TECHNICAL REPORT
MT. ANDERSON PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
60°12’36” N, 135°15’56” W, Whitehorse Mining District

Prepared for:
APEX RESOURCES INC.

Prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

TECHNICAL REPORT
MT ANDERSON PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

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

60°12’36” N, 135°15’56” W
UTM (NAD 83): 491410, 6674770, Zone 8

Effective Date, Jan 15, 2018

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

In November of 2017, Carl Schulze, P. Geo, of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon, was contracted by Apex Resources Inc. (Apex) of British Columbia, Canada, to write a Technical Report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 on its Mount Anderson property in southern Yukon Territory, Canada. Mr. Schulze completed a two-day property visit on July 25-26 of 2017, including a one-day tour by Mr. Ken Wilbern, one of three underlying owners of the claim block. The second day comprised an introductory tour by Mr. Schulze with the crew boss. The property visit was immediately followed by a two-person, nine-day, exploration program from July 27 – Aug 4, consisting of rock geochemical sampling and geological mapping.

The Mount Anderson property comprises163 contiguous quartz claims totaling 3,064 hectares (7,568 acres). The property is located at 60°12'36" N Latitude, 135°15'56" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83: 491410, 6674770, Zone 8) on NTS map sheet 105D03 in the Whitehorse Mining District of Yukon Territory, Canada. The property is located 55 km south of Whitehorse and 25 km west of the Village of Carcross and is accessible by CAT and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails, staged from the Mount Skukum access road extending west from the Yukon highway system.

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

Claim holdings are as follows: Brian Scott - 30%, Ken Wilbern - 30% and Carol Bratvold - 40%. On March 1, 2017, Apex entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claim block, subject to the following schedule of payments and exploration expenditures:

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

The three vendors retain a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR), of which half may be purchased within 90 days after the commencement of commercial production by the Company for CDN $1,000,000. The Optionors also retain a 5% gross over-riding royalty on any high-grade bulk samples processed before the commencement of commercial production.

The surface rights on this property are held by the Crown and thus exploration activities are dependant upon obtaining the appropriate land use permit(s). There are no exploration permits currently in place for hard rock exploration on the property. Surface exploration activities completed in less than 250 person-days on site may be done under a "Class 1" permit. New regulations expected to be in place by late February, 2018 will include formal notification of low-impact exploration activities for the upcoming field season. More advanced exploration, including diamond drilling programs, requires a "Class 3" exploration permit, as well as establishment of a positive relationship with applicable Yukon First Nations governments.

1.2 History

The property is contiguous with the east boundary of the Tagish Lake Gold property currently held by New Pacific Metals Corp., which covers the Mount Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gulch deposits. Exploration on the Tagish Lake Gold property commenced as early as 1893 and occurred intermittently until the early 1980s. In the 1980s, advanced activities were completed in anticipation of commercial operations. The Mount Skukum mine was in operation from early 1986 to August 1988. An attempt to place the Skukum Creek deposit into production in the late 1980s failed due to issues with two local mills. Although a ramp was constructed at Goddell Gulch, no actual production is known to have occurred. Advanced exploration occurred on all targets until the early 2000s.

As of 2012, combined Indicated Resource estimates for the Mt Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gulch, stood at 1,416,000 tonnes grading 6.14 g/t Au and 122 g/t Ag providing 279,910 contained oz. Au and 5,547,600 contained oz. Ag. The Inferred Resource estimate for the three deposits comprises an additional 1,160,400 tonnes grading 6.09 g/t Au and 54 g/t Ag providing 226,967 oz. of contained Au and 2,101,500 oz. of contained Ag. This is an National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate; however, it has not been independently verified by this author.

The earliest exploration within the Mount Anderson property took place from 1909 through 1918 by McGraw, Cochran and Becker. Their work comprised excavating four short adits in the Whirlwind Zone area, three of which intersected mineralized quartz veins. A small bulk sample was shipped and a small mill constructed, but no production records are available. In 1947, the Keno Hill Mining Co. Ltd. shipped a small bulk sample of unknown size which assayed 34.3 g/t gold (Au), 432 g/t silver (Ag), 11.6% lead (Pb) and 5.3% zinc (Zn). The property was re-staked several times from 1951 to 1967.

In 1968, the Adanac Mining and Exploration Company conducted bulldozer trenching and exposed a 15 m by 0.9 m ore shoot, sampling of which returned average grades of 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag. Several other exploration programs included surface magnetometer surveying and geological mapping which were conducted from 1971 to 1985. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd acquired the Tam claims in 1985 and conducted a 528.7-metre diamond drilling program in seven holes. The best assay result returned was 1.2 g/t Au and >200 g/t Ag across 0.8m.

In 1988, Total Erickson Resources Ltd. resampled historic underground workings and identified 15 mineralized ore shoots, from which sampling returned an average value of 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.3 m. From 1986 to 1992, the Adda Minerals Company discovered the "Ridge Zone".

Sampling here returned values up to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag. Adda also identified and sampled the Rob Skarn to the east, returning values up to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu and 4.5% Zn.

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

In 1983, the Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted grid and contour soil geochemical surveying across the north-central property area. This survey revealed several Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu anomalies, as well as Pb-Cu-Zn +/- Au anomalies, across the property. The TMI survey revealed a narrow, arcuate magnetic "low" anomaly marking a fault zone, and coincident with the Whirlwind, 47 and Adanac zones. The 435.7 kg mini-bulk sample returned a value of 14.3 g/t Au, 860.0 g/t Ag, 21.2% Pb, 8.42% Zn and 0.50% Cu. No further activity was recorded until acquisition by Apex in early 2017.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Mount Anderson property is located along the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex, slightly west of its contact with the Intermontane Superterrane, which abuts the southwest margin of the Ancient North American Platform. The Intermontane Superterrane, near the property area, comprises Stikine Terrane volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse Trough, and includes the Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the north, comprising meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks ranging from Neoproterozoic to early Tertiary in age.

The eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex consists of a series of Cretaceous intrusive suites which have intruded Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic intrusive rocks and older meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks, somewhat east of the Paleocene Annie Ned batholith. This batholith consists mainly of medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic rocks and includes enclaves, occurring as roof pendants of Proterozoic to Permian aged Nisling Terrane meta-sediments, belonging to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The property lies a few kilometres east of the Eocene Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex, which hosts the Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gully deposits, as well as numerous other prospects.

The southern portion of the property is underlain by the mid-Cretaceous Mount Anderson Intrusion, comprising biotite-hornblende granodiorite, which was emplaced within an Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Bennett Granite, consisting of equigranular to feldspar megacrystic granite to granodiorite. Several roof pendants of Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic Nisling Assemblage metasedimentary rock occur in the northern property area and within the Fleming Skarn area to the northwest. Minor Eocene dykes, ranging from rhyolite to andesite in composition, occur across the property.

The property hosts numerous mineralized zones: the 47-Zone, consisting of vein-style high grade Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization; the Adanac Zone, comprising polymetallic vein and skarn mineralization; the Ridge Zone, consisting of vein-style polymetallic precious and base metal mineralization, and the Rob and Fleming skarns, comprising Cu-Pb-Zn metasomatic mineralization. The Adanac and 47-Zones, combined with the Whirlwind Zone adits, occur along an arcuate linear magnetic "low" feature likely representing a mineralized trend. Earlier workers have suggested that mineralization may have resulted from a hybrid of hydrothermal fluids mixing from the Tally-Ho fault to the east, and the Mount Skukum complex to the west.

1.4 2017 Exploration Program Results

The 2017 exploration program was conducted by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., under contract to Apex Resources Ltd. The program consisted of rock geochemical sampling and detailed geological mapping, focusing somewhat on due-diligence style work on the known mineral prospects. A total of 107 rock samples were taken between July 25 and August 4, 2017.

The 2017 exploration program confirmed the presence of significant precious and base metal mineralization at the 47 and Adanac zones, and of patchy base metal mineralization at the Rob and Fleming skarns. Assay values from the 47 Zone ranged from background up to 67.5 g/t Au, 2,058 g/t Ag, 0.835% Cu, >10.0% Pb and 9.44% Zn. Assay values from the Adanac Zone ranged from background up to 26 g/t Au, 725 g/t Ag, 1.64% Cu, >20.0% Pb and 0.389% Zn. Sampling in 2017, between the 47 and Adanac zones, returned contiguous anomalous precious and base metal values, indicating a mineralized trend, called the "47-Adanac" trend.

The 2017 assay values from the Rob and Fleming skarns are highly variable, ranging from background up to 0.381 g/t Au, 4.0 g/t Ag, 0.1707% Cu and 1.22% Zn at the Rob Skarn, and from background up to 6 ppb Au, 16.5 g/t Ag, 0.111% Cu, 134 ppm Pb and 2.24% Zn at the Fleming Skarn. The mineralization at the Rob and Fleming showings reflects a distinct mineralogy from the 47-Adanac Trend and the Ridge Zone, indicating a separate emplacement setting.

Bismuth (Bi) values are strongly anomalous at the southern Adanac Zone and at the Rob and Fleming skarns, but only near-background values occur at the 47-Zone. High Bi values indicate hydrothermal fluids are related to an intrusive source, suggesting the Adanac Zone mineralization is spatially related to intrusion emplacement. The Rob and Fleming zones are interpreted as contact metasomatic zones along the Mount Anderson intrusion or equivalent stocks and plugs. However, low Bi values at the 47-Zone indicates a distal fluid origin, likely from fluid movement originating at the Eocene Mt. Skukum complex, travelling along the Becker Creek lineament, and emplaced along the arcuate spur structure determined from TMI imagery.

Two main deposit setting models have influenced mineral emplacement at Mt. Anderson. The first deposit model is intrusion-related mineralization, emanating from the Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite. The second deposit model is hydrothermal mineralization associated with distal Eocene dyke emplacement originating from the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex to the west. The Rob and Fleming skarns belong to the intrusion-related model, whereas the 47-Zone belongs to the Mount Skukum model whilst the Adanac Zone represents a hybrid of both settings. Mixing of fluids from both models may occur along fault structures, particularly the large arcuate fault structure hosting the 47-Adanac Trend.

1.5 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Mount Anderson property. The first phase will comprise surface exploration to develop diamond drilling targets, whilst a second phase will comprise diamond drilling. There will be a requirement for a Class 3 exploration permit and initiation of consultation with the Carcross-Tagish First Nation towards establishment of partnership and employment agreements.

Phase 1 is recommended to focus on detailed geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling of the 47-Adanac Trend, extending beyond the Whirlwind Zone to the west. Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability/resistivity surveying and surface magnetometer surveying are recommended to cover the

area between and including the 47-Adanac Trend. Mechanized trenching is recommended for the southern areas of this trend once an assessment of the surficial geology has been completed. The Phase 1 work will include detailed geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling of the historic Ridge Zone area.

Phase 2 will comprise a diamond drilling program of 1,400 metres in 9 holes. Location of theses holes will be dependent upon the results from Phase 1. The main targets are likely to be the 47-Adanac Trend and the Ridge Zone, although other targets may be determined from the surface work. Some upgrading of existing trails may also be warranted.

Phase 1 is recommended to commence in mid-late June, depending on snow conditions, followed by Phase 2 in early to mid-August. Exploration may be based from nearby rented cabins to avoid the footprint of an exploration camp; alternatively, a camp may be established at a road-accessible gravel pit.

Proposed expenditures for Phase 1, including 5% contingency, are estimated at about **CDN$242,000**. Phase 2 proposed expenditures, including 5% contingency, are estimated at **CDN$497,000**.

2 INTRODUCTION

This National Instrument 43-101 technical report has been prepared by Mr. Carl Schulze (BSc., P.Geo.) of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora). The report has been commissioned by Ms. Linda Dandy, a Director of Apex Resources Inc. ("Apex" to present the Mt. Anderson property as a "property of merit" for public listing requirements. The author visited the property on the 25th and 26th of July, 2017, and has reviewed the historical work, geological and mineralogical settings to provide background for the Technical Report.

The author is an Independent Qualified Person under the terms and definitions of National Instrument 43-101. The 2017 field program was managed by Ms. Emma Webster of Calgary, Alberta, while employed by Aurora.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The author has been requested to write this report using the following terms of reference:

a) Review and compile all available data obtained by Apex Resources Inc. and its predecessors,

b) Provide a Technical Report to the standards of Form 43-101 F1 supporting a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange

c) Verify and support technical disclosures by Apex Resources Inc.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

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

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

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

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

"CEO" stands for Chief Executive Officer. "NI 43-101" stands for National Instrument 43-101. Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold
Ag: Silver
Al: Aluminum
As: Arsenic
Ba: Barium
Be: Beryllium
Bi: Bismuth
Ca: Calcium
Cd: Cadmium
Co: Cobalt
Cr: Chrome
Cu: Copper
Fe: Iron
Ga: Gallium
K: Potassium
La: Lanthanum
Mg: Magnesium
Mn: Manganese
Mo: Molybdenum
Na: Sodium
Ni: Nickel
P: Phosphorous
Pb: Lead
S: Sulphur
Sb: Antimony
Sc: Scandium
Sr: Strontium
Th: Thorium
Ti: Titanium
Tl: Thallium
U: Uranium
V: Vanadium
W: Tungsten
Zn: Zinc

2.3 Sources of Information

Much of the information on the Mt. Anderson property (geological setting, structural geology, airborne geophysics and past assessment reports) was provided by the Company.

Information on claim tenure, including adjacent properties, and regional geology was provided by the "Yukon Mapmaker Online" website of the Yukon Geology Survey at http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm. Information on regional geology was provided by the "Yukon Bedrock Geology" website and by the "YGS Mapmaker Online" website, both available at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/Web_map_gallery.html. Information on mineral deposit resources and reserves at the neighbouring Tagish Lake Gold Property was supplied either by the Yukon Minfile website at http://yukon2.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Solutions/s2.html?appid=c759ea8ef5f748ecbd3e8c920da0ddcc, or at the website of New Pacific Metals at www.newpacificmetals.com.

2.4 Extent of Involvement of Qualified Person

The author visited the property on the 25th and 26th of July, 2017, and obtained three rock samples. The author was the Project Manager for a 2017 surface exploration program on the property subsequent to the property visit. Results of this program have been incorporated into the report. The author is responsible for all sections of this report.

2.5 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has not verified data from exploration programs prior to 2016. The assumption is made that all previous work has been completed to best practice industry standards.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Portions of Sections 6, "History", Sections 7.2, "Property Geology", and Section 7.3, "Mineralization" of the property, were supplied by Ms. Linda Dandy, P.Geo, a Director of Apex, and reviewed by the author.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description

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

Table 1 lists the claim status of the property as of December 1, 2017.

Table 1: Claim Status, Dec 1, 2017

District	Grant No.	Tenure	Claim Name	Claim No.	Recording Date	Staking Date	Expiry Date	Status
Whitehorse	YE66183	Quartz	ANGLE	1	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66184	Quartz	ANGLE	2	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC82847	Quartz	ANNI	1	2008-07-29	2008-07-14	2019-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82848	Quartz	ANNI	2	2008-07-29	2008-07-14	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78352	Quartz	CANADA	1	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78353	Quartz	CANADA	2	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83140	Quartz	CANADA	3	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83141	Quartz	CANADA	4	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83142	Quartz	CANADA	5	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC83143	Quartz	CANADA	6	2008-09-05	2008-08-22	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97684	Quartz	CANADA	6	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2020-08-20	Active
Whitehorse	YC97685	Quartz	CANADA	7	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2020-08-20	Active
Whitehorse	YC53501	Quartz	CAROL	3	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53502	Quartz	CAROL	4	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53503	Quartz	CAROL	5	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53504	Quartz	CAROL	6	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC53505	Quartz	CAROL	7	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active

Whitehorse	YC53506	Quartz	CAROL	8	2006-08-02	2006-07-30	2020-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97662	Quartz	CAROL	1	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97663	Quartz	CAROL	2	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97664	Quartz	CAROL	11	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97665	Quartz	CAROL	12	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97666	Quartz	CAROL	13	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97667	Quartz	CAROL	14	2010-06-16	2010-05-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97668	Quartz	CAROL	15	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97669	Quartz	CAROL	16	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97670	Quartz	CAROL	17	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97671	Quartz	CAROL	18	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97672	Quartz	CAROL	19	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97673	Quartz	CAROL	20	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97674	Quartz	CAROL	21	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97675	Quartz	CAROL	22	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97676	Quartz	CAROL	23	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97677	Quartz	CAROL	24	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97678	Quartz	CAROL	25	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97679	Quartz	CAROL	26	2010-06-16	2010-05-29	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78354	Quartz	DOMINION	1	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78355	Quartz	DOMINION	2	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78356	Quartz	DOMINION	3	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC78357	Quartz	DOMINION	4	2008-07-07	2008-07-01	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE45203	Quartz	GW	1	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45204	Quartz	GW	2	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45205	Quartz	GW	3	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45206	Quartz	GW	4	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45207	Quartz	GW	5	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45208	Quartz	GW	6	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45209	Quartz	GW	7	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45210	Quartz	GW	8	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45211	Quartz	GW	9	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active

Whitehorse	YE45212	Quartz	GW	10	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45213	Quartz	GW	11	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45214	Quartz	GW	12	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45215	Quartz	GW	13	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45216	Quartz	GW	14	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45217	Quartz	GW	15	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45218	Quartz	GW	16	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45219	Quartz	GW	17	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45220	Quartz	GW	18	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45221	Quartz	GW	19	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45222	Quartz	GW	20	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45223	Quartz	GW	21	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45224	Quartz	GW	22	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45225	Quartz	GW	23	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45226	Quartz	GW	24	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45227	Quartz	GW	25	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45228	Quartz	GW	26	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45229	Quartz	GW	27	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45230	Quartz	GW	28	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45231	Quartz	GW	29	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45232	Quartz	GW	30	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45233	Quartz	GW	31	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45234	Quartz	GW	32	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45235	Quartz	GW	33	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45236	Quartz	GW	34	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45237	Quartz	GW	35	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45238	Quartz	GW	36	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45239	Quartz	GW	37	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45240	Quartz	GW	38	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45241	Quartz	GW	39	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45242	Quartz	GW	40	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45243	Quartz	GW	41	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active

Whitehorse	YE45244	Quartz	GW	42	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45245	Quartz	GW	43	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45246	Quartz	GW	44	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45247	Quartz	GW	45	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45248	Quartz	GW	46	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45249	Quartz	GW	47	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45250	Quartz	GW	48	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45251	Quartz	GW	49	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45252	Quartz	GW	50	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45253	Quartz	GW	51	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45254	Quartz	GW	52	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45255	Quartz	GW	53	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45256	Quartz	GW	54	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45257	Quartz	GW	55	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45258	Quartz	GW	56	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45259	Quartz	GW	57	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45260	Quartz	GW	58	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45261	Quartz	GW	59	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45262	Quartz	GW	60	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45263	Quartz	GW	61	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66094	Quartz	GW	62	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66095	Quartz	GW	63	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66096	Quartz	GW	64	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66097	Quartz	GW	65	2011-08-16	2011-07-23	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE66098	Quartz	HD	1	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66099	Quartz	HD	2	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66100	Quartz	HD	3	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66101	Quartz	HD	4	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66102	Quartz	HD	5	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66103	Quartz	HD	6	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66104	Quartz	HD	7	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66105	Quartz	HD	8	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active

Whitehorse	YE66106	Quartz	HD	9	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66107	Quartz	HD	10	2011-09-06	2011-08-26	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66108	Quartz	HD	11	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66109	Quartz	HD	12	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66110	Quartz	HD	13	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66111	Quartz	HD	14	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66112	Quartz	HD	15	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66113	Quartz	HD	16	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66114	Quartz	HD	17	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66115	Quartz	HD	18	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66116	Quartz	HD	19	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66117	Quartz	HD	20	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66118	Quartz	HD	21	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66119	Quartz	HD	22	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66120	Quartz	HD	23	2011-09-06	2011-08-27	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66121	Quartz	HD	24	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66122	Quartz	HD	25	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66123	Quartz	HD	26	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66124	Quartz	HD	27	2011-09-06	2011-08-25	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66137	Quartz	HD	40	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66138	Quartz	HD	41	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66139	Quartz	HD	42	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66140	Quartz	HD	43	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66141	Quartz	HD	44	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66142	Quartz	HD	45	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66143	Quartz	HD	46	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YE66144	Quartz	HD	47	2011-09-06	2011-09-06	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC82849	Quartz	KW	1	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82850	Quartz	KW	2	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82851	Quartz	KW	3	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82852	Quartz	KW	4	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC82853	Quartz	KW	5	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active

Whitehorse	YC82854	Quartz	KW	6	2008-07-29	2008-07-16	2021-07-29	Active
Whitehorse	YC97658	Quartz	KW	7	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2020-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97659	Quartz	KW	8	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2020-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97660	Quartz	KW	9	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2020-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97661	Quartz	KW	10	2009-09-14	2009-08-15	2020-09-14	Active
Whitehorse	YC97680	Quartz	RIDGE	1	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97681	Quartz	RIDGE	2	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97682	Quartz	RIDGE	3	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97683	Quartz	RIDGE	4	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97686	Quartz	RIDGE	5	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97687	Quartz	RIDGE	6	2010-08-20	2010-07-22	2019-04-13	Active
Whitehorse	YC97688	Quartz	RIDGE	7	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97689	Quartz	RIDGE	8	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97690	Quartz	RIDGE	9	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97691	Quartz	RIDGE	10	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97692	Quartz	RIDGE	11	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YC97693	Quartz	RIDGE	12	2011-04-04	2011-03-30	2019-10-04	Active
Whitehorse	YE45269	Quartz	ROSWITHA	1	2011-06-20	2011-06-17	2018-10-04	Active

The only placer claims on the property are located along the lower extent of Becker Creek, somewhat upstream of its confluence with the Wheaton River. Here, the JH01 and JH02 claims are held by Bryce Martin Wold, and a third claim, the TRACER 1 claim, is held by Darren Stephen Kinvig. Placer claim ownership covers surficial deposits, whereas "quartz claim" ownership pertains to bedrock-hosted mineralization. Any area may be covered by both placer and quartz claims, with exploration and/or mineral extraction occurring concurrently. Although no formal agreement is necessary for exploration to occur on ground held concurrently, it is advisable for hard rock explorationists to contact placer claim holders and advise them of planned activities.

The surface rights on the property are held by the Crown. Exploration activities are therefore dependant on obtaining the appropriate land use permit(s) for proposed exploration activities. There are no current exploration permits in place for hard rock exploration on the property. Activities allowed under a "Class 1" exploration permit comprise rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching (to a limit of 400m^3 per claim), temporary trail construction (to a maximum of 3.0 km) and a maximum of 250 person-days in camp.

A gradation of permits, for Class 2 through Class 4 activities, is required for more significant programs like diamond drilling and reverse-circulation drilling programs having a footprint exceeding Class 1 limits. Larger exploration programs require a "Class 3 Permit", are valid for five years (ten if requested) and acquired through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon.

Class 3 permit activities allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on the number of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m^3 of trenching per claim per year, the establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation. Additional permits required are a "Consolidated Environmental Act Permit" for proper disposal of camp waste and ash resulting from incineration, and a "Fuel Spill Contingency Plan". A "Yukon Water License" is required if water usage exceeds 300m^3/day. Additional licenses may be required for "Disposal of Special Waste".

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB). YESAB will recommend whether a project may proceed, whether it may proceed with modifications, or whether the project does not meet the environmental or socioeconomic expectations and should not proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body determines whether to accept the recommendations, and, if a permit is awarded, what the conditions of the permit will be.

There are no significant environmental liabilities on the property. The property is located within the traditional territory of the Carcross-Tagish First Nation (CTFN). The eastern property boundary is bordered by a parcel of "Class A" settlement land, specifically Block CTFN R-8A, whereby the Carcross First Nation retains both surface and subsurface rights. Another parcel, Block CTFN R-4A, extends northward from the north side of the Wheaton River directly north of the property. Two small "Class B" blocks, Blocks CTFN R-51B and S-360B1, cover the ground between the north property boundary and the south bank of the river. Apex is planning to make initial contact with the CTFN towards securing a respectful working relationship and establishing "social license" for future work. The previous operator, Gold World Resources Inc., had a positive working relationship with the Carcross/Tagish First Nation (Lahti, 2012).

Although no encumbrances related to First Nations ownership occur on the property, Apex wants a respectful working relationship, including partnership agreements, with the Carcross-Tagish First Nation.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks potentially affecting access, title, or the right or ability to perform exploration on the property.

4.2 Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

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

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

Table 2: Option Agreement, Mt. Anderson Property

	CASH PAYMENTS*	SHARES	WORK COMMITMENT
Upon Signing	$10,000		
Upon Regulatory Approval	$10,000	100,000	
At end of 12 months	$20,000	200,000	$35,000
At end of 18 months	$20,000		

	CASH PAYMENTS*	SHARES	WORK COMMITMENT
At end of 24 months	$40,000	300,000	$100,000
At end of 30 months	$40,000		
At end of 36 months	$80,000	400,000	$250,000
At end of 42 months	$80,000		
TOTAL	**$300,000**	**1,000,000**	**$385,000**

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

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

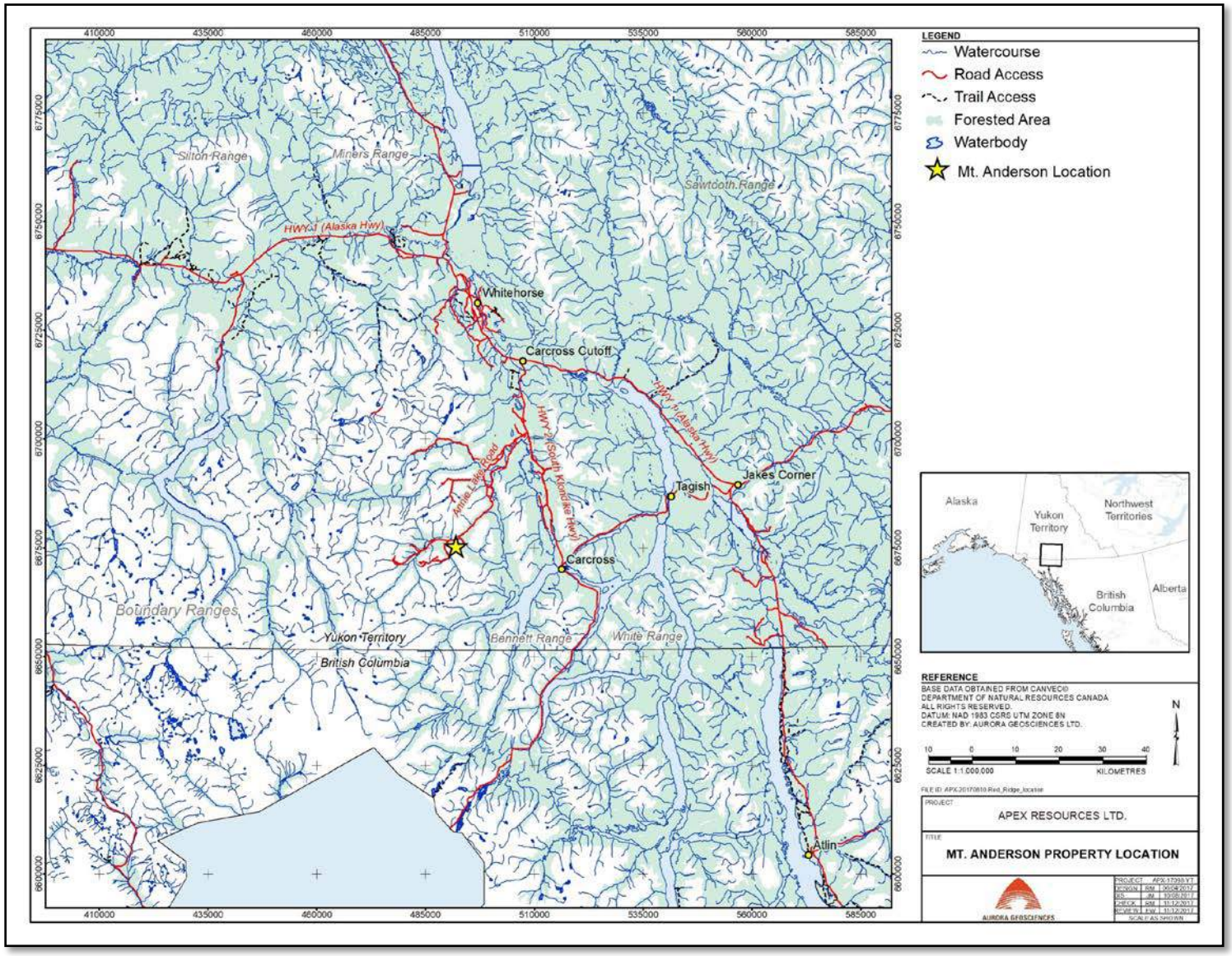


Figure 1: Location Map, Mount Anderson Property

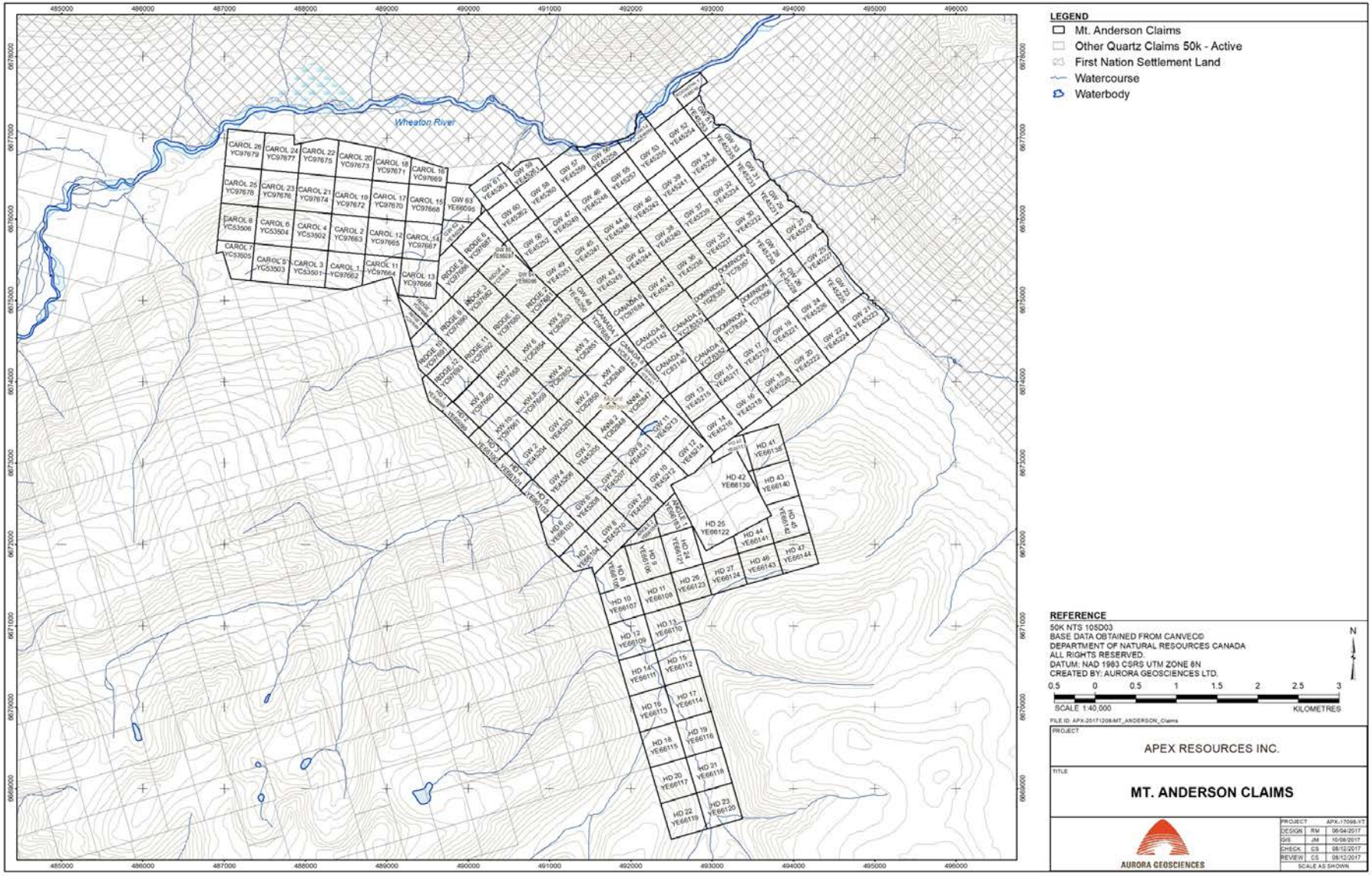


Figure 2: Claim Map, Mount Anderson Property

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The property size and moderate terrain in the central plateau area are sufficient to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, and waste disposal sites. There is sufficient water on the property to supply mining, milling and drilling operations, although the vertical lift would be substantial if drill targets or mining operations are located in the central plateau. Substantial tailings dams may be required if mining occurs at lower elevations. The property is centered about 25 km west of a medium voltage (25 kV) transmission line extending along Highway #2, from Whitehorse to Carcross. Yukon Energy Corporation maintains a hydroelectric dam (40MW generating capacity in the summer and 25MW generating capacity in the winter) with back-up LNG and diesel plants in Whitehorse.

The Whitehorse-based electrical facilities form the core of the main electrical grid servicing Carcross, Mayo, Dawson City and several other Yukon communities.

6 HISTORY

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

6.1 Mt Anderson area

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

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

In May 1944, the area was re-staked as the Mountain Sheep claim by J. Johns and W. McAlister, who conducted a trenching program later that year. In Aug/47, T.C. Richards, W. McAlister and G. Simmons staked the RHSM 1-8 claims. Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd. conducted a property evaluation in 1947 and

shipped a bulk sample of ore to the Smelter in Trail, BC for testing. This bulk sample assayed 34.3g/t Au, 432g/t Ag, 11.6% Pb and 5.3% Zn.

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

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

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

Walhalla Exploration Ltd. staked the ROB claims on the southwestern side of Mount Anderson in 1984 and transferred them to Anina Resources Inc. later that year. Anina conducted geological mapping and prospecting in 1985, 1986 and 1987, with VLF/EM surveying completed in 1985 and geochemical sampling in 1986. In 1986, prospecting conducted by geologist H. Keyser for Adda Minerals Co. led to discovery of mineralized float consisting of vuggy quartz vein-type material with traces of pyrite and galena, manganese and limonitic staining. These samples assayed up to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag. The Rob claims were acquired by JBD Management Services and transferred in 1989 to Adda Minerals Company. Adda carried out additional geological mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching in 1989, and trenched a mineralized skarn zone in 1991. More trenching and line cutting were performed in 1992. The work by Adda outlined widespread soil anomalies and identified vuggy limonitic quartz float with minor

pyrite and galena returning values up to to 215 g/t Au and 521.5 g/t Ag. Trenching of the Rob Skarn in 1989, revealed calc-silicate altered rock with pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite and bismuthinite returning values to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu, 4.5% Zn, 0.4% Bi and 0.14% WO_3. Additional trenching in 1991 and 1992, along the granodiorite-metasedimentary contact, revealed a garnet-actinolite skarn. The skarn assayed 2.023 g/t Au with 40.4 g/t Ag across 0.40 metres, and 2.91% Zn with 1.224 g/t Au across 3.2 metres.

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

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

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

6.1.1 Historic Diamond Drilling

1985 Noranda diamond drilling program

In 1985, Noranda Exploration Company Limited conducted a diamond drilling program of 528.7 metres in 7 holes. Holes MA-85-01 and MS-85-02 targeted the 47-Zone (referred to as the Whirlwind Zone in the accompanying assessment report) and collared from the same location and same azimuth. Hole MS-85-01 returned a 0.85-metre intercept, from 48.35 to 49.2 metres, grading 210 ppb Au, 2.2 g/t Ag and

elevated Zn, Cu and As values. The hole also returned a 0.15-metre intercept, from 47.75 – 47.9 metres, grading 280 ppb Au, 35.0 g/t Ag, 202 ppm Pb, 6,900 ppm Zn and 570 ppm Cu from quartz-calcite veining within a silicified zone. Hole MA-85-2 returned a 1.65-metre intercept, from 59.95 – 61.6 m, grading 260 ppb Au, 4.4 g/t Ag, 730 ppm Pb and 630 ppm Zn. Noranda geologists concluded the elevated precious metal values are associated with silicification and quartz veinlets, rather than base metal sulphides (Webster, 1986).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drilling Program by Total Erickson

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

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

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

Table 3: Exploration History of the Mount Anderson Property

Year	Operator	Methods	Results
1909-1918	Various	Underground development	Four adits driven, three of which intersected veins. Shipping ore sacked, small mill built, but production unknown.
1944	J. Johns and W. McAlister	Trenching	None available
1947	Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd.	Bulk Sampling	Bulk sample assayed 34.3g/t Au, 432g/t Ag, 11.6% Pb and 5.3% Zn
1951 - 1967	Various	Includes trenching	None available
1968	Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd.	Bulldozer trenching	Exposed 15 m by 0.9 m shoot of mineralization averaging 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag
1979 - 1980	W. Kuhn	Magnetometer surveying and trenching	None available
1986	W. Hyde	Diamond drilling:	167.6m. Best result was 0.4 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 2.9m.
1985-1986	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	Diamond drilling, geological mapping and geochemistry	Identification of potential epithermal target at depth
1986	Adda Minerals Co.	Geological mapping, prospecting	Discovered Ridge Zone, rock values to 196 g/t Au and 468.75 g/t Ag
1988	Total Erickson Resources Ltd.	Resampling of historic underground workings	Identified 15 mineralized shoots averaging 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.3 m
1989-1992	Adda Minerals Co.	Trenching, sampling	Sampled Rob Skarn; values to 7.068 g/t Au, 64.9 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu, 4.5% Zn

1995	B. Sauer	Geological mapping, soil sampling	Some anomalous soils
1998	Conquest Yellowknife	Total Magnetic Field (TMI) survey	Identified three linear magnetic "low" trends
2001	A. Doherty	Bedrock mapping	Identified location of old adits
2011	Gold World Resources Inc.	Mini-bulk Sample, soil sampling, airborne geophysics	435.7 kg mini-bulk sample assayed an average of 14.3 g/t Au, 860.0 g/t Ag, 21.2% Pb, 8.42% Zn and 0.50% Cu., identification of coincident soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies

6.2 Fleming

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

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

In 1985, Shakwak Exploration Ltd. staked the CHARLIE 1-16 claims which lie 5 km to the northeast of the Walhalla claims. Shakwak conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling. In 1985, Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. staked the SHEEP 1-12 claims and conducted prospecting and geochemical sampling the following year. In 1986, Shakwak transferred their claims to Berglynn Resources Ltd, who then optioned the Walhalla and New Ridge properties and carried out geochemical sampling and geological mapping in

1986 and 1987. In 1988, the WIND and RAIN claims were transferred to Aquiline Resources Inc, who conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling later that year. In 1989, Berglynn Resources restaked the TECH claims and Aquiline carried out blasting and hand trenching on the WIND and RAIN claims. G. Davidson restaked the CHARLIE claims as the AP 1-16 block in March of 1991. In 1992, R. Hulstein restaked the occurrence as the ARK 1-11 claims.

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

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

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

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

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

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

district-scale faulting, indicated by NNW-flowing Becker Creek, roughly marking the western property boundary, and Partridge Creek, forming its eastern boundary.

Lang et al (2002) stated that Late Jurassic to Cretaceous NW – SE trending folding has been superimposed on earlier metamorphic fabrics. Hart and Radloff (1990) studied the regional mineralogical signatures and concluded that the district, particularly the Mt. Anderson property area, has been influenced by multiple tectonic and intrusive events, each with a distinct mineralogical signature. These include a mineralizing system with an Au-Ag-Sb-base metal signature associated with reactivation along the Llewellyn Fault (Tally-Ho shear system) east of the district. The other is a system associated with an interpreted structure, the "Wheaton Lineament" as the conduit for mineralization for the western part of the Wheaton district (Gall and Davis, 2011).

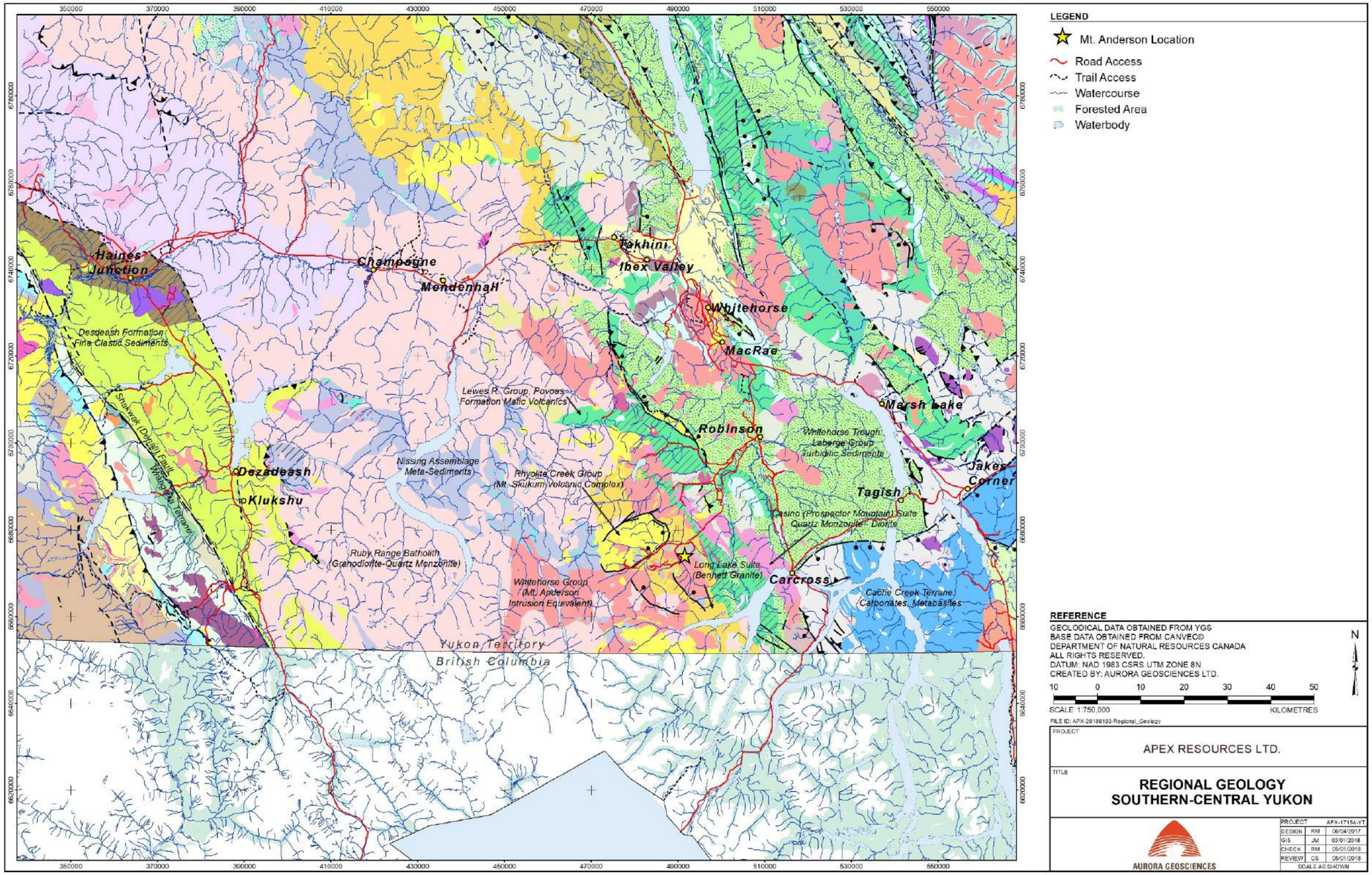


Figure 3: Regional Geology map

7.2 Property Geology

Mapping by Gall and Davis, combined with that of earlier workers, indicates that the property is underlain primarily by two major intrusive units: a pluton in the north of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic "Bennett Granite", lying in roughly east-west contact with a Mid-Cretaceous pluton comprising "Mt. Anderson" biotite-hornblende granodiorite to the south (Appendix 3, Map 1 & Map 2). The latter is referred to as the Mount Anderson Intrusion. Several roof pendants of Nisling Assemblage metasedimentary rocks, including quartzites and calcareous meta-clastics, cover much of the northern property area, within the Bennett Granite., The Nisling Assemblage also lies in the eastern area, covering the contact between the two main intrusive lithologies. Minor Paleocene to Eocene-aged dykes, belonging to the Skukum Formation of the Rhyolite Creek Suite of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex, occur throughout the property area.

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

Minor Paleocene to Eocene mafic to felsic dykes of the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex have been identified throughout the property, and are more abundant along the contact between the two intrusions. Orientations are variable, although mainly north-south, and appear to parallel that of minor veins.

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

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 47-Zone

Several significant prospects have been identified on the property. The "47-Zone" is located in the west-central property area, directly north of the contact between the late Triassic Bennett Lake granodiorite and the Mid-Cretaceous Mt. Anderson granite. The 47 Zone consists of three quartz vein exposures, up to 20 cm in width, within a mineralized east-west trending shear zone roughly 30 metres long and 5 metres wide. It remains undetermined whether the three vein exposures represent sections of a continuous vein, en-echelon veining or three separate smaller veins (Lahti, 2011). The zone consists of banded grey-white quartz veining with banded massive galena and sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sulphide mineralization extends outward from the central veins along cm-scale stringer veins, and disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite extends about 30 cm into bleached and silicified wallrock. Historic documents state than an andesite dyke extends along the entire 30m trench (Lahti, 2011).

The following paragraphs were based on information from a 2012 Technical Report titled “Mount Anderson Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Mount Anderson area claims” by H. Lahti, 2011. This author has not verified the information contained within the report.

In 2011, a 474.45 kg mini-bulk sample was taken from the 47-Zone vein material, as well as numerous grab and chip samples from the zone and surrounding area. At the SGS lab, the samples were dried and weighed, with a dry weight of 435.7 kg, then crushed to a nominal 2” size. Two 2-kg “head samples” were then assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, S, Au and Ag. Values for the base metals and S were fairly consistent. However, gold and silver values for “Heads 1” and “Heads 2” were 14.7 g/t Au with 77.0 g.t Ag, and 31.2 g/t Au with 24.0 g/t Ag, respectively. The large discrepancy prompted SGS to undertake their standard Pulp Metallic protocol (PMP) procedure, which includes a separation of the sample into +150 and -150 Mesh fractions. The resulting grades were 14.3 g/t Au with 860 g/t Ag. SGS concluded that the procedures indicate the presence of coarse metallic gold and silver, with almost 50% of the gold occurring in the plus fraction, which was only 5% of the weight. This conclusion is supported by assay results of the rock chip and grab samples. Gold results of 12 samples taken directly from the zone ranged from 1.7 g/t to 192.9 g/t; silver results ranged from 53 to 1,744 g/t. Lahti could not determine a direct correlation between gold and silver values.

Figure 4: Massive galena and sphalerite, 47-Zone

Figure 5: Banded quartz-galena veining, 47-Zone

7.3.2 Rob Skarn

The Rob Skarn is located along the margin of the small northeastern unit of Cretaceous Mt. Anderson granodiorite, where it has intruded the Nisling Suite metasedimentary pendant. Here, mineralization comprises sulphide-rich garnet-actinolite-calc-silicate skarn, as well as marble, with up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite (Lahti, 2011). The 2011 descriptions indicate mineralization is hosted by contact metasomatism-altered meta-sediments, particularly calc-silicate and psammitic schists and, to a lesser extent, marble. Lahti states the zone dimensions are roughly 30 by 5 metres. The best values from 2011 stand at 0.9 g/t Au with 120.9 g/t Ag, 4.52% Cu, 6.04% Zn, 0.14% W and 0.61% Bi from a diopside schist. A sample of grossular diopside schist returned 8.36% Zn, 0.85% W, 0.92% Bi as well as 8.6 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au. This author has not verified the results of the 2011 sampling.

Figure 6: Rob Skarn, looking north

7.3.3 Adanac Zone

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

Figure 7: Adanac Zone, looking east

7.3.4 EPI Zone

The EPI Zone is located roughly 500 metres south of the Adanac Zone. This is described by Lahti (2012) as a northeast-trending quartz-agate-fluoride vein roughly 1.0 metre in width within a 50-metre long limonite and manganese-bearing shear zone, open along strike. Due to its mineral assemblage, this zone has been categorized as an epithermal system.

7.3.5 Ridge Zone

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

7.3.6 Fleming Zone

The Fleming Zone is located within the Carol claim block, in the western property area, along the ridgeline marking the crest of Carbon Hill. The main portion of this zone occurs within the eastern margin of another roof pendant of Nisling Assemblage quartz-feldspar gneiss with locales of manganese staining, hosted by the Late Triassic Bennett Granite. Skarn mineralization occurs as lenticular zones comprised of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pyrite-galena associated with massive magnetite and specular hematite-in a gangue of quartz, calcite, epidote, actinolite and grossular garnet. Sulphide mineralization occurs along breccia zones adjacent to foliation-parallel quartz-calcite veining (Lahti, 2012). Mapping in 2011 and 2012, indicates that mineralization extended across an 800m by 450m area. Lahti states the occurrence can be classed as a Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-(Au) skarn, although gold values returned were only weakly anomalous.

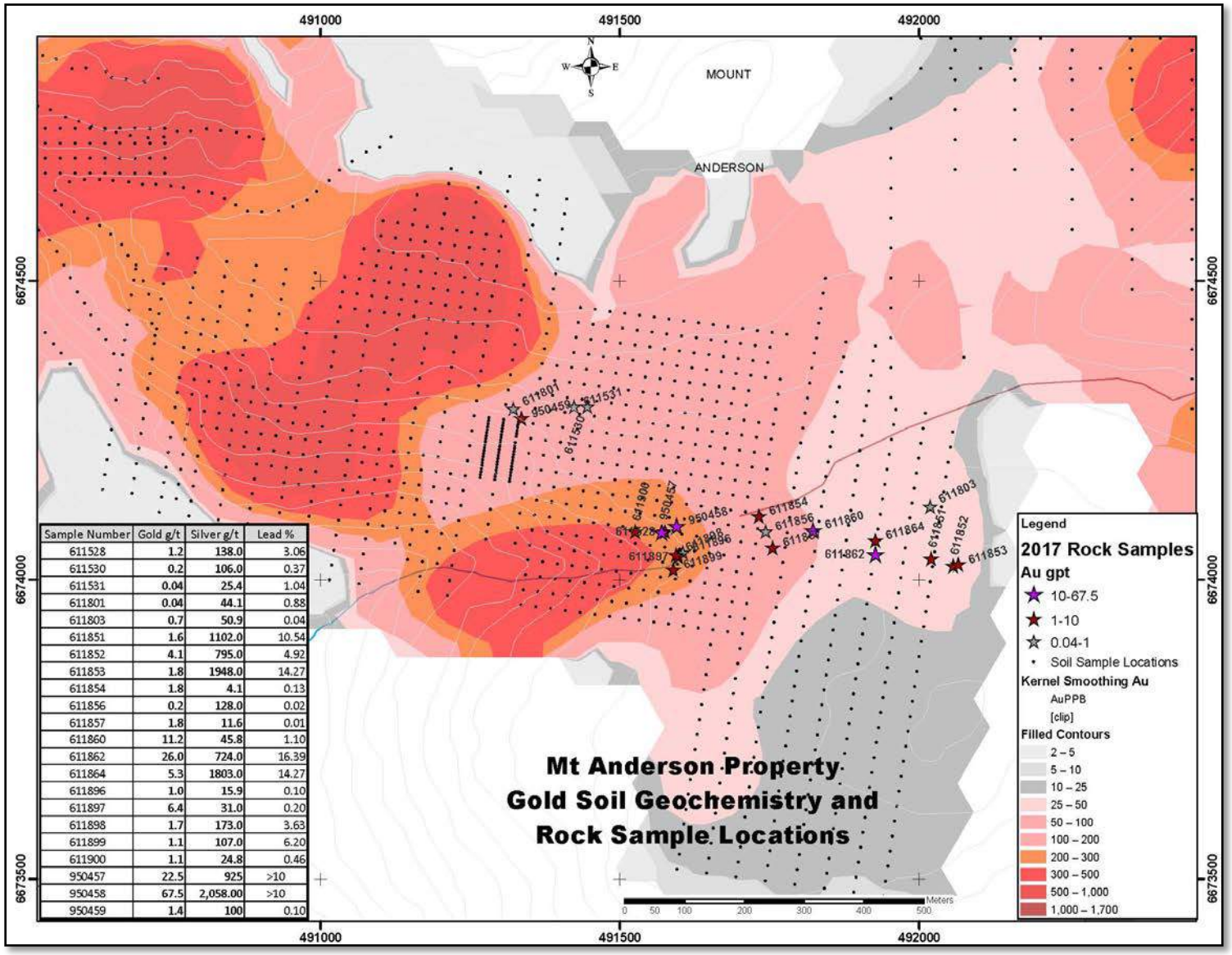
A second, smaller, pendant occurs about one kilometre to the east. Here, endoskarn-style pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite and galena with malachite staining occurs within the Bennett Lake granodiorite, directly east of the roof pendant. This extends the known dimensions of the Fleming Zone mineralization.

7.4 Noranda Soil Geochemical Survey

In 1983 Noranda Exploration Ltd. conducted grid soil geochemical sampling across the central property area, including the Ridge, 47 and Adanac Zones, as well as the Rob Skarn and the northeastern property area (Figures 8-12 inclusive). Results of this program revealed a strongly anomalous Au-Ag-Pb-Zn zone. The zone extends west-northwest from the 47-Zone roughly along the south flank and western end of the main ridge, west of the peak of Mount Anderson. Values exceeding 100 ppb Au, and commonly exceeding 500 ppb Au, extend along and to the west of the 47-Zone, and along the western limit of sampling. Gold values here show a strong association with Ag, Pb and Zn, particularly northwest of the 47-Zone, and a weaker correlation with Cu.

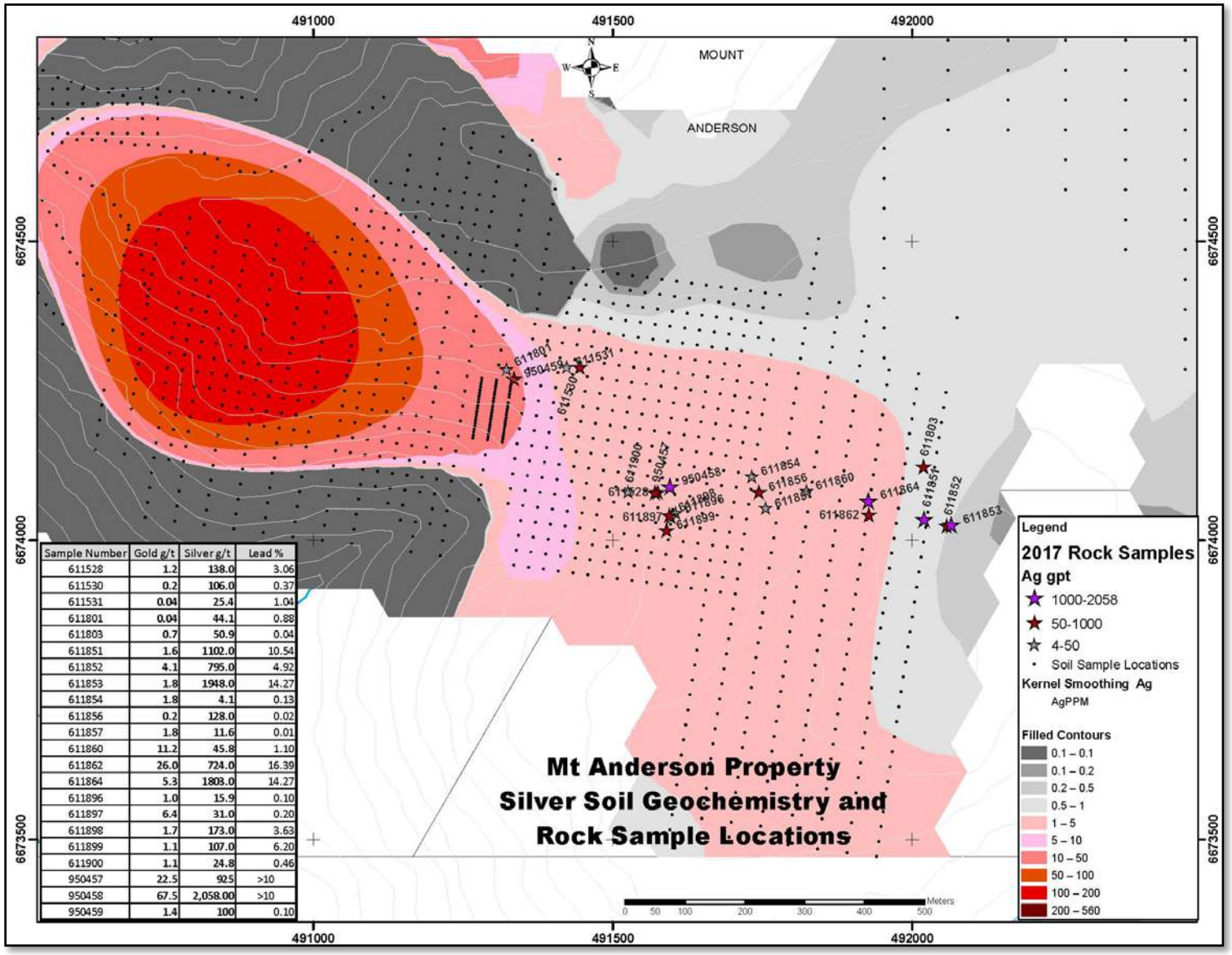
Anomalous gold values were also returned from the Rob Skarn area and the south flank of the gulch, roughly 300 metres to the south. However, the pathfinder mineralogy is distinct from the 47-Zone area, marked by only weakly elevated Pb and Zn. Copper and zinc values were not provided for the Rob Skarn area, although a moderate Cu-Zn anomaly occurs farther to the northeast.

The author has noted that contouring of metal values, within the plots of the 2011 work provided by Apex, may indicate more aerially extensive anomalous zones at specific contour intervals than indicated by plotting of individual sample results.



Sample Number	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Lead %
611528	1.2	138.0	3.06
611530	0.2	106.0	0.37
611531	0.04	25.4	1.04
611801	0.04	44.1	0.88
611803	0.7	50.9	0.04
611851	1.6	1102.0	10.54
611852	4.1	795.0	4.92
611853	1.8	1948.0	14.27
611854	1.8	4.1	0.13
611856	0.2	128.0	0.02
611857	1.8	11.6	0.01
611860	11.2	45.8	1.10
611862	26.0	724.0	16.39
611864	5.3	1803.0	14.27
611896	1.0	15.9	0.10
611897	6.4	31.0	0.20
611898	1.7	173.0	3.63
611899	1.1	107.0	6.20
611900	1.1	24.8	0.46
950457	22.5	925	>10
950458	67.5	2,058.00	>10
950459	1.4	100	0.10

Figure 8: Au in Soils, 2011 (Apex Resources Inc.)



Sample Number	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Lead %
611528	1.2	138.0	3.06
611530	0.2	106.0	0.37
611531	0.04	25.4	1.04
611801	0.04	44.1	0.88
611803	0.7	50.9	0.04
611851	1.6	1102.0	10.54
611852	4.1	795.0	4.92
611853	1.8	1948.0	14.27
611854	1.8	4.1	0.13
611856	0.2	128.0	0.02
611857	1.8	11.6	0.01
611860	11.2	45.8	1.10
611862	26.0	724.0	16.39
611864	5.3	1803.0	14.27
611896	1.0	15.9	0.10
611897	6.4	31.0	0.20
611898	1.7	173.0	3.63
611899	1.1	107.0	6.20
611900	1.1	24.8	0.46
950457	22.5	925	>10
950458	67.5	2,058.00	>10
950459	1.4	100	0.10

Figure 9: Ag in Soils, 2011 (Apex Resources Inc.)

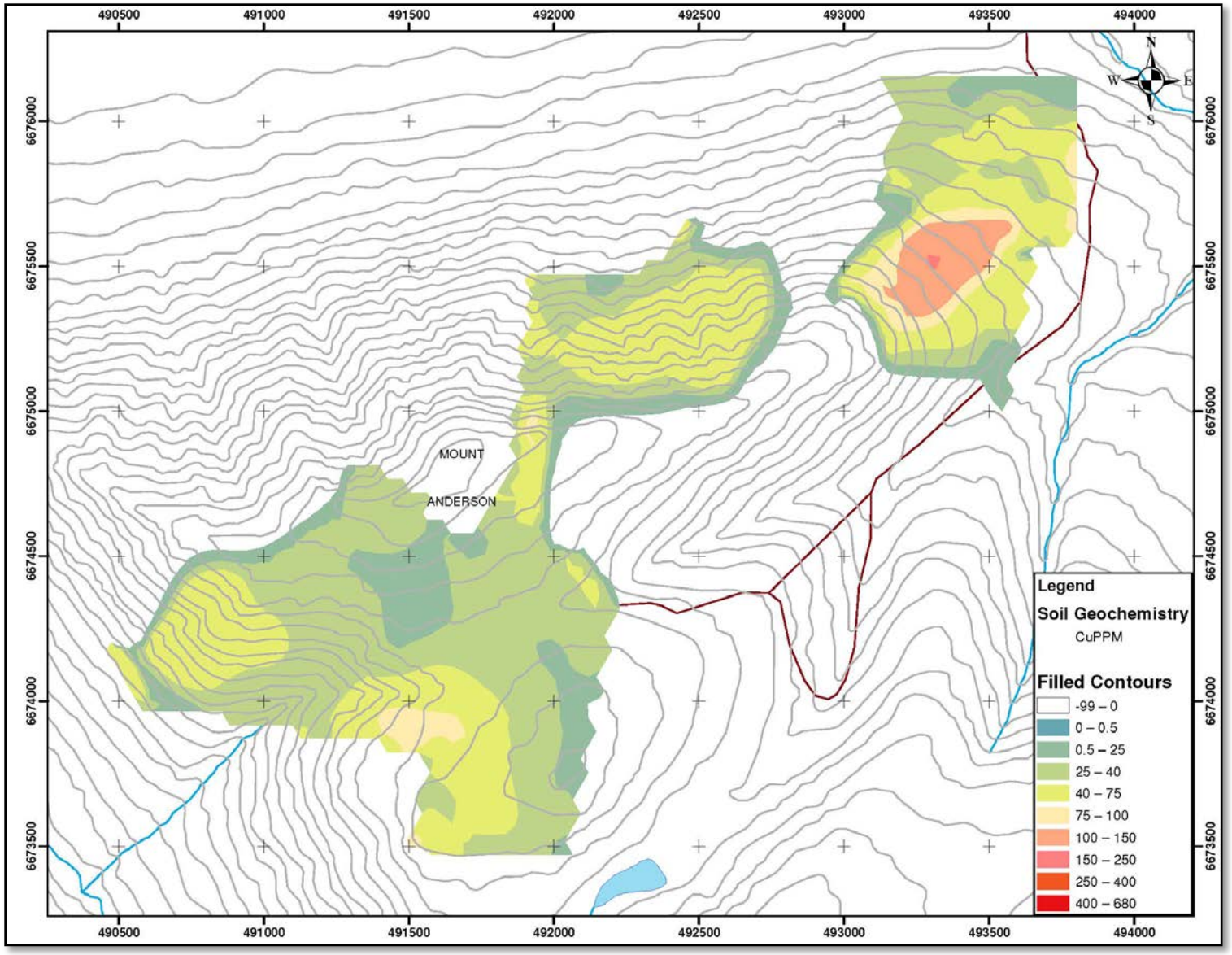


Figure 10: Cu Soils, 2011 (Apex Resources Inc.)

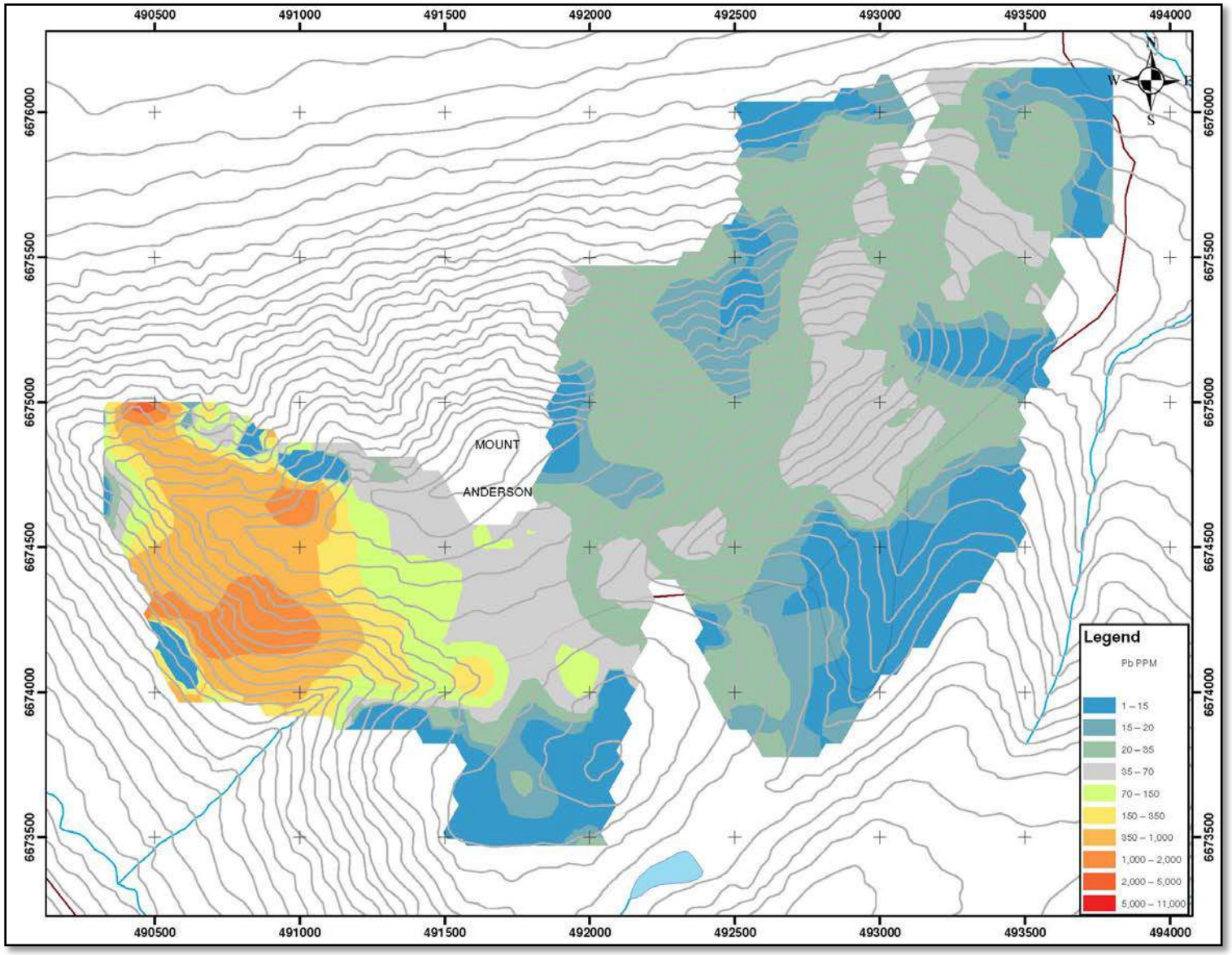


Figure 11: Pb in Soils, 2011 (Apex Resources Inc.)

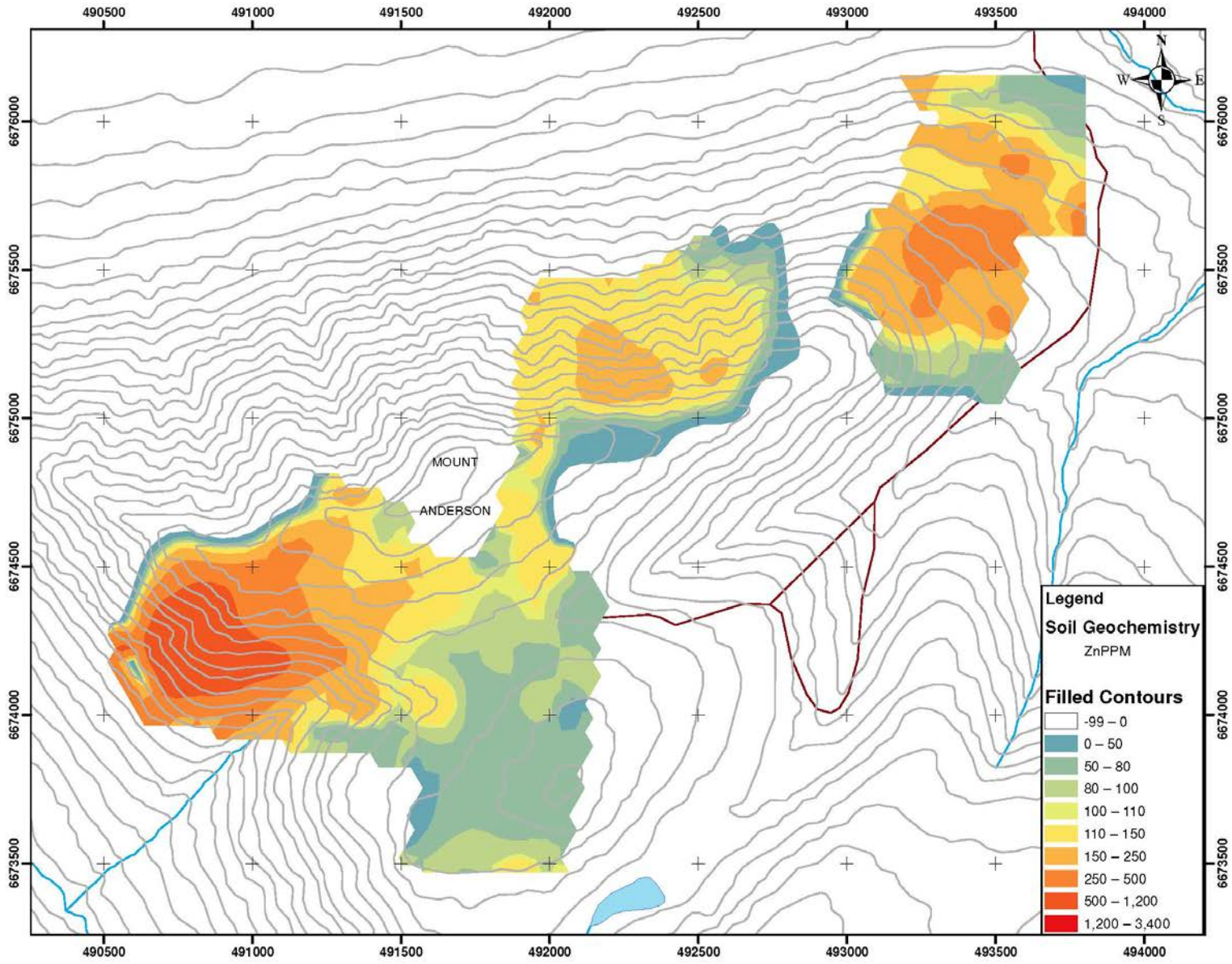


Figure 12: Zn in Soils, 2011 (Apex Resources Inc.)

7.5 Airborne Magnetic Survey

In 2011, Gold World Resources contracted Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Vancouver, BC, to fly a 532 line-km Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and radiometric survey across the property. This airborne survey was flown using a 100-metre line spacing oriented in a north-south direction.

The TMI survey results delineated a strong, narrow, arcuate magnetic low anomaly indicating fault structures are coincident with the 47-Zone – Adanac Trend, extending WSW towards the Whirlwind Zone adits (Figures 12, 13). Lahti concluded the magnetic low feature resulted from magnetite destruction and subsequent emplacement of gold and silver-bearing non-magnetic multi-element sulphide mineralization along the main fault structure. The magnetic low feature cuts a large magnetic high feature which represents an unaltered and unmineralized Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite. The Ridge Zone, as identified in the 1986 and 1989 programs, occurs within the northwestern limits of the large magnetic high, near its linear WNW trending northern limit. The Fleming Zone occurs along the margin of another magnetic high feature in the extreme western property area.

A pronounced magnetic low is coincident with the eastern property area and marks the extent of a large roof pendant of Nisling Suite meta-sediments. The Rob Skarn occurs within this; no local magnetic highs are coincident with the mapped and interpreted unit of Mt. Anderson granodiorite.

Results of the radiometric survey delineate an aerially extensive high potassium area covering much of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Bennett Granite. The high potassium feature does not extend to the north property boundary. The Bennett granite is commonly K-feldspar porphyritic in this area, explaining the high K response.

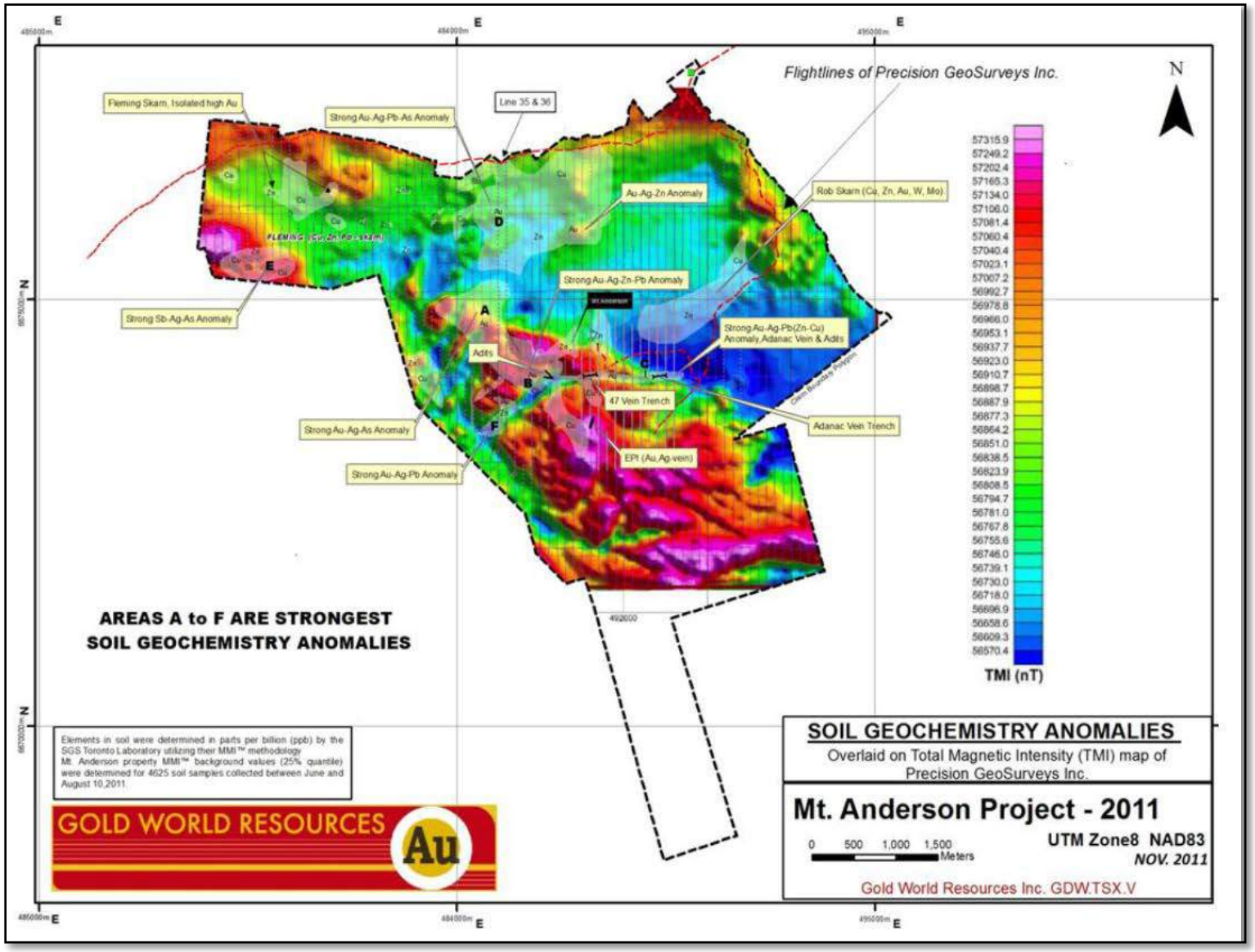


Figure 13: Airborne Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), 2011 (Gold World Resources)

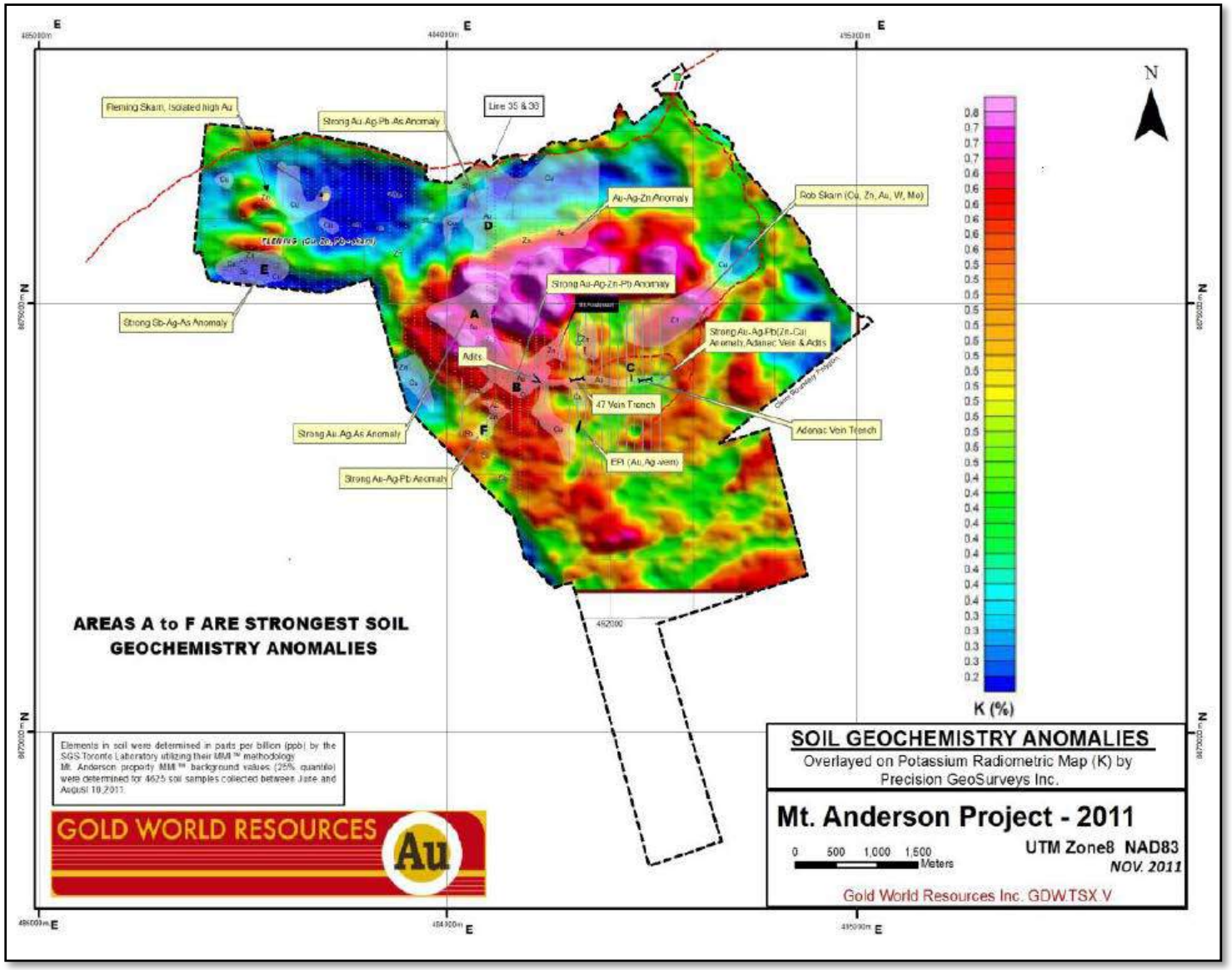


Figure 14: Airborne Potassium Radiometric Plot, 2011 (Gold World Resources)

8 DEPOSIT MODELS

At least two major deposit model settings are applicable to the Wheaton district in the Mount Skukum area. The first is a shear-hosted epithermal lode mineralization model and the second is an intrusion-related gold setting model.

The shear-hosted epithermal lode mineralization occurs within an Eocene volcanic caldera complex centered about 12 km to the west, referred to as the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex. This is the setting for the Mount Skukum Mine, Skukum Creek prospect, Goddell Gulch prospect and several other occurrences in the area.

The following paragraph is based on a doctorate thesis submitted to the Department of Geological Sciences by David Allan Love in 1997.

The Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex comprises four formations. From stratigraphically lowest to highest these are: the Mount Reid Formation, consisting of conglomerates; the Butte Creek Formation, consisting of felsic volcaniclastic rocks; the Watson River Formation, comprising andesitic flows and volcaniclastics; and the Vesuvius Formation, consisting of felsic volcaniclastics and flows. Age dating indicates that rhyolitic activity occurred across 2.9 Ma, from about 56.3 +/- 0.4 Ma to 53.44 +/- 0.17 Ma. Andesitic dyke emplacement spanned 2.3 Ma, from 55.7 +/- 0.3 Ma to 53.44 +/- 0.17 Ma. The deposit itself consists of one major epithermal vein system called the Cirque Zone, and two smaller epithermal lode systems called the Brandy and Lake zones. The Cirque Zone formed along a NE – SW trending sinistral strike-slip fault, within a dilational jog oriented at 035°. The Brandy and Lake zones strike at 018° and 015°, respectively, and both dip moderately, to steeply, westward. Vein-hosting structures have been interpreted as Riedel shears, between regional faults, resulting from a change in plate motions (Love, 1997).

The above paragraph indicates the lode deposit setting within the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex is structurally controlled, with a preference for north-south to NE-SW extending Riedel Shear zones between two regional, to district-scale, faults. This supports the hypothesis by Hart and Radloff (1990) that mineralization at Mount Anderson may be influenced by two major fault zones with distinct mineralogical signatures. These two faults are the Llewellyn Fault and the Wheaton lineament. The Llewellyn Fault (Tally-Ho shear system) to the east, has an Au-Ag-Sb-base metal signature, while the interpreted "Wheaton Lineament" is the conduit for Au-Ag-base metal-Cu mineralization for the western part of the Wheaton district (Gall and Davis, 2011). Therefore, lode mineralization at Mount Anderson may have characteristics of both systems, with a distinct mineralogical signature from that of the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex.

The other deposit setting applicable to the Mount Anderson area is that of an "Intrusion-Related Gold System". In this setting, mineralization is associated with a core intrusion, typically varying in composition from monzonite, quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite to syenite. The intrusion is typically associated with dykes or apophyses, commonly occurring as multiple pulses with varying compositions that become more felsic with progressive cooling and solidification of the magma chamber. Intrusion-related settings include vein and stockwork lode settings, skarn, replacement-style mineralization, and sheeted, "Fort Knox"-style deposits.

In the Intrusion-related gold setting, S-type magmas, derived from crustal melting, were emplaced at relatively high crustal levels, resulting in formation of felsic to intermediate, coarse-grained intrusive rocks. As cooling continued, progressive fractionation resulted in concentration of "economic" metal ions,

such as gold, silver, tungsten and copper, together with arsenic, antimony and other “pathfinder” elements, within remaining fluid phases strongly enriched in water and volatile gases. Hot metal-enriched water-based fluids, commonly exceeding 300°C, are called “hydrothermal fluids”. flFluids with a large volatile gas component are called "pneumatolytic fluids". Water-rich “juvenile” fluids, residual from the original magma, are called “hydromagmatic fluids”, and commonly cause alteration and mineralization within the host intrusion.

“Country rock” surrounding a magmatic intrusion commonly becomes fractured and buckled, resulting in increased permeability for fluid flow. Fault, fracture and breccia zones are also areas of increased permeability. The hydrothermal fluids enriched with metal ions during late stages of cooling tend to migrate outbound from the intrusive stock along permeable horizons, including fault and fracture zones. As these fluids cool, metal ions tend to combine with sulphur ions forming “sulphide minerals”. These sulphide minerals are progressively deposited along walls of permeable zones, forming vein, stringer and stockwork–hosted mineralization. The mineralized zone morphology depends on the original dimensions and style of open space formation (Schulze, 2009).

Gold +/- silver vein mineralization is typically associated with a suite of “pathfinder elements”, particularly arsenic (As), and also antimony (Sb), mercury (Hg), and, if proximal to the intrusion, bismuth (Bi). Arsenic is a particularly strong indicator of gold, as this element tends to precipitate from solution at the same temperature and pressure as gold. In the Mount Skukum area, antimony is also a good pathfinder element for gold, although the correlation tends to be weaker.

Skarn deposits are formed where acidic, metal-bearing fluids come into contact with reactive, typically calcareous strata, including limestone and dolostone, mixed calcareous and clastic sedimentary units, or calcareous volcanic rocks. The acidic, silica-bearing fluids tend to de-calcify and chemically interact with the host rock, resulting in development of “calc-silicate” minerals such as garnets, diopside, epidote, etc. If fluids are metal-bearing and bisulphide ions are present, the metals will react with the sulphur to form sulphide minerals, which form the bulk of ore-forming minerals, and the ensuing mineralized setting is called a skarn. The most typical setting occurs directly along an intrusive contact, where hydrothermal fluid movement is likely enhanced, resulting in “endoskarn” mineralization within the intrusion, and “exothermal” mineralization in adjacent country rock. Skarns are not confined to intrusive contact zones. Distal hydrothermal fluids may still react with calcareous strata outbound from the core intrusion, forming “replacement-style” mineralized zones.

The setting at Mount Anderson is conducive to the formation of intrusion-related gold mineralization. The central property area is marked by the contact of the southern Lower to Middle Cretaceous Mount Anderson intrusion, emplaced against the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Bennett Granite intrusion. Skarn formation would depend on the degree of reactivity of the Bennett Granite and the amount of hydromagmatic or hydrothermal fluids associated with the Mount Anderson granodiorite.

A second setting for skarn mineralization may occur along the boundaries of the Paleozoic Nasina Assemblage metasedimentary roof pendants. At the Fleming Zone, skarn-style mineralization occurs directly within the rafted blocks in contact with the Bennett Granite. Although this would suggest an earlier phase of intrusion-related mineralization, than that along the contact of the Mount Anderson pluton, the 2011 TMI imagery suggests a buried intrusion equivalent to the Mount Anderson Intrusion. An alternative variation of this model is that late metal-bearing fluids are emplaced along pre-existing permeable zones of “structural preparation” along the boundaries of the roof pendants.

9 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2017 exploration program consisted of a property visit by Carl Schulze (this author) and co-owner Ken Wilburn on July 25. Mr. Wilburn acted as guide to the property. A two-person crew completed an exploration program from July 26 to August 4 of 2017. Mr. Schulze was present during mobilization of the two-person crew on July 26th, and provided an introductory tour to the crew boss. All personnel were employed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The program consisted of detailed geological mapping and rock sampling of the known showings and property-scale mapping of the central property and Carbon Hill (Fleming Zone) areas. Three rock samples were collected by the author on July 25th, and a further 104 samples were collected during the ensuing exploration program (Appendix 2). Personnel for the project were as follows:

Emma Webster, BSc: Crew Boss and Junior Geologist
Michael Wiseman: Field Technician

9.1 2017 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping during the brief 2017 program largely supported earlier mapping, identifying the contact between the two intrusive lithologies extending across central property areas. Mapping indicated the Mt. Anderson intrusion consists of an equigranular biotite-hornblende granodiorite, with localized epidote alteration. The Bennett Granite pluton, assigned as a member of the Early Jurassic Long Lake Suite on the "Yukon Bedrock Geology" website provided by the Yukon Geological Survey, consists of medium grained granite to granodiorite, commonly feldspar porphyritic to megacrystic. The contact between the intrusions is directly south of the "47-Zone" mineral occurrence in the west-central property area (Section 7.3, Mineralization). A smaller unit of Mt. Anderson granodiorite occurs in the Rob Skarn area, northeast of the 47-Zone. Further detailed mapping is required to delineate the extent of this unit.

Mapping also confirmed the presence of Nisling Assemblage pendants in the north-central and eastern property areas, and in the western area covering the Fleming Showing (Figures 4a and 4b). One pendant covers the "Ridge Zone" showing, where it has been mapped as quartzite with quartz veins. Bedding, which is oriented ESE to east-west, dipping variably to the north, indicates fold structures have been captured by the pendant. To the east, the "Rob Skarn" area is located within a separate pendant adjacent to the smaller exposure of Cretaceous Mt. Anderson granodiorite. Geological mapping, in 2012, by Lahti indicate the Rob Skarn is hosted by foliated quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, biotite schist and lesser marble, with a contact metamorphic fabric and calc-silicate (skarn) alteration associated with the intrusion. Gall and Davis describe the lithology as interlayered psammite (biotite-quartz-feldspar schist), calc-silicate schist (phlogopite-bearing diopside, grossular, calcite, actinolite) and schistose marble (Gall and Davis, 2011). Mapping in 2017 supported this, determining the Nisling Assemblage pendant consists of carbonate-altered quartzite (Figure 4). Bedding measurements vary from NE-SW to east-west, dipping steeply southward.

The 2017 mapping delineated the contact between the mid-Cretaceous Mt. Anderson intrusion with the Late Triassic Bennett Granite intrusion to the north. Intrusive rocks to the south can be easily distinguished by their biotite – hornblende content. Foliation measurements are mainly east-west to -ESE-WNW, dipping steeply to the SSW, roughly paralleling the contact. Further to the south, minor quartz veining is oriented approximately north-south, with steep WSW to vertical dips.

At the Rob skarn, the 2017 mapping confirmed the presence of the Cretaceous stock. Carbonate and silica alteration were noted along the contact, indicating roof pendant meta-sediments formed the host rock for the small intrusion. Sample descriptions indicate the Rob Skarn area hosts abundant limonitic quartz veining with minor pyrite. The 2017 program also focused on mapping along the southeast margin of the mid-Cretaceous stock, identifying calc-silicate alteration within marginal quartzite. Abundant limonitic quartz veining, with minor pyrite and rare chalcopyrite, occurs here. Bedding measurements in this area vary from NE to ESE, dipping to the SE to SSW.

At the Adanac zone, inspection of the main trench, by this author in 2017, verified the presence of calc-silicate alteration, strong oxidation and minor azurite and malachite along the eastern portion of the Adanac Zone. Subsequent mapping and sampling by the exploration crew indicated the presence of pyrite and minor azurite, as well as localized galena, bornite and chalcopyrite. Well-developed quartz stockwork is present in hornblende-granodioritic host rock.

The 2017 program also established that a zone of continuous mineralization, revealed by earlier trenching and supported by proximal float sampling, extends WNW from the Adanac Zone to within 150 metres of the 47-Zone. These results indicate the two zones may represent portions of a single mineralized horizon, called the “47-Adanac Trend”. Trenching revealed abundant limonitic quartz veining, commonly hosting malachite, and locally semi-massive galena and sphalerite.

Mapping of the EPI zone in 2017, indicates the zone is proximal to a north-south trending limonitic felsic dyke within limonitic and malachite-stained host granodiorite. Quartz veining in bedrock is oriented roughly north-south, and is vertical to subvertical. Quartz vein float also occurs in a pit to the east of the dyke.

The 2017 mapping focused on the peak of Mount Anderson, north of the 47 Zone, and indicates the majority of this area is underlain by a roof pendant of Nisling Assemblage quartzites and paragneiss. Several samples were taken from granite and granodiorite, indicating mineralization extends into the Bennett Granite host rock. Mineralization consists of pyrite and trace bornite, with fairly pervasive limonite staining. Minor Eocene felsic dykes were mapped in 2017, confirming earlier observations. However, the main Ridge Zone area, identified by Keyser, was not visited in 2017.

9.2 Rock Geochemical Results

All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. in Whitehorse, Yukon, for 33-element ICP-ES analysis and for 50-gram fire assay for gold analysis. Overlimits for gold and silver were re-analysed by lead-collection fire assay 50-gram fusion with gravimetric finish. Overlimits for copper, lead and zinc were re-analysed by 4-acid digestion with AAS finish. Results are shown in Figures 17-22.

9.2.1 47-Zone

The 2017 sampling confirmed the presence and setting of vein mineralization at two locations in the trench, as well as that of adjacent stringer and wallrock-hosted mineralization. The wallrock was confirmed to have undergone strong silicification, and locally contains a yellow oxide mineral, possibly an alteration product of stibnite.

One due-diligence-style composite grab sample of massive galena – sphalerite in quartz veining was taken from the 47-Zone trench by the author in 2017. This sample returned a value of 67.5 g/t Au with 2,058 g/t Ag, >10% Pb, 9.44% Zn and 0.835% Cu (Figures 17-22). Overlimits above the upper limit of analysis of

2,000 ppm were not provided for Cd and Sb. The value for Bi is 4 ppm, and that of As is 471 ppm. The low Bi value indicates that mineralization is not directly intrusion-related.

A composite sample was also taken from the remaining material of a bulk-sample taken in the early 20th Century. This returned a value of 22.5 g/t Au with 925 g/t Ag, >10% Pb, 15.92% Zn and 0.730% Cu, with>2000 ppm each of Cd and Sb, 9 ppm Bi and 258 ppm As. The assay results are similar to the trench sample, indicating the source of the early bulk sample was re-sampled in 2017.

Sampling, during the main program, returned values ranging from background gold with background to weakly elevated Ag, Pb, Zn values, to a maximum of 6.371 g/t Au with 31 g/t Ag, 1,996 ppm (0.1996 %) Pb, 4,270 ppm Zn, 373 ppm Cu, 191 ppm Cd, 13 ppm Sb and <3 ppm Bi. The latter assay value is of one of a cluster of four samples located roughly 60 metres southeast of the actual trenched portion of the 47 Zone. Base metal and silver values are highly variable within the cluster, ranging from a low of 1.009 g/t Au with 15.9 g/t Ag, 263 ppm Cu, 970 ppm Pb, 946 ppm Zn, 15.9 g/t Ag, 7 ppm Sb, 22 ppm As and <3 ppm Bi (Sample R611896), to a high (for base metals) of 1.682 g/t Au, 173 g/t Ag, 2,177 ppm Cu, 3.63% Pb, 2.82% Zn, 162 ppm Sb, 153 ppm As and 21 ppm Bi (Sample R611898). Although these samples are described as “float”, their concentration indicates a possible proximal source.

9.2.2 Adanac Zone

Anomalous gold values from the Adanac Zone are confined to the southern limit of the prospect. Here, three samples returned assay values from 1.588 g/t Au with 1,102 g/t Ag, 9,679 ppm (0.9679%) Cu, 10.54% Pb, 9,537 ppm (0.9537%) Zn, 289 ppm Sb, 115 ppm As and 1,029 ppm Bi (Sample R611851), to a maximum of 4.077 g/t Au with 795 g/t Ag, 1.26% Cu, 4.92% Pb, 2,593 ppm Zn, 141 ppm Sb, 30 ppm As and 618 ppm Bi (Sample R611853). The highest base metal and silver values were returned from sample #R611853 assaying 1.822 g/t Au, 1,948 g/t Ag, 1.64% Cu, >20% Pb, 3,885 ppm Zn, 191 ppm Sb, 82 ppm As and >2,000 ppm Bi (Figures 17-22). The high bismuth values are distinct, from the low values of the 47-Zone, indicating a separate mechanism of mineral emplacement proximal to an intrusive source.

Sampling of granodiorite and quartz vein material, in the heavily trenched area to the north, returned low to weakly anomalous Au values and weakly elevated to background values of Ag, Cu, Pb and As and sub-detection values for Sb and Bi. One sample of quartz vein float (Sample R611803), found along a trench wall in the northwest Adanac Zone area, returned 655 ppb Au with 50.9 g/t Ag, 360 ppm Pb, 508 ppm As and background values of other elements.

9.2.3 9.2.3 47 – Adanac Trend and Proximal Area

The east-west trend between the 47 and Adanac zones was intensely sampled, focusing on quartz vein material within pre-existing trenches. Sampling returned anomalous gold values, ranging from a low of 8 ppb Au with background base metal and pathfinder values (Sample R611863), up to 26.0 g/t Au with 725 g/t Ag, 1.04% Cu, 16.39% Pb, 3,142 ppm Zn, 1,090 ppm Sb, 126 ppm As and 305 ppm Bi. Several other multi-gram Au values were returned from this intermediate trend combined with strongly anomalous Bi values from samples in the southeastern area. However, towards the 47-Zone, anomalous Au values to 1.781 g/t are associated with sub-detection Bi values. There is a trend of decreasing Bi values, from east to west. All elevated Bi values are confined to the southern fringe of sampling. Antimony (Sb) values are highly variable and have an association with gold. Arsenic (As) values range from background to weakly elevated.

Several samples were taken from pre-existing trenches and along a roadcut to the west of the 47-Zone. Gold values are background to weakly anomalous, with the exception of a bedrock sample of quartz-

galena veining which returned 1.400 g/t Au, 745 g/t Ag, 2.92% Pb, 719 ppm Zn, 7 ppm Sb, 40 ppm As and 1,089 ppm Bi. Elsewhere, samples of proximal vein float and trench push returned low Au values with highly variable Zn and Bi values, and particularly variable Pb and Ag values. Sample R611531 returned 38 ppb Au, 1.04% Pb, 25.5 g/t Ag and low to background pathfinder values. A separate sample, #R611530, returned 159 ppb Au with 106 g/t Ag, 3,962 ppm Pb and 37 ppm Bi. However, this area does not appear to be part of the auriferous 47 – Adanac trend.

9.2.4 EPI Zone

Sampling at the EPI Zone, including old workings, returned low precious, base and pathfinder metal values. The only exception is Sample #611205, which returned 221 ppb Au and 0.3 g/t Ag from a sample of hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Sample R611203 returned a value of 341 ppm Cu and 170 ppm Mo, representing the highest Mo value returned in 2017.

9.2.5 Rob Skarn

Sampling across the Rob Skarn focused on two specific areas. The first area is located along the western margin of the northeastern unit of Mid-Cretaceous Mt Anderson granodiorite with the Upper Triassic Bennett Granite (Figure 17), and the second area is along the southern margin of the Mt. Anderson granodiorites. Sampling returned background to weakly elevated gold values from both sites. An exception to this is sample #R611887, of quartz vein float, taken along the southern margin. This sample returned a value of 381 ppb Au with 4 g/t Ag, 1,707 ppm Cu, 10 ppm Pb, 1.22% Zn, 4 ppm Sb, 2 ppm As and 243 ppm Bi. Sample #R611876, taken a few metres away, returned 6 ppb Au with 1.8 g/t Ag, 4,891 ppm Cu and 2,006 ppm Zn, with background pathfinder element values. Two samples, R611487 and R611887, returned anomalous tungsten (W) values. These samples were taken from the southeastern area and assayed 0.563% and 0.100% W, respectively.

Sampling of the Rob Zone returned sporadic elevated Cu, Zn and Ag values, somewhat stronger in the southeastern portion. However, Pb values were background to weakly elevated and in general the base metal signatures are distinct from those of the 47-Adanac trend.

9.2.6 Ridge Zone

Numerous 2017 samples returned background values of Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb, Bi and As. Samples comprised chip and composite grabs, mostly of quartz vein float but with some meta-sediments and granodiorite. Sampling was found to have occurred east of the historic Ridge Zone.

9.2.7 Fleming Zone

Sampling in 2017, at the Fleming Zone, focused on the eastern contact of the western roof pendant with an additional sample retrieved some 500 m further east. Sampling at the main Fleming Skarn, including that of quartz vein float, supported results of previous workers. Samples returned weakly elevated to background Au values. However, Ag, Zn, Cu and Bi values show strong variability. Assay results range from background for all precious metal, base metal and pathfinder elements, to a maximum of 2.24% Zn with 1,106 ppm Cu, 134 ppm Pb, 16.5 g/t Ag, 6 ppb Au, 11 ppm Sb, 12 ppm As and 66 ppm Bi. Bismuth values, throughout the prospect area, are variable but commonly strongly elevated, ranging from <3 to 128 ppm. Lead values are weakly to moderately elevated, ranging from <3 to 134 ppm. Copper values range from 3 to 1,479 ppm, while Zn values range from 21 to 22,400 ppm (2.24 %) and Ag values range from <0.3 to 16.5 g/t. Arsenic values are low, with the exception of one assay of 465 ppm from a sample with elevated Cu.

The single sample, taken 500m to the east, returned a different geochemical signature. The sample returned a value of 744 ppm Pb with 12 ppb Au, 2,161 ppm Cu, 544 ppm Zn, 15 g/t Ag, and 12 ppm Bi with background As and Sb values. The geochemical signature of this rock does not provide strong evidence for zonation between the two Fleming occurrences.

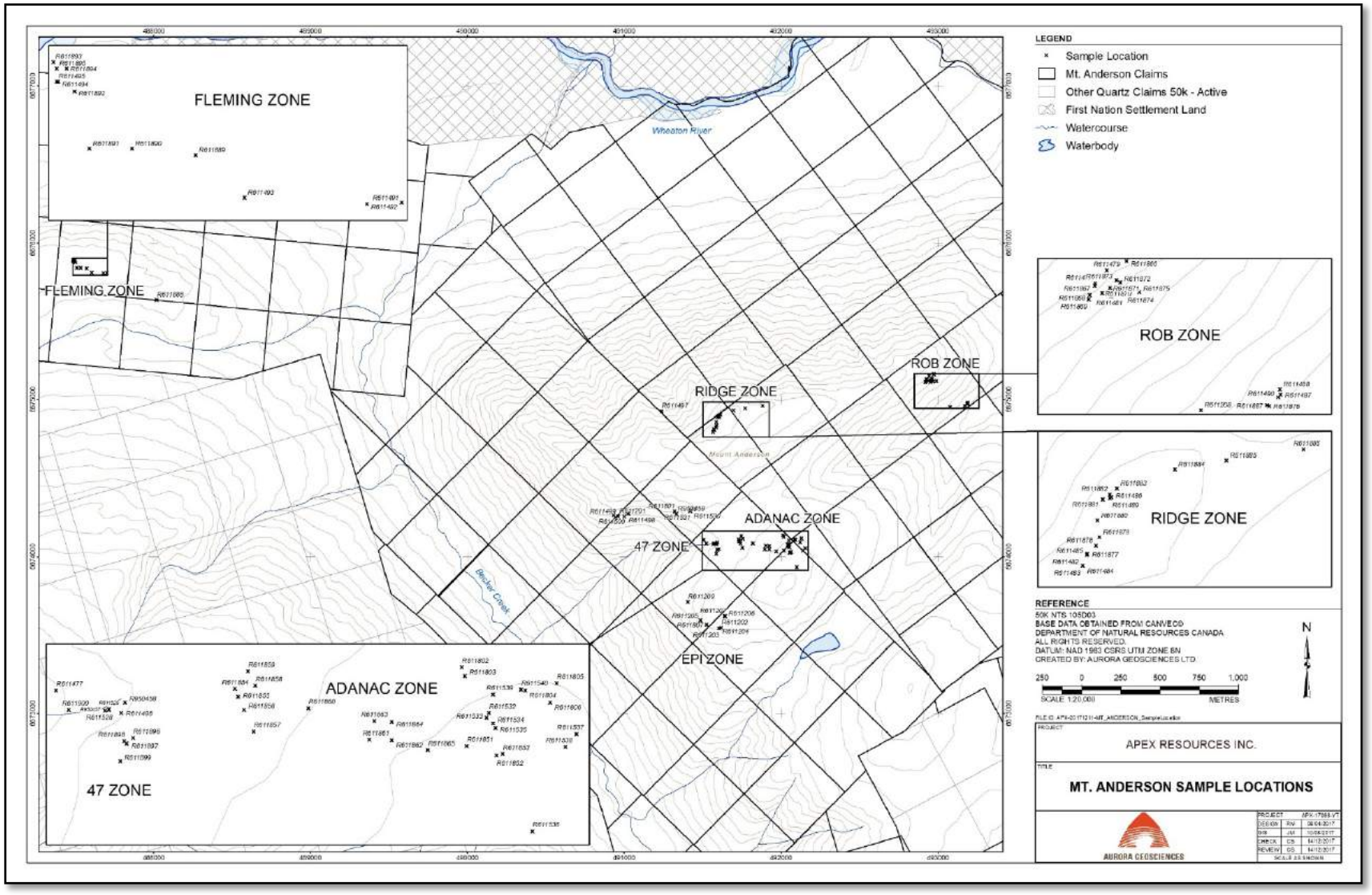


Figure 15: 2017 Rock Sample Location Map

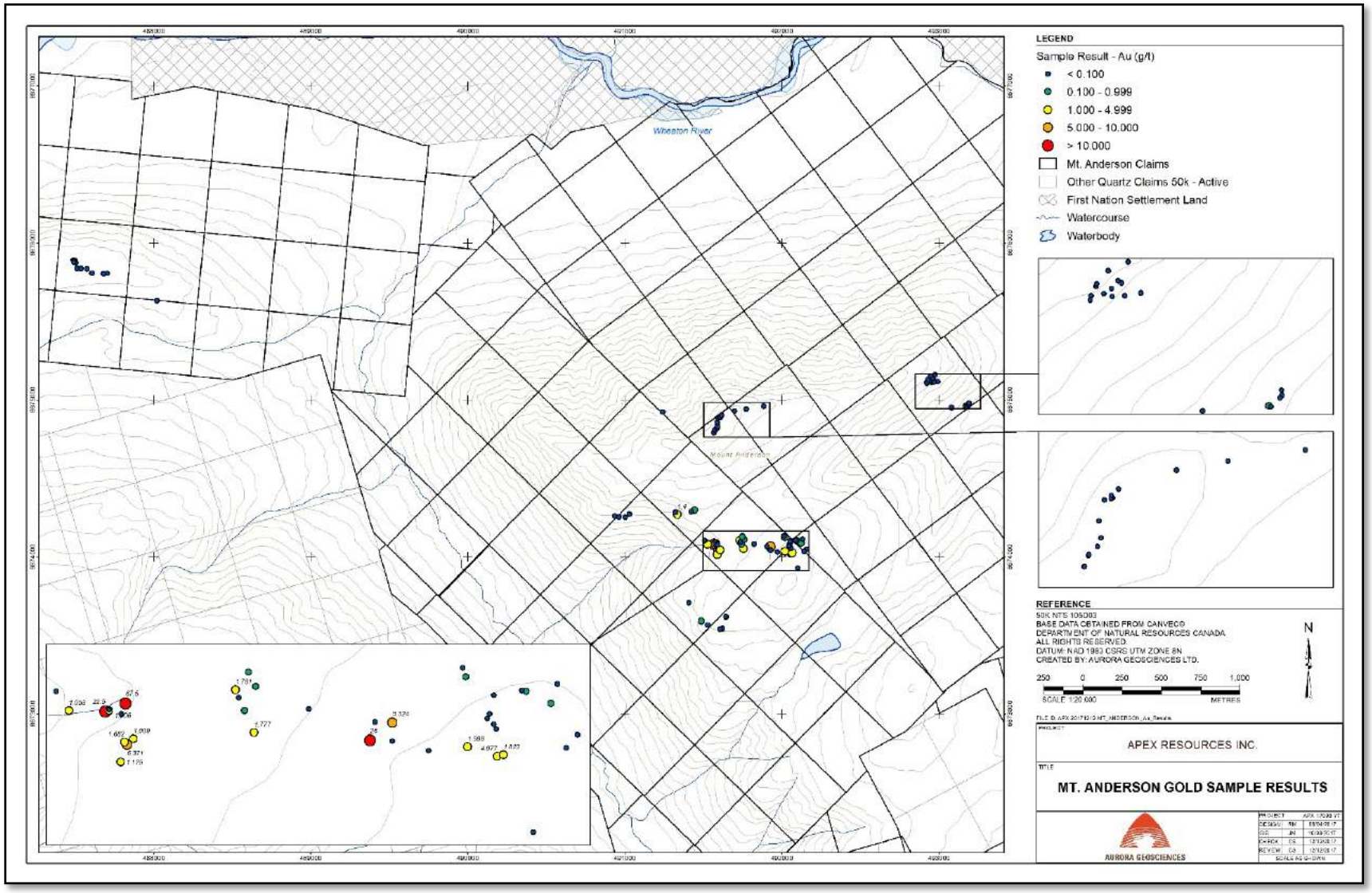


Figure 16: Gold values, 2017 Rock Sampling Program

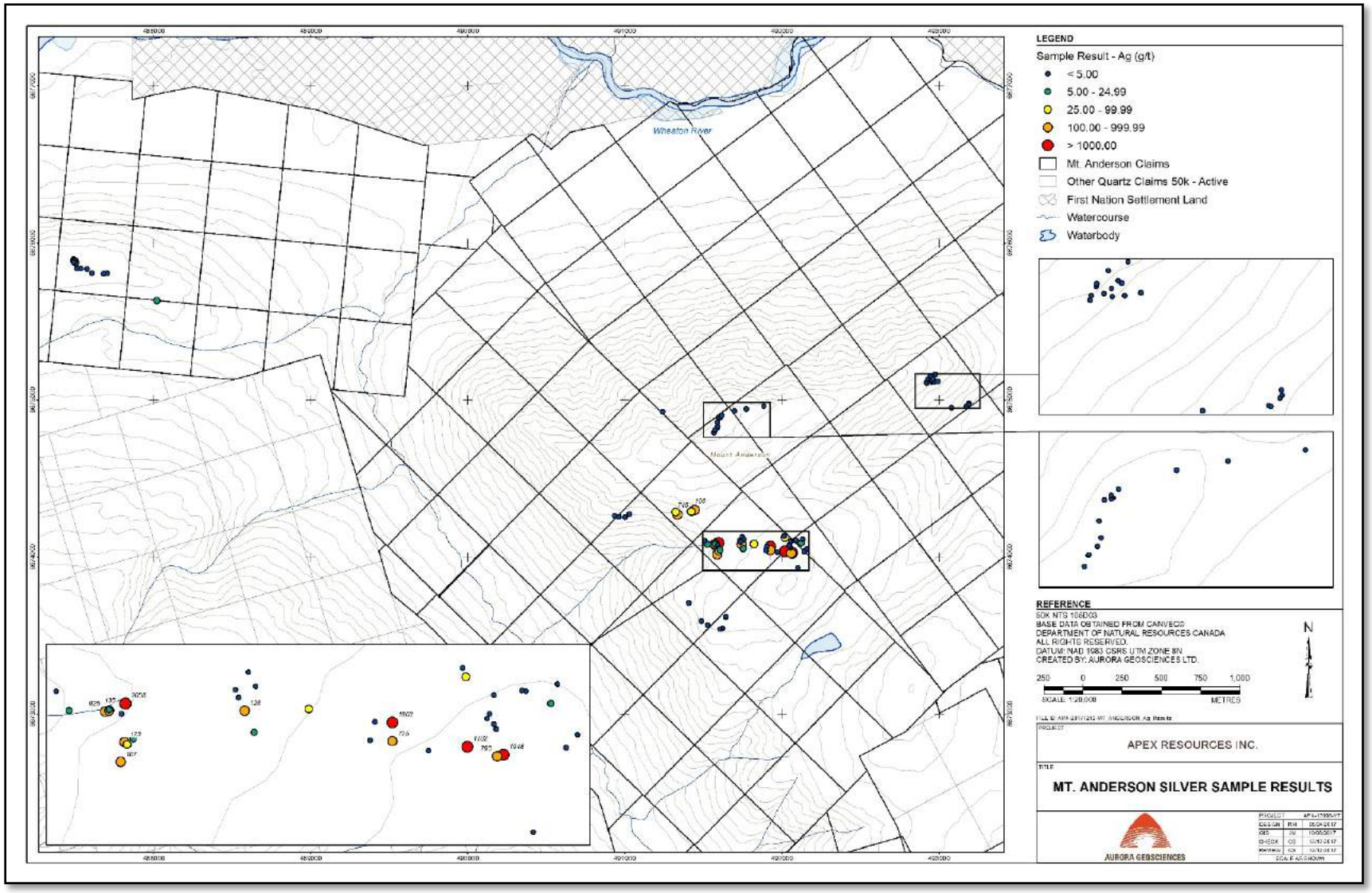


Figure 17: Silver values, 2017 Rock Sampling Program

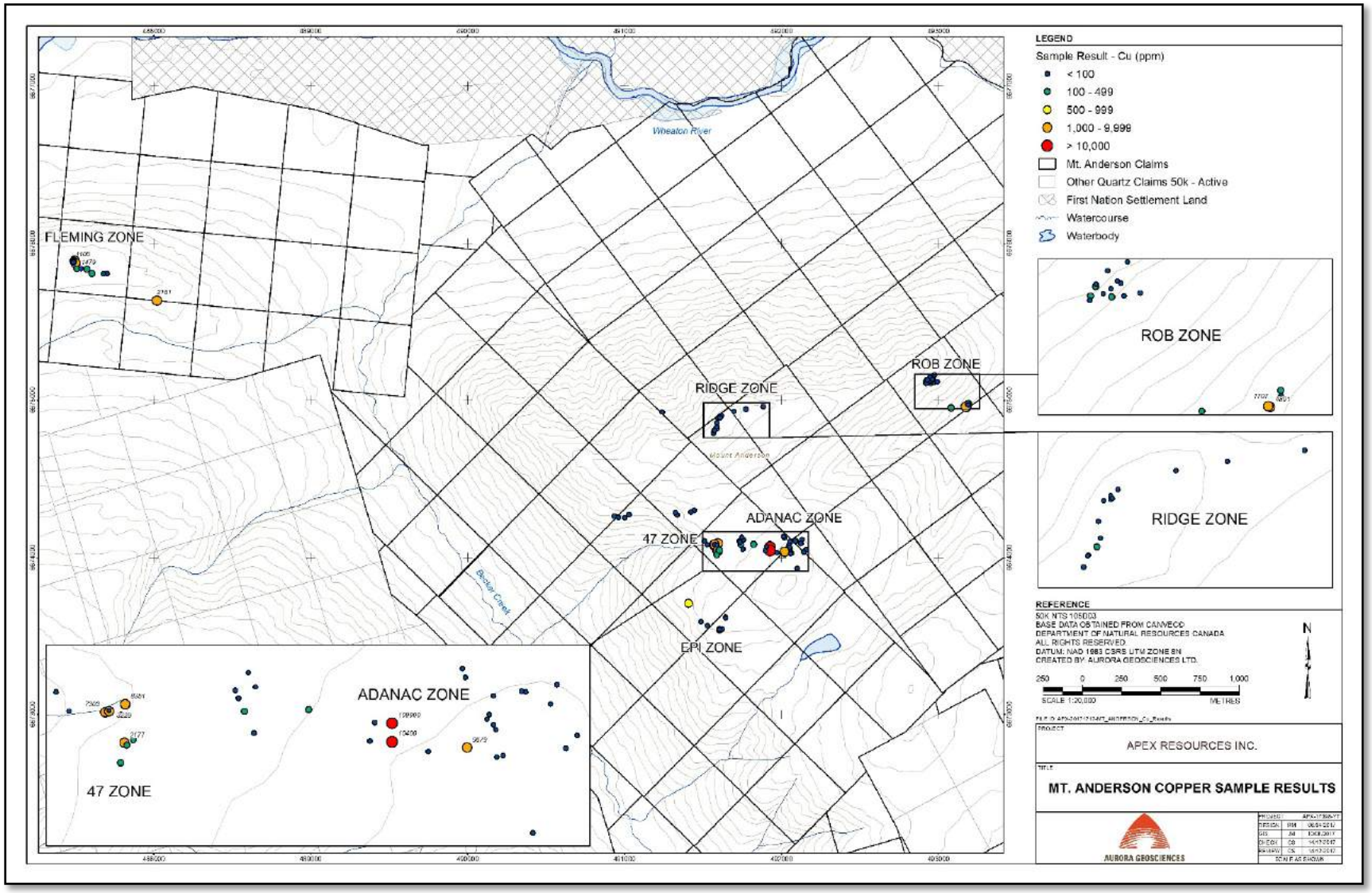


Figure 18: Copper values, 2017 Rock Sampling Program

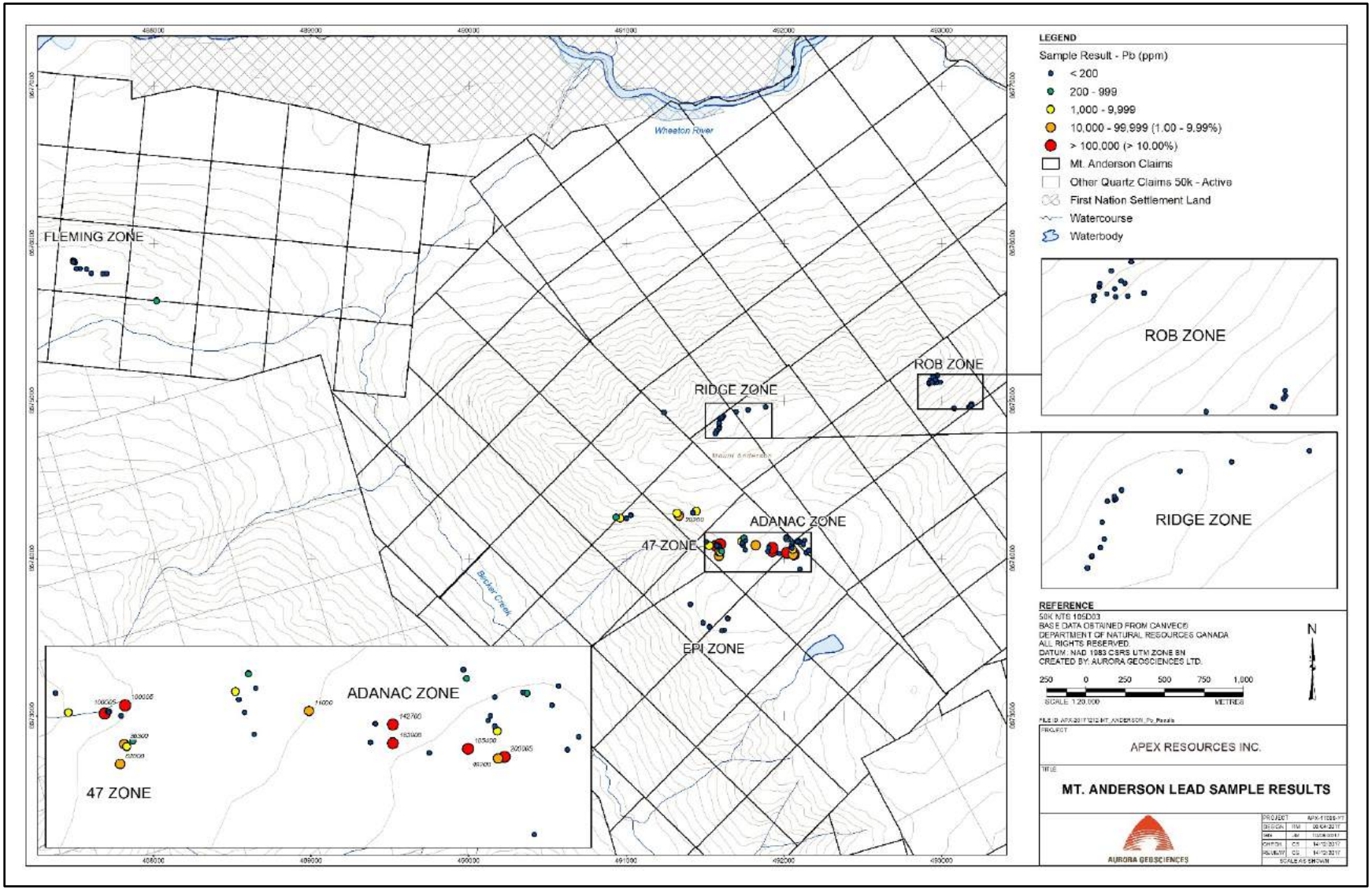


Figure 19: Lead values, 2017 Rock Sampling Program

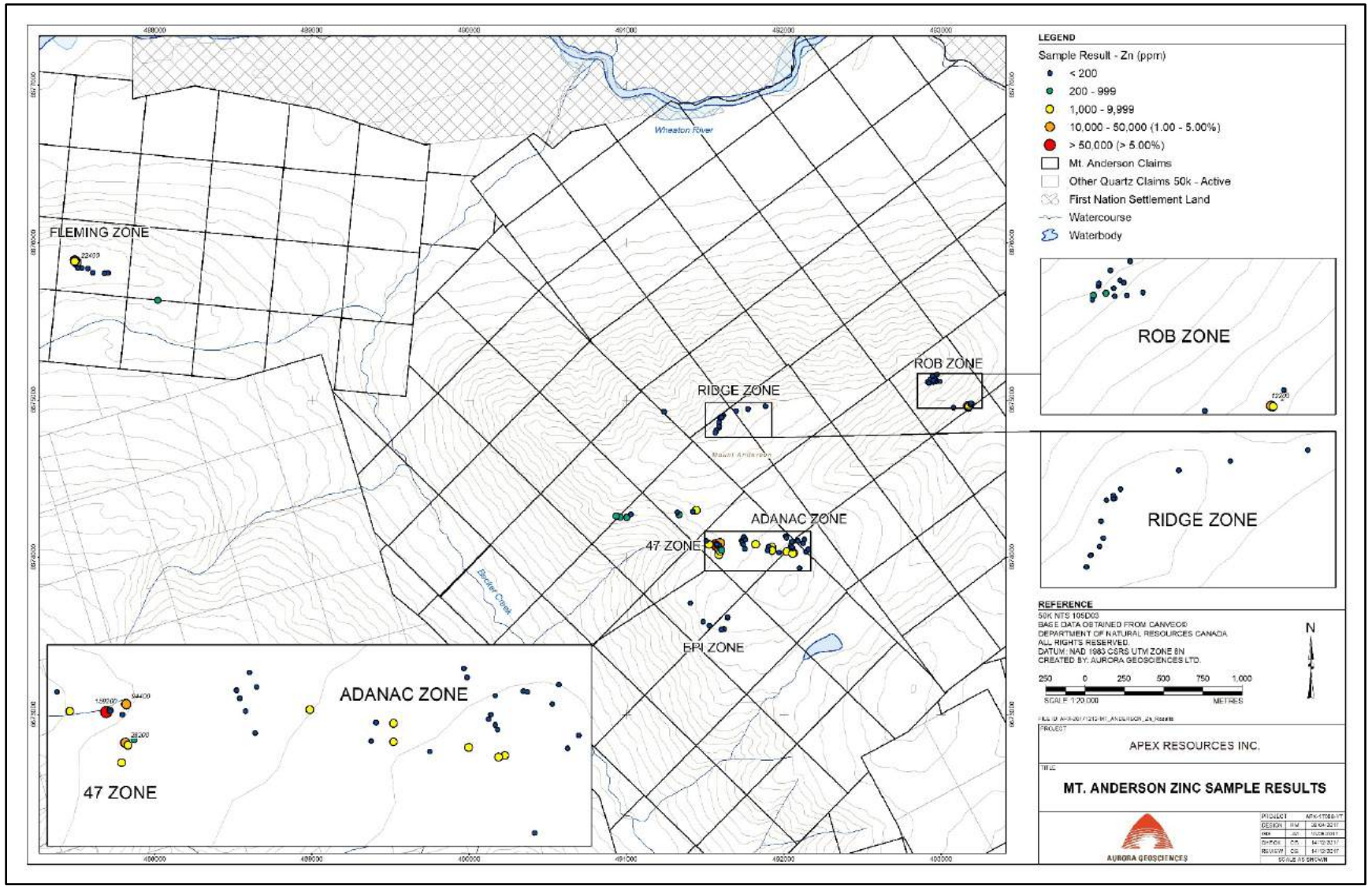


Figure 20: Zinc Values, 2017 Rock Sampling Progra

10 DRILLING

No diamond drilling, or any other drilling, has been conducted on the property by Apex Resources Inc. or by Gold World Resources.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling during Field Program

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

During the 2017 property visit, a total of 3 rock composite grab samples were taken from the Mt. Anderson property by Carl Schulze, PGeo, author of this report. All samples have a minimum weight of about 1.0 kg, and were placed in 8" x 13" clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique sample number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then wrapped tightly and bound using a "Zap Strap" cable tie. The rock samples were placed within "rice bags", each with a specific bag number and the sample numbers written on the outside of the bag, and the rice bags were sealed with a cable tie.

During the exploration program, 104 samples comprising rock chip, composite grab and grab samples were obtained by the two-person crew. The majority of samples had an initial minimum weight of 0.8 kg or more. All samples were placed in 8" x 13" or 12" x 20" clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique sample number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then bound using a "Zap Strap" cable tie.

All sample locations were recorded by Global Positioning System (GPS), utilizing Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83), at the midpoint of the sample. All samples were marked in the field, using a combination of blue and orange flagging tape, with the sample number written on the flagging tape and then wrapped numerous times around the sample to protect the identification of the sample. Notes on sample type, UTM locations, including elevation, and any distinguishing features were recorded in a field book, then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, where they were digitized with the analytical results (Appendix 2).

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

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

All samples submitted for ICP-ES analysis were analyzed for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn. "Overlimits" for Au were re-analyzed by "Lead collection fire assay 50-gram fusion with gravimetric finish" (Procedure code FA550). Overlimits for Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu were analyzed by 4-acid digestion with AAS finish (Procedure code MA404). Two samples showing overlimit values for tungsten (W) were re-analyzed by phosphoric acid leach and ICP-ES analysis (Procedure code KP300-W).

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

11.2 Quality Control procedures by Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

Bureau Veritas provides comprehensive in-house quality-control (QC) of analysis, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. Bureau Veritas also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 33 elements involved in ICP-AES analysis, and for gold by Fire Assay, as well as duplicate analysis of select samples (Appendix 3).

11.2.1 Duplicate Analysis

A total of 9 pulp duplicates and 2 coarse reject duplicates underwent re-analysis by Bureau Veritas. Of the 9 pulp duplicates, three were re-analyzed for gold only. The variance of the duplicate sample from the original ranges from 3.1% to 11.1%, with the highest variability in Sample #R611478 resulting from a low original value of 36 ppb Au, compared to the duplicate value of 40 ppm. Samples having low original values may be expected to have a higher degree of variation from duplicate analysis. Sample R611803 had a duplicate sample and showed a variability of 9.1%, with original and duplicate values of 655 and 715 ppb, respectively. The original value of 655 ppb is high enough to determine the accuracy of analysis; therefore 9.1% variability for this sample batch and the entire shipment may be considered the minimum range of variation from true values.

Three other samples underwent ICP-ES re-analysis for the entire suite of 33 elements. The only significant variability, in original versus duplicate results, was from Ba in Sample R611539, with a variability of 12.6%. The variability was calculated from original and duplicate values of 522 and 588 ppm, respectively. All other original versus duplicate ratios were less than 3.0% for higher grade original values. Higher percentage variabilities were returned from samples with very low original values and as such are not considered as significant.

One sample, #R611862, underwent re-analysis for original overlimit values of Au and Ag only. Ag re-analysis showed a variance of only 0.5%, indicating Ag analytical results from Procedure Code FA550 are highly reliable. However, re-analysis of an original value of 26.0 g/t Au returned a value of 19.5 g/t, a variance of 25%. Therefore, overlimit analytical results for Au by FA550 for the accompanying sample batch may not be relied upon for accuracy, and hence the concern for coarse gold in a sample.

Sample #R611860 underwent re-analysis for overlimit values of Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by Procedure Code MA404. All samples showed high levels of repeatability, with the maximum variance being 4.2% for Ag. Analytical results by this method may be considered as highly reliable.

Sample R611887 underwent overlimit re-analysis of W by Procedure Code KP300. This returned an original versus duplicate value variance of 1.0%, indicating a high degree of reliability for W overlimit analysis.

Re-analysis of the coarse rejects was done for two samples, of which original versus duplicate variances exceeding 10% were returned from Au, Pb, Mn, and Ba. The original values for Mn and Ba were low and therefore the variances are not considered as significant. The variance for Pb, with original and duplicate values of 11 and 18 ppm respectively, is 63.6%. The original value is not unusually low, rendering Pb analysis in coarse reject samples as unreliable. The variance for Au, with original versus duplicate values of 43 and 50 ppb respectively, is 16.3%, indicating a fairly high degree of variability for weakly anomalous gold values. The only significant elemental variance from the other sample, #R611881, was for Pb at 50%, although the original value of 6 ppm is too low to determine accuracy variance reliably.

11.2.2 Standard Analysis

Bureau Veritas inserted a total of 13 different standard samples into the sample stream. STD AGPROOF was utilized to test for overlimit values for Ag, resulting in a maximum variability from expected values of 4.2%, indicating Ag results by FA550 may be considered as reliable.

Four insertions of standard STD DS11 were employed to test for reliability of the 33-element ICP-ES analysis. Analysis of these revealed a range of deviations from known values. One sample returned Pb and Ag values 13% and 11% higher than the expected values respectively, suggesting the reported values for the respective batches may be higher than true values. Higher values for Mg, Ba, Al and particularly B (at 250% of known value) were also returned, although these four elements are of lesser concern. Two other standard samples returned values of Cu and Pb up to 7% lower than known values, and Ni and Co values up to 11% and 21% lower, respectively. Values returned of Cd and Sb are up to 24% and 34% lower, respectively, although known values are fairly low. Values of Sb are up to 25% higher than expected but the expected values are low. Values of Ca, La, Ti and S are also consistently lower than known values. Range of standard deviations and actual insertion locations of these standards into the sample stream are not specified, and may need to be obtained for review of rock sample results for the respective batches.

Four insertions of standard STD OREAS45EA also tested for reliability of the 33-element ICP-ES analysis. Values for Cu are about 5% higher than the expected value for three of these samples. One sample returned a Pb value 63% higher than the normal value, although both values are low, and therefore vulnerable to a greater percentage variation. Values for Ag are consistently higher than the expected value, including one of 0.7 g/t compared withy a known value of 0.26 g/t. Again, low known values will result in a greater percentage variation. Values for Ni, Mn and Fe are commonly higher than the expected values, up to 13%, 12% and 11%, respectively. Values for Cr ranged from 9 to 15% higher than known values, while values for Al are 11 to 16% higher. These deviations should be taken into consideration when reviewing data from their respective batches.

Standard OREAS 132A tested for accuracy of “overlimit” values (procedure Code MA404) of Pb, Cu, Ag and Zn. Deviations from expected values for Ag, Pb and Zn are minimal, and that of Cu was 9.1%. The latter was from a low value of 0.0458%, suggesting a higher deviation due to low initial Cu concentration. Therefore, the results for these elements utilizing MA404 may be considered as reliable. Standard OREAS134B tested for higher overlimit values of Ag, Pb, Cu and Zn, also analyzed by Procedure Code MA404. All returned values were within 3.5% of expected values indicating the “overlimit” analyses are relaible (Cu results may appear more divergent due to rounding errors).

Two insertions of standard STD SP49, testing for overlimit analysis of Au and Ag by fire assay (Procedure code FA550) were placed into the sample stream. The Au analysis returned values varying from the expected value by 0.3 and 1.9% respectively. Variation of Ag values was somewhat higher, standing at 2.0 and 5.3% respectively. Similarly, standard STD SQ70 tested for Au and Ag analysis at higher values by fire

assay (Code FA550). Result variations for Au stood at 0.2% and 1.5% of expected values; variations for Ag stood at 0.3% and 2.2% of known values, indicating results for Au and Ag by fire assay are reliable.

Five insertions of standard STD OXC145 were placed into the sample stream to test for Au by fire assay (Procedure code FA350). All five returned values within 6% of the expected value of 212 ppb Au indicating gold values returned by fire assay analysis (Procedure code FA350) are reliable. Similarly, three standard samples (STD OXH122) that were inserted into the sample stream all returned values within 3% of the expected value of 1,247 ppb Au, indicating fire assay results for Au to be reliable throughout the sample shipment.

One standard sample, STD W107, was inserted to test for overlimit values of W. The value returned is 2.2% higher than the expected value, indicating W analysis by this procedure provided reliable results.

11.2.3 Blank Analysis

Four blank samples were inserted into the ICP-ES sample stream (Procedure code AQ300), testing for 33-element analysis. All returned sub-detection values for all elements.

Nine blank samples were inserted into the fire assay sample stream (Procedure code FA350) analyzing for Au. All returned sub-detection values of <2 ppb.

Two blank samples were inserted into the analytical stream for higher-grade Au and Ag fire assay analysis. Both returned sub-detection values of <0.9 and <20 g/t, respectively.

One blank sample was inserted into the analytical stream for “overlimit” analysis of Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn (procedure code MA404). Silver analysis returned a sub-detection value of <2 g/t; Cu, Pb and Zn all returned sub-detection values of <0.01%.

11.3 Discussion of Quality Control Results

Duplicate analysis should be regarded as a test of accuracy of analysis, rather than of consistency of elemental distribution within the samples. This is due to the re-analysis of prepared pulp samples rather than of a duplicate rock sample. Results of Au by fire assay, with an upper limit of 10,000 ppb (10.0 g/t), may be considered as reliable within a variance of 9.1%, and are likely to have a lower percentage variation at higher values. Low values for all elements, in duplicate and standard analyses, are likely to have a higher percentage variance, although not all elements are necessarily significant for this project. Duplicate Au analysis of one sample returned a variance of 25%, with an original value of 26.0 g/t and duplicate value of 19.5%. This is likely due to the “coarse gold effect” rather than analytical error, as analysis of higher grade Au standards produced reliable results. However, any “overlimit” gold values in the pertaining batch should be regarded as having potential for high variance.

Higher degrees of variance in duplicate samples of coarse reject material will be expected, due to the larger average grain size of the sample. Significant variance may also be expected due to the spotty nature of free gold

Standard analysis tests the analytical accuracy of each sample batch. Analysis of the main base metal elements, Cu and Pb within the 33-element ICP-ES stream (Procedure code AQ300) show a variability of up to 13%, indicating some deviation from true values. Similarly, Ag analysis returned a variance of 11% from an expected value of 1.71 g/t, and to 165% from an expected value of 0.26 g/t. The latter is a result

of a near-background value for the standard sample, and should not be indicative of the deviation range from expected values of Ag by ICP-ES analysis. A variance of 11% may be regarded as more accurate.

Standard analysis of "pathfinder" elements, As, Sb and Bi show moderate variability, although the expected values were fairly low. Sample stream results are sufficiently accurate for these elements to be used as guides to vector in on base and precious metal occurrences. High variances for other elements have been revealed by standard analysis, although these are not considered as commodity elements for this project.

The moderate variances in Ag, Cu and Pb values are limited to analysis of <100 g/t Ag and <1.0% for Cu and Pb. Analysis of standards for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag, at higher "overlimit" grades, indicate a lower percentage variation from expected values and thus a higher degree of accuracy. This is specifically so for grades exceeding 1.0% for base metals and 100 g/t for Ag.

Gold standard analysis indicates a low deviation from expected values for 50-gram fire assay analysis (FA350) and for overlimit analysis by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Higher variations from duplicate analysis can indicate a degree of "coarse gold effect" and as such some gold is occuring as free gold.

Blank sample results indicate negligible contamination has occurred during the assay and analytical processes.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used follow industry best practices and are thus considered to be adequate.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The 2017 property visit focused on re-sampling of the 47, Adanac, Ridge and EPI zones, as well as the Rob and Fleming skarns. Average values from 2011 samples were calculated by this author, based on results shown in the 2012 Technical Report by H. Lahti.

12.1 47-Zone

Sampling in 2017, of the 47-Zone, returned an average grade of 9.317 g/t Au and 316.2 g/t Ag from 11 samples. Au values ranged from 4 ppb (0.004 g/t) to 67.5 g/t, and Ag values ranged from 0.4 to 2,058 g/t Ag. This compares with average of 38.9 g/t Au and 617 g/t Ag from 12 samples in 2012, and with Au values ranging from 1.7 to 192.9 g/t and Ag values from 53 to 1,744 g/t Ag (Lahti, 2012).

In 2017, values for Cu averaged 2,010 ppm (0.201%), compared to 2011 values averaging 0.7367%. Zn values averaged 2.896%, compared to the 2011 average value of 6.70%. A similar comparison for Pb cannot be accurately made, as some 2017 samples exceeded the upper limit of 10.0% and were not re-analyzed. However, an anecdotal comparison suggests a similar ratio of 2017 to 2011 values. Many values for Cd and Sb were strongly anomalous in both sample sets. Analysis for Bi returned sporadic elevated values in both sample sets.

Base and precious metal values from 2011 exceeded those from 2017. This likely reflects the nature of material sampled, rather than grade of material from the same site. It is likely the massive sulphide-quartz veins were sampled during both programs. No effort was made in 2017 to replicate the 2011 sampling and as such the program was focused on evaluation of the overall prospect. The presence of multiple

high values of these elements, in both sample sets, confirms the presence of high-grade vein-style mineralization at the 47-Zone.

12.2 Adanac Zone

Limited sampling was completed on the Adanac Zone in 2011. Historical assays results from a 15 by 0.9 metre ore shoot averaged 62.2 g/t Au and 171.1 g/t Ag (Lahti, 20912). One sample, taken in 2012, returned a value of 14.2 g/t Au with 854 g/t Ag, 1.13% Cu, 14.68% Pb and 0.36% Zn and 1,072 ppm Bi (Lahti, 2012). Three samples taken in 2017, at roughly the same location in the western area of the Adanac prospect, returned average values of 2.796 g/t Au, 1,282 g/t Ag, 1.289% Cu, 11.82% Pb (including a value of >20.0% Pb set at 20.0%), 0.5338% Zn and 1,216 ppm Bi (including a value of >2,000 ppm set at 2000 ppm). Although Au values from 2017 are significantly lower, the precious and base metal values are similar enough to confirm the presence of good mineralization at the Adanac Zone area.

12.3 EPI Zone

The 2011 program obtained 9 rock samples from the EPI Zone, four of which comprised quartz vein sampling documented in the 2012 Technical Report. These samples returned average values of 0.4 g/t Au, 32.6 g/t Ag, 0.23% Cu, 0.06% Pb and 0.04% Zn (Lahti, 2012). No other values are listed, indicating the other samples were not significantly anomalous. Sampling during 2017 returned low to background metal values, with the exception of three samples which returned values of 221 ppb Au, 341 ppm Cu, and 515 ppm Cu with 1.4 g/t Ag, respectively. Although these are too low to confirm the tenor of 2011 sampling, they do confirm low-grade mineralization in the area. Both sets of results suggest mineralization is likely sub-economic at the EPI Zone.

12.4 Rob Skarn

Sampling was completed on the southeast portion of the Rob Skarn in 2011 which was resampled in 2017. Seven samples from 2011 returned average values of 0.357 g/t Au, 21.62 g/t Ag, 0.83% Cu, <0.01% Pb and 2.33% Zn. Four samples collected in 2017 returned average assays of 0.107 g/t Au, 1.7 g/t Ag, 0.1697% Cu, 9 ppm Pb and 0.37% Zn. In both cases, averages are skewed by a single very high value per element, and not within the same sample. However, the relative abundances of various elements are consistent in both sample sets, and variances are likely dependent on the material sampled. The 2017 program confirmed the presence of limited mineralization at the Rob Skarn.

12.5 Ridge Zone

Past sampling of the Ridge Zone by Adda Minerals in 1989 returned values to 1.790 g/t Au, 98.8 g/t Ag and 1,920 ppm Pb. Sampling in 1986, by H. Keyser, returned “up to 6.273 opt Au and 15.21 opt Ag” (Lahti, 2012; Keyser, 1990). The 2017 sampling program returned low to background metal values. Comparison of sample locations indicate that the 2017 samples were taken northeast of the Ridge Zone, as identified by Keyser and Adda Minerals. Therefore, no comparison of results may be made.

12.6 Fleming Zone

In 2011, Gold World Resources obtained 16 samples and listed the results for five of these. Analysis of these five samples returned average values of <0.1 g/t Au, 45.2 g/t Ag, 0.05% Cu, 0.416% Pb and 0.168% Zn. In 2017, a total of 13 samples were taken from the Fleming Zone area, mainly from the western skarn

occurrence. The combined average of these 11 samples assays 9 ppb Au, 6.4 g/t Ag, 494 ppm (0.494%) Cu, 96 ppm Pb, and 3,314 ppm (0.3314%) Zn. Although some variance between average values of the two sets is indicated, the 2017 values confirm the relative abundance of precious and base metal values at the Fleming Skarn area.

With the exception of the Ridge Zone, the 2017 re-sampling data is comparable to historical data and thus adequate for the purposes of this report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the Mount Anderson Property has been done.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates, either historic or in compliance with current standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, have been made.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The west side of the Mount Anderson property abuts New Pacific Metals Corp.'s Tagish Lake Gold Property (Figure 23). This property covers three known deposits: the past producing Mount Skukum Mine, the Skukum Creek deposit, and the Goddell Gully deposit. In addition to these deposits there are several other showings and prospects. The claims comprising the Tagish Lake Gold Project are held by Tagish Lake Gold Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Pacific Metals Corp.

A small claim block, the Ava 1-4 claims, were held by G. MacDonald and are completely surrounded by the Mount Anderson Property (Figure 23). The Ava claims were allowed to lapse in November 2017.

15.1 Mount Skukum Mine

The past-producing Mount Skukum Mine (Yukon MinFile 105D 158) is a low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposit located approximately 16 km west of the Mount Anderson property. Here, gold-silver mineralization occurs within three fault-controlled quartz-calcite vein zones. The largest is the Cirque Zone, consisting of a cluster of veins along a flexure of the "Main Zone Fault", a 20 to 30-metre wide zone containing numerous andesitic to felsic dykes. The Main Zone Fault has been traced for 1.5 km, has a strike orientation varying from 030° to 050° and dips steeply southeast (Yukon Minfile, 2017). The three mineralized zones cut Eocene-aged Watson River Formation porphyritic andesite flows (Hart, 1990), representing proximal and vent-facies volcanics along upper portions of a strato-volcano (McDonald, 1990), part of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex. At the Cirque Zone, mineralization is confined to the latter of two stages of veining and is most prominent adjacent to a 30-metre thick rhyolite dyke (Yukon Minfile, 2017).

As of December 2017, the property continues to be held by Tagish Gold, now a subsidiary of New Pacific Metals Corp. In 2012, an inferred mineral resource estimate for the Mt. Skukum deposit was released,

consisting of 90,500 tonnes at 9.51 g/t Au and 13 g/t Ag at a 3.0 g/t Au equivalent cut-off grade. The contained metal in this estimate is 26,900 oz. Au and 37,800 oz. Ag (Simpson, 2013). This is an National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate; however, it has not been independently verified by this author.

15.2 Skukum Creek

The Skukum Creek deposit (Yukon MinFile 105D 022) is located approximately 15 km west of the Mount Anderson property. This is a structurally-controlled polymetallic gold-silver, deep epithermal vein deposit within northeast trending structural zones belonging to the Berney Creek fault system. The deposit is hosted by siliceous, aphanitic dykes in fault structures within the Mid-Cretaceous Mt. McNeil hornblende granodiorite, likely equivalent to the Mount Anderson intrusion. Mineralized veins consist of quartz and quartz-rhyolite breccia with 20 – 40% sulphides comprised of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite, minor chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, pyrrhotite and bornite. Traces of argentite, tetrahedrite, gold and electrum also occur. Hart recognized three phases of veining, with mineralization associated with the third phase (Hart, 1992).

The deposit is made up of several distinct zones: the Rainbow, Rainbow 2, Berg, Kuhn, Sterling, Taxi and Ridge zones. The largest of these are the Rainbow Zone, with a 660-metre length and 618-metre vertical extent, and the Kuhn Zone, 444 metres long and 385 metres in vertical extent. In the Rainbow and Kuhn zones mineralization is hosted in an anastomosing network of shear zones that cross or are developed along intermixed Eocene andesite and rhyolite dykes within the Rainbow and Kuhn Faults. These zones are connected by a dilatational step-over known as the Sterling zone. The mineralization at the Ridge zones appears to be associated with the intersection of two significant faults: the Kuhn and King Canyon faults. The Taxi Zone represents steeply dipping quartz-sulphide extension fractures associated with displacement along the Rainbow and Kuhn faults. Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite (Simpson, 2013).

The most recent mineral resources estimate for this deposit (all zones) is an Indicated Resource of 1,086,800 tonnes grading 5.54 g/t Au and 159.0 g/t Ag with a cut-off grade of 8.72 g/t Au Equivalent, and an additional Inferred Resource of 586,000 tonnes at 4.74 g/t Au and 105.0 g/t Ag with a cut-off grade of 6.83 g/t Au equivalent. The indicated contained metal in this estimate is 193,700 oz. Au and 5,547,600 oz. Ag, and the inferred contained metal is 89,200 oz. Au and 1,972,700 oz. Ag (Simpson, 2013). This is an National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate; however, it has not been independently verified by this author.

15.3 Goddell Gully

The Goddell Gully deposit (Yukon MinFile 105D 025), is a shear-hosted intrusion-related gold deposit, located approximately 7 km west of the Mount Anderson property. The deposit has been traced along a minimum strike length of 500 metres, within and to the south of the east-west trending Goddell Fault. This fault zone is comprised of black augen cataclasite and brecciated quartz monzonite cutting hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite of the Mid-Cretaceous Carbon Hill intrusion (Yukon Minfile, 2017), likely equivalent to the Mount Anderson intrusion.

There are four distinct types of mineralization that make up the Goddell Gully deposit: shear-related quartz-stibnite veins, disseminated intrusion-related gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization, intrusion-related disseminated copper, and shear-related quartz-hematite-galena veins (Hart, 1992). The

mineralization is associated with altered andesite dykes, and to the proximal shear zone, which are thought to be genetically linked (Simpson, 2013).

In November of 2000 Omni Resources Inc. merged with Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. to form the Tagish Lake Gold Corp. who has continued exploring the property. The most recent resource estimate comprises an Indicated Resource and an Inferred Resource. The Indicated Resource is at 329,700 tonnes grading 8.13 g/t Au, at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, comprising 86,210 contained oz. Au. The Inferred Resource is at 483,900 tonnes grading 7.13 g/t Au, at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, comprising 110,867 contained oz. Au. These estimates are based on underground mining methods (Simpson, 2013). This is an National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate; however, it has not been independently verified by this author.

As of 2012, the Tagish Lake Gold Property (Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gulch) comprise an Indicated Resource of 1,416,000 tonnes grading 6.14 g/t Au and 122 g/t Ag for a total of 279,910 contained oz. Au and 5,547,600 contained oz. Ag. The Inferred Resource estimate is 1,160,400 tonnes grading 6.09 g/t Au and 54 g/t Ag for a total of 226,967 contained oz. Au and 2,101,500 contained oz. Ag (New Pacific Metals website at www.newpacificmetals.com, after Simpson, 2012). This is an National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate; however, it has not been independently verified by this author.

15.4 Porter

The Porter prospect (Yukon MinFile 105D 026) is a polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn-Sb±Au system located approximately 8 km west-southwest of the Mount Anderson property. The prospect consists of numerous narrow quartz-stibnite veins and veinlets that occur within altered granitic rocks of the Carbon Hill granodiorite. The main mineralization is found in two locations. The first location is at the site of the original Porter adit, where mineralization found in three different veins is composed of quartz, stibnite, and sphalerite with minor malachite. An adit was driven on this location between 1911 and 1912, but no production was recorded. The second location is the Empire showing, approximately 1 km north-northwest of the Porter adit where two quartz-stibnite veins cut Upper Jurassic andesite porphyry flows and breccias. There has been no resource calculated on the Porter prospect.

15.5 Cutler

The Cutler showing (Yukon MinFile 105D 127) consists of several different zones approximately 7 km southwest of the Mount Anderson property. The Cutler showing comprises quartz veins on the upper part of Antimony Creek near the old Porter workings north to mineralized veins on Carbon Hill. The veins in the upper part of Antimony Creek dip at 30° and strike subparallel to the contact between an Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic schist/gneiss and a mid-Cretaceous granodiorite pluton. The drusy quartz veins are up to 30 cm wide and exhibit colliform textures. They are mostly barren with occasional sphalerite and galena. Soil sampling in the vicinity of these veins outlined two additional areas with anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, and Pb values (Yukon Minfile, 2017).

Another zone within this prospect is the Stormy zone, a northwestern striking 3-metre wide zone of silicified and propylitically altered granite. This alteration zone contains several quartz veins with minor chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and stibnite. Samples of these quartz veins contained up to 62.4 g/t Ag as well as elevated Pb, Cu, Zn, As, and Sb. The third zone consists of six north-south trending, west dipping silver bearing galena-sphalerite-quartz veins. These veins are up to 0.2 m thick and occur in a variably silicified and iron stained granodiorite. The showing has been explored using geochemical and VLF-EM surveys, as well as geological mapping. It has not been drilled (Yukon Minfile, 2017).

15.6 Morning

The Morning Au-Ag prospect (Yukon MinFile 105D 024) is located approximately 12 km west of the Mount Anderson property. It has Au-Ag±Sb mineralization in quartz-stibnite veins with sphalerite. The veins are hosted in a set of parallel east-west trending shears in the granite of the Mt. McIntyre plutonic suite. The shear veins are up to 3 metres wide and spaced from 10 to 100 metres apart. The shears are commonly associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs. Modern exploration on the prospect occurred sporadically from 1965 to 2000. The prospect was drilled in 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1991, and 1997.

Three different types of veins are found on this prospect, represented by the Ocean vein system, Evening vein and Pristine vein system. The Ocean vein system is hosted in shear zones within granite and is comprised of brecciated quartz with a dark grey matrix of fine-grained sulphides (pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite) and chlorite. This system is associated with pervasive quartz-carbonate alteration and bleaching of the host granite. One section of the Ocean vein graded 13 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Ag over 1.53 m. The Evening vein is a quartz vein located in a shear zone cutting altered andesite and contains a core of radiating stibnite crystals. One diamond drill intersection of the Evening vein graded 1.4 g/t Au and 116.9 g/t Ag over a true width of 0.15 metres. The third vein type at the prospect consists of the Pristine, Ebony, Better B, and Johnny B veins. These cut granite or rhyolite and are composed of coarse grained and comb-textured quartz with pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. This third vein set does not contain any stibnite (Yukon Minfile, 2017).

15.7 Fawley

The Fawley prospect (Yukon MinFile 105D 023) is a porphyry Cu-Mo-Au and Au-Ag vein prospect located approximately 13 km west of the Mount Anderson property. The porphyry mineralization is characterized by disseminated chalcopyrite and chalcocite in thin quartz stringers cutting phyllic and potassic-altered granodiorite. Additionally, native copper occurs in andesite breccia and malachite is present in the matrix of hematitic conglomerate. The showing underwent geophysical and geochemical exploration surveys and a limited amount of drilling. Two holes were drilled in the fall of 1967; one intersected pyrite and the other was abandoned after drilling encountered extensive overburden. In addition to the porphyry style mineralization, there are also Au-Ag quartz-carbonate veins typical of those found in the Skukum Creek area.

15.8 Scar

The Scar prospect (Yukon MinFile 105D 164) is an Ag-Pb-Zn±Au polymetallic vein occurrence located approximately 15 west-southwest of the Mount Anderson property. The prospect consists of three silicified shear zones in a rhyolite feldspar porphyry of the Eocene aged Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex containing disseminated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite.

15.9 Becker-Cochran

The Becker-Cochran deposit (Yukon MinFile 105D 027) is an antimony deposit located approximately 4 km southwest of the Mount Anderson property. Stibnite, pyrite, and sphalerite mineralization, with trace realgar, orpiment, galena and tetrahedrite, occurs in lenses of quartz and barite within a 300-metre long shear zone up to 2.1m wide. The shear zone is oriented 050°/-75° and cuts granite and porphyritic andesite flows and breccias.

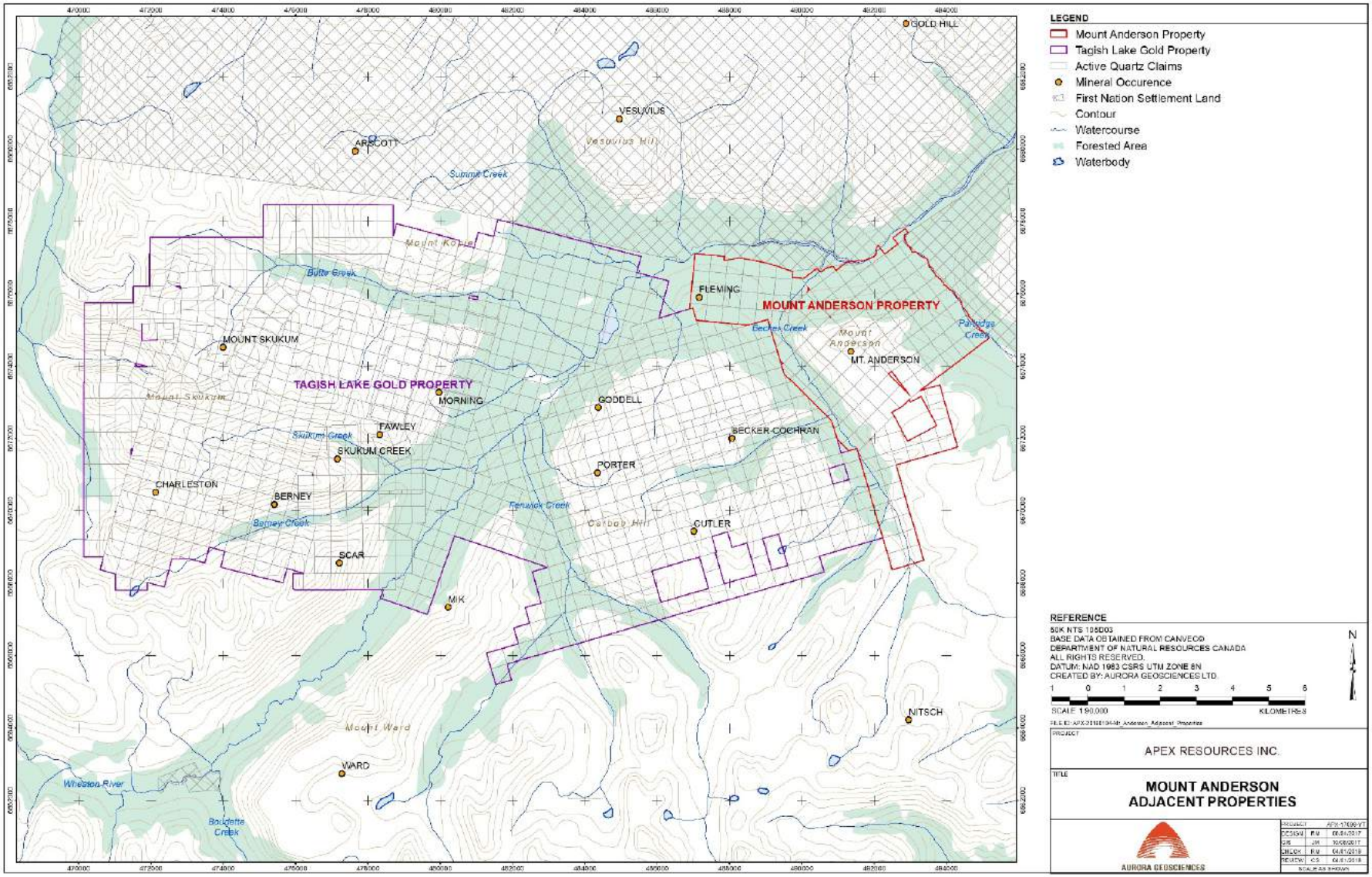


Figure 21: Adjacent Properties

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information, not contained in this report, which is relevant to the project.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

17.1 Interpretation

Results of the 2017 program, combined with previous rock sampling, trench mapping, soil geochemical analysis and airborne geophysical surveying suggest two main mineral emplacement mechanisms on the property. The first emplacement mechanism is intrusion-related mineralization along the margin of the Mt. Anderson intrusion, and the second emplacement model is structurally controlled mineralization, particularly along the fault structure hosting the Whirlwind, 47 and Adanac zones. A hybrid of these emplacement models may also occur here. This hybrid model comprises fault and shear-hosted mineralization from the Mt. Anderson intrusion and dyke-related mineralization related to the Eocene Mt. Skukum volcanic complex.

Rock sample results from all zones show a fairly similar Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Sb mineralogy, with the exception of the Rob and Fleming skarns where Au grades are low and Ag grades are low to moderately anomalous. The only element showing a significant variability is Bi. The presence of bismuth indicates proximity to intrusion-related mineralization. Bismuth values are strongly elevated at the Fleming Skarn and areas northwest of the 47 Zone and trend towards the Ridge Zone. Values of Bi are low to background at the 47 Zone, EPI Zone and the northwest portion of the Rob Skarn. Bismuth values are low throughout most of the Adanac Zone but strongly anomalous in samples taken near the south boundary near the north contact of the Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite. Values for Bi from the southeast portion of the Rob Skarn are also highly variable.

Mapping, historical and current, indicates fairly abundant Eocene dykes. These dykes are rhyolitic to andesitic in composition and occur throughout the property, particularly in western property areas, including the 47 Zone. These dykes emanate from the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex and it is plausible to suggest the distal hydrothermal mineralization from the complex is associated with these dykes. Lahti (2012) suggests that Mt. Anderson area mineralization may be influenced by Au-Pb enriched fluid from the Tally-Ho Fault to the east, while Mt. Skukum Au-Ag +/- Sb (Pb, Cu, Zn) enriched fluids are from the Mount Skukum Complex.

The 47 Zone lies along a prominent arcuate fault zone delineated by an airborne TMI survey. Mineralization at the 47 Zone is shear-hosted vein and stockwork in nature. The mineralizing hydrothermal fluids likely emanated primarily from the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex, and are depleted in Bi. However, at the Adanac Zone, a high Bi signature contrasts strongly with low Bi levels at the 47 Zone, indicating mineralization has been at least partially influenced by a proximal intrusive source. The location of the high-grade samples at the Adanac Zone are conspicuously close to the intrusive contact of the Cretaceous Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite, which supports they hypothesis that fluids also have a proximal intrusive source

Sampling in 2017 revealed a zone of strongly auriferous samples extending from the Adanac to the 47 Zone, called the 47-Adanac Trend (Figure 24). Sample mineralogy suggests mineralization resulted from

emplacement of proximal Bi-rich intrusion-related fluids with Bi-poor fluids emanating from the Mt. Skukum complex. The locus of emplacement is the arcuate fault structure, marked by the magnetic low feature, which extends farther WSW beyond the Whirlwind Zone. This feature is likely a spur from the NW-SE trending Becker Creek fault structure, a significant lineament and plausible conduit for Au-Ag-base metal enriched fluids. The Adanac, 47 and Whirlwind zones occur along this property-scale arcuate structure and may host further mineral prospects. This is currently the most prospective area at the Mt. Anderson property.

The Rob Skarn mineralogy is typical of base metal exoskarn occurrences, although with a localized W signature. The location along the margins of a unit of Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite, combined with calc-silicate alteration of the Nisling Assemblage metasediments, are typical of skarn settings. The mineralogy is quite similar to that of the Fleming skarn, despite being located about 4.5 km apart. The Rob and Fleming skarns are delineated by high Zn, sporadically high Cu and weakly anomalous to background Pb values. There are variable and locally very high Bi values. Values for Ag are moderately anomalous at the Fleming skarn and somewhat less so at the southeast portion of the Rob Skarn. Values for Au are weakly elevated at the Fleming Skarn but near-background at the Rob skarn, aside from one value of 481 ppb. Values for W are weakly elevated at the Fleming skarn but locally high at the Rob skarn.

No plutonic rocks have been identified in the Fleming skarn area. A magnetic high signature, similar to that marking the Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite, extends southwest directly from the Fleming skarn, indicating a buried extension of this or another intrusion of the same suite. The small exposure of Mt. Anderson granodiorite, at the Rob Skarn, may represent a cupola of a buried northward extension of the main intrusion, possibly underlying the older Bennett Granite rocks. If so, its emplacement may have caused structural preparation for subsequent Eocene dyke emplacement associated with Au-Ag rich hydrothermal fluids.

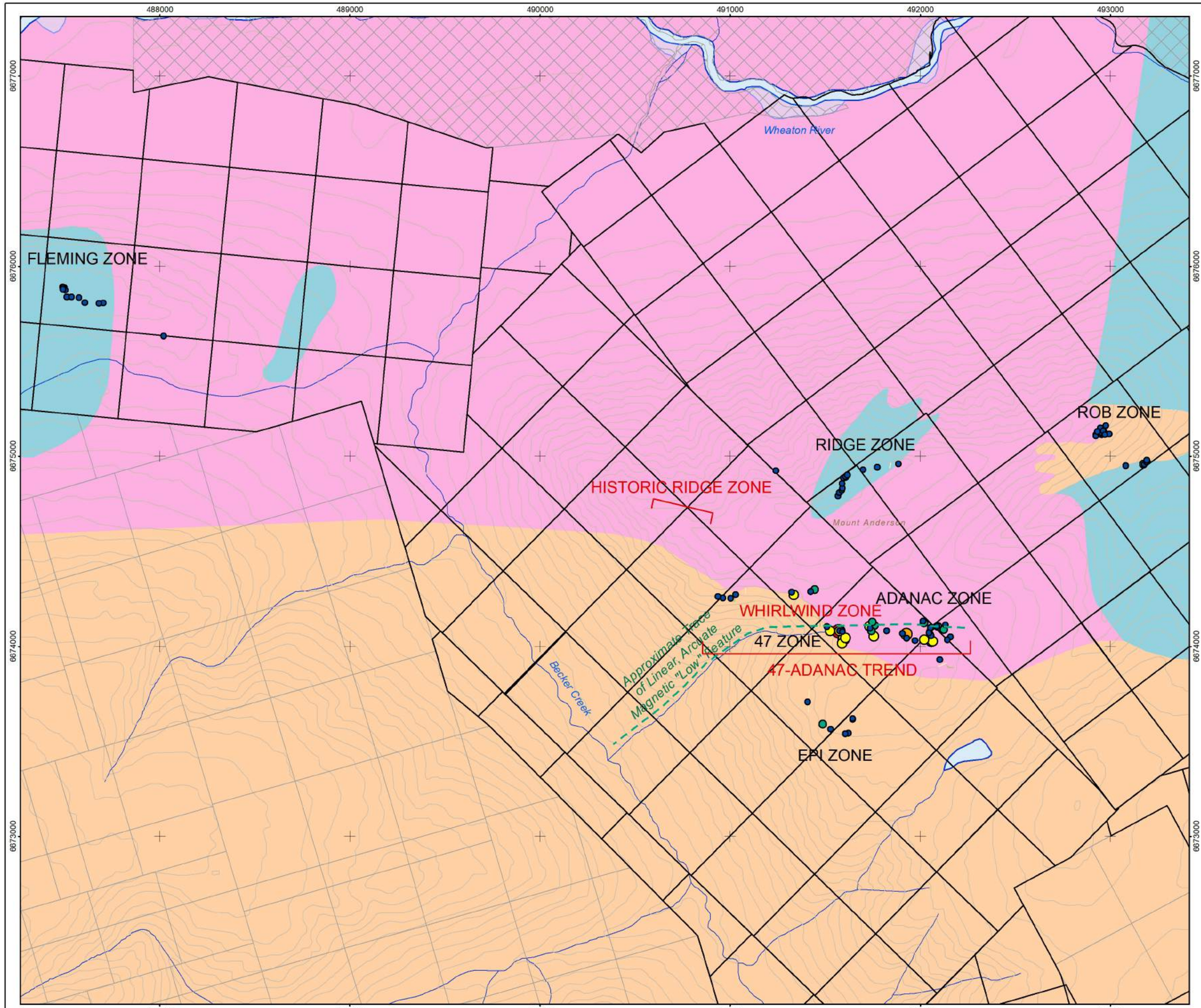
The Fleming and Rob skarns are indicative of a common, coeval origin, distinct from that of the 47-Adanac trend and the Ridge Zone. Both skarns were emplaced through contact metasomatism, within host meta-sediments of a similar mineralogy, but lack the precious metal and high Pb signatures of the 47-Adanac trend. Contact metasomatic skarn occurrences are intrusion-related mineralogic settings within reactive host rocks, indicating emplacement of the Mt. Anderson granodiorite was associated with metal-bearing hydromagmatic fluids. Although no temporal relationships are known, this indicates the Mt. Anderson granodiorite may have provided a partial source of Cu and Zn mineralization throughout the Mount. Anderson property, and is the likely source for W at the Rob skarn.

17.2 Conclusion

The following conclusions can be summarized for the Mt. Anderson property:

- The 2017 program was completed as a due diligence exercise, confirming tenor and grade of mineralization at numerous previously discovered prospects. The program confirmed the presence of significant precious and base metal values at the 47 and Adanac zones, and of patchy base metal mineralization at the Rob and Fleming skarns. However, the EPI zone was found to have minimal economic potential, and the Ridge Zone was not re-sampled.
- The 47 and Adanac zones occur along an arcuate, roughly ENE – WSW trending fault structure which has been delineated by a pronounced magnetic low feature within the Mount Anderson hornblende granodiorite. The Whirlwind Zone occurs along this trend to the west of the 47-Zone.

- Sampling in 2017 identified fairly continuous Au-Ag mineralization between the Adanac and 47 zones, indicating a mineralized trend referred to as the "47-Adanac Trend". This trend is currently the most prospective target for further exploration on the property.
- Sampling at the Ridge and Fleming skarns revealed a similar mineralogy. The Ridge and Fleming skarns comprise patchy high Cu, Zn and Bi values, subdued to background Pb values, weakly to moderately anomalous Ag values and low to background Au values. This is a distinct mineralogy from the 47-Adanac trend and the Ridge Zone, and indicates a common but separate emplacement setting. However, low precious metal values render these targets of secondary importance.
- A review of all geochemical data revealed a high Bi signature along the southern fringes of the Adanac Zone, areas NW of the 47-Zone trending towards the Ridge Zone, and portions of the Rob and Fleming skarns. However, Bi values were low at the 47-Zone. High Bi values indicate proximity to an intrusive source.
- High Bi values at the Rob and Fleming skarns indicate these are intrusion-related metasomatic occurrences. The Rob Skarn is adjacent to a unit of Mt. Anderson granodiorite. The Fleming Skarn occurs along the margins of a magnetic high feature, extending to the southwest, which is similar to that of the main Mt. Anderson stock, indicating a unit of the same suite. High Bi values at the southern fringe of the Adanac Zone indicate a partial intrusion-related origin. The high Bi values are directly north of the northern contact of the main pluton.
- Low Bi values at the 47-Zone indicate a mainly distal origin. Fluid movement is likely from the Eocene Mt. Skukum complex along the Becker Creek lineament, and emplaced along the arcuate spur structure hosting the Whirlwind Zone and the 47-Adanac Trend.
- Two main deposit setting models have influenced mineral emplacement at Mt. Anderson. The first, is intrusion-related mineralization, emanating from the Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite. The second, is hydrothermal mineralization associated with distal Eocene dyke emplacement from the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex, hosting the Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gully deposits to the west. The Rob and Fleming skarns and southern Adanac Zone belong to the intrusion-related model. The 47-Zone belongs to the Mount Skukum model. Mixing of fluids from both models may occur along fault structures, particularly the large arcuate fault structure hosting the 47-Adanac Trend.



LEGEND

2017 Rock Sample Result - Au (g/t)

- < 0.100
- 0.100 - 0.999
- 1.000 - 4.999
- 5.000 - 10.000
- > 10.000
- Mt. Anderson Claims
- Other Active Quartz Claims
- First Nation Settlement Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

Property Geology

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

REFERENCE

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

N

250 0 250 500 750 1,000
SCALE 1:20,000 METRES

FILE ID: APX-20180104-Mt_Anderson_Compilation_Map

PROJECT

APEX RESOURCES INC.

TITLE

MT. ANDERSON COMPILATION MAP

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

PROJECT		APX-17098-YT
DESIGN	RM	06/04/2017
GIS	JM	10/08/2017
CHECK	RM	05/01/2018
REVIEW	CS	05/01/2018
SCALE AS SHOWN		

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

18.1 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Mount Anderson property. The first phase will comprise exploration to define drill targets, while a second phase would comprise diamond drilling. A diamond drilling program, or a surface program involving significant trenching and/ or more than 250 person-days on site, will require a Class 3 exploration permit. Initiation of engagement with the Carcross-Tagish First Nation, towards establishing a good relationship and employment opportunities, is strongly recommended.

Phase 1 is recommended to focus on detailed geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling of the 47-Adanac Trend, extending beyond the Whirlwind Zone to the west. Induced Polarization (IP), chargeability and resistivity surveying, combined with surface magnetometer surveying, is recommended to cover the area between, and inclusive of, the 47 and Adanac zones. IP lines should extend a minimum of 500 metres on either side of the north contact of the Mount Anderson granodiorite. Roughly 20 line-km of IP surveying is recommended. In western areas, the IP survey should cover previous mechanized trenching which has exposed mineralized quartz veining. Mechanized trenching is recommended for the southern areas of this trend, following a needs-assessment of surficial geology in this area.

Phase 1 will require detailed geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling of the Ridge Zone area as described by Keyser, 1989. This work should cover the extent and marginal areas of the Mount Anderson intrusion northwest of the 47-Zone. Mechanized trenching may be warranted in accessible areas. Surface magnetometer and IP chargeability and resistivity surveying is recommended across this area. Further sampling and mapping of the Rob and Fleming skarns is also recommended.

Contingent upon positive results, Phase 2 will comprise a diamond drilling program of 1,400 metres in 9 holes. Locations of drill collars will be dependent upon results from Phase 1 but will likely focus on the 47-Adanac Trend and the Ridge Zone as primary exploration targets. The drilling may be done utilizing track-mounted portable drill rigs, moved by D-7 Cat or similar equipment. Some upgrading of existing trails may be warranted; however, these should remain as ATV and CAT trails rather than improved to roads accessible by 4WD vehicles.

Phase 1 should commence in mid-late June, depending on snow conditions. Phase 2 may commence in early to mid-August, following compilation of results and final selection of drill collar locations. Phase 1 may be accessible from cabins along the Annie Lake Road or the South Klondike Highway, to avoid the footprint of an exploration camp. Phase 2 may also be accessible from cabins, if suitable accommodations are available. Alternatively, a camp may be established within property boundaries at a gravel pit along the access road to the Mt. Skukum Mine.

Proposed expenditures for Phase 1, including 5% contingency, are estimated at **CDN$242,046**. Phase 2 proposed expenditures, including g 5% contingency, are estimated at **$496,851.**

18.2 Recommended Phase 1 Budget

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

Permitting:		$ 8,400
Pre-season preparatory work:		$ 7,000
Personnel: Project Management:		$ 8,400
Personnel: Crew boss:		$18,700
Personnel: Field Geologist:		$ 6,000
Personnel: Field Technician 1:		$10,200
Personnel: Field assistant 2:		$ 5,950
Induced Polarization survey:		$54,000
Mag survey:		$ 2,600
Rock sampling: 260 samples @ $48/sample:		$12,480
Trenching: 10 days @ $2,000/day:		$20,000
Road refurbishment: 4 days at $2,000/day:		$ 8,000
Mob/ Demobe of CAT/ excavator for trenching:		$ 1,600
Expediting:		$ 2,720
Room & Board (cabins): 143 person/days @ $175/day:		$25,025
ATV rental: 32 days @ 4 units/day x $175/day:		$22,400
Sat phone rental:		$ 640
Hand-held radio rentals:		$ 960
Fuel for ATV, IP generator:		$ 800
Other camp equipment: 32 days @ $600/day:		$ 1,920
Field supplies:		$ 800
Documents and field office supplies:		$ 800
	Field Total:	**$219,395**
Supplies for report:		$ 400
GIS, Digitization:		$ 3,750
Data Compilation, report writing: Project Manager:		$ 4,500
Data Compilation, report writing: Crew boss:		$ 2,475
	Sub-total:	**$230,520**
	5% Contingency:	$ 11,526
	Phase 1 Total:	**$242,046**

18.3 Recommended Phase 2 Budget

Pre-program preparatory work:		$ 4,900
Personnel: Project Manager:		$ 9,800
Personnel: Crew Boss:		$ 23,100
Personnel: Core logging geologist:		$ 15,000
Personnel: Core sampler:		$ 15,200
Personnel: Cook:		$ 18,600
Pad building:		$ 9,900
Pad building supplies:		$ 3,000
CAT/ Excavator rentals:		$ 34,400
Drilling: 1,400m at $100/metre:		$140,000
Casing: 117 metres @ $120/m:		$ 14,040
Mobe-Demobe charges, drill:		$ 4,000
Hourly drill charges exceeding actual drilling:		$ 15,680
Pump/ other drill charges:		$ 4,480
Drill consumables:		$ 3,360
Tests:		$ 1,050
Drill survey tool rental:		$ 2,000
Core sampling (entire hole):		$ 43,008
Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA) testing:		$ 1,200
Sample standards:		$ 275
Accommodations: 209 person-days @ $175/day:		$ 35,525
ATV rentals:		$ 19,950
Expediting:		$ 8,760
Drilling fuel, incl. pump:		$ 21,750
Gasoline:		$ 1,620
Camp gear rentals: $34 days @ $50/day:		$ 1,650
Field office supplies:		$ 800
Field supplies and expendables:		$ 1,500
Hand-held radio rentals:		$ 660
Core boxes: 388 boxes @ $15/box:		$ 5,633
	Field Total:	**$460,841**
Digitizing: 50 hrs at $85/hr:		$ 3,450
Report Writing, data compilation: 12 days @ $800/day:		$ 8,400
Office supplies:		$ 500
	Sub-Total:	**$473,191**
	5% Contingency:	$ 23,660
	Total:	**$496,851**

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APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS, CONSENT, DATE AND SIGNATURES

I, Carl Michael Schulze, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon, hereby certify that:

a) I am a Project Geologist employed by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Faberge Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Technical Report on the Mount Anderson Property,." dated January 2nd, 2018 (the "Technical Report").

c) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), Lic No. 25393. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 33 years since my graduation from Lakehead University. I have worked extensively in Yukon, British Columbia, northern Ontario and Alaska, as well as the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I served as President of the Yukon Chamber of Mines, where I was also a Director from 2003 to 2015. I have acted in various capacities with numerous private and publicly-traded mining and exploration companies, and also served as the Resident Geologist for the Government of Nunavut from 2000 - 2002.

d) My most recent personal inspections of the property occurred on July 25-26, 2017, for two field days;

e) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report;

f) I have had no involvement with Apex Resources Inc., its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the Mount Anderson Property prior to visiting the property and researching and writing this report, and I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Apex Resources Inc, its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

i) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission or addition of which would make the Report misleading;

j) This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "Technical Report on the Mount Anderson Property." dated January 2, 2018, and

k) I consent to the public filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and any regulatory authority and consent to the publication for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files of their websites accessible to the public, of extracts from the technical report by Apex Resources Inc.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon this 2nd Day of January, 2018.

"Carl Schulze"

Carl Schulze, BSc, P. Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Address: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Carl.Schulze@aurorageosciences.com

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE RESULTS, INCLUDING QUALITY CONTROL (QC) RESULTS

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

Submitted By: Carl Schulze
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 04, 2017
Report Date: October 05, 2017
Page: 1 of 5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mt. Anderson
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 104

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
STOR-RJT Store After 60 days Invoice for Storage

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP90-250	104	Crush (>90%), split and pulverize 250g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA350-Au	104	50g Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	104	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ300	104	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	104	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN
FA550	4	Lead collection fire assay 50G fusion - Grav finish	50	Completed	VAN
MA404	14	4 Acid Digest AAS Finish Vancouver	0.5	Completed	VAN
KP300-W	2	Phosphoric acid leach, ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2 : Revised project name and MA404,KP300 & FA550-Ag for R611853 & R611864 included.

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

CC: Linda Dandy

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

Method		WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
R611477	Rock	0.81	17	<1	12	9	48	0.6	4	9	960	2.77	13	10	73	<0.5	<3	<3	18	1.13	0.065
R611478	Rock	1.13	36	4	38	803	362	7.6	2	<1	256	2.08	28	8	13	8.0	<3	40	7	0.21	0.050
R611479	Rock	0.65	<2	1	38	11	107	<0.3	2	4	517	3.17	<2	15	35	<0.5	<3	<3	29	0.48	0.101
R611480	Rock	1.19	<2	<1	11	12	38	<0.3	2	<1	372	1.59	<2	5	25	<0.5	<3	<3	28	0.22	0.041
R611481	Rock	1.17	11	11	111	44	43	1.9	1	1	321	2.61	82	7	45	<0.5	<3	20	36	0.43	0.065
R611482	Rock	0.93	<2	<1	6	12	4	<0.3	<1	<1	80	0.45	<2	<2	12	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.03	0.001
R611483	Rock	0.83	<2	<1	14	3	65	<0.3	2	11	858	4.14	<2	7	30	<0.5	<3	<3	93	0.50	0.037
R611484	Rock	0.86	<2	<1	18	4	21	<0.3	2	3	240	1.61	4	8	9	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.10	0.015
R611485	Rock	1.44	<2	<1	6	15	5	<0.3	<1	<1	49	0.29	<2	<2	9	<0.5	<3	<3	1	0.02	0.001
R611486	Rock	0.39	<2	<1	12	5	60	<0.3	19	7	620	1.74	<2	8	15	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.38	0.020
R611487	Rock	0.62	39	101	33	5	573	0.3	<1	2	843	1.27	3	<2	45	11.3	<3	11	5	5.58	0.009
R611488	Rock	0.79	<2	2	160	16	39	0.6	3	2	153	1.43	2	7	35	0.9	<3	<3	19	0.49	0.058
R611489	Rock	1.18	<2	<1	18	8	8	<0.3	<1	2	78	0.72	<2	<2	6	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.03	0.002
R611490	Rock	1.05	4	97	5	3	120	<0.3	1	<1	380	0.45	<2	<2	17	2.9	<3	<3	3	0.70	0.026
R611491	Rock	0.72	<2	1	8	5	40	<0.3	11	10	475	2.67	<2	4	29	<0.5	<3	<3	68	1.01	0.048
R611492	Rock	0.47	<2	<1	6	<3	21	<0.3	2	4	229	1.19	<2	<2	6	<0.5	<3	<3	18	0.22	0.073
R611493	Rock	0.89	17	9	496	46	70	1.3	22	9	617	13.99	465	8	67	<0.5	6	9	58	0.96	0.046
R611494	Rock	0.86	11	4	17	20	7052	5.3	8	8	2606	11.81	6	4	90	31.1	4	67	8	1.69	0.036
R611495	Rock	0.70	3	<1	3	13	2109	2.5	7	6	1973	18.52	6	<2	30	7.9	<3	33	7	0.47	0.033
R611528	Rock	1.00	1206	3	3229	>10000	>10000	>100	2	20	1428	4.02	134	<2	111	1003.6	179	<3	5	3.05	0.011
R611529	Rock	0.85	22	2	45	474	598	7.5	3	9	1359	2.48	27	11	110	22.0	<3	<3	5	2.99	0.063
R611530	Rock	0.62	159	13	56	3962	1187	>100	3	36	25	2.66	37	<2	3	44.7	<3	210	2	0.01	0.002
R611531	Rock	0.75	38	15	12	>10000	93	25.5	1	<1	32	0.54	5	<2	2	3.8	4	23	3	0.01	<0.001
R611532	Rock	1.20	33	4	2	72	63	0.8	3	6	398	2.28	14	9	22	<0.5	<3	<3	32	0.12	0.048
R611533	Rock	1.01	5	<1	6	100	79	<0.3	4	9	577	2.09	<2	10	29	1.2	<3	<3	30	0.24	0.060
R611534	Rock	0.66	47	2	1	53	33	0.4	2	6	453	1.07	9	4	6	2.9	<3	<3	8	0.10	0.025
R611535	Rock	0.77	28	<1	4	1006	121	3.4	4	8	536	3.40	<2	11	35	2.0	<3	<3	42	0.33	0.068
R611536	Rock	0.96	43	20	2	11	9	0.9	<1	<1	32	0.43	17	<2	2	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.03	0.007
R611537	Rock	1.12	3	<1	6	11	55	<0.3	4	8	670	2.43	<2	10	49	1.5	<3	<3	55	0.89	0.060
R611538	Rock	1.29	<2	<1	3	14	76	<0.3	5	14	603	2.05	<2	11	112	2.1	<3	<3	31	0.71	0.071

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Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

Method		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
R611477	Rock	23	4	0.81	2110	0.004	<20	1.25	0.01	0.30	<2	0.50	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611478	Rock	14	7	0.05	31	0.018	<20	0.33	<0.01	0.25	<2	0.07	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611479	Rock	44	3	0.67	61	0.137	<20	1.03	0.07	0.07	<2	0.28	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611480	Rock	11	5	0.35	52	0.071	<20	0.76	0.06	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611481	Rock	15	12	0.46	48	0.075	<20	1.15	0.09	0.11	30	0.16	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611482	Rock	<1	2	0.06	23	0.008	<20	0.30	0.05	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611483	Rock	15	9	1.01	271	0.261	<20	2.39	0.16	0.89	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	6	19					
R611484	Rock	14	6	0.40	105	0.063	<20	0.69	0.03	0.12	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611485	Rock	<1	1	0.02	27	0.003	<20	0.23	0.05	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611486	Rock	9	21	0.92	48	0.106	<20	1.32	0.05	0.08	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611487	Rock	<1	2	0.11	15	0.005	<20	0.62	<0.01	<0.01	>100	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611488	Rock	16	4	0.15	65	0.074	<20	0.67	0.06	0.12	9	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611489	Rock	<1	<1	0.07	20	0.007	<20	0.36	0.07	0.12	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611490	Rock	5	3	0.07	6	0.026	<20	0.18	0.02	<0.01	5	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611491	Rock	11	17	0.96	43	0.132	<20	1.20	0.08	0.11	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5	7					
R611492	Rock	4	2	0.31	20	0.029	<20	0.48	0.03	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611493	Rock	19	33	0.75	146	0.082	<20	2.20	0.11	0.15	<2	1.01	<1	<5	8	<5					
R611494	Rock	4	8	0.63	74	0.033	<20	0.73	<0.01	<0.01	2	0.26	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611495	Rock	3	6	0.55	29	0.015	<20	0.49	<0.01	<0.01	20	<0.05	<1	8	<5	<5					
R611528	Rock	3	4	0.67	105	<0.001	<20	0.43	<0.01	0.13	11	3.33	<1	<5	<5	<5			135	0.30	3.06
R611529	Rock	10	2	0.59	1074	<0.001	<20	0.76	<0.01	0.30	<2	0.66	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611530	Rock	<1	4	<0.01	6	<0.001	<20	0.04	<0.01	0.02	<2	1.62	<1	<5	<5	<5			106	<0.01	0.37
R611531	Rock	<1	4	<0.01	11	<0.001	<20	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.23	<1	<5	<5	<5			28	<0.01	1.04
R611532	Rock	13	6	0.77	304	0.057	<20	1.12	0.02	0.25	<2	0.07	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611533	Rock	14	7	0.95	145	0.081	<20	1.22	0.03	0.20	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611534	Rock	10	3	0.33	487	0.001	<20	0.61	<0.01	0.21	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611535	Rock	15	7	1.22	685	0.067	<20	1.30	0.05	0.13	<2	0.96	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611536	Rock	2	2	0.02	31	<0.001	<20	0.13	<0.01	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611537	Rock	16	7	1.07	318	0.141	<20	1.43	0.05	0.13	<2	0.07	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611538	Rock	17	9	1.26	498	0.094	<20	1.46	0.03	0.17	<2	0.35	<1	<5	<5	<5					

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

		Method	MA404	KP300
		Analyte	Zn	W
		Unit	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005
R611477	Rock			
R611478	Rock			
R611479	Rock			
R611480	Rock			
R611481	Rock			
R611482	Rock			
R611483	Rock			
R611484	Rock			
R611485	Rock			
R611486	Rock			
R611487	Rock			0.563
R611488	Rock			
R611489	Rock			
R611490	Rock			
R611491	Rock			
R611492	Rock			
R611493	Rock			
R611494	Rock			
R611495	Rock			
R611528	Rock		2.15	
R611529	Rock			
R611530	Rock		0.10	
R611531	Rock		0.01	
R611532	Rock			
R611533	Rock			
R611534	Rock			
R611535	Rock			
R611536	Rock			
R611537	Rock			
R611538	Rock			

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Method		WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
R611539	Rock	0.79	17	<1	3	37	8	1.0	<1	4	126	4.71	110	<2	35	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.03	0.010
R611540	Rock	0.79	4	<1	2	23	52	<0.3	3	26	345	4.58	<2	9	41	<0.5	<3	<3	31	0.22	0.056
R611852	Rock	1.36	4077	7	>10000	>10000	2593	>100	8	20	637	2.79	30	<2	59	140.2	141	618	5	1.20	0.012
R611853	Rock	1.30	1822	10	>10000	>10000	3885	>100	7	17	267	4.13	82	<2	85	212.6	191	>2000	3	0.27	0.008
R611854	Rock	0.70	1781	4	17	1259	186	4.1	4	22	464	6.31	52	<2	27	16.4	<3	<3	11	0.33	0.009
R611855	Rock	0.48	10	<1	8	38	153	0.8	4	9	993	2.63	10	11	76	8.6	<3	<3	42	2.33	0.056
R611856	Rock	1.01	191	1	124	173	77	>100	1	<1	130	0.62	<2	5	29	2.2	13	<3	4	0.07	0.015
R611857	Rock	1.01	1777	5	7	111	16	11.6	2	5	31	2.53	7	<2	21	<0.5	<3	<3	8	0.01	0.016
R611858	Rock	1.08	790	4	7	26	23	4.2	1	3	99	2.37	67	11	43	<0.5	<3	<3	10	0.12	0.052
R611859	Rock	0.84	203	30	6	937	82	4.3	1	<1	72	2.30	17	<2	15	5.8	<3	<3	9	0.01	0.014
R611860	Rock	0.62	>10000	8	305	>10000	4838	45.8	2	23	210	6.68	94	<2	14	226.4	3	38	10	0.03	0.005
R611861	Rock	0.48	26	3	2	24	27	0.8	<1	<1	51	1.25	41	5	2	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	0.01	0.008
R611862	Rock	0.85	>10000	10	>10000	>10000	3142	>100	2	7	429	2.67	126	<2	28	206.1	1090	305	2	0.52	0.002
R611863	Rock	0.97	8	3	11	104	87	1.0	4	5	928	2.47	2	14	72	2.4	<3	<3	49	2.05	0.072
R611864	Rock	0.10	5324	33	>10000	>10000	3235	>100	11	18	66	22.07	173	<2	27	47.5	294	1260	<1	0.05	0.011
R611865	Rock	0.58	96	2	48	140	69	2.6	3	3	401	2.63	47	<2	34	<0.5	3	<3	19	0.04	0.008
R611866	Rock	0.56	3	<1	68	23	91	0.3	6	<1	273	1.43	<2	<2	23	1.1	<3	<3	20	0.35	0.069
R611867	Rock	1.59	3	<1	133	101	75	1.5	10	<1	441	2.37	<2	8	42	0.7	<3	<3	66	0.46	0.066
R611868	Rock	0.51	4	3	316	38	476	2.2	7	<1	840	2.87	2	8	64	12.1	<3	21	42	0.59	0.055
R611869	Rock	0.42	3	<1	34	40	36	0.4	1	<1	167	1.41	<2	3	20	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.23	0.045
R611870	Rock	0.83	5	<1	95	11	230	0.3	1	<1	306	1.79	2	6	28	3.6	<3	9	23	0.32	0.049
R611871	Rock	0.78	5	1	41	28	29	<0.3	1	<1	224	1.68	447	6	41	<0.5	<3	<3	32	0.30	0.050
R611872	Rock	0.61	<2	<1	41	9	40	<0.3	<1	<1	138	1.39	<2	6	21	0.6	<3	<3	19	0.27	0.044
R611873	Rock	0.77	<2	1	14	<3	32	<0.3	1	<1	202	1.59	3	6	44	<0.5	<3	<3	20	0.43	0.053
R611874	Rock	0.50	<2	2	68	9	45	0.4	1	<1	375	2.45	4	8	38	<0.5	<3	<3	42	0.35	0.072
R611875	Rock	0.58	2	1	59	13	106	<0.3	1	<1	479	2.62	<2	8	53	1.0	<3	5	54	0.39	0.082
R611876	Rock	0.54	6	1	4891	4	2006	1.8	3	2	2030	1.32	6	<2	113	71.1	<3	4	8	2.97	0.017
R611877	Rock	1.38	<2	<1	74	6	36	<0.3	7	<1	424	2.61	3	10	20	<0.5	<3	<3	27	0.41	0.034
R611878	Rock	0.50	<2	2	133	16	48	2.9	6	3	311	2.93	2	8	22	<0.5	<3	<3	16	0.26	0.009
R611879	Rock	0.74	<2	2	91	40	37	1.8	3	<1	325	3.37	<2	9	11	<0.5	<3	<3	42	0.41	0.040

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Method		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
R611539	Rock	2	2	0.08	522	0.002	<20	0.23	<0.01	0.09	20	0.82	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611540	Rock	6	6	0.88	282	0.112	<20	1.04	0.03	0.15	<2	1.61	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611852	Rock	3	2	0.20	298	0.001	<20	0.42	<0.01	0.09	3	1.51	<1	<5	<5	<5			795	1.26	4.92
R611853	Rock	3	1	0.12	64	<0.001	<20	0.34	<0.01	0.06	3	4.56	<1	<5	<5	<5	2.4	1948	>1500	1.64	>20
R611854	Rock	4	3	0.59	27	0.002	<20	0.80	<0.01	0.11	<2	4.84	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611855	Rock	13	8	1.19	1249	0.005	<20	1.60	0.04	0.17	<2	0.14	<1	<5	6	<5					
R611856	Rock	15	2	0.11	1407	<0.001	<20	0.37	<0.01	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5			128	0.01	0.02
R611857	Rock	3	3	<0.01	70	<0.001	<20	0.06	<0.01	0.03	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611858	Rock	12	3	0.19	2101	<0.001	<20	0.65	<0.01	0.32	<2	0.23	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611859	Rock	2	2	0.03	88	<0.001	<20	0.07	<0.01	0.02	<2	0.07	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611860	Rock	1	3	0.29	69	<0.001	<20	0.53	<0.01	0.03	<2	5.45	<1	<5	<5	<5	11.2	45	47	0.03	1.10
R611861	Rock	3	1	<0.01	84	<0.001	<20	0.24	0.05	0.20	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611862	Rock	3	2	0.08	82	<0.001	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.04	3	4.27	2	<5	<5	<5	26.0	725	724	1.04	16.39
R611863	Rock	18	8	1.28	222	0.113	<20	1.38	0.06	0.14	<2	0.73	<1	<5	5	<5					
R611864	Rock	5	<1	0.05	32	0.003	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.04	16	9.64	1	<5	<5	<5	4.5	1803	>1500	10.99	14.27
R611865	Rock	25	3	0.09	3449	0.001	<20	0.66	<0.01	0.02	3	0.16	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611866	Rock	4	39	0.18	101	0.059	<20	0.54	0.06	0.10	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611867	Rock	15	30	0.55	70	0.132	<20	1.27	0.11	0.20	<2	0.14	<1	<5	9	5					
R611868	Rock	13	7	0.38	53	0.074	<20	1.46	0.14	0.08	7	0.10	<1	<5	11	<5					
R611869	Rock	7	9	0.16	42	0.065	<20	0.44	0.08	0.07	<2	0.06	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611870	Rock	12	4	0.27	43	0.068	<20	0.68	0.08	0.06	52	0.11	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611871	Rock	12	7	0.39	56	0.077	<20	0.95	0.09	0.11	<2	0.10	<1	<5	7	<5					
R611872	Rock	10	4	0.17	43	0.068	<20	0.62	0.06	0.07	6	0.06	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611873	Rock	14	6	0.19	51	0.078	<20	0.58	0.07	0.09	<2	0.09	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611874	Rock	13	9	0.51	34	0.108	<20	1.01	0.07	0.08	<2	0.08	<1	<5	6	<5					
R611875	Rock	18	10	0.58	63	0.148	<20	1.29	0.10	0.40	<2	0.07	<1	<5	9	6					
R611876	Rock	2	3	0.14	25	0.011	<20	2.40	0.23	0.01	11	<0.05	<1	<5	9	<5					
R611877	Rock	11	23	0.45	38	0.112	<20	0.97	0.05	0.31	<2	0.14	<1	<5	6	<5					
R611878	Rock	10	10	0.52	32	0.064	<20	1.08	0.04	0.14	30	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611879	Rock	22	20	0.44	20	0.133	<20	0.93	0.06	0.10	2	0.26	<1	<5	7	6					

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

		Method	MA404	KP300
		Analyte	Zn	W
		Unit	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005
R611539	Rock			
R611540	Rock			
R611852	Rock		0.23	
R611853	Rock		0.37	
R611854	Rock			
R611855	Rock			
R611856	Rock		<0.01	
R611857	Rock			
R611858	Rock			
R611859	Rock			
R611860	Rock		0.45	
R611861	Rock			
R611862	Rock		0.30	
R611863	Rock			
R611864	Rock		0.31	
R611865	Rock			
R611866	Rock			
R611867	Rock			
R611868	Rock			
R611869	Rock			
R611870	Rock			
R611871	Rock			
R611872	Rock			
R611873	Rock			
R611874	Rock			
R611875	Rock			
R611876	Rock			
R611877	Rock			
R611878	Rock			
R611879	Rock			

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

Method		WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
R611880	Rock	1.08	<2	1	56	5	37	<0.3	3	<1	401	3.74	<2	3	39	<0.5	<3	<3	127	0.45	0.038
R611881	Rock	0.52	<2	<1	84	6	68	<0.3	8	4	554	4.80	<2	6	16	<0.5	<3	<3	123	0.25	0.031
R611882	Rock	0.64	<2	<1	38	<3	56	<0.3	3	<1	462	3.15	3	5	13	<0.5	<3	<3	103	0.26	0.023
R611883	Rock	0.58	<2	<1	26	20	114	<0.3	13	<1	552	2.52	6	11	7	<0.5	<3	<3	46	0.05	0.012
R611884	Rock	0.92	<2	1	39	<3	58	<0.3	9	<1	598	3.06	3	10	77	<0.5	<3	<3	42	0.76	0.081
R611885	Rock	0.89	<2	2	31	<3	40	<0.3	9	<1	230	2.45	6	9	24	<0.5	<3	<3	102	0.12	0.060
R611886	Rock	1.04	<2	4	54	3	65	<0.3	20	8	618	4.35	3	<2	27	<0.5	<3	<3	193	0.85	0.158
R611887	Rock	0.72	381	18	1707	10	>10000	4.0	4	3	1831	2.55	2	<2	75	515.3	4	243	8	2.75	0.049
R611201	Rock	1.62	2	<1	18	32	241	0.3	3	9	650	2.03	5	7	95	3.6	<3	<3	36	0.52	0.046
R611202	Rock	1.43	7	<1	4	7	3	<0.3	<1	<1	34	0.32	2	<2	2	<0.5	<3	<3	9	0.16	0.004
R611203	Rock	1.27	<2	170	341	6	71	<0.3	4	8	480	2.38	3	11	43	1.5	<3	<3	64	0.67	0.053
R611204	Rock	1.82	2	1	3	6	3	0.3	<1	<1	24	0.27	2	<2	2	<0.5	<3	<3	1	0.03	<0.001
R611205	Rock	0.61	221	<1	79	8	23	0.3	3	5	301	1.47	3	32	13	<0.5	<3	<3	24	0.19	0.026
R611206	Rock	0.63	<2	<1	2	3	41	<0.3	4	8	697	2.33	3	13	24	<0.5	<3	<3	41	0.66	0.048
R611207	Rock	1.02	<2	2	7	5	3	<0.3	1	<1	26	0.43	11	<2	1	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.02	0.003
R611208	Rock	0.72	<2	3	129	<3	24	0.3	4	2	262	1.95	2	4	49	0.7	<3	<3	53	0.40	0.075
R611209	Rock	0.59	<2	<1	515	14	83	1.4	5	11	689	2.29	<2	12	61	<0.5	<3	<3	39	1.08	0.050
R611496	Rock	0.66	4	<1	7	15	114	0.4	4	7	926	2.65	6	10	78	3.9	<3	<3	32	2.27	0.063
R611497	Rock	1.33	<2	<1	3	3	69	<0.3	4	7	671	2.22	3	10	55	<0.5	<3	<3	38	1.19	0.061
R611498	Rock	1.01	7	9	13	116	147	1.7	3	5	569	6.89	40	11	161	13.8	<3	<3	69	0.33	0.080
R611499	Rock	0.64	7	2	19	1441	310	1.9	1	2	264	6.64	5	14	119	4.7	<3	<3	64	0.16	0.080
R611500	Rock	0.57	6	29	3	487	214	3.6	1	2	146	7.63	7	10	48	6.8	<3	4	47	0.10	0.060
R611889	Rock	0.39	10	1	128	16	76	0.4	22	9	816	4.63	2	11	112	<0.5	<3	4	50	1.98	0.034
R611890	Rock	0.56	<2	<1	54	20	156	<0.3	2	10	769	3.89	<2	9	40	<0.5	<3	<3	66	0.56	0.029
R611891	Rock	0.39	24	4	380	5	61	1.9	132	23	406	12.25	57	3	12	<0.5	<3	4	143	0.07	0.026
R611892	Rock	0.73	6	1	1106	134	>10000	16.5	4	14	4623	14.67	12	<2	165	109.5	11	66	15	1.89	0.046
R611893	Rock	0.47	12	2	488	126	2916	19.0	7	175	2069	29.78	102	<2	83	14.2	3	119	17	0.75	0.028
R611894	Rock	0.86	14	3	1479	44	5165	9.8	7	22	1946	29.16	5	<2	31	25.4	3	74	15	0.52	0.035
R611895	Rock	0.74	10	3	98	71	2447	11.2	6	14	1092	26.97	17	<2	16	11.7	<3	128	11	0.67	0.018
R611896	Rock	0.90	1009	3	263	970	946	15.9	3	8	1304	3.03	22	7	115	42.5	7	<3	18	3.32	0.048

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Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
R611880	Rock	6	21	0.83	113	0.235	<20	1.89	0.13	0.64	<2	0.11	<1	<5	10	15					
R611881	Rock	9	15	0.88	188	0.285	<20	2.23	0.07	0.87	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	14	20					
R611882	Rock	5	7	0.68	48	0.225	<20	1.52	0.07	0.29	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	10	15					
R611883	Rock	19	43	0.94	254	0.173	<20	1.75	0.03	0.96	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	8	5					
R611884	Rock	11	22	0.96	60	0.150	<20	2.43	0.22	0.23	<2	0.14	<1	<5	13	<5					
R611885	Rock	11	62	0.54	93	0.160	<20	1.12	0.07	0.24	<2	0.08	<1	<5	9	9					
R611886	Rock	2	85	1.71	195	0.270	<20	2.01	0.10	0.69	<2	0.20	<1	<5	11	8					
R611887	Rock	<1	2	0.30	12	0.011	<20	1.57	0.13	0.02	>100	0.49	1	<5	6	<5			7	0.17	0.01
R611201	Rock	10	6	1.02	38	0.095	<20	1.46	0.06	0.12	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611202	Rock	<1	3	0.03	26	0.003	<20	0.21	<0.01	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611203	Rock	13	9	0.79	584	0.150	<20	1.04	0.07	0.11	2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611204	Rock	<1	2	<0.01	50	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611205	Rock	25	5	0.59	107	0.033	<20	0.85	0.02	0.15	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611206	Rock	16	7	0.95	231	0.031	<20	1.28	0.03	0.20	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611207	Rock	<1	2	<0.01	15	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	0.07	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611208	Rock	11	38	0.51	38	0.169	<20	0.99	0.10	0.17	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611209	Rock	14	9	1.22	367	0.084	<20	1.52	0.04	0.13	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611496	Rock	18	5	0.77	485	0.003	<20	1.45	0.02	0.29	<2	0.29	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611497	Rock	12	6	1.13	62	0.041	<20	1.64	0.04	0.23	<2	0.09	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611498	Rock	13	7	0.96	109	0.216	<20	1.64	0.08	0.17	<2	0.15	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611499	Rock	13	9	0.84	194	0.242	<20	1.11	0.10	0.24	<2	0.41	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611500	Rock	8	4	0.30	126	0.095	<20	0.62	0.11	0.31	<2	0.44	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611889	Rock	27	44	0.50	227	0.135	<20	2.23	0.07	0.13	<2	0.99	<1	<5	<5	5					
R611890	Rock	19	13	1.39	131	0.142	<20	2.18	0.16	0.43	<2	0.11	<1	<5	<5	14					
R611891	Rock	6	88	0.79	85	0.038	21	1.87	0.01	0.30	<2	6.22	<1	5	<5	6					
R611892	Rock	3	6	0.37	322	0.033	<20	0.82	<0.01	<0.01	62	1.97	<1	<5	<5	<5			17	0.10	0.02
R611893	Rock	2	4	0.60	22	0.030	21	0.84	<0.01	0.01	51	8.58	<1	13	<5	<5					
R611894	Rock	2	6	0.52	20	0.017	<20	0.52	<0.01	<0.01	66	0.08	<1	14	<5	<5					
R611895	Rock	2	4	0.34	39	0.007	<20	0.39	<0.01	<0.01	5	2.78	<1	12	<5	<5					
R611896	Rock	7	4	0.84	605	0.001	<20	1.29	0.01	0.28	<2	1.32	<1	<5	<5	<5					

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Project: Mt. Anderson
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000511.2

		Method	MA404	KP300
		Analyte	Zn	W
		Unit	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005
R611880	Rock			
R611881	Rock			
R611882	Rock			
R611883	Rock			
R611884	Rock			
R611885	Rock			
R611886	Rock			
R611887	Rock		1.22	0.100
R611201	Rock			
R611202	Rock			
R611203	Rock			
R611204	Rock			
R611205	Rock			
R611206	Rock			
R611207	Rock			
R611208	Rock			
R611209	Rock			
R611496	Rock			
R611497	Rock			
R611498	Rock			
R611499	Rock			
R611500	Rock			
R611889	Rock			
R611890	Rock			
R611891	Rock			
R611892	Rock		2.24	
R611893	Rock			
R611894	Rock			
R611895	Rock			
R611896	Rock			

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Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
R611897	Rock	0.60	6371	18	373	1996	4270	31.0	3	17	1531	7.32	108	<2	150	191.4	13	<3	6	4.78	0.015
R611898	Rock	0.81	1682	4	2177	>10000	>10000	>100	4	44	536	8.19	153	<2	41	1520.3	162	21	3	1.75	0.002
R611899	Rock	0.96	1125	4	268	>10000	8136	>100	2	15	2025	4.72	70	<2	184	443.8	47	<3	5	5.18	0.010
R611900	Rock	0.79	1058	6	86	4631	1434	24.8	2	9	512	12.20	244	<2	41	55.8	27	<3	3	1.08	0.010
R611801	Rock	0.33	42	5	13	8785	89	44.1	1	<1	34	0.77	16	<2	3	4.4	<3	69	1	0.02	0.001
R611802	Rock	0.15	4	<1	3	65	60	0.4	4	22	879	2.53	<2	11	30	<0.5	<3	<3	44	0.22	0.066
R611803	Rock	0.22	655	4	5	360	48	50.9	2	3	34	10.64	508	<2	4	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.01	0.002
R611804	Rock	0.97	118	7	4	204	10	1.5	2	14	47	4.04	86	<2	23	<0.5	<3	<3	4	0.02	0.013
R611805	Rock	0.95	5	<1	9	14	75	0.3	5	31	1937	3.29	3	9	46	<0.5	<3	<3	78	0.43	0.072
R611806	Rock	0.88	117	2	3	60	43	6.4	2	2	303	2.31	51	7	59	<0.5	<3	<3	30	0.25	0.039
R611807	Rock	1.13	80	<1	37	10	50	<0.3	5	12	712	3.22	7	6	48	<0.5	<3	<3	67	0.44	0.061
R611808	Rock	0.99	7	<1	<1	16	80	<0.3	<1	3	556	2.43	5	9	10	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.22	0.075
R611851	Rock	0.42	1588	13	9679	>10000	9537	>100	5	14	578	4.13	115	<2	80	633.3	289	1029	3	1.29	0.004
R611888	Rock	0.89	12	6	2161	744	564	15.0	19	49	4961	19.16	56	3	6	5.5	<3	12	11	7.88	0.042

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	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
R611897	Rock	4	3	0.43	42	<0.001	<20	0.63	<0.01	0.10	<2	5.96	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611898	Rock	<1	6	0.17	38	<0.001	<20	0.35	<0.01	0.04	12	8.43	1	6	<5	<5			173	0.20	3.63
R611899	Rock	3	3	0.45	101	<0.001	<20	0.57	<0.01	0.09	<2	4.71	<1	<5	<5	<5			107	0.02	6.20
R611900	Rock	2	3	0.11	21	<0.001	<20	0.25	<0.01	0.09	<2	>10	<1	8	<5	<5					
R611801	Rock	<1	5	<0.01	32	<0.001	<20	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.32	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611802	Rock	19	6	1.01	1439	0.080	<20	1.18	0.03	0.19	<2	0.54	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611803	Rock	10	2	<0.01	92	0.001	<20	0.09	<0.01	0.05	<2	4.89	<1	7	<5	<5					
R611804	Rock	2	3	0.06	163	<0.001	<20	0.12	<0.01	0.03	<2	2.63	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611805	Rock	18	9	1.33	639	0.195	<20	1.68	0.07	0.14	<2	0.56	<1	<5	<5	6					
R611806	Rock	16	5	0.69	287	0.112	<20	0.91	0.04	0.15	<2	0.09	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611807	Rock	13	12	1.31	419	0.124	<20	1.71	0.04	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	8					
R611808	Rock	15	1	0.39	147	0.012	<20	1.26	0.05	0.21	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	11	<5					
R611851	Rock	1	2	0.12	145	<0.001	<20	0.28	<0.01	0.04	<2	2.59	<1	<5	<5	<5			1102	0.96	10.54
R611888	Rock	4	9	0.18	34	0.032	<20	0.99	<0.01	<0.01	21	3.28	<1	<5	6	<5					

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		Method	MA404	KP300
		Analyte	Zn	W
		Unit	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005
R611897	Rock			
R611898	Rock		2.82	
R611899	Rock		0.82	
R611900	Rock			
R611801	Rock			
R611802	Rock			
R611803	Rock			
R611804	Rock			
R611805	Rock			
R611806	Rock			
R611807	Rock			
R611808	Rock			
R611851	Rock		0.95	
R611888	Rock			

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000511.2

	Method	WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
R611478	Rock	1.13	36	4	38	803	362	7.6	2	<1	256	2.08	28	8	13	8.0	<3	40	7	0.21	0.050
REP R611478	QC		40																		
R611539	Rock	0.79	17	<1	3	37	8	1.0	<1	4	126	4.71	110	<2	35	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.03	0.010
REP R611539	QC			<1	3	37	8	1.0	<1	3	125	4.63	107	<2	35	<0.5	<3	<3	13	0.03	0.010
R611860	Rock	0.62	>10000	8	305	>10000	4838	45.8	2	23	210	6.68	94	<2	14	226.4	3	38	10	0.03	0.005
REP R611860	QC																				
R611862	Rock	0.85	>10000	10	>10000	>10000	3142	>100	2	7	429	2.67	126	<2	28	206.1	1090	305	2	0.52	0.002
REP R611862	QC																				
R611885	Rock	0.89	<2	2	31	<3	40	<0.3	9	<1	230	2.45	6	9	24	<0.5	<3	<3	102	0.12	0.060
REP R611885	QC			1	31	<3	40	<0.3	8	<1	231	2.47	5	7	24	<0.5	<3	<3	101	0.12	0.060
R611887	Rock	0.72	381	18	1707	10	>10000	4.0	4	3	1831	2.55	2	<2	75	515.3	4	243	8	2.75	0.049
REP R611887	QC		393																		
R611201	Rock	1.62	2	<1	18	32	241	0.3	3	9	650	2.03	5	7	95	3.6	<3	<3	36	0.52	0.046
REP R611201	QC		3																		
R611803	Rock	0.22	655	4	5	360	48	50.9	2	3	34	10.64	508	<2	4	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.01	0.002
REP R611803	QC		715																		
R611807	Rock	1.13	80	<1	37	10	50	<0.3	5	12	712	3.22	7	6	48	<0.5	<3	<3	67	0.44	0.061
REP R611807	QC			<1	38	10	51	<0.3	5	12	724	3.31	5	6	49	<0.5	<3	<3	67	0.45	0.062
Core Reject Duplicates																					
R611536	Rock	0.96	43	20	2	11	9	0.9	<1	<1	32	0.43	17	<2	2	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.03	0.007
DUP R611536	QC		50	20	2	18	10	1.0	1	<1	36	0.47	17	<2	2	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.03	0.007
R611881	Rock	0.52	<2	<1	84	6	68	<0.3	8	4	554	4.80	<2	6	16	<0.5	<3	<3	123	0.25	0.031
DUP R611881	QC		<2	<1	85	9	69	<0.3	9	4	565	4.87	<2	6	16	<0.5	<3	<3	125	0.25	0.031
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD AMIS0140	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard			14	159	156	357	1.9	81	13	1098	3.34	40	7	70	2.3	7	11	51	1.09	0.073

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000511.2

	Method	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
R611478	Rock	14	7	0.05	31	0.018	<20	0.33	<0.01	0.25	<2	0.07	<1	<5	<5	<5					
REP R611478	QC																				
R611539	Rock	2	2	0.08	522	0.002	<20	0.23	<0.01	0.09	20	0.82	<1	<5	<5	<5					
REP R611539	QC	2	2	0.08	588	0.002	<20	0.23	<0.01	0.08	19	0.81	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611860	Rock	1	3	0.29	69	<0.001	<20	0.53	<0.01	0.03	<2	5.45	<1	<5	<5	<5	11.2	45	47	0.03	1.10
REP R611860	QC																		45	0.03	1.09
R611862	Rock	3	2	0.08	82	<0.001	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.04	3	4.27	2	<5	<5	<5	26.0	725	724	1.04	16.39
REP R611862	QC																19.5	721			
R611885	Rock	11	62	0.54	93	0.160	<20	1.12	0.07	0.24	<2	0.08	<1	<5	9	9					
REP R611885	QC	11	62	0.55	92	0.157	<20	1.12	0.07	0.24	<2	0.08	<1	<5	8	9					
R611887	Rock	<1	2	0.30	12	0.011	<20	1.57	0.13	0.02	>100	0.49	1	<5	6	<5			7	0.17	0.01
REP R611887	QC																				
R611201	Rock	10	6	1.02	38	0.095	<20	1.46	0.06	0.12	<2	0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
REP R611201	QC																				
R611803	Rock	10	2	<0.01	92	0.001	<20	0.09	<0.01	0.05	<2	4.89	<1	7	<5	<5					
REP R611803	QC																				
R611807	Rock	13	12	1.31	419	0.124	<20	1.71	0.04	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	8					
REP R611807	QC	13	12	1.33	426	0.124	<20	1.73	0.04	0.14	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	8					
Core Reject Duplicates																					
R611536	Rock	2	2	0.02	31	<0.001	<20	0.13	<0.01	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
DUP R611536	QC	2	2	0.03	35	<0.001	<20	0.14	<0.01	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
R611881	Rock	9	15	0.88	188	0.285	<20	2.23	0.07	0.87	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	14	20					
DUP R611881	QC	9	15	0.90	190	0.290	<20	2.26	0.07	0.88	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	14	20					
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																<0.9	91			
STD AGPROOF	Standard																<0.9	98			
STD AMIS0140	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard	17	58	0.91	458	0.098	21	1.22	0.08	0.42	3	0.27	<1	<5	<5	<5					

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Project: Mt. Anderson
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000511.2

		Method	MA404	KP300
		Analyte	Zn	W
		Unit	%	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005
Pulp Duplicates				
R611478	Rock			
REP R611478	QC			
R611539	Rock			
REP R611539	QC			
R611860	Rock		0.45	
REP R611860	QC		0.46	
R611862	Rock		0.30	
REP R611862	QC			
R611885	Rock			
REP R611885	QC			
R611887	Rock		1.22	0.100
REP R611887	QC			0.099
R611201	Rock			
REP R611201	QC			
R611803	Rock			
REP R611803	QC			
R611807	Rock			
REP R611807	QC			
Core Reject Duplicates				
R611536	Rock			
DUP R611536	QC			
R611881	Rock			
DUP R611881	QC			
Reference Materials				
STD AGPROOF	Standard			
STD AGPROOF	Standard			
STD AMIS0140	Standard			<0.005
STD DS11	Standard			

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		WGHT Wgt kg 0.01	FA350 Au ppb 2	AQ300 Mo ppm 1	AQ300 Cu ppm 1	AQ300 Pb ppm 3	AQ300 Zn ppm 1	AQ300 Ag ppm 0.3	AQ300 Ni ppm 1	AQ300 Co ppm 1	AQ300 Mn ppm 2	AQ300 Fe % 0.01	AQ300 As ppm 2	AQ300 Th ppm 2	AQ300 Sr ppm 1	AQ300 Cd ppm 0.5	AQ300 Sb ppm 3	AQ300 Bi ppm 3	AQ300 V ppm 1	AQ300 Ca % 0.01	AQ300 P % 0.001
STD DS11	Standard			14	155	144	344	1.8	82	14	1082	3.26	43	7	69	2.1	7	8	51	1.07	0.073
STD DS11	Standard			12	145	130	330	1.9	73	12	1006	2.97	39	8	62	2.3	9	11	46	0.98	0.066
STD DS11	Standard			12	145	128	349	1.7	78	11	1070	3.07	41	7	65	1.8	6	11	50	1.05	0.069
STD NBLG	Standard																				
STD OREAS132A	Standard																				
STD OREAS134B	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			2	747	23	31	0.4	424	56	441	26.12	11	8	4	<0.5	<3	<3	321	0.03	0.032
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			2	741	13	31	0.3	432	57	446	25.67	10	9	4	<0.5	<3	<3	329	0.04	0.032
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			2	701	17	35	0.7	383	52	419	22.64	12	11	3	<0.5	<3	<3	306	0.03	0.029
STD OREAS45EA	Standard			1	741	17	31	0.4	395	49	432	23.18	11	12	4	<0.5	<3	<3	322	0.03	0.031
STD OXC145	Standard		209																		
STD OXC145	Standard		221																		
STD OXC145	Standard		207																		
STD OXC145	Standard		200																		
STD OXC145	Standard		214																		
STD OXH122	Standard		1251																		
STD OXH122	Standard		1263																		
STD OXH122	Standard		1279																		
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD W107	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA Expected				1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10	10.7	3.5				303	0.036	0.029
STD DS11 Expected				13.9	156	138	345	1.71	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	7.65	67.3	2.37	7.2	12.2	50	1.063	0.0701
STD OXH122 Expected			1247																		
STD OXC145 Expected			212																		
STD W107 Expected																					
STD OREAS132A Expected																					

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		AQ300 La ppm 1	AQ300 Cr ppm 1	AQ300 Mg % 0.01	AQ300 Ba ppm 1	AQ300 Ti % 0.001	AQ300 B ppm 20	AQ300 Al % 0.01	AQ300 Na % 0.01	AQ300 K % 0.01	AQ300 W ppm 2	AQ300 S % 0.05	AQ300 Hg ppm 1	AQ300 Tl ppm 5	AQ300 Ga ppm 5	AQ300 Sc ppm 5	FA550 Au gm/t 0.9	FA550 Ag gm/t 20	MA404 Ag ppm 2	MA404 Cu % 0.01	MA404 Pb % 0.01
STD DS11	Standard	17	58	0.89	446	0.095	<20	1.20	0.08	0.40	4	0.28	<1	<5	<5	<5					
STD DS11	Standard	16	59	0.84	423	0.086	<20	1.11	0.07	0.39	3	0.25	<1	<5	<5	<5					
STD DS11	Standard	17	59	0.85	434	0.088	<20	1.13	0.07	0.40	3	0.28	<1	<5	6	<5					
STD NBLG	Standard																				
STD OREAS132A	Standard																		58	0.05	3.59
STD OREAS134B	Standard																		202	0.13	13.21
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	8	925	0.10	151	0.108	<20	3.62	0.02	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	10	<5	90					
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	8	944	0.11	154	0.109	<20	3.63	0.02	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	12	8	90					
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	8	974	0.09	144	0.102	<20	3.46	0.02	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	6	87					
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	8	891	0.10	148	0.102	<20	3.45	0.03	0.06	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	12	89					
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXH122	Standard																				
STD OXH122	Standard																				
STD OXH122	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																18.4	59			
STD SP49	Standard																18.0	57			
STD SQ70	Standard																40.2	159			
STD SQ70	Standard																39.7	156			
STD W107	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA Expected		7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053		0.036			12.4	78					
STD DS11 Expected		18.6	61.5	0.85	417	0.0976	6	1.129	0.0694	0.4	2.9	0.2835	0.3	4.9	4.7	3.1					
STD OXH122 Expected																					
STD OXC145 Expected																					
STD W107 Expected																					
STD OREAS132A Expected																			58	0.0458	3.66

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		MA404 Zn % 0.01	KP300 W % 0.005
STD DS11	Standard		
STD DS11	Standard		
STD DS11	Standard		
STD NBLG	Standard		<0.005
STD OREAS132A	Standard	4.89	
STD OREAS134B	Standard	17.85	
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		
STD OREAS45EA	Standard		
STD OXC145	Standard		
STD OXC145	Standard		
STD OXC145	Standard		
STD OXC145	Standard		
STD OXC145	Standard		
STD OXH122	Standard		
STD OXH122	Standard		
STD OXH122	Standard		
STD SP49	Standard		
STD SP49	Standard		
STD SQ70	Standard		
STD SQ70	Standard		
STD W107	Standard		0.433
STD OREAS45EA Expected			
STD DS11 Expected			
STD OXH122 Expected			
STD OXC145 Expected			
STD W107 Expected			0.4235
STD OREAS132A Expected		4.96	

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		WGHT	FA350	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	2	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
STD OREAS134B Expected																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<1	2	6	34	<0.3	<1	4	559	1.81	<2	<2	20	<0.5	<3	<3	24	0.55	0.042
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<2	<1	3	<3	34	<0.3	<1	4	565	1.74	<2	<2	25	<0.5	<3	<3	23	0.57	0.041

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		AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	FA550	FA550	MA404	MA404	MA404
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t	gm/t	ppm	%	%
		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9	20	2	0.01	0.01
STD OREAS134B Expected																			209	0.1348	13.36
STD AGPROOF Expected																	0	94			
STD SP49 Expected																	18.34	60.2			
STD SQ70 Expected																	39.62	159.5			
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																<0.9	<20			
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																		<2	<0.01	<0.01
BLK	Blank																<0.9	<20			
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	6	2	0.50	63	0.081	<20	0.89	0.09	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	5	2	0.50	68	0.081	<20	0.99	0.10	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5					

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

Project: Mt. Anderson
Report Date: October 05, 2017

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000511.2

		MA404 Zn % 0.01	KP300 W % 0.005
STD OREAS134B Expected		18.03	
STD AGPROOF Expected			
STD SP49 Expected			
STD SQ70 Expected			
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		<0.005
BLK	Blank	<0.01	
BLK	Blank		
Prep Wash			
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		

APPENDIX 3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAPS

490500 491000 491500 492000 492500 493000 493500 494000

6675500 6675000 6674500 6674000 6673500

RIDGE ZONE
Quartz Veins, Limonite
Felsic Dyke
Granite
Quartzite (Quartz Vein?)
Quartz Veins
Feldspar Porphyritic Granite
Hornblende Diorite
ROB SKARN
Granodiorite, Gossanous Area
Granodiorite
Granodiorite, Carbonate, Silica Alteration, Pyrite
Quartzite, Carbonate Alteration
Hornblende-Biotite Granodiorite
Intermediate Dyke
Granite Dyke
Biotite Granite, Galena, Pyrite
Approx trace of linear, mag low feature
47 ZONE
Galena, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Bornite Alteration
ADANAC ZONE
Trench Push, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Bornite
Felsic Dyke in Granodiorite
Granodiorite, Epidote
Felsic Dyke Limonite, Malachite near Felsic Dyke
Pit, Quartz Vein Float
Pyrite
Granodiorite

LEGEND

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

Lithology Waypoints
- EEr
- mKgMA
- LTrgB
- PPN

Structural Measurements
- Bedding
- Foliation
- Fracture
- Vein
- Vein Zone
- Vertical Bedding
- Trench
- Small Trench
- Contact
- Fault
- Dyke
- Outcrop
- Claim Boundaries
- Contour
- Road Access
- Watercourse
- Wooded Area
- Waterbody

REFERENCE

DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 8N
CREATED BY: AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

N

100 0 100 200 300
SCALE 1:5,000 METRES

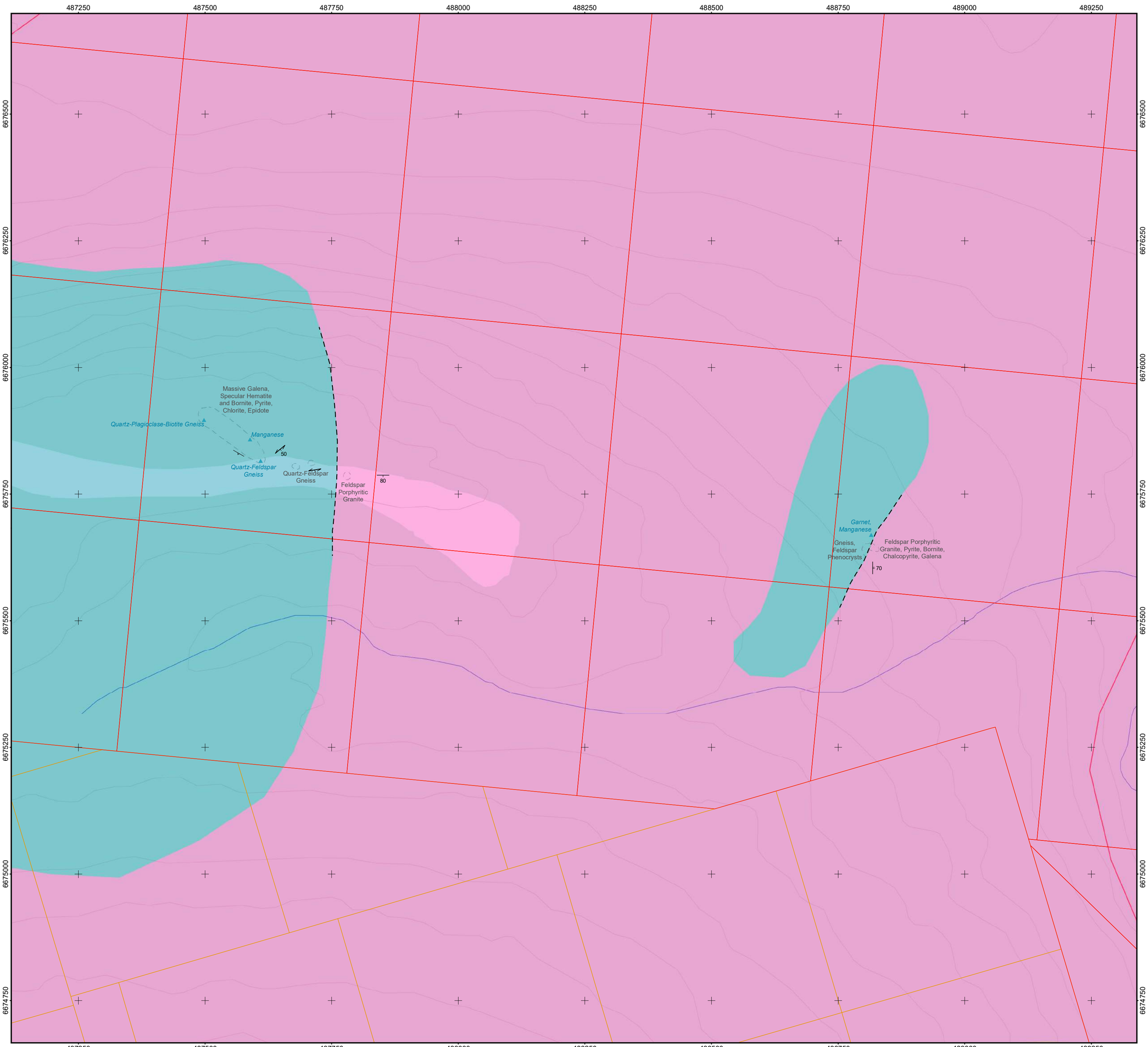
FILE ID: APX-20171110-Mt_Anderson_Property_Geology

PROJECT
APEX RESOURCES INC.

TITLE
MAP 1 - MT. ANDERSON
PROPERTY GEOLOGY SOUTHEAST AREA

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

PROJECT		APX-17098-YT
DESIGN	RM	06/04/2017
CRS	JM	20/11/2017
CHECK	CS	23/11/2017
REVIEW	CS	23/11/2017
SCALE AS SHOWN		



LEGEND

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

Lithology Waypoints

- EEr
- mKgMA
- LTrgB
- PPN

Structural Measurements

- Bedding
- Foliation
- Fracture
- Vein
- Vein Zone
- Vertical Bedding

- Contact
- Fault
- Dyke
- Claim Boundaries
- Other Active Claims
- Outcrop
- Contour
- Road Access
- Watercourse
- Wooded Area
- Waterbody

REFERENCE

BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM CANVEC©
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DATUM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 8N
CREATED BY: AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

N

100 0 100 200 300
SCALE 1:5,000 METRES

FILE ID: APX-20171110-Mt_Anderson_Property_Geology_II

PROJECT
APEX RESOURCES INC.

TITLE
MAP 2 - MT. ANDERSON PROPERTY GEOLOGY NORTHWEST AREA (FLEMING ZONE)

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

PROJECT		APX-17098-YT
DESIGN	RM	06/04/2017
GIS	JM	21/11/2017
CHECK	RM	23/11/2017
REVIEW	CS	23/11/2017

SCALE AS SHOWN