2015 Summary Report

ON THE

CARBONATE HOSTED GOLD PROJECT (CHG)

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 092P021, 092P022, 92P012, 92P002
Latitude 51° 9' N, Longitude 121°44'W
588593E, 5667268N (Nad 83)
(centre)

for

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

by

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Feb 16, 2016


Marble Range
Gold Anomalies Located in Clearcuts

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Property Description and Location	
Accessibility, Climate and Local Resources	1
History	5
Geological Setting	5
Methodology and Sediment Sample Results (2013 and 2014)	9
Results	10
Discussion Including Deposit Types	14
Interpretation and Recommendations	15
Author Qualifications	16
References	16

Figures:

Location Map, Fig 1	3
Claim Map, Fig 2	4
Geology Map, Fig 3	7
Pleistocene ice Map, Fig 4	8
Silt, Sluiced Silt and Panned Silt Compilation, Fig 5	13
Silt Site with Soil Grids	14
Rocks, Rubble and Float Samples Map	15
Rocks and Subcrop Only Map	16

Photo, Carlinton Claim Block Showing Recent Clearcut
in Target Area, Looking West

Introduction:

In 2013 Cariboo Rose initiated an exploration program in the carbonate stratigraphy located immediately west of Clinton, BC, focusing on the Marble Range. The primary target for this exploration is carbonate hosted gold (CHG) modeled on a number of gold deposits including the deposits of Carlin Nevada, the high grade Muddy Lake deposit located in northern BC and the Atac Resources discoveries in the Yukon Territory.

The rationale for this work include knowledge of an extremely anomalous gold obtained in reconnaissance heavy mineral sample collected in Man Creek in the 1986 and reference to high grade ("jasperoid") float samples discovered near Clinton in the1890's.

A program focused on silt, "sluiced silt" and "panned silt" sampling was initiated in 2013 and continued in 2014 and 2015 resulting in the identification of three significantly anomalous drainages. The anomalies identified in 57 Mile Creek, Man Creek and 59 Mile Creek establish a long axis for the target of approximately 10 kilometers. The methodology of this sampling was to employ the three different sample types to improve the confidence about the anomalous character of individual sites and to better determine the upstream cutoff. At each site a standard silt sample was taken as was a sample concentrated in a portable sluice box and a sample concentrated in a gold pan. Silt samples reach 929 ppb Au, sluiced silt samples reach above the analytical detection limit and panned silt samples reach 1612 ppb Au.

Challenges to gold exploration in this region include the semi arid climate which has limited the development of water courses, extensive Pleistocene till cover and Miocene basalt on the eastern and lower elevation regions of the claims. Outcrop is rare.

Soil sampling (894 samples) and prospecting (120 rubble/float samples) have not yet defined a tangible target although anomalous rubble and float (As and Au) have been sampled and silicified and quartz veined hematitic chert/limestone (jasperoid?) similar in description to the samples referenced from the late 1890's has been found. The population of anomalous rubble/float samples includes silicified quartz eye porphyry indicating that the source of the gold in the anomalous silt sample sites may also be linked to rocks of this type.

An airborne Geophysical program is recommended as the next most logical phase of zeroing in on the source of the anomalous drainages. The almost complete cover of till and or Miocene basalt provides the explanation why a significant gold deposit could still be lurking in such a "downtown" location.

Property Description and Location, Accessibility, Climate and Local Resources:

The area of interest for the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project (CHG) includes the eastern edge of the Cache Creek Group of rocks which are more or less continuous for

approximately 650 kilometers from near the community of Cache Creek in southern BC to the vicinity of the upper Omineca River in north central BC. They also occur further to the north in BC and the Yukon where they host numerous gold deposits including Muddy Lake.

The 2013, 2014 and 2015 CHG programs focused on rocks belonging to the Marble Canyon Formation from west of Big Bar Lake to south of the community of Clinton, a distance of approximately 30 kilometers. Clinton is located 225 kilometers northeast of the City of Vancouver and is a regional supply centre for logging and ranching activities. It contains several hotel-motels, two gas stations, several stores and a detachment of the RCMP. This area of British Columbia is semi arid and supports vegetation dominated by ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and open grassland.

Elevations within the area vary from 900 metres (±3,000 feet) to 2,000 metres (±6,500 feet) with elevation rising in a series of flat slopes that progressively steepen in a series of increments from the northeast to southwest until reaching the base of the limestone ridges at an elevation of approximately 1,600 metres (±5,500 feet). The lower elevations are extensively till covered and are shown on regional geology maps as being underlain by Miocene age basalt. Bedrock exposure is extremely limited below outcrops of the limestone dominated Marble Range.

Numerous water courses are indicated on topographic maps but most when field checked were determined to be seasonal or nonexistent. Clinton Creek, Fifty-seven Mile Creek, Man Creek and Fifty-Nine Mile creek and a few others (some unnamed) maintain a continuous flow and have deeply incised the overlying till cover.

Recent extensive clear cutting of pine bark beetle affected forest provides generally good exploration access throughout this area. Logging roads trending southwest from the all season graveled Big Bar road provide access to the main body of claims.

Claim Tenure Summary
(Carlinton Block)

Claim Name	*Claim #*	*Area (hectares)*	*Expiry Date*
Carlinton	1014382	647.8	09/Nov/2018
Golden Spurs	1022136	951.9	06/Sep/2018
Silver Spurs	1022137	1195.9	06/Sep/2018
57 Mile	1022579	425.7	25/Sep/2018
WEST FIFTY-NINE	1034697	546.5	10/Mar/2018
Mang	1035325	121.6	6/April/2018
Drygulch	1040695	182.1	23/Dec/2016
Total		**4,071.5 hectares (10,060.7 acres).**	

Recent Expenditures:

2013	$60,346
2014	$58,224
2015	$30,385
Total	**$148,955**

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

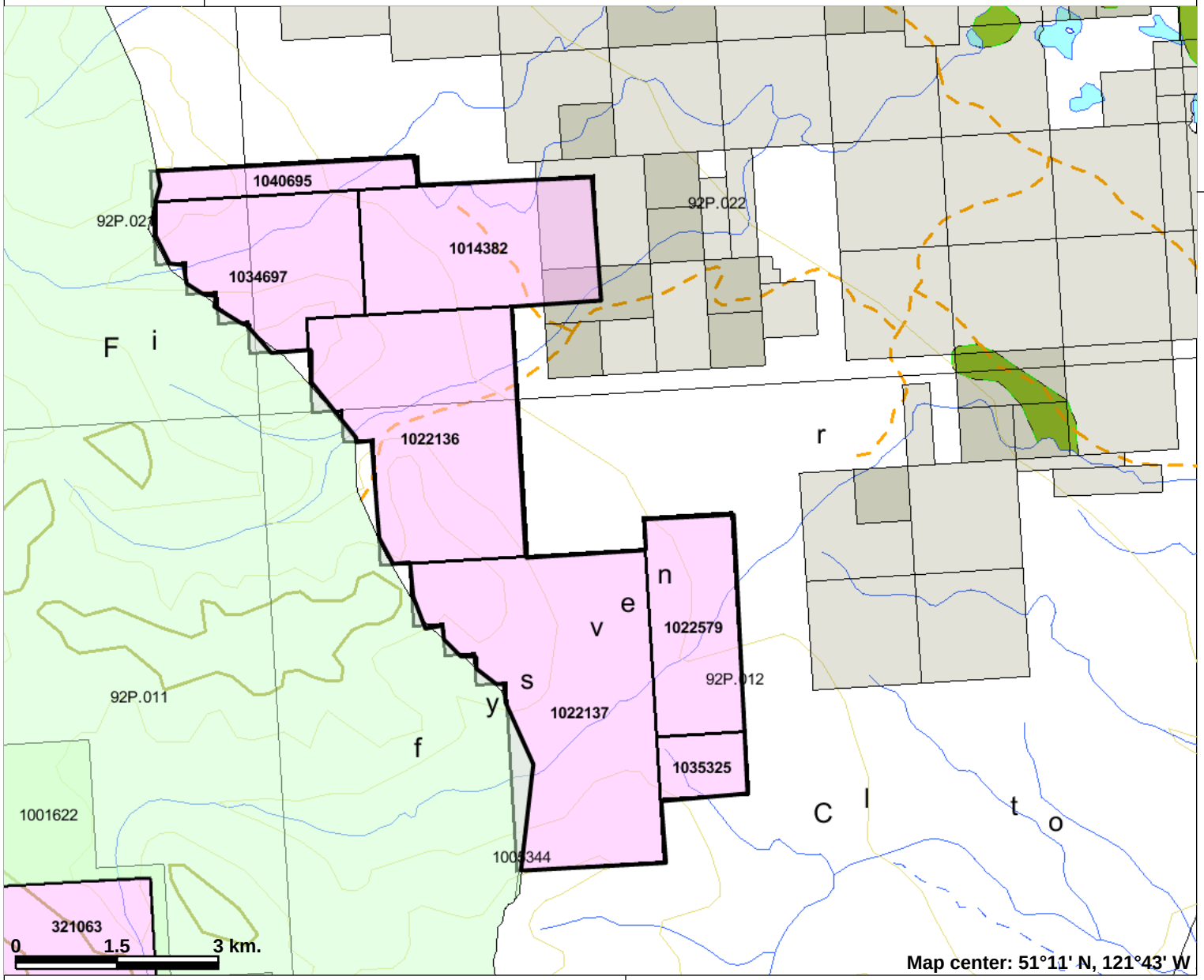
Carbonate Hosted Gold Project

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

Location Map

Date	Dec 2014	UTM NAD 83, Zone 10	Fig 1
Scale	as shown	NTS 092P 021,022, 012, 002	

Carlinton_Dec, 15



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Federal Transfer Lands

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- First Nations Treaty Related Lands
- First Nations Treaty Lands
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane

Map center: 51°11' N, 121°43' W

Scale: 1:88,462

History:

A quotation in what is probably the earliest geological reconnaissance of this area completed by G. M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1895 include "the discovery of several specimens of rock containing richly auriferous haematite [hematite], in gravel deposits near Clinton has been noticed. Inquiries made on the spot show that such specimens, consisting of jaspery haematite with quartz, have been found in three separate locations near the west end of the town of Clinton, and one of these, subjected to assay, is reported as yielding gold to the value of $300 to the ton [then at $20.67 per ounce]…. It would appear that the eastern edge and the eastern slopes of the Marble Mountains well deserve to be closely examined and searched for the possible origin of the richly gold bearing specimens first alluded to" [Dawson, 1895].

A further reference to early exploration in this area is provided in the 1898 Annual Report to the BC Minister of Mines. F. Soues, Gold Commissioner, reports "Some 32 locations [claims staked] have been made on the base of the Marble Mountains, about 8 or 10 miles north-west from Clinton. With one exception there has been no development work done on any of them. Assays, I am informed, have been had from surface croppings as high as $30 per ton. Samples from different ledges, which I have seen, may be described as jasper quartz, dark grey quartz with hematite and quartz with associated pyrolusite and manganite".

An unpublished report dated 1986 confirms that heavy mineral sampling indicates that substantial gold occurs in the stream sediments of Man Creek (values exceeding 45,000 ppb gold were obtained in the 1986 program).

Expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold project incurred by Cariboo Rose between 2013 and 2015 are approximately $170,000.

Geological Setting:

The Cache Creek Group of rocks (Cache Creek Terrane) located in interior British Columbia extends approximately 1,800 km in a northwesterly orientation through the province. Accretion of Cache Creek to the Stikinia–Quesnellia oceanic island arc terrane(s) occurred about 230 Ma. Subsequent collision with the North American Craton occurred at about 180 Ma with subduction with the North American continent continuous from 180 to 150 Ma. During the Late Cretaceous to Eocene periods, dextral strike-slip faulting occurred along the eastern boundary of the Cache Creek Terrane (particularly along the Pinchi Fault Zone).

Ken Shannon, in a 1982 M.Sc thesis (UBC), provides some insight into the basin characteristics of these rocks in the extent between Cache Creek village and Clinton village. Shannon references paleontologist W.R. Danner (UBC) who concludes that the carbonate rocks of the Cache Creek Group here formed as carbonate banks on a volcanic to sedimentary substrate in tropical waters. Shannon divides the Cache Creek Group into three divisions; a mélange unit overlain by a greenstone unit and the Marble Canyon

Formation (predominantly limestone) along a shallow thrust contact. A fourth unit, serpentinite, crops out periodically in all divisions as slivers in fault breaks.

The mélange is comprised of blocks of limestone, greenstone, chert, greywacke, gabbro, serpentinite and felsic tuff in a sheared matrix of carbonaceous argillite and phyllite. Shannon concludes that the greenstone unit is dominantly basalt (sometimes pillowed) and volcaniclastic (debris flow) material with lesser components of ribbon chert and phyllite.

The Marble Canyon Formation is described as predominantly limestone with lesser andesite, chert and argillite. In one location Shannon notes the occurrence of shallow water oolites occurring with deep water radiolarian limestone. He proposes that a steep marine slope may have allowed these shallow water oolites to slide down into a deep water basin. Upwards of ten per cent of the carbonate is dolomite.

Mineral occurrences are relatively unknown in this area which has resulted in only sparse exploration activity. Two mineral occurrences of interest are deposits of manganese occurring respectively southwest and northwest of the village of Clinton which are briefly described in publications by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa. The first occurrence, Clinton Manganese located 8 miles southwest of Clinton, is described as a 50 foot stratiform occurrence of manganese mineralization hosted in cherty quartzite and schists of the Cache Creek Group. A ten foot [3.3 meter] section of this mineralization returned a grade of 15.8% manganese. The second occurrence Clinton Manganese #1, is located in the southeast corner of the Carlinton Claim Group. GSC Memoir 118 (page 95) describes the "ores" as being exposed in an open cut 11.6 metres long, 1.2 metres wide and 2 metres deep. The "ore" occurs in a 6 metre thick layer consisting of "blueish-grey dense quartzite cut by quartz stringers and impregnated in an irregular manner with black manganite. Host rocks are argillites and quartzites (chert?) of the Cache Creek Complex. Bedding strikes at 305^{o}, dipping 40^{o} to 70^{o} southwest. Quartz veins associated with clay are described as trending 330^{o} and dipping to the east. A sample across the lower 15 feet of quartzite adjacent to the fault assayed 7.57 % manganese, 82.57 % silica and 0.018 % phosphorus. The showing was trenched and sampled sometime early in the last century, probably during the First World War."

Soues's 1898 Report to the British Columbia Minister of Mines sounds remarkably similar to this description]…eight to ten miles northwest of Clinton… "samples from different ledges, which I have seen, may be described as jasper quartz, dark grey quartz with hematite and quartz with associated pyrolusite and manganite".

A narrow graben, infilled with Cretaceous and Eocene sediments, is mapped trending south of the village of Clinton. This feature named the Bonaparte Graben occupies the valley bottom more or less following the orientation of Highway 97. The Bonaparte Graben testifies to a later extensional tectonic event subsequent to a longer period of compressional tectonics. This feature may trend northwesterly towards and through the Carlinton claims.

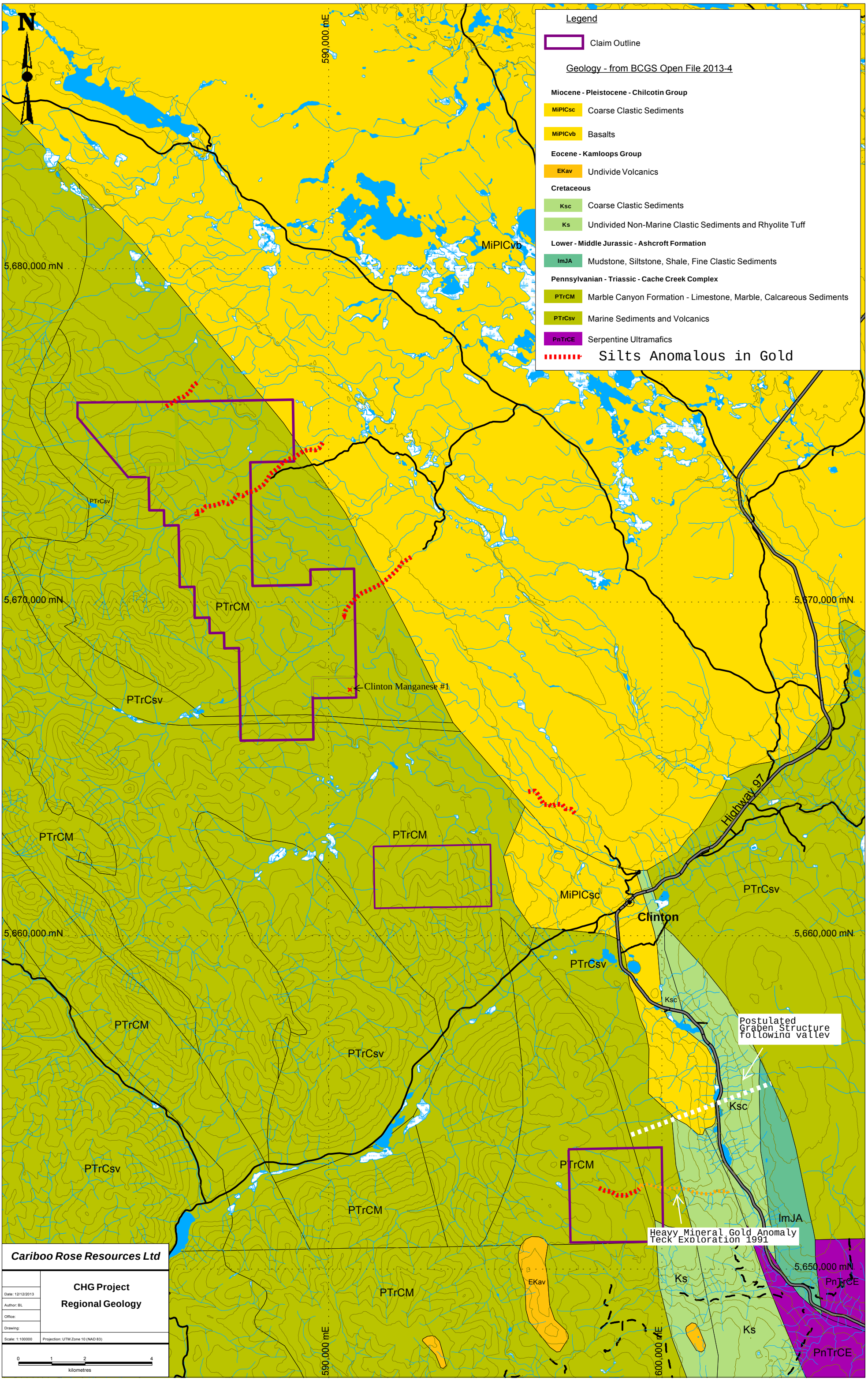

N
590,000 mE
MiPlCvb
5,680,000 mN
PTrCsv
PTrCM
5,670,000 mN
Clinton Manganese #1
PTrCsv
PTrCM
PTrCM
MiPlCsc
Clinton
PTrCsv
Highway 97
5,660,000 mN
Ksc
Postulated
Graben Structure
following valley
PTrCM
PTrCsv
Ksc
PTrCsv
PTrCM
ImJA
Heavy Mineral Gold Anomaly
Teck Exploration 1991
PTrCM
EKav
Ks
PnTrCE
Ks
PnTrCE
590,000 mE
600,000 mE
Legend
Claim Outline
Geology - from BCGS Open File 2013-4
Miocene - Pleistocene - Chilcotin Group
MiPlCsc Coarse Clastic Sediments
MiPlCvb Basalts
Eocene - Kamloops Group
EKav Undivide Volcanics
Cretaceous
Ksc Coarse Clastic Sediments
Ks Undivided Non-Marine Clastic Sediments and Rhyolite Tuff
Lower - Middle Jurassic - Ashcroft Formation
ImJA Mudstone, Siltstone, Shale, Fine Clastic Sediments
Pennsylvanian - Triassic - Cache Creek Complex
PTrCM Marble Canyon Formation - Limestone, Marble, Calcareous Sediments
PTrCsv Marine Sediments and Volcanics
PnTrCE Serpentine Ultramafics
Silts Anomalous in Gold
Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd
CHG Project
Regional Geology
Date: 12/12/2013
Author: BL
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 1 2 4
kilometres

Fig. 3

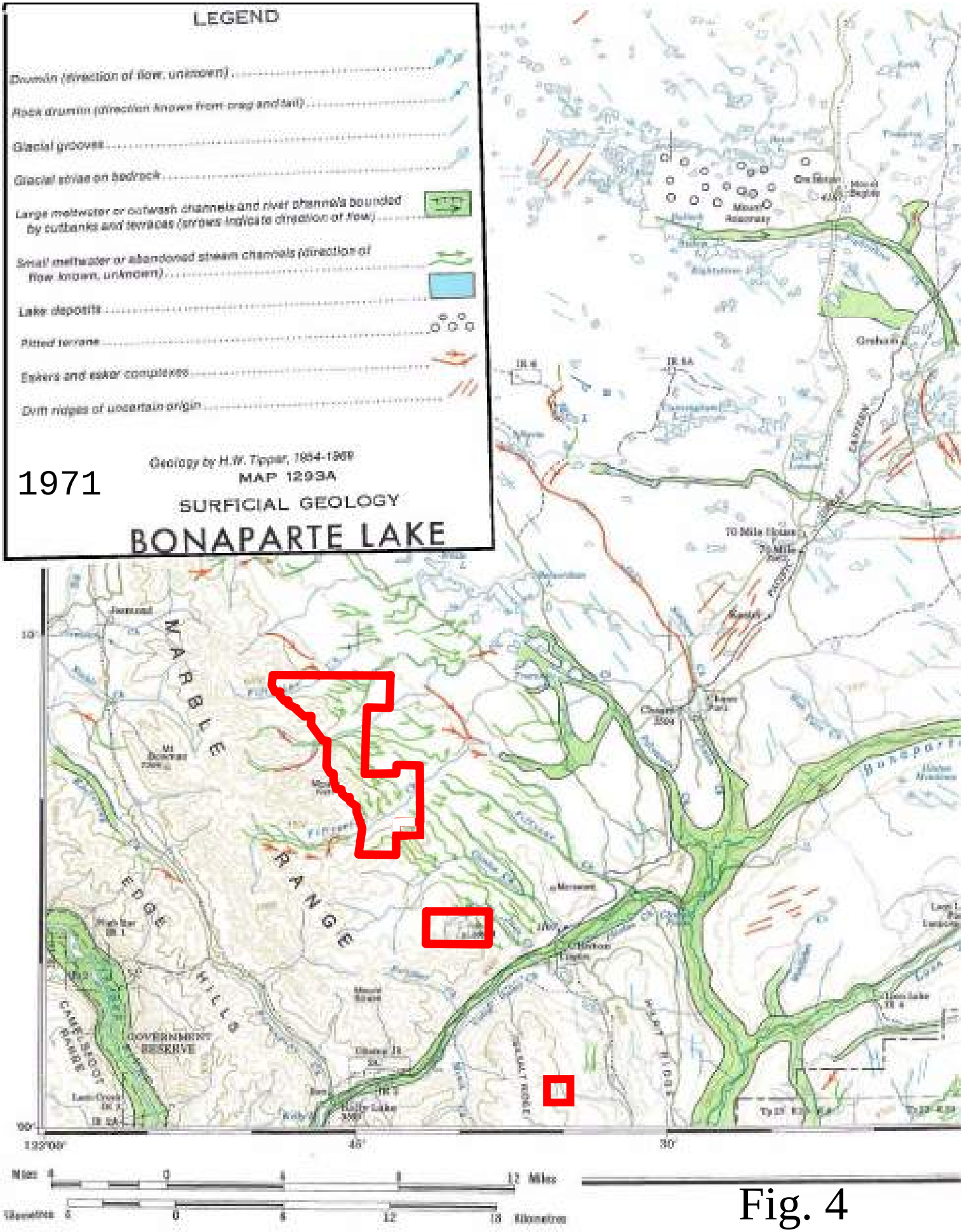

LEGEND
Drumlin (direction of flow, unknown)
Rock drumlin (direction known from crag and tail)
Glacial grooves
Glacial striae on bedrock
Large meltwater or outwash channels and river channels bounded by cutbanks and terraces (arrows indicate direction of flow)
Small meltwater or abandoned stream channels (direction of flow known, unknown)
Lake deposits
Pitted terrane
Eskers and esker complexes
Drift ridges of uncertain origin
1971
Geology by H.W. Tipper, 1954-1969
MAP 1293A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
BONAPARTE LAKE
MARBLE
RANGE
CAMELSFOOT
RANGE
GOVERNMENT
RESERVE
Miles
Kilometres

Fig. 4

Twenty kilometers to the south of Clinton a small monzonite stock of Paleocene age (±60 Ma) intrudes Cache Creek rocks and hosts the Maggie porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit (historic, non compliant 43-101 resources, of 181 million tonnes grading 0.29% copper and 0.029% molybdenum are quoted). This stock is blind and was discovered as a consequence exploration targeting an area covered by alluvial sediments adjacent to a peripheral pyritic gossan.

Methodology and Sediment Sample Results (2013 and 2014):

Much of the effort of the exploration completed to date has been directed at using stream sediment sampling methodology to identify anomalous watersheds and regions of anomalous character within the watersheds. At each sample site three separate sample types were collected or produced. These were first a conventional silt sample, second a sample concentrated in a portable sluice box and third a sample concentrated in a gold pan. Samples were processed by sieving the sample through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into four samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample (it was attempted visually to produce approximately an equal volume of concentrate from sample to sample). The third subsample was hand panned in a conventional gold pan and the fourth subsample was stored for posterity. 108 stream sites have been sampled. A review of results indicates that a combination of a conventional silt sample and a sluiced sample provides a good indication "of" (or) "of not" a sample site which is anomalous.
A minor amount of prospecting and rock sampling was completed contemporaneously with the collection of samples and several small soil grids established (892 samples). Sampling outside the gridded areas is very limited.

Results

Silt, Sluiced Silt and Panned Silt Sites

(each sample site has a silt sample, a sluiced silt sample and a panned silt sample
i.e. 1632**7**15, 1632**8**15 and 1632**9**15 are from the same site) NAD83 Zone 10

Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1632715	123.7		1632815	148.9		1632915	0		586088	5676615	59
1632714	0		1632814	63.4		1632914	0.6		585975	5676490	59
1632713	100.6		1632813	**958.9**		1632913	**1611.9**		585893	5676382	59
1632712	119.8		1632812	95.6		1632912	42.3		585729	5676204	59
1632711	0.5		1632811	25.5		1632911	0		585541	5676125	59
1632710	0.5		1632810	0		1632910	0		585350	5676009	59

Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1632709	0.5		1632809	**307.2**		1632909	**727.1**		585188	5675884	59
1632708	0		1632808	0		1632908	0		585006	5675788	59
1632707	0		1632807	0		1632907	0		584858	5675666	59
1632706	0.6		1632806	0		1632906	0.6		584685	5675563	59
1632705	5.3		1632805	0		1632905	0		584565	5675399	59
1632704	0		1632804	0		1632904	1.4		584353	5675370	59
1632703	0.7		1632803	102.1		1632903	0		584160	5675360	59
1147381	0.7		1147481	0.8		1147581	130.4		589801	5674792	Man
1147382	0.1		1147482	0.4		1147582	7.1		589605	5674731	Man
1147383	0.1		1147483	0.8		1147583	3.2		589462	5674606	Man
1147384	0.1		1147484	0.1		1147584	0.8		589290	5674480	Man
1147385	3.6		1147485	0.1		1147585	0.1		589066	5674419	man
1147386	1.6		1147486	0.1		1147586	2.6		588928	5674279	Man
1147387	0.1		1147487	0.1		1147587	0.5		588650	5674242	Man
1147410	0.1		1147510	0.3		1147610	0.9		588527	5674046	Man
1147352	7.9		1147452	3.6		1147552	0.4		588385	5673897	Man
1147353	2.9		1147453	56.0		1147553	0.8		588211	5673767	Man
1147355	90.9		1147455	0.1		1147555	0.1		588145	5673562	Man
1147391	**219.0**		1147491	161.2		1147591	30.9		587946	5673407	Man
1147390	0.1		1147490	3.4		1147590	0.1		587706	5673312	Man
1147389	0.1		1147489	140.9		1147589	0.1		587518	5673227	Man
1147388	116.4		1147488	229.3		1147588	4.6		587320	5673164	Man
1147411	0.1		1147511	20.9		1147611	0.1		587139	5673071	Man
1147359	0.5		1147459	26.9		1147559	1.2		586549	5672903	Man
1147357	1.0		1147457	0.1		1147557	0.1		586948	5672948	Man
1147358	**929.5**		1147458	**9999.9**		1147558	0.1		586736	5672974	Man
1147360	0.4		1147460	24.3		1147560	9.9		586357	5672857	Man
1147361	0.1		1147461	31.5		1147561	144.4		586193	5672751	Man
1147362	**339.3**		1147462	**582.7**		1147562	0.1		586043	5672639	Man
1147356	1.8		1147456	0.1		1147556	0.1		585837	5672571	Man
1147375	110.3		1147475	187.9		1147575	0.1		592485	5671355	57
1147374	5.4		1147474	3.8		1147574	202.0		592326	5671237	57
1147373	0.7		1147473	5.8		1147573	63.1		592159	5671123	57
1147372	0.7		1147472	130.4		1147572	26.7		592017	5670982	57
1147371	1.3		1147471	1.2		1147571	77.5		591885	5670831	57
1147370	1.8		1147470	0.1		1147570	0.1		591759	5670674	57
1147369	1.6		1147469	**684.3**		1147569	**943.0**		591603	5670555	57
1147368	45.4		1147468	4.8		1147568	0.9		591412	5670480	57
1147367	0.4		1147467	16.7		1147567	1.6		591245	5670381	57
1147366	0.1		1147466	0.1		1147566	3.0		591057	5670295	57
1147365	**252.5**		1147465	**265.1**		1147565	0.1		590894	5670185	57
1147364	**471.5**		1147464	**223.9**		1147564	25.8		590747	5670060	57
1147363	0.1		1147463	1.8		1147563	**1084.5**		590610	5669904	57

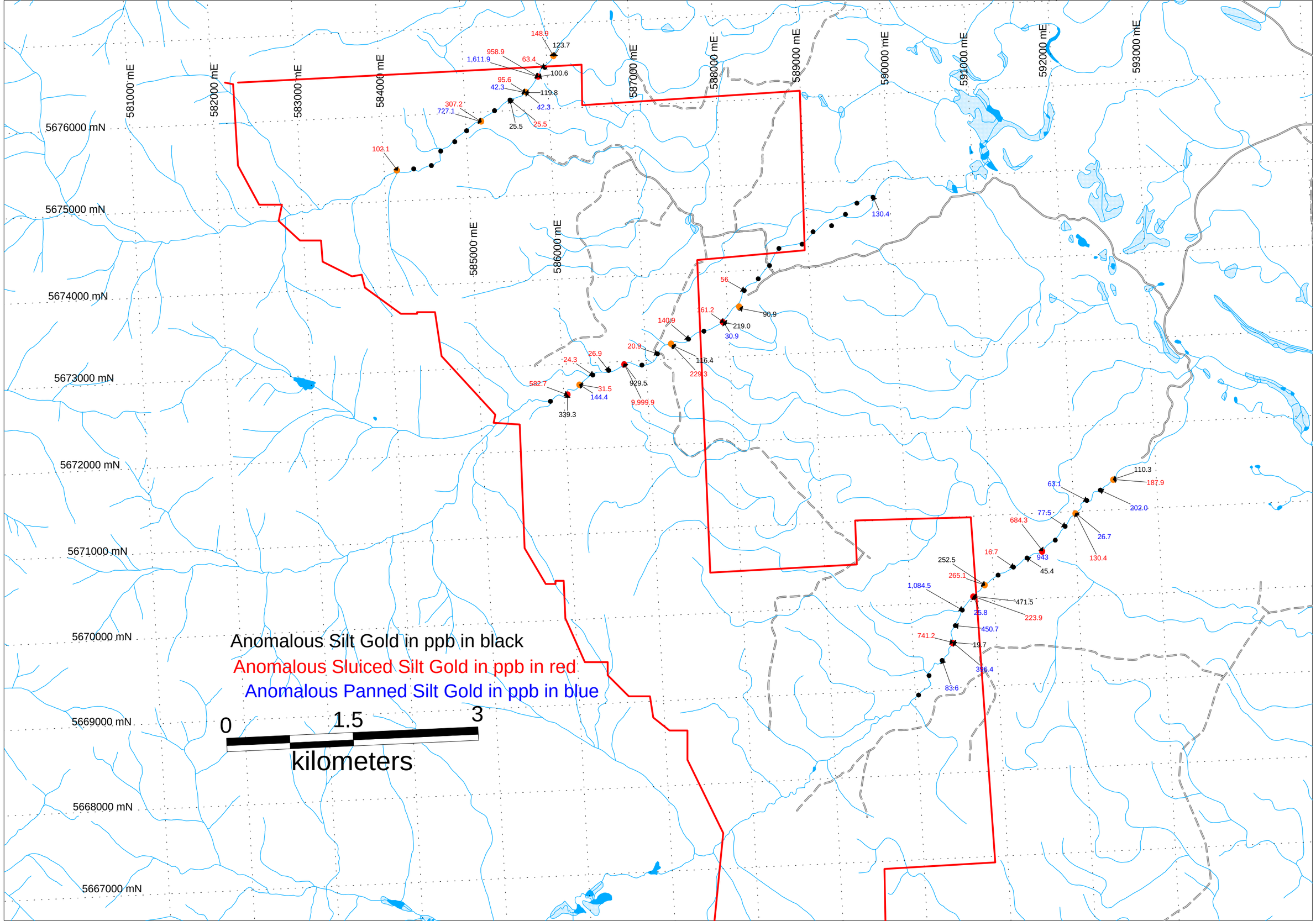
Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1147376	0.5		1147476	6.6		1147576	**450.7**		590517	5669726	57
1147377	19.7		1147477	**741.2**		1147577	**396.4**		590478	5669529	57
1147378	0.9		1147478	2.3		1147578	83.6		590340	5669325	57
1147379	0.7		1147479	0.1		1147579	6.7		590174	5669154	57
1147380	1.0		1147480	1.1		1147580	3.8		590038	5668931	57
1150038	1.1		1150138	2.1		1150238	**511.4**		599492	5652539	Kay
1150039	1.2		1150139	40.8		1150239	0.6		599287	5652400	Kay
1150040	42.7		1150140	2.1		1150240	0		599076	5652296	Kay
1150041	3.4		1150141	58.0		1150241	1.2		599025	5652979	Kay
1150042	1.9		1150142	1.5		1150242	0		598630	5653265	Kay
1632727	3.4		1632827	0		1632927	2.1		598452	5653339	Kay
1632728	2.1		1632828	1.9		1632928	0.8		598265	5653405	Kay
1632729	1.4		1632829	1.1		1632929	1.9		598810	5653188	Kay
1632730	2.3		1632830	0		1632930	0		598901	5653047	Kay
1632731	2.8		1632831	0		1632931	0		599118	5652805	Kay
1632732	0.6		1632832	0		1632932	0		599279	5652650	Kay
1632733	2.4		1632833	0		1632933	0		598905	5652191	Kay
1632734	1.6		1632834	0		1632934	0		598706	5652215	Kay
1632735	1.5		1632835	0		1632935	0		598515	5652301	Kay
1632736	**216.1**		1632836	0		1632936	0		598326	5652323	Kay
1632737	0		1632837	0		1632937	0		598154	5652393	Kay
1632738	1.4		1632838	0		1632938	0		597980	5652468	Kay
1150050	1.6		1150150	2.8		1150250	1.4		602808	5649366	Powder
1150049	130.8		1150149	**1746.9**		1150249	1.2		602463	5649332	Powder
1150048	**621.1**		1150148	5.8		1150248	1.6		601822	5649347	Powder
1150047	2.4		1150147	1.5		1150247	28.3		601512	5649289	Powder
1150046	2.9		1150146	0.8		1150246	2.6		601257	5649137	Powder
1150045	2.2		1150145	2.1		1150245	1.3		600945	5649230	Powder
1150044	1.9		1150144	1.0		1150244	1.2		600676	5649317	Powder
1150043	2.6		1150143	1.0		1150243	1.4		600381	5649356	Powder
1632716	0		1632816	1.9		1632916	0		597206	5664744	Clinton
1147309	0.2		1147409	0.2		1147509	1.4		598468	5662348	Clinton
1147399	9.6		1147499	0.1		1147599	0.1		597656	5663422	Clinton
1147398	0.1		1147498	0.5		1147598	0.1		597466	5663590	Clinton
1147395	0.1		1147495	178.9		1147595	**707.0**		597296	5664592	Clinton
1632717	0		1632817	0.7		1632917	1.4		597002	5664943	Clinton
1632718	0.7		1632818	1.4		1632918	0.7		596831	5665051	Clinton
1632719	0.7		1632819	0		1632919	0		596722	5665271	Clinton
1632720	0		1632820	0		1632920	0		596618	5665384	Clinton
1147400	0.1		1147500	0.2		1147600	0.8		596923	5663937	Barton
1147401	12.5		1147501	64.8		1147601	0.1		596741	5663872	Barton
1147402	66.4		1147502	0.6		1147602	0.8		596503	5663903	Barton
1632721	0		1632821	0		1632921	0		596376	5664053	Barton

Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1632722	40.6		1632822	0.7		1632922	0		596271	5664214	Barton
1632723	0		1632823	0		1632923	0		596121	5664357	Barton
1632724	20.2		1632824	0		1632924	0		595945	5664285	Barton
1632725	0.5		1632825	0		1632925	0.8		595800	5664417	Barton
1632726	0.6		1632826	0		1632926	0		595717	5664585	Barton
1147394	13.5		1147494	0.6		1147594	2.3		596754	5660838	Tank Cr
1147396	0.1		1147496	0.7		1147596	0.1		597098	5663807	Tank Cr
1147397	0.1		1147497	84.3		1147597	0.1		597317	5663749	Tank Cr
1147403	0.1		1147503	0.3		1147603	0.1		596689	5661049	Tank Cr
1147404	0.1		1147504	0.1		1147604	0.1		596527	5661181	Tank Cr
1147405	0.1		1147505	0.1		1147605	0.1		596351	5661347	Tank Cr
1147406	0.1		1147506	0.2		1147606	0.7		596173	5661417	Tank Cr
1147407	0.1		1147507	0.3		1147607	0.3		596000	5661601	Tank Cr
1147408	0.1		1147508	3.1		1147608	0.1		595903	5661891	Tank Cr
1147392	0.3		1147492	35.0		1147592	0.1		580131	5682879	Big Bar
1147393	0.1		1147493	1.2		1147593	0.1		580169	5682246	Big Bar

Rock exposures are dominated by limestone with lesser chert and cherty sediments along a scarp that trends northerly along the western and higher elevation side of the Carlinton claim block and by a few exposures of Miocene age basalt which outcrop on the eastern and lower elevation side of the claims. A flat gently westerly upwardly tilted till plane occupies the intervening area. Angular rubble in the till is dominated by limestone, cherty argillite and basalt but also contains a considerable quantity of variably silicified volcanic and subvolcanic angular boulders quite similar in appearance and consequently suggestive of a local source

Significant Rock Samples:

Sample #	East UTM	North UTM	Type	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ca %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
1633301	590156	5668628	Rubble	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	409.7	19.2
1633303	589774	5668533	Float	9.4	437.9	13.2	5.8	10.1	1.6
1633309	588163	5669268	float	<0.5	36.2	10.7	6.2	72.8	0.7
F3-27-6	590345	5669038	Rubble	34.2	71.9	0.9	3.3	115.2	0.5
F4B-27-6	590502	5668922	Float	95.6	9.6	0.2	3.8	92.3	2.9
1147351	588341	5669867	float	16.5	3.9	0.9	0.1	117.4	3.9
6-19-5 (F	596475	5660049	float	0.1	65.2	5.4	0.7	1556.4	15.2
6-19-7 (F	570932	5695954	Subcrop	1.9	25.2	8.9	0.0	20.9	10.5
R6-07-20	588337	5669861	Subcrop	45.3	84.1	7.2	0.1	64.6	17.0
2590973	599941	5652692	Float	9.4	63.6	11.7	6.4	25.7	3.5
1150727	590192	5668680	Float	242.8	17.0	0.2	2.7	10.9	0.1


581000 mE
582000 mE
583000 mE
584000 mE
585000 mE
586000 mE
587000 mE
588000 mE
589000 mE
590000 mE
591000 mE
592000 mE
593000 mE
5676000 mN
5675000 mN
5674000 mN
5673000 mN
5672000 mN
5671000 mN
5670000 mN
5669000 mN
5668000 mN
5667000 mN
148.9
123.7
958.9
1,611.9
63.4
100.6
95.6
42.3
119.8
307.2
727.1
42.3
25.5
25.5
102.1
130.4
56
90.9
161.2
219.0
140.9
30.9
20.9
116.4
229.3
26.9
24.3
929.5
582.7
31.5
144.4
9,999.9
339.3
110.3
187.9
63.1
202.0
77.5
684.3
26.7
130.4
16.7
943
45.4
252.5
265.1
1,084.5
471.5
25.8
223.9
450.7
741.2
19.7
396.4
83.6
Anomalous Silt Gold in ppb in black
Anomalous Sluiced Silt Gold in ppb in red
Anomalous Panned Silt Gold in ppb in blue
0
1.5
3
kilometers

5677000N

5675000N

5673000N

5671000N

5669000N

5667000N

5665000N

582000E

586000E

590000E

123.7
100.6
119.8
302.2
102.1
130.4
90.9
219
116.4
929.5
339.3
110.3
130.4
77.5
684.3
471.5
1,084.5
450.7
741.2
83.6
178.9
84.3

Silt, Sluiced Silt, Panned Silt:

> 75 ppb, red

15-75 ppb yellow

< 15 ppb black

Anomalous Gold 20-86 ppb, purple

Silt,Sluiced Silt , Panned Silt and Soil Map

5677000N

5675000N

5673000N

5671000N

5669000N

5667000N

5665000N

582000E

586000E

590000E

123.7
100.6
19.8
307.2
102.1
130.4
90.9
219
116.2
929.5
339.3
110.3
130.4
77.5
684.3
471.5
1,084.5
450.7
741.2
93.6
178.9
84.3

Rocks, Rubble and Float

5677000N
5675000N
5673000N
5671000N
5669000N
5667000N
5665000N
582000E
586000E
590000E
123.7
100.6
19.8
307.2
102.1
130.4
90.9
219
116.4
929.5
339.3
110.3
130.4
77.5
684.3
471.5
1,084.5
450.7
741.2
93.6
178.9
84.3
Rocks and Subcrop

Sample #	East UTM	North UTM	Type	Description
1633301	590156	5668628	rubble	in bank (many pieces), tight grey rock with vuggy quartz .
1633303	589774	5668533	float	light coloured quartz eye porphyry, some quartz veining.
1633309	588163	5669268	float	limestone/pyrite.
F3-27-6	590345	5669038	rubble	angularvolcanic with pyritic stockwork veining, ±2% sulfide.
F4B-27-6	590502	5668922	float	angular, light green rhyolite, well developed stockwork .
1147351	588341	5669867	float	
6-19-5 (F)	596475	5660049	float	Jasper, rubble (may be hematite colored).
6-19-7 (F)	570932	5695954	subcrop	Silicified limestone.
R6-07-20	588337	5669861	subcrop	Subcrop, argillic altered sediment gossanous, quartz veined.
2590973	599941	5652692	float	Rusty weathering laminated breccia with limonite boxwork.
1150727	590192	5668680	float	Rusty rhyolite, with pale green-white sericite altered phenos.

Discussion Including Deposit Types:

More research has been published on the Carlin deposits than the other carbonate hosted deposits and consequently the Carlin descriptions provide the most useable criteria on which to build a more general carbonate hosted Orogenic Gold model.

The presence of carbonate encourages a neutral to basic pH condition and encourages a reducing condition. In a neutral to basic reduced fluid (often containing bisulphide) gold is somewhat soluble and tends to remain in solution. This allows extensive fluid-rock interaction to occur capturing gold in the fluid and keeping it dissolved until a focused chemical or physical trap causes precipitation (such as the encounter of an oxidizing event or a change in pressure and or temperature). The presence of carbonaceous material in the succession (bitumen and graphite etc) is thought to further influence a reducing environment. Migration of the fluid resident in the strata is believed to be initiated when a convective hydrothermal cell develops which is often related to an intrusive, volcanic or metamorphic event.

Carlin deposits are preferentially located in a stratigraphic setting that is often described as the slope and basin carbonate succession dominated by limestone and thin bedded limy shale and siltstone (so called dirty carbonate) developed on the edge of continental crust. Alteration of the carbonate to dolomite is common and may increase porosity. Structural preparation including faulting and brecciation has been shown to be important to gold deposition.

Arsenic, mercury, antimony and thallium are the elements which behave chemically most like gold and are the most common pathfinder elements. The presence of arsenic bearing minerals such as realgar, orpiment, arsenopyrite and arsenian pyrite as well as antimony bearing stibnite and mercury bearing cinnabar are positive indicators. Sulfidation, whereby sulfur scavenged by the fluid reacts with iron sourced from ferro-magnesium silicate minerals, to produce pyrite appears to be an important process. This is particularly so when some substitution of arsenic for iron has occurred on the surface

faces of pyrite to form “arsenian” pyrite. It is believed that gold present in the hydrothermal fluid subsequently goes into solid solution with the surface concentrations of arsenic contributing to the most significant areas of gold mineralization. Barium occurring as barite is also often in close association with Carlin type deposits.

Silicification is usually an important alteration event. Jasperoids (silicified limestone) are common and can either occur directly at the orebody or close to it (although not all jasperoids are mineralized). Unmineralized jasperoids may indicate that ground preparation, evidenced by formerly acidic waters dissolving silica and subsequently precipitating it, has occurred and resulted in the formation of an unmineralized jasperoid. High grade areas of mineralization may occur as feeder zones to a jasperoid.

In the Carlin model compressional tectonics have encouraged thrusting to occur along long lived fault systems. These faults are often deeply seated and provide a conduit for hydrothermal solutions. Slices of serpentininte may sometimes exploit deep penetrating faults and provide evidence of their existence. Proximity to thrust faults, their subsidiary splay faults and crosscutting normal faults, constitute favorable target areas.

Interpretation and Recommendations:

Exploration completed in the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project in 2013, 2014 and 2015 has identified significant stream sediment gold anomalies in the Carlinton claim block. The carbonate dominant geology of these claims contains many of the characteristics attributed to Carlin style gold mineralization. Reconnaissance level prospecting has been challenged by large amounts of glacial till which overly much of the area of the Carlinton claim blocks below the limestone scarp. Prospecting efforts have nevertheless only been preliminary and additional effort is necessary, particularly where the stream sediment anomalies terminate in the upstream direction. Sample R6-07-20 with 45.3 ppb gold and 84.1 ppm arsenic may be significant. This sample was taken from a large area of rubble approximately 500 meters down slope from outcropping limestone and can be described as argillic altered cherty sediment (probably Cache Creek aged argillite). The presence of this alteration adds credence to the interpretation that the strong stream sediment gold anomalies occur in close proximity to a hydrothermal event and quite likely have a localized source. Soil grids are very preliminary and large areas outbound from the upstream cut off of the anomalous drainages remain to be gridded. The published surficial geology map of this area (GSC Bonaparte Lake) indicates that glacial melt water drained southeasterly through the Carlinton claims. This suggests a source of gold mineralization more to the northwest than directly west of the anomalous drainages.

The source of the anomalous gold in the creeks on the claims could be explained by any of: 1.) carbonate hosted gold mineralization, 2.) gold related to a buried felsic intrusive or 3.) lode gold mineralization related to a Tertiary Graben following the Bonaparte Valley.

Airborne geophysical surveying would predictably provide insight to bedrock geology (particularly contacts), buried intrusive entities and possibly indicate areas of silicification (high resistivity) or sulfide mineralization (low resistivity).

Author Qualifications:

I, J.W. Morton am a graduate of Carleton University Ottawa with a B.Sc. (1973) 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 15th day of Dec, 2015

J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

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