# 2014 ASSESSMENT REPORT 

on the

# PAT PROPERTY <br> CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA 

NTS: 093A/025/ 093A/035

Latitude 52 degrees 18’ N, Longitude 121 degrees 10’ W
For
CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1 Z7

by<br>J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

February 15, 2015

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## Summary:

The Pat Mineral Project is located approximately 15 kilometres to the east of the village of Horsefly in the Cariboo Mining Division. The Pat project lands, which encompass 1,449 hectares (approximately 58 cell claim units), were staked in 2004 and 2014 to cover a prominent magnetic anomaly indicated in a 1968 government airborne survey. The Pat property is $100 \%$ owned by Cariboo Rose Resources. The magnetic feature at Pat is roughly constrained by the 4500 gamma contour which is approximately 4 kilometres across and is roughly circular. A stronger centre to the feature, which measures approximately two kilometres by one kilometre, is centered immediately south of the east end of Patenaude Lake. The Patenaude Lake airborne magnetic anomaly is comparable in area and intensity to the magnetic feature which occurs at the Mount Polley mine site some 35 kilometres to the northwest. A strong induced polarization anomaly, detailed by Cominco Limited in 1990, occurs immediately to the east of the magnetic anomaly and although drilled without significant results in 1991, can be reinterpreted as a pyrite halo (pyrite mineralization without copper mineralization is commonly a distal feature to copper-gold mineralization at Mount Polley). In addition to the conceptual comparison to Mount Polley the Patenaude magnetic anomaly lies along a trend of known copper-gold mineralized alkalic intrusives including the Redgold Prospect, the Cowtrail Prospect (Dajin Resources Inc and Cariboo Rose resources Ltd.), the Beekeeper Prospect and the Lemon Lake Prospect. The project is also contiguous to the Woodjam Project lands (Gold Fields and Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp.). It is possible that the Pat magnetic anomaly is at least in part due to another (buried) alkalic stock.

Four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed on the Pat Project in 2006 and a further three holes totaling 747.4 m in 2009.

In 2014 two field days were expended surveying recent logging roads in regions of the claims were access has been limited. Three silt samples and one rock sample were sampled during this work with one silt sample indicating and anomalous drainage on the east side of the claim group.


Photo 6:
Coal bed at 270.2 m , approximately 0.3 cm . Looking at the bedding plane, the shiny pieces are carbonaceous material (coal), while the dull parts are probably mud (ash). The coal appears to be fragmental which could indicate that it has been transported into the sedimentary basin.



## Property Description and Location:

The western boundary of the Pat Property is located approximately 15 kilometres east of the village of Horsefly and 65 kilometres northeast of Williams Lake, British Columbia. The total area of the Pat claims is 1,449 hectares (3,580 acres).

The mineral claims which make up the property are located on NTS maps 093A/025/ 093A/035 Latitude 52 degrees $18^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, Longitude 121 degrees 10 ' W in the Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia. They are owned outright by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

Claims

| Claim Name | Record \# | Area (Hectares) | Expiry Date |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pat 1 | 407992 | 500 | Jan 24/16 |
| - (converted Pat 2) | 508372 | 830 | Jan 24/16 |
| PatNorthex | 1032583 | 118.5 | Dec 4/15 |

The boundaries of the claims are established in GIS (geographic information base) coordinates recorded by Mineral Titles Online BC (a BC government department) and are taken directly from the Mineral Titles Online BC web site .

The Pat claims currently have sufficient assessment work filed to cover them until January 2015. Exploration permits for work which results in significant surface disturbance are required in British Columbia. The normal turn around time from submitting an exploration work proposal to receiving a permit is about six weeks. The work permit covering the drilling completed on the Pat project in 2009 was issued in an expedient manner and future exploration programs are not expected to be difficult to obtain.

## Accessibility, Climate and Local Resources:

The Pat property covers the north side of the Horsefly River valley and its immediate uplands. Elevations on the property vary between 950 metres ( 3100 feet) and 1310 metres ( 4300 feet).

Access to the area is provided by a paved road from 150 Mile House to Horsefly, and then the gravel Black Creek road.

The climate of this area is modified continental, with cold, snowy winters and long warm summers. Being located just east of the B.C. interior dry belt, the area receives about 40 cm of precipitation, with much of it falling in the winter as snow. The till-covered hillsides have poorly developed first-order stream drainages supporting a heavy growth of spruce, pine, fir, aspen and birch.

Most of the terrain covered by the claims is moderately undulating and will provide many options for surface facilities to develop an ore body if one is discovered. Water is readily available and Hydro available within ten kilometres of the site. Excepting a small area extending from the southeast corner of the property all of the property is situated on government land and not subject to privately controlled surface rights.

The village of Horsefly has basic amenities: a motel and other accommodation with options to rent, two corner stores, gas pumps, a bar and a restaurant (currently idle). Several hundred people live in the area with forestry, and agriculture providing the main employment opportunities. Some heavy equipment is available locally for hire but most equipment and supplies are sourced from the regional centre of Williams Lake.

## History:

In 1859 significant placer gold was discovered in the Horsefly River gravels and in the late 1880's a significant underground placer gold mine was put into operation where the current village of Horsefly is situated, approximately 15 kilometres to the northwest of the Pat property.

In 1968 the area of the claims was included within a high elevation airborne magnetic survey and a prominent magnetic high was outlined within the current claim group (Geological Survey of Canada Geophysics Paper 5239, sheet 93 A/6, 1968).

Following this survey a number of groups, including individuals and Utah Mines Ltd., (now BHP Billiton) staked the area and carried out preliminary soil and prospecting activities. The area was found to essentially be completely till covered and did not produce encouraging results.

In 1990 Cominco Ltd. staked the area of the Pat claims and completed reconnaissance style induced polarization "IP" and magnetometer surveys on the area of the claims. Cominco completed 31 line kilometers of "IP" and magnetometer surveys on the area covered by the present Pat claims. An "IP" anomaly measuring approximately two kilometres by one kilometer (based on a greater than $10 \mathrm{mv} / \mathrm{V}$ response) was outlined to the east of and north of Patenaude Lake distal to the airborne magnetic anomaly (and to a 1990 ground based magnetometer anomaly). In 1991 Cominco completed nine percussion drill holes totaling 822 metres in the "IP" target. While the drilling is described in summary as disappointing the descriptive narrative and the specific observations sighted in the drill logs are more encouraging. Drill logs describe considerable footages of drill chips containing more than $2 \%$ sulfides including both disseminated and stringer morphologies as well as brown to pink feldspar, common biotite and abundant epidote indicating the presence of a hydrothermal sulfide alteration system.

In 2006 four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. (then Wildrose Resources Ltd.) and partner MaxTech Ventures Inc. Two of the holes (the most important two drilled into the centre of the magnetic anomaly) failed to get through an unconsolidated sequence of sand, gravel and varved clay while the other two holes, drilled on the north side of Patenaude Lake, intersected a sequence of mafic volcanics, polylithic volcanic tuff and volcaniclastic rocks interfingered with black shale of which one hole, 06-P-03, contained minor copper mineralization.

In 2008 a small program consisting of cutting approximately 10 kilometres of line and 750 metres of drill site access was cut.

In 2009 three holes totaling 747.4 meters were completed south and southwest of Patenaude Lake. Two of the holes encountered bedrock after 146.1 and 197.2 meters of overburden respectively. Fragmental tuff and carbonaceous sediments including minor coal was intersected. This stratigraphyis interpreted to be Eocene in age.

In 2013 a small program relocating the 1991 Cominco drill sites and collecting several rock and silt samples was completed.

## Geological Setting:

## 1.) Regional Geology

Geologically, the Pat property is located in a structural feature known as the Quesnel Terrane, a 30 kilometer wide northwest-trending, early Mesozoic age volcanic-sedimentary belt consisting of rocks belonging to the Nicola Group in southern BC, the Takla Group in central BC. The Quesnel Terrane in the Horsefly area is a fault-bounded region that is flanked to the east by Precambrian to Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville and Slide Mountain terranes and to the west by Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek terrane.

Coeval intrusive centres, such as occur at Mount Polley, occur along the centre of this sequence and often are associated with porphyry style copper-gold mineralization in which chalcopyrite and bornite occur both in the intrusions and in the hosting volcanic and volcaniclastic units, often with only minor concentrations of associated pyrite.

## 2.) Property Geology

Outcrop on the south and west sides of Patenaude Lake is non existent while minor exposures of mafic volcanic rock and argillaceous sediments have been noted by Cominco in the higher elevation region north and east of Patenaude Lake. Chip logs from a 1991 percussion drill program completed by Cominco Limited to the immediate east of the airborne magnetic anomaly suggest that units display alteration characterized by the presence of potassium feldspar, biotite and epidote.

Mapping completed by Ron Morton in 1974 for Hudson's Bay Mining and Exploration, and in support of a PhD earned from Carleton University, indicate gabbro and monzonite occur in the extreme northern region of the claims.

Drilling completed in 2006 and 2009 established that deep exposures of sand and gravel, in excess of 100 metres thick (hole 09-P-7 overburden to 197.2 meters), exist south of Patenaude Lake and extends to at least 56 metres in thickness on the northwest side of Patenaude Lake (hole 06-P-03). Hole 06-P-03 encountered weakly mineralized interbedded mafic tuffaceous volcanics below argillaceous sediments from 56 metres to
the bottom of the hole at 108 metres. Pervasive propylitic alteration (epidote) occurred in this hole with some potassium felsdspar noted at the bottom.

In 2009 fragmental tuff and carbonaceous sediments including minor coal were intercepted in hole 09-P-06 under 173 metres of overburden. This material is interpreted to be Eocene in age and may be somewhat correlative with the Hat Creek coal occurrences located 160 kilometers to the south.

## Deposit Types:

The deposit model applicable at the Pat project is of an alkalic porphyry coppergold deposit. A number of examples exist in British Columbia including Galore Creek, Afton, Copper Mountain and Mount Polley. Mount Polley, because of its proximity to the Pat claims, is the deposit that is considered most likely to be an analogue for a discovery on the Pat claims. The southern edge of the Mount Polley property is located approximately 25 kilometres northwest of the Pat claims. The geology and the economic parameters of the Mount Polley deposit changed substantially following the discovery of the Northeast Zone (the White Pit) in 2003 and a resumption of mining in 2004.

The Mount Polley deposit(s) are related to the Polley Lake monzodiorite pluton and to a number of polymictic magmatic hydrothermal breccias that occur in and near the boundary of the intrusive rocks within the hosting Triassic-Jurassic Nicola alkalic volcanics. Important alteration styles include potassium alteration manifested as potassium feldspar and sometimes biotite. Other alteration minerals include albite and (with the exception of the Northeast Zone) abundant magnetite. Recently a skarn style of mineralization, related to an intercalated sequence of Triassic limestone, has been discovered at the Pond Zone in the southern sector of the property. The greater significance of the hydrothermal breccias is an important recent revision in the overall understanding of the Mount Polley deposit(s) and expands the prospective geological environment of the area.


Another deposit in the Cariboo that shares geological characteristic with the geological setting of the Pat project is the QR Mine located approximately 80 kilometres to the northwest. At QR propylitic altered calcareous basalts (pervasive epidote), outbound from a dioritic stock, host an auriferous pyrite deposit. The QR deposit was put into production in 1994 by the Kinross Gold Corporation and produced 1.06 million tonnes of ore grading $4.1 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{t}$ gold before the mine was placed on care and maintenance in 1998. Barkerville Gold Mines Limited is the current owner of the QR property.

In 2007 Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and Fjordland Exploration Inc discovered a significant new copper-molybdenum-gold occurrence on their Woodjam property and in 2011 pooled their respective interests in this project into a new company-Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. subsequently entered into an option-joint venture agreement with Johannesburg South Africa headquartered Gold Fields who continues to explore the discovery.

## Mineralization:

No economic mineralization is known to exist on the Pat claims. Drilling completed in 2006 by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and partner MaxTech Ventures Inc. on the north side of Patenaude Lake identified polymictic volcanic tuffs, intercalated argillite/ siltstone and mafic volcanic rocks with localized anomalous copper to 942 ppm (hole 06-P-03). Alteration identified included pervasive epidote, minor potassium feldspar and silicification. In 2008 a subcropping boulder was discovered in the channel of Patenaude Creek immediately east of Patenaude Lake. The sample can be described as a light grey coloured felsic tuff or subvolcanic intrusive with a one centimeter thick red rind probably indicating ankerite alteration. It contains $1-2 \%$ pyrite and returned a geochemical analysis of $195 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Cu}, 203 \mathrm{ppm}$ As and 59 ppb Au . Cominco, in a report dated October, 1991, mentions that "weak chlorite-biotite hornfelsing of the argillites has been noted on adjacent properties" [locations not provided].

In 2009 carbonaceous shale with minor coal was intersected in hole 09-P-06 in stratigraphy interpreted to be Eocene in age.

## Drilling:

A total of sixteen holes have been drilled on the Pat Property of which nine (the PAT holes drilled by Cominco Limited in 1991) were percussion and seven, the four 06 holes drilled by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and MaxTech Ventures Inc. and the three 09 holes drilled by Cariboo Rose and Astorius Resources) were diamond. The total meterage drilled is 2,008 metres. Drill results are summarized as follows:

| Hole \# | Dip | Depth (m) <br> to Bottom | Depth (m) <br> to Bedrock | Anomalous Results <br> and Selected Comments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAT-1 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 23.8 | Tan chips of fspar and qtz. (biotite?). |
| PAT-2 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 8.2 | $<1 \%$ pyrite, incipient biotite at bottom. |
| PAT-3 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 13.1 | Fine grained diorite, minor pyrite. |
| PAT-4 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 7.6 | $2-3 \%$ pyrite at bottom of hole. |
| PAT-5 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 4.9 | $1-2 \%$ pyrite common. |
| PAT-6 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 20.1 | Pyrite common some $>3 \%$, biotite. |
| PAT-7 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 3.6 | Up to 5\% pyrite. |
| PAT-8 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 4.9 | Siltstone?, up to 3\% diss py + py stringers. |
| PAT-9 *p | -90 | 91.5 | 8.2 | Argillite and volcaniclastic, 3-4\% pyrite. |
| 06-P-01 | -90 | 98.1 | Not reached | Sand, gravel and varved clay to bottom |
| 06-P-02 | -90 | 128.6 | Not reached | Sand, gravel and varved clay to bottom |
| 06-P-03 | -90 | 108.2 | 56.1 | Volcaniclastic, weak copper to 942 ppm |
| 06-P-04 | -90 | 110.9 | 5.2 | Tuff, epidote, silicified, minor pyrite. |
| 09-P-05 | -90 | 173.5 | Not reached | Sand, gravel and varved clay to bottom |
| 09-P-06 | -90 | 312.8 | 146.1 | Eocene sediments and tuff (including coal) |
| 09-P-07 | -90 | 254.6 | 197.2 | Eocene sediments and tuff |

*P Percussion Drill Hole

## Summary of 2014 Work:

Two Man days were expended surveying new logging roads recently developed into previously inaccessible regions of the claims and three silt samples and one rock sample collected

## Discussion:

The Pat property was staked in 2004 to cover a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly that is similar in size (about three kilometers by three kilometers), shape and intensity to one which corresponds to the Mount Polley Mine. Mount Polley was originally
discovered as a follow up to the release of the survey which depicts both anomalies. Unlike Mount Polley, which occupies a high point of land, the Pat property is located in the low elevation Horsefly valley without bedrock exposure. In 1990 Cominco Exploration Ltd. completed an induced polarization survey over the Pat aeromagnetic anomaly and outlined an extensive, and well expressed, induced polarization anomaly to
the east and north of the magnetic anomaly (the Cominco induced polarization anomaly at Patenaude Lake covers an area of one by two kilometers and is open to the north and south). In 1991 nine percussion drill holes ( 2700 feet -822 metres) were completed by Cominco within the induced polarization anomaly. The results were reported to be disappointing excepting for the confirmation of pyrite and porphyry alteration minerals including epidote, biotite and a small amount of potassium feldspar.

In 2006 four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed some distance to the west of the Cominco drilling ( 700 metres to several kilometers). Two holes, completed north of Patenaude Lake, intersected polymictic volcanic breccia, argillite/siltstone and mafic volcanic tuff. Minor copper mineralization (to 942 ppm ) was obtained in hole 06-P-03. Alteration style consisting of pervasive epidote (propylitic style), localized silicfication and localized potassium feldspar were observed suggesting proximity to a porphyry sulphide system.

In 2009 a further three drill holes totaling 747.4 meters were completed. South and southwest of Patenaude Lake two of these hole, both encountered deep overburden before reaching outcrop and then intersected Eocene rocks including carbonaceous sediments with minor coal.

In 2013 and 2014 small programs focused on surveying roads and 1991 vintage drill holes as well as minor rock and silt sampling were completed.



## Recommendations:

The centre of the airborne magnetic anomaly located just south of the east end of Patenaude Lake remains unexplained and is still undrilled. Drill holes completed in 2006 and 2009 suggest that this area may be overlain by deep overburden and consequently presents a challenging drill proposition.

An unpublished induced polarization anomaly discovered by Cominco in 1990 remains open to the north where it has a width of approximately 900 metres of a chargeable response exceeding 20mv/V. A Jurassic aged trachyte is note on a 1974 geology map several hundred metres north of this feature.

Silt sampling completed in 2014 indicates that a creek draining the northeast quadrant of the claim group had anomalous gold. Sample S2-26-10 with 116.7 ppb gold)

## 2014 Cost Statement:

| Professional <br> Fees | J.W. (Bill) Morton <br> P.Geo,3 @ \$800 day | $\$ 2400$ | Oct 26-28, 2014 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Total Personnel, \$2,400.00
Truck Rental, EnterpriseTruck Rental, North Vancouver, \$480.87
Gasoline, $\quad \$ 236.76$
Food, $\$ 114.55$
Accommodation, Horsefly Landing \$237.60
ATV Rental, 1 units for 2 days @ $\$ 80$ day,
Analytical Costs (Silt Samples), 3 samples @ $\$ 24.68$ sample,
\$160.00
Report preparation and Drafting,
Total
\$4,703.82
GST,
Grand Total
\$4,880.18

## Author Qualifications:

I, J.W. Morton am a graduate of Carleton University Ottawa with a B.Sc. (1972) in Geology and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a M. Sc. (1976) in Graduate Studies.

I, J.W Morton have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC (P.Geo) since 1991.

I, J.W. Morton have practiced my profession since graduation throughout Western Canada, the Western USA and Mexico.

I, J.W Morton supervised the work outlined in this report.
Signed this $25^{\text {th }}$ day of February, 2015

## J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

## References:

Aulis, R.J., October 1991, Year End Report, Patenaude Property, Cariboo Mining Division, internal report Cominco Ltd. Western District.

Deighton, J.R., Sept 1984, Geochemical Report on the Pat Mineral Claim, for Utah Mines Ltd., BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report \# 12,886.

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Morton, J.W. and Russell, C.W.P., August 14, 2007, Summary Report on the Pat Property, Cariboo Mining Division with Recommendations for Further Work, filed as a N.I. 43-101 compliant report for Alder Resources Ltd.

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Morton, J.W., January 5, 2014, 2013 Assessment Report on the Pat Property, Cariboo Mining Division BC., Assessment Report filed on behalf of Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

Schroeter, T., January 27, 2009, Woodjam Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Porphyry Project: The Exciting Southeast Zone Discovery and Beyond, Technical Abstracts 2009 A.M.E (BC) Roundup.

## Survey Points

| Station | East <br> NAD 83 | North <br> NAD 83 | Elevation (meters) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 479 | 623964 | 5796153 | 972.5 | Landing at end of a new road |
| 480 | 623963 | 5796152 | 982.6 | Landing at end of a new road |
| 481 | 623912 | 5795308 | 908.3 | Landing on new road |
| 482 | 624044 | 5795447 | 911.9 | Road (landing) |
| 483 | 624160 | 5795955 | 926.1 | road |
| 484 | 623975 | 5795834 | 948.0 | Road (landing) |
| 485 | 623651 | 5795968 | 977.3 | Road |
| 486 | 623620 | 5796003 | 986.7 | Road (back at station 448) |
| 487 | 623275 | 5796115 | 984.7 | Road |
| 489 | 622697 | 5796198 | 979.9 | Road |
| 490 | 622467 | 5796233 | 975.6 | Junction with old road |
| 491 | 620803 | 5795697 | 894.4 | Junc. of decommissioned road off major road |
| 492 | 621031 | 5795866 | 908.8 | Road |
| 493 | 621388 | 5796068 | 920.3 | Road |
| 494 | 621595 | 5796531 | 953.7 | Road |
| 495 | 622204 | 5796374 | 978.5 | Road (end) |
| 496 | 621969 | 5796363 | 968.6 | Road, junction of short spur to southwest |
| 497 | 618251 | 5796929 | 878.5 | Major road trending south from Sucker Creek Road |
| 498 | 618995 | 5797000 | 900.9 | Road |
| 499 | 619040 | 5797024 | 902.3 | Road |
| 500 | 620549 | 5796956 | 923.9 | Road, end of pickup truck road, site of S1-2610 , from west flowing creek |
| 501 | 621107 | 5796932 | 955.7 | Road, (fork in road) |
| 502 | 621169 | 5797213 | 956.9 | East flowing creek at site of silt sample S2-2610 |
| 503 | 621946 | 5797844 | 1015.5 | Road |
| 504 | 622171 | 5798028 | 1024.9 | End of road, Angular Rubble Pat-R-1-14 |
| 505 | 620957 | 5797465 | 962.9 | From Junction, road has truck tires access from NE |
| 506 | 621713 | 5798134 | 1019.1 | Landing in road |
| 507 | 621055 | 5798205 | 1000.6 | Road, kilometer 7 sign, road continues NE |
| 508 | 621645 | 5798268 | 1018.2 | Junction with road trending south |
| 509 | 621804 | 5798976 | 1074.9 | End of this road |
| 515 | 623625 | 5797723 | 998.9 | Road Northeast Patenaude Lake |
| 516 | 624567 | 5798387 | 1127.3 | Road |
| 517 | 625796 | 5798353 | 1099.4 | Creek draining from north |





## Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

 110-325 Howe StreetVancouver BC V6C $1 Z 7$ CANADA

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\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Submitted By: } & \text { Bill Morton } \\
\text { Receiving Lab: } & \text { Canada-Vancouver } \\
\text { Received: } & \text { November 04, 2014 } \\
\text { Report Date: } & \text { November 25, 2014 } \\
\text { Page: } & 1 \text { of 2 }
\end{array}
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- 'L09800tLNVA

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES


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

## Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

 $110-325$ Howe StreetVancouver BC V6C $1 Z 7$
Vancouver BC V6C $1 Z 7$ CANADA


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


Client：$\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd．} \\ & 110-325 \text { Howe Street }\end{aligned}$
Project：
Report Date：
Pat
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## ฉนข!!

Project:
November 25, 2014
1 of 1

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

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

|  | Method <br> Analyte <br> Unit <br> MDL | AQ202 <br> Cr <br> ppm <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \text { Mg } \\ \% \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Ba} \\ \mathrm{ppm} \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Ti} \\ \% \\ 0.001 \end{array}$ | AQ202 <br> B <br> ppm <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \text { AI } \\ \% \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Na} \\ \% \\ 0.001 \end{array}$ | AQ202 $K$ $\%$ 0.01 | AQ202 <br> W <br> ppm <br> 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Hg} \\ \mathrm{ppm} \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Sc} \\ \mathrm{ppm} \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | AQ202 <br> TI <br> ppm <br> 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{S} \\ \% \\ 0.05 \end{array}$ | AQ202 <br> Ga ppm 1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Se} \\ \mathrm{ppm} \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AQ202 } \\ \mathrm{Te} \\ \mathrm{ppm} \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulp Duplicates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S2-26-10 | Silt | 50 | 0.71 | 68 | 0.131 | 4 | 1.35 | 0.013 | 0.10 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 5.8 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 4 | <0.5 | <0.2 |
| REP S2-26-10 | QC | 54 | 0.74 | 73 | 0.139 | 3 | 1.49 | 0.014 | 0.10 | 0.1 | 0.03 | 5.8 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 4 | <0.5 | <0.2 |
| Reference Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STD DS10 | Standard | 55 | 0.79 | 383 | 0.077 | 7 | 1.16 | 0.070 | 0.34 | 3.3 | 0.28 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 0.22 | 5 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| STD DS10 | Standard | 56 | 0.78 | 366 | 0.085 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.063 | 0.34 | 3.5 | 0.27 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 0.24 | 4 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| STD OXC109 | Standard | 55 | 1.64 | 57 | 0.368 | 2 | 1.63 | 0.726 | 0.44 | 0.2 | <0.01 | 1.2 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.5 | <0.2 |
| STD OXC109 | Standard | 58 | 1.41 | 53 | 0.361 | $<1$ | 1.40 | 0.654 | 0.37 | 0.2 | <0.01 | 0.8 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 5 | <0.5 | <0.2 |
| STD DS10 Expected |  | 54.6 | 0.775 | 359 | 0.0817 |  | 1.0259 | 0.067 | 0.338 | 3.32 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 0.29 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 5.01 |
| STD OXC109 Expected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BLK | Blank | $<1$ | <0.01 | $<1$ | <0.001 | $<1$ | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.05 | <1 | <0.5 | <0.2 |
| BLK | Blank | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.05 | <1 | <0.5 | <0.2 |

MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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| CERTIFICATE OFANALYSIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLIENT JOB INFORMATION |  | SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Project: <br> Shipment ID: | Pat | Procedure Code | Number of Samples | Code Description | Test <br> Wgt (g) | Report <br> Status | Lab |
| P.O. Number |  | BAT01 | 1 | Batch charge of <20 samples |  |  | VAN |
| Number of Samples: | 1 | PRP70-250 | 1 | Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh |  |  | VAN |
|  |  | AQ201 | 1 | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis | 15 | Completed | VAN |
| SAMPLE DISP | OSAL | DRPLP | 1 | Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps |  |  | VAN |
|  |  | DRRJT | 1 | Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject |  |  | VAN |
| DISP-PLP | Dispose of Pulp After 90 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISP-RJT | Dispose of Reject After 90 days | ADDITIONAL COMMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory
after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.
Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7
CANADA
Bruce Laird
Submitted By:
This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

## Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

 $110-325$ Howe StreetVancouver BC V6C $1 Z 7$


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www.bureauveritas.com/um
Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C $1 Z 7$ CANADA

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February 11, 2015 гł0乙 :Hed
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