

**Technical Report**

-- on the --

**KATHLEEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY**

**Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia**

-- for --

**Vizsla Capital Corp.**  
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April 4, 2018 - The Effective Date

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## SUMMARY

*Vizsla Capital Corp. (Vizsla) has entered into an agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc., whereby Vizsla can earn up to a 100% interest in the Kathleen Mountain Property, an early stage exploration project with no known resource. This report summarizes all available data on the property. The property consists of 4 mineral claims (2254.9 hectares), located in the Similkameen Mining Division, 50 km northeast of Princeton, British Columbia. The Princeton/Summerland highway (old Kettle Valley railroad) provides access to the property, 55 km northeast of Princeton. At Thirsk Lake a well-maintained gravel logging road provides access to the property and many spur roads access all showing areas. Some of these roads are in need of repair.*

*Two showing areas of significance are located on the property. The Golden Lode showing was discovered in 1928 and Kathleen Mountain showing was discovered in 1947. Three other smaller showings have been found in the vicinity of the Golden Lode. Modern-day exploration in the vicinity of the claims was for porphyry deposits in the early 1950s and 1960s, at the time of early development of Brenda Mines, located 15 kilometers to the north. Structurally controlled vein gold at Kathleen Mountain was drilled in 1974 and 1985, reporting significant values of gold ranging 1100 – 4400 ppb in one hole over core lengths of 3 meters. Diamond drill programs were completed on the Golden Lode showing in 1995 and 2000. Copper and gold values are reported over short core lengths. In total, historical records indicate 19 diamond drill holes have been drilled on the property to date, totaling 822 meters.*

*The property is located in the Interior Plateau belt of central British Columbia. The property is underlain by three intrusive bodies: 1) the late Triassic/early Jurassic Pennask batholith occupies the northern half of the property; 2) the mid-Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith occupies the southern half of the property; and 3) the Eocene Otter bodies intrude the Pennask batholith in the northern portion of the properties. Mineral showings are located in the Pennask and Osprey Lake batholiths, and are believed related to the contact areas.*

*Work in the 1970s and 1980s focused on structurally controlled gold deposits at Kathleen Mountain, and then shifted to developing porphyry copper (gold) potential in the Golden Lode area in the 1990s. The drilling completed in the late 1990s for porphyry deposits covered only a small portion of the potential area. Recent exploration for porphyry copper (gold) deposits has not taken place since 2000. Utilizing new sophisticated exploration techniques capable of looking under deep overburden cover, it is recommended the main priority of future exploration is porphyry copper (gold) deposits, associated with the contact area of the Pennask and Osprey Lake batholiths. The presence of the significant Brenda Mine porphyry copper (gold, molybdenum) deposit, located 15 kilometers to the north and within the Pennask batholith, supports justification for ongoing exploration.*

*Vizsla carried out the initial phase of an exploration program on the property during February, 2018. The program consisted of a 310 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey, consisting of magnetics and a radiometric survey. The survey was completed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc., of Rockwood, Ontario,*

*Results of the airborne geophysical data indicate the presence of a 14 square kilometer area of interest for future exploration warrants detailed follow-up exploration, and has been selected for detailed grid-work. In total, a 60 kilometer grid is recommended for geochemical soil and rock-chip sampling, and geological mapping. Based on these results, 30 kilometers of grid will be selected for detailed 3D-IP surveys. The Phase I program is estimated to cost **\$240,000(Cdn)**.*



-  Kathleen Mountain Project Location
-  Cities

**Vizsla Capital Corp.**

***Kathleen Mountain Project***

**Similkameen Mining Division,  
British Columbia  
Location Map**

**Figure 1  
February 2018**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

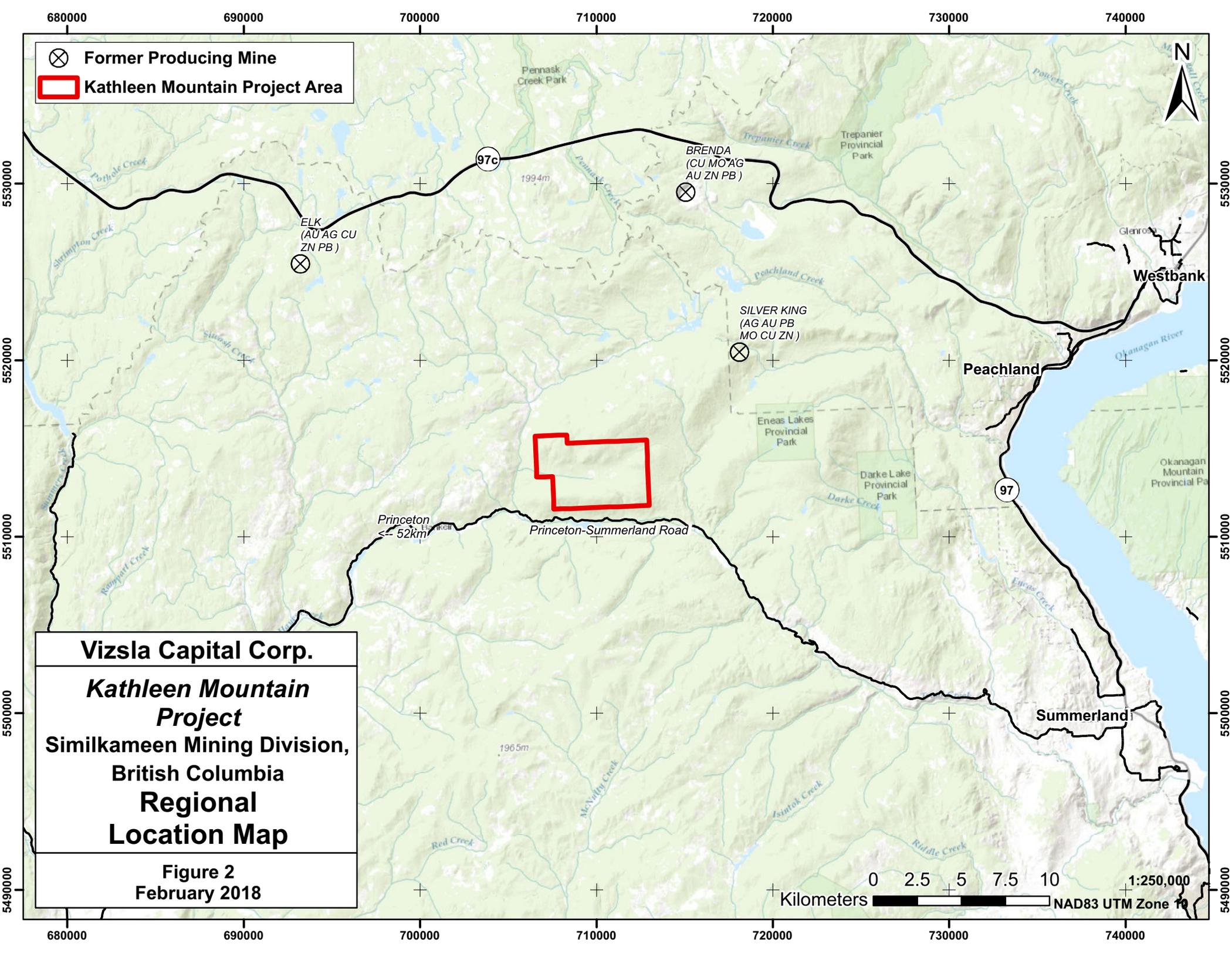
### **General Statement and Terms of Reference:**

Platinum Belt Resources Inc.(beneficial owner Michael Adams), the owner of 4 claims in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, has entered into an option agreement with Vizsla Capital Corp. (Vizsla), dated October 24, 2017, to sell 100% interest in the claims. The 4 claims comprise the Kathleen Mountain Property. Mr. Christopher Dyakowski, President of Max Investments Inc. and Director of Vizsla, requested that I examine the property, compile all available data and prepare this report to NI43-101 standards. The report is being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Vizsla. I visited the site on October 19, 2011, and again on November 1, 2017 for Max Investments Inc. and was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of both property examinations. Data used for preparation of this report is information gleaned from the site inspections, a 2018 airborne geophysical survey, and references listed. The main purpose of the November 1, 2017 examination was to establish that no additional exploration has been conducted on the property since my previous examination in 2011 other, than that described in this report.

The porphyry copper (gold, molybdenum) deposits of south-central British Columbia have been the main base/precious metal mining operations of the province for the past six decades. The Pennask batholith and related Brenda Mine deposit, is located 15 km to the north. The Highland Valley area (Guichon Batholith), and Similco Mine, located 70 - 120 kilometers west of the Kathleen Mountain Property have been the principal copper producing areas of British Columbia since the 1960s. The Kathleen Mountain property is underlain by felsic – intermediate intrusive rocks of the Pennask and Osprey Lake and other related batholiths.

### **RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS**

Claim status and title data has been extracted from the Mineral Titles office of British Columbia and there are no apparent environmental concerns. There has never been a legal land title search or environmental evaluation provided to the writer.



**Vizsla Capital Corp.**  
***Kathleen Mountain Project***  
**Similkameen Mining Division,  
British Columbia  
Regional  
Location Map**

**Figure 2  
February 2018**

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

Mineral tenures in British Columbia are acquired through an internet-based mineral titles administration system. It is assumed, therefore, that the Kathleen Mountain property is precisely as shown on the province's mineral tenure map and displayed in Figure 2a and 2b. The tenures are for mineral rights only and do not include surface rights. Under the current Mineral Tenure Act, maintaining a mineral tenure (claim) in B.C. for the first two years after issuance requires annual exploration expenditures of \$5.00 per hectare. Required annual exploration expenditures increase incrementally every 2 years as follows:

- Years 3 and 4; \$10.00 per hectare per year
- Years 5 and 6; \$15.00 per hectare per year
- Year 7 and beyond; \$20.00 per hectare per year

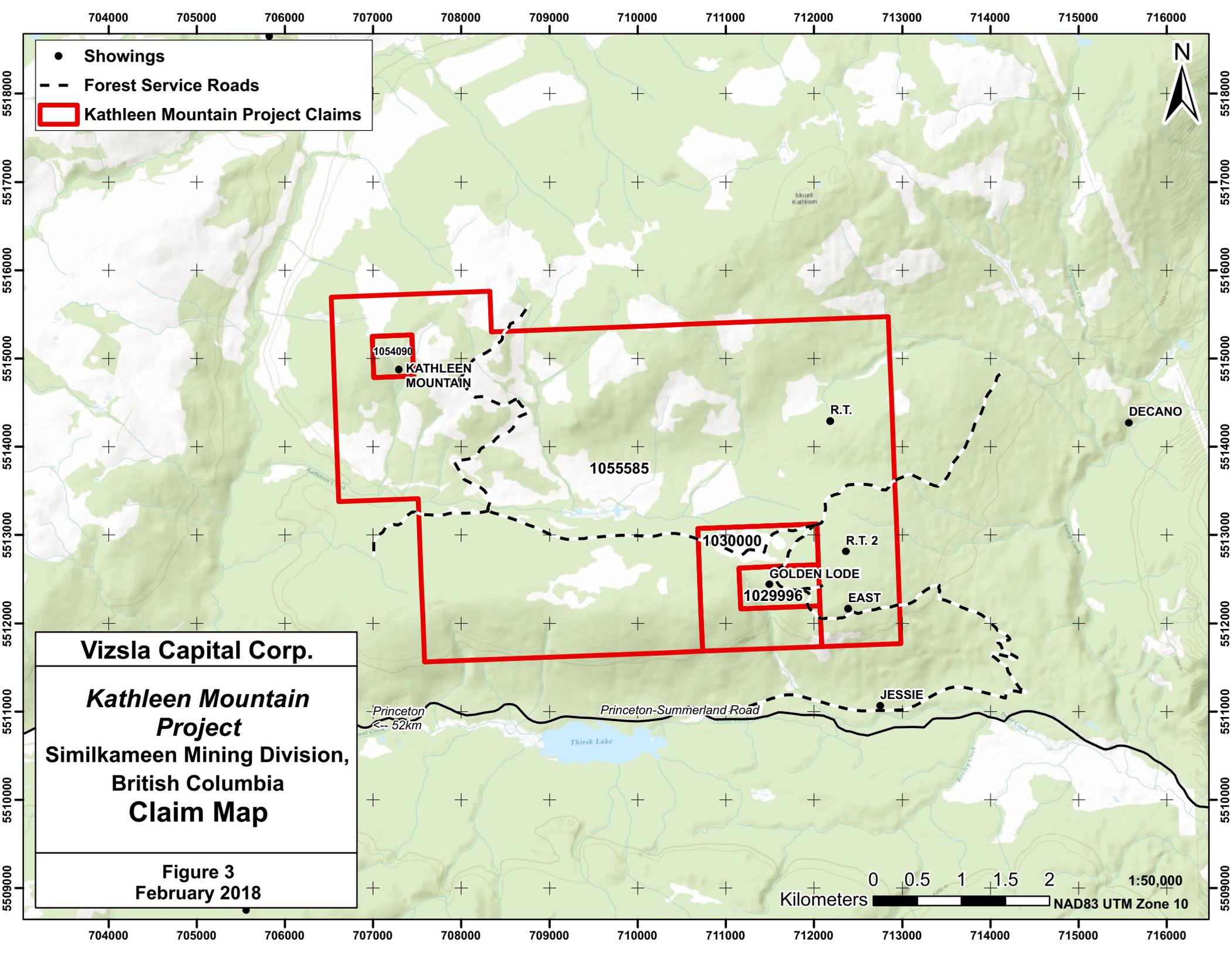
The Kathleen Mountain property consists of four contiguous mineral claims located in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) of the Province of British Columbia, comprising 2,254.9 hectares (see Figure 3 for details).

All of the claims are recorded in the name of Platinum Belt Resources Inc. (Platinum Belt) a company controlled by Michael Adam. Platinum Belt has entered into an option agreement dated October 24, 2017 with Vizsla Capital Corp., whereby Vizsla can earn a 100% unconditional interest in the property by paying \$105,000 and issuing 200,000 shares to the vendor, and completing \$300,000 of valid exploration expenditures over the 2 year option period. The claims are subject to a 2% NSR interest, 1% of the NSR can be purchased at any time by Vizsla for \$1 million. All payments and other terms within the agreement are current. The following is a list of the four claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

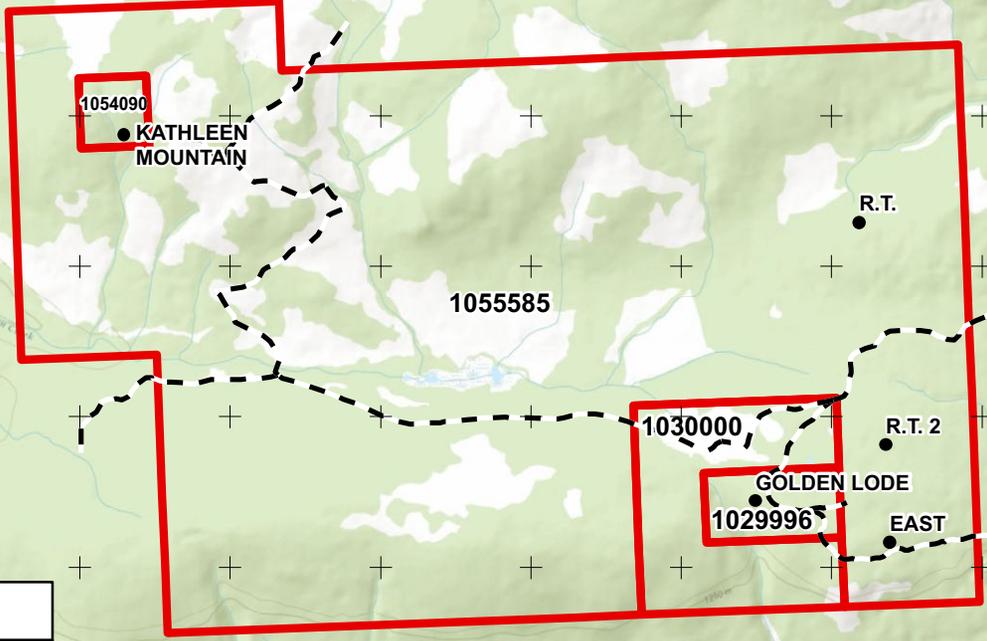
Tenure No	Name	Area (h/a)	Expiry Date
1029996	Golden Bear	41.8	November 3, 2023
1030000	Golden Bear Cub	146.2	November 3, 2023
1054090	Mag 2	20.9	November 3, 2023
1055585	Kathleen Mountain	2046.0	October 31, 2022
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,254.9</b>	

Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on April 4, 2018  
All claims held under current Cell Grid System (CGS - online paper making).

Surface rights do not directly affect the property. Several private lots are located on Thiersk and Osprey Lakes and along the main Princeton/Peachland valley 1.5 km south of the property. There are no land tenure conflicts that would affect the ability to perform normal exploration and mine development work. There are no areas designated as protected and are not available for claim location in the vicinity of the claims.



- Showings
- - Forest Service Roads
- ▭ Kathleen Mountain Project Claims



**Vizsla Capital Corp.**

***Kathleen Mountain Project***

**Similkameen Mining Division,  
British Columbia  
Claim Map**

**Figure 3  
February 2018**



The Kathleen Mountain Property is located in the Interior Plateau area of South Central British Columbia, 50 kilometers northeast of Princeton. The property is located in NTS sheet 92H/9E, and has geographic coordinates 49 degrees 44 minutes north and 120 degrees and 04 minutes east. The property is situated north of Thirsk Lake.

There are no other known risks that may affect access, title or right to perform work on the property.

### **ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Princeton/Summerland road follows the old Kettle Valley railway line and is located 1 – 1.5 km south of the property. Access to the property is a well-maintained gravel road leaving this road approximately 57 km northeast of Princeton. This road leads to branch spur roads that provide access to all areas of the property. The main mineral showing areas (Kathleen Mountain and Golden Lode) are accessed by forest access roads, leaving the well-maintained gravel road 2.5 – 3 km north of Thirsk Lake. 4X4 dirt roads head north and west to all areas of the property. Some of these roads are in need of minor repair. All access roads are open to public, and require no special permits for use.

The terrain on the Kathleen Mountain Property is moderate, with rolling topography, cut by a few steep sided gullies formed as melt-water channels in glacial overburden. Total property relief is about 800 meters, ranging from 1100 meters along the southern boundary of the property to 1910 meters at the peak of Kathleen Mountain in the northwest corner of the property. Forest cover was originally nearly complete, made up of mixed fir, balsam, spruce, pine with local willows and a few scattered aspen groves. A large proportion of the claim area has been clear cut logged within the last several decades. There are several small streams, some of them ephemeral, and small lakes on the property, Kathleen Lake, being the most dominant.

Climatic conditions are typical of the southern interior regions. Summers are warm and generally dry; winters are cold but snowfall is light to moderate. Most of the property is snow-free from April to November. Normal surface exploration and drilling programs should be completed during this period. Development drilling and mine development can be completed over a longer period of the year, and mining can be accomplished 12 months of the year.

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within a radius of 50 kilometers of the property in the small interior cities and towns. The nearest centers with significant services are Penticton and Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley, both having a well-facilitated airport, with regular airline service to Vancouver. Princeton also provides services and labor common to the mining industry.

The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs. There are no apparent environmental concerns. Large-scale mining is common to the area, as the world class mines of the Highland Valley are situated 30 – 40 kilometers to the west and the Afton mine is located 20 kilometers to the north.

There are no permits required to complete the proposed program.

## HISTORY

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Princeton to Peachland area of British Columbia over the past 100 years. Of significance were the producing copper mine at Brenda Mines Ltd., located 15 km to the northeast and the gold mines at Hedley, located 60 km to the south. The first recorded exploration on the Golden Lode and Kathleen Mountain appears to be in the late 1920s. 1928 is documented as the discovery year of Golden Lode showing and 1947 is documented as the discovery year (as well as driving the initial adit) of the Kathleen Mountain Showing. Modern day exploration did not commence until the mid-1960s. The following documents recorded exploration on the property since 1965.

**1965 - 1970:** The earliest work in the area of the Golden Lode showing was geochemistry, induced polarization survey and limited drilling by **Halpen Mining Ltd.**

**1972 – 1976:** Several operators spent limited time completing regional mapping and geochemistry over the area of the Golden Lode, East and RT showings. **Exel Explorations Ltd.** conducted surface surveys including geochemistry, geological mapping and limited geophysics on the Kathleen Mountain Showing in 1973, followed by six diamond drill holes in 1974 and 1975 totaling 170m.

**1979: Grand Trunk Resources, Inc.** completed detailed mapping, and sampling on the Golden Lode showing. It is believed that the long 50 – 60 meter trench that exists on the showing today was excavated to depths of 2 – 3 meters during this period

**1981 – 1985:** Inco and others completed reconnaissance mapping and prospecting in the area of the Kathleen Mountain showing. In 1985, two short diamond drill holes totaling 176 meters were drilled. however results are not well documented.

**1986 – 1988:** Detailed grid work consisting of soil geochemistry, geological mapping and a magnetometer survey was completed on the Golden Lode showing.

**1989 - 1994:** Very little work was completed on either showing except for some reconnaissance mapping and property examinations

**1995 - 2000:** The current owners of the property (the Adam family) from Princeton completed an eleven hole diamond drill program under the Main Trench at Golden Lode, totaling 476m. All holes provided anomalous to economic quantities of gold and copper over short core lengths of 1 – 3.9 meters, the best values being 2.07 g/t Au; 9.69 g/t Ag; and 0.36% Cu over 3.1 meters in hole GL2000-2 and 6.1 g/t Au; 23.79 g/t Ag; and 0.79% Cu over 1.38 meters in hole GL2000-3.

**2001 – 2011:** No work was completed on either property during this period. At the time of my examination of the Golden Lode and East showings in October, 2011, there was no evidence of work having been completed.

**2011 – 2015:** Limited geochemistry is reported on the Kathleen Showings (2011/12) and on the East and RT showings (2015). Evidence of either program was not apparent during my examination in November, 2017.

In total, historical records indicate 19 diamond drill holes have been drilled on the property, totaling 822 meters. The nature and size of diamond drill cores obtained from these programs vary in size from BQ (1.5” diameter) to NQ (2” diameter). 11 holes were drilled on the Golden Lode showing and 8 holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Kathleen Mountain showing.

This report integrates the historical work and the results of an airborne geophysical survey completed by Vizsla Capital Corp. completed in January, 2018.

## GEOLOGY

### **Regional Geology**

The property lies in the eastern parts of the Intermontane Belt of the (southern) Canadian Cordillera. This area is dominated by two large granitoid batholiths. In the north the Triassic Pennask batholith is predominantly granodiorite, while to the south the younger Jurassic age Osprey Lake batholith is more granitic. North of Kathleen Mountain and west of Siwash Lake large areas underlain by Nicola Group (Late Triassic) volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur. Several east-west trending elongated felsic to intermediate stocks and dyke zones of Tertiary age occur in the area and cut both the Pennask and Osprey Lake Intrusions. Early Tertiary granitic bodies, referred to the Otter Intrusions intrude the Pennask and Osprey Lake intrusions.

The area is well mineralized with a variety of deposit types. Most notable is the Brenda copper-molybdenum deposit in the Pennask quartz diorite body approximately 15 km to the northwest. The mine operated from 1968 to 1990 mining approximately 160 MT @ 0.18% Cu, 0.05% Mo. Many other mineralized zones are spatially related to the batholiths and their contacts. These include quartz veins with high grade gold such as the Elk, polymetallic veins and shears with Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn near Siwash Creek, intrusive hosted porphyry and disseminated Cu and/or Mo throughout the two batholiths.

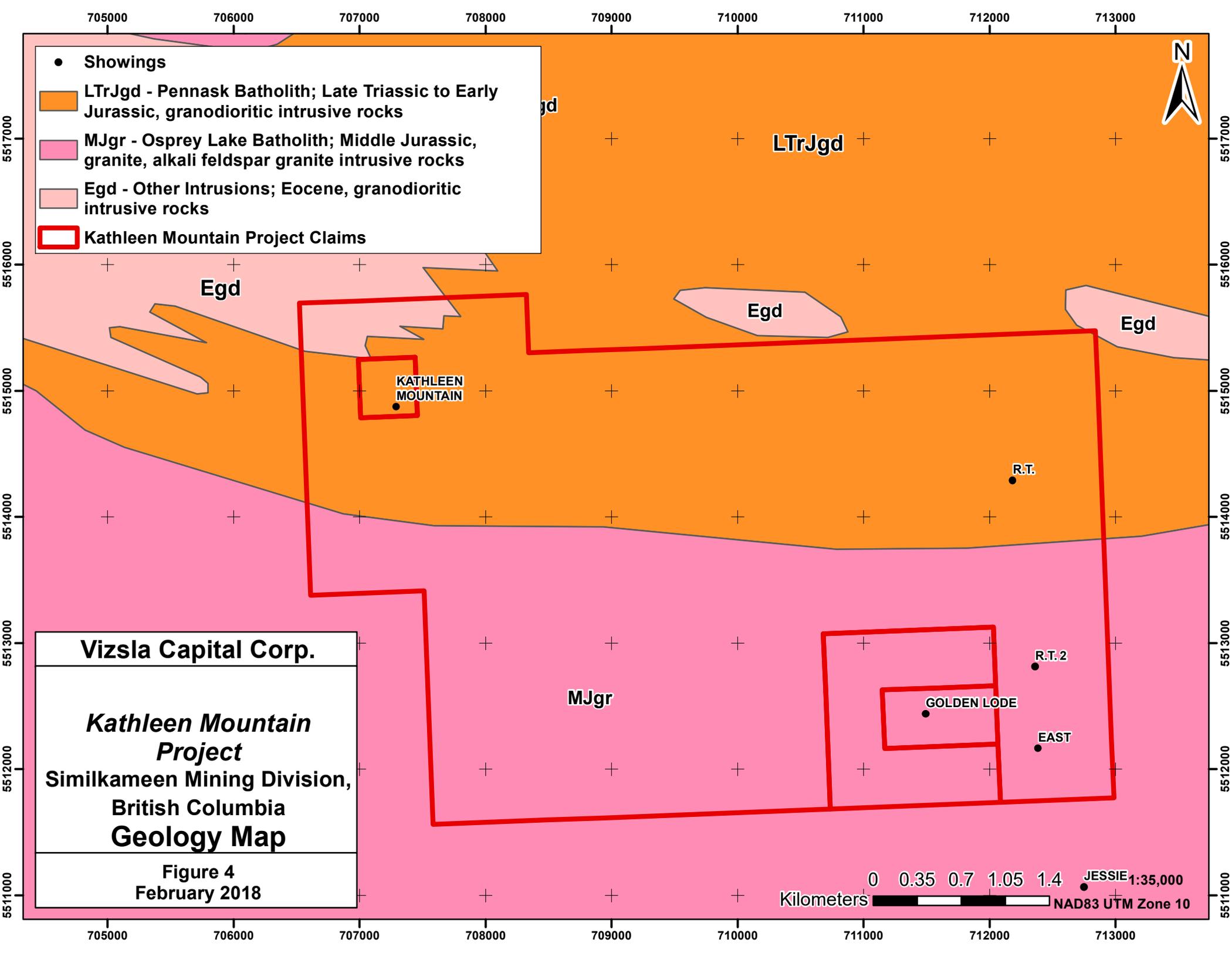
### **Property Geology**

The geology of the claim area is shown on Figure 4. Much of claim area is covered by glacial silts, till, and gravel.

Exposures in the Golden Lode area and eastern portion of the claims and central part have exposed medium to coarse grained light grey granite and granodiorite of the lower Jurassic Osprey Lake intrusive complex, generally fresh in appearance. This is intruded by altered feldspar porphyry, apparently occurring as several dikes and veins. The granodiorite is generally fresh and shows alteration along fractures.

Most of the porphyry is highly altered, consisting of quartz, sericite and variable amounts of pyrite. Quartz is both a primary and secondary constituent in stringers and veins and as crystals lining vugs.

The Kathleen showing is located in the southern portion of the Early to Middle Jurassic Pennask batholith. The large-scale granodiorite body is cut by small elongated stocks of the Early Tertiary Otter granitic bodies, which display porphyritic (quartz-feldspar) characteristics. The batholith is also cut by several dark-colored dykes of gabbro to diorite composition. Near the contact of the intrusive bodies, alteration products including silicification, chloritization, clay alteration and other effects of propylitic alteration copper/gold mineralization related to the Kathleen showing occurs.



- Showings
- LTrJgd - Pennask Batholith; Late Triassic to Early Jurassic, granodioritic intrusive rocks
- MJgr - Osprey Lake Batholith; Middle Jurassic, granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- Egd - Other Intrusions; Eocene, granodioritic intrusive rocks
- Kathleen Mountain Project Claims

**Vizsla Capital Corp.**

***Kathleen Mountain Project***  
**Similkameen Mining Division,  
 British Columbia  
 Geology Map**

**Figure 4  
 February 2018**

0 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 **JESSIE** 1:35,000  
 Kilometers NAD83 UTM Zone 10

## Mineralization

Five mineral showings are identified on the property, although several other potential zones have been identified by soil and silt geochemistry. The Golden Lode and East Showings were examined during the October 19, 2011, and November 2, 2017 site visits. In 2011, the Kathleen Mountain showing was not included as part of the property, however the Jessie showing was, and was examined and sampled (see sample B-01). In 2017, the Kathleen showing could not be examined due to snow cover. The RT and RT-2 showings could not be located and therefore were not examined. The following is a brief description and summary of sampling of each showing area:

- 1) The Golden Lode Showing: The Golden Lode showing (Minfile #092HNE186) is exposed in one long 60 meter trench at or near the contact of the Osprey Lake batholith and small lenticular feldspar porphyry dykes. It is located 1.8 kilometers north of the old Kettle Valley rail-bed and valley bottom. The showing area was examined by the writer on October 19, 2011. Six samples were collected from three showing areas, confirming the presence of anomalous to low-grade contents of copper and gold. Two additional samples were collected on November 2, 2017, again confirming the presence of low-grade copper and gold. The following table describes these samples:

Sampe No.	Geographic Coordinates	Sample Description	Analytical Data
B-01*	5511006N; 712799E	Jessie Vein Showing: Random Chip/0.6m	1031 ppm Cu 3205 ppm Zn
B-02*	5512432N; 711498E	Golden Lode Showing; west end of trench; cpy, py and mal; chip o/c over 0.8m	248 ppm Cu .434 g/t Au 34 ppm Co
B-03*	5512433N; 711516E	Golden Lode showing. West/central trench/north wall; minor mal in alt'd gd (ep, ch, hem) and magnetite; Chip/2m	39 ppm Cu
B-04*	5512406N; 711521E	Golden Lode Showing. East/central trench/south wall; Highly rusted, mgte, clay, ser, and qtz altered gd; chip/1.5m; No Cu minerals noted	27 ppm Mo 11 ppm Cu
B-05*	5512454N; 711534E	Golden Lode Showing. High grade magnetite from dump east end of trench; selected sample, with cpy and mal.	1.32% copper 1.857 g/t Au 41 ppm Ag
B-06*	5512118N; 712467E	East Showing. Selected sample alt'd gd. From road-cut. Minor cpy and mal	2942 ppm Cu .345 g/t Au
B-07	5512439N; 711525E	Golden Lode Showing. Near location and similar description as B-03	878 ppm Cu .440 g/t Au
B-08	5512444N; 711533E	Golden Lode Showing. South wall of east end of trench; Alt'd gd with cpy, py and mal. chip/1.2m	6263 ppm Cu 2.69 g/t Au 24 ppm Ag

\*Samples collected October 19, 2011, by the author (Coordinates read as NAD 27 and converted to NAD 83).  
Samples B – 07 and 08 collected by the author November 1, 2017 (Coordinates read as NAD 83)

In the Main trench area a 070°E trending chlorite altered, porphyry quartz-diorite dyke follows a fracture/shear within fairly massive granodiorite, possibly related to the Otter intrusions. Areas of strong fracturing within the dyke and near contacts are often silicified with lenticular, massive to banded magnetite-hematite, significant manganese and local disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. It is within this contact zone that the main Golden Lode occurs.

- 2) The East Showing: The East showing (Minfile #092HNE278) is located approximately 1 kilometer east-southeast of the Golden Lode Showing and is exposed in a road cut as a quartz vein with chalcopyrite and malachite in altered Osprey Lake granodiorite.
- 3) The RT Showing: The RT Showing Minfile #092HNE279) is located approximately 3 kilometers northeast of the Golden Lode showing. The showing outcrop could not be located, and is believed sloughed. Minfile description indicates erratic mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and malachite) in altered and fracture controlled granodiorite. It is believed this granodiorite is part of the Pennask Batholith.
- 4) The RT 2 Showing: The RT 2 showing (Minfile #92HNE280) is located approximately 800 meters east-northeast of the Golden Lode. The showing was not located in either field examination. It is described as minor amounts of malachite in veins and fractures of weak-moderate altered Osprey Lake granodiorite.
- 5) The Kathleen Mountain Showing: The Kathleen Mountain Showing (Minfile #092HNE034) is located 5.8 kilometers northwest of the Golden Lode showing. The principle showing areas occur in chloritized and epidotized granodiorite of the Pennask batholith in contact with the eastern portion of an elongated Otter stock.

The granodiorite is cut by a zone of fracturing 2 to 3 meters wide. The dark-weathering fractures are mineralized with minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of siderite, quartz, pyrolusite and magnetite. Diamond drilling indicates limited low-grade to anomalous values of gold (1100 – 4400 ppb), silver and copper over core lengths of 3 meters

Two adits were initially excavated into this showing earlier in the twentieth century. Both adits cannot be accessed due to caving. The showing area was not examined by the writer as too much snow was on the ground at the time of examination.

Several other areas of exploration interest are noted in the area and on the claims, however deep overburden has limited the success of historical exploration.

## DEPOSIT TYPES

The geological environment is suited to host four different types of potential mineral deposits, the order described offering a priority for future exploration programs:

- 1) Porphyry copper (Cu/Mo) deposits associated with calc-alkalic stocks and the Pennask batholith, similar to the Brenda deposit, 15 kilometers to the north. The writer believes this type of deposit is the most significant for discovery and development of mineral resource on the property. These deposits will likely occur in the northern portion of the property in the Pennask Batholith.
- 2) Skarn copper/magnetite deposits associated with the contact phase of the intrusive rocks in the area around the Golden Lode Showing. The exposed trench indicates a high content of magnetite and airborne geophysics indicates strong magnetic response associated with this contact.
- 3) Lode gold vein or structurally controlled deposits in the Pennask batholith in the Kathleen Mountain area.

## EXPLORATION

### **Pre – 2018 Exploration Programs:**

Exploration Programs were conducted on the property during the period 1965 – 2015 by several unrelated operators, and are detailed in the **History of Exploration** and **Drilling Sections** of this report. In summary, 19 drill holes were completed totaling some 822 meters. Considerable geochemistry, geophysical and geological mapping programs were also completed. Results of all programs are well documented as assessment reports. Most historical work of any significance (drilling and trenching) was completed on the golden Lode and Kathleen Mountain showings.

All historical data collected on this property existing as assessment reports at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources library, has been reviewed in detail by the author. The following summarizes the writer's opinion and conclusions of historical data:

- 1) Most work was very well done by very competent exploration teams.
- 2) Historic drilling has not indicated the presence of an economic mineral resource.
- 3) Except for the 2018 airborne geophysical program, there is no documented data regarding large-scale, historical geophysical surveys having been completed on the property. Only limited induced polarization surveys have been completed.
- 4) The principle target for exploration is another Brenda copper, gold, silver and molybdenum porphyry deposit, similar in nature to the Brenda mine located 15 kilometers to the north. The mine is located in rocks of the Pennask batholith.
- 5) It is the writer's opinion that ongoing work programs should focus in other areas of the property that have had rather limited exploration, guided by interpretation of airborne geophysical survey, and focusing on rocks of the Pennask batholith
- 6) Historical drill hole data and locations are well-documented in government assessment reports, and report no significant content of mineralization.

### **2018 Field Program:**

In February 2018, Max Investments Inc., for Vizsla Capital Corp., commissioned a 310 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (BECI) of Rockwood, Ontario. The survey covered the entire property area and was flown on lines spaced 75 m apart. Collected data included magnetic (total magnetic intensity) and radiometrics (Uranium, Thorium and Potassium).

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential, unmapped intrusive bodies. The interpretation of radiometric data is useful in identifying areas of high secondary potassic alteration and supporting interpreted airborne magnetic lineaments.

The total field magnetometer is based on the Scintrex Limited CS-3 cesium sensor. These sensors offer a low effective noise level for total field measurements. The sensor is mounted on a 3 m long boom attached to the helicopter. The in-line gradient is calculated from successive measurements of the total field given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at 3 m intervals and are free from heading error.

The PICO GRS-10 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer is designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Pico Envirotech of Concord, Ontario. The GRS-10 is a fully integrated system that includes an individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements. Uranium, Thorium and Potassium radioactivity were read during this survey.

Lines were spaced at 75 meters intervals and oriented in an east/west direction. This direction crosses the major structures of the project area and was considered the best optimum survey orientation for the property.

The survey data were processed and compiled in the BECI office. Map products were provided indicating magnetic, and radiometric data, all with lineament and structural interpretation. The full comprehensive geophysical report by BECI and dated February 24, 2018 is the basis of this interpretation.

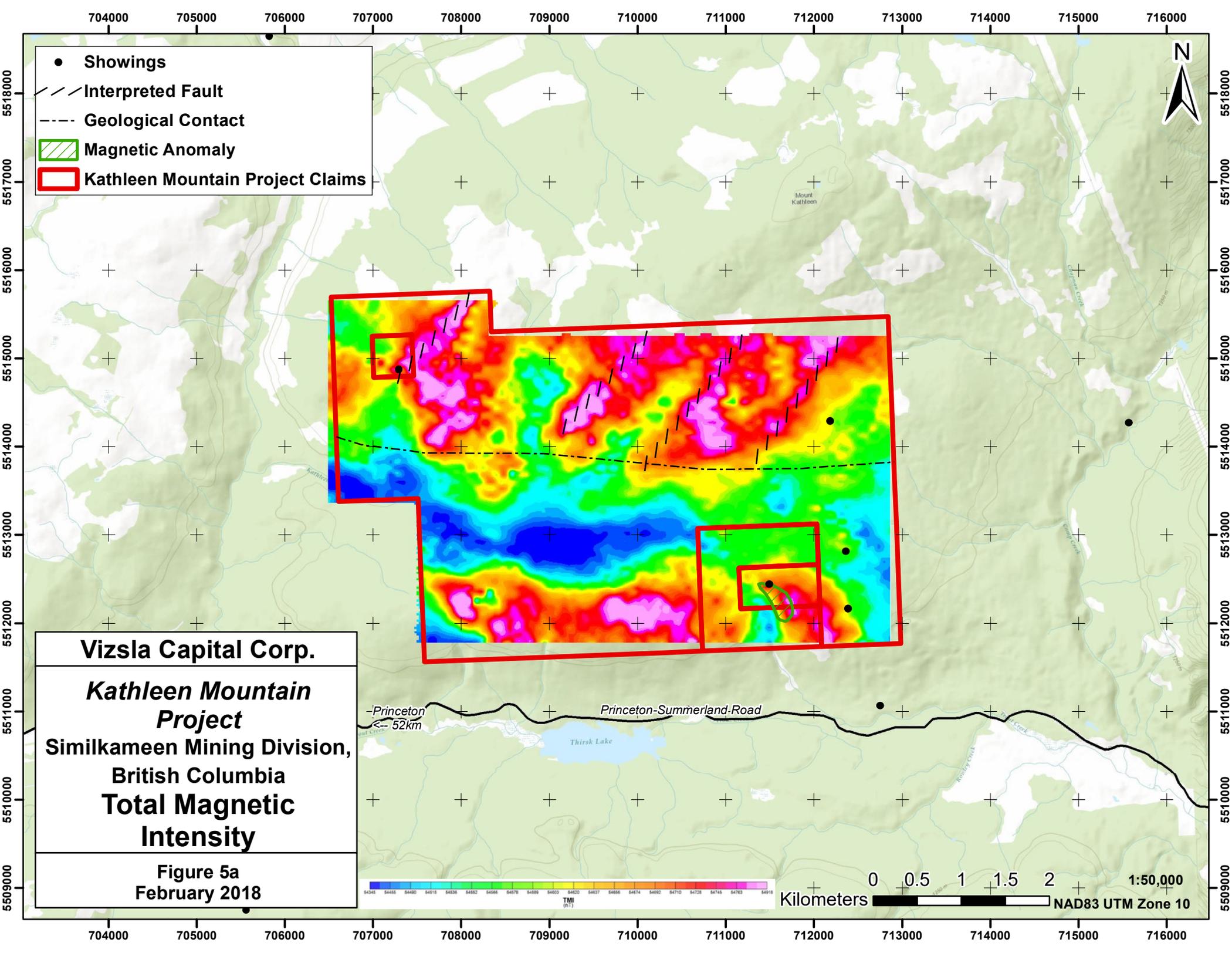
Four geophysical maps are included with this report. Figures 5a represents the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and Figure 5b represents the In-Line Magnetic Intensity. Magnetic lineaments (faults?) and magnetic bodies have been interpreted from these maps. Figure 5c represents the Total radiometric count and Figure 5d represents the potassium (K) radiation, which may, in part, represent areas of secondary potassium alteration.

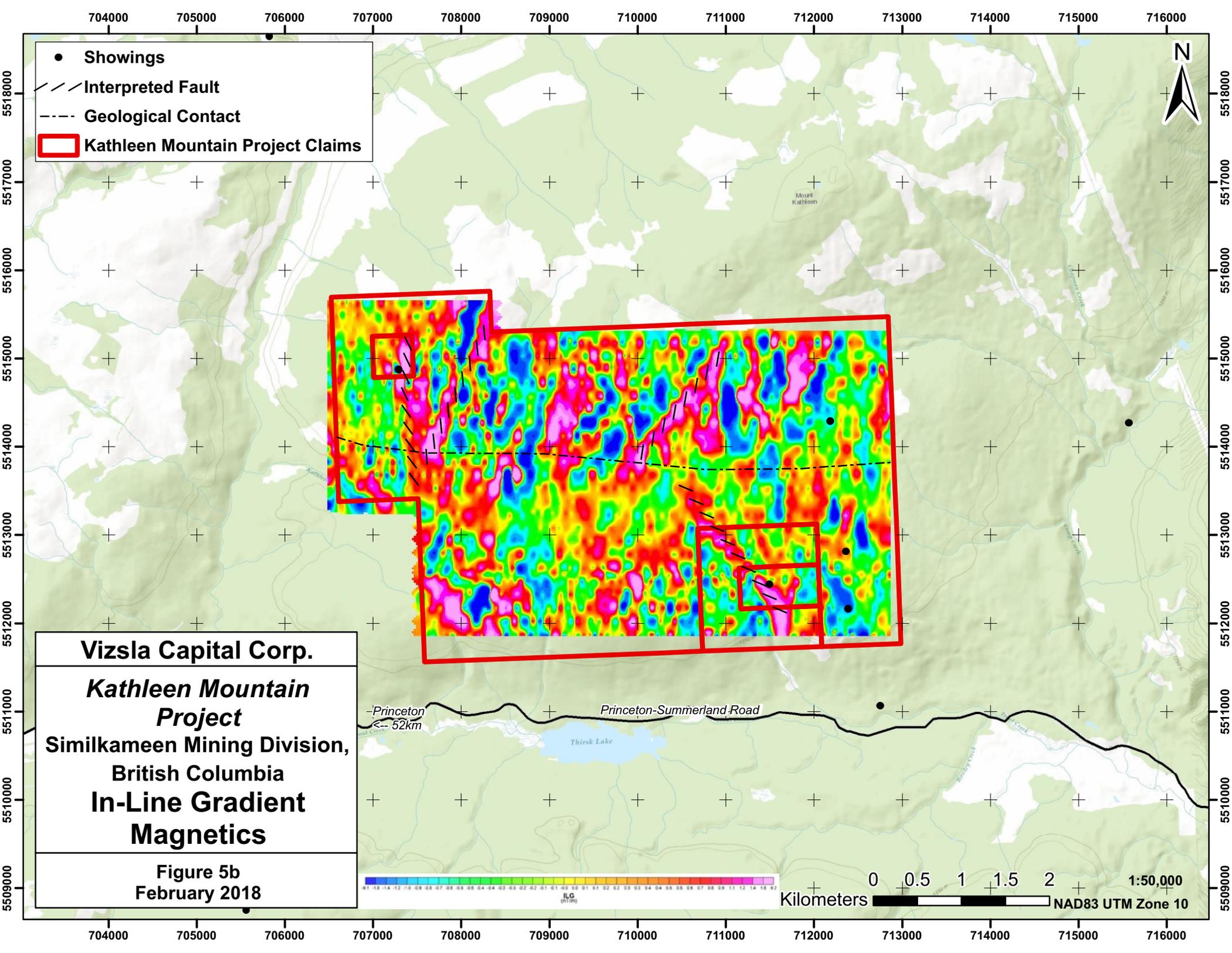
### **2018 Program Results:**

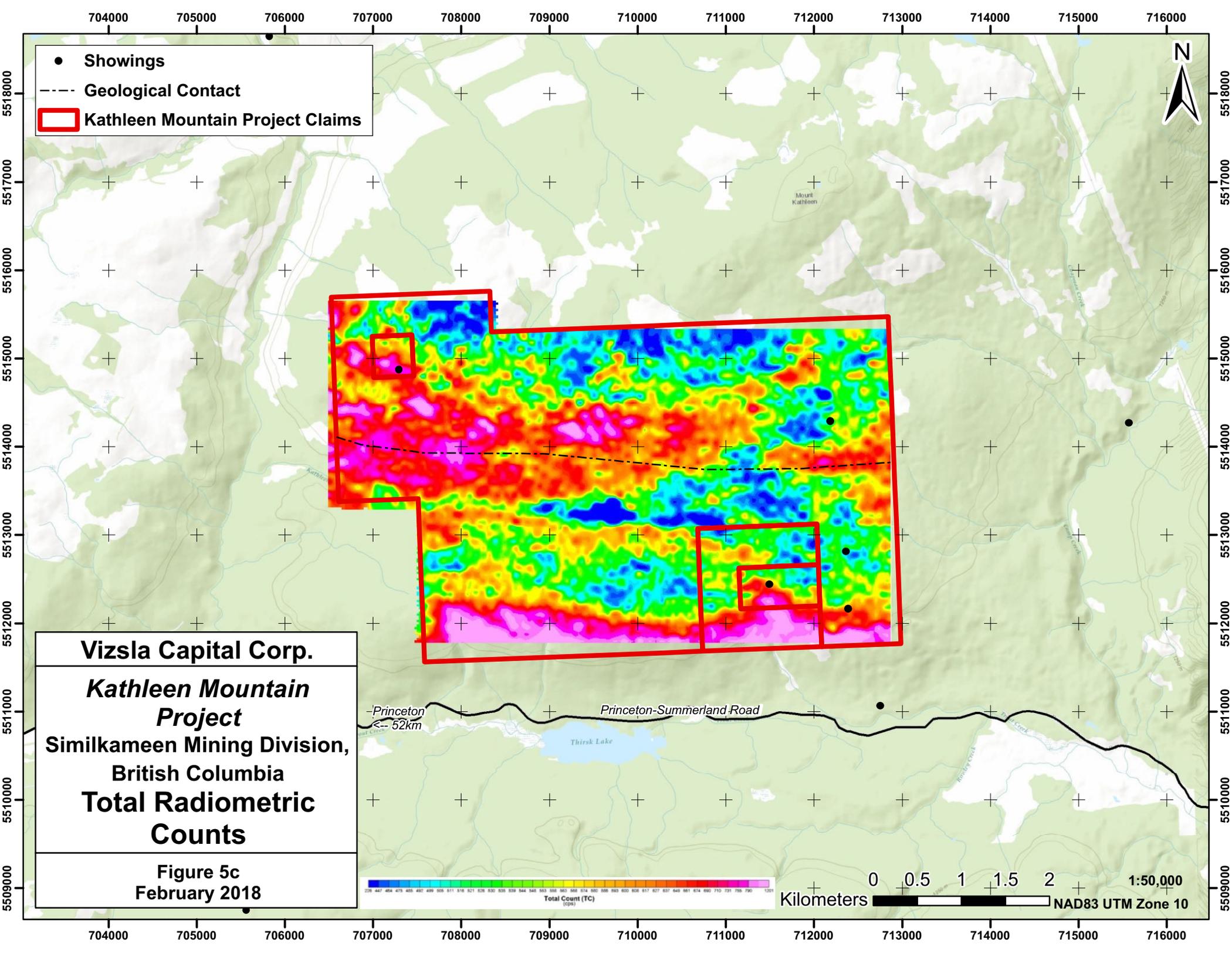
The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the property boundary. There is a reasonable correlation of the geophysical elements to the known mineral occurrences, and a good correlation of geophysical elements to geological features. Therefore this data provides a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential. The following summarizes the combined interpretations of BECI (Stephen Balch), and the writer:

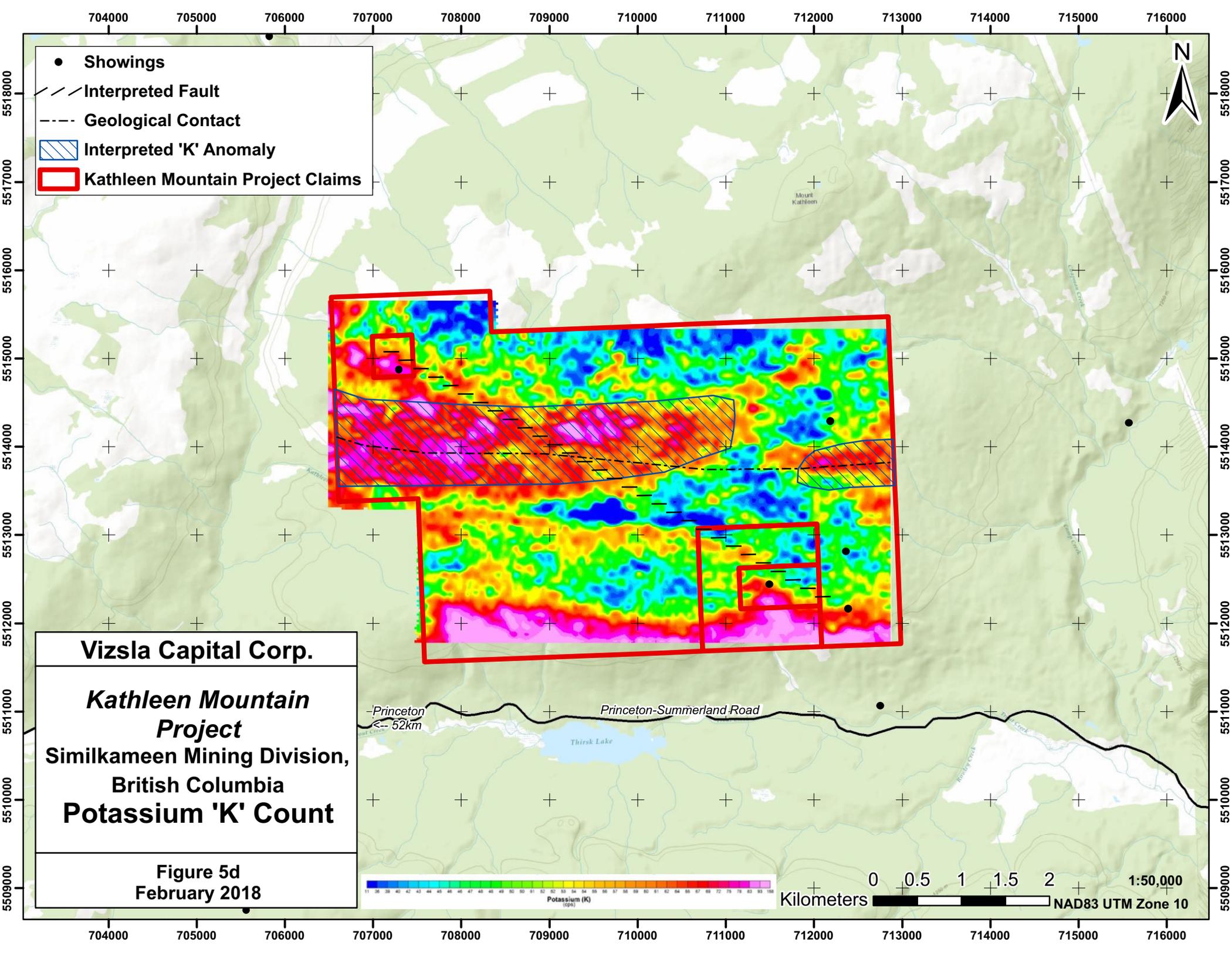
- 1) The airborne magnetic survey has revealed two very significant airborne magnetic features, a large magnetic low in the central portion of the property and a small magnetic high in the southeastern portion of the property associated with skarn magnetite of the Golden Lode showing.

- 2) The eastern magnetic high is 0.8 kilometers in a N-S direction and approximately 0.2 kilometer wide. This coincides with the magnetite skarn of the Golden Lode showing, indicating the skarn body extends 500 – 700 meters to the southeast.
- 3) The central magnetic anomaly (low) is a large elongated E-W anomaly extending over a length of 6.5 kilometers and is up to 1 kilometer wide. It is believed the magnetic low is due to, in part, overburden fill in Kathleen creek and depleted magnetite content in granodiorite. It is felt that depleted magnetite content would be due to rock alteration and a setting for porphyry copper (Mo, Au) deposits.
- 4) There is always concern of radiometric response in areas of snow-cover, and the results of the radiometrics are treated with caution. Reports are that 2 – 5 feet of snow covered the ground at the time of the survey, averaging 3.5 feet. There is definitely radiometric relief in radioactivity of Total Count and Potassium, and minimal response of Uranium and Thorium. Therefore there is definitely an escape of K radioactivity through the 3 - 4 foot snow pack, whilst radiation from U and Th was possibly masked.
- 5) All copper showings in the eastern portion of the property are located in an area of magnetic low. The significance of this is unknown, however may be used as a guide for continued exploration. This may be a reflection of the magnetite depletion discussed in 2 (above), and a setting for porphyry deposits.
- 6) The conventional method of detecting secondary K-feldspar is the study of the Thorium/Potassium (Th/K) ratio of radiometric data. For this survey, the Th/K ratio indicated very little response. This is a function of the snow-pack. Notwithstanding, the K count will give indication of areas of high potassium, which would, in part, be related to areas of secondary K-feldspar, see Figure 5d.
- 7) It is interesting that the western portion of the large area of magnetic low is covered by strong K feldspar radioactivity, and possibly reflects secondary K-feldspar associated with this portion of the magnetic low. A K-feldspar anomaly also is situated in the eastern area of the property, also in the area of magnetic low. It is the author's belief that these two areas are strong indications of secondary K-feldspar and potential targets for porphyry mineralization.
- 8) Both K-feldspar alteration zones (noted above) fall along the contact of the Pennask and Osprey Lake batholiths, similar to the geological setting at Brenda Mines,
- 9) Both the magnetic and radiometric surveys have defined north-south, northeast and west-northwest trending lineaments. One of the radiometric lineaments indicates a long possible structure that links the Kathleen Mountain, Golden Lode and East showings. An In-Line lineament exists in the vicinity of the Golden Lode showing and the related magnetic anomaly. The significance of other interpreted lineaments is unknown.
- 10) A strong magnetic anomaly is associated with the skarn mineralization related to the Golden Lode showing.









## DRILLING

All drilling on the property is historical and is detailed in the HISTORY section of this report. The following summarizes these drill campaigns and results.

It is believed that 19 diamond drill holes have been drilled on the property totaling some 822 meters.

1975, 1985, 1995, and 2000 drill programs were oriented at discovery of vein gold style mineralization at the Kathleen Mountain showing (8 holes) and porphyry copper (gold) style mineralization at the Golden Lode showing (11 holes). Results were reviewed and indicate anomalous to threshold values of copper at the Golden Lode showing and 6 gold values ranging 1100 – 4400 ppb over core lengths of 3 meters at Kathleen Mountain. The location and condition of drill core from the 1974 and 1985 is unknown, and the 1995 and 2000 drill core is located in core racks adjacent to the Golden Lode showing. The drill core is unidentifiable and considered unusable in shape

The 1985, 1995 and 2000 drill programs were completed in a very professional manner, supervised by very competent geologists, and the results have been compiled in reports acceptable by British Columbia Assessment Report standards. These results may be used as guidance to ongoing exploration programs, however the results of the two drill programs (1995 and 2000) at the Golden Lode showing would not be acceptable for future resource calculations. Assay and analytical data, as presented in the Assessment Reports are incomplete.

The 1975 drill program is poorly documented and reported results are somewhat questionable.

## **SAMPLE METHOD and APPROACH**

As the records of early sampling and drill programs cannot be reviewed in detail at this time, the results cannot be used for future resource estimates. Descriptions provided of the 1995 and 2000 diamond drill programs appear conventional and of good quality. The quality of reported 1985 results is of little concern, however reported values of 1974 drilling have little credibility.

## **SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY**

Details 2000 diamond drill programs are summarized as follows. Selected intervals of the core was split and shipped to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for sample preparation, and analysis. Gold content was determined by normal assay procedures and a 30 element ICP analysis was completed on all samples. Details of earlier programs are not available. Only a few selected composited samples were collected from the 1995 program and were analyzed at the laboratories of Chemex Labs Ltd. In Vancouver, B.C. Details of earlier drill programs are very sketchy.

The samples collected by the writer in 2011 and 2017 were submitted to the laboratories of Bureau Veritas (formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.) in Vancouver, B.C. for MS-1DX analysis of 36 elements. A description of these samples is included in the Mineralization Section of this report and analytical results are included as Appendix A. The analytical results presented by the laboratory document the processes used.

## **DATA VERIFICATION**

The assay and analytical data presented in old assessment reports are only partially complete, and cannot be verified at this time. Analytical results are presented by lab sheets prepared by competent and qualified laboratories (of today's standards) and are believed to be reliable. However, as results are only partially complete, they will never be permissible for resource estimates.

The drill core from the 1995 and 2000 drill program is maintained in Princeton, B.C. The writer did not have the opportunity to examine this core. Location of the drill core from earlier programs is unknown and is believed to be destroyed.

A meeting was convened on February 22, 2018 with Mr. Steve Balch, President of Balch Engineering Consulting Inc. (BECI) and geophysicist, and the writer to review the geophysical data, collection and interpretation. The discussion was very detailed in reviewing methodology of the airborne geophysical system as it pertains to the quality of data collected. From these discussions, the writer was satisfied that the magnetic and radiometric data is verified and is of high quality. Mr. Balch compiled most of the data and authored the geophysical report.

## ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Extensive mineral exploration has been carried out in the Similkameen and Okanagan valleys over the past 100 years. Previous mineral production has come from three mines to the northwest and northeast of the Kathleen Mountain property. Brenda Mines is a porphyry Cu/Mo deposit located 15 km north of the Kathleen Mountain property. The mine operated from 1970 – 1990 producing 278KT of copper, 66KT of molybdenum and minimal amounts of gold and silver. The Silver King mine is a polymetallic vein system, located 8 km northeast of the Kathleen Mountain property. Limited production of approximately 250 tonnes occurred from 1939 – 1941 producing 15,000 grams of silver and 1,600 grams of gold. The Elk mine is a gold-bearing quartz vein system located 18 km northwest of the Kathleen Mountain property. From 1992 and 1995, 16,570 tonnes of ore were mined and milled, recovering 1,518,777 grams of gold and 1,903,000 grams of silver.

There are no mineral claims located immediately adjacent to the property. The nearest claims are 1 km northwest of the property. Placer claims cover a small creek to 0.5 – 1 km west of the property.

### **MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING**

There is no documented history of metallurgical testing on mineralized rock collected from the property.

### **OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION**

There is no other relevant information pertaining to the property that the writer is aware of.

### **MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

There are no documented reports of mineral resource estimates ever being completed on this property. A mineral resource has not been confirmed by sampling or drill testing.

## INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

A mineral resource has not been discovered on the property. For this reason, the property is considered an early stage exploration project, with excellent potential of discovering a resource.

Historical drill and trench sample results indicate low-grade contents of valuable metal in areas of known showings, below the threshold of economic content. For this reason, a grass-roots approach to exploration is being recommended for ongoing work on the property, based mainly on the magnetic results of the airborne geophysical survey. Some of the recommended work overlaps earlier programs, however it would be impossible to correlate results of older programs into a new grass-roots approach.

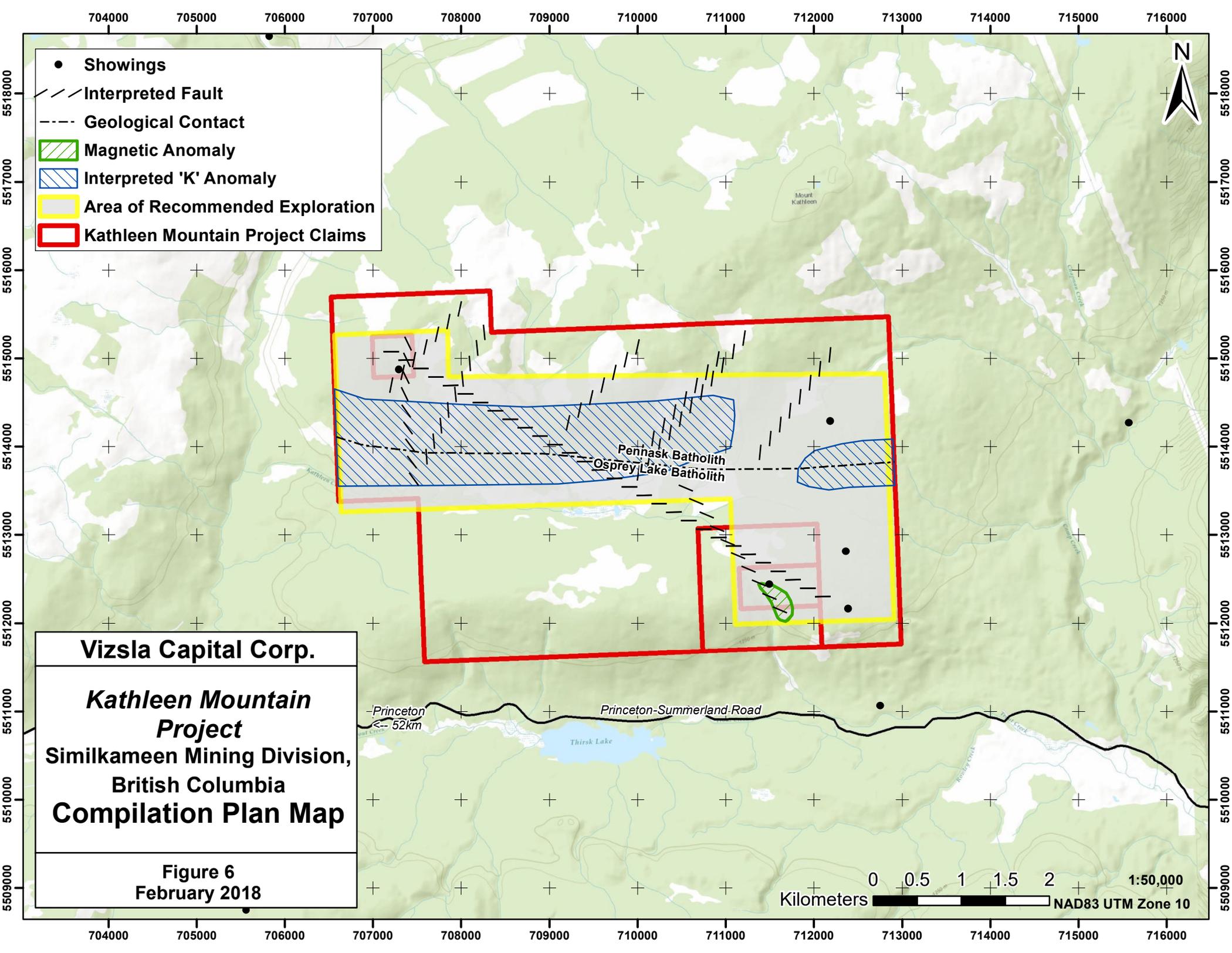
Previous exploration has identified the potential geologic setting for a resource. The evidence of mineralization in a favourable host rock is sufficient to warrant ongoing work programs. The Pennask batholith hosts the Brenda Mines deposit, located 15 km to the north. The northern half of the Kathleen Mountain property is underlain by the Pennask batholith in which two of the known mineral showings occur. The rest of the property is underlain by the Osprey Lake batholith and small stocks of the Otter Lake intrusions, both considered favourable rock units for porphyry style and vein deposits.

The airborne geophysical survey provides a substantial 14 square kilometer area of magnetic and radiometric anomalies associated with the contact of the Osprey Lake and Pennask batholiths. This area is considered favourable for the potential presence of porphyry deposits similar in nature to Brenda Mines.

One large grid area has been selected in the central portion of the property covering all known showings (see Figure 6 for details). Based on historical data and the airborne geophysical results, a 3D – induced polarization survey, soil and rock geochemical surveys and geological mapping are being recommended over this grid.

Interpretations and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey are discussed in detail in the “**EXPLORATION RESULTS**” section of this report. There are no uncertainties regarding the reliability of this data. The completed program met its original objectives. This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the 1970s through 1990s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 40 years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. There would be minimal risk or impact derived from use of this data, as most historical work is part of ongoing recommended programs.

The writer believes the porphyry style of mineralization is most significant for discovery and development of mineral resource. Skarn deposits, similar to Craigmont Mines, and lode vein gold deposits may also exist on the property, however are secondary targets. In summary, the Kathleen Mountain property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial phase of exploration.



- Showings
- - - Interpreted Fault
- · - - Geological Contact
- ▨ Magnetic Anomaly
- ▨ Interpreted 'K' Anomaly
- Area of Recommended Exploration
- ▭ Kathleen Mountain Project Claims

**Vizsla Capital Corp.**

***Kathleen Mountain Project***

**Similkameen Mining Division,  
British Columbia  
Compilation Plan Map**

**Figure 6  
February 2018**

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 1:50,000  
Kilometers NAD83 UTM Zone 10

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that continued work on the property consist of ground surveys to establish suitable drill targets over a 14 square kilometer area as shown on Figure 6 and covering the contact of the Pennask and Osprey Lake intrusions and areas hosting all mineral showings on the property and interpreted geophysical anomalies. Grid lines are to run north-south 1.5 to 3 km at 200 meter intervals, totaling approximately 60 line kilometers. A geochemical sampling program is to be completed over the entire grid area, soil samples collected at 50 meter intervals along all lines; accompanied by geological mapping. In addition, silt sampling is recommended in all areas of the property. Based on soil results, approximately 50% of the grid area be selected for 3D-IP surveys to test for the presence of sulphide mineralization that may represent a porphyry copper (gold/molybdenum) deposit.

Costs of the recommended Phase I exploration program are estimated to be \$240,000, and are detailed as follows:

Research and Program Planning	\$ 5,000
Grid Preparation: 60 km @ 300/km	18,000
3D IP Survey and Ground Magnetic Survey: 30 km @ \$4,000/km	120,000
Supervision and Geological Mapping	10,000
Geochemical Survey: Soil Collection - \$ 10,000 Analysis - 24,000	34,000
Room and Board	10,000
Truck Rentals and Miscellaneous Supplies	10,000
Compilation of Data and Report	10,000
Contingency (~10%)	23,000
<b>Total Phase I Costs</b>	<b>\$ 240,000</b>

**Phase II** would incorporate exploration drilling, to test priority targets delineated from the Phase I program. Additional expanded IP surveys may also be recommended in other areas of the property. As the amount and location of work is contingent on the results of Phase I, costs and details of the Phase II program are not estimated at this time.

Submitted by



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.  
April 3, 2018 (the effective date)

## REFERENCES

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- Wells, Ronald C., May 20, 2000:** Diamond Drill Report on the Golden Lode Property, Similkameen MD, B.C. for H and G Adam. Assessment Report 26255

## CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, **John R. Kerr**, of the City of Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

- 1) I graduated with a BAsC degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1964.
- 2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 1100 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3V6. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
- 3) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 50 years since graduation, all related to mineral exploration in the field and having considerable experience in porphyry copper, gold and molybdenum deposits.
- 4) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 5) I am responsible for the content and preparation of the entire report entitled **TECHNICAL REPORT on the Kathleen Mountain Property, British Columbia**, (Technical Report) for Vizsla Capital Corp. and dated April 4, 2018 relating to the Kathleen Mountain mining claims. I visited the property on October 19, 2011 and November 2, 2017. The purpose of these visits was for a site examination, assessment of various mineral showings, observe evidence of recent work programs and a general overview of property logistics.
- 6) There have been no material changes on the property since these inspections.
- 7) On March 1, 2018, the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- 8) The author has had no prior direct involvement in work programs on the property.
- 9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 10) I am independent of the vendor and issuer applying all tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
- 11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their web-sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Certified Correct:



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

Date: April 4, 2018 (the effective Date)

## **APPENDIX – Analytical Results**



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**  
215 - 515 W Pender St.  
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: October 20, 2011  
Report Date: November 27, 2011  
Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11005670.2

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID:  
P.D. Number:  
Number of Samples: 8

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DSP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days  
DSP-RLT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

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

Invoice To: **Kerr, John**  
215 - 515 W Pender St.  
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5  
Canada

CC:

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	8	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
10X2	8	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
7AR	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.4	Completed	VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2 : 7AR-Cu Included.



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liability for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. \*\* asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Project: None Given  
Report Date: November 27, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11005670.2

Method	Analyte	Unit	WDL	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10	10X10
				Wgt	Mu	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Au	Au	Th	Sr	Ca	Sb	Bi	V	Cr
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
B-01	Rock	0.33	0.2	1231	512.8	3205	2.2	1.4	2.1	579	0.64	<0.5	63.6	5.1	17	26.2	<0.1	0.4	4	0.64	0.069	
B-02	Rock	0.47	0.5	248.2	1.0	78	0.6	3.4	34.3	>10000	22.15	29.9	436.1	0.3	43	<0.1	0.2	1.6	<2	0.19	0.002	
B-03	Rock	0.32	1.4	39.8	3.6	96	<0.1	1.5	9.0	>10000	6.71	4.9	23.7	14.9	47	<0.1	0.2	0.9	9	0.18	0.011	
B-04	Rock	0.36	27.2	15.7	5.6	101	0.1	0.5	2.8	101	3.11	40.6	131.0	3.3	13	<0.1	1.0	2.0	5	0.02	0.018	
B-05	Rock	0.59	0.2	>10000	11.4	444	41.3	1.8	10.9	1871	26.62	35.0	1807	<0.1	<1	1.2	1.1	9.8	<2	<0.01	0.001	
B-06	Rock	0.35	0.2	2942	3.6	21	0.5	1.1	1.8	375	0.74	<0.5	46.9	0.5	4	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	3	0.09	0.034	



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Page: 2 of 2 Part: 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN11005670.2

Method	Analyte	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	TAR
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Cu
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		5	1	0.05	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.001	
B-01	Rock	12	3	0.22	80	0.002	1	0.62	0.004	0.30	0.4	0.04	0.6	0.1	0.08	1	<0.5	<0.2	N.A.
B-02	Rock	12	<1	0.22	7	0.002	1	0.43	0.008	0.09	0.1	<0.01	0.5	0.2	0.74	3	<0.5	<0.2	N.A.
B-03	Rock	27	1	0.36	16	0.005	<1	1.95	0.001	0.28	0.2	<0.01	1.0	0.2	<0.05	5	0.8	<0.2	N.A.
B-04	Rock	17	2	0.25	25	0.001	<1	0.43	0.003	0.25	0.5	0.01	0.3	0.4	0.11	2	<0.5	<0.2	N.A.
B-05	Rock	<1	<1	0.22	<1	<0.001	<1	0.04	0.002	<0.01	0.3	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	1.81	<1	<0.5	<0.2	1.300
B-06	Rock	13	2	0.06	43	<0.001	<1	0.38	0.008	0.30	0.4	<0.01	0.4	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	N.A.

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN11005670.2

Method	Wght	10X18	10X18																		
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	As	Th	Br	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ce	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%								
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC	<0.1	2.0	3.0	44	<0.1	2.0	3.9	581	1.91	<0.5	1.5	6.0	67	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	38	0.67	0.075	
Reference Materials																					
STD 058	Standard	12.0	106.1	111.6	282	1.8	35.4	7.3	543	2.28	21.3	104.2	6.4	55	1.8	4.8	6.3	39	0.71	0.068	
STD 0C-7	Standard																				
STD 0C-7	Standard																				
STD 058 Expected		13.44	110	123	312	1.89	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	6.7	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.28	
STD 0C-7 Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<0.1	2.7	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01																			
G1	Prep Blank	<0.1	1.7	3.4	43	<0.1	2.1	3.8	538	1.91	<0.5	1.2	8.2	65	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	38	0.68	0.075	



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Project: None Given  
 Report Date: November 27, 2011

Page: 1 of 1 Part: 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN11005670.2

Method	Analyte	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	10X15	TAR	
Unit		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Se	Tl	S	Ga	Be	Te	Cu
MDL		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Pulp Duplicates		1	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	0.001
REP Q1	QC	11	8	0.50	141	0.110	2	0.04	0.005	0.46	<0.1	<0.01	1.8	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2	
Reference Materials																			
STD D58	Standard	13	114	0.07	254	0.107	3	0.05	0.090	0.38	2.9	0.17	1.7	4.8	0.16	4	5.0	4.3	
STD GC-7	Standard																		0.503
STD GC-7	Standard																		0.503
STD D58 Expected		14.8	115	0.0645	279	0.113	2.8	0.03	0.0803	0.41	3	0.182	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5	
STD GC-7 Expected																			0.500
BLK	Blank	<1	<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																		<0.001
Prep Wash																			
Q1	Prep Blank																		N.A.
Q1	Prep Blank	11	8	0.48	136	0.119	1	0.03	0.096	0.46	<0.1	<0.01	1.9	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	



MINERAL LABORATORIES  
Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/en

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

Client: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**  
1100 - 1111 Melville St.  
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V8 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: November 03, 2017  
Report Date: November 28, 2017  
Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number:  
Number of Samples: 4

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

KTR05-PLP Return After 90 days  
DISP-RJT Dispose or Reject After 90 days

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT21	1	Batch charge of ~20 samples			VAN
PRP73-200	4	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA330	2	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	2	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay test waste			VAN
AQ201	4	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-AES analysis	10	Completed	VAN
AQ370	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	1	Completed	VAN

### 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.

Invoice To: **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**  
1100 - 1111 Melville St.  
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V8  
Canada

CC:



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes no liabilities for actual use 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 interferences from other elements.



**MINERAL LABORATORIES**  
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**Client:** John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.  
1100 - 1111 Melville St.  
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3W1 Canada

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** November 28, 2017

**Page:** 2 of 2

**Part:** 1 of 3

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

Method	WGHT	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi		
Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
MDL	0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.05	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
[REDACTED]																						
B07	Rock	0.20				3.8	878.8	7.4	122	1.3	8.1	78.4	>10000	37.54	105.2	439.8	<0.1	52	0.2	1.8	7.2	
B08	Rock	0.20				0.7	8282.7	1.8	848	24.2	2.7	32.1	>10000	38.38	10.6	2689.8	0.7	48	1.8	0.8	7.2	



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**Client:** John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.  
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Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V6 Canada

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** November 29, 2017

**Page:** 1 of 2

**Part:** 2 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

Method	AQ201	AQ201																			
Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sr	Tl	S	Ce	Se	Ta	
Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	2	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.00	1	0.5	0.2	
[REDACTED]																					
Rock	3	0.23	0.002	3	<1	0.10	8	0.002	1	0.12	0.001	<0.01	0.3	0.03	0.9	1.1	0.74	1	<0.5	<0.2	
Rock	8	0.11	0.004	10	<1	0.30	8	0.008	<1	1.30	0.002	0.02	0.3	<0.01	2.1	0.1	0.64	8	<0.5	0.2	



**MINERAL LABORATORIES**  
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**Client:** **John R. Kerr & Association Ltd.**  
1100 - 1111 Malville St.  
Vancouver British Columbia V6E 3V6 Canada

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** November 29, 2017

**Page:** 1 of 2

**Part:** 5 of 3

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN17002642.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	As2016	Cu	%
						0.001
B01	Rock					
B07	Rock					
B08	Rock					



## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN17002642.1

Method	WGHT	FA338	FA338	FA338	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pl	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Tl	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi		
Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
MDL	0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1			
Pulp Duplicates																						
S01	Rock	0.45	1848	107	871	0.5	8804.8	1.4	90	12.0	9.3	24.0	799	3.31	1.7	1814.6	<0.1	543	0.4	0.2	1.5	
REP S01	QC		2075	79	1038																	
Reference Materials																						
STD CDN-MS-6A	Standard																					
STD CDN-MS-14A	Standard																					
STD CDN-PGM5-19	Standard		237	100	462																	
STD DS11	Standard					15.7	146.4	133.9	357	1.7	75.8	13.2	1022	3.08	44.0	71.0	8.0	72	2.5	9.1	12.4	
STD CXC129	Standard					1.2	27.5	5.8	40	<0.1	75.7	19.5	416	2.96	0.7	197.5	1.7	192	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
STD CDN-PGM5-19 Expected			230	108	478																	
STD CXC129 Expected						1.3	28	6.2	42.9		79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	195	1.9					
STD DS11 Expected						14.8	148	138	345	1.71	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	79	7.85	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2	
STD CDN-MS-6A Expected																						
STD CDN-MS-14A Expected																						
BLK	Blank		2	<3	3																	
BLK	Blank					<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
BLK	Blank																					
Prep Wash																						
ROCK-URN	Prep Blank		<2	<3	<2	0.9	8.7	0.9	36	<0.1	1.7	6.1	661	1.82	1.6	1.6	1.5	38	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	



## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN17002642.1

Method		AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte		V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Ta	
Unit		ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MOI		2	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
Pulp Duplicates																						
S01	Rock	130	1.05	0.148	2	18	2.25	152	0.181	<1	2.45	0.050	0.62	<0.1	0.10	6.8	<0.1	<0.05	8	1.6	<0.2	
REP S01	QC																					
Reference Materials																						
STD CON-ME-0A	Standard																					
STD CON-ME-14A	Standard																					
STD CON-POMS-19	Standard																					
STD DS11	Standard	48	1.06	0.073	20	56	0.83	377	0.094	8	1.17	0.073	0.40	3.8	0.25	3.5	5.0	0.27	5	2.3	4.3	
STD ORC-129	Standard	50	0.89	0.104	13	50	1.54	52	0.385	<1	1.36	0.585	0.36	<0.1	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2	
STD CON-POMS-19 Expected																						
STD ORC-129 Expected		51	0.884	0.102	12.5	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.38	0.59	0.3655			1.1			5.5			
STD DS11 Expected		50	1.063	0.0701	18.8	61.5	0.85	385	0.0976		1.1795	0.0762	0.4	2.8	0.28	3.4	4.8	0.2805	5.1	2.2	4.56	
STD CON-ME-0A Expected																						
STD CON-ME-14A Expected																						
BLK	Blank																					
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
BLK	Blank																					
Prep Wash																						
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	18	0.76	0.038	8	9	0.81	47	0.073	3	1.20	0.088	0.07	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	<0.1	0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	