by green/grey fine- to medium-grained matrix-supported andesitic agglomerate with lesser fine-grained tuffs. Clasts constitute roughly 25% of the unit and range in shape and size from sub-rounded to angular and 1 to 150 mm, respectively. Bedding ranges from 135-165° with a moderate dip at 45°. Pyrite is ubiquitous, occurring on fractures, as blebs on clasts, and within the matrix, as well as disseminated throughout the unit.

The zone exhibits a complex structural history with closely spaced, multi-orientated fractures and locally well-developed shearing. The shearing has been interpreted to both control and offset the mineralization, which would suggest re-activation along the shear zones. The south side of the zone is either offset by a post mineralization fault at 341°–41E^{o} (1989) or is cutoff by topography.

Alteration within and peripheral to the mineralization consists of sericite +/- carbonate +/- chlorite +/- silicification +/- pyrite. Carbonate alteration includes Fe-carbonates ankerite and siderite, along with calcite.

The Wilby Zone is composed of a series of north-northwest striking, moderately west dipping, gold bearing, semi-massive to massive pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing pods and lenses. Two types of sulphide lenses have been identified:

i) barren to weakly gold bearing, intrusive related, small, discontinuous lenses of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite occur and,
ii) weak to strongly gold bearing, pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing lenses in which chlorite-carbonate alteration along with minor erratic quartz carbonate veining occur. Both the host and veins are mineralized. On occasion, up to 3% arsenopyrite is observed.

Both types of mineralization have been observed at surface and in drill core. Type i mineralization is believed to have resulted from the remobilization and concentrating of

sulphides caused by the intrusion of hornblende-feldspar porphyry into pyritic tuffs. In general, these lenses are small and discontinuous. Type ii lenses are interpreted to have resulted from the dumping out of gold bearing sulphides along selected fault and fracture sets into a favourable host.

Exploration has been concentrated on the evaluation of the 1450 lens previously referred to as the Wilby Zone. At surface, the 1450 Lens has been traced for 35 metres with widths variable to 8 metres. Overall it trends at 345° with the dip being interpreted to be 40-60° to the west Drilling has traced the lens for 70 metres along strike, down dip 30-40 metres. True thicknesses are variable to 7.68 m. with the overall width being approximately 2 metres. Gold and silver grades throughout are highly variable with most of the lens intercepts averaging less than 5 gpt Au, 5 gpt Ag. The most northerly hole drilled in the lens, Hole 94-25, intersected a 2.08 m true thickness intercept averaging 9.256 gpt Au, 34.62 gpt Ag. The most southerly hole drilled, Hole 95-51, intersected a 2.95 m (est. true thickness) section averaging 16.318 gpt Au, 53.82 gpt Ag. Hole 95-52 drilled under the zone either missed the zone or was stopped short.

The Northern Deep Lens is a buried target. The lens was discovered when Hole 96-66 was deepened to test for the possibility of additional lenses existing below the 1450 Lens. The hole intersected a 20 metre section containing semi-massive pyrite bearing sulphide lenses approximately 50 metres below the 1450 Lens. Although gold grades were disappointing (the best intersection averaged 1.337 gpt Au, 2.06 gpt Ag over 1.4 metres) additional drill testing of the lens was completed to determine whether the grade and thickness increased along the strike and dip extensions. In 1996, seven holes tested a 100 metre section of the Northern Deep Lens. All holes intersected a mineralized lens containing semi massive to massive pyrite and/or pyrrhotite that appears to parallel the 1450 Lens. Two of the most northerly holes, Holes 96-71 and 96-88, intersected significant gold values. Hole 96-71 intersected a 40 metre drill intercept in which several sections of gold +/- silver bearing semi-massive to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite were intercepted. Results included estimated true width intercepts of 3.59 and 3.18 m respectfully averaging 6.925 gpt Au, 24.0 gpt Ag and 3.257 gpt Au, 85.36 gpt Ag.

Hole 96-88 was drilled to test the continuity of the lens approximately 25 metres to the north of Hole 96-71. Two mineralized zones were located between the 1420 and 1350 levels. The first intersection, consisting of a 14.7 metre (6.43 m true width) sulphide section averaging 10% pyrite with 15% pyrrhotite, contains a 5.3 metre section (est. 2.32 m true width) averaging 4.011 gpt Au, 7.20 gpt Ag. The second lens, interpreted as the continuation of the Northern Deep Lens averages 8.399 gpt Au, 1.71 gpt Ag over 11.7 metres (est. 5.13 metres true width). Included in this section is an 8.4 metre section (est. true width 3.68 m) averaging 10.764 gpt Au, 1.71 gpt Ag. Hole 96-89, designed to test the along strike extension, intersected a 7.90 metre (est. 3.09 m true width) section, averaging 1.166 gpt Au and 1.71 gpt Ag, that appears to be the continuation of the lens.

Drilling has traced the Northern Deep Lens for 100 metres. Within the lens sulphide content and gold-silver values are highly variable. Significant gold bearing intersections range in true width from 1 to 5 metres. Grades are generally less than 3 gpt Au, 5gpt Ag. The lens has a minimal dip length of 30 metres. It is open along the strike and dip with the grade appearing to increase to the northwest and at depth.

Additional drilling is required to determine the extent of both the 1450 and Northern Deep Lenses.

7.5.3 Willoughby (Willow/Buffalo) Zone

The Willoughby Zone is located on a nunatak centred 1150 metres to the north of the Willoughby nunatak.

Table 5: Willoughby (Willow/Buffalo) Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008)

Area	10 x 50 metres
Host Lithology	andesitic agglomerate + fine gr. tuffs & argillaceous
Main Structural Trend	165°; shallow to moderate dip to west-southwest
Alteration	chlorite + pyrite +/- carbonate +/- weak silicification
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena

The Willoughby Zone is underlain by andesitic agglomerates finer-grained tuffs, and argillaceous fossiliferous limestone. A hornblende feldspar porphyritic unit overlies the pyroclastic unit and may represent a sill emanating from the intrusive stock which hosts the North Zone. The limestone contains early Jurassic aged bryozoan fossils.

The Willoughby Zone hosts semi-massive to massive pyrite and sphalerite along with minor galena and chalcopyrite within a sulphide rich breccia. At surface, the zone has dimensions of 15 metres x 8 metres. It trends at 165°. Overall the zone at surface has been traced for 15 metres with the width variable to 8 metres. A post mineralization fault at 085° with unknown dip offsets the zone.

In 1989, Bond Gold completed chip sampling over the showing. Twenty-one samples were collected, of which two assayed >1 gpt Au with the best result being a 1.5 metre chip, taken from a gossanous area in which 50% pyrite and 10% Zn occur, assaying 10.55 gpt Au, 15.9 gpt Ag. Follow up drilling (four holes) was completed by Bond Gold in 1989. The best intersection was from Hole 89-11, where a 6 metre section (4.2 metre est. true width) averaging 8.130 gpt Au with 12.80 gpt Ag was intersected. Follow-up drilling by Camnor in 1994 and 1995 intersected narrow, gold bearing sections of sulphide replacement, chlorite and pyrite rich zones, and pyritic stockwork. Results included a 2.2 metre section (est. true width 1.56 m) averaging 5.211 gpt Au,

1.37 gpt Ag with 0.08% Zn. The zone has been traced by drilling for approximately 50 metres with the values being much lower than the discovery hole.

7.5.4 North-North (N-N) Zone

Table 6: North-North (N-N) Zone Summary Table (after LaPeare, 2008)

Area	1-2 x 30
Host Lithology	hornblende + feldspar porphyry intrusive stock
Main Structural Trend	northwest and southwest structures
Alteration	sericite + silicification
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite +/- galena

The North-North Zone occurs at the intersection of the North Fault with a secondary fault system. The zone is located approximately 50 metres northwest of, and sub-parallel with, the North Zone. It occurs as a gossanous area at the base of a cliff within the same hornblende porphyry intrusive and geochemical trend that hosts the North Zone. The zone in outcrop consists of quartz veining with disseminated to semi-massive pyrite. Mineralization is found within and along three different structures: 330-78º, 158-66º, and 235-77º. Strong sericite and silicification are accompanying alterations.

Limited rock chip sampling completed over accessible portions of the zone returned encouraging values with one of the samples assaying 29.17 gpt Au over 1 metre. In 1995, three holes tested the zone with two of the holes returning narrow, 0.6-1.5 metre sections assaying 1.370 gpt Au to 2.948 gpt Au with low silver values. The third and most southerly hole drilled intersected a 1 metre section (0.31 m est. true width) assaying 78.677 gpt Au, 45.25 gpt Ag and 0.50% Zn. In 1996, three underground drill holes, 96U4, 8, and 11 tested the zone were extended to test the zone. The holes returned anomalous gold-silver zinc values with the best intersection, occurring in Hole 96U-8, averaging 2.263 gpt Au, 211.52 gpt Ag and 1.16% Zn over 1.7 metres (true width 1.22 m).

Drilling and surface mapping have traced the North-North Zone for 30 metres along strike with widths variable to 2 metres. The zone is open along strike but based on limited drilling the grades appear to diminish with depth.

In 1996, three off–section drill holes were drilled underground from the south end of the adit to test the down-dip extension of surface mineralization occurring between the North and North-North Zones. The holes intersected gold-bearing quartz veining occurring in narrow zones. Significant intersections include a 0.87 metre est. true width section, in Hole 96U-28, averaging

2.434 gpt Au, 18.511 gpt Ag and a 1.3 metre true width section, in Hole 96U-30, averaging 1.303 gpt Au, 26.74 gpt Ag and 2.30% Zn.

7.5.5 Edge Zone

The Edge Zone is located 200 metres north of the Wilby Zone.

Table 7: Edge Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008)

Area	Not reported
Host Lithology	andesitic fine gr. tuffs
Main Structural Trend	two: east to southeast and northwest-northeast
Alteration	sericite + chlorite + silicification +/- carbonate
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + sphalerite +/- galena

The Edge Zone is located 200 metres north of the Wilby Zone. Underlying geology consists of both ash and lapilli tuff. Minor hornblende feldspar porphyry dyking occurs at the south end of the zone. Within the lapilli tuff, fossiliferous limestone occurs in which replacement lenses of massive pyrite along with minor pyrrhotite occur.

The Edge Zone host four discrete mineralized structures labeled Northern, Central, Southern, and Lower. The structures are narrow, and of limited length.

Northern

The Northern Lens is approximately 15 metres long and up to 3.1 metres wide. The lens hosts semi-massive pyrite + sphalerite + galena within, strongly sericite + chlorite + silica altered fine-grained andesitic tuff. The lens has a variable trend from 092-85º to 138-70º and may represent an arcuate structure. An outer zone of disseminated sulphide mineralization extends outward into the host tuffs. A grab sample taken by Bond Gold personnel in 1989, and described as being semi-massive pyrite in which minor galena and sphalerite occurred, returned an extremely high-grade value of 370.3 gpt Au and 12,200 gpt Ag. Follow-up chip sampling of the zone returned a 2.6 m chip sample assaying 12.25 gpt Au and 17.35 gpt Ag.

Central

The Central Zone refers to a narrow, <0.5 m wide, quartz-calcite-ankerite-sulphide zone within strongly carbonatized andesitic tuffs. The zone has an attitude of 285-75ºN. A chip sample returned a value of 8.07 gpt Au and 13.40 gpt Ag over 0.15 metres.

Lower

The Lower structure is hosted by andesitic tuffs. Mineralization consists of massive, coarse crystalline pyrite controlled by the intersection of two structures at 335-58º and 050-78º. One chip sample covering an area of one square metre returned a value of 1.89 gpt Au and 14.2 gpt Ag.

Southern

No significant values from the surface program were returned and no further work and/or description is reported.

In 1989, Bond Gold drilled two holes into the zone. Both holes intersected gold bearing sections with the best intersection, occurring in Hole 89-14, averaging 1.70 gpt Au, 0.63 gpt Ag over an estimated true width of 3.17 m.

In 1996, Camnor completed two holes into the zone with the purpose of determining whether the grade of the zone increases with depth and along strike. Both drill holes intersected intrusive related massive pyrite lenses. The lenses are up to 2.4 metres wide and contain moderately anomalous gold value values with the best intersection (Hole 96-73) averaging 3.057 gpt Au, 28.45 gpt Ag, 2.89% Zn over 1.09 metres (est. true width). Overall the lenses strike northwesterly and have a steep west dip and are less than 2 metres wide (true width).

7.5.6 Upper Icefall (UIF) Zone

The Upper Icefall Zone is located at the southwest end of the Willoughby Nunatak, approximately 200 metres west of the Lower Icefall Zone.

Table 8: Upper Icefall (UIF) Zone Summary Table (After LaPeare, 2008)

Area	Not reported
Host Lithology	andesitic fine gr. tuffs
Main Structural Trend	variable bedding; northwest and north-northeast intersections
Alteration	sericite +/- silicification +/- carbonate +/- chlorite +/- pyrite
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + pyrrhotite +/- sphalerite +/- galena

The Upper Icefall Zone is underlain by pyroclastic rocks. At the zone veining and sulphide mineralization are controlled by the intersection of two faults at 328-75ºNE and 25-62ºSE. Sulphide mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite. Sphalerite is common while galena is rare. Surrounding host rocks exhibit highly variable bedding, which some workers have attributed to doming effects from the intrusion of the hornblende intrusive. At surface, the host rocks are intensely sericitized and silicified. In drill core, chlorite, carbonate, and pyrite alteration were also noted. Rock chip values are highly variable.

Three drill holes have tested the zone. Two of the holes returned modest gold values over narrow intersections with the best intersection, occurring in Hole 95-55, assaying 9.667 gpt Au with 20.91 gpt Ag and 0.55% Zn over a true width of 0.26 m. The work shows the mineralized lens to trend westerly with a sub-vertical dip. The zone averages approximately 0.7 metre in width with the strike length being less than 20 metres with faulting appearing to have cut-off the zone along strike.

7.5.7 Lower Icefall (LIF) Zone

Table 9: Lower Icefall (LIF) Zone Summary Table (after LaPeare, 2008)

Area	20 x 20 m
Host Lithology	andesitic tuffs
Main Structural Trend	048-65°
Alteration	sericite + carbonate + chlorite + silicification + pyrite (??)
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite

The Lower Icefall Zone occurs 110 metres southwest of the Wilby Zone. The geology is similar to the Wilby Zone. At surface, a 20 x 25 metre area displays northeast trending, shallow west dipping, semi-massive to massive pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing pods and lenses within andesitic tuffs.

Eight drill holes have tested the zone. The results show the Lower Icefall Zone to host multiple, parallel, sulphide bearing lenses with the Upper and Lower Lenses appearing to be significant. The Upper Lens outcrops on the surface while the Lower lens is buried. The Upper Lens mineralization is comparable to that identified as Type ii at the Wilby Zone. The Lower Lens mineralization is characterized by disseminations, stringers, splotches and short massive sulphide sections containing pyrite, sphalerite and minor pyrrhotite

Drilling has traced the Upper Lens for 45 metres. True widths are variable to 5 metres with the zone appearing to pinch and swell along strike and down-dip. Overall the lens contains 30% pyrite along with minor pyrrhotite. Quartz veining is minor. Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as disseminations, patches and as narrow massive occurrences in both the veins and the andesitic lapilli tuff host.

Gold grades within the Upper Lens are anomalous throughout but highly variable. At the south end of the lens, Hole 96-62 intersected a 1.2 metre (est. true width 0.69 m) section averaging 2.057 gpt Au, 13.03 gpt Ag while at the north end of the zone Hole 96-64 intersected a 9.4 metre section (est. true width 6.17 m) averaging 5.214 gpt Au. Included in this section is a 2.5 metre (1.64 m est. true width) intersection averaging 12.31 gpt Au, 3.43 gpt Ag. Limited down-dip drill testing of the Upper Lens has been completed with Holes 96-83 and 84 testing the zone approximately 30 metres down-dip from Holes 96-62 and 64. Both holes intersected narrow, up to 2.5 metre sections containing 20-30% pyrite. Gold grades are weak to moderately anomalous with the best intersection being a 2.6 metre (est. true width 1.69 m) section averaging 1.508 gpt Au, 1.71 gpt Ag.

The Lower Lens occurs 30 metres below the Upper Lens. Drilling has traced the lens for 45 metres with the thicknesses varying between 2 and 5 metres. Grade and thickness appear to increase to the north and down-dip. Hole 96-62, located at the south end of the lens, intersected a

1.2 m (0.69 m true width) metre section averaging 2.057 gpt Au, 13.03 gpt Ag with 0.17% Zn while Hole 96-84, located at the north end of the zone, intersected a 3.94 metre true width section averaging 2.605 gpt Au, 3.77 gpt Ag with 1.33% Zn that includes a 3.0 metre (1.85 m true width) section averaging 0.4.937 gpt Au, 3.77 gpt Ag with 1.22% Zn. Hole 96-83 tested the lens at depth. The hole intersected an 11.2 metre section (4.37 m true width) averaging 1.166 gpt Au with 1.60% Zn. Included in this section are two sections, the first being 1 metre long (0.39 m true width) the other 1.4 metres (true width 0.55 m) that respectively averaged 10.39 gpt Au, 14.74 gpt Ag with 6.44% Zn, and 0.137 gpt Au, 4.46 gpt Ag with 6.38% Zn.

Both the Upper and Lower Lenses are open along strike and down-dip.

7.5.8 Kiwi Zone

Table 10: Kiwi Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008)

Area	Not reported
Host Lithology	andesitic tuffs
Main Structural Trend	Not reported
Alteration	sericite + carbonate + chlorite + silicification + pyrite (??)
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite

The Kiwi Zone is located mid-way between the Wilby and Lower Icefall Zones. The zone is underlain by green/grey fine- to medium-grained matrix-supported andesitic agglomerate with lesser fine-grained tuffs. At surface, the zone contains pods and lenses of gold bearing, semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite similar to those identified at the Wilby and Lower Icefall Zones. As at the Lower Icefall and Wilby Zones, extensive faulting occurs throughout the zone producing both vertical and horizontal offset.

It is possible that the zone is the Kiwi Zone is the along strike extension of the Lower Icefall Zone.

In 1995 channel sampling of some of the mineralized outcrops returned good gold values. Results include a 4.9 m saw cut averaging 17.493 gpt gold and a 3 m channel sample averaging 20.683 gpt Au with 237.70 gpt Ag. In 1995, a one hole test of the zone failed to intersect any significant sulphide zones. In 1996 drilling was completed to test the zone along strike and down-dip extension of the sulphide pods to ensure the zone had been adequately tested.

Drilling shows the Kiwi Zone to contain multiple, stacked, pods and lenses of sulphide in which gold values ranging from 0.343 to 4.836 gpt gold occur. The best intersection occurs in the most northerly hole drilled, Hole 96-61. This hole intersected a 2.8 metre section (true width 0.82 metres) averaging 3.36 gpt Au, 4.46 gpt Ag. This intersection, when projected to surface, corresponds with the above mentioned saw cut trench averaging 20.683 gpt Au, 237.70 gpt Ag over 3m. The Kiwi Zone is open along strike and down-dip.

7.5.9 Wilkie Zone

Table 11: Wilkie Zone Summary Table (LaPeare, 2008)

Area	Not reported
Host Lithology	Lapilli and ash tuffs
Main Structural Trend	Northeasterly trend with dip steep to the east
Alteration	sericite + carbonate + pyrite
Sulphide Mineralization	pyrite + sphalerite + galena+ arsenopyrite

The Wilkie Zone is a fault related gold bearing vein system located 200 metres to the northwest of the Wilby Zone. It occurs within or immediately adjacent to the Wilkie Fault. The zone is hosted by sericite-carbonate-pyrite altered lapilli and ash tuffs. It was discovered in the routine follow-up prospecting of an area that in talus fine samples contained anomalous gold, zinc, silver, and arsenic values.

The Wilkie Zone trends north-northeasterly with the dip being steep to the east. It has been traced along surface for 115 metres with widths variable to 2.2 metres. Along strike to the southwest the zone is offset/cut-off by the North Fault while to the northeast it is open. Vein mineralogy consists of a quartz-carbonate gangue in which variable pyrite, sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite occur. Chip sampling showed the vein system to be variably mineralized with high grade gold-zinc pockets of mineralization being identified. At surface, the best chip sample averaged 20.10 gpt Au with 349.86 gpt Ag across 1.7 metres.

Drilling has tested a 55 metre segment of the Wilkie Zone at down-dip depths of up to 85 metres. In drill core pyrite, sphalerite, and galena occur within both discrete quartz veins and in the wall rock immediately adjacent to the veins. Gold and base metal content is highly variable. Along strike and down dip, the zone pinches and swells with true widths varying to 5 metres. Drilling outlined a higher grade shoot within a shell of lower grade intersections. This shoot has been traced from surface 85 metres down-dip and along strike for approximately 30 metres. Within this core, drill intersections range from a 15.1 section (est. 5.90 metre true width) averaging 4.422 gpt Au with 14.40 gpt Ag and 2.44% Zn to a 3.7 metre (est 1.08 m true width) section averaging 16.08 gpt Au, 34.97 gpt Ag with 2.72% Zn. In the low grade shell, intersections are narrow and the gold grade significantly decreased. Intersections include a 1 metre sample (est. 0.71 m true width) grading 2.297 gpt Au, 3.77 gpt Ag and a 1.4 metre section (0.70 m true width) averaging 1.577 gpt Au with minimal zinc in both holes.

The Wilkie Zone is open along strike and at depth. Overall true width is approximately 1.5 metres.

7.5.10 NI Zone

Table 12: NI Zone Summary Table (LaPeare 2008)

Area	50 x 150 metres
Host Lithology	Andesitic tuffs and limestone
Main Structural Trend	Not reported, gold + silver occur in lenses and pods
Alteration	Argillic
Sulphide Mineralization	Massive pyrite + sphalerite + galena

The NI Zone is located on a small nunatak immediately to the southeast of the Willoughby Nunatak. At the NI Zone, a 50 x 150 metre area, underlain by argillaceous andesitic tuff and limestone, hosts gold and silver bearing lenses and pods of massive pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Overall the lenses strike westerly and have a steep south dip. Individual lenses have been traced for 15 metres with widths variable to 3 metres. Saw-cut channel sampling completed over several of the pods returned encouraging values including a 6.5 metre sample, taken oblique to strike, assaying 19.551 gpt Au, 1123.67 gpt Ag, 13.93% lead and 10.50% Zn.

The purpose of the 1996 drill program was to determine the continuity of the pods at depth. Drilling showed the base metal and silver content to weaken down-dip. At depth, the zone consists of disseminated and short massive pyrite sections within the host and in irregular quartz vein zones. Of the three holes drilled only one, Hole 96-80, intersected significant mineralization with an 8.5 metre section (est. 6 true width) averaging 2.523 gpt Au, 24.01 gpt Ag and 1.12% Zn being intersected. Within this intersection there is a 2 metre section (est. 1.41 m true width) averaging 6.171 gpt Au, 68.22 gpt Ag and 1.23% Zn.

7.6 Mineralized Prospects

7.6.1 Wombat

The Wombat Zone is located 900 metres southwest of the North Zone on an adjacent nunatak. The zone consists of an up to 5 metre wide, 30 metre long zone of north trending, steeply west dipping, quartz carbonate breccia in which up to 10% combined pyrite, sphalerite and galena occur. The zone is hosted by hornblende-feldspar porphyry. Along strike to the south the zone is cut-off by topography while to the north it passes into the hillside. Chip samples of a mineralized portion of the zone returned moderately anomalous values with the best section averaging 1.063 gpt Au, 30.53 gpt Ag, 0.41% lead and 1.23% Zn across 5 metres.

7.6.2 Ledge

The Ledge Zone is located approximately 90 metres southwest of the Wilby Zone. The zone is underlain by, andesitic tuffs. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive pyrite and sphalerite controlled by the following structures: 245-75ºSW, 49-60ºSE, 165-75SWº. Alteration in the area is dominated by sericite +/- carbonate, silicification, chlorite and pyrite. Limited sampling from the 165º (northwest) trending structure returned 6.37 gpt Au and 384.8

gpt Ag over 0.30 metres. The zone has been traced for 10 metres and is too small to warrant further interest.

7.6.3 CC

The CC Zone is located at the south end of the Willoughby Nunatak. Semi-massive to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in a west trending lens. The lens has been traced for 65 metres with widths varying from 0.5 to 5 metres. Channel sample values are moderately anomalous with the best sample assaying 0.128 opt Au over 0.6 metres. Due to the limited size and grade of the CC Zone no further work is warranted

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

An internet search of the BC EMPR lists the deposit under two classifications: *G07 - sub-aqueous hot spring Au-Ag,* and *I05 - polymetallic veins: Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au,* presumably based mostly on empirical observations from previous company assessment reports. These are not correct.

Sulphide mineralization at several of the zones on the Willoughby Property exhibits in part replacement textures. Coupled with the presence of a hornblende porphyry stock proximal to most of the mineralization and in addition to the intrusive hosting one of the main mineralized zones, the mineralizing events are most likely intimately associated with the intrusion.

Various similarities with and the proximity of the Willoughby property to, the Red Mountain deposit also supports an intrusion related source. Wojdak (1993) in his description of Red Mountain stated that “the deposit is associated with a volatile rich hornblende diorite emplaced into ductile strata in an island arc/collisional tectonic setting”. A similar geological setting is applicable to the Willoughby Property. Other similarities between the Willoughby Property and the Red Mountain deposit include the presence of Goldslide intrusions at both properties, that gold (and telluride minerals) is associated with coarse pyrite, sphalerite and other base metals sulphides and to a lesser extent, that there is the presence of phyllic (sericite + silica) alteration. While Red Mountain has been interpreted as a porphyry system, the Willoughby prospect certainly does readily fall into this category. What it may represent is the spatially higher-level emplacement of mineralization within the porphyry-skarn-epithermal continuum resulting in the formation of discrete pod/lens-of semi-massive to massive sulphide (pyrite and or pyrrhotite) mineralization. The presence of possible skarn-type alteration at Willoughby lends some credence to this model. The Qualified Person has not verified the information regarding Red Mountain. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

9. EXPLORATION

In June 2017, Millrock optioned sold the property to Sojourn Ventures Inc. Sojourn has not completed any work on the property.

10. DRILLING

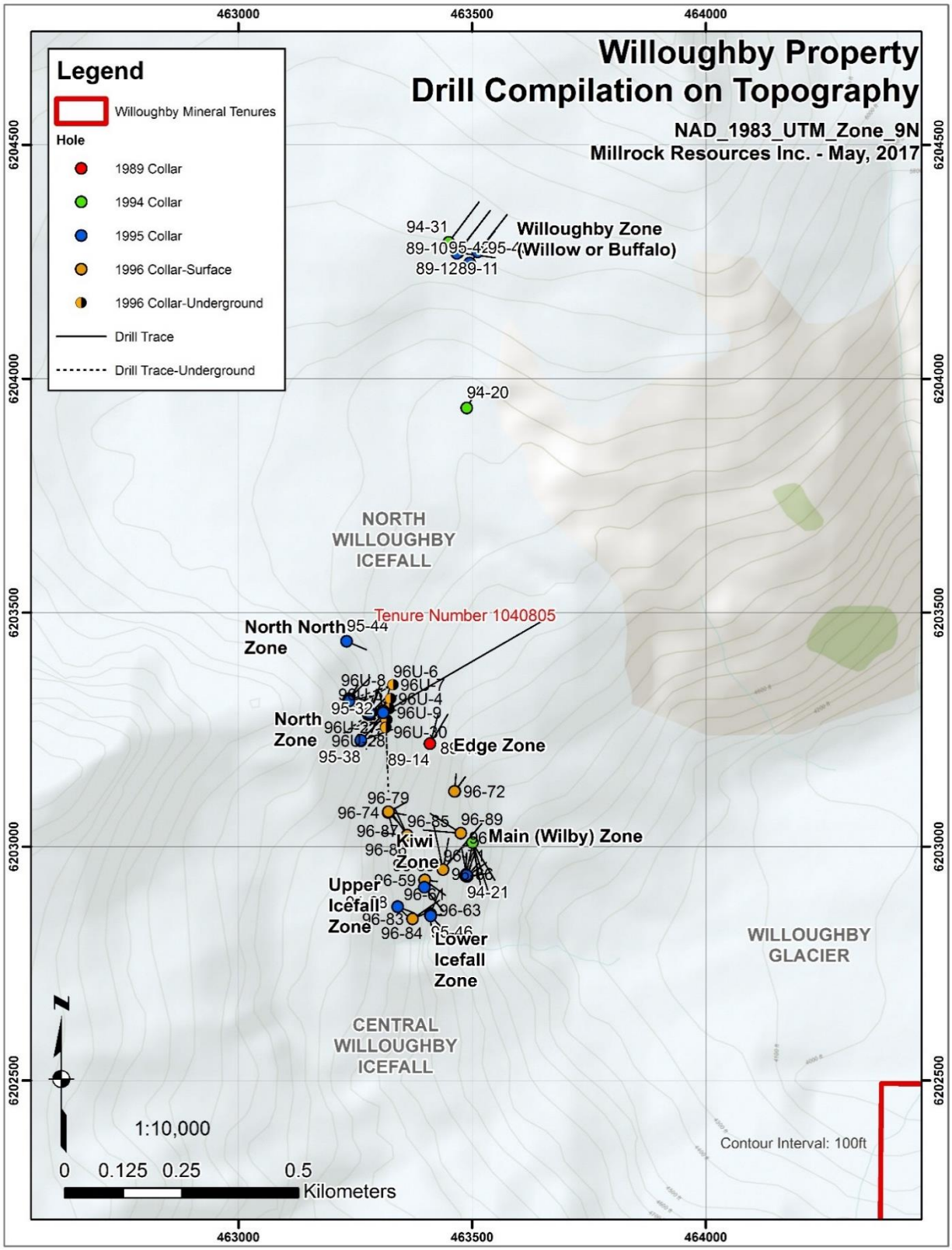
Diamond core drilling was completed by Bond Gold in 1989 and by Camnor in years 1994, 1995, and 1996. The drill programs are summarized below and in Figure 8.

All drill core was logged at either Bond Golds or Camnor's base camp by qualified geologists. Selected sections were marked out and split in half using either a core splitter or rock saw. One half of the core was put in a plastic bag identified and sent for assay the remaining half placed back in the core box in sequence.

Table 13: Drilling on the Willoughby Property from 1989, 1994 to 1996; Surface & Underground

1989, 1994 to 1996 DRILLING ON WILLOUGHBY PROPERTY: SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND						
Year	**Company**	**Surface Drill Holes**	**Holes Drilled**	**Total Metres**	**Drill Company**	**Core Size**
1989	Bond Gold	14	89-01 to 14	1709	JT Thomas	BQTK
1994	Camnor	17	94-15 to 31	1753.9	Falcon	BQTK
1994	Camnor	27	95-32 to 58	3013.5	JT Thomas	BQTK
1994	Camnor	31	95-59 to 89	3458.7	JT Thomas	BQTK
	Total	89		9935.1		
Year	**Company**	**Underground Drill Holes**	**Holes Drilled**	**Total Metres**	**Drill Company**	**Core Size**
1996	Camnor	30	96U-1 to 30	2383.2	Bosivenue	BQTK

Figure 8: Drill compilation on topography from Willoughby Property 1989-1996



Drilling at Willoughby is hampered by the steep terrain conditions. It is not possible to systematically drill zones along strike due to the steepness of the ground. In addition, rock and snow slides are common. Because of the lack of suitable drill sites many holes were drilled oblique to the mineralization with the holes being drilled from both the foot and hanging walls. In addition, in certain zones the multitude of semi-massive to massive sulphide (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite) makes it difficult to ascertain the orientation of the zones and determine true widths.

The location, orientation and length of each hole is summarized in Appendix 1 Table 1. The significant gold silver and zinc results for both the surface and underground drill holes are summarized by zone in Appendix 2 Table 2. The calculated estimated true width along with the drill intercept lengths is included.

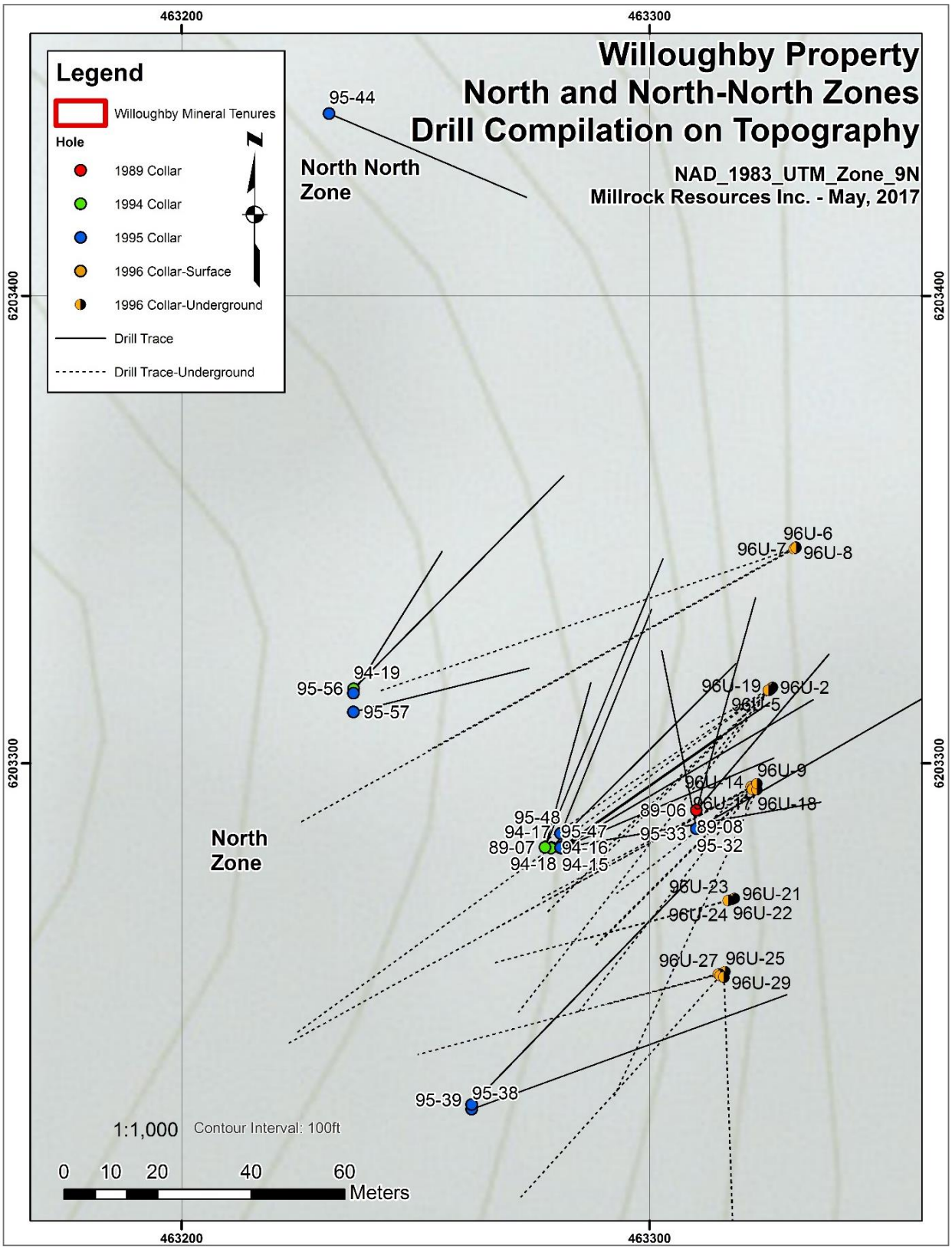
Drill logs from all of the programs do not show any geotechnical parameters such as RQD (rock quality determination) and core recovery. From the author's experience, the drilling encountered fractured zones, however, the core loss was not excessive. Although, it is possible, but not very likely, that the lack of recorded geotechnical data could make it difficult to use prior assay data with confidence for a future NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource or reserve estimate.

In order to evaluate the North Zone a 95 metre long, 1.5 x 2.1 metre, adit was tunneled at a bearing of 190° with drill stations slashed out at approximately 25 metre intervals. The tunnel was located at the 1650 level approximately 70 metres below the surface expression of the zone. It was completed in the footwall of the zone.

The North Zone trends at approximately 332° with the dip being steep, 75° to the southwest. Drilling has outlined a high grade gold +/-silver+/- zinc core that occurs at the intersection of the dominant north trending vein system with a secondary northwest trending vein system (Figure 9). The core is approximately 30 metres long with true widths varying from <1 to 3.60 metre true width with the overall width being approximately a metre. The core has been traced from surface 75 metres vertically to the 1650 level. At depth, the core decreases in width and grade. Drill results include a 3.5 metre section (est. true width 1.08 metres) averaging 132 gpt Au, 2670.90 gpt Ag and 4.83% Zn. This was the best drill result from the underground program. In general, the high grade core intersections average <6 gpt Au and 34 gpt Ag. Outside of the core gold and silver values decrease rapidly. As an example, Hole U96U-27, located approximately 40 metres to the south of the southern limit of the core averaged 3.84 gpt Au over 2 metres (est. true width 1.75 m). Although the core contains significant gold-silver values it is limited in size.

Surface (3 holes) and underground (3 holes) drilling of the North-North Zone showed the zone to be narrow, <1 metre, with the gold grades generally being less than 3 gpt Au. The zone is open along strike (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Drill compilation on topography from North & North-North Zones, 1989-1996



The Wilby (Main) Zone trends at approximately 320º with the dip being interpreted to be 45-60º to the SE (Figure 10). Within the Wilby Zone there are at least two lenses, 1450 and Northern Deep, of semi-massive to massive sulphide (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) in which variable amounts of gold +/- silver occur. Grades and thicknesses are highly variable along strike and at depth. The lenses are composed of multiple zones of pyrite +/- pyrrhotite mineralization separated by host rock within a general trend. Both "lenses" are open along strike and at depth. The 1450 lens (Wilby Zone) has been traced for 80 meters; the Northern Deep for 100 metres. Estimated true widths drill intersections for the 1450 Lens range to 7.68 metres, to 5.13 metres for the Northern Deep. Overall, both lenses are approximately 2 metres thick (true width). Faulting, resulting in displacement, has occurred in both lenses that has complicated determining the orientation of the lenses.

Three holes have tested a 20 metre section of the Upper Icefall Zone (Figure 10). All three holes intersected anomalous gold values over a 20 metre strike length. Overall, the zone, consisting of semi-massive to massive pods/lenses of the pyrite-pyrrhotite, strikes northerly with the dip being sub vertical. The true width of the zone is less than a metre. Based on limited data, the grade of the zone decreases with depth. The zone offers little potential for expansion.

The Lower Icefall Zone has been tested by eight drill holes (Figure 10). The drilling intersected two zones of semi-massive to massive pyrite +/- pyrrhotite occurring with sulphide pods, vein stockwork, and fracture fillings referred to as the Upper and Lower Lenses. The Upper and Lower Lenses both strike northwesterly with the dip interpreted to be sub-vertical. Drilling has traced the Upper Lens for 45 metres with the lens being open to the north and south and at depth. The lens has an average true thickness of approximately 1.75 metres. Grade within the lens is variable with the best intersection averaging 12.31 gpt Au, 3.43 gpt Ag over an estimated true width of 1.64 metres, and with the majority of drill sections averaging less than 0.100 opt Au. Drilling has traced the Lower Lens for 45 metres with the lens being open. The thickness and grade of the lens is less than that of the Upper with the average true thickness being less than a metre and the grade less than 2.57 gpt Au. The best intersection within the Lower Lens assayed 10.39 gpt Au, 14.74 gpt Ag, and 6.44% Zn over an estimated true width of 0.39 m.

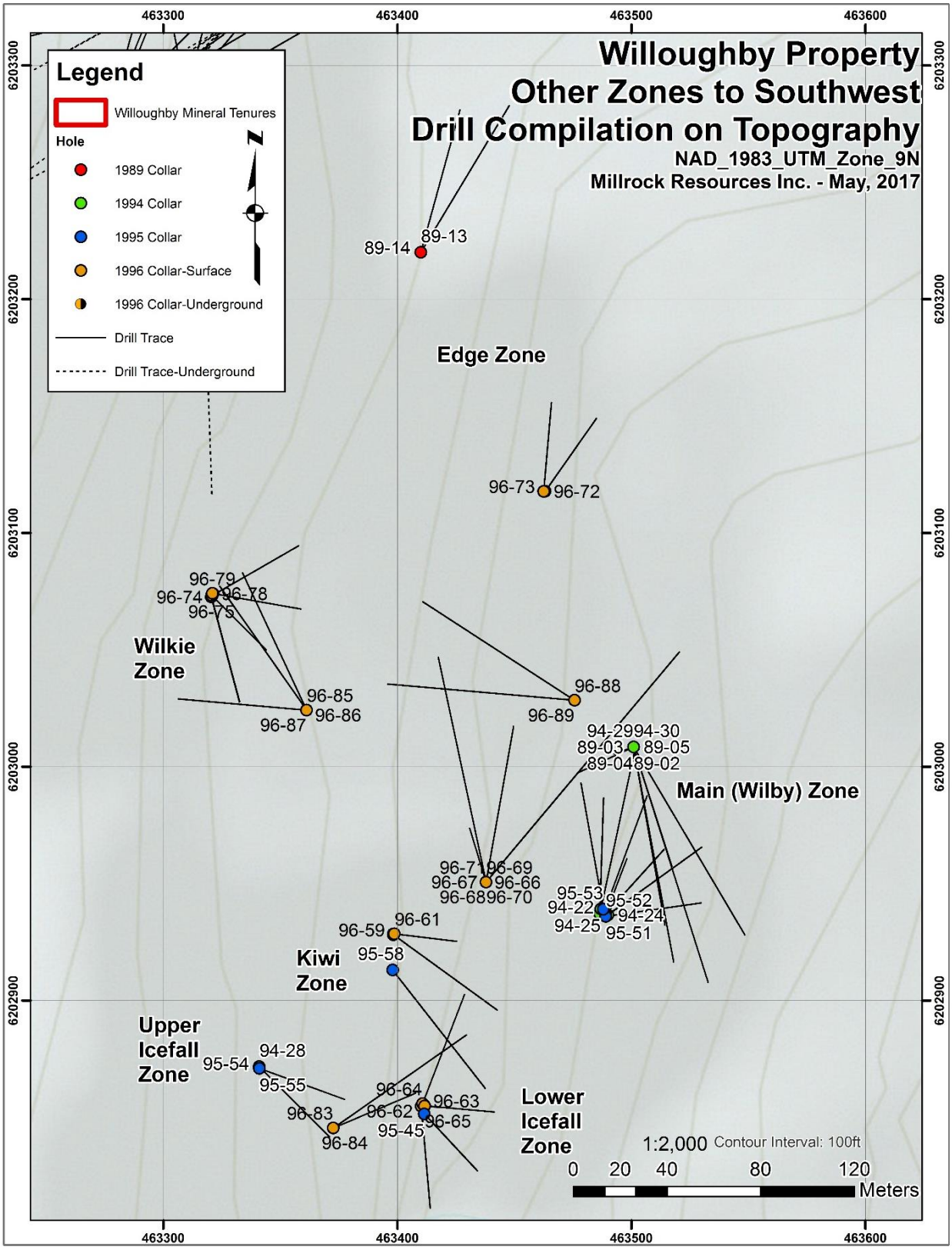
Three holes have tested the Kiwi Zone (Figure 10). The drilling shows the Kiwi Zone to contain multiple, stacked pods/lenses of pyrite-pyrrhotite in which gold values ranging from 0.343 to 4.836 gpt Au occur. The best result was a 2.8 metre (0.82 metre true width) section averaging 3.361 gpt Au with 4.46 gpt Ag. This intersection is the down dip extension of a 4.9 m saw cut channel sample averaging 17.493 gpt Au. The Kiwi Zone lies along the along strike projection of the Lower Icefall Zone.

Eight holes have tested the Wilkie Zone over a 55 metre strike length (Figure 10). All of the holes intersected the zone. Overall the zone trends north-northeasterly and dips sub vertically. Average true width is approximately 1.5 metres. Within the zone estimated true width

intersections include 5.90 metres averaging 4.424 gpt Au, 14.406 gpt Ag, and 2.44% Zn. The most northerly hole drilled in the zone assayed 10.77 gpt Au, 25.04 gpt Ag, and 8.45% Zn over an estimated true width of 1.05 metres. The Wilkie Zone is open to the north and down dip.

Four holes have tested the Edge Zone (Figure 10). The holes were located to test an area of gold bearing massive pyrite with galena. Chip samples taken by Bond returned anomalous gold and silver values including a 2.6 metre wide chip sample averaging 12.25 gpt Au and 17.35 gpt Ag. All four holes intersected anomalous gold values with the best result being a 3.17 metre estimated true width intersection averaging 1.715 gpt Au, and 0.67 gpt Ag. Overall general strike is west-northwest with the dip being sub vertical. The zone is open along strike.

Figure 10: Drill compilation on topography from other Zones to Southwest, 1989-1996

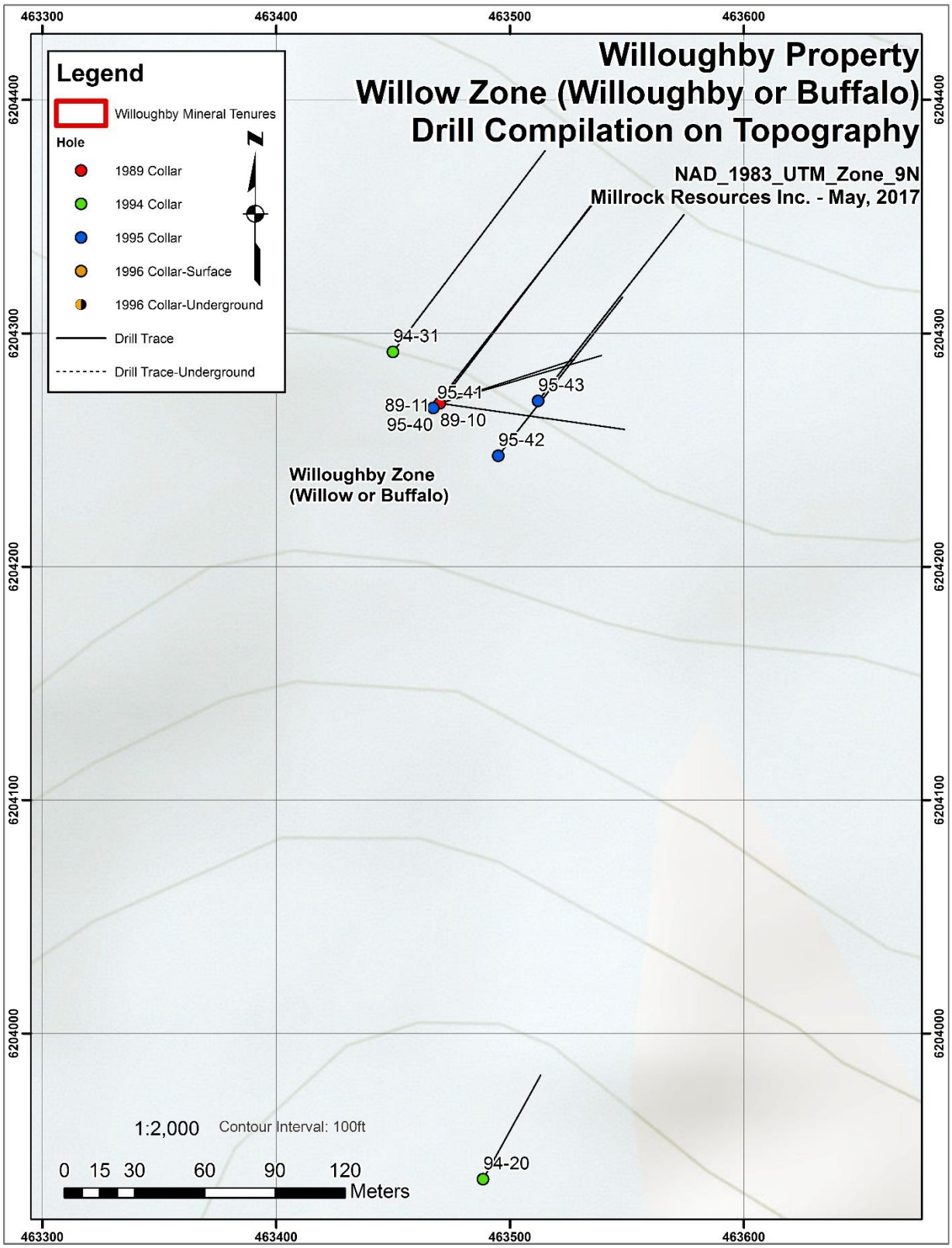


Eight holes have tested the Willoughby (Willow, Buffalo) Zone (Figure 11). The holes were drilled to follow up on the results of Hole 89-11 (4.2 m estimated true width averaging 8.13 gpt Au, 12.8 gpt Ag). All of the holes intersected anomalous gold values over generally short sections with the gold values generally being less than 2 gpt Au. There was no duplication of the results obtained from Hole 89-11.

Three holes tested the Ni Zone. The holes were drilled to test the continuity of a 6.5 metre channel sample taken oblique to strike that assayed 1.955 gpt Au, 1123.67 gpt Ag, 13.93% Pb, and 10.50% Zn. The best result was a 1.41 metre true width section assaying 6.174 gpt Au, 1.99 68.26 gpt Ag, with 1.23% Zn. The remaining two holes did not contain significant assay results.

Drill testing of the Wombat, Ledge and CC Zones was not undertaken due to their limited potential.

Figure 11: Drill compilation on topography from Willow (Willoughby or Buffalo) Zones, 1989-1996



11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The Bond Gold and Camnor programs represent the major exploration programs completed on the Willoughby Property. The QP believes that the work and assaying was completed to industry standards and is valid.

In 1989, Bond Gold Canada Inc. collected a total of 813 drill core samples in BQ thin wall (BQTK) core diameter, and 489 surface rock samples. From the sample description, almost all of the rock chip samples were taken over a measured width and are therefore representative of the grade of the surface exposure. A limited amount of rock grab samples were taken. These samples represent spot sampling and are not representative of the outcrop. The core was split on site at Bond Gold camp located on Willoughby Creek. A handwritten note on a copy of the 1989 assessment stamped with 'Camnor Resources Ltd.' on the cover page notes that the core was being stored at Base Camp on the Will S1 claims.

All of the drill core samples and 372 of the surface rock samples were submitted to Min-En Labs of North Vancouver, BC. The remaining 117 rock samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Labs of Kamloops, BC (Vogt, 1989). Min-En was a well-recognized lab based in North Vancouver. From the assay certificates and sample listing all samples were fire assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton sample. In addition, they were assayed using a 31 element ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) process.

It is not known how Bond Gold transported its' rock and drill core samples to the lab. During the 1994-1996 exploration program completed by Camnor, drill core, grab, and measured width chip and channel samples were collected. All drill core was logged at Camnor's base camp on the White River by qualified geologists. The core was not photographed nor was geotechnical data collected. All selected drill core was cut in half using a drill core saw with samples being taken over measured width. Chip samples were taken using a hammer and chisel over a measured width across the strike of the mineralization and are considered to be representative of the zone. In 1995 and 1996 rock saw cut channel samples were taken over measured widths using a diamond blade equipped power saw. All samples were identified and stored in plastic bags, then grouped into rice bags. The rice bag samples were delivered by either company personnel or by the company's expeditor to the lab facilities in Stewart or to Westmin Mines' Production Lab at its' Premier Gold Mine. Upon having been either prepared or assayed, the samples were trucked to their final destination either by bus or by trucking companies.

The labs employed for the Bond Gold and Camnor exploration programs were either industry providers, Min-En, Eco-Tech and Chemex or a mine production lab as in the case of Westmin. Of the four labs used between 1989 and 1996, Chemex and Eco-Tech were both taken over by ALS Chemex, now known as ALS Minerals. Min-En was taken over by SGS Labs in 2010. Both ALS and SGS Minerals are currently in operations throughout the world. At the time of the

drilling programs there was no ISO accreditation for labs. Both SGS and ALS are now ISO (International Organization for Standardization) accredited companies. There was no reported or known relationship between the labs mentioned and Bond Gold, Camnor Resources Ltd or the author.

Although no standards were placed into the sampling sequence the work is considered valid as it was completed to industry standards at the time by reputable people. In addition, the Labs completed their own quality check programs with the insertion of blanks and standards, and re-assaying.

In 1994, Camnor Resources Ltd. collected 872 drill core samples in BQTK core diameter representing 886.9 m of sawed core. In addition, 608 measured width rock chip and grab samples were collected and sent for analysis. Core samples were cut in half using a diamond core saw, with one half submitted for analysis and the other half stored in Stewart next to the Newhawk warehouse for reference. All core and rock chip samples were prepared and analyzed by Eco-Tech Labs (now ALS Minerals), at both its Stewart and Kamloops, BC Labs, for 30-element Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analysis. Samples that contained high gold values were screened. Samples that assayed above threshold values for copper, lead, zinc and silver were assayed by aqua regia. Repeat assaying and re-splitting and assaying of samples was routinely completed by Eco-Tech Labs to ensure quality control (Visagie, 1994). In addition, whole rock analysis of 108 samples of 1989 drill core was performed by Acme Analytical Labs, and 23 core samples collected from core drilled in 1989 were submitted to Vancouver Petrographic for thin section study (Visagie and Watkins, 1994).

In 1995, Camnor Resources Ltd. collected 1,151 drill core samples from BQTK sized drill core representing 1,162.9 m of sawed core; 250 surface samples consisting of 181 saw cut channel and rock chip, 45 grab, 12 float (grabs), 9 subcrop, 2 soil, and 1 silt. Core samples were cut in half using a diamond core saw, with one half submitted for analysis and the other half stored at Newhawk Gold Mines' warehouse in Stewart for reference. All but three samples (1,148 samples) were prepared and assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton sample by Westmin Mines at its Premier gold mine north of Stewart, BC. Three samples containing visible gold were screened and assayed by Chemex Labs of North Vancouver. Additionally, all samples were submitted to Chemex for 32-element ICP analysis (Visagie, 1995b). Samples exceeding 100 ppm Ag, 10,000 ppm Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed.

In 1996, Camnor Resources Ltd. collected an unreported amount of drill core samples from both the surface and underground drill program. In addition, 195 total surface samples composed of 188 measured width rock chip and saw cut channel samples and seven grab samples were collected and sent for analysis. Core samples were cut in half using a diamond core saw, with one half submitted for analysis and the other half retained for reference (Visagie, 1997). Samples

were prepared and assayed for gold using a one assay ton technique at Westin Mines' Premier Gold Mine. The pulps were then forwarded to Chemex Labs (now ALS Minerals) in North Vancouver, BC, for 30-element ICP. Samples with visible gold were screened and assayed by Chemex. Samples exceeding 100 ppm Ag, 10,000 ppm Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed. Quality control included every 10th sample being re-assayed for gold by Chemex, and a limited number of reject samples were assayed to test for laboratory variation. The variance between labs was found to be minor (Visagie, 1997).

The following outlines the procedures used for sample preparation and analysis:

> Samples dried (when necessary), crushed or sieved to pulp size and then pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.
> For gold analysis, a ½ assay ton (1994) or a 1 assay ton sample (1995 and 1996) was preconcentrated by conventional fire assay. The resulting Ag prill was digested to 3 ml 30% HNO_3 and any residual insoluble material was dissolved using 3 ml concentrated HCl. The resulting solution was diluted to 10 ml and analyzed by atomic absorption. Where visible gold was noted, the sample was screened and assayed.
> For the 30-element (1994 and 1996) or 32-element (1995) ICP analysis, a 10 g sample was digested with 3 ml of 3:1:3 ratio of nitric acid:HCl:water at 90° for 1.5 hours. The sample was then diluted to 20 ml with de-mineralized water and analyzed. The leach was partial for the following elements; Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sb, Ti, U and W. Samples that returned values > 30 ppm Ag (1994 and 1995) or > 100 ppm Ag (1996), 10,000 ppm Cu, Pb, Zn or As (As protocol applies for 1994 and 1995, not 1996) were assayed for the respective element.
> For silver analysis, a 2 g sample was digested in 20 ml HNO_3 for 20 minutes or until all NO_3 disappeared. The digestion was then cooled, 10 ml HCl added and digested for 30 minutes. The digestion was again cooled and another 50 ml of HCl added and digested for one hour. When this digestion cooled to room temperature it was bulked to 200 ml, mixed, centrifuged and analyzed by atomic absorption.
> For copper, lead and zinc assaying samples were digested by aqua regia and analyzed by atomic absorption.

Regarding surface rock samples, the same procedures and analyses were used for all surface grab and chip samples as was used for drill core samples.

While the assaying was completed prior to NI 43-101 being implemented the work was done by established reputable companies and the results believed to be accurate. It is known that the labs entered standards into the sample stream for quality control determination. This was adequate for the time. In the QP's opinion an attempt should be made to locate any core from the 1989, 1994-96 drill programs. While it is unlikely that there is any reject or pulp samples available there may be some core left in Stewart (Camnor 1994-96) or at Bond-Golds (1989) campsite on

Willoughby Creek (probably in poor shape). If it can be found selected sampling should be undertaken.

Sojourn, the Issuer of this Technical Report, has not completed any diamond drill core or reverse circulation drilling on the Willoughby Property.

Aside from summarizing what has been reported in the 1989, 1994, 1995, and 1996 exploration programs at Willoughby, the author cannot comment on the sampling method and approach, sample preparation, analysis and security of drill core or surface samples by pre-1989 operators of the Willoughby Property. The work completed by Camnor was designed and supervised by the author, who was the Exploration Manager for Camnor Resources and was on site for most of the duration of the program. The author is confident that the work was completed to the industry standards at the time. He is also familiar with the personnel who completed the work on behalf of Bond Gold and is confident that it too was completed to industry standards.

Since 1996, there has not been any drilling or sampling completed on the property so there is little to report on. The 2007 airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was completed by experts in the field. The reports completed by Greig (2008), LaPeare (2008), and Molloy (2016), while being completed to industry standards, suffer from not having the complete Camnor database, as was acknowledged by each. Millrock acquired this database in early 2017.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The Willoughby Property database is largely the result of the work completed by Bond Gold (1989) and Camnor Resources (1994-1996). The author is very familiar with the Camnor program as he designed, implemented and supervised all of the work completed by Camnor. Both the Bond Gold and Camnor work programs are well documented with geology and geochemistry maps, sample locations, drill logs, sections, all assay certificates and both assessment and final yearly reports. Upon review the work was completed to prevailing industry standards.

The author, in verifying the database, reviewed selected drill logs with the assay certificates to ensure accuracy. Between 1994 and 1996 as project manager he was responsible for ensuring that all data was entered correctly and cross checked by company personnel. In 2017, Millrock acquired the Camnor database and was in the process of creating a master file for the project.

Re-sampling or quality control sampling was not conducted by the author to verify previous results. To the author's knowledge there are no pulp or reject samples left from the drill and rock sampling programs-the latest of which was completed 21 years ago. It is unlikely that Camnor's Willoughby core is available for review. It was last seen in 1996 in a warehouse that has long since been sold. The 1989 Bond Gold core was stored on the Willoughby Valley floor

and is probably in poor condition after 28 years. If possible, the author when he completes the required property he will visit the Bond Gold core and resample selected sections.

Much of the Willoughby Property, especially in the area covered by the Willoughby Nunatak, is exceedingly steep, requiring mountaineering skills including ropes. In his 2008 report LaPeare states, "during the one day visit in August 2007, access to a number of zones was attempted but no drill or helicopter pads exist, making safe "hands on" access difficult at the time of the visit. The Lower Icefall Zone was accessed by toeing in under power with a helicopter and a chip sample was attempted. However, falling rocks made the area dangerous for sampling as well as putting the helicopter at risk."

The author, Dave Visagie, has reviewed the reports prepared since 1989 on Willoughby and feels that the data is adequate for the documentation of the work completed on the property.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No studies have been undertaken.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Although 119 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Property, it is still in early stages of exploration as there are several zones. There is not sufficient exploration data to date to complete a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The two claims that constitute the Willoughby property as purchased by Millrock Resources in 2016 are completely enclosed by a total of eight claims: five of which are owned by Teuton Resources Corp., one by Seabridge Gold Inc., and two by a private owner, Charles Hugh Maddin. A search of the BC EMPR Map Place website shows that one recorded MINFILE prospect or showing (Croesus 4) occurs within the eight contiguous claims (Figure 4). Croesus 4 was staked by Teuton Resources Corp. in 1987 (BC EMPR).

Two active mineral exploration projects near Willoughby are the Red Mountain and Del Norte, operated by IDM Mining Ltd, and Teuton Resources Corp., respectively. Of the two, the Red Mountain is the most significant and is presently undergoing extensive development.

23.1 Red Mountain Developed Prospect

The Red Mountain project is seven km from the Willoughby property. The following description of the Red Mountain deposit is taken from Molloy's Assessment for Willoughby (2016):

"The Red Mountain deposit is comprised of the Marc Zone and its northerly extension, the AV Zone. The zones comprise sulphide lenses or cylinders associated with a structural junction and the brecciated contact of the Goldslide Intrusions (Rhys, 1996):

Gold-silver mineralization at Red Mountain (1992 resource of 2.5 million tonnes grading 12.8 gpt Au and 38.1 gpt Ag) occurs within several discrete zones within a folded sequence of Middle to Late Triassic sedimentary rocks, Early Jurassic volcaniclastic and pyroclastic rocks, and Early Jurassic intrusions. Three phases of Early Jurassic sills and stocks collectively comprise the Goldslide intrusions: (i) irregular bodies of medium-grained hornblende monzodiorite (Hillside porphyry), (ii) hornblende-biotite + quartz porphyritic monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite (Goldslide porphyry; U-Pb zircon ages of 197.1 $\pm$ 1.9 Ma), and (iii) biotite porphyritic hornblende monzodiorite sills (Biotite porphyry). Contact breccias and igneous breccia dikes are common features of the Goldslide intrusions. Chemical similarities and equivalent ages of volcanic rocks and intrusions, and the presence of intrusive clasts in volcanic rocks, suggest that the intrusions are feeders to overlying volcanic units.

Hydrothermal alteration affects all pre-Tertiary rocks on Red Mountain, including all phases of the Goldslide intrusions. Several shallow-dipping alteration zones are developed sequentially above a propylitic quartz stockwork/molybdenum zone. These include: (i) sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration (pyrite- dominant alteration), (ii) chlorite-K-feldspar-sericite-titanite alteration with disseminated and vein pyrrhotite (pyrrhotite-dominant alteration) and (iii) brown to black tourmaline veins and K-feldspar-pyrite-titanite-actinolite alteration. Anomalous gold (>0.3 g/t) mineralization is developed at the transition from the pyrite to the pyrrhotite dominant alteration over a >1 km^2 area. Within this anomalous zone, high grade (3-20 gpt Au) gold-silver mineralization occurs in 5 to 29 m thick, semi-tabular pyrite $\pm$ pyrrhotite stockwork with intense sericitic alteration and surrounding disseminated sphalerite + pyrrhotite.

Stratigraphic, spatial and geochronological relations and alteration zoning indicate that mineralization formed in a subvolcanic environment at the top of the Goldslide intrusions and at the base of the Early Jurassic volcanic pile. The Goldslide porphyry is interpreted to be the mineralizing intrusion. The alteration zoning, molybdenum-copper mineralized quartz stockworks, extensive K-silicate and tourmaline alteration, and the relationship with a hypabyssal porphyritic intrusion show similarities to many porphyry systems."

In 2002, the Wheaton River Group sold its interest in the Red Mountain deposit to Seabridge Gold Inc., which also purchased the Kerr and Sulphurets projects in the Stewart Camp.

In April of 2014, IDM Mining Ltd. optioned the project from Seabridge Gold Inc. Work under IDM included a surface diamond drilling program and Preliminary Economic Assessment (2014), verification sampling of historic core and Province of BC initiation of Environmental Assessment (2015), and trenching and underground drilling in 2016 (IDM Mining Ltd. 2014-2017), leading to an updated mineral resource statement effective January 2017, summarized in Table 14 (Arseneau, 2017). The information source for this information is posted on Sedar and

the company's website. The author is familiar with the Red Mountain project having toured the property when it was owned by Lac Minerals and then by Royal Oak Gold Mines.

Table 14: Summary Mineral Resource Statement for IDM's Red Mountain at a 3 gpt Cut-off Grade, Effective January 23, 2017 (Arseneau, 2017)

Zone	Tonnage (tonnes)	In-situ Gold Grade (g/t)	In-situ Silver Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (troy ounces)	Contained Silver (troy ounces)
Marc Zone					
Measured	682,000	10.62	38.3	232,800	840,500
Indicated	32,300	9.69	32.6	10,100	33,800
Inferred	4,500	10.43	43,4	1,500	6,200
AV Zone					
Measured	519,400	7.73	20.0	129,100	334,500
Indicated	236,300	9.07	19.2	60,700	146,300
Inferred	43,300	8.13	15.4	20,400	21,400
JW Zone					
Measured	44,600	10.11	13.2	14,500	18,900
Indicated	314,200	8.54	18.0	86,300	181,600
Inferred	111,700	6.78	7.4	24,400	26,500
141 Zone					
Indicated	188,600	4.91	11.1	29,700	67,300
Inferred	15,100	4.67	4.7	2,300	2,300
Marc Footwall					
Indicated	18,100	6.15	12.1	3,600	7,000
Inferred	12,600	5.12	6.4	2,100	2,600
Marc Outlier Zone					
Indicated	4,200	3.43	16.8	500	2,300
Inferred	7,300	6.54	27.4	1,500	6,400
Marc NK Zone					
Indicated	10,700	5.58	7.6	1,900	2,600
Inferred	7,300	5.98	9.0	1,400	2,100
JW Lower Zone					
Indicated	24,300	8.15	26.6	6,400	20,800
Inferred	2,000	13.94	9.3	900	600
AV Lower Zone					
Inferred	42,500	5.55	6.6	7,600	8,300
132 Zone					
Inferred	78,700	4.73	11.5	12,000	29,100

Zone	Tonnage (tonnes)	In-situ Gold Grade (g/t)	In-situ Silver Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (troy ounces)	Contained Silver (troy ounces)
Total Measured	**1,246,000**				
Total Indicated	**828,700**				
Total Measured & Indicated	**2,074,700**	**8.75**	**24.8**	**583,700**	**1,655,700**
Total Inferred	**324,700**	**6.21**	**10.1**	**64,800**	**105,500**
*3 g/t Au is calculated as the cut-off grade for underground longhole stoping.					

The Qualified Person has not verified the information quoted above and that information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Not applicable.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Sojourn Ventures Inc.'s Willoughby property is located within a highly mineralized part of the Stikinia terrane, known as the 'Stewart Complex'. Mapping has shown the Property to be underlain by north-northwest striking Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastics that in the western portion of the property have been intruded by Jurassic 'Goldslide' hornblende feldspar porphyry. Exploration at Willoughby has shown extensive zones of hydrothermal alteration, consisting of variable iron carbonate +/- sericite +/- chlorite +/- pyrite, to overprint both the stock and country rocks with hornblende altered to biotite and/or sericite. Within these altered zones two types of mineralization have been identified:

- Type 1: shear hosted pyrite +/- sphalerite +/- galena quarts veined zones ranging in width to 6 metres and in length to 150 metres hosted within hornblende feldspar porphyry and andesitic tuffs and
- Type 2: semi massive to massive sulphide bearing lenses of pyrite +/- pyrrhotite, ranging in width to 8 metres and in length to 110 metres, hosted within andesitic tuffs.

To date thirteen zones /occurrences of gold +/- silver mineralization have been located on the property; North, North-North, Wilby (Main), Upper Icefall, Lower Icefall, Kiwi, Edge, Ledge, Wilkie, CC, (all located on the Willoughby Nunatak), Willoughby (Willow, Buffalo), located on a nunatak 1100 metres to the north of the North Zone, Ni, located on a small nunatak to the immediate south of the Willoughby nunatak, and the Wombat, located 900 metres to the

southwest of the North Zone on an adjacent nunatak. Drilling has tested the North, North-North, Wilby, Edge, Wilkie, Upper and Lower Icefall, Kiwi, NI and Willoughby Zones.

In 2007, an Airborne magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey was completed over the property. According to Dawson (2007), "The survey showed a number of closed spaced EM anomaly picks trending 700 metres east-southeast from the Willoughby Nunatak. One pick correlates with the Wilby Showing while the rest occur underneath the Willoughby glacier and form a well-defined linear trend with the strongest developed sulphide zones (Wilby, North, etc.). These anomaly picks occur within an area of relatively low magnetic susceptibility which may represent a hydrothermal alteration zone. On the east side of the Patience Claim (Millrock Claim #104085) five EM anomaly picks show trends varying for north-south to northeast. This area has received little to no previous exploration and may represent various mineralized structures with similar orientations to that hosting the drill-defined showings." These geophysical maps are illustrated in Figures 13-16, with a comparison to regional magnetics in Figure 12.

The Willoughby property has many geological similarities to the Red Mountain developed prospect, located seven km to the west. At both Red Mountain and Willoughby, higher-grade gold-silver mineralization occurs in association with Goldslide Intrusions. At both Willoughby and Red Mountain, higher-grade Au-Ag zones are dominated by pyrite-pyrrhotite, and share similar to identical alteration mineral assemblages. In addition, the two deposits share an early Jurassic temporal association. The Qualified Person has not verified the information quoted above and that information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Based on historic results, the geologic setting, and the similarities to the nearby Red Mountain deposit, it is concluded that the Willoughby property is highly prospective for gold-silver mineralization and requires additional work. Of the zones evaluated to date, the Wilby and Lower Icefall Zones are considered to be most prospective for hosting economically significant gold+/- silver mineralization with the Wilkie Zone being a secondary target. In addition, the glacial retreat since 1996, the year of last major exploration, is considerable and has opened up areas that need to be evaluated.

Although all the work was completed to prevailing industry standards and is considered valid, it was done prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. As such, quality control with regards to the use of standards, blanks, etc., was not completed to the now accepted norm. If, as with any project, the results could not be replicated, it would put into question the results and the validity of the property. The QP does not expect this to be an issue as the programs were completed by qualified persons on behalf of reputable companies using labs that have been in existence for years.

Figure 12: Regional Airborne Mag over Willoughby Property

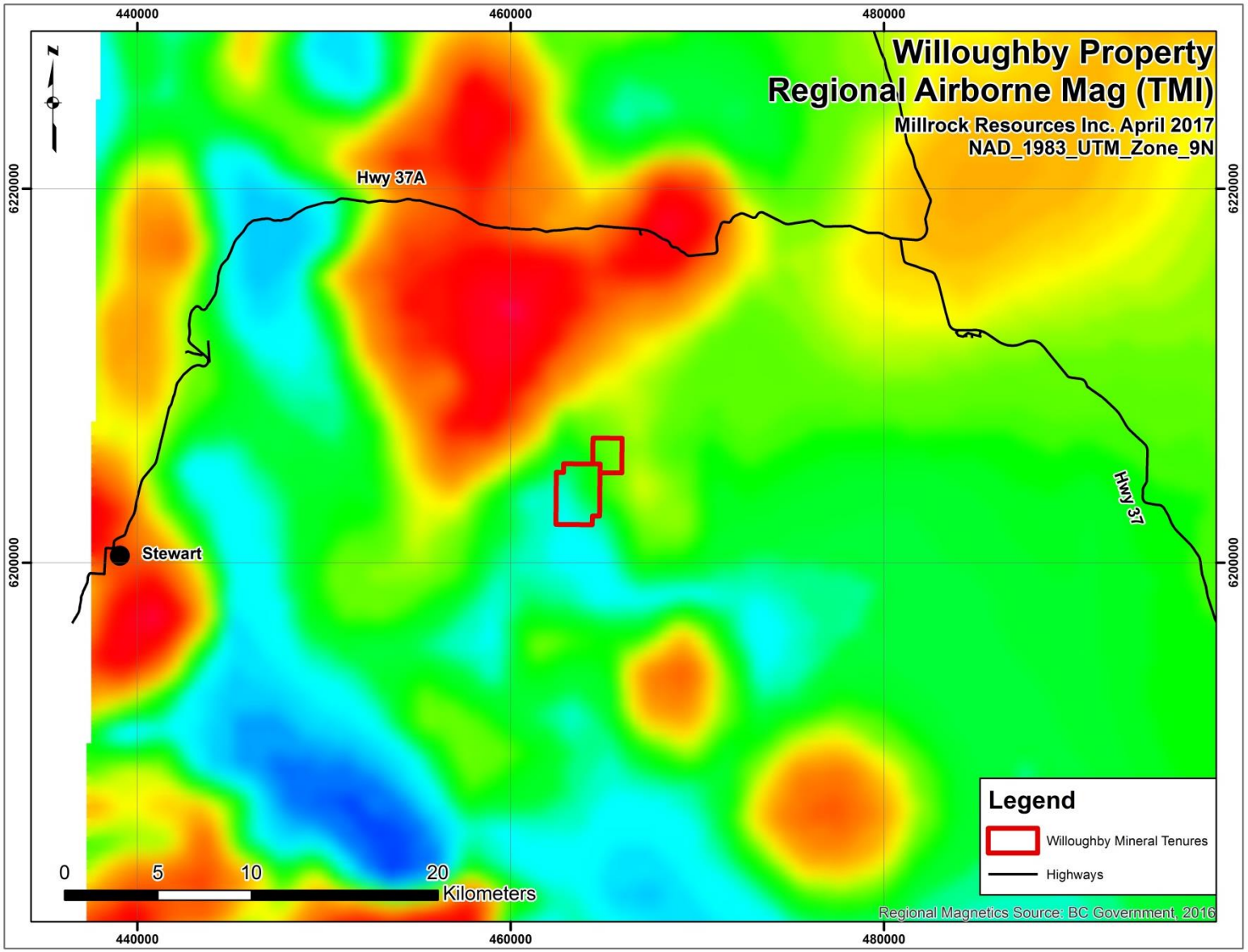


Figure 13: Airborne Magnetics (TMI) at Willoughby Property

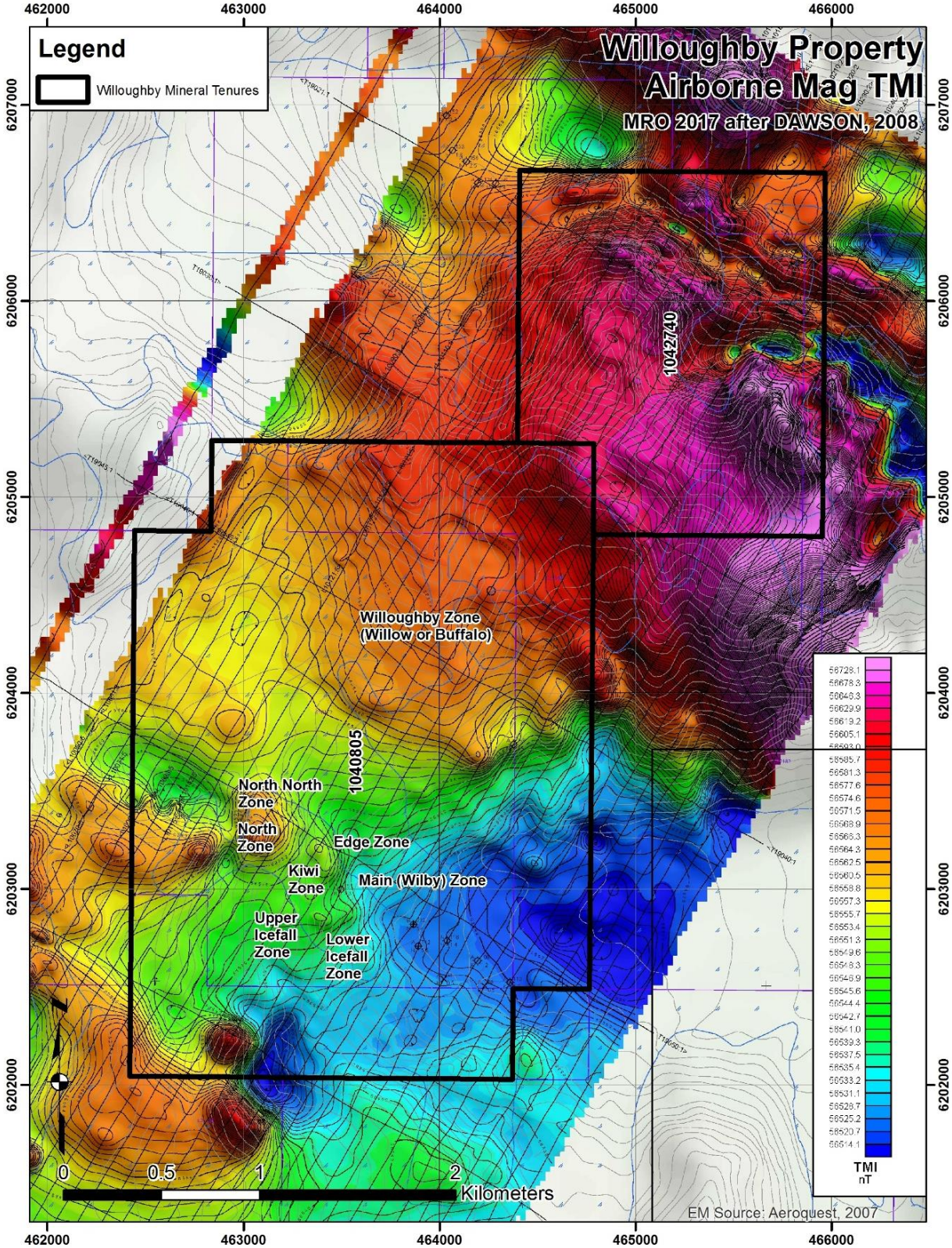


Figure 14: Zone-scale Airborne Magnetics (TMI) at Willoughby Property

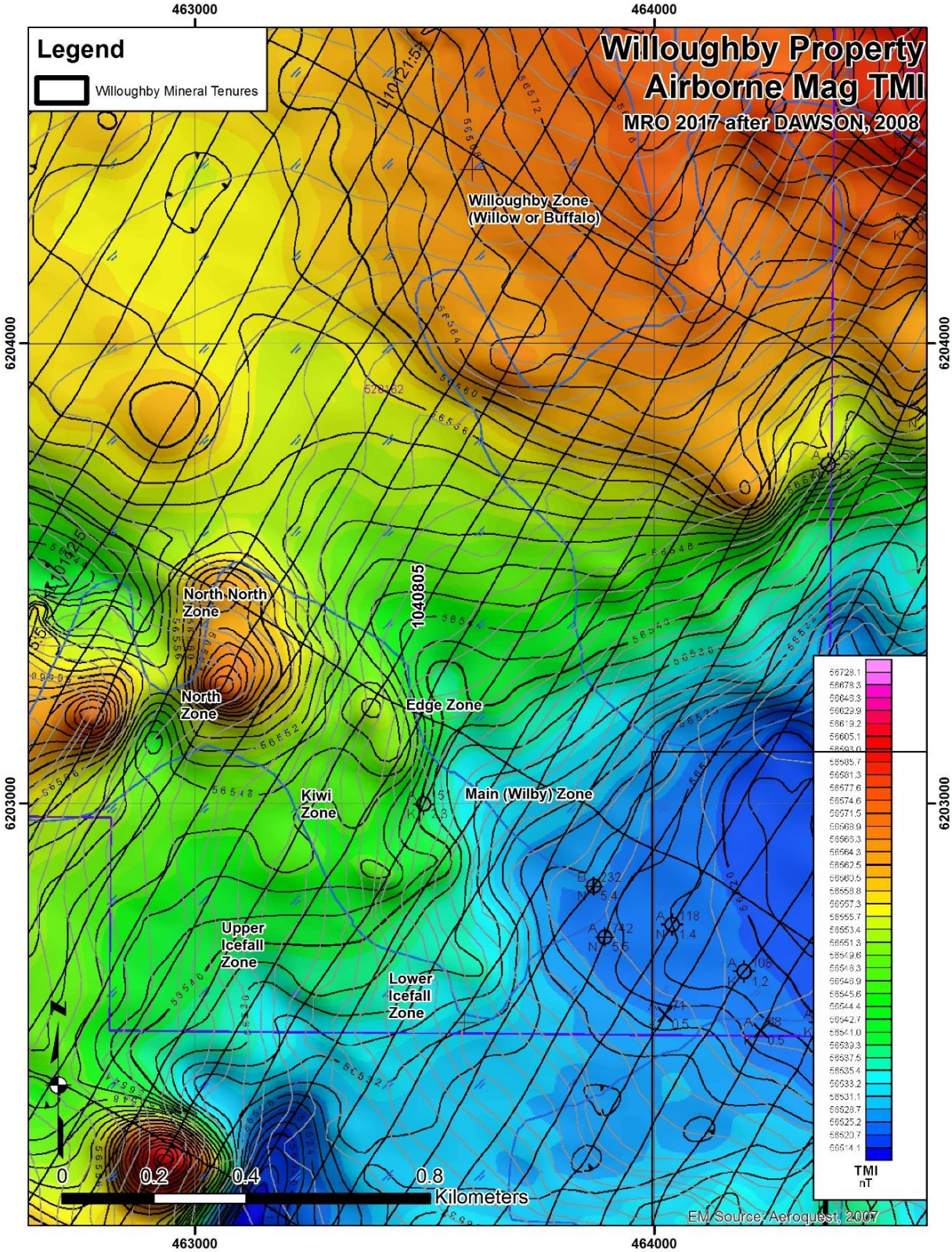


Figure 15: Airborne Z1 Off-Time EM at Willoughby Property

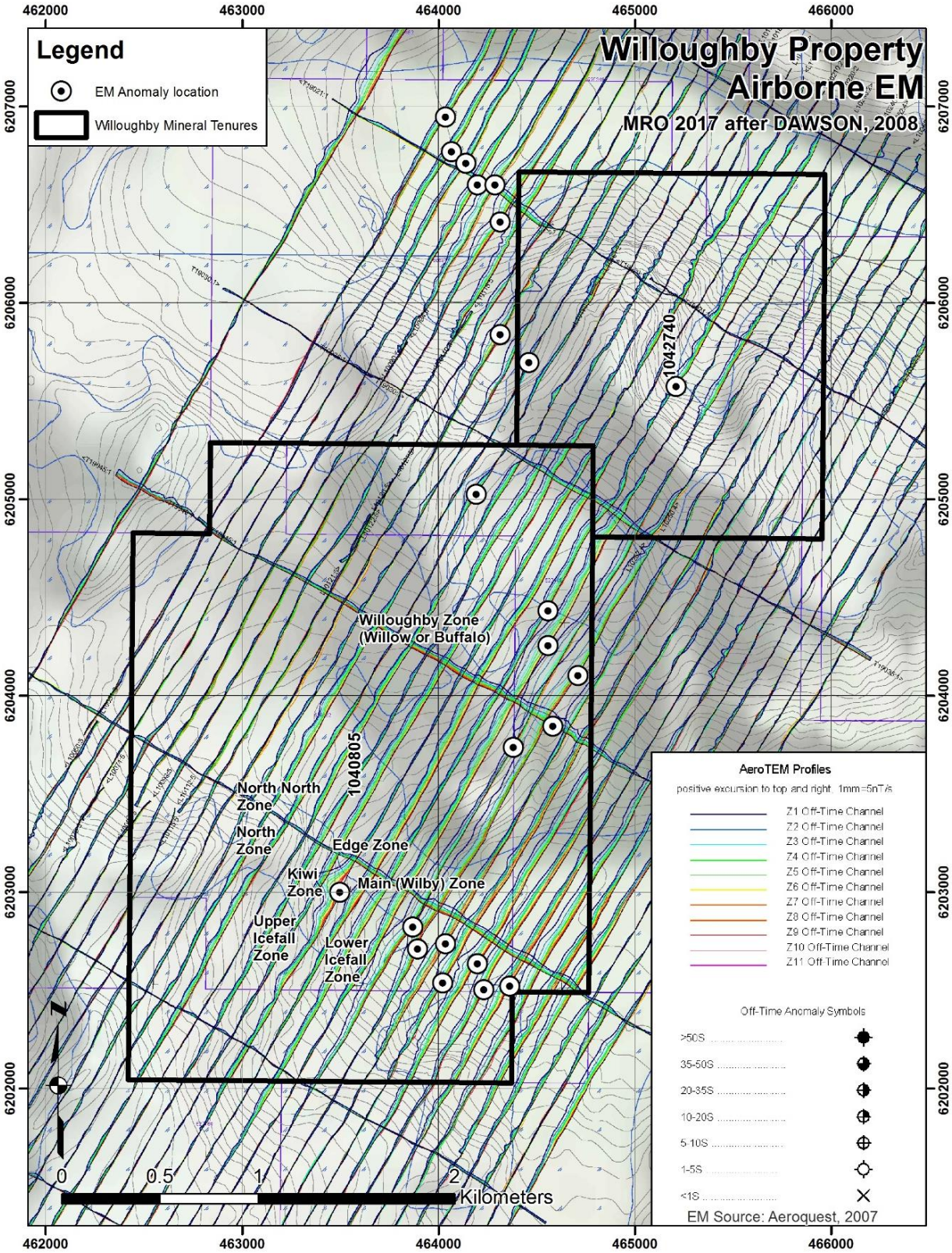
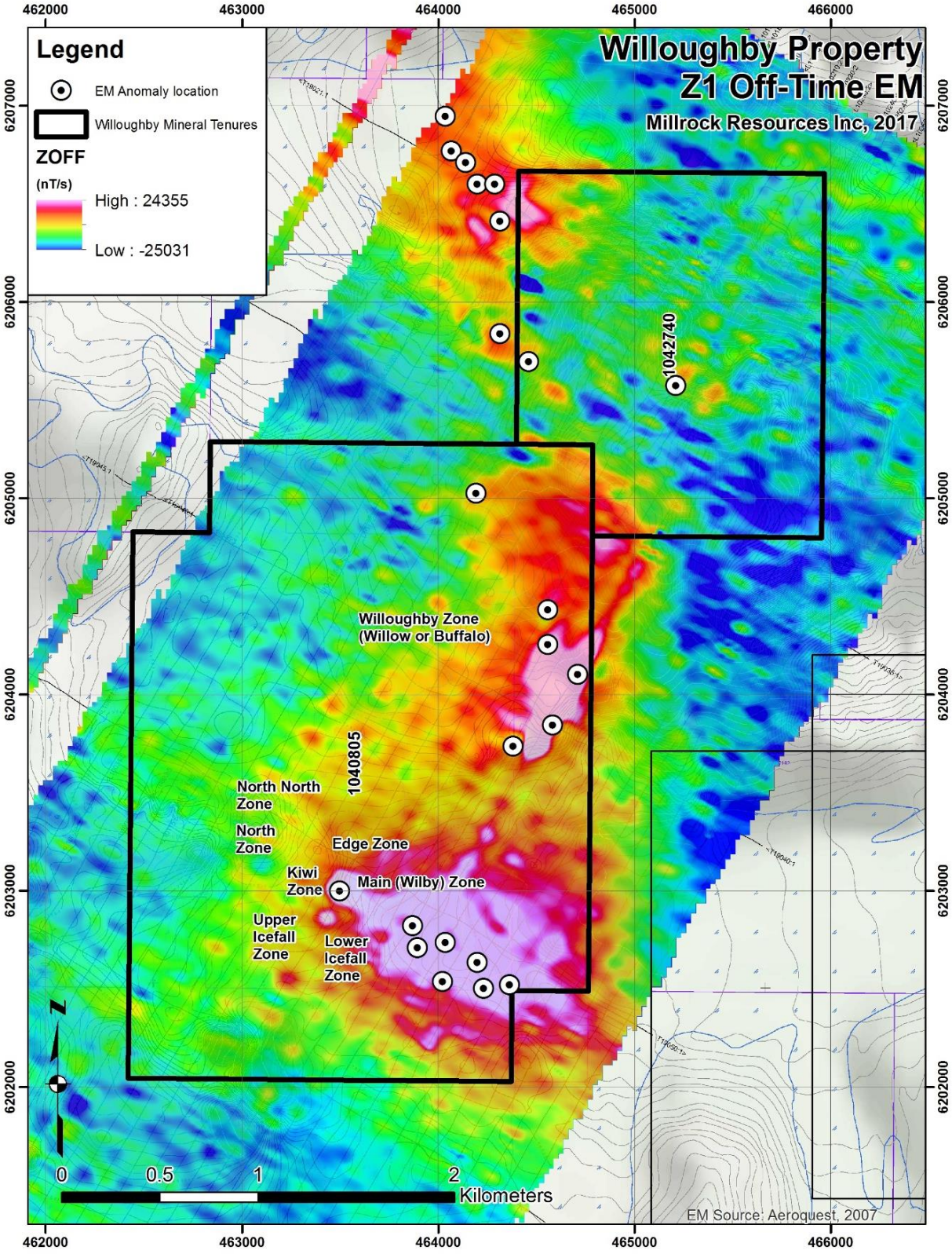


Figure 16: Airborne Z1 Off-Time EM at Willoughby Property



26. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a Stage 1 program be undertaken.

Stage 1

- Integrate the Camnor database with the existing database and compose a 3D model of the property that includes the drill results. This would allow for the production of drill sections for the various zones that would be used to determine the potential to define mineralization trends.
- Determine if any core, core samples or pulps from the historic drill programs still exist, then review and perform confirmation sampling on historic core or pulps to verify historic drill results.
- Further process the 2007 AeroTEM survey to fully delineate structural controls and EM signatures of the mineralization, then validate the results of this with 'ground truthing'
- Detail mapping of drill target areas and area uncovered by receding glaciers to better understand structural controls on mineralization and prospect for presence of newly exposed extensions to zones or new mineral occurrences.
- Purchase detailed satellite photo coverage along with topography for the property to be used as a base for mapping and to determine areas of glacial retreat.

The cost of the Stage 1 Program is estimated to be CAD $193,218. The budget for Stage 1 follows as Table 15.

Table 15: Stage 1 Budget for Proposed Exploration Work

Stage 1: Category/Item	Unit Type	Unit	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total
Acquisition&Property Cost					**$ 4,978**
Property-Annual Rentals	ha	1	$5	995	$4,978
Geochemistry					**$30,665**
Consultants	day	1	$1,000	16	$16,000
Direct Cost-Samples	each	1	$40	300	$12,000
Direct-Standards&Blanks	each	1	$42	30	$ 1,260
Mob/Demob	lump	1	$1,000	1	$ 1,000
Geoch Supplies-Sample bags	each	1	$1	330	$ 330
Geoch Supplies-Sample tickets	books	1	$15	7	$ 105
Geology					**$43,075**
Personnel-Compilation and Prep	day	1	$605	25	$15,125
Personnel-Field	day	1	$1000	16	$16,000
Personnel-Field visit	day	1	$800	5	$ 4,000
Personnel-Report	day	1	$605	10	$ 6,050
Personnel-CAD	day	1	$700	2	$ 1,400
Geoch Supplies	lump	1	$500	1	$ 500
Geophysics					**$27,300**
Consultants	day	1	$1,000	4	$ 4,000
TM/Photo-Survey	lump	1	$23,300	1	$23,300
Enviromental&Permitting					**$ 2,500**
Permitting	each	1	$500	1	$ 500
Consultants	each	1	$1,000	2	$ 2,000
Support&Equipment					**$84,699**
Personnel-Safety	lump	1	$1,000	1	$ 1,000
Sat phone rental	$/mo	2	$238	1	$ 476
Sat phone minutes	$/min	1	$2.25	330	$ 743
Accommodation	day	2	200 $-	16	$ 6,400
Accom-Food/Meal	/diem	2	$40	16	$ 1,280
Accom-Food/Meal	/die,	2	$40	3	$ 240
Consum-Supplies	lump	1	$1,000	1	$ 1,000
Equipment	lump	1	$1,000	1	$ 1,000
Helicopter (wet rate A-Star)	$/hr	2	$2,100	16	$67,200
Fixed Wing-	each	1	$380	4	$ 1,520
Fixed Wing-Extra baggage fees	$/#	60	$1	4	$ 240
Vehicle Rental	day	1	$100	14	$ 1,400
Travel-Airfare-AK Airlines	RT	1	$500	4	$ 2,000
Travel-Transportation/Parking	lump	1	$100	2	$ 200
Total CAD					**$193,217**

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28. Author's Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
DAVID. A VISAGIE

I, David A. Visagie, of North Vancouver do hereby certify:

1. I am a consulting professional geologist residing at 948 Calverhall Street, North Vancouver, B.C., V7L 1Y2 with my office at the same location.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report Titled "Technical Report on the Willoughby Property" dated June 12th, 2017.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (BSc Majoring in Geology 1976). Since then I have been constantly employed as a geologist working on projects throughout the Americas.
4. I am a member in good standing on the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist of British Columbia (121292).
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of experience, independence and affiliations with a professional association I meet the requirements of an "Independent Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the report. As Exploration Manager for Camnor Resources I proposed, supervised and was on site for all exploration completed between 1994 and 1996 and am very familiar with the property. Since 1996 very little work has been completed on the property. I have reviewed the pertinent reports/data associated with the property upon which this report is based.
7. I am not a director or officer of Sojourn Ventures Inc. nor do I beneficially hold directly or indirectly hold shares of Sojourn Ventures Inc.
8. I am fully independent of the Property Vendor and the Willoughby Property.
9. I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed so as to make the report not misleading.
11. The Effective Date of this report is June 12, 2017

Signed and dated this 12th day of June 2017 at Vancouver British Columbia.

David A. Visagie, P. Geo

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1: Drill collar data from 1989, 1994 to 1996

Drill Hole ID	Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Bearing (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)
89-01	Wilby	463501	6203008	1498.40	149	50	145.7
89-02	Wilby	463501	6203008	1499.10	163	46	153.0
89-03	Wilby	463501	6203008	1498.90	162	60	107.9
89-04	Wilby	463501	6203008	1499.10	170	45	133.2
89-05	Wilby	463501	6203008	1489.00	170	60	154.9
89-06	North	463310	6203290	1742.90	16	55	82.1
89-07	North	463278	6203282	1743.80	16	75	136.5
89-08	North	463310	6203290	1743.30	40	66	108.0
89-09	Willow	463470	6204270	1804.10	72	46	87.2
89-10	Willow	463470	6204270	1804.10	98	46	114.9
89-11	Willow	463470	6204270	1804.20	37	45	160.6
89-12	Willow	463470	6204270	1804.10	74	60	145.4
89-13	Edge	463410	6203220	1564.80	31	47	107.9
89-14	Edge	463410	6203220	1565.00	15	45	89.8
94-15	North	463281	6203282	1753.40	59	53	104.0
94-16	North	463279	6203282	1755.50	45	61	113.2
94-17	North	463279	6203282	1755.20	45	65	111.6
94-18	North	463278	6203282	1756.30	22	53	110.7
94-19	North	463237	6203316	1799.00	45	62	137.6
94-20	Wilby	463489	6202938	1483.60	29	57	94.2
94-21	Wilby	463489	6202937	1483.80	42	63	82.9
94-22	Wilby	463488	6202938	1483.60	20	58	100.9
94-23	Wilby	463487	6202937	1485.30	2	58	93.3
94-24	Wilby	463490	6202937	1483.10	54	53	82.0
94-25	Wilby	463487	6202939	1484.00	12	46	100.6
94-26	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	55	61	111.9
94-27	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	67	71	151.2
94-28	U Icefall	463341	6202872	1619.90	135	60	85.1
94-29	Wilby	463501	6203008	1476.60	250	80	51.5
94-30	Wilby	463501	6203008	1476.50	245	65	60.4
94-31	Willow	463450	6204292	1780.00	37	45	152.7
95-32	North	463310	6203286	1722.00	60	54	67.1
95-33	North	463310	6203286	1722.00	349	45	54.9
95-34	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	80	60	112.8

Drill Hole ID	Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Bearing (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)
95-35	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	80	77	115.9
95-36	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	80	84	149.4
95-37	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	55	70	122.0
95-38	North	463262	6203226	1767.00	70	62	152.4
95-39	North	463262	6203227	1767.00	44	65	158.5
95-40	Willow	463467	6204268	1804.00	38	45	155.5
95-41	Willow	463467	6204268	1804.00	38	65	179.9
95-42	Willow	463495	6204248	1804.00	38	45	122.0
95-43	Willow	463512	6204271	1813.00	38	45	143.3
95-44	N/N	463232	6203439	1741.00	113	62	97.6
95-45	L Icefall	463412	6202852	1539.00	137	57	61.0
95-46	L Icefall	463412	6202852	1539.00	137	62	51.8
95-47	North	463281	6203282	1753.00	80	89	152.4
95-48	North	463281	6203285	1753.00	22	65	122.3
95-49	Wilby	463489	6202937	1484.00	21	72	82.3
95-50	Wilby	463489	6202937	1484.00	21	85	91.5
95-51	Wilby	463489	6202936	1484.00	82	60	82.3
95-52	Wilby	463489	6202936	1484.00	82	75	82.3
95-53	Wilby	463488	6202939	1484.00	350	50	85.4
95-54	U Icefall	463341	6202871	1618.00	110	65	91.5
95-55	U Icefall	463341	6202871	1618.00	110	75	109.8
95-56	N/N	463237	6203315	1799.00	32	71	109.8
95-57	N/N	463237	6203311	1799.00	76	72	125.0
95-58	Kiwi	463398	6202913	1579.00	142	53	106.7
96-59	Kiwi	463398	6202928	1575.95	126	-57	100.6
96-60	Kiwi	463398	6202928	1575.95	0	-90	30.8
96-61	Kiwi	463399	6202929	1575.95	97	-73	91.5
96-62	L Icefall	463410	6202855	1540.39	175	-55	76.2
96-63	L Icefall	463412	6202855	1540.39	95	-67	76.2
96-64	L Icefall	463411	6202856	1540.39	21	-49	76.2
96-65	L Icefall	463412	6202855	1540.39	95	-83	62.0
96-66	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	40	-65	176.8
96-67	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	40	-53	213.4
96-68	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	40	-75	179.8
96-69	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	10	-69	189.0

Drill Hole ID	Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Bearing (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)
96-70	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	343	-83	198.2
96-71	Wilby	463438	6202951	1539.86	348	-63	216.5
96-72	Edge	463463	6203118	1544.42	35	-60	76.2
96-73	Edge	463462	6203118	1544.42	5	-60	76.2
96-74	Wilkie	463320	6203073	1656.51	165	-57	85.4
96-75	Wilkie	463321	6203073	1656.51	165	-67	118.9
96-76	Wilkie	463321	6203073	1656.51	60	-60	85.4
96-77	Wilkie	463321	6203073	1656.51	135	-73	112.8
96-78	Wilkie	463321	6203074	1656.51	100	-60	76.2
96-79	Wilkie	463321	6203074	1656.51	100	-71	76.2
96-80	NI	464210	6201750	1491.81	155	-45	61.0
96-81	NI	464210	6201750	1491.81	155	-75	76.2
96-82	NI	464210	6201750	1491.81	235	-44	76.2
96-83	L Icefall	463373	6202845	1571.13	67	-67	97.6
96-84	L Icefall	463373	6202845	1571.13	55	-52	112.8
96-85	Wilkie	463361	6203024	1610.28	275	-46	79.3
96-86	Wilkie	463361	6203024	1610.28	325	-45	91.5
96-87	Wilkie	463361	6203024	1610.28	335	-45	91.5
96-88	Wilby	463476	6203028	1502.89	275	-64	182.9
96-89	Wilby	463476	6203028	1502.89	303	-67	198.2
NB: L Icefall = Lower Icefall, U Icefall = Upper Icefall, N/N = North/North							
Source: 1989 Gold Bond, 1994-1996 Camnor Resources							

Appendix Table 2: Significant results with true width from 1989, 1994 to 1996

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Edge	89-13	54.0	61.5	7.5	0.043	1.47	0.03	1.12		-47.2	5.10	
Edge	89-14	53.7	58.2	4.5	0.050	1.70	0.02	0.63		-45.3	3.17	
Edge	96-72	29.4	31.1	1.7	0.028	0.960	0.06	2.06	<0.01	-60.0	0.85	
Edge	96-73	53.3	54.3	1.0	0.074	2.537	0.01	0.34	<0.01	-60.0	0.50	
Edge	96-73	64.0	66.0	2.0	0.089	3.051	0.83	28.45	2.89	-57.0	1.09	
Edge	96-73	70.4	71.4	1.0	0.054	1.851	0.06	2.06	<0.01	-60.0	0.50	
Kiwi	96-59	27.1	29.2	2.1	0.041	1.406	0.17	5.83	<0.01	-57.0	1.14	
Kiwi	96-59	41.2	41.9	0.7	0.060	2.057	0.03	1.03	<0.01	-57.0	0.38	
Kiwi	96-59	47.3	48.3	1.0	0.076	2.605	0.15	5.14	0.99	-57.0	0.54	
Kiwi	96-60	24.8	25.8	1.0	0.065	2.228	0.33	11.31	0.48	-90.0	0.00	
Kiwi	96-61	25.5	27.5	2.0	0.033	1.131	0.31	10.63	<0.01	-73.0	0.58	
Kiwi	96-61	55.4	56.6	1.2	0.030	1.028	0.02	0.69	<0.01	-73.0	0.35	
Kiwi	96-61	56.6	59.4	2.8	0.098	3.360	0.13	4.46	<0.01	-73.0	0.82	
Lower Icefall	95-45	16.3	22.4	6.1	0.136	4.662	0.17	5.83	0.02	-57.0	3.32	
Lower Icefall	95-45	incl. 18.8	22.4	3.6	0.177	6.068	0.27	9.26	0.03	-57.0	1.96	
Lower Icefall	95-46	18.2	20.5	2.3	0.082	2.811	0.33	11.31	<0.01	-62.0	1.08	
Lower Icefall	96-62	16.8	18.0	1.2	0.060	2.057	0.38	13.03	0.17	-55.0	0.69	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-63	17.9	18.8	0.9	0.084	2.880	0.05	1.71	<0.01	-67.0	0.35	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-63	18.8	20.2	1.4	0.180	6.171	0.41	14.06	0.01	-67.0	0.55	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-63	20.2	21.5	1.3	0.060	2.057	0.24	8.23	0.06	-67.0	0.51	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-63	56.4	57.6	1.2	0.059	2.023	0.14	4.80	0.29	-67.0	0.47	Lower
Lower Icefall	96-63	60.1	61.1	1.0	0.025	0.857	0.04	1.37	0.08	-67.0	0.39	Lower

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Lower Icefall	96-64	11.4	16.2	4.8	0.078	2.674	0.07	2.40	0.15	-49.0	3.15	
Lower Icefall	96-64	16.2	18.7	2.5	0.359	12.307	0.10	3.43	0.01	-49.0	1.64	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-64	19.7	21.8	2.1	0.111	3.805	0.14	4.80	0.02	-49.0	1.38	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-64	23.8	24.8	1.0	0.032	1.097	0.05	1.71	0.03	-49.0	0.66	
Lower Icefall	96-65	15.2	17.2	2.0	0.038	1.303	0.17	5.83	0.02	-83.0	0.24	
Lower Icefall	96-65	17.2	19.9	2.7	0.347	11.896	0.94	32.22	0.10	-83.0	0.33	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-65	26.2	27.4	1.2	0.211	7.233	0.70	24.00	0.05	-83.0	0.15	
Lower Icefall	96-65	45.3	47.1	1.8	0.046	1.577	0.14	4.80	0.11	-83.0	0.22	Lower
Lower Icefall	96-83	23.7	26.6	2.9	0.198	6.788	2.19	75.08	0.77	-67.0	1.13	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-83	47.4	49.3	1.9	0.040	1.371	0.06	2.06	<0.01	-67.0	0.74	
Lower Icefall	96-83	72.0	73.0	1.0	0.024	0.823	0.02	0.69	<0.01	-67.0	0.39	Lower
Lower Icefall	96-83	75.3	76.3	1.0	0.303	10.387	0.43	14.74	6.44	-67.0	0.39	Lower
Lower Icefall	96-83	85.1	86.5	1.4	0.004	0.137	0.13	4.46	6.38	-67.0	0.55	Lower
Lower Icefall	96-84	50.8	53.4	2.6	0.044	1.508	0.05	1.71	0.52	-52.0	1.60	Upper
Lower Icefall	96-84	92.4	95.4	3.0	0.144	4.937	0.11	3.77	1.22	-52.0	1.85	
Lower Icefall	96-84	95.4	98.8	3.4	0.015	0.514	0.11	3.77	1.42	-52.0	2.09	
Lower Icefall	96-84	or 92.4	98.8	6.4	0.076	2.605	0.11	3.77	1.33	-52.0	3.94	Upper
NI	96-80	4.6	11.1	6.5	0.041	1.406	0.30	10.28	1.09	-45.0	4.60	
NI	96-80	11.1	13.2	2.0	0.180	6.171	1.99	68.22	1.23	-45.0	1.41	
NI	96-80	14.7	15.8	1.1	0.037	1.268	0.16	5.49	1.98	-45.0	0.78	
NI	96-81	No Significant Results								-75.0		
NI	96-82	No Significant Results								-44.0		
North	89-06	22.00	42.50	20.50	0.729	24.98	5.37	184.21		-55.0	11.76	
North	89-07	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.085	2.92	2.55	87.50		-74.5	0.27	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	89-08	6.05	7.55	1.50	0.197	6.75	1.84	63.10		-66.2	0.61	
North	89-08	20.50	28.30	7.80	0.046	1.58	2.29	78.59		-66.2	3.15	
North	89-08	incl. 21.46	22.96	1.50	0.059	2.01	6.41	219.80		-66.2	0.61	
North	94-15	66.0	77.7	11.7	1.170	40.110	3.20	109.70		-53.2	7.01	
North	94-16	67.9	72.9	5.0	0.070	2.400	0.30	10.28		-60.6	2.45	
North	94-16	80.9	86.9	6.0	0.060	2.057	1.64	56.22		-60.6	2.95	
North	94-17	83.9	89.9	6.0	0.051	1.748	1.08	37.02		-65.0	2.54	
North	94-18	65.4	69.4	4.0	0.313	10.730	0.14	4.80		-53.0	2.41	
North	94-19	51.3	54.4	3.1	0.055	1.885	1.37	46.97		-62.3	1.44	
North	94-26	27.9	30.5	2.6	0.107	3.668	0.04	1.37		-61.0	1.26	
North	94-26	34.8	38.8	4.0	0.057	1.954	0.04	1.37		-61.0	1.94	
North	94-26	48.5	57.6	9.1	0.089	3.051	0.21	7.20		-61.0	4.41	
North	94-26	75.6	81.6	6.0	0.534	18.306	20.76	711.69		-61.0	2.91	
North	94-27	21.6	22.6	1.0	0.142	4.868	0.02	0.69		-71.0	0.33	
North	94-27	75.9	77.9	2.0	0.455	15.598	5.35	183.41		-71.0	0.65	
North	94-27	or 75.9	88.1	12.2	0.319	10.936	0.80	27.43		-71.0	3.97	
North	94-27	85.1	88.1	3.0	0.968	33.185	0.99	33.94		-71.0	0.98	
North	95-32	18.7	19.5	0.8	0.058	1.988	0.10	3.43	0.05	-54.0	0.47	
North	95-32	19.5	20.5	1.0	0.015	0.514	1.92	65.82	6.3	-54.0	0.59	
North	95-33	5.1	6.1	1.0	0.044	1.508	0.12	4.11	0.07	-45.0	0.71	
North	95-33	9.7	10.9	1.2	0.076	2.605	0.01	0.34	0.07	-45.0	0.85	
North	95-34	42.4	46.7	4.3	0.055	1.885	0.04	1.37	0.26	-60.0	2.15	
North	95-34	55.5	56.4	0.9	0.214	7.336	0.20	6.86	0.06	-60.0	0.45	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	95-34	70.5	71.3	0.8	0.016	0.549	2.05	70.28	0.11	-60.0	0.40	
North	95-34	74.1	75.1	1.0	0.033	1.131	10.88	372.99	0.10	-60.0	0.50	
North	95-35	57.8	63.0	5.2	0.056	1.920	0.13	4.46	0.04	-77.0	1.17	
North	95-35	70.8	71.6	0.8	0.051	1.748	0.26	8.91	0.65	-77.0	0.18	
North	95-35	78.6	81.0	2.4	0.128	4.388	0.24	8.23	0.01	-77.0	0.54	
North	95-35	81.6	83.0	1.4	0.010	0.343	1.52	52.11	0.54	-77.0	0.31	
North	95-35	83.8	85.7	1.9	0.010	0.343	0.64	21.94	1.32	-77.0	0.43	
North	95-35	93.2	94.4	1.2	3.010	103.188	2.72	93.25	n/a	-77.0	0.27	
North	95-35	102.0	102.7	0.7	0.254	8.708	0.31	10.63	0.04	-77.0	0.16	
North	95-36	17.5	18.5	1.0	0.165	5.656	0.09	3.09	0.67	-84.0	0.10	
North	95-36	48.6	49.2	0.6	0.022	0.754	0.15	5.14	2.65	-84.0	0.06	
North	95-36	52.2	53.2	1.0	0.004	0.137	0.20	6.86	3.50	-84.0	0.10	
North	95-36	78.6	79.6	1.0	0.033	1.131	0.22	7.54	2.83	-84.0	0.10	
North	95-36	88.4	91.3	2.9	11.171	382.962	6.23	213.58	n/a	-84.0	0.30	
North	95-36	106.7	107.6	0.9	0.070	2.400	0.36	12.34	0.04	-84.0	0.09	
North	95-36	114.4	116.0	1.6	0.060	2.057	21.36	732.26	0.13	-84.0	0.17	
North	95-37	30.9	31.5	0.6	0.050	1.714	0.06	2.06	0.01	-70.0	0.21	
North	95-37	33.3	34.5	1.2	0.066	2.263	0.32	10.97	0.92	-70.0	0.41	
North	95-37	56.0	57.0	1.0	0.050	1.714	0.14	4.80	1.65	-70.0	0.34	
North	95-37	75.6	78.4	2.8	0.037	1.268	0.55	18.85	2.68	-70.0	0.96	
North	95-37	100.2	102.7	2.5	0.100	3.428	0.33	11.31	0.77	-70.0	0.86	
North	95-38	92.8	94.0	1.2	0.088	3.017	5.40	185.12	0.75	-62.0	0.56	
North	95-38	114.0	115.0	1.0	0.056	1.920	0.22	7.54	0.02	-62.0	0.47	
North	95-38	148.0	149.0	1.0	0.068	2.331	0.17	5.83	0.01	-62.0	0.47	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	95-39	15.2	16.7	1.5	0.033	1.131	0.02	0.69	0.02	-65.0	0.63	
North	95-39	105.6	107.0	1.4	0.317	10.867	0.66	22.63	0.10	-65.0	0.59	
North	95-39	132.2	136.1	3.9	0.223	7.645	7.93	271.85	0.51	-65.0	1.65	
North	95-47	47.8	49.9	2.1	0.101	3.462	0.33	11.31	1.41	-89.0	0.04	
North	95-47	58.8	60.0	1.2	0.052	1.783	0.32	10.97	0.40	-89.0	0.02	
North	95-47	82.8	84.8	2.0	0.123	4.217	0.13	4.46	0.25	-89.0	0.03	
North	95-47	88.0	90.5	2.5	0.086	2.948	0.11	3.77	0.01	-89.0	0.04	
North	95-47	97.9	99.0	1.1	0.033	1.131	0.57	19.54	0.02	-89.0	0.02	
North	95-47	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.084	2.880	0.11	3.77	0.04	-89.0	0.02	
North	95-48	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.157	5.382	0.13	4.46	0.01	-57.0	0.54	
North	96 U-01	44.6	45.6	1.0	0.021	0.720	0.76	26.05	2.12	74.0	0.28	
North	96 U-01	46.6	49.6	3.0	0.249	8.536	1.02	34.97	0.12	74.0	0.83	
North	96 U-02	39.0	39.6	0.6	0.031	1.063	0.70	24.00	1.74	72.0	0.19	
North	96 U-02	44.0	47.0	3.0	0.037	1.268	1.80	61.71	0.23	72.0	0.93	
North	96 U-02	47.0	50.5	3.5	3.850	131.985	77.91	2670.90	4.83	72.0	1.08	
North	96 U-02	57.0	60.0	3.0	0.088	3.017	0.54	18.51	0.16	72.0	0.93	
North	96 U-02	65.0	68.7	3.7	0.027	0.926	0.31	10.63	1.61	72.0	1.14	
North	96 U-02	71.7	73.5	1.8	0.040	1.371	0.08	2.74	0.10	72.0	0.56	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	96 U-03	30.0	35.0	5.0	0.642	22.009	1.96	67.19	0.50	61.0	2.42	
North	96 U-03	35.0	38.0	3.0	0.106	3.634	0.43	14.74	0.05	61.0	1.45	
North	96 U-03	38.5	42.5	4.0	0.020	0.686	1.69	57.94	0.31	61.0	1.94	
North	96 U-03	54.5	57.5	3.0	0.021	0.720	0.55	18.85	4.10	61.0	1.45	
North	96 U-03	65.5	69.0	3.5	0.003	0.103	0.46	15.77	1.57	61.0	1.70	
North	96 U-03	72.7	73.7	1.0	0.037	1.268	0.11	3.77	0.12	61.0	0.48	
North	96 U-03	74.7	75.7	1.0	0.193	6.616	0.26	8.91	0.83	61.0	0.48	
North	96 U-04	27.0	28.0	1.0	0.318	10.902	0.68	23.31	0.03	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-04	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.067	2.297	0.06	2.06	0.01	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-04	38.0	43.0	5.0	0.201	6.891	0.92	31.54	0.27	44.0	3.60	
North	96 U-04	43.0	44.0	1.0	0.031	1.063	0.37	12.68	0.52	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-04	48.8	50.0	1.2	0.087	2.983	14.50	497.09	0.88	44.0	0.86	
North	96 U-04	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.025	0.857	0.96	32.91	0.79	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-	80.9	82.5	1.6	0.047	1.611	0.26	8.91	0.30	44.0	1.15	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
	04											
North	96 U-04	109.7	111.7	2.0	0.038	1.303	1.12	38.40	0.31	44.0	1.44	
North	96 U-05	27.5	30.7	3.2	0.523	17.929	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5.0	3.19	
North	96 U-05	36.0	38.0	2.0	0.160	5.485	0.24	8.23	0.05	5.0	1.99	
North	96 U-05	46.0	47.0	1.0	0.036	1.234	0.52	17.83	0.20	5.0	1.00	
North	96 U-05	56.3	57.3	1.0	0.074	2.537	0.15	5.14	<0.01	5.0	1.00	
North	96 U-05	62.0	63.0	1.0	0.037	1.268	0.22	7.54	<0.01	5.0	1.00	
North	96 U-05	63.0	65.0	2.0	0.049	1.680	7.89	270.48	0.03	5.0	1.99	
North	96 U-06	22.7	23.8	1.1	0.138	4.731	14.82	508.06	3.23	44.0	0.79	
North	96 U-07	No Significant Results								28.0		
North	96 U-08	39.5	40.5	1.0	0.079	2.708	0.05	1.71	<0.01	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-08	111.9	112.9	1.0	0.139	4.765	0.21	7.20	0.18	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-08	118.5	119.5	1.0	0.160	5.485	0.28	9.60	0.22	44.0	0.72	
North	96 U-08	122.0	123.7	1.7	0.066	2.263	6.17	211.52	1.16	44.0	1.22	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	96 U-09	52.5	53.5	1.0	0.026	0.891	0.59	20.23	0.47	83.0	0.12	
North	96 U-09	58.5	60.2	1.6	0.400	13.713	0.93	31.88	0.18	83.0	0.19	
North	96 U-10	35.7	38.6	0.9	0.266	9.119	29.87	1024.00	0.89	52.0	0.55	
North	96 U-10	37.6	38.6	1.0	0.027	0.926	0.63	21.60	0.77	52.0	0.62	
North	96 U-10	39.6	41.6	2.0	0.186	6.376	3.06	104.90	0.26	52.0	1.23	
North	96 U-10	53.2	54.2	1.0	0.026	0.891	0.37	12.68	0.70	52.0	0.62	
North	96 U-10	55.2	56.2	1.0	0.027	0.926	0.42	14.40	0.96	52.0	0.62	
North	96 U-11	29.2	30.2	1.0	0.483	16.558	0.50	17.14	0.14	22.0	0.93	
North	96 U-11	45.4	48.9	3.5	0.071	2.434	1.07	36.68	0.06	22.0	3.25	
North	96 U-11	104.7	105.7	1.0	0.016	0.549	1.32	45.25	1.83	22.0	0.93	
North	96 U-12	28.0	29.0	1.0	0.024	0.823	0.06	2.06	0.02	3.0	1.00	
North	96 U-13	41.3	42.3	1.0	0.042	1.440	0.44	15.08	0.22	-17.0	0.96	
North	96 U-14	50.7	51.7	1.0	0.048	1.646	0.23	7.88	0.23	-33.0	0.84	
North	96 U-	No Significant Results								3.0		

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
	15											
North	96 U-16	40.6	43.6	3.0	0.044	1.508	0.95	32.57	0.26	34.0	2.49	
North	96 U-16	45.6	47.6	2.0	0.145	4.971	10.50	359.96	1.54	34.0	1.66	
North	96 U-17	24.8	25.8	1.0	0.105	3.600	0.18	6.17	<0.01	25.0	0.91	
North	96 U-17	45.0	45.6	0.6	0.061	2.091	0.92	31.54	1.19	25.0	0.54	
North	96 U-18	64.0	65.0	1.0	0.044	1.508	0.01	0.34	<0.01	24.0	0.91	
North	96 U-19	55.1	58.1	3.0	0.039	1.337	0.25	8.57	0.02	-23.0	2.76	
North	96 U-20	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.018	0.617	0.72	24.68	<0.01	-35.0	0.82	
North	96 U-20	64.9	65.8	0.9	0.023	0.788	0.08	2.74	0.07	-35.0	0.74	
North	96 U-21	41.8	44.6	2.8	0.028	0.960	1.29	44.22	0.22	85.0	0.24	
North	96 U-21	50.6	51.8	1.2	0.028	0.960	0.29	9.94	0.05	85.0	0.10	
North	96 U-22	32.5	33.9	1.4	0.017	0.583	9.00	308.54	0.43	65.0	0.59	
North	96 U-22	47.0	50.0	3.0	0.018	0.617	0.65	22.28	0.15	65.0	1.27	
North	96 U-23	11.8	12.3	0.5	0.102	3.497	0.65	22.28	0.15	3.0	0.50	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
North	96 U-23	13.8	15.8	2.0	0.028	0.960	0.39	13.37	0.06	3.0	2.00	
North	96 U-24	14.4	15.6	1.2	0.213	7.302	0.66	22.63	<0.01	-42.0	0.89	
North	96 U-24	18.5	19.7	1.2	0.033	1.131	0.15	5.14	0.01	-42.0	0.89	
North	96 U-24	27.4	30.0	2.6	0.086	2.948	0.62	21.25	0.13	-42.0	1.93	
North	96 U-25	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.068	2.331	1.42	48.68	0.17	85.0	0.09	
North	96 U-25	27.0	28.1	1.1	0.161	5.519	0.77	26.40	0.57	85.0	0.10	
North	96 U-25	38.5	39.5	1.0	0.040	1.371	2.33	79.88	0.57	85.0	0.09	
North	96 U-25	43.7	44.8	1.1	0.042	1.440	1.91	65.48	0.85	85.0	0.10	
North	96 U-25	52.7	53.7	1.0	0.042	1.440	0.69	23.65	0.63	85.0	0.09	
North	96 U-26	1.7	2.7	1.0	0.020	0.686	0.18	6.17	0.04	50.0	0.64	
North	96 U-26	9.8	10.8	1.0	0.037	1.268	0.04	1.37	0.17	50.0	0.64	
North	96 U-26	16.7	17.9	1.2	0.055	1.885	0.39	13.37	0.26	50.0	0.77	
North	96 U-27	15.8	17.8	2.0	0.112	3.840	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-29.0	1.75	
North	96 U-	59.3	60.3	1.0	0.035	1.200	0.17	5.83	0.02	-29.0	0.87	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
	27											
North	96 U-27	67.8	69.0	1.2	0.063	2.160	0.29	9.94	0.01	-29.0	1.05	
North	96 U-28	9.8	10.8	1.0	0.051	1.748	0.80	27.43	0.34	29.0	0.87	
North	96 U-28	56.2	57.2	1.0	0.071	2.434	0.54	18.51	0.14	29.0	0.87	
North	96 U-28	61.0	62.0	1.0	0.065	2.228	0.18	6.17	0.03	29.0	0.87	
North	96 U-29	56.8	59.3	2.5	0.028	0.960	0.89	30.51	0.68	18.0	2.38	
North	96 U-29	75.4	76.5	1.1	0.045	1.543	0.06	2.06	<0.01	18.0	1.05	
North	96 U-30	32.4	33.6	1.2	0.034	1.166	3.30	113.13	0.05	-5.0	1.20	
North	96 U-30	96.4	100.7	4.3	0.048	1.646	0.05	1.71	0.07	-5.0	4.28	
North	96 U-30	109.0	110.3	1.3	0.038	1.303	0.78	26.74	2.30	-5.0	1.30	
North/North	95-44	89.2	90.2	1.0	0.046	1.577				-62.0	0.47	
North/North	95-56	76.0	76.6	0.6	0.040	1.371	1.02	34.97	0.28	-71.0	0.20	
North/North	95-56	100.8	102.3	1.5	0.065	2.228	0.03	1.03	<0.01	-71.0	0.49	
North/North	95-57	12.0	13.5	1.5	0.086	2.948	0.04	1.37	<0.01	-72.0	0.46	
North/North	95-57	68.1	71.9	3.8	0.632	21.666	0.46	15.77	0.17	-72.0	1.17	
North/North	95-57	incl. 69.6	70.6	1.0	2.295	78.677	1.32	45.25	0.50	-72.0	0.31	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Upper Icefall	94-28	49.2	51.2	2.0	0.130	4.457	0.68	23.31		-60.0	1.00	
Upper Icefall	94-28	72.0	73.0	1.0	0.521	17.861	1.29	44.22		-60.0	0.50	
Upper Icefall	95-54	18.7	24.1	5.4	0.056	1.920	0.41	14.06	0.31	-65.0	2.28	
Upper Icefall	95-54	47.3	52.3	5.0	0.042	1.440	0.82	28.11	0.32	-65.0	2.11	
Upper Icefall	95-54	76.0	78.0	2.0	0.054	1.851	0.23	7.88	0.08	-65.0	0.85	
Upper Icefall	95-55	17.0	18.2	1.2	0.048	1.646	0.13	4.46	0.12	-75.0	0.31	
Upper Icefall	95-55	88.0	89.0	1.0	0.282	9.667	0.61	20.91	0.55	-75.0	0.26	
Wilby	89-01	25.5	27.00	1.50	0.035	1.21	0.06	2.00		-50.2	0.96	
Wilby	89-02	45.50	59.00	13.50	0.051	1.76	0.11	3.74		-46.3	9.33	
Wilby	89-02	63.50	66.50	3.00	0.032	1.10	0.03	0.90		-46.3	2.07	
Wilby	89-03	42.50	45.50	3.00	0.095	3.24	1.19	40.95		-60.2	1.49	
Wilby	89-04	37.50	39.00	1.50	0.197	6.75	3.89	133.50		-45.3	1.06	
Wilby	89-04	46.50	48.00	1.50	0.868	29.75	0.81	27.80		-45.3	1.06	
Wilby	89-04	59.50	70.00	10.50	0.221	7.56	1.34	45.90		-45.3	7.39	
Wilby	89-05	45.00	48.00	3.00	0.146	4.99	1.85	63.50		-60.0	1.50	
Wilby	89-05	96.50	98.00	1.50	0.084	2.88	0.11	3.80		-60.0	0.75	
Wilby	94-20	54.2	55.7	1.5	0.127	4.354	0.12	4.11		-57.3	0.81	
Wilby	94-20	59.7	65.7	6.0	0.142	4.868	0.58	19.88		-57.3	3.24	
Wilby	94-20	69.0	74.2	5.2	0.072	2.468	0.15	5.14		-57.3	2.81	
Wilby	94-21	73.8	74.8	1.0	0.067	2.297	0.61	20.91		-63.1	0.45	
Wilby	94-22	52.5	56.7	4.2	0.457	15.667	0.36	12.34		-58.3	2.21	
Wilby	94-22	60.8	62.5	1.7	0.181	6.205	0.91	31.20		-58.3	0.89	
Wilby	94-22	69.3	73.9	4.6	0.167	5.725	0.82	28.11		-58.3	2.42	
Wilby	94-23	60.6	61.6	1.0	0.071	2.434	0.75	25.71		-58.0	0.53	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Wilby	94-23	80.6	81.6	1.0	0.081	2.777	1.44	49.37		-58.0	0.53	
Wilby	94-24	41.6	45.0	3.4	0.130	4.457	0.72	24.68		-52.8	2.06	
Wilby	94-24	47.7	50.3	2.6	0.068	2.331	0.02	0.69		-52.8	1.57	
Wilby	94-24	50.3	54.3	4.0	0.209	7.165	0.05	1.71		-52.8	2.42	
Wilby	94-24	or 41.6	54.3	12.7	0.112	3.840	0.22	7.54		-52.8	7.68	
Wilby	94-25	18.3	22.3	4.0	0.067	2.297	0.18	6.17		-46.2	2.77	
Wilby	94-25	80.3	83.3	3.0	0.270	9.256	1.01	34.62		-46.2	2.08	
Wilby	94-29	No Significant Results								-80.0		
Wilby	94-30	No Significant Results								-65.0		
Wilby	95-49	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.084	2.880	0.06	2.06	0.01	-72.0	0.31	
Wilby	95-49	55.5	57.9	2.4	0.064	2.194	<0.01	<0.34	<0.01	-72.0	0.74	
Wilby	95-50	28.0	29.0	1.0	0.050	1.714	0.09	3.09	<0.01	-85.0	0.09	
Wilby	95-50	30.5	34.6	4.1	0.070	2.400	0.06	2.06	<0.01	-85.0	0.36	
Wilby	95-50	38.6	39.6	1.0	0.104	3.565	0.64	21.94	0.14	-85.0	0.09	
Wilby	95-51	37.0	40.0	3.0	0.074	2.537	0.05	1.71	0.01	-60.0	1.50	
Wilby	95-51	47.8	53.7	5.9	0.476	16.318	1.57	53.82	0.05	-60.0	2.95	
Wilby	95-52	29.9	32.4	2.5	0.069	2.365	0.09	3.09	0.01	-75.0	0.65	
Wilby	95-53	63.5	64.5	1.0	0.070	2.400	1.27	43.54	0.54	-50.0	0.64	
Wilby	95-53	64.5	77.5	13.0	0.390	13.370	1.85	63.42	0.11	-50.0	8.36	
Wilby	95-54	incl. 66.5	69.5	3.0	0.464	15.907	1.10	37.71	0.01	-50.0	1.93	
Wilby	95-55	and 72.5	75.5	3.0	0.916	31.402	3.89	133.36	0.04	-50.0	1.93	
Wilby	96-66	41.3	42.4	1.1	0.141	4.834	0.71	24.34	<0.01	-65.0	0.46	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Wilby	96-66	43.4	44.4	1.0	0.030	1.028	0.05	1.71	0.02	-65.0	0.42	
Wilby	96-66	150.1	150.6	0.5	0.035	1.200	0.02	0.69	<0.01	-65.0	0.21	N.D.
Wilby	96-66	165.5	166.9	1.4	0.039	1.337	0.09	3.09	<0.01	-65.0	0.59	N.D.
Wilby	96-67	53.4	54.4	1.0	0.092	3.154	0.22	7.54	<0.01	-53.0	0.60	
Wilby	96-67	116.9	117.9	1.0	0.030	1.028	0.02	0.69	<0.01	-53.0	0.60	
Wilby	96-67	125.5	126.5	1.0	0.039	1.337	0.06	2.06	0.01	-53.0	0.60	
Wilby	96-67	149.0	150.0	1.0	0.039	1.337	0.05	1.71	0.02	-53.0	0.60	
Wilby	96-67	162.0	163.0	1.0	1.000	34.282	0.04	1.37	0.01	-53.0	0.60	
Wilby	96-67	177.8	183.1	5.3	0.084	2.880	0.45	15.43	0.01	-53.0	3.19	N.D.
Wilby	96-67	183.1	184.0	0.9	0.110	3.771	0.49	16.80	0.19	-53.0	0.54	N.D.
Wilby	96-68	18.7	20.0	1.3	0.041	1.406	0.05	1.71	<0.01	-75.0	0.34	
Wilby	96-68	22.7	23.5	0.8	0.049	1.680	0.12	4.11	<0.01	-75.0	0.21	
Wilby	96-68	33.4	34.5	1.1	0.044	1.508	0.23	7.88	<0.01	-75.0	0.28	
Wilby	96-68	38.5	39.6	1.1	0.099	3.394	0.48	16.46	0.07	-75.0	0.28	
Wilby	96-68	50.8	51.8	1.0	0.098	3.360	0.54	18.51	0.12	-75.0	0.26	
Wilby	96-68	85.4	86.2	0.8	0.102	3.497	0.26	8.91	0.04	-75.0	0.21	1450
Wilby	96-68	89.8	92.3	2.5	0.118	4.045	0.31	10.63	<0.01	-75.0	0.65	1450
Wilby	96-68	98.6	99.3	0.7	0.199	6.822	0.60	20.57	0.03	-75.0	0.18	1450
Wilby	96-68	99.8	101.8	2.0	0.069	2.365	0.17	5.83	0.98	-75.0	0.52	1450
Wilby	96-68	105.5	107.5	2.0	0.113	3.874	0.04	1.37	<0.01	-75.0	0.52	1450
Wilby	96-68	124.1	128.3	4.2	0.031	1.063	0.05	1.71	0.03	-75.0	1.09	
Wilby	96-69	44.2	45.2	1.0	0.040	1.371	0.31	10.63	0.02	-69.0	0.36	
Wilby	96-69	81.6	82.6	1.0	0.098	3.360	0.30	10.28	<0.01	-69.0	0.36	1450
Wilby	96-69	92.6	94.7	2.1	0.038	1.303	0.26	8.91	<0.01	-69.0	0.75	1450

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Wilby	96-69	96.5	97.5	1.0	0.036	1.234	0.15	5.14	<0.01	-69.0	0.36	1450
Wilby	96-69	102.5	105.5	3.0	0.105	3.600	0.21	7.20	<0.01	-69.0	1.08	1450
Wilby	96-69	106.5	107.5	1.0	0.040	1.371	0.03	1.03	<0.01	-69.0	0.36	
Wilby	96-69	134.2	135.7	1.5	0.036	1.234	0.01	0.34	<0.01	-69.0	0.54	
Wilby	96-69	175.4	176.0	0.6	0.066	2.263	0.21	7.20	0.55	-69.0	0.22	N.D.
Wilby	96-69	or 175.4	180.2	4.8	0.096	3.291	0.29	9.94	0.09	-69.0	1.72	N.D.
Wilby	96-69	176.0	178.7	2.7	0.134	4.594	0.21	7.20	0.02	-69.0	0.97	N.D.
Wilby	96-70	23.7	24.2	0.5	0.044	1.508	0.40	13.71	<0.01	-83.0	0.06	
Wilby	96-70	25.2	25.9	0.7	0.050	1.714	0.29	9.94	<0.01	-83.0	0.09	
Wilby	96-70	42.6	43.6	1.0	0.030	1.028	0.09	3.09	0.02	-83.0	0.12	
Wilby	96-70	86.1	88.1	2.0	0.062	2.125	0.16	5.49	0.18	-83.0	0.24	1450
Wilby	96-70	144.5	145.5	1.0	0.079	2.708	0.18	6.17	0.80	-83.0	0.12	N.D.
Wilby	96-70	154.7	155.7	1.0	0.045	1.543	0.09	3.09	0.78	-83.0	0.12	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	107.7	110.7	3.0	0.052	1.783	0.18	6.17	0.02	-63.0	1.36	1450
Wilby	96-71	128.0	130.0	2.0	0.053	1.817	0.04	1.37	<0.01	-63.0	0.91	
Wilby	96-71	132.0	134.0	2.0	0.047	1.611	0.06	2.06	<0.01	-63.0	0.91	
Wilby	96-71	151.2	153.3	2.1	0.148	5.074	0.03	1.03	<0.01	-63.0	0.95	
Wilby	96-71	168.8	171.5	2.7	0.491	16.832	0.08	2.74	<0.01	-63.0	1.23	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	or 168.8	176.7	7.9	0.202	6.925	0.70	24.00	0.05	-63.0	3.59	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	175.3	176.7	1.4	0.149	5.108	3.16	108.33	0.22	-63.0	0.64	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	182.3	183.3	1.0	0.183	6.274	2.00	68.56	0.08	-63.0	0.45	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	or	189.3	7.0	0.095	3.257	2.49	85.36	6.17	-63.0	3.18	N.D.

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
		182.3										
Wilby	96-71	184.9	186.8	1.9	0.051	1.748	0.79	27.08	0.02	-63.0	0.86	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	186.8	187.8	1.0	0.297	10.182	12.21	418.58	<0.01	-63.0	0.45	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	187.8	189.3	1.5	0.056	1.920	1.03	35.31	0.54	-63.0	0.68	N.D.
Wilby	96-71	194.1	195.1	1.0	0.040	1.371	0.08	2.74	0.05	-63.0	0.45	
Wilby	96-88	22.3	22.8	0.5	0.041	1.406	0.09	3.09	<0.01	-64.0	0.22	
Wilby	96-88	95.5	100.8	5.3	0.117	4.011	0.21	7.20	0.25	-64.0	2.32	
Wilby	96-88	140.2	141.5	1.3	0.039	1.337	0.05	1.71	0.05	-64.0	0.57	N.D.
Wilby	96-88	or 140.2	151.9	11.7	0.245	8.399	0.05	1.71	<0.01	-64.0	5.13	N.D.
Wilby	96-88	141.5	149.9	8.4	0.314	10.764	0.05	1.71	<0.01	-64.0	3.68	N.D.
Wilby	96-88	149.9	151.9	2.0	0.086	2.948	0.05	1.71	<0.01	-64.0	0.88	N.D.
Wilby	96-88	155.5	160.0	4.5	0.035	1.200	0.03	1.03	0.01	-64.0	1.97	N.D.
Wilby	96-89	12.1	14.3	2.2	0.032	1.097	0.08	2.74	<0.01	-67.0	0.86	
Wilby	96-89	40.0	41.0	1.0	0.029	0.994	0.04	1.37	0.01	-67.0	0.39	
Wilby	96-89	107.4	115.3	7.9	0.034	1.166	0.28	9.60	<0.01	-67.0	3.09	N.D.
Wilby	96-89	117.1	120.2	3.1	0.043	1.474	0.20	6.86	0.01	-67.0	1.21	N.D.
Wilby	96-89	158.5	159.7	1.2	0.040	1.371	0.13	4.46	0.26	-67.0	0.47	
Wilkie	96-74	64.0	66.0	2.0	0.089	3.051	0.83	28.45	2.89	-57.0	1.09	
Wilkie	96-75	47.8	48.8	1.0	0.048	1.646	0.29	9.94	0.09	-67.0	0.39	
Wilkie	96-75	68.3	72.3	4.0	0.051	1.748	0.20	6.86	0.02	-67.0	1.56	
Wilkie	96-75	88.0	92.5	4.5	0.255	8.742	0.61	20.91	4.45	-67.0	1.76	
Wilkie	96-75	or 88.0	103.1	15.1	0.129	4.422	0.42	14.40	2.44	-67.0	5.90	
Wilkie	96-75	92.5	94.6	2.1	0.012	0.411	0.28	9.60	0.11	-67.0	0.82	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Wilkie	96-75	94.6	99.1	4.5	0.103	3.531	0.38	13.03	1.65	-67.0	1.76	
Wilkie	96-75	100.8	103.1	2.3	0.124	4.251	0.51	17.48	1.89	-67.0	0.90	
Wilkie	96-76	52.9	55.0	2.1	0.314	10.764	0.73	25.03	8.45	-60.0	1.05	
Wilkie	96-76	55.0	55.4	0.4	0.056	1.920	0.26	8.91	0.58	-60.0	0.20	
Wilkie	96-77	72.0	74.1	2.1	0.037	1.268	0.18	6.17	0.28	-73.0	0.61	
Wilkie	96-77	74.1	77.8	3.7	0.469	16.078	1.02	34.97	1.67	-73.0	1.08	
Wilkie	96-77	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.038	1.303	0.03	1.03	<0.01	-73.0	0.29	
Wilkie	96-78	52.9	54.3	1.4	0.046	1.577	0.23	7.88	0.06	-60.0	0.70	
Wilkie	96-79	49.7	50.7	1.0	0.053	1.817	0.02	0.69	0.01	-71.0	0.33	
Wilkie	96-79	59.8	60.6	0.8	0.029	0.994	0.32	10.97	0.04	-71.0	0.26	
Wilkie	96-79	60.6	63.1	2.5	0.550	18.855	1.07	36.68	2.72	-71.0	0.81	
Wilkie	96-85	47.3	50.0	2.7	0.127	4.354	0.11	3.77	1.93	-46.0	1.88	
Wilkie	96-85	or 47.3	52.3	5.0	0.098	3.360	0.21	7.20	1.31	-46.0	3.47	
Wilkie	96-85	51.1	52.3	1.2	0.121	4.148	0.52	17.83	0.92	-46.0	0.83	
Wilkie	96-86	67.0	68.0	1.0	0.067	2.297	0.11	3.77	0.09	-45.0	0.71	
Wilkie	96-87	79.5	80.5	1.0	0.054	1.851	0.18	6.17	0.21	-45.0	0.71	
Willoughby	89-09	74.00	75.50	1.50	0.030	1.02	0.61	20.80		-46.1	1.04	
Willoughby	89-10	No Significant Results								-46.1		
Willoughby	89-11	111.00	136.50	25.50	0.072	2.46	0.30	10.39		-45.4	17.90	
Willoughby	89-11	incl. 117	123.0	6.0	0.237	8.130	0.37	12.80		-45.4	4.21	
Willoughby	89-12	102.00	103.50	1.50	0.108	3.70	2.23	76.60		-60.3	0.74	
Willoughby	94-31	44.0	45.3	1.3	0.047	1.611	0.38	13.03		-45.0	0.92	
Willoughby	94-31	48.3	50.1	1.8	0.030	1.028	0.14	4.80		-45.0	1.27	

Zone	Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au opt	Au gpt	Ag opt	Ag gpt	Zn %	Dip (º)	Est. True Width (m)	Lens
Willoughby	94-31	147.1	148.1	1.0	0.047	1.611	0.05	1.71		-45.0	0.71	
Willoughby	95-40	incl. 29.4	57.0	22.6	0.020	0.686	0.34	11.66	1.40	-45.0	15.98	
Willoughby	95-40	incl. 105.8	106.6	0.8	0.118	4.045	1.00	34.28	0.01	-45.0	0.57	
Willoughby	95-40	incl. 149.2	151.4	2.2	0.152	5.211	0.04	1.37	0.08	-45.0	1.56	
Willoughby	95-41	48.7	49.7	1.0	0.145	4.971	0.08	2.74	0.30	-65.0	0.42	
Willoughby	95-41	53.6	55.0	1.4	0.115	3.942	0.09	3.09	0.20	-65.0	0.59	
Willoughby	95-41	122.6	123.6	1.0	0.076	2.605	0.04	1.37	0.01	-65.0	0.42	
Willoughby	95-41	131.0	136.0	5.0	0.050	1.714	0.35	12.00	0.01	-65.0	2.11	
Willoughby	95-41	153.8	154.8	1.0	0.150	5.142	0.14	4.80	0.03	-65.0	0.42	
Willoughby	95-42	73.3	86.8	13.5	0.040	1.371	0.25	8.57	2.25	-45.0	9.55	
Willoughby	95-43	109.2	110.2	1.0	0.214	7.336	0.14	4.80	0.02	-45.0	0.71	