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Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Prospecting, Geological

TOTAL COST: $ 11,011.34

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): Laurence Sookochoff

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5709537, August 29, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Brandywine

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1025068, 1032326, 1041157, 1041158, 1041159, 1041160, 1062234, 1062235

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092JW001, 092JW003, 092JW006, 092J021, 092JW022

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

NTS/BCGS: 092J.005

LATITUDE: 50 ° 04 ' 12 " **LONGITUDE:** 123 ° 08 ' 56 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Turnagain Resources Inc.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
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Richmond BC V7A 3W7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) John Bakus

2)

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Pleistocene, Holocene, Garibaldi Group, Basalt, Cretaceous, Gambier Group, Marine Sediments, Volcanics, Granodiorite, Jurassic, Quartz Diorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 4937, 4952, 7032, 7390, 9265, 14252, 00424, 16443, 17851, 18788, 20047, 20174, 22002, 23639, 24218, 26310, 27116, 29536, 30281, 32240, 35233

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation	120 hectares	1032326,1041158, 1062234	$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	19		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			3,011.34
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:7500 1.5 hectares	1025068, 1032326, 1041157, 1041158,	2,000.00
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$ 11,011.34

TURNAGAIN RESOURCES INC.

(Owner)

JOHN BAKUS

(Operator)

Geological & Prospecting Assessment Report

(Event 5709537)

Work done on

Tenures 1025068, 1041157, 1041158, 1041159, 141160, 1062234, 1062235

of the eight Tenure

Brandywine Property

Vancouver Mining Division

BCGS Map 092J.005

Centre of Work

5,546,524N, 489,412E (NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Submitted

October 25, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

Summary ---- 4.
Introduction ---- 5.
Property Description and Location ---- 5.
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography ---- 5.
History: Property Area ---- 8.
092JW002 – NORTHAIR ---- 8.
092JW020 – KAY ---- ..9.
092JW024 – ZONE 4 ---- 9.
092JW034 – DISCOVERY ---- 9.
History: Property ---- .9.
092JW001 – BRANDYWINE ---- 9.
092JW003 – SILVER TUNNEL ---- 10.
Remains of the mill built on the Brandywine property in 1977
092JW006 – STAN ---- 11.
092JW021 – BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT ---- 11.
092JW022 – BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT ---- 11.
Geology: Regional ---- 11.
Geology: Property Area ---- 11.
092JW002 – NORTHAIR ---- 11.
092JW020 – KAY ---- 13.
092JW024 – ZONE 4 ---- 13.
092JW034 – DISCOVERY ---- 13.
092JW035 – DISCOVERY II ---- 13.
Geology: Property (from Walus, 2004) ---- 13.
Geology: Property ---- 14.
092JW001 – BRANDYWINE ---- 14.
092JW003 – SILVER TUNNEL ---- 15.
092JW006 – STAN ---- 16.
092JW021 – BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT ---- 16.
092JW022 – BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT ---- 16.
Mineralization: Property Area ---- 16.
092JW002 – NORTHAIR ---- 16.
092JW020 – KAY ---- 16.
092JW024 – ZONE 4 ---- 17.
092JW034 – DISCOVERY ---- 17.
092JW035 – DISCOVERY II ---- 17.
Mineralization: Property ---- 18.
092JW001 – BRANDYWINE ---- 19.
092JW003 – SILVER TUNNEL ---- 19.
092JW006 – STAN ---- 20.
092JW021 – BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT ---- 20.
092JW022 – BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT ---- 20.
2018 Exploration Program ---- 21.
Structural Analysis ---- 21.
Prospecting and sampling ---- 23.

***Table of Contents** (cont'd)*

Notes on the Silver and the Quartz Tunnel from Mindat.org --- 27.
Interpretation and Conclusions ---------- 35.
Recommendations ---------- 37.
Selected References ---------- 38.
Statement of Costs ---------- 40.
Certificate ---------- 41.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location Map ---------- 5.
Figure 2. Brandywine Property Location to Whistler and Vancouver -- 7.
Figure 3. Claim Map ---------- 7.
Figure 4. Property Geology ---------- 15.
Figure 5.Indicated Lineaments ---------- 21.
Figure 6. Rose Diagram ---------- 22.
Figure 7. Location of Workings on the Brandywine property ---------- 23.
Figure 8. Locations of Tedi Pit, Silver and Quartz Tunnels on the Brandywine property ---------- 24.
Figure 9. Sample Location Index Map ---------- 24.
Figure 10. North Sample Locations ---------- 25.
Figure 11. Mid Sample Locations ---------- 25.
Figure 12. South Sample Locations ---------- 26.
Figure 13. Mindat.org and Minfile UTM Locations of Silver and Quartz Tunnels ---------- 26.
Figure 14. Location of Silver and Quartz Tunnels on the Brandywine property Geology ---------- 27.
Figure 15. Fizelyte Specimens from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 28.
Figure 16. Miargyrite Specimens from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 29.
Figure 17. Semseyite Specimens from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 30.
Figure 18. Pyrostilpnite Specimens from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 31.
Figure 19. Diasphorite Specimens from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 32.
Figure 20. Geocronite Specimen from the Silver Tunnel ---------- 33.
Figure 21. Hubnerite and Gold Specimens from the Quartz Tunnel ---- 34.
Figure 22. Gold Values in Soil in the Silver and Quartz Tunnel, Areas 34.
Figure 23. Compilation of Cross-Structure Locations with Minfile and Mindat.org Working Locations ---------- 35.

TABLES

Table 1. Mineral Tenures of the Brandywine Property ---------- 6.
Table 2. Approximate location of Cross Structures ---------- 21.

APPENDICES

Appendix I Sample Assay Certificates
Appendix II Sample Locations & Descriptions
Appendix III Photos

SUMMARY

The Turnagain Brandywine property is located within four kilometres of the past productive Northair Mine, which was in production from 1976 to 1972 and produced 492,770 tonnes of ore containing 1.77% Zn, 1.22% Pb, 11.6 g/tonne Au, and 63.0 g/.tonne Ag. The Northair polymetallic mineral deposit is located in a Lower Cretaceous roof pendant of Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the southern Coast Plutonic Complex

The Northair ore deposits are comprised of 3 or 4 steeply dipping, fault-dismembered tabular zones, 1 to 7 metres wide and approximately 1200 metres long. They dip steeply southwest and are known to extend downdip at least 300 metres. The four mineralized segments are separated by north trending faults.

The post production indicated reserves are 59,071 tonnes grading 26.73 g/tonne silver, 9.08 g/tonne gold, and 2.0% combined lead-zinc (Canadian Mines Handbook 1986-87,page 285).

The Turnagain Brandywine property covers contacts between the Gambier Group roof pendant, dioritic intrusive rocks, and granodiorite intrusives. The orientation of the contacts indicate the limits of the intrusive bodies were controlled by major northerly and northwesterly trending faults *(Figure 4*). Andesitic volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group are preserved within the diorite with precious metals showings localized at the junctions of north trending faults and an east-north-east trending fault near the contacts *(Walus, 2011*).

Of the five Minfile reported mineral zones on the Property, the Silver Tunnel prospect *(Minfile 092JW003),* located near a contact and at a fault junction, as reported and as determined from the current structural analysis, is the most significant. It is a developed mineral zone that has an exploration history from the original staking of the main showing in the 1920's. In 1976 the mineral reserves were reported as:

> "Indicated (probable) reserves of Block A are 101,413 grading 414.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 gram per tonne gold, 0.19 per cent lead and 0.43 per cent zinc. Inferred (possible) reserves of Block B are 146,224 tonnes at similar grades to the Block A reserves. Inferred reserves of Block C are 55,060 tonnes grading 0.68 gram per tonne gold, 397.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent lead and 0.45 per cent zinc (Northern Miner - July 8, 1976)". (Minfile 092JW003).

A second "Silver Tunnel" 500 metres southeast of Minfile Silver Tunnel may be present on the Property. Mindat.org reports information on crystal specimens of rare minerals which are not reported at the Minfile Silver Tunnel. Advertisements for sale pictures of specimens from the (Van Silver) Property such as diasphorite, fizelyite, semseyeyite, miargyrite, and prostilpnite, are shown in this report as Figures 15 to 19.

The closely correlative Quartz Tunnel (Mindat.org) and Brandywine No1 Adit (Minfile) locations, approximately 1,000 metres southeast of the Silver Tunnel area *(Figure 23*), may also be separate workings on two unrelated mineral events as Mindat.org reports the presence of the "rare" mineral Hubernite *(Figure 21)* which is not reported at the Minfile location.

In any event, this location is significant due to the Placer Dome geochemical survey which defined a sporadic highly anomalous northerly trending gold zone *(Figure 22)* which may correlate with an indicated topographical structure and a major mineral controlling structural trend as indicated from the current structural analysis.

***Summary** (cont'd)*

The prospecting and sampling program also indicated a mineralized northerly structure adjacent to the Brandywine No 1 Adit zone in that two of the eight chip samples taken from a location at the southern projection of the indicated topographical structure returned highly anomalous copper, lead, zinc, and gold values *(Figure 12).*

A proposed initial exploration program is detailed in the Recommendations section of this report.

INTRODUCTION

During August 2018, a structural analysis in addition to a prospecting and sampling program were completed on the Turnagain Resources Inc. Brandywine Property. The purpose of the structural analysis was to locate any correlative cross-structures which may be a central location for any potential Bralorne type gold bearing quartz vein mineralization comparable to that at the Northair Mine, a past producer, within four kilometres northwest of the Turnagain Brandywine Property.

The purpose of the prospecting and sampling program was to prospect and take samples within any prospective mineralized zone in order to gather geological information for future exploration.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from periodic mineral exploration work the author has performed in the Whistler area since 1992.

Figure 1. **Location Map**



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is comprised of eight mineral claims covering an area of 1432.221 hectares and is located within BCGS Map 092J.005 of the Vancouver Mining Division, 85 kilometres northeast-of Vancouver, and 14 kilometres west of Whistler, the site of the world renowned ski resort.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

From Vancouver, Hwy 99 north past Brandywine Park then left at Callaghan Valley Road, travel 0.8 kms then left onto the Brandywine Forest Service Road and past the transfer station. Then approximately five kilometres east to the property border.

Table 1. **Mineral Tenures of the Brandywine Property**

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1025068	Mineral	SILVER TUNNEL SOUTH	20250114	20.7394
1032326	Mineral	East Boundry	20250114	62.2106
1041157	Mineral	Silver Tunnel South	20231205	41.4824
1041158	Mineral	Silver Tunnel North	20231205	41.4787
1041159	Mineral	Silver Tunnel Connect	20231205	20.7431
1041160	Mineral	Brandywine audit	20231205	62.2329
1062234	Mineral	BRANDYWINE DAVE'S POND	20201101	207.349
1062235	Mineral	BRANDYWINE SILVER TUNNELS	20201101	103.717

Total Area: 559.9531 ha

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography *(cont'd)*

Climate

The climate is West Coast Marine with generally mild temperatures, heavy spring and fall rains and heavy winter snowfall.

Local Resources

All necessities to accommodate an exploration and/or development crew would be available at Whistler. Experienced and reliable exploration, development, and mining personnel would be available at Vancouver.

Infrastructure

The road and railroad network is ideal for providing all the requirements for a sustainable exploration, development, and mining operation at the Brandywine property. Highway 99 from Vancouver is within 400 metres and the Brandywine No 2 adit is within 800 metres; the BC Railway is within one kilometre southeast. Cellular communication is available from the Property; and health facilities are available at Whistler, a 15 minute drive from the Property.

Physiography

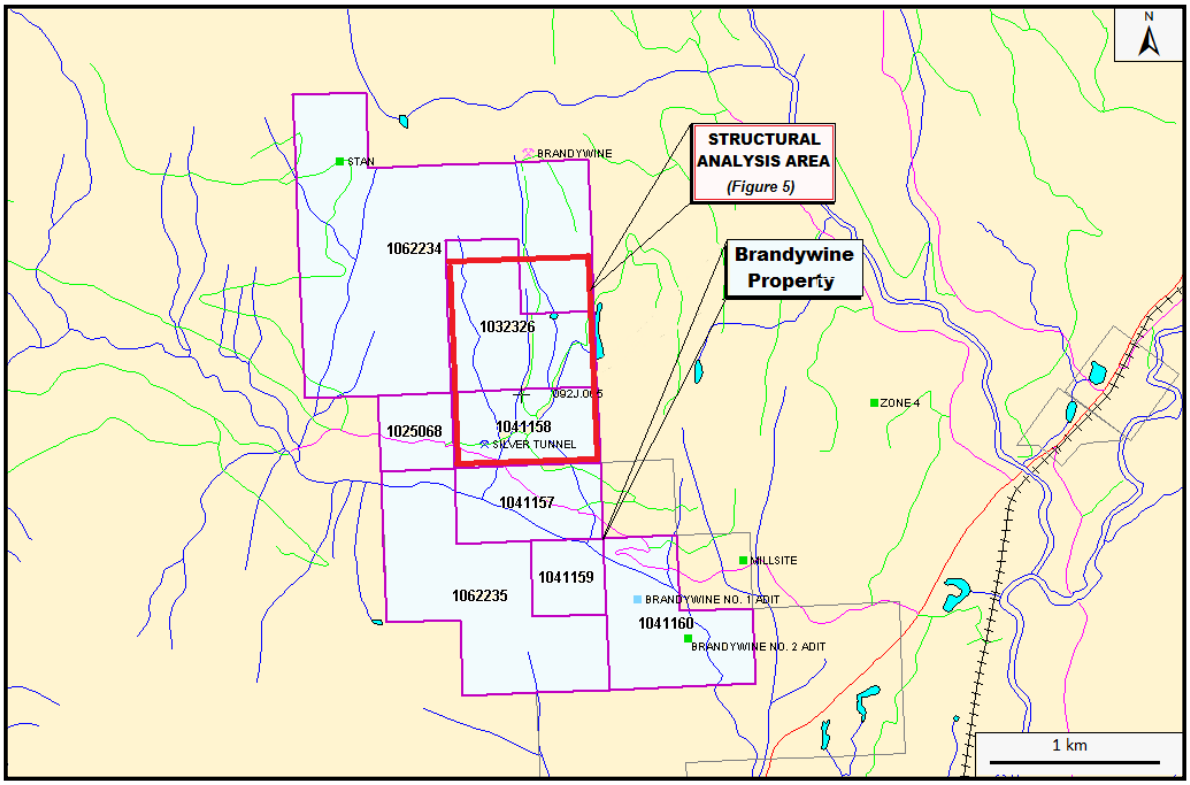
The Brandywine Property covers moderate to local rugged forested slopes with much of the property clear cut.

Relief is approximately 886 metres with elevations ranging from 510 metres at the southeast corner to 1,295 metres on a southeasterly trending mountain ridge near the northwest corner

Figure 2. **Brandywine Property location to Whistler and Vancouver**
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)



Figure 3. **Claim Map**
(base map from MapPlace)



HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA *(from Ademac, 1995)*

The first reports of exploration and mineral occurrences along the Pacific Great Eastern Railroad, now British Columbia Railroad, were made by Camsell (1917) in Summary Report, 1917, Part B. Geological Survey of Canada. In the 1924 Report of Minister of Mines, Bewer states that, "During 1924 discoveries were made by Helmar Hogstrom on a small tributary of the Brandywine River, about 3 miles westerly from *McGuire* Siding, which are of considerable importance and promise to supply a tonnage of ore and supplies for railway haul during the coming season of 1925".

The description apparently apply to the Astra and Cambria prospects B.C. (Mineral inventory 92-JW #*l)* and Blue Jack prospect (Mineral inventory 92-*JW #3)* operated in 1969 and 1970 by Barkley Valley Mines Ltd. and Van Silver Explorations Ltd. (now Silver Tusk Mines Ltd.), respectively. The area appears to have received a number of prospecting efforts with a few small shipments from the Astra-Cambria and Blue Jack prospects prior to discovery of the Warman Property on Callaghan Creek in 1970, by Dr. M.P. Warshawski, an amateur prospector and Mr. A. H. Manifold, a geologist.

The Warman Property was explored and developed by Northair Mines Ltd. from 1972 to start of production in 1976. From 1976 to June 1982, the Northair Mines milled 345 700 tons yielding 166 582 ounces of gold and 845 054 ounces of silver with by product production of copper, lead and zinc. Milling was suspended in June 1982 due to economic conditions with reserves as of February 28, 1982 reported at 67 236 tons averaging 0,25 oz Au/ton, 0,77 oz Ag/ton, 1,259 lead and 1,90% zinc.

The Silver Tunnel prospect, situated about 2 kilometres southeast of the Stan property has been owned by Van Silver Mines Ltd. (presently Silver Tusk Mines Ltd.) or associated companies since 1967. A mill was built on the property in 1977 to mine probable reserves at Silver Tunnel prospect of about 112 000 tonnes reported to average 10 oz Ag/ton;.0.03 *oz* Au/ton; 0.l9% lead and 0.34% zinc.

The history on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Brandywine Property are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Brandywine Property.

NORTHAIR past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW002
Six kilometers north

Production at the Northair mine began in 1974 and was suspended in mid-July 1982 due mainly to low grades and low gold prices.

KAY showing (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW020
One kilometre north

The Kay showing is located within the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, an assemblage of dominantly volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group, preserved within the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex

History: Property Area (*cont'd****)***

ZONE 4 showing (Pb-Zn skarn)
MINFILE 092JW024
Two kilometres east

The Zone 4 skarn showing is located between Brandywine and Callaghan creeks adjacent to Highway 99 near the township of Whistler

DISCOVERY I showing (stockwork, vein, dissemination)
MINFILE 092JW034
Three kilometres northeast

The Discovery I showing is located approximately 7 kilometres west of Whistler and 90 kilometres north of Vancouver.

In 1986 and 1987, Les Demczuk and Jim Cuttle completed geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. A quartz vein contained 1.15 grams per tonne gold, 74.8 grams per tonne silver and 5.57 per cent copper (Assessment Report 16443).

In 1988, Hadley Resources Inc. completed EM and magnetometer geophysical surveys and soil and rock sampling. Highlights include rock sample 59054 which assayed 10.2 per cent copper, 62.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.643 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17851).

In 1993, Regeena Resources Inc. executed soil sampling, trenching and 510.65 metres of diamond drilling on the Discovery property. Drillhole DDH 93-5 returned a 0.9-metre section that graded 1.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.4 per cent lead (Assessment Report 23013).

HISTORY: PROPERTY *(copied from the Minfile records)*

BRANDYWINE past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW001
Within Tenure 1062234

The Tedi deposit is situated between Brandywine and Callaghan creeks in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Crystalline Complex.

The main showings were initially staked in the 1920's. Van Silver Explorations Limited staked the property and carried out some mineral exploration work around the Main Showing and Silver Tunnel (MINFILE 092JW 003) between 1965 and 1969. Between 1967 and 1969, Barkley Valley Mines optioned part of the property and conducted a drilling and pitting program in the area of the Tedi Pit. In 1969, Noranda Exploration optioned the property and completed soil geochemical, geophysical, and geological surveys over much of the property. The Tedi pit was mined in conjunction with the Silver Tunnel deposit in 1977 and recorded production for the years 1970 and 1978. In 1988, Placer Dome optioned the property and carried out geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys in 1988 and 1989.

La Rock Mining Corporation drilled the Dave's Pond zone, 300 metres northeast of the Main zone (Tedi pit area), in 1993, 1995 and 1997. In 2010, Auramex Resource Corp. completed three vertical diamond drill holes, totalling 175.57 metres, on the zone.

History: Property (*cont'd****)***

SILVER TUNNEL developed prospect (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW003
Within Tenure 1041158

The Silver Tunnel deposit is situated along Brandywine Creek in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Crystalline tectonic belt.

The Silver Tunnel deposit experienced brief underground production in conjunction with the Tedi pit (092JW 001), located 1.8 kilometres north-north west, during 1977. In November 2002, Auramex Resource Corp. acquired the property. A complete exploration history can be found at the Ted Pit.

In 2010, Auramex Resource Corp. completed three vertical diamond drill holes, totaling 175.57 metres. Five samples, each 1.5 meters in length, from Hole BRW10-5 returned gold values ranging from 1.017 to 6.231 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 32240).

Additional history copied from assessment reports include:

1965

"A 50 ton bulk sample grading 83.1 grams/tonne gold, 354 grams/tonne silver, 9.9% lead, 7.4% 10 % zinc, 0.30% copper is reported to have been shipped to a smelter in East Helena, Montana from the Silver Tunnel and Main Zone (Melling, 1994)" (Walus, 2011).

1967

"Five hundred tons, grading 14.2% lead, 12.5% zinc 339 grams/tonne silver, and 2.57 grams/tonne gold are reported (Melling,1994) to have been shipped to the Cominco Smelter in Trail in 1967 (Walus, 2011).

1977

"A mill was built on the property in 1977 to mine probable reserves at the Silver Tunnel prospect of about 112,000 tons reported to average 12.1 oz Ag/ton, 0.03 oz Au/ton, 0.19% lead and 0.3 4 % zinc. (Ademac, 1994).



Remains of the mill built on the Brandywine property in 1977

History: Property (**cont'd**)

STAN showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092JW006
Within Tenure 1062234

The Stan showing is situated north of Brandywine Creek on the southern slopes of Metal Dome, approximately 16 kilometres west of Whistler, British Columbia.

Between 1991 and 1995, a number of soil geochemical sampling programs were carried out.

BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT showing (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW021
Within Tenure 1041160

The Brandywine Number 1 Adit (Quartz Tunnel) is situated along the south side of Brandywine Creek, approximately three kilometres northwest of Brandywine Falls in the Pacific Ranges.

BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT prospect (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW022
Within Tenure 1041160

The Number 2 adit is located along the south side of Brandywine Creek approximately three kilometres northwest of Brandywine Falls in the Pacific Ranges.

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL *(after Visagie, 2000)*

The Brandywine property occurs in the Callaghan roof pendant. The pendant is one of several northwest trending, Cretaceous to Triassic, volcanic and sedimentary roof pendants hosted by the Coast Plutonic Complex. In general, these pendants represent the remnants of volcanic and sedimentary island arcs and associated basins. Within these pendants, the rocks are usually highly metamorphosed and characterized by a northwesterly trending foliation. Later volcanic activity formed north to northwesterly belts containing local flow and pyroclastic accumulations ranging in composition from basalt through to rhyolite in composition.

The property covers part of the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, a Lower Cretaceous metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary package surrounded by Early to Late Cretaceous intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The roof pendant is probably coeval with the Gambier Group, the host to the Britannia Mine, a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located 40 kilometres south of the property boundary. This mine operated from 1905 to 1975 and produced 55 million tons of ore, grading 1.1% copper, 0.65% zinc, 6.2g/t silver, and 0.6 g/t gold.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology of some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Brandywine Property are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Brandywine Property. The geology is copied from Minfile records unless otherwise noted.

NORTHAIR past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW002
Six kilometers north

The Northair mine is located in a Lower Cretaceous roof pendant of Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the southern Coast Plutonic Complex.

Geology: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Northair *past producer (cont'd)*

This particular pendant, known as the Callaghan Creek pendant, is comprised of variably metamorphosed northwest trending volcanic and volcanically-derived sedimentary rocks, commonly characterized by a strong northwest foliation. The pendant rocks exhibit regional lower greenschist facies metamorphism, except near their contact with intrusive bodies, where they have locally undergone contact metamorphism.

The plutonic rocks in the area have a compositional range which varies from quartz monzonite to diorite. The plutonic rocks vary in age from Early Tertiary to Late Jurassic. Pendant contacts with adjacent plutonic rocks are often sharp and commonly marked by narrow shear zones which are parallel to the foliation within the pendant rocks.

Previous mapping in the Northair mine area has divided the geology of the 5000-metre thick Gambier Group into two major units. Unit 1 is a lower, volcanic-derived, sediment-rich unit characterized by well-sorted wacke with low fragment (clast) variation and minor volcanic tuffs, indicating a relatively long depositional history. Sedimentary features such as graded bedding and crossbedding are present with indicated tops to the northeast. Thin magnetite beds are locally present in wacke sediments. The stratigraphy appears to have a north to northwest strike and a steep dip to the northeast.

Unit 2 is comprised of a volcanic tuff of predominantly andesitic composition which stratigraphically overlies unit 1. Most of the southern contact between these two units is a fault which locally is occupied by a Tertiary felsic dyke. The upper 2500 metres of unit 2 is characterized by a high variability of clast size (ash tuff to block breccia) representing a rapid depositional environment. Depositional cycles are evident by the northeastward and southward fining of these fragmentals. Locally emergent conditions are indicated by features such as hematitic clasts which are well-rounded and similar in size. This is found particularly in the upper portion of the stratigraphy (northwest part of the property).

A proximal environment is indicated for the lower 1000 metres of unit 2, which is characterized by the absence of sediments, almost chaotic and locally clast-supported angular block and ash tuffs, volcanic breccias and lapilli tuffs which represent a brief, rapid depositional history. The significance of the lower unit lies in the fact that it hosts more of the ore.

Recent workers have interpreted the Gambier Group rocks on the property as a homoclinal succession (Assessment Report 18402). No minor fold structures have been observed. The bedding varies in strike from 160 to 200 degrees and dips from 45 to 89 degrees east. A pervasive cleavage is moderately well-developed and is common in the volcanic rocks; it has a strike of 160 to 180 degrees and is steeply inclined.

Rock analyses show that the volcanics are calc-alkaline basalt to dacite in composition, with the majority of the samples falling into the andesite to dacite fields (Assessment Report 18402).

Host rocks to the ore deposits at the Northair mine are andesitic pyroclastic breccia and lapilli tuffs. The ore deposits are comprised of 3 or 4 steeply dipping, fault-dismembered tabular zones, 1 to 7 metres wide and approximately 1200 metres long. They dip steeply southwest and are known to extend downdip at least 300 metres. The four mineralized segments are separated by north trending faults and are named from south to north as: Manifold, Warman, C and Discovery.

***Geology: Property Area** (cont'd)*

KAY showing (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW020
One kilometre north

The property is underlain mainly by andesitic volcanic rocks which have been cut by basaltic dykes.

ZONE 4 showing (Pb-Zn skarn)
MINFILE 092JW024
Two kilometres east

The area is underlain by diorite of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex and metavolcanics and metasediments of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group, preserved in the Callaghan Creek roof pendant. Pliocene to Recent Garibaldi Group volcanic rocks overlie the older rocks to the east.

DISCOVERY I showing (stockwork, vein, dissemination)
MINFILE 092JW034
Three kilometres northeast

The occurrence is reportedly underlain by quartz diorite. To the immediate north, andesitic agglomerate and crystal tuff occur.

DISCOVERY II showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW035
Two kilometres north

The Discovery II showing occurs within Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group rocks of the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, one of many northwest trending volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary pendants within the southern part of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. Contacts between roof pendants and the surrounding plutonic rocks are sharp and, commonly, are narrow shear zones with orientations subparallel to the main foliation of the roof pendant.

The occurrence is reportedly underlain by weakly metamorphosed greenstone or schist with intercalated sedimentary units. These rocks have been cut by northwest trending shears and fault zones. The mineralization is reported to be associated with sheared greenstone and rhyodacitic dykes. Mineralization includes sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and hematite in crosscutting quartz veinlets, as disseminations and as massive sulphides which are locally layered parallel to the foliation.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY *(from Walus 2004)*

The northern half of the Brandywine Property covers part of the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, which interfingers with intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex in the central and southern parts of the property. The eastern edge of the property is covered by a thin veneer of very recent vesicular basalt, part of the Garibaldi Volcanics. The roof pendant consists mainly of andesite to dacite flows and pyroclastics, with minor rhyolite and limestone. These rocks strike north-westerly and dip steeply both east and west. They have been altered to green schist facies on a regional scale, with more intense alteration near the larger structures.

Within this sequence, volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization can be found, spatially, and probably genetically, associated with a rhyolite dome and tuff horizon.

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

The most developed showing of this type is the Tedi Pit located 200 metres north of a rhyolite dome on a tuff horizon. The mineralization consists of massive to stringer pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite. A gently dipping stockwork of veins, up to 6 metres thick, cuts volcanics. Immediately east of this showing dismembered and deformed pods of massive sulphide are present in a north trending shear zone.

Five hundred tons, grading 14.2% lead, 12.5% zinc 339 grams/tonne silver, and 2.57 grams/tonne gold are reported (Melling,1994) to have been shipped to the Cominco Smelter in Trail in 1967. Fifty-nine recorded diamond drill holes, totalling over 3000 meters, have been drilled in the immediate area of the Tedi Pit. This work has not succeeded in outlining a significant mineral resource, but the potential for other similar or larger bodies of massive sulphide on this horizon within two kilometres of the rhyolite dome is very good.

The Coast Plutonic Complex intruding and surrounding the Callaghan Creek roof pendant consists of at least eight different units on the property including diorite, granodiorite, and late stage felsic and andesitic dikes. Most contacts between the intrusives and volcanic-sedimentary rocks are metasomatic contacts, making exact lithologic boundaries difficult to determine.

Structurally, the Brandywine Property covers the junction of three major regional faults trending 0˚, 73˚, and 108˚ (Pinsent, 1998). Structurally controlled precious metals mineralization has been exploited in the region, notably at the Northair Mine, four kilometres north of the Brandywine Property. This mine operated from 1974 to 1982 and produced 528,968 tonnes of ore grading 10.63 g/t gold, 55.58 g/t silver, 1.13% lead and 1.54% zinc.

Near the contacts, precious metals showings are present, localized at the junctions of north trending faults and an east-north-east trending fault. The rocks near the structures exhibit a higher level of alteration, including silicification and argillic alteration. The showings of this type that have been best developed to date are the Silver Tunnel, Main Zone, and Dave's Pond.

A 50 ton bulk sample grading 83.1 grams/tonne gold, 354 grams/tonne silver, 9.9% lead, 7.4% 10 zinc, 0.30% copper is reported to have been shipped to a smelter in East Helena, Montana from the Silver Tunnel and Main Zone (Melling, 1994). Seventy-five recorded diamond drill holes, totalling more than 6,000 meters, have been drilled on these three zones. The Main Showing and Dave's Pond appear to be steeply dipping, elliptical shaped mineralized bodies, following fault junctions.

Drilling indicates these mineralized bodies are up to 60 metres on the east-west axis and 30 metres on the north south axis and consist of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in deformed and disrupted quartz carbonate veins and stringer zones. These zones are open along the fault zone, which has an east-northeast (73˚) strike, but narrow quickly away from junctions with north trending faults.

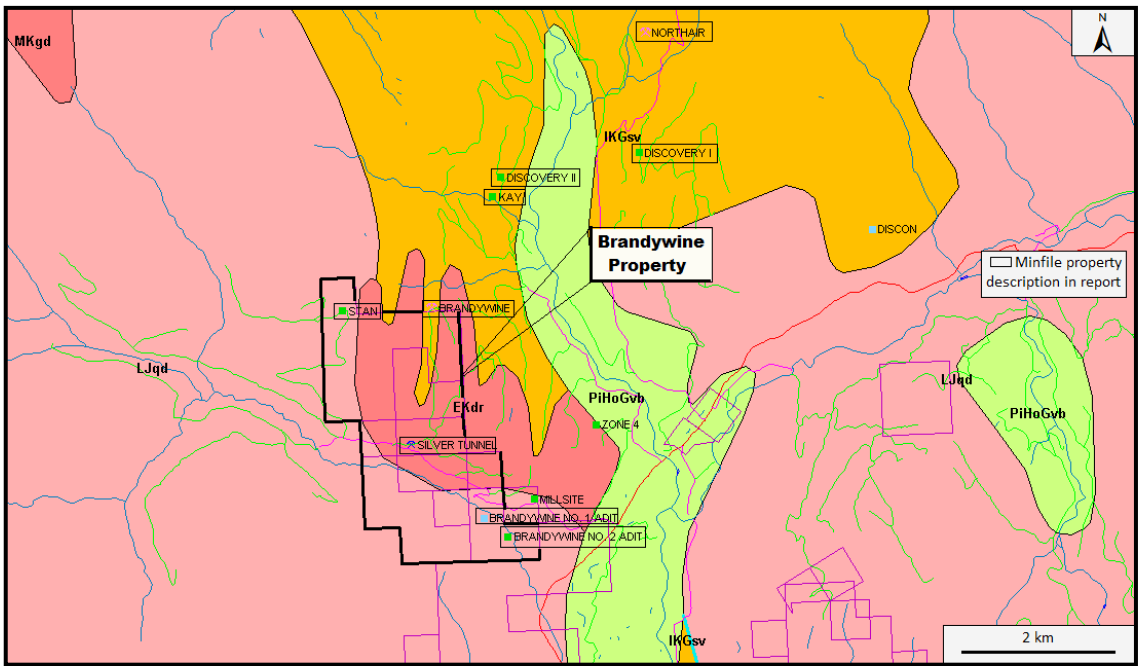
The 73˚ fault is the main control on mineralization in this area of the property and cuts through the Silver Tunnel, Main Showing and Dave's Pond showings. The potential to find similar or larger mineralized bodies along the 73˚ strike is very good. Coincident gold, silver, and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies overlie three of the fault junctions east of Dave's pond (Pinsent, 1990).

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

The geology on MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers on the Brandywine Property are reported as follows.

BRANDYWINE past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW001
Within Tenure 1062234

Figure 4. **Property Geology**
(base map from MapPlace



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

PlHoGvb
Garabaldi Group
basaltic volcanic rocks

Lower Cretaceous

lKGsv
Gambier Group
marine sediments and volcanic rocks

Early Cretaceous

EKdr
unnamed granodioritic intrusive

Late Jurassic

LJqd
unnamed quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Property *(cont'd)*

Brandywine *(cont'd)*

Andesitic volcanic rocks with minor thin-bedded siltstone of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group are preserved as a roof pendant within diorite of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. Both the diorite and volcanic rocks are intruded by felsite dykes.

SILVER TUNNEL developed prospect (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW003
Within Tenure 1041158

Andesitic volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group, preserved within the Callaghan roof pendant, are in contact with diorite, granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. A series of felsite (quartz latite, latite) dykes intrude the volcanic and plutonic rocks. Mafic volcanic rocks of the Pliocene Garibaldi Group covers part of the property.

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

STAN showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092JW006
Within Tenure 1062234

The Brandywine Creek region is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are preserved as a roof pendant, the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, within dioritic to granodioritic rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Stan property lies west of the Callaghan Creek roof pendant and is underlain primarily by a dioritic complex. However, andesitic greenstone outcrops on the property and is presumed to be Gambier Group. Pliocene Garibaldi Group basalt and rhyodacite flows and pyroclastic rocks crop out in the southwest.

BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT prospect (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW021
Within Tenure 1041160

The prospect is underlain by diorite of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex, outcropping along the western contact with the Callaghan Creek roof pendant of Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

A one-metre wide mineralized fissure cuts the diorite body, striking 177 degrees and dipping 80 degrees west.

BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW022
Within Tenure 1041160

The showing lies along the western edge of the Callaghan Creek roof pendant comprising Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks in contact with a dioritic phase of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. Felsitic porphyry dykes which intrude Gambier Group rocks are probably later than the diorite pluton.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some of the more significant mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers peripheral to the Brandywine Property are reported as follows. The distance is relative to the Brandywine Property.

NORTHAIR past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW002
Six kilometers north

The mineralized segments are generally small bodies. The sulphides comprise pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite disseminations, veins and locally discontinuous, banded segregations in quartz-calcite gangue. Anastomosing veins of pyrite, galena and sphalerite are common; often they are irregular sulphide pods and lenses, separated by barren, brecciated country rock (horses). Locally, spectacular ribbon-banded, quartz-chlorite-pyrite veins (with minor lead-zinc sulphides) are present in the ore zone.

***Mineralization: Property Area** (cont'd)*

***Northair** past producer (cont'd)*

The vein zone which comprises most of the ore, as a whole has a steep southwest dip which is broadly discordant to the perceived northeast dip of the volcanic stratigraphy. A general pattern of sulphide mineralogy indicates silver-rich, base metal-poor mineralization in the Manifold zone, progressing to more base metals and less silver toward the northwest (through Warman, C and Discovery zones).

The width of the mineralization increases from the south to the northwest. Local banded, massive sphalerite and galena were reported at the Discovery zone. Other minerals reported at the mine are tetrahedrite, argentite, bornite, pyrargyrite and electrum with trace amounts of gold and stromeyerite (Geology in British Columbia 1977-1981, page 100).

At the northwest end of the "Northair horizon" (C and Discovery zones), where highest base metal values are indicated, the tested extent of mineralization is essentially less than 150 metres below surface. This locality was considered to have the best chance for massive sulphides discovery because of reported local occurrences of banded sulphides and shallow testing by previous exploration (Assessment Report 18402).

A consistent black, biotite/chlorite hydrothermal alteration zone is closely associated with the mineralization. This alteration forms an envelope to the sulphide vein zone, and is in some cases asymmetrical; more often it appears to be broadest in the structural hanging wall. The biotite content increases toward the sulphide vein system; it is a pervasive, fine-grained overprint of dark green chlorite. A gradation exists from a dark green, pervasive chlorite-altered tuff to a black, biotite-dominant tuff, most strongly altered nearest the mineralization.

he biotite forms 6 to 7-millimetre clumps or aggregates in the altered host rock very close to, and within the mineralized vein system. Pervasive sericite alteration is also evident, but it appears to be an earlier event, and much more extensive; it is not directly related to the mineralization. Near the sulphide vein system within the alteration is a quartz-calcite stockwork which contains weak base metal sulphides.

A long standing controversy has existed regarding the origin of the Northair mineralization. Two views are that the sulphides represent (1) volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization or (2) that it is vein-type mineralization, related either to a synvolcanic hydrothermal system, or to nearby intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex; the latter genesis is proposed (Assessment Report 18402).

Production at the Northair mine began in 1974 and was suspended in mid-July 1982 due mainly to low grades and low gold prices.

Indicated reserves are 59,071 tonnes grading 26.73 grams per tonne silver, 9.08 grams per tonne gold and 2 per cent combined lead-zinc (Canadian Mines Handbook 1986-87, page 285).

KAY showing (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW020
One kilometre north

Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite within quartz-carbonate veinlets and in shear zones within the andesitic rocks.

***Mineralization: Property Area** (cont'd)*

ZONE 4 showing (Pb-Zn skarn)
MINFILE 092JW024
Two kilometres east

Mineralization consists of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, covellite, argentite and electrum, contained entirely within a marble pod. Sulphides are intimately associated with calcsilicate minerals, primarily garnet and epidote, with both sulphides and calc-silicate minerals occurring in sporadic patches within the marble.

A 1.5-metre intersection from 1978 drill hole #1 contained 8.2 per cent zinc, 7.88 grams per tonne silver and 0.04 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7032). A six-metre random chip sample across a trench blasted in 1977 assayed 18.7 per cent zinc (George Cross News Letter No.179, 1977).

DISCOVERY I showing (stockwork, vein, dissemination)
MINFILE 092JW034
Three kilometres northeast

Chalcopyrite occurs as a stockwork with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, malachite and tetrahedrite within a quartz-carbonate gangue.

In 1986 and 1987, Les Demczuk and Jim Cuttle completed geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. A quartz vein contained 1.15 grams per tonne gold, 74.8 grams per tonne silver and 5.57 per cent copper (Assessment Report 16443).

In 1988, Hadley Resources Inc. completed EM and magnetometer geophysical surveys and soil and rock sampling. Highlights include rock sample 59054 which assayed 10.2 per cent copper, 62.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.643 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17851).

In 1993, Regeena Resources Inc. executed soil sampling, trenching and 510.65 metres of diamond drilling on the Discovery property. Drillhole DDH 93-5 returned a 0.9-metre section that graded 1.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.4 per cent lead (Assessment Report 23013).

DISCOVERY II showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW035
Two kilometres north

A sample from a shear zone in andesitic greenstone assayed 0.895 gram per tonne gold, 8.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.7 per cent copper, 0.2 per cent lead and 5.4 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16443).

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY *(from Dunn 2007)*

There are two distinct styles of mineralization on the property. Massive to stringer base metal sulphides associated with a rhyolite tuff horizons, in the Callaghan Creek roof pendant, as exemplified by the Tedi Pit and Silver Tunnel. This mineralization is genetically similar to the Britannia Mine. The other style of mineralization on the property are structurally controlled precious and base metals mineralized bodies, near the contact of the roof pendant and the surrounding intrusives, exemplified by the Main Showing and Dave's Pond showings on the company's property and the Northair Mine, located four kilometres north of the property and held by other parties.

***Mineralization: Property** (from Dunn 2007) (cont'd)*

The Main Showing and Dave's Pond are at the junctions of north trending faults with an east-northeast (73 ") trending fault.

High grade mineralization has been shipped from both the Tedi Pit and Main Showing areas. Five hundred tons were shipped to the Cominco Smelter in Trail from the Tedi Pit in 1967 which assayed: Pb-14.2%, Zn-12.5%, Ag-339 gm/ton, Au-2.57gm/ton. Fifty tons were shipped to the smelter at East Helena, Montana from the Silver Tunnel and Main Showing in 1965 which assayed: Au-83.1 gm/ton, Ag-354 gm/ton, Pb-9.9%, Zn-7.4%, Cu-0.30%.

The mineralization on mineral MINFILE reported showings, prospects, and past producers on the Brandywine Property are reported as follows.

BRANDYWINE past producer (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW001
Within Tenure 1062234

Mineralization in the Tedi pit consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite which occur as disseminations, narrow (less than 0.05 metres wide) veins and as massive bands which parallel foliation. Mineralization within the hosting andesite and diorite is discontinuous.

A sample taken from the North Pit over 4.5 metres assayed 1.6 grams per tonne gold, 150 grams per tonne silver, 1.71 per cent copper, 10.95 per cent lead and 14.08 per cent zinc (George Cross News Letter No. 209, 1991).

Production, from 1970 to 1978, totalled 10,385 tonnes of ore, yielding 717,069 grams of silver, 343,537 grams of gold, 12,943 kilograms of copper, 164,829 kilograms of lead and 159,857 kilograms zinc. In 1977, indicated reserves included 134,800 tonnes grading 85.7 grams per tonne silver, 1.03 grams per tonne gold, 0.65 per cent copper and 5 per cent combined lead-zinc (Northern Miner, February 24, 1977).

SILVER TUNNEL developed prospect (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW003
Within Tenure 1041158

Pyrite-sphalerite-galena-silver-gold mineralization occurs as bands, narrow veins and fracture fillings in felsite which is locally sheared and crushed. Ruby silver has been noted. A 2.1 by 33.5- metre sample of this material contained 2.4 grams per tonne gold and 306 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 9265). Pyrite- sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-silver-gold mineralization also occurs as disseminations and narrow bands in andesite and diorite.

Both modes of mineralization are erratic and discontinuous. Disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite and/or tetrahedrite mineralization in latite porphyry was found to contain no significant precious metal content. Quartz-carbonate vein-like structures indicate that some hydrothermal activity occurred.

Indicated (probable) reserves of Block A are 101,413 grading 414.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 gram per tonne gold, 0.19 per cent lead and 0.43 per cent zinc. Inferred (possible) reserves of Block B are 146,224 tonnes at similar grades to the Block A reserves. Inferred reserves of Block C are 55,060 tonnes grading 0.68 gram per tonne gold, 397.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent lead and 0.45 per cent zinc (Northern Miner - July 8, 1976).

***Mineralization: Property** (cont'd)*

STAN showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092JW006
Within Tenure 1062234

Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and malachite as disseminations, massive sulphide bands and possibly skarn, all apparently hosted by sheared greenstone.

The best assay from 1988 was a 50-centimetre chip sample (Sample 18361) of fine-grained greenstone with stringy chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite which graded 0.098 gram per tonne gold, 0.45 per cent copper and 9.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18788). In 1989, grab sample KRS-15, from chlorite schist containing massive and disseminated pyrite, assayed 9.15 grams per tonne gold, 19.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20174).

In 1994, soil geochemistry samples yielded 0.41 gram per tonne gold, 0.12 per cent copper, 0.05 per cent lead, 0.02 per cent zinc and 5.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 23639). Anomalous gold values are associated with anomalous copper values. In 1995, similar results were obtained (Assessment Report 24218).

BRANDYWINE No. 1 ADIT prospect (vein, shear)
MINFILE 092JW021
Within Tenure 1041160

A one-metre wide mineralized fissure cuts the diorite body, striking 177 degrees and dipping 80 degrees west. The fissure contains narrow bands and stringers of quartz which are mineralized with streaks and disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and occasional chalcopyrite. Diorite wallrock enclosing the quartz stringers is pyritic and contains local streaks of sphalerite. The fissure walls are locally coated with pyrolusite.

A grab sample from 10 tonnes of sorted material assayed 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 96 grams per tonne silver, 12 per cent zinc, 0.3 per cent copper and 1 per cent lead (Property File - O'Grady, 1936). The best drill hole intersection (DDH QTX1, 1974) assayed 0.69 grams per tonne gold, 27.4 grams per tonne silver, 2.08 per cent zinc, 0.33 per cent lead and 0.11 per cent copper over 0.62 metres of (Assessment Report 5404).

BRANDYWINE No. 2 ADIT showing (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)
MINFILE 092JW022
Within Tenure 1041160

The adit was driven in chlorite schist where scattered streaks of pyrite and sphalerite occur in somewhat silicified country rocks, associated with shear planes striking 150 degrees and dipping 70 degrees southwest. Approximately 60 metres southwest of the adit, a quartz lens, up to 1.5 metres wide, is hosted by sericite schist. A selected sample from the adit assayed 0.34 grams per tonne gold, 37.7 grams per tonne silver and 10.5 per cent zinc (Property File - O'Grady, 1936).

2018 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Structural Analysis

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections that could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any residual fluids from a potentially mineral laden reservoir source.

b) Method

A DEM image hillshade map downloaded from MapPlace was utilized as the base map for the structural analyses of Tenures 1060851. A total of 62 structurally indicated lineaments were marked, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram.

c) Results

Three cross-structural locations, A,B, & C were delineated from indicated major northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures. The centre of the work area is at 5,546,524N 489,482E (10NAD 83).

Figure 5 **Indicated lineaments**
(Base map: MapPlace & Google)

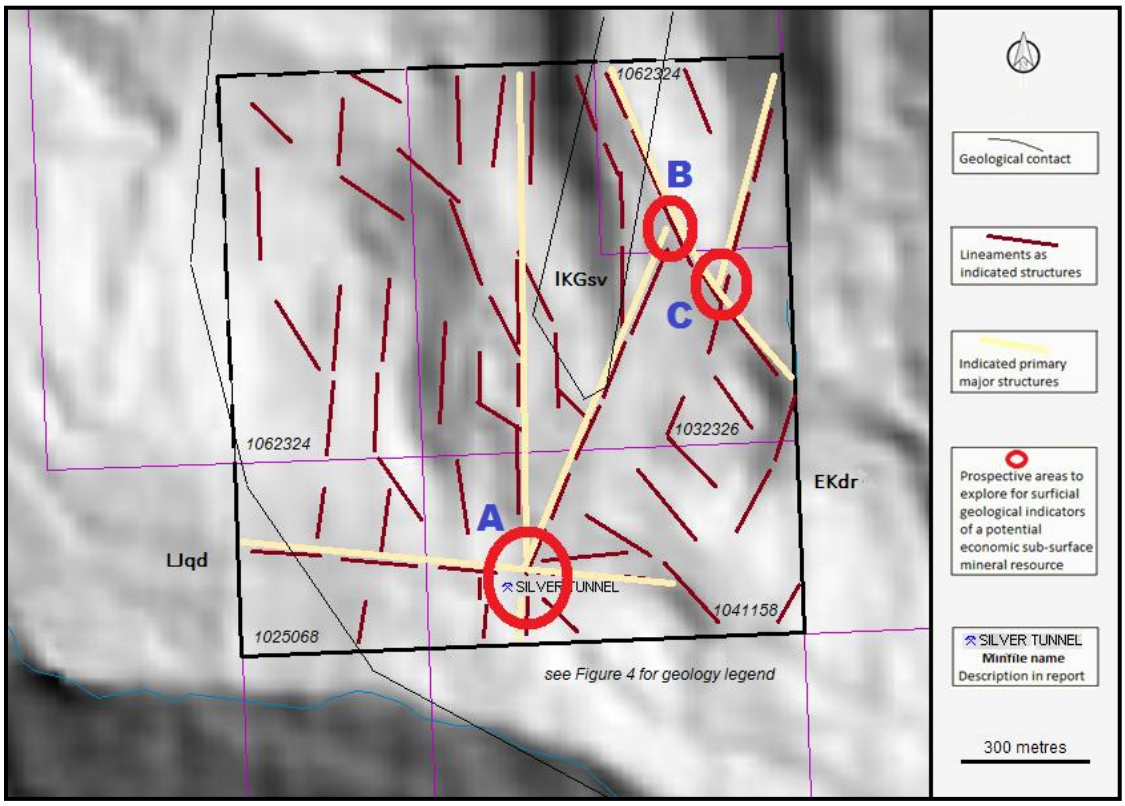
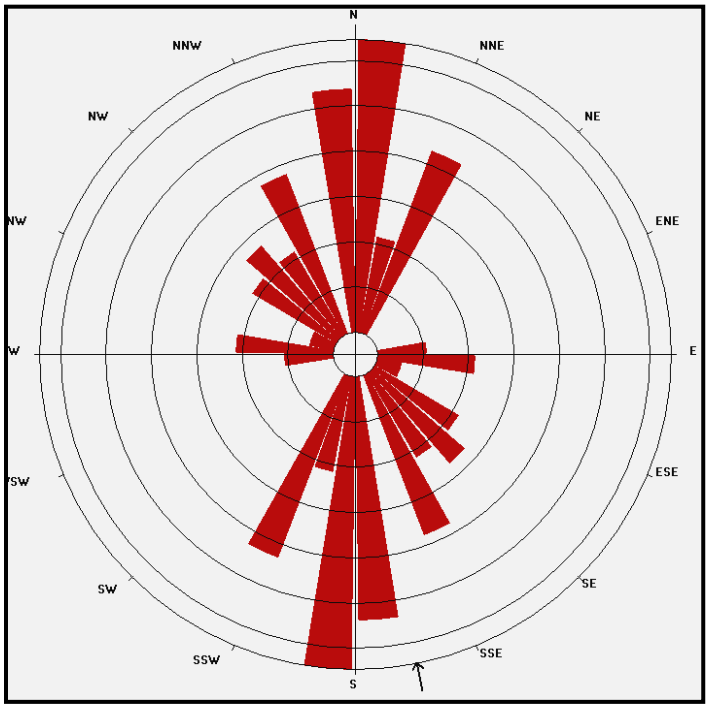


Table2. **Approximate location of cross-structures** *,(UTM-NAD 83)*

Area	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	489,378	5,546,219	807
B	489.739	5,547,056	943
C	489,877	5,546,879	936

***Structural Analysis** (cont'd)*

Figure 6. **Rose Diagram from lineaments**



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 62
Sector angle = 10°
Scale: tick interval = 3% [1.9 data]
Maximum = 19.4% [12 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 169-349
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±18.2°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 168.8 - 348.8
Circ.Median = not calculated
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = not calculated
(Not calculated if too many data, or data are
axial (non-polar), and too coarsely grouped
Circ. Variance = 0.17
Circular Std.Dev. = 34.54°
Circ. Dispersion = 1.58
Circ.Std Error = 0.1595
Circ.Skewness = 3.61
Circ.Kurtosis = -14.00
kappa = 1.10
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 29.97
Mean Resultant length = 0.4834

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.4467; Sbar = -0.1848
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 27.6933; Sbar = -11.4564
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.2631
Mean direction of doubled angles = 012

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;
Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data',
1993, Cambridge University Press)
Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Prospecting and Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to locate any location of a geological prospect that may have the potential to be developed to an economic resource.

Any indication of mineralization may indicate a potentially concealed Northair Mine deposit.

Prospecting

Prospecting of area, Orange flagging and marking of sample sites. Multiple photos taken of samples, and areas. GPS coordinates were taken, and all samples recorded and mapped. Prospecting notes, operating with equipment (Truck, GPS, Tools and sampling.)

Field notes on the samples are shown in Appendix I

Sampling

UTM's and samples were taken from various locations throughout the area including Hard rock, Float Boulder, with points of interest noted and general exploration of other areas on the property.

Results

Assay results are provided within the 2018 Brandywine report. Prospecting descriptions, and mapping are additionally included

Figure 7. **Locations of Workings on the Brandywine Property**
(from AR 3220 Walus,2011)

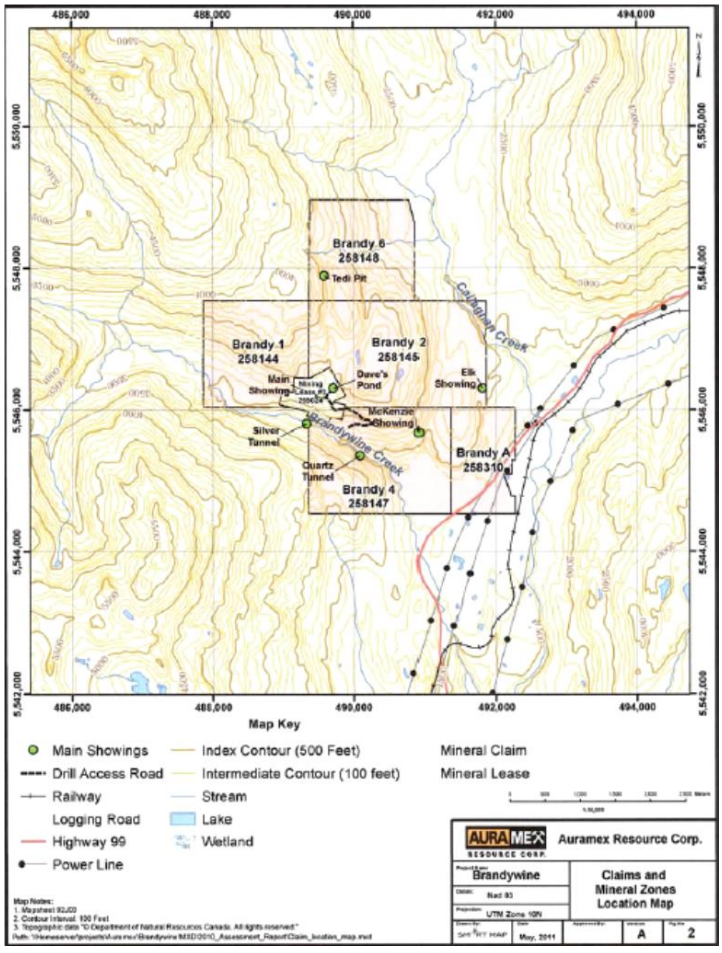


Figure 8. **Locations of Tedi Pit, Silver and Quartz Tunnels on the Brandywine Property**
(from AR 7390 Mioduszewska,1979

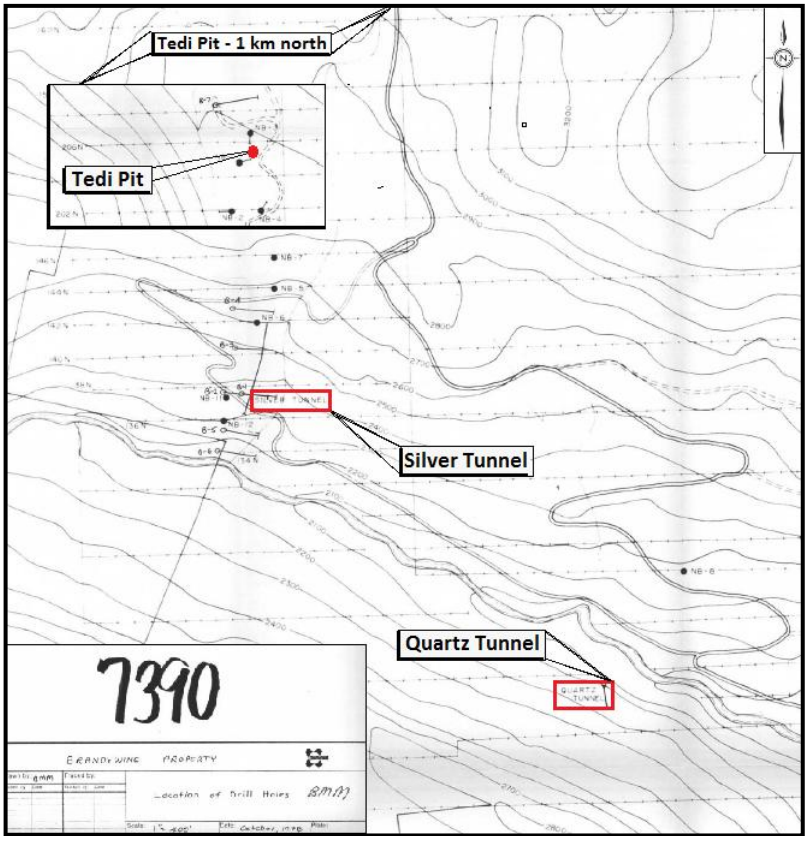
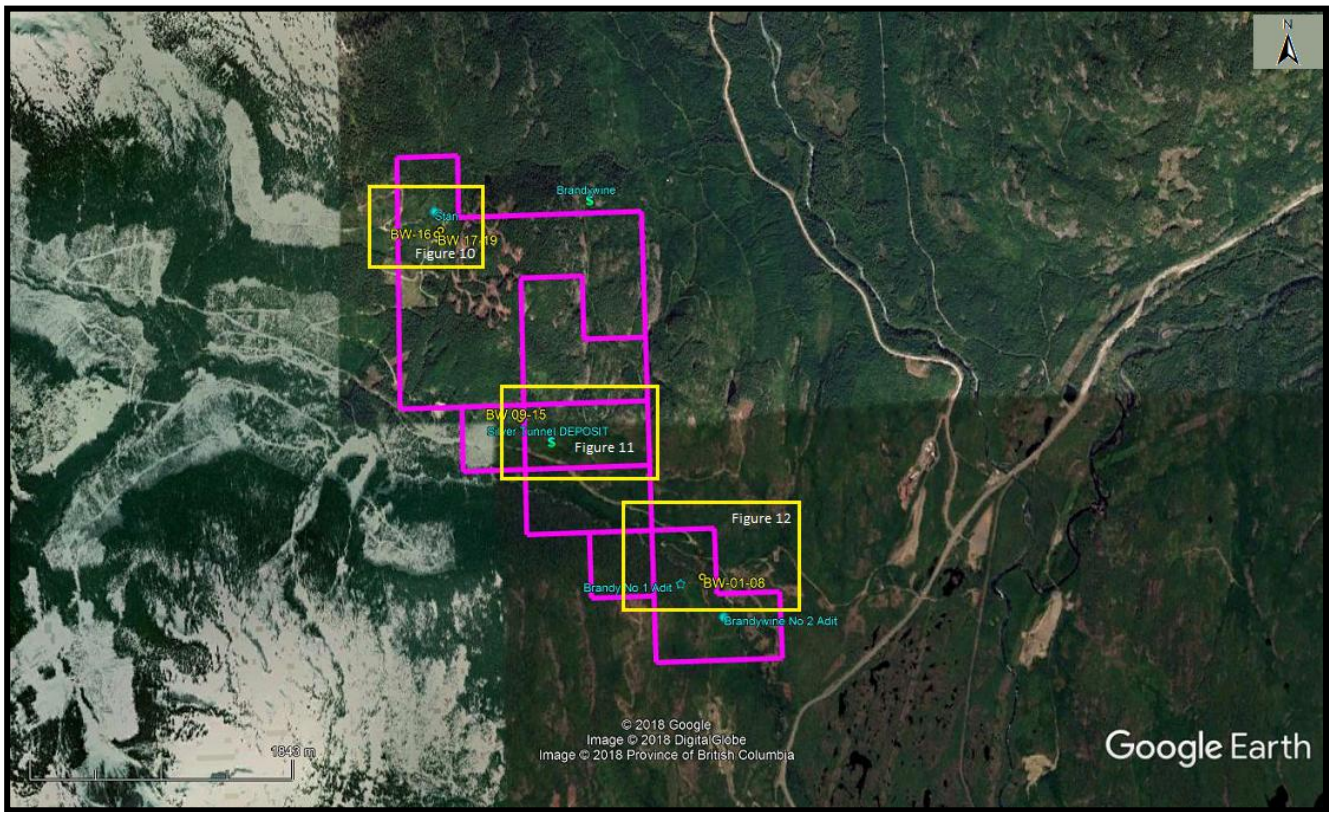


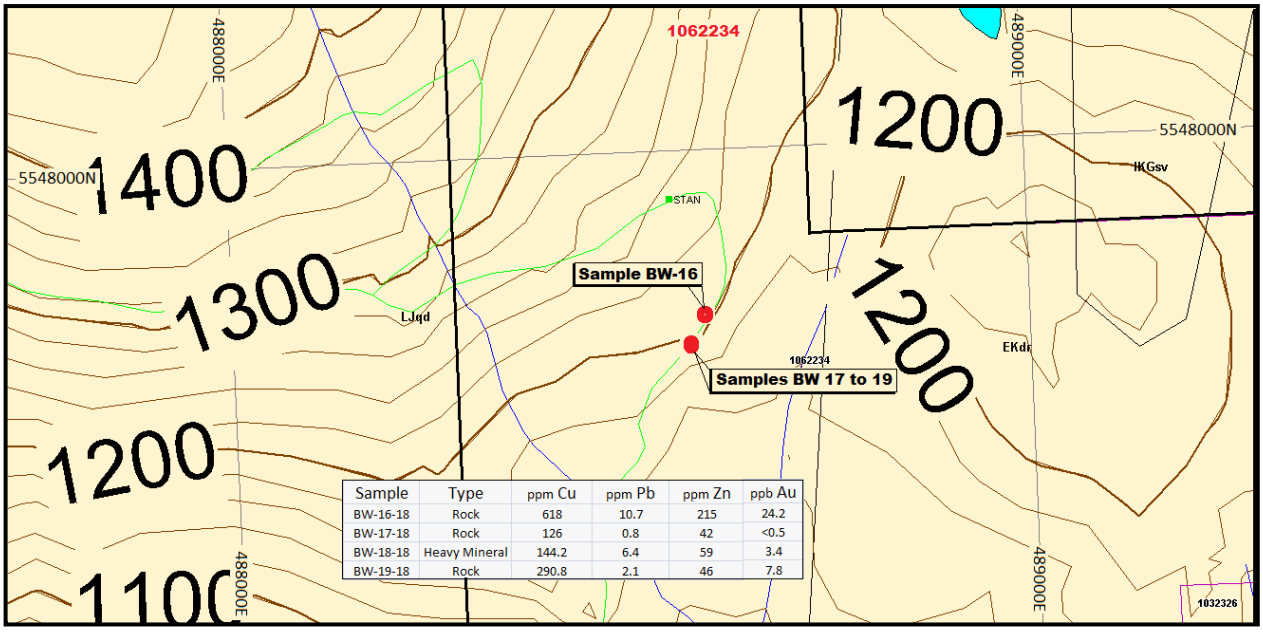
Figure 9. **Sample Location Index Map**

(Base map from MapPlace, Google Earth)



Prospecting and Sampling *(cont'd)*

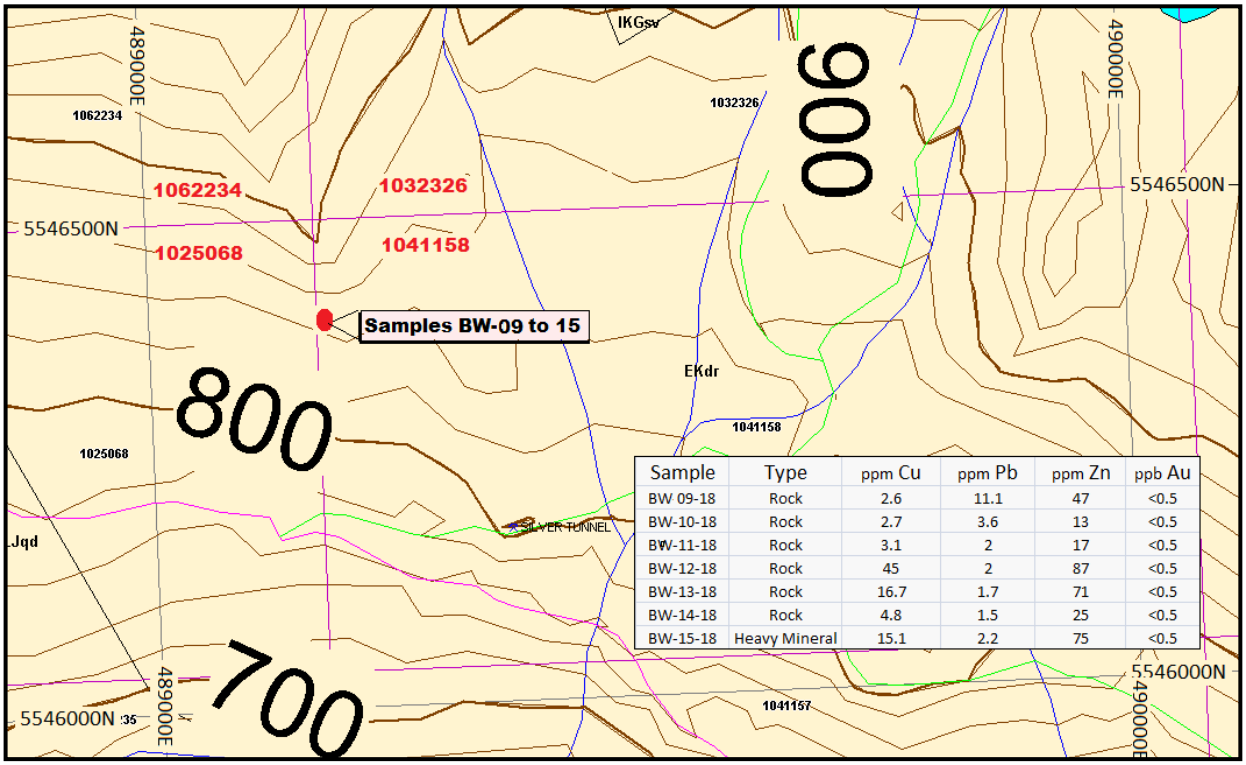
Figure 10. **North Sample Locations***
(Base map from MapPlace)



Sample	Type	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppb Au
BW-16-18	Rock	618	10.7	215	24.2
BW-17-18	Rock	126	0.8	42	<0.5
BW-18-18	Heavy Mineral	144.2	6.4	59	3.4
BW-19-18	Rock	290.8	2.1	46	7.8

*see Figure 9 for location on Brandywine Property
see Appendix I for complete assays

Figure 11 .**Mid Sample Locations***
(Base map from MapPlace)

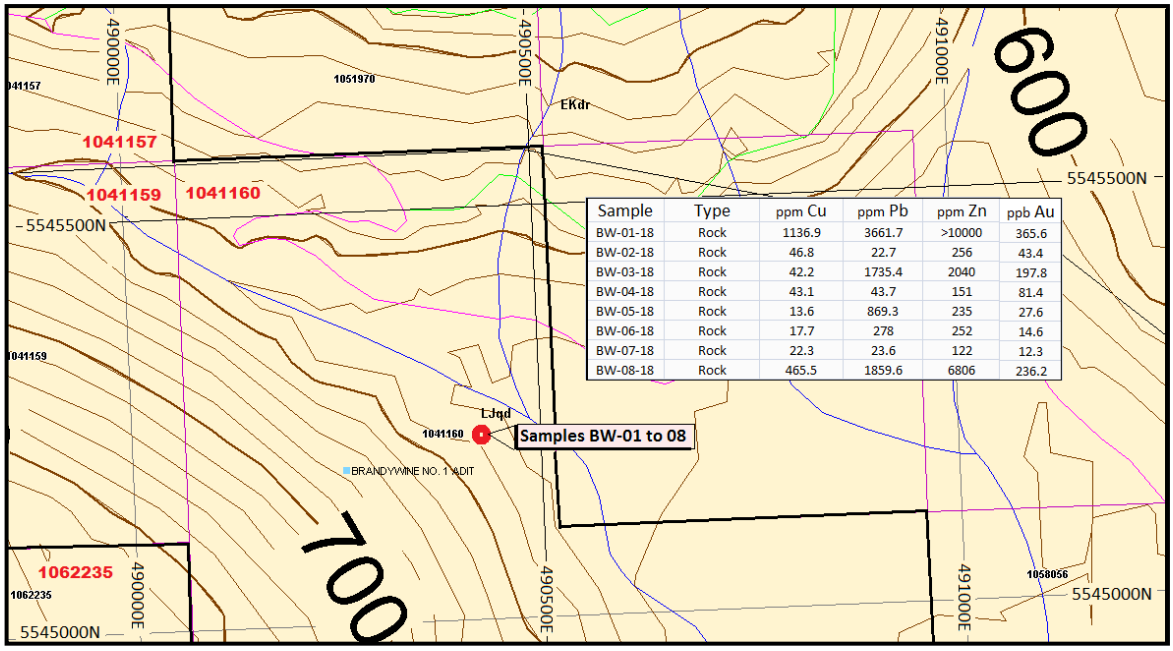


Sample	Type	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppb Au
BW 09-18	Rock	2.6	11.1	47	<0.5
BW-10-18	Rock	2.7	3.6	13	<0.5
BW-11-18	Rock	3.1	2	17	<0.5
BW-12-18	Rock	45	2	87	<0.5
BW-13-18	Rock	16.7	1.7	71	<0.5
BW-14-18	Rock	4.8	1.5	25	<0.5
BW-15-18	Heavy Mineral	15.1	2.2	75	<0.5

*see Figure 9 for location on Brandywine Property
see Appendix I for complete assays

***Prospecting and Sampling** (cont'd)*

Figure 12. **South Sample Locations***
(Base map from MapPlace)



Sample	Type	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppb Au
BW-01-18	Rock	1136.9	3661.7	>10000	365.6
BW-02-18	Rock	46.8	22.7	256	43.4
BW-03-18	Rock	42.2	1735.4	2040	197.8
BW-04-18	Rock	43.1	43.7	151	81.4
BW-05-18	Rock	13.6	869.3	235	27.6
BW-06-18	Rock	17.7	278	252	14.6
BW-07-18	Rock	22.3	23.6	122	12.3
BW-08-18	Rock	465.5	1859.6	6806	236.2

**see Figure 9 for location on Brandywine Property*
see Appendix I for complete assays

Figure 13. **Mindat.org and Minfile UTM Locations of Silver and Quartz Tunnels on the Brandywine Property**
(Base map: Google Earth)

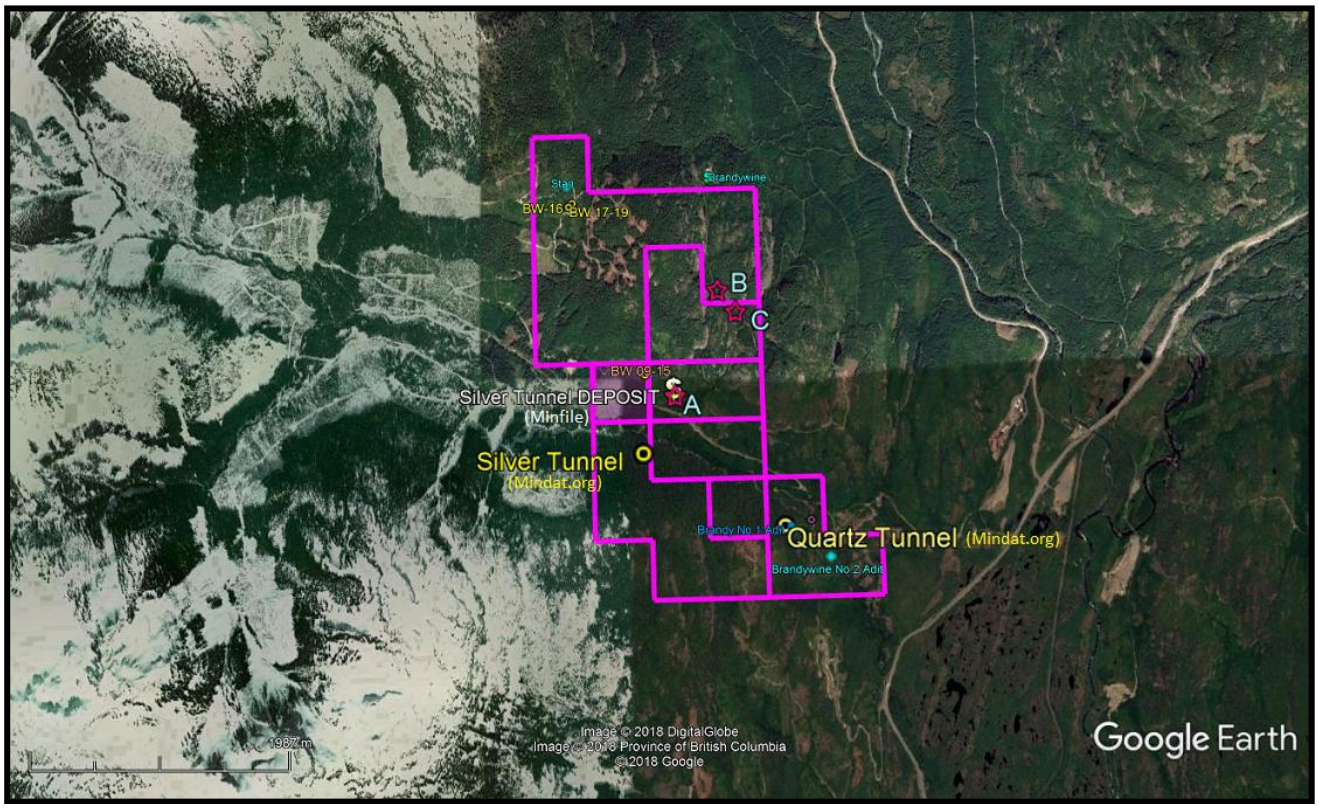
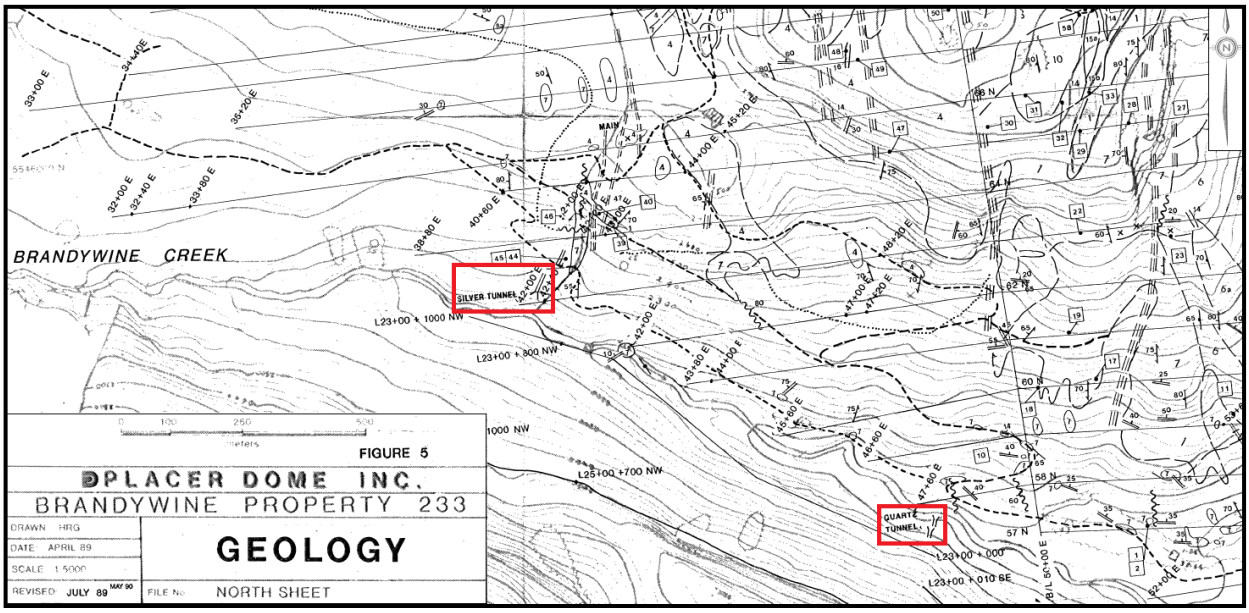


Figure 14. **Location of Silver and Quartz Tunnels on the Brandywine Property Geology**
(Selected portion of the geology map from AR 20047; Pinsent 1990)



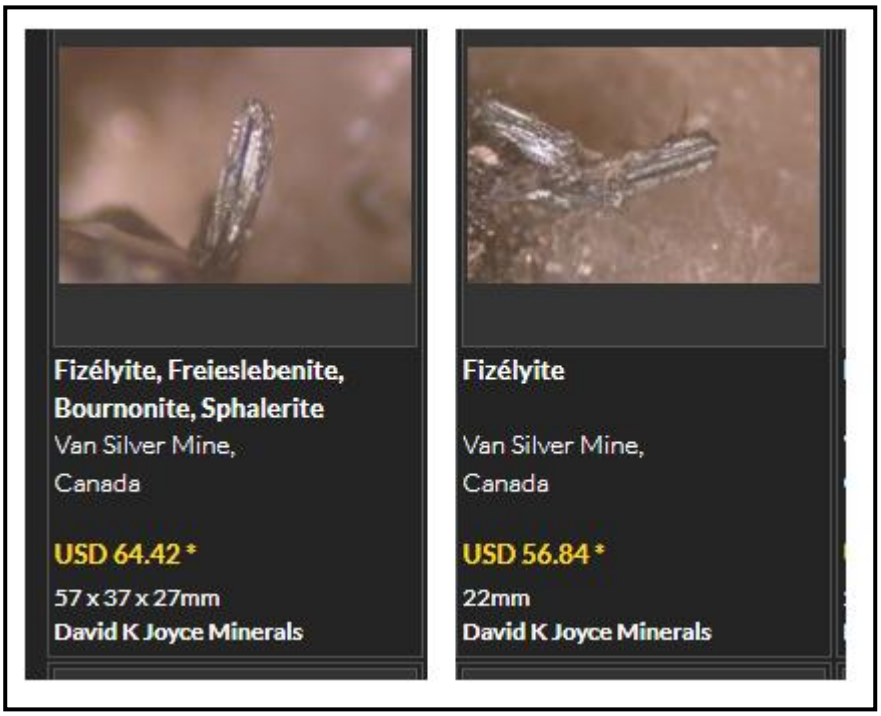
Notes on the Silver Tunnel and the Quartz Tunnel from Mindat.org

Silver Tunnel

The Miindat.org Silver tunnel as reported by the UTM coordinates (Figure) is shown approximately 500 metres south of the Minfile reported Silver Tunnel as indicated by UTM coordinates (Figure) and on the AR 20047 geological and geochemical maps (Figures). Thus, there may be two tunnel locations which is possible as there is no mention of the minerals diasphorite, fizelyite, semseyeyite, miargyrite, and prostilpnite in assessment reports that report on the mineralization at the Minfile location

- Rhyolite hosted quartz veins of the Silver Tunnel.
- The Silver Tunnel that was the Van Silver Mine is now caved and closed. Specimens are still recoverable from the nearby Ore Pile, although the material is quite weathered now. The deposit was a simple hydrothermal lead, zinc, silver, antimony vein system. The simplicity lead to a universal paragenesis that deposited one sulfosalt at a time in agreement with laboratory synthesis. The mm sized crystals are some of the world's best micromounts for the species.
- The Van Silver mine has produced hundreds of rare and beautiful crystal specimens of lead and silver antimony sulfides, including fizelyite crystals which are among the best in the world. The ore at Van Silver comes from a hydrothermal lead-zinc-silver vein system, which contains significant antimony. **Diaphorite** and **fizelyite** were first observed in Canada at the Van Silver mine, and it is the second reported occurrence in Canada for **semseyite**, **miargyrite** and **pyrostilpnite**.

Figure 15. **Fizelyte specimens from the Silver Tunnel advertised for sale**
(from www.minefind.com)



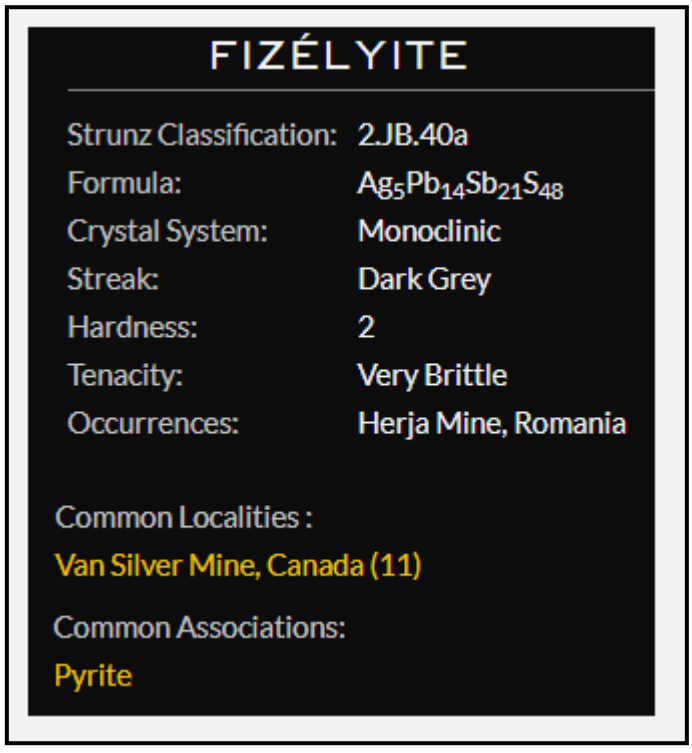


Figure 16 **Miargyrite specimens from the Silver Tunnel advertised for sale**
(from www.minefind.com)



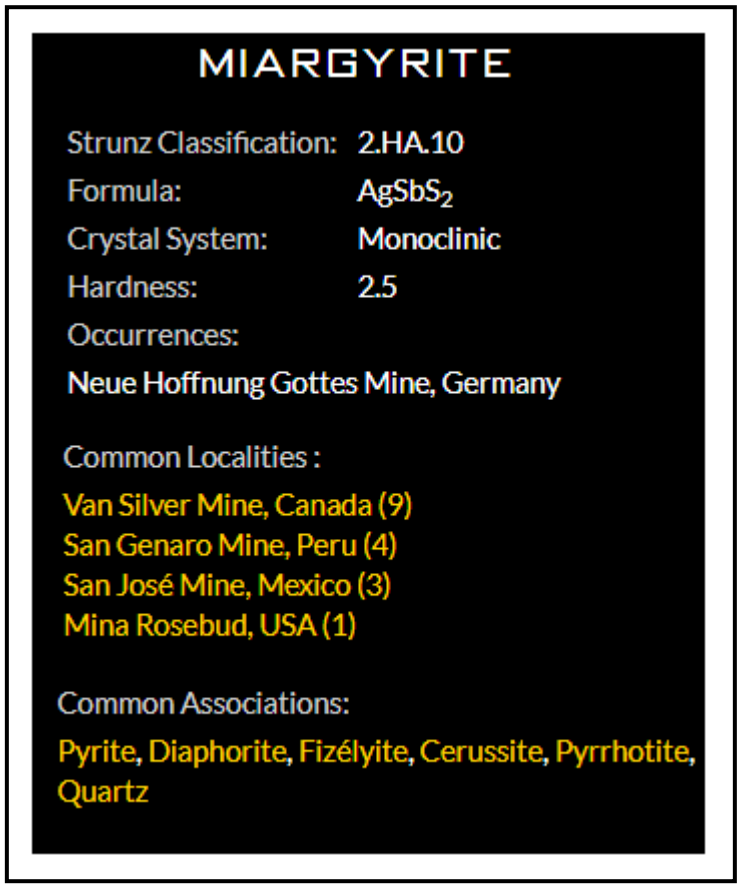


Figure 17. **Semseyite specimens from the Silver Tunnel advertised for sale**
(from www.minefind.com)

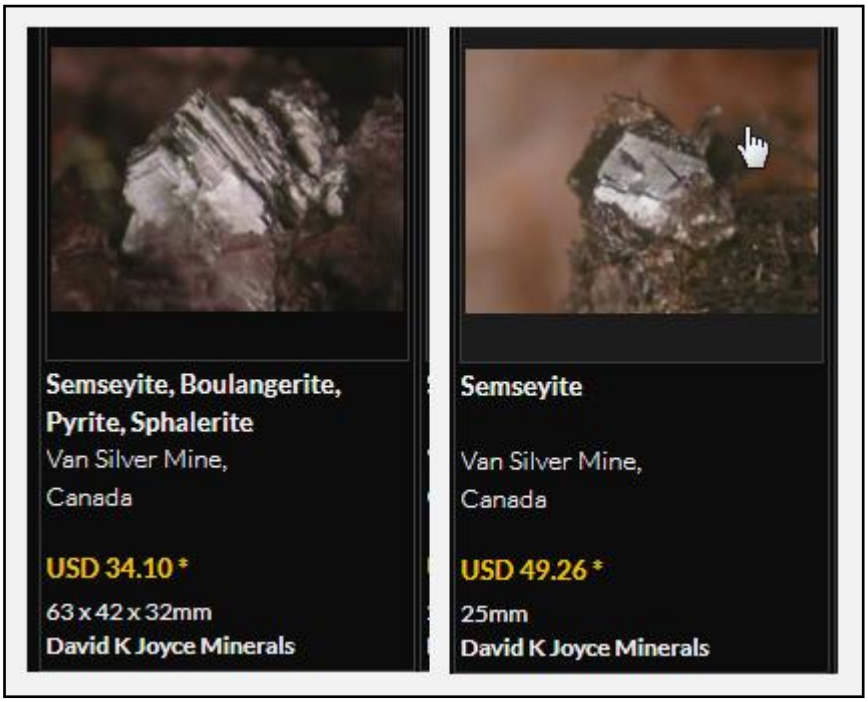
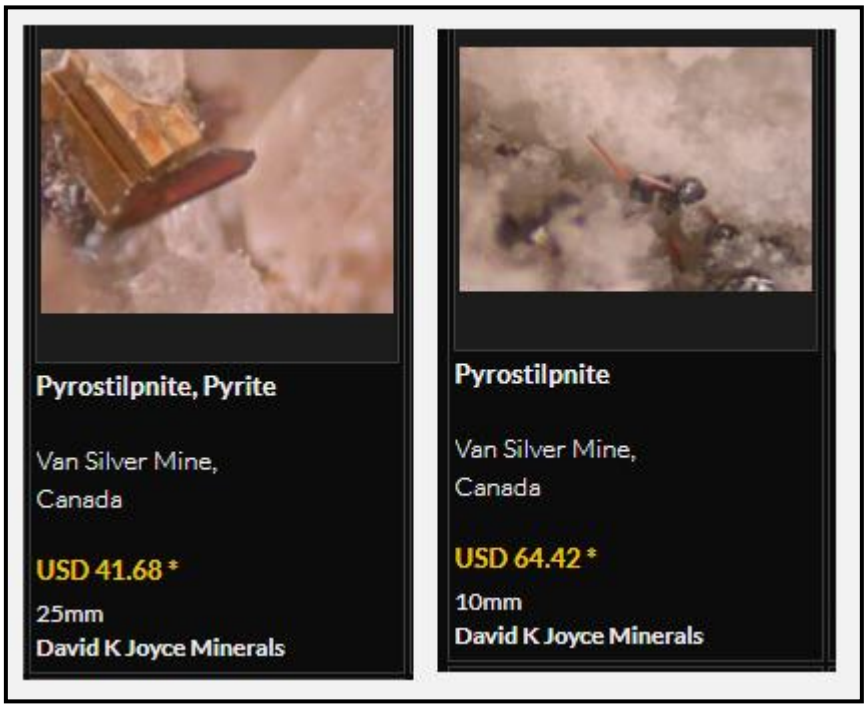




Figure 18. **Pyrostilpnite specimens from the Silver Tunnel advertised for sale**
(from www.minefind.com)



PYROSTILPNITE

Strunz Classification: 2.GA.10
Formula: Ag_3SbS_3
Crystal System: Monoclinic
Hardness: 2
Occurrences:
Churprinz Friedrich August Erbstolln Mine, Germany

Common Localities :
Van Silver Mine, Canada (18)
Sant?Andreasberg, Germany (1)
Van Silver Claims, Canada (1)

Common Associations:
Pyrargyrite, Pyrite, Sphalerite, Diaphorite, Bournonite, Proustite

Figure 19. **Diasphorite specimens from the Silver Tunnel advertised for sale**
(from www.minefind.com)

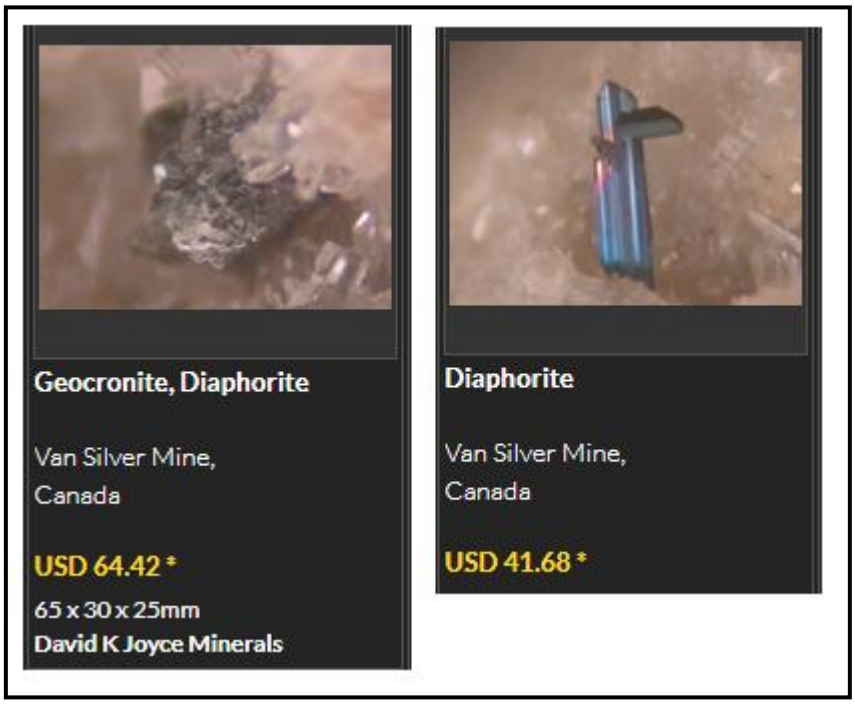
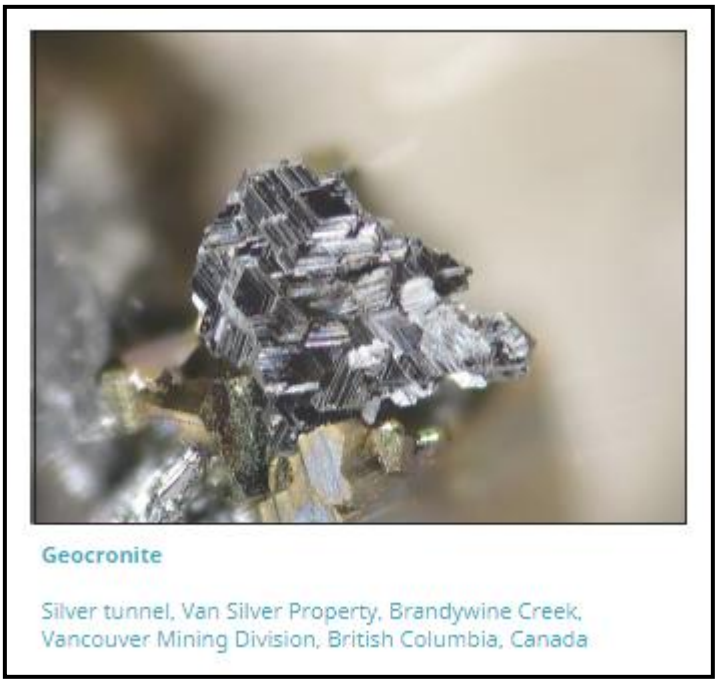




Figure 20. **Geocronite specimens from the Silver Tunnel**
(from https://www.mindat.org/min-1674.html)



Quartz Tunnel

The Miindat.org Quartz tunnel as shown by the Mindat UTM coordinates on Figure 13 correlates with the Minfile Brandywine No.1 Adit and appears to be the same set of workings. However, with specific reported information statements in the following Mindat.org reports,

- This is a Gold-Tungsten deposit on the south side of Brandywine Creek, opposite the Silver Tunnel, which is a different vein system**;**
- The Quartz Tunnel is on the same property (Van Silver's Brandywine claims) as the Silver Tunnel that produced a fairly extensive suite of rare, complex, silver sulfide micro-crystals (Woodside et al. 2000);
- The Quartz Tunnel ore occurred in a diorite-hosted fissure in mineralized quartz bands and stringers. A small number of gold specimens were found in an ore stockpile a short distance outside the tunnel in vuggy quartz matrix (Lloyd Twaites and Ty Balacko, pers. com., 2005). The gold is associated with pyrite, sphalerite, scheelite, and **hubnerite**. Several well-developed gold crystals, to 0.5 mm, showing dominant octahedral with cube modifications have been found so far.

Specific information as,

- **opposite the Silver Tunnel**
- **hubnerite**

may imply that there are two separate Quartz Tunnel workings as 1) the location is questionable and 2) the mineral **hubernite** is not mentioned in Minfile assessment reports on the Brandywine No.1 Adit.

Figure 21. **Hubnerite and Gold specimens from the Quartz Tunnel**
(from https://www.mindat.org/loc-23481.html)

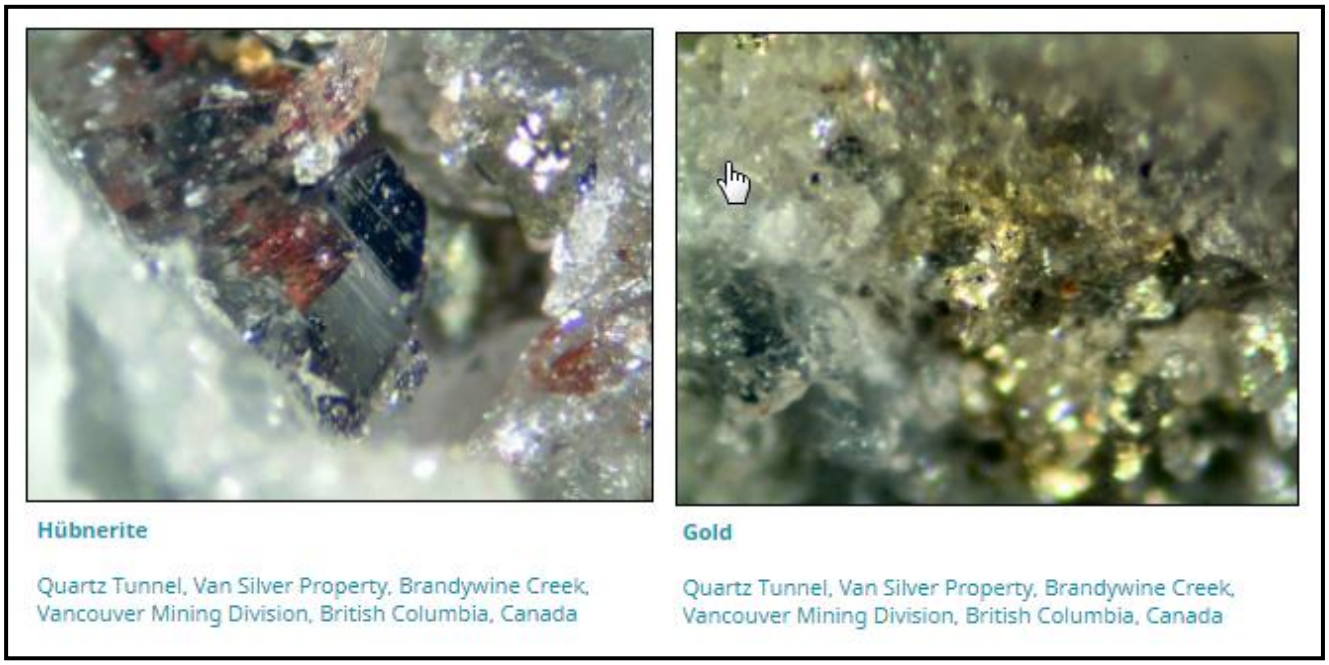


Figure 22. **Gold values in soil in the Silver and Quartz Tunnels areas on the Brandywine Property**
(Selected portion of the soil geochem map from AR 20047; Pinsent, 1990)

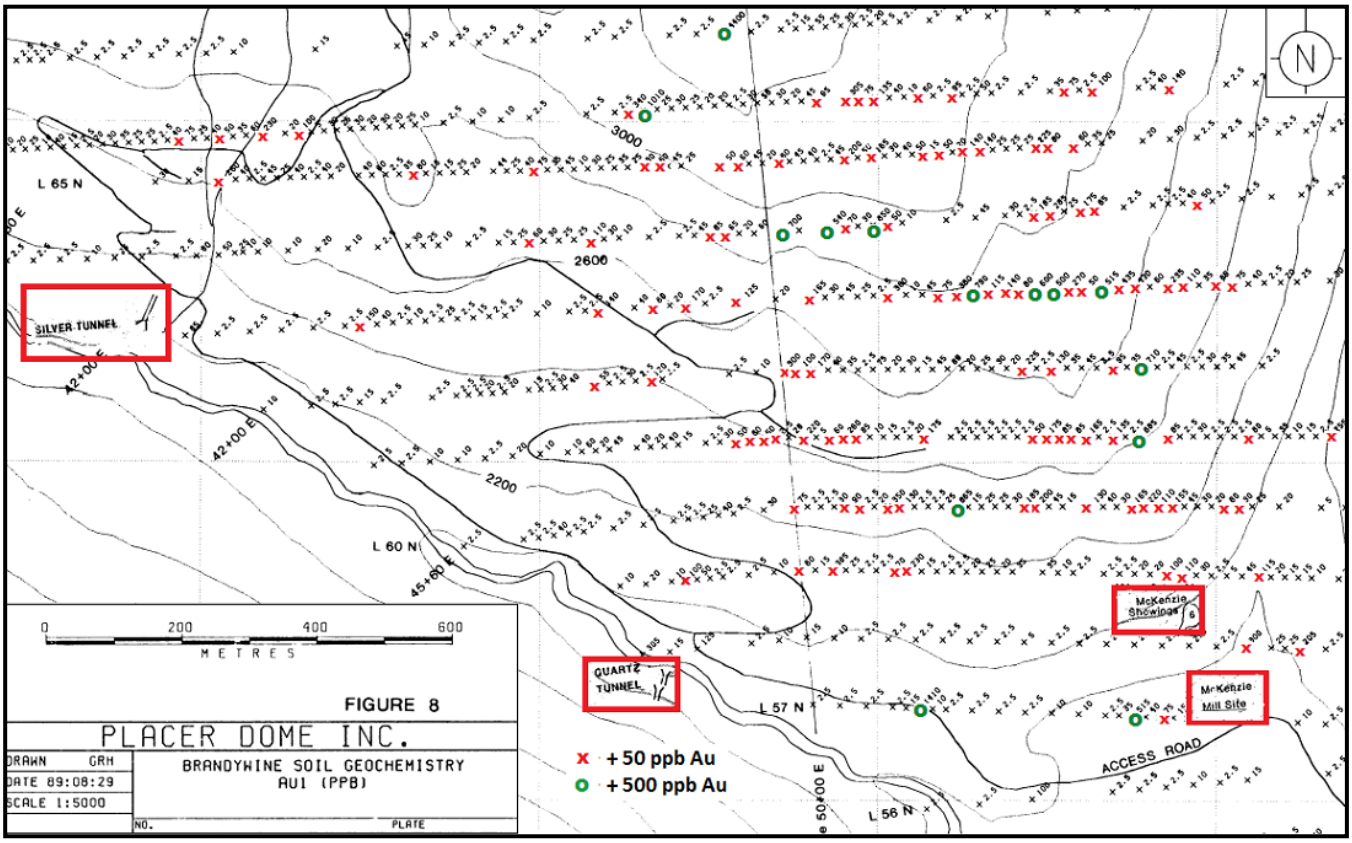
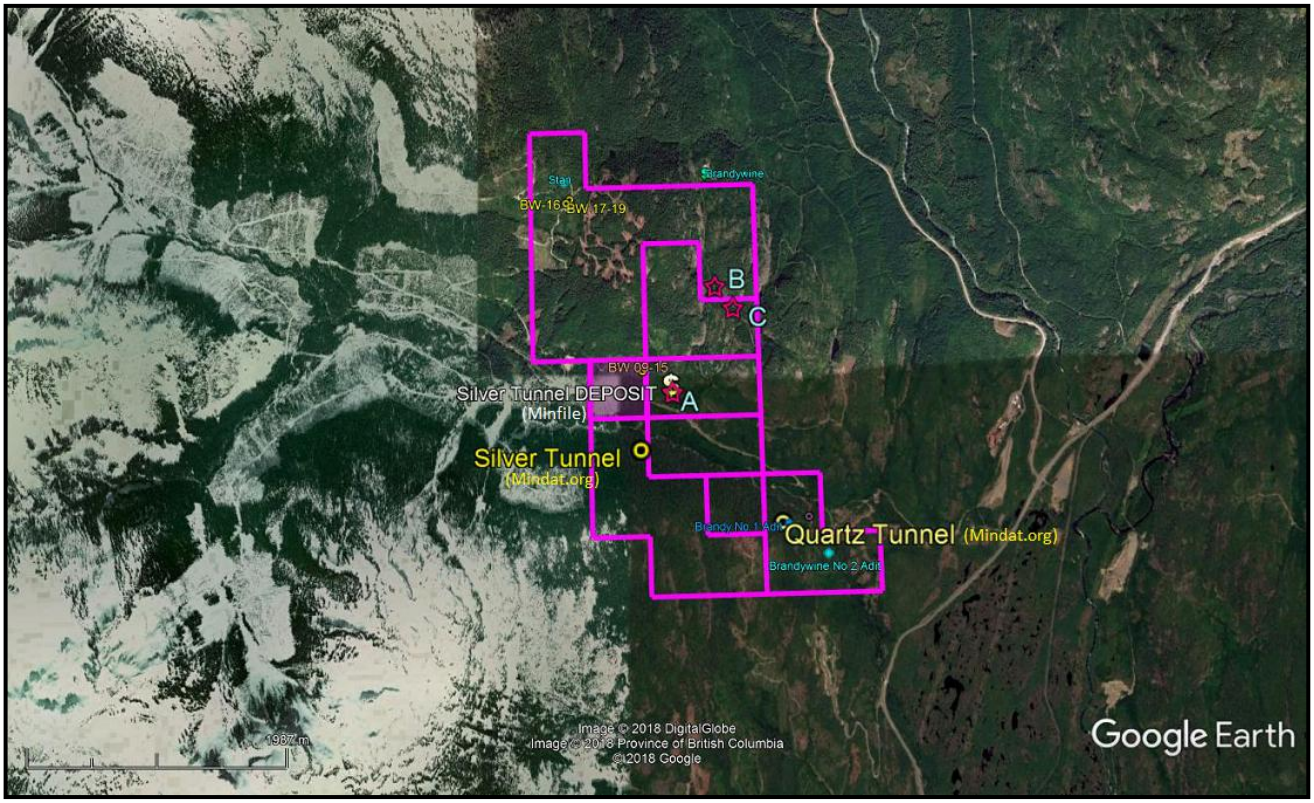


Figure 23. **Compilation of Cross-Structure locations* with Minfile and Mindat.org working locations on the Brandywine Property**
(Base map: Google Earth)



* A,B, &C

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Cross-structures

As structurally controlled precious metals mineralization has been exploited in the region, notably at the Northair Mine four kilometres north of the Brandywine Property, mineral controlling structures would likely be present within the Brandywine Property. The Property does cover the junction of three major regional faults trending 0˚, 73˚, and 108˚ (Pinsent, 1998), with the 73˚ fault reportedly being the main control on mineralization and cuts through the Silver Tunnel-Main Zone which is the superlative mineral zone on the Property.

However, it appears that the 0˚, or north trending faults, may also be significant mineral bearing structures as indicated from the extensive and detailed geological mapping completed by Placer Dome personnel. The results show mainly north trending shear zones and structures. Pinsett,(1990) reports that,

> "The geological and geochemical data suggest that the sulphide mineralization, and associated quartz and quartz-carbonate alteration, is located in a set of narrow, generally northerly-trending shears".
>
> Therefore, as the two directional structures are significant mineral controlling structures, the intersection of these structures could be of greater significance in that there should be an increase in a structurally prepared area for the deposition of mineral-bearing hydrothermal fluids. This is supported by Walus (2011) who reports that:

Interpretation and Conclusions *(cont'd)*

"Near the contacts, precious metals showings are present, localized at the junctions of north trending faults and an east-north-east trending fault."

"The Main Showing and Dave's Pond appear to be steeply dipping, elliptical shaped mineralized bodies, following fault junctions."

"The showings of this type that have been best developed to date are the Silver Tunnel, Main Zone, and Dave's Pond."

The mineral controlling significance of cross-structures is demonstrated at the Silver Tunnel-Main Zone which is the location of a reported cross-structure where,

"Indicated (probable) reserves of Block A are 101,413 grading 414.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 gram per tonne gold, 0.19 per cent lead and 0.43 per cent zinc. Inferred (possible) reserves of Block B are 146,224 tonnes at similar grades to the Block A reserves. Inferred reserves of Block C are 55,060 tonnes grading 0.68 gram per tonne gold, 397.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent lead and 0.45 per cent zinc (Northern Miner - July 8, 1976)". (Minfile 092JW003).

Pinsett (1990) also reports that there are many areas with coincident gold, silver, and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies that overlie three of the fault junctions east of Dave's pond and Dave's Pond showings *(Possibly referring to the Placer Dome geochemical results where highly anomalous gold geochemical values in soil ofvover 50 ppb Au and over 500 ppb gold as shown in Figure 22).*

The current structural analysis on the Brandywine Property resulted in the delineation of three cross-structures; one of which, cross-structure A, correlates with the reported cross-structure at the Silver Tunnel-Main Zone *(Figures 5 & 7)*.

However, as cross-structure A is defined as the location of three structures, trending north (0°), northeasterly (020°), and easterly (095°); and not as 0° and 73˚ as reported historically, perhaps there is a more extensive structurally supported mineral resource in the localized area with an open-pit potential.

Cross-structure B and C areas, are worthy of exploration as they are formulated between the northeasterly structure (020°) trending from the Silver Tunnel-Main Pit showing and a northwesterly trending structure. The 020° structure appears as the main mineral controlling structure in the Placer Dome gold in soil geochemical results *(Figure 22)* where there is a general northeasterly trend of highly anomalous gold values stemming from the Quartz Tunnel. The anomalous trend correlates in part to the Placer Dome northerly to northeasterly trending shear zones *(Figure 14).* At the Silver Tunnel-Main Zone, although there are northerly projecting structures, however, there may be only a few low value anomalous gold values.

Prospecting and Sampling

This program resulted in a location which could indicate another major mineral controlling northerly trending structure paralleling the Brandywine No 1 Adit mineral zone *(Minfile 092J021).* where a reported fissure strikes at 177° and hosts gold, silver, zinc, copper, and lead. The support for this potential structure is in the more definitive (*other than the lead, zinc, silver, and copper)* northerly trend of the Placer Dome anomalous gold geochemical values *(Figure 22)* and the topographical creek depression (Figure 12).

With the anomalous and highly anomalous copper, lead zinc, and gold values, in two of the eight rock samples, the Placer Dome soil geochemical anomalous gold trend could be an indication of a Northair type polymetallic vein mineral deposit where the indicated reserves are reported as 59,071 tonnes grading 26.73 grams per tonne silver, 9.08 grams per tonne gold and 2 per cent combined lead-zinc (Canadian Mines Handbook 1986-87, page 285).

Interpretation and Conclusions *(cont'd)*

Silver Tunnel(s)

Two designated Silver Tunnels may occur on the Brandywine Property as indicated by two different reported UTM coordinates locations as shown on Figure 23. The Mindat.org Silver tunnel hosting "rare" lead and silver antimony sulfides not reported in any assessment reports on the Minfile Silver Tunnel, is shown approximately 500 metres south of the Minfile reported Silver Tunnel and indicated to be on the same 020° structure.

These rare minerals are reported as beautiful crystal specimens of diasphorite, fizelyite, semseyeyite, miargyrite, and prostilpnite which are shown in this report as advertisements for sale.

Quartz Tunnel

Even though the UTM coordinates of the Minfile Brandywine No.1 Adit and the Mindat.org Quartz Tunnel closely correlate *(Figure 23),* there is a question as to whether they refer to the same workings: Adit/Tunnel. The Mindag.org information reporting the Quartz Tunnel opposite the Silver Tunnel and that the mineral Hubnernite present in the Quartz Tunnel but no reference to Hubnernite in the Brandywine No.1 Adit, leads to the possibility of two separate workings on two unrelated mineralizing events.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Initially, the Minfile Silver Tunnel area should be explored to become familiarized with the geological and the mineralogical nature of the Brandywine Property. The Mindat.org Silver Tunnel site based on the UTM coordinates should be explored for a Silver Tunnel, rare minerals, and a potential southerly extension of the 020° indicated structure from cross-structure "B" to the Minfile Silver Tunnel.

Likewise, the Brandywine No.1 Adit/Quartz Tunnel area should be explored to determine if the two workings are the same or separate and/or on a different vein system. The two areas should be geologically mapped and sampled in detail including the immediate Placer Dome anomalous gold area to the north

Geological mapping and sampling should focus on structure, mineralization, and alteration.

A secondary exploration program would be based on the results obtained from the initial exploration.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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Visage, D.A. - Geochemical and Reclamation Report on the Brandywine Property for International Northair Mines Ltd. August 22, 2000. AR 26310.

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https://www.mindat.org/loc-5490.html

https://www.mindat.org/loc-23481.html

https://www.minfind.com/minsearch-2702.html (Miargyrite)

https://www.minfind.com/minsearch-1554.html (Fizelyite)

https://www.minfind.com/minsearch-3616.html (Semseyite)

https://www.minfind.com/mineral-568794.html (Prostilpnite)

https://www.minfind.com/mineral-568352.html (Diasphorite)

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work was performed on the Brandywine Property between August 8-28, 2018 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis		
L. Sookochoff: 3 days @ $ 1,000.00		$ 3,000.00
Prospecting and Samping		
Labour		
Bill McKinney August 10-11, 2018		
2 days @ $350.00/day ----------	$ 700.00	
Zhang, Zhang, Xie		
August 10-11, 2018		
6 days @ $250,00 ----------	1,500.00	
Bill McKinney: August 9		
1 day @ $250.00 ----------	250.00	2,450.00
Travel/Transportation		
Vancouver to Brandywine return; 2 vehicles		
1100 km @ $0.65/km ----------		715.00
Exploration Equipment		
GPS, clinometer, electronics VHF radios, etc -	$ 20.00	
Bear spray, axes, mallets,		
pry bars, tags, bags ----------	20.00	
Spot locator's safety equipment and supplies	20.00	
Chainsaw ----------	20.00	80.00
Food/Lodging		
8 man days @ $ 100.00 ----------		800.00
Assays ----------		966.34
Report		
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng ----------		3,000.00
		$ 11,011.34
		=======

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-two years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from periodic mineral exploration work the author has performed in the Whistler area since 1992.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Appendix I

Sample Assay Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

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

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine
Report Date: October 15, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002440.1

	Method	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
BW-01-18	Rock	2.76	12.5	2.68	1.77	3.22	0.46	2.56	0.48	1.36	0.19	1.15	0.16	2.5	1136.9	3661.7	>10000	10.3	34.1	315.6	10.3
REP BW-01-18	QC	2.78	12.2	2.83	1.73	3.19	0.47	2.52	0.52	1.38	0.17	1.14	0.16								
BW-18-18	Heavy Minera	2.80	13.4	3.28	1.23	4.03	0.69	4.21	0.95	2.72	0.38	2.65	0.37	2.8	144.2	6.4	59	26.7	8.9	0.1	0.1
REP BW-18-18	QC													2.6	135.7	6.0	57	24.6	9.0	0.2	0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard													14.1	145.2	135.6	344	73.6	44.4	2.4	9.9
STD OREAS45EA	Standard													1.8	712.1	14.2	33	376.6	11.7	<0.1	0.5
STD SO-19	Standard	19.24	76.1	12.89	3.64	10.07	1.34	7.33	1.38	3.85	0.52	3.40	0.51								
STD SO-19	Standard	20.70	81.7	13.80	3.89	11.15	1.46	7.61	1.45	3.97	0.58	3.65	0.54								
STD OREAS45EA Expected														1.6	709	14.3	31.4	381	11.4	0.03	0.32
STD DS11 Expected														13.9	149	138	345	77.7	42.8	2.37	7.2
STD SO-19 Expected		19.4	75.7	13.7	3.81	10.53	1.41	7.5	1.39	3.78	0.55	3.55	0.53								
BLK	Blank													<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01								
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	3.54	13.7	2.92	0.82	2.91	0.49	2.97	0.65	2.13	0.34	2.33	0.40	0.7	2.6	1.3	29	0.7	1.4	<0.1	<0.1
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	3.29	13.1	2.65	0.78	2.94	0.46	2.94	0.65	2.06	0.31	2.24	0.37	0.8	2.4	1.3	31	0.6	1.5	<0.1	<0.1

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine

Report Date: October 15, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002440.1

Method		LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte		Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
BW-01-18	Rock	2.76	12.5	2.68	1.77	3.22	0.46	2.56	0.48	1.36	0.19	1.15	0.16	2.5	1136.9	3661.7	>10000	10.3	34.1	315.6	10.3
BW-02-18	Rock	3.61	15.7	3.32	0.92	2.92	0.43	2.48	0.48	1.41	0.19	1.26	0.19	0.3	48.8	22.7	256	10.7	4.0	0.5	0.2
BW-03-18	Rock	2.69	11.1	2.12	0.55	1.63	0.20	1.08	0.21	0.63	0.08	0.57	0.08	0.5	42.2	1735.4	2040	6.4	28.0	12.9	2.6
BW-04-18	Rock	2.22	9.6	1.90	0.60	1.95	0.31	2.06	0.42	1.20	0.17	1.22	0.18	0.3	43.1	43.7	151	17.1	50.1	0.4	0.4
BW-05-18	Rock	2.98	12.3	2.54	0.84	2.40	0.32	1.84	0.32	0.97	0.13	0.96	0.14	0.7	13.6	869.3	235	10.1	11.6	0.6	0.8
BW-06-18	Rock	3.75	15.4	3.04	0.89	2.55	0.37	2.02	0.37	1.10	0.15	1.17	0.16	0.5	17.7	278.0	252	12.3	14.1	0.8	0.5
BW-07-18	Rock	2.58	10.3	2.25	0.67	1.92	0.27	1.41	0.26	0.78	0.12	0.76	0.12	0.2	22.3	23.6	122	5.6	8.0	0.2	0.2
BW-08-18	Rock	4.08	18.5	4.36	2.03	4.47	0.68	3.86	0.76	2.23	0.30	2.11	0.32	1.4	465.6	1859.6	6806	5.6	13.5	48.1	6.4
BW-09-18	Rock	4.26	14.0	2.03	0.32	1.63	0.24	1.48	0.34	1.15	0.18	1.46	0.24	0.1	2.6	11.1	47	0.3	<0.5	0.2	<0.1
BW-10-18	Rock	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	0.06	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	0.4	2.7	3.6	13	1.2	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
BW-11-18	Rock	0.11	0.6	0.14	0.04	0.14	0.01	0.13	<0.02	0.09	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.4	3.1	2.0	17	1.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1
BW-12-18	Rock	3.95	17.0	3.40	1.05	2.83	0.39	2.19	0.40	1.17	0.15	1.01	0.14	0.1	45.0	2.0	87	7.6	2.0	<0.1	0.1
BW-13-18	Rock	4.10	16.6	2.83	0.83	2.34	0.31	1.83	0.32	0.99	0.13	0.96	0.14	<0.1	16.7	1.7	71	9.5	1.8	<0.1	<0.1
BW-14-18	Rock	5.18	17.6	2.14	0.54	1.38	0.14	0.83	0.15	0.47	0.06	0.51	0.09	0.1	4.8	1.5	25	2.1	1.8	<0.1	<0.1
BW-15-18	Heavy Mineral	1.41	6.4	1.64	0.57	2.05	0.40	2.83	0.66	1.81	0.25	1.43	0.18	1.9	15.1	2.2	75	8.0	3.1	<0.1	<0.1
1BW-6-18	Rock	3.50	16.8	4.45	1.57	5.20	0.88	5.36	1.11	3.07	0.41	2.69	0.40	1.1	618.0	10.7	215	80.8	23.9	0.3	<0.1
BW-17-18	Rock	3.76	19.8	5.77	1.82	7.10	1.19	7.41	1.65	4.80	0.67	4.23	0.64	0.7	126.0	0.8	42	20.9	1.1	<0.1	<0.1
BW-18-18	Heavy Mineral	2.80	13.4	3.28	1.23	4.03	0.69	4.21	0.95	2.72	0.38	2.65	0.37	2.8	144.2	6.4	59	26.7	8.9	0.1	0.1
BW-19-18	Rock	3.58	18.0	5.40	1.63	6.51	1.14	7.15	1.56	4.57	0.65	4.28	0.66	1.7	290.8	2.1	46	20.8	22.3	<0.1	0.1

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BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine
Report Date: October 15, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002440.1

Method		WGHT	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100
Analyte		Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
BW-01-18	Rock	0.21	251	<1	7.0	0.6	4.8	0.5	1.0	18.2	<1	389.1	<0.1	0.5	0.8	25	<0.5	16.1	16.3	12.0	21.1
BW-02-18	Rock	0.22	969	1	16.2	2.2	19.8	3.7	3.3	108.2	<1	160.1	0.2	4.0	2.1	126	0.7	147.7	13.5	13.7	27.4
BW-03-18	Rock	0.21	1013	1	7.6	2.7	17.4	2.7	3.4	108.8	<1	162.7	0.3	2.5	3.2	78	0.9	98.7	6.3	11.1	21.3
BW-04-18	Rock	0.38	852	<1	24.6	2.2	16.5	1.9	2.8	91.9	<1	300.3	<0.1	1.4	1.1	143	0.8	71.4	12.1	10.1	18.3
BW-05-18	Rock	0.11	438	<1	12.9	1.3	13.0	2.2	2.5	50.3	<1	279.1	0.1	2.6	2.6	93	<0.5	88.8	8.7	13.6	24.0
BW-06-18	Rock	0.42	377	<1	16.2	1.1	12.6	1.7	2.9	43.2	<1	336.1	0.2	2.9	2.4	97	<0.5	63.2	10.8	16.3	30.5
BW-07-18	Rock	0.13	959	3	10.8	2.3	19.5	3.0	6.4	104.2	<1	154.5	0.4	1.9	2.8	76	0.5	104.0	7.4	10.1	19.9
BW-08-18	Rock	0.39	365	<1	9.0	1.2	7.0	1.1	1.2	37.5	<1	279.3	<0.1	0.8	1.9	51	0.7	39.6	20.6	16.3	30.1
BW-09-18	Rock	0.33	2414	1	0.8	0.2	9.1	2.7	7.3	44.1	<1	181.3	0.7	8.9	3.2	<8	<0.5	77.6	11.2	24.3	41.9
BW-10-18	Rock	0.13	10	<1	0.4	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	0.3	0.1	<1	5.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
BW-11-18	Rock	0.35	8	<1	2.0	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<1	3.4	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.3
BW-12-18	Rock	0.12	1703	1	16.7	1.7	20.2	2.2	2.5	28.7	<1	652.5	0.1	1.5	0.7	144	<0.5	81.3	11.2	14.7	28.9
BW-13-18	Rock	0.37	874	1	11.7	0.8	17.2	2.4	3.1	23.6	<1	549.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	88	<0.5	95.3	9.6	16.6	31.5
BW-14-18	Rock	0.20	691	<1	3.4	0.4	11.2	1.3	1.3	13.6	<1	393.5	<0.1	2.3	0.1	20	<0.5	54.5	4.5	26.6	50.8
BW-15-18	Heavy Mineral	0.27	173	<1	13.8	<0.1	4.2	0.5	0.9	6.6	<1	57.0	<0.1	0.5	0.4	42	<0.5	21.3	18.6	5.1	15.8
1BW-6-18	Rock	0.24	26	<1	152.4	0.2	20.6	3.5	10.9	4.9	1	344.9	0.7	0.6	<0.1	385	4.4	126.5	27.5	10.3	24.3
BW-17-18	Rock	0.46	177	<1	32.9	<0.1	17.3	3.1	5.3	7.1	1	327.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	224	<0.5	112.4	42.5	10.1	24.9
BW-18-18	Heavy Mineral	0.31	308	2	31.7	0.2	17.4	2.5	4.9	16.7	<1	392.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	228	1.3	86.6	23.7	9.4	20.7
BW-19-18	Rock	0.33	287	2	26.8	<0.1	17.7	3.5	4.7	12.4	<1	398.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	333	2.7	121.6	40.3	9.6	22.9

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BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Submitted By:	Bill McKinney
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	September 12, 2018
Report Date:	October 15, 2018
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002440.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Brandywine
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	19

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 60 days

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	19	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
PULSW	2	Extra Wash with Silica between each sample			VAN
LF100-EXT	19	LiBO2/Li2B4O7 fusion ICP-MS analysis	0.2	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Turnagain Resources
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Production Manager

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All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine
Report Date: October 15, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002440.1

	Method	WGHT	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100	LF100
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
BW-01-18	Rock	0.21	251	<1	7.0	0.6	4.8	0.5	1.0	18.2	<1	389.1	<0.1	0.5	0.8	25	<0.5	16.1	16.3	12.0	21.1
REP BW-01-18	QC		241	<1	6.7	0.5	4.5	0.5	0.9	18.0	1	379.1	<0.1	0.6	0.7	27	<0.5	18.2	17.2	11.8	20.4
BW-18-18	Heavy Minera	0.31	308	2	31.7	0.2	17.4	2.5	4.9	16.7	<1	392.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	228	1.3	86.6	23.7	9.4	20.7
REP BW-18-18	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS11	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																				
STD SO-19	Standard		477	22	24.2	4.6	16.6	3.2	71.9	19.8	19	317.6	4.8	13.2	19.7	159	9.1	114.4	35.7	70.6	159.2
STD SO-19	Standard		497	19	25.1	4.5	18.6	3.3	74.5	21.1	22	346.2	5.2	14.0	20.5	175	10.9	120.2	38.1	76.1	164.3
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD DS11 Expected																					
STD SO-19 Expected			486	20	24	4.5	17.5	3.1	68.5	19.5	19	317.1	4.9	13	19.4	165	9.8	112	35.5	71.3	161
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		876	2	4.2	0.5	15.4	3.8	6.8	42.2	<1	230.4	0.4	3.3	1.5	43	<0.5	157.8	19.9	16.3	30.6
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		855	<1	3.7	0.4	14.0	3.4	6.5	39.9	<1	223.2	0.5	3.3	1.3	48	<0.5	147.5	19.0	15.2	27.1

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine
Report Date: October 15, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN18002440.1

Method		AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte		Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
BW-01-18	Rock	1.0	36.2	365.6	9.97	<0.1	5.1
BW-02-18	Rock	<0.1	2.0	43.4	0.02	<0.1	<0.5
BW-03-18	Rock	<0.1	6.8	197.8	0.15	<0.1	1.2
BW-04-18	Rock	<0.1	1.1	81.4	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-05-18	Rock	<0.1	1.5	27.6	<0.01	<0.1	0.7
BW-06-18	Rock	<0.1	0.9	14.6	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-07-18	Rock	<0.1	0.7	12.3	<0.01	0.1	<0.5
BW-08-18	Rock	1.4	19.1	236.2	0.24	<0.1	2.2
BW-09-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-10-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-11-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-12-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-13-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-14-18	Rock	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-15-18	Heavy Mineral	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	0.54	<0.1	0.6
1BW-6-18	Rock	1.2	1.3	24.2	<0.01	<0.1	1.5
BW-17-18	Rock	<0.1	0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BW-18-18	Heavy Mineral	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.02	0.1	<0.5
BW-19-18	Rock	0.3	0.5	7.8	<0.01	0.1	1.0

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Turnagain Resources**
11751 Shell Rd.
Richmond British Columbia V7A 3W7 Canada

Project: Brandywine
Report Date: October 15, 2018

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN18002440.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates							
BW-01-18	Rock	1.0	36.2	365.6	9.97	<0.1	5.1
REP BW-01-18	QC						
BW-18-18	Heavy Minera	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.02	0.1	<0.5
REP BW-18-18	QC	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.03	0.1	<0.5
Reference Materials							
STD DS11	Standard	12.0	1.6	53.9	0.25	4.8	2.6
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.2	0.2	52.4	0.01	<0.1	2.0
STD SO-19	Standard						
STD SO-19	Standard						
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.26	0.26	53		0.072	0.78
STD DS11 Expected		12.2	1.71	79	0.26	4.9	2.2
STD SO-19 Expected							
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BLK	Blank						
Prep Wash							
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5

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Appendix II

Sample Locations & Descriptions

Brandywine Notes 2018

2 day trips Vancouver to site return using Ford F350 Crew Cab 4x4.

4 people – William McKinney, Mr. Zhang (Owner and operator of 2 mines in China and investor), Dr. Baolin Zhang (Institute of Geology & Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Sharon Xie, Interpreter).

Access – Hwy 99 north past Brandywine Park then left at Callaghan Valley rd. Travel .8 kms then left onto Brandywine FSR and go past transfer station then aprox. 5 kms to east property border.

19 samples from 4 locations assayed

Sampling 01-08 – At 490368 – 5545376 take trail to left off BW FSR for 200 meters and cross bridge. Outcrop and old adit are on south side of bridge. Taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail. In and around 490417 – 5545229

Sampling 09-15 – Follow BW FSR to 488492 – 5546289 and go to right, then 100 meters and go right again past old staging area. Then .75 kms to sample area. Taken from possible collapse audit.

In and around 489148 – 5546400

Sample 16 – aprox 100 meters past small quarry (Sample 17-19) to outcrop on left. outcrop @ 488599 – 5547799

Sampling 17 to 19 – Backtrack to staging area (Sample 15) and go right, then aprox 2.9 kms to small quarry on left. From small quarry possibly used for logging road construction @ 488570 - 5547769

Brandy 2018	Type	UTM 10U	UTM 10U	Lat	Long	Notes
BW-01	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-02	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-03	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-04	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-05	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-06	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-07	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-08	chip	490417	5545229	50.059268	-123.13388	Galena Sphalerite pyrite taken from outcrop on south side of bridge off ATV trail
BW-09	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Fine porphyry possible collapse adit
BW-10	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Vein quartz possible collapse adit
BW-11	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Vein quartz possible collapse adit
BW-12	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Mylonite possible collapse adit
BW-13	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Mylonite possible collapse adit
BW-14	float	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Altered quartz possible collapse adit
BW-15	HM	489148	5546400	50.069781	-123.15163	Heavy mineral possible collapse adit
BW-16	chip	488599	5547799	50.082352	-123.15935	Copper stained chlorite outcrop
BW-17	chip	488570	5547769	50.082083	-123.159753	Amphibolite from small quarry
BW-18	HM	488570	5547769	50.082083	-123.159753	Heavy mineral from small quarry
BW-19	chip	488570	5547769	50.082083	-123.159753	Amphibolite from small quarry

Appendix III

Photos

Sample Area BW 01-08



Sample Area BW 04-08

