Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

Brixton Metals Corporation

Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
2CB028.002
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Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada

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Authors:

Dr. Hubert Mvondo, PGeo
Marek Nowak, PEng

Reviewed by:

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, PGeo

Prepared for

Brixton Metals Corp.
409 Granville St., Suite 1411
Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

Tel: 604-630-9707
Web: www.brixtonmetals.com

Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
2200–1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3X2
Canada

Tel: +1 604 681 4196
Web: www.srk.com

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srk consulting

Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Brixton Metals Corp. (“Brixton Metals”) by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK’s services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Brixton Metals subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Brixton Metals to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects,* Companion Policy 43-101CP and form 43-101F1 (collectively, “NI 43-101”). Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party’s sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Brixton Metals. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Brixton Metals Corporation (Brixton Metals) has retained SRK to produce a Technical Report (“report”) in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” (collectively, “NI 43-101”), for the Thorn Project (“Thorn”, or the “Project”) in the Sutlahine river Area of British Columbia, Canada.

This updated Technical Report summarizes work performed on the project up to September 26, 2014, and documents the first time disclosure of a resource estimate for Brixton Metals for the Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker deposits in the Thorn Project.

All dollar figures in this report are expressed in United States dollar (“$”) unless otherwise stated.

Property Description and Location

The Thorn Project is located in northern British Columbia, Canada approximately 105 km ENE from Juneau. Alaska, United States. The project consists of 28,299.34 hectares of mineral claims in 44 contiguous licenses. Brixton Metals holds a multiyear exploration permit in good standing from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources.

On February 26, 2013 Brixton Metals acquired 100% interest in the Thorn Property subject to underlying royalties for consideration of $1.5 million cash and the issuance of 7 million common shares of Brixton Metals to Kiska Metals Corporation. The Province of British Columbia owns the surface rights to the Thorn Property.

On July 19, 2013 Brixton Metals announced the signing of an exploration agreement with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (“TRTFN”). Under the agreement, the TRTFN recognize and support Brixton Metals’ rights and interests in its Thorn property and Brixton Metals recognizes and respects the TRTFN’s rights and environmental interests.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Thorn Property is located near the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. At this latitude, the Intermontane Belt is represented by the Stikine terrane which is locally comprised of Triassic island arc volcanics and related sedimentary rocks overlain by Late Triassic through Middle Jurassic submarine sedimentary rocks assigned to the Whitehorse trough Laberge Group Sediments; a marine basin northeast of the emergent arc (Wheeler, 1961). Locally, the geological age has been pinned as prior to 172 Ma (Mihalynuk, 1999) within the Jurassic. After accretion, a series of Late Cretaceous to Eocene bimodal, dominantly felsic, volcanoplutonic complexes were superimposed on and into Stikinia and the adjacent terranes. These belong to the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Whitehorse Trough (Mihalynuk, 1999; Simmons, 2005).

The Thorn Project targets are Oban, Glefiddich, and Talisker zones. Additional exploration targets include the Outlaw Zone and the Amarillo Zone.

Several styles of mineralization related to porphyry and epithermal environments exist on the Thorn property. Targets include sediment hosted gold, silver-gold-lead-zinc-bearing diatreme-breccia, gold-silver-copper veins and porphyry copper-gold-silver. The Thorn Project is interpreted to contain several mineralization styles, including diatreme breccia hosting (Oban Zone), high-intermediate sulphidation veins (Glenfiddich, Talisker, Balvenie and Cragganmore Zones), low sulphidation vein (Amarillo Creek Zone), intrusion related sediment hosted Au-Ag (Outlaw Zone), and Cu-Mo porphyry and base metals veins.

Exploration

Brixton Metals has conducted exploration on the Thorn Project since 2010. Brixton Metals has collected 37 rock samples, 1,923 soil samples, and drilled 90 drill holes since 2010. Soil and rock sampling has been conducted as property wide and zone specific sampling programs. The diamond drilling has been focused on the Oban, Glenfiddich, Talisker, and Outlaw zones.

In 2010, Brixton Metals contracted Geotech Ltd to carry out a helicopter-borne VTEM/Magnetic survey over 467.3 line-km over the east-central part of the Thorn property.

Structural geology conducted by SRK Consultants Canada Inc.(SRK), identified a consistent structural network of faults with the 11 km x 5.5 km area. Areas with a high degree of cross faulting have shown to be of importance for mineralization.

Brixton Metals drilled its first drill holes at the Outlaw Zone in 2014 and discovered new sediment hosted gold mineralization.

Sampling and Data Verification

Quality control and quality assurance protocols core samples was developed by Brixton Metals and reviewed by Geospark Consulting. Quality control samples were inserted into the drill core sample stream randomly with one blank, one standard, and one duplicate within every 20 core samples. The quality control data accounts for close to 5% of the data set for field blanks, standards, and duplicates respectively. This number of samples satisfies SRK's recommendation of submitting approximately 5% each of field blanks and standards.

Brixton Metals provided to SRK the quality control data accumulated from 2002 to 2014 for the Thorn Project. Brixton Metals and previous owners of the project submitted a total of 1,956 quality control samples. Samples were sent to AGAT, ALS, and Acme Laboratories.

SRK completed a 100% validation of the Thorn Project Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn assays for drill holes drilled between 2004 and 2014 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays without assay certificates from the lab, drilled between 1986 and 2004, were reviewed and compared against current drilling results in the same zones. SRK concluded that the current database is largely free of translation errors and is adequate for resource estimation.

In the opinion of SRK the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Brixton Metals are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate. SRK has determined that the results from the standard reference materials, blanks, and duplicates do not indicate a systematic bias that could result in biased resource estimates.

Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing had been completed at this early stage in the project.

Resource Estimate

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the first resource evaluation on the Thorn property. SRK's findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. The resource estimate was completed by Tessa Scott under the supervision of Marek Nowak, P.Eng. (APEGBC#119958) an "independent competent person" as this term is defined in NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. In the opinion of SRK, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global mineral resources in the Thorn area at the current level of sampling.

The Thorn database used to estimate the three zones contains a total of 11,203 samples from 99 diamond drill holes. Geological and grade models were created based on the drilling for the three deposits and based on structural studies conducted by SRK in 2013.

For the Oban zone, Brixton Metals provided two lithological models: (1) the high grade Oban Breccia and (2) the lower grade Thorn Stock. The Talisker and Glenfiddich zones were designed by SRK. All models were created with Leapfrog™ software

In the Oban zone, the block size used was 10 x 10 x 10 m and in the other two areas, the models were smaller, using 5 x 10 x 5 m blocks. Note that for the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones the block models were rotated to align the blocks with general strike of the mineralization.

Two estimation methods were utilized to determine the block grades in the models. The ordinary kriging (OK) method was used for the Oban breccia. All other modelled zones utilized the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method. The Oban breccia represented the only zone that had enough data to support the variography for the OK estimation method.

Block grades were estimated for both OK and ID^2 interpolation methods in two successive passes. A two pass approach was selected to avoid potential over-smoothing of estimated block grades. Oban stock and breccia were estimated using a hard boundary; preventing sharing of composites across the boundaries.

Mineral Resources for the Thorn Project were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) by Marek Nowak, P.Eng. (APEGBC#119958), an "independent competent person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101. SRK has classified the mineral resources in all zones into an Inferred category.

The mineral resources were reported within a Whittle designed pit shell. The pit shell was based on the following parameters: Au: $1,200/oz; Ag: $25/oz; Cu: $3.00/lb; Pb: $1.00/lb; Zn: $1.00/Lb;

Mining: \$2.00/t; Milling, General and Administrative and sustaining CapEx: \$15/t milled; Recovery: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn = 90%; Overall pit slope: 55^o. Copper was not included in the parameters for the Oban Whittle shell and neither lead nor zinc were used in the Glenfiddich and Talisker shells. The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves.

The resource at a \$15 value cut-off is presented in Table i below. The \$15 value cut-off has been used as a reasonable economic cut-off grade for an open pit operation.

Table i : Inferred Mineral Resource Statement, Thorn Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., September 26, 2014

				In-Situ Grade						Contained Metal					
Deposit		Density (t/m³)	Tonnage x 1000	Grade AgEq (g/t)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Grade Au (g/t)	Grade Cu (%)	Grade Pb (%)	Grade Zn (%)	Metal AgEq Oz x 1000	Metal Ag Oz x 1000	Metal Au Oz x 1000	Metal Cu Lbs x 1000	Metal Pb Lbs x 1000	Metal Zn Lbs x 1000
Oban	In-Pit	2.82	3,700	105.07	50.82	0.40	NA	0.31	0.58	12,500	6,000	50	NA	25,200	47,500
	Underground	2.82	500	113.84	50.51	0.46	NA	0.37	0.67	1,900	800	10	NA	4,100	7,600
Glenfiddich	In-Pit	2.84	1,100	57.78	16.01	0.48	0.13	NA	NA	2,100	600	20	3,200	NA	NA
Talisker	In-Pit	2.76	2,100	73.77	15.29	0.75	0.13	NA	NA	5,000	1,000	50	6,100	NA	NA
	Total	2.81	7,400	89.75	35.54	0.51	0.13	0.32	0.59	21,500	8,400	130	9,300	29,300	55,100

1. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US $15 per tonne within a Whittle shell and $50 per tonne for an underground portion of the Oban deposit. The Whittle shells were designed based on a slope angle of 55 degrees and 90% recovery for all metals. The block models are 10 x 10 x 10 m, 5 x 10 x 5 m, and 5 x 10 x 5 m for Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker respectively.

2. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US $20 Silver, $1200 Gold, $3 Copper, $1 Lead, and $1 Zinc, with metal recoveries of 90%.

Conclusions and Recommendations

All three deposits are still open for further exploration and possible extension as well as additional deposits along similar structural trends and structural settings. Specifically the Oban Zone is open to the northeast, north, southwest and at depth.

Several additional exploration targets on the property show promising mineralization. All of these target areas warrant further exploration work that should include additional bedrock mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as drilling. Of the additional exploration target areas that exist on the property, the Outlaw zone is exhibiting encouraging exploration drilling results. Additionally, the Amarillo zone is presenting promising geochemical results and the float boulder in this drainage remains to be the highest grade gold sample obtained on the property to date.

SRK considers the Thorn Project to have future potential for developing additional mineral resources. A careful drill program could identify additional inferred mineral resources and possibly upgrade some of the inferred resources to an indicated category. SRK is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the early stage exploration information discussed herein.

As a follow-up to encouraging exploration results SRK recommends continuation of the exploration on the Thorn Project in two phases.

In Phase I Brixton Metals should further expand the current resource along strike and down dip on the Glenfiddich, Talisker and Oban zones. Furthermore, an in-fill drill program in the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones should enable reclassification of the resources from the Inferred to Indicated category. Additionally, drill core samples should be taken from all three deposits for preliminary metallurgical testing and characterization. Once the results from the metallurgical testing have been known, the resources in the Oban deposit may be re-classified to Indicated without any additional drilling.

The Phase I Program which would include, in aggregate a $2 million budget, is recommended for the following: (A) Oban Zone: complete certain metallurgical analyses and test the extents to the north and northeast/southwest of the resource; (B) Glenfiddich Zone: resource definition drilling and test extents of the deposit; (C) Talisker: resource definition drilling and test extent of the deposit.

The Phase II Exploration Program which would include, in aggregate a $1.5 million budget, is recommended for the following: (A) Outlaw Zone: complete an exploration drill program to determine the extent of the mineralization.; (B) Amarillo Zone: Expand soil geochemical survey, conduct geological mapping and prospecting in an attempt to locate the source of the bonanza gold and silver grade from a boulder discovered in 2004.

Field Support, Camp Costs & Travel, as well as administrative activities have been included.

SRK is unaware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Thorn Project.

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List of Abbreviations

The gold and silver values for work performed by Brixton Metals are reported as grams per metric tonne (g/t) unless otherwise indicated. The copper, lead, and zinc values are reported as percent per metric tonne (%) unless otherwise indicated.

All map coordinates are given as North American Datum 1983 (NAD86), UTM zone 8N coordinates or in meters or Latitude / Longitude.

Table ii: Units used in this report

Measure Type	Unit	Unit Abbreviation	(Si conversion)1
Area	acre	acre	4,046.86 m2
Area	hectare	ha	10,000 m2
Area	square kilometer	km^2	(100 ha)
Area	square mile	mi^2	259.00 ha
Concentration	grams per metric ton	g/t	1 part per million
Concentration	troy ounces per short ton	oz/ton	34.28552 g/t
Length	foot	ft	0.3048 m
Length	meter	m	Si base unit
Length	kilometer	km	Si base unit
Length	centimeter	cm	Si base unit
Length	mile	mi	1,609.34 km
Length	yard	yd	0.9144 m
Mass	gram	g	Si base unit
Mass	kilogram	kg	Si base unit
Mass	troy ounce	oz	31.10348 g
Mass	metric ton	T, tonne	1000 kg
Time	million years	Ma	million years
Volume	cubic yard	cu yd	0.7626 m3
Temperature	degrees Celsius	°C	Degrees Celsius
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	°F=°C x 9/5 +32

Table iii: Frequently used Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
Ba	Barium
Bi	Bismuth
cm	centimeter
COG	Cut-off grade
Cu	Copper
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
E	East
g x m	Gram-Meter
g/t	Grams per tonne; 31.1035 grams = 1 troy ounce
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
IP	Induced Polarization
K	Thousand
K-Ar	Potassium-Argon
kg	Kilogram = 2.205 pounds
km	Kilometer = 0.6214 mile
LoM	Life of Mine
m	Meter = 3.2808 feet
Ma	Million years old
Mining Bureau	Turkish Bureau of Land Management
Mo	Molybdenum
µm	Micron = one millionth of a meter
MTA	General Directorate Mineral Research & Exploration
N	North
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
oz	Troy ounce (12 oz to 1 pound)
Pb	Lead
PIMA	Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer
ppm	Parts per million
ppb	Parts per billion
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAB	Rotary Air Blast drilling method
Rb-Sr	Rubidium-Strontium
RC	Reverse-circulation drilling method
S	South
Sb	Antimony
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
t	metric tonne
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	West
Zn	Zinc

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Brixton Metals Corporation ("Brixton Metals"; "BBB" on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange) has retained SRK Consulting to produce a Technical Report (the "report") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", ("NI 43-101") for the Thorn Project ("Thorn" or the "Project") in Sutlahine River Area of British Columbia, Canada.

The Thorn Project is wholly owned by Brixton Metals. All 44 contiguous mineral claims which cover 270.71 km^2 are included in the Thorn Property.

This Technical Report documents first time disclosure of a mineral resource estimate for the Thorn Project.

This Technical Report is based on observations made during the site visits together with data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of Brixton Metals, or its consultants.

1.1 Scope of Work

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide information relating to a maiden resource estimate for the Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker Zones on the property. The scope of this Technical Report includes the general setting, geology, exploration activities, metallurgical work, and drilling activity of the three estimated zones on the Thorn Project. In addition, a description of the exploration and targeting property-wide is also provided, as well as a description of geology, mineralization and historical exploration activities for the Amarillo and sediment hosted Outlaw Zones.

1.2 Qualifications of Project Team

The qualified persons responsible for this Technical Report are Dr. Hubert Mvondo, PGeo and Marek Nowak, PEng of SRK. Dr. Gilles Arseneau, PGeo of SRK is the senior reviewer of the Technical Report. All are qualified persons for the purposes of NI 43-101 and have no affiliation with Brixton Metals except that of independent consultant/ client relationship.

SRK is responsible for all sections of the report.

1.3 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Dr. Hubert Mvondo and Mr. Nowak visited the Thorn Project site.

Dr. Mvondo visited the Thorn Project from June 10, 2013 to June 28, 2013. While on site, he conducted field mapping of zones of interest, assisted in core logging, reviewed and interpreted geophysical data. Dr. Mvondo also assisted in building preliminary 3D structural models, target definition, and planning for exploration drilling.

Mr. Nowak visited the Thorn Project site from June 11 to 13, 2014, and was accompanied by Gary Thompson and Sorin Posescu of Brixton Metals. During the site visit, Mr. Nowak examined drill core from three boreholes (THN13-121, THN11-51, THN11-60) to ascertain the geological and structural setting of the gold mineralization in Talisker, Glenfiddich and Oban zones. One sample from each drill hole was taken to verify independently the assay values. Collar locations were examined and their location verified with a handheld GPS in support of quality control checks.

Public and private sources of information and data contained in this report, other than the authors' direct observations, are referenced in Section 18.

The Effective Date of this Technical Report is September 26, 2014 unless otherwise stated.

1.4 Acknowledgement

SRK would like to acknowledge the support and collaboration provided by Brixton Metals personnel for this assignment, particularly Gary Thompson, PGeo. and Sorin Posescu, PGeo. who drafted the first version of this report. Their collaboration was greatly appreciated and instrumental to the success of this project.

1.5 Declaration

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective September 26, 2014 is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of Brixton Metals, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to Brixton Metals, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. Information used in this report was provided by Brixton Metals, from public documents, and from observations made by SRK during the site visit.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

Where the author has relied on non-qualified persons relating to other issues relevant to this Technical Report, a statement in the relevant section is made giving the author's opinion on the validity of the data used and interpretations made.

SRK Consulting has relied on Brixton Metals to provide full information concerning the legal status of Brixton Metals and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information pertaining to the Thorn Project.

3 Property Description and Location

SRK are not experts in land, legal, environmental and permitting matters. Sections pertaining to these matters are based on information provided by Brixton Metals.

3.1 Land Tenure

The Thorn Property is located at 58° 34’ north and 132° 50’ west, within the Atlin Mining Division (Figure 3.1).

A total of forty-four continuous mineral title map-section claims which cover 282.30 km^2 (28,229.34 ha) are included in the Thorn Property (Figure 3.2). These claims are in good standing but have not been surveyed. There is no overlap between these claims or any pre-existing legacy claims. The Thorn Property mineral claim tenures are summarized in Table 3.1.

The mineral resource is located in Tenure 502741.

3.2 Underlying Agreements

On February 26, 2013 Brixton Metals acquired 100% interest in the Thorn Property subject to underlying royalties for consideration of $1.5 million cash and the issuance of seven million common shares of Brixton Metals to Kiska Metals Corporation. The Province of British Columbia owns the surface rights to the Thorn Property.

The Thorn Project is subject to underlying royalties ranging from 0% to 3.5% of net smelter returns. In addition to the royalties the Company must satisfy underlying obligations to an underlying agreement in respect of the property with Kiska and Cangold Limited which requires the Company to issue 250,000 shares or make a one-time cash payment of $1,000,000 upon commercial production. Brixton Metals has the option to purchase 50% of the NSR for $1,000,000.

Brixton Metals holds a multiyear exploration permit, number Mx-1-846 in good standing from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Brixton Metals holds the necessary permits to carry out future work.

On July 19, 2013 Brixton Metals announced the signing of an exploration agreement with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (“TRTFN”). Under the agreement, the TRTFN recognize and support Brixton Metals’ rights and interests in its Thorn property and Brixton Metals recognizes and respects the TRTFN’s rights and environmental interests.

Brixton Metals and SRK are unaware of any environmental liabilities or any other risks that may prevent them from carrying out future work.

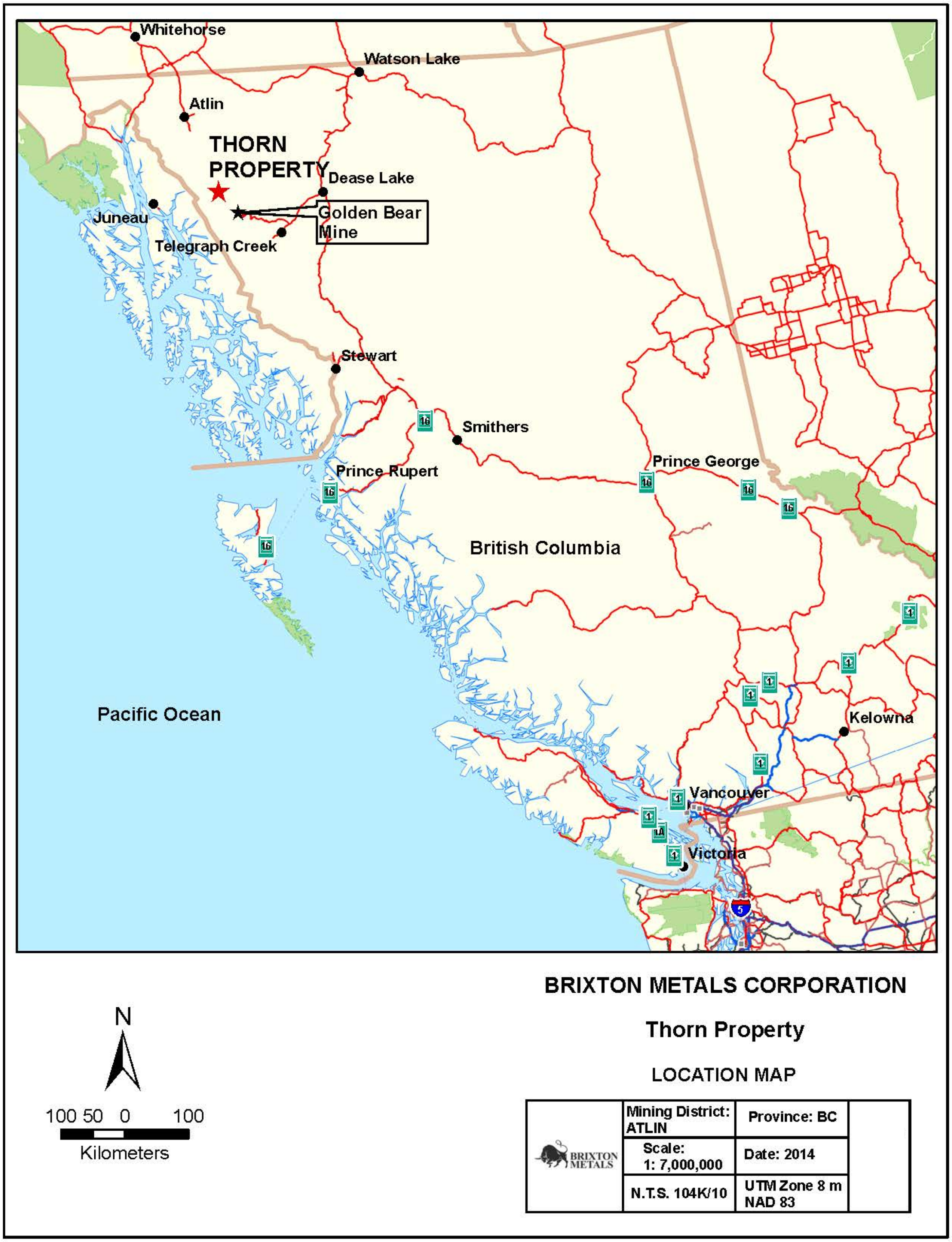


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 3.1: Thorn Project Location Map

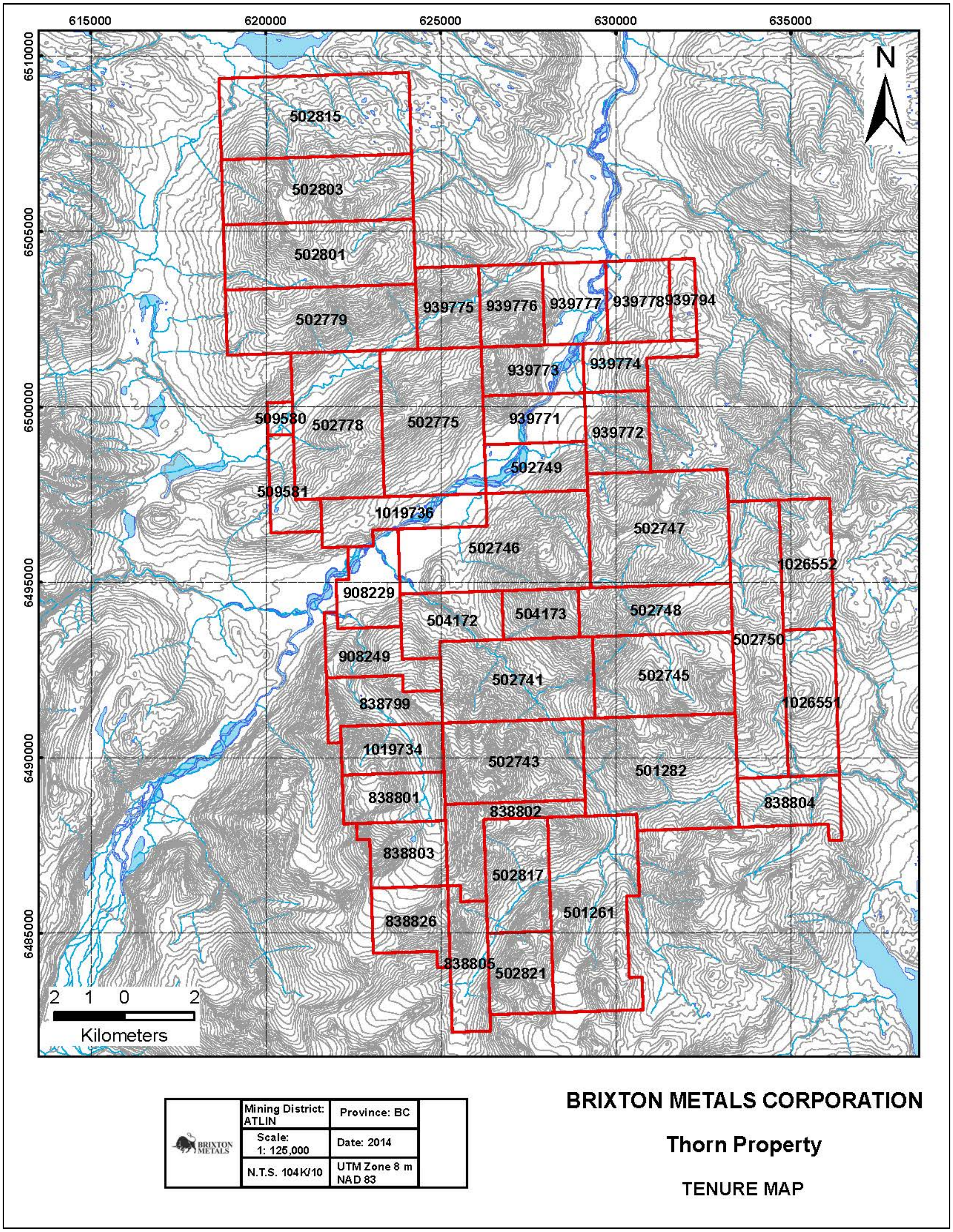


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 3.2: Thorn Project Land Tenure Map

Table 3.1: Mineral Tenure Data

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
501261		2024/Dec/31	1336.35
501282		2024/Dec/31	1351.95
502741		2024/Dec/31	1013.27
502743		2024/Dec/31	929.37
502745		2024/Dec/31	928.84
502746		2024/Dec/31	1282.25
502747		2024/Dec/31	1299.00
502748		2024/Dec/31	607.68
502749		2024/Dec/31	404.69
502750		2024/Dec/31	1148.12
502775		2024/Dec/31	1213.63
502778		2024/Dec/31	1061.93
502779		2024/Dec/31	1010.60
502801		2024/Dec/31	1010.13
502803		2024/Dec/31	1009.64
502815		2024/Dec/31	1261.38
502817		2024/Dec/31	591.89
502821		2024/Dec/31	423.08
504172		2024/Dec/31	455.77
504173		2024/Dec/31	303.84
509580	SUTL14	2024/Dec/31	67.42
509581	SUTL16	2024/Dec/31	269.82
838799	FIRE KILL 1	2024/Oct/14	422.26
838801	FIRE KILL 3	2024/Oct/14	405.65
838802	FIRE KILL 4	2024/Oct/14	422.67
838803	FIRE KILL 5	2024/Oct/14	422.72
838804	GIBSON	2024/Oct/14	422.60
838805	FIRE KILL 5	2024/Oct/14	423.06
838826	GRANNY	2024/Oct/14	422.92
908229	BOB THE BUILDER	2024/Oct/09	421.89
908249	BOB THE BUILDER 2	2024/Oct/09	422.11
939771	BBB1	2024/Jan/04	404.55
939772	BBB2	2024/Jan/04	421.45
939773	BBB3	2024/Jan/04	404.40
939774	BBB4	2024/Jan/04	320.15
939775	BBB5	2024/Jan/04	421.06
939776	BBB6	2024/Jan/04	421.06
939777	BBB7	2024/Jan/04	421.06
939778	BBB8	2024/Jan/04	421.06
939794	BBB9	2024/Jan/04	168.42
1019734	BBB10	2024/May/23	405.50
1019736	BBB11	2024/May/23	506.01
1026551	BBB12	2015/Mar/07	608.12
1026552	BBB13	2015/Mar/07	540.01

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Thorn Property is located approximately 105 km east-northeast of Juneau, AK, 120 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, 130 km southeast of Atlin, and 160 km west of Dease Lake (Figure 3.1). It lies along the eastern margin of the Coast Range Mountains of northwestern British Columbia. Access to the property is by fixed wing aircraft from Atlin, BC, or Whitehorse, YK, utilizing an approximately 700 m long airstrip on the Sutlahine River flood plain at the Thorn camp. Access from camp to all exploration targets is by helicopter.

A magnetic declination of 21° 48’ E was used for all compass measurements. All maps and reported coordinates are referenced to 1983 North American Datum (NAD83), Zone 8.

4.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Atlin, Dease Lake, and Telegraph Creek are the three closest towns to the Thorn Property; all of these have populations of less than 2000 and therefore offer limited facilities including air support, medical clinics, small grocery stores, fuel, and motels. The nearest fully equipped Canadian city to the Thorn Property is Whitehorse, located approximately 230 km to the northwest. Whitehorse has all required facilities, an international airport with daily flights to Vancouver and Calgary, and seasonal international flights.

The nearest road access is the service road to the past producing Golden Bear mine, located approximately 50 km to the southeast. This road is currently closed and its condition is unknown. It should be noted that the topography east of the Thorn property is subdued.

The Thorn Property is not currently connected to the BC Hydro network. However, potential exists for local run-of-river small scale hydro power generation. Although the Project is not at the mining stage of development, there is sufficient area on the mineral claims for tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites that may be necessary.

4.3 Climate

Precipitation in nearby Atlin, BC averages 347.3 mm per year (Environment Canada). Winter snowfall may accumulate up to several metres at higher elevations. Moderate temperatures year round allow the property to be worked from May to November.

4.4 Physiography

The Thorn Property straddles the Sutlahine River (Figure 4.1). To the southeast, it covers a large portion of the La Jaune Creek drainage including, the lower portion of Camp Creek. Both of these creeks form deeply incised canyons cutting through glacial till and bedrock in overall rugged terrain. To the northeast, it covers two peaks and the intervening tributary of the Sutlahine River.

Elevation ranges from 340 m along the Sutlahine River to over 2100 m at the peaks. The majority of active exploration targets are below 1000 m elevation.

The majority of the Thorn Property is below tree line (~1200 m elevation). Forests are dominantly comprised of mature hemlock, spruce, and fire trees with patches of devils club and tag alder. A fire in 2004 burned approximately 1000 hectares along Camp Creek and La Jaune Creek. This area continues to be dominated by relatively low brush surrounding standing fire killed graywood.

Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 4.1: Typical Landscape of the Thorn Project Area

5 History

5.1 General History

The land that now comprises the Thorn Property has been worked on and off since 1959. The claims north and south of the Sutlahine River have generally been worked by separate operators; therefore, historical work has been summarized into two tables following Awmack (2012). Table 5.1 includes all work carried out south of the Sutlahine River while Table 5.2 includes all work carried out north of the Sutlahine River.

The earliest known work on the Thorn property was carried out by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited in 1959 during a regional exploration program. Julian Mining Company, the Canadian arm of Anaconda, staked the Thorn property in 1963. They carried out three field seasons of mapping and prospecting, discovering 17 mineral showings.

In 1969, American Uranium Limited carried out work on two small claim groups: the Ink, which covered the Thorn enargite-pyrite-tetrahedrite veins near the mouth of Camp Creek and the Lin over the Cirque Zone.

The Thorn showings were re-staked as the Daisy claims in 1981 by J. R. Woodcock, who carried out limited silt sampling and collected rock samples for geochemical and petrographic analysis (Woodcock, 1982). In 1983, Inland Recovery Group Ltd. acquired the Daisy claims and carried out mapping, soil sampling and VLF-EM surveying near the junction of Camp and La Jaune creeks.

In 1986, Inland Recovery and American Reserve Mining Corp. drilled eight holes from three drill sites within the soil geochemical anomaly extending west from the B Zone. Core was altered and variably mineralized throughout, but only the highest-grade sections were split and analyzed. The best intersection was reported as 2.77 m grading 3.78% Cu, 2.0 g/t Au and 153 g/t Ag, taken from hole 86-6; unsampled intervals within reported sections were assumed to be barren (Woodcock, 1987).

In 1989, the Daisy claims were optioned to Gulf International Minerals who carried out poorly-documented chip sampling of some pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite showings. No assays are available from this work and the claims were allowed to lapse. International Corona Corporation staked the Stress 1–3 claims adjacent and SW of the Daisy claims and conducted three days of reconnaissance mapping and collected 41 rock samples in 1992 (Rye, 1992).

Chevron Canada Limited staked the Outlaw 1–4 claims immediately southeast of Woodcock's Daisy claims in 1981. In 1982, Chevron ran soil lines up ridges and over a rough grid at 200 x 100 m spacing, indicating the presence of a strong Au+Ag+As+Sb+Cu+Pb soil geochemical anomaly over an area of 400 x 1,600 m (Brown and Shannon, 1982).

Table 5.1: Thorn Exploration Programs South of the Sutlahine River (modified after Awmack, 2012)

Program/Zones	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
Kennco (1959)	silts, rocks			(Barr, 1989)
Julian (1963)	300 soils, rocks	Ground: magnetics	4 DDH (EQ): 71 m	(Adamson, 1963); BCDM Annual Report (1963, p. 6)
Julian (1964)	N/A	Ground: IP		(Adamson, 1964)
Julian (1965)	rocks	Ground: IP, magnetics	5 DDH (EQ): 244 m	(Adamson, 1965a)
Julian (1965)	N/A	Ground: IP, magnetics	2 DDH (EQ): 61 m 6 DDH (BQ): 828 m	(Adamson, 1965b)
American Uranium (1969)	57 silts, 143 soils, rocks	Ground: magnetics		(Sanguinetti, 1969)
American Uranium (1969)	300 soils, rocks	Ground: magnetics		(Sanguinetti, 1969)
J.R. Woodcock (1981)	11 silts, 31 rocks			(Woodcock, 1982)
Chevron (1982)				(Brown and Shannon, 1982)
Inland Recovery (1983)	37 silts, 435 soils, 5 rocks		Ground: VLF-EM	
Chevron (1983)	208 soils, 42 rocks			(Walton, 1984)
Inland Recovery and American Reserve (1986)			8 DDH (NQ): 688 m	(Woodcock, 1987)
Chevron (1987)			4 DDH (HQ/NQ): 654 m	(Moffat and Walton, 1987; Walton, 1987)
Shannon (1989)	Heavy minerals			(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991)
Gulf International (1989)	Rocks			(reported in Baker and Simmons, 2006; original N/A)
Glider (1991)	469 soils, 232 rocks		4 DDH – undocumented	(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991)
Omega Gold Corporation (1991)	43 rocks, 84 soils, 23 silts			(Chapman, 1991)
International Corona Corporation (1992)	41 rocks			(Rye, 1992)
Clive Aspinall (1994)			Core sampling	(Aspinall, 1994)
Kohima Pacific (1998)	2 rocks		Core sampling	(Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998)
Rimfire (2000)	20 silts, 553 soils, 121 rocks, 9 whole rocks	384 line-km airborne EM, magnetics	Core sampling	(Awmack, 2000; Smith, 2000)
First Au & Rimfire (2002)	10 silts, 71 rocks		7 DDH (ATW): 498 m, 248 samples	(Awmack, 2003; Lewis, 2002; Lang and Thompson, 2003)
Cangold & Rimfire (2003)	28 silts, 133 soils, 231 rocks		8 DDH (ATW): 876 m, 455 samples	(Baker, 2004)
Cangold & Rimfire (2004)	73 silts, 452 soils, 129 rocks	31.1 line-km IP/Res, 7.5 line-km HLEM	12 DDH (BTW): 1810 m, 860 samples	(Baker, 2005)
Cangold & Rimfire (2005)	50 silts, 350 soils, 391 rocks	17.4 line-km IP/Res	5 DDH (BTW): 656 m, 521 samples	(Baker and Simmons, 2006)
Totals	**>3427 soils, >1339 rocks, >309 silts, 9 whole rocks**	**Ground: magnetics, IP Airborne: EM, magnetics Multispectral aster data**	**65 DDH: 6386 m (5390.06 m on record)**	

In 1988, Shannon Energy Ltd. optioned the Outlaw property and carried out heavy mineral analysis of talus and silt samples, but no work was filed. Glider Developments Inc. acquired the property in 1991 and laid out 12.4 line-km of soil grid over the heart of Chevron's soil geochemical anomaly. Vuggy quartz-pyrite-galena vein float from a clay alteration zone assayed 22.9 g/t Au (Cann and Lehtinen, 1991).

Rimfire Minerals optioned the Check-mate and Stuart claims in February 2000 and carried out an airborne magnetic/EM geophysical survey in July. All remaining unsampled core from the 1986 diamond drilling was split and analysed (Awmack, 2000).

In March 2002, First Au Strategies Corp. optioned the Thorn property from Rimfire and conducted two stages of exploration that summer which focused on locating Julian's mineralized zones, following up the 2000 soil geochemical anomalies and drill-testing several high-sulphidation vein systems. Prospecting within a soil geochemical anomaly resulted in discovery of the Oban breccia pipe and its matrix-hosted pyrite-sphalerite-boulangerite mineralization. Subsequently, drilling within the Oban revealed pyritic breccia with weakly anomalous As, Pb and Zn, but no sphalerite-boulangerite mineralization was encountered in drill core (Awmack, 2003).

During 2003, Cangold Limited (formerly First Au Strategies) conducted mechanical trenching and drilling of the Oban breccia. Five holes on the Oban Zone intersected significant amounts of pyrite-sphalerite-boulangerite mineralization; the best intersection was 38.6 m @ 1.22 g/t Au and 188 g/t Ag (Baker, 2004). During 2004, Cangold conducted two stages of exploration on the Thorn property, interrupted by a forest fire. A preliminary stage of ground geophysics (IP and HLEM) revealed two new linear chargeability zones subparallel to the Camp Creek Corridor, which hosts the Glenfiddich veins among others. A variety of geological and geophysical targets were drilled during the second stage. Drilling on the Oban Zone put limits on its extent and significance, but a hole into one of the chargeability anomalies yielded 56.1 m @ 1.27 g/t Au in the Talisker Zone (Baker, 2005).

The 2005 program by Cangold and Rimfire consisted of further IP coverage to the north of the 2004 survey, initial mapping and sampling of the Windy Table volcanics and further drilling directed at geophysical targets. Of particular note was hole THN05-37, which intersected 4.2 m @ 4.44 g/t Au, 408 g/t Ag and 2.95% Cu in the Talisker Zone (Baker and Simmons, 2006). In 2005, Adam Simmons completed his M.Sc. thesis on the geology and geochronology of the Thorn property and surrounding area, enhancing understanding of the relative timing of intrusion and exhumation of the Thorn Stock, deposition of the Windy Table volcanics and emplacement of polymetallic mineralization in the Oban breccia pipe and the Thorn high-sulphidation vein systems (Simmons, 2005). A float boulder in the Amarillo Creek area returned bonanza grades of 265 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag in 2004 which were confirmed by a second sample in 2005 yielding 250 g/t Au and 506 g/t Ag (Baker, 2005). The samples are described as coming from a white-grey barite vein with lesser transparent quartz, 1% pyrite, 1% tetrahedrite, and trace visible gold. As of yet, the source of this material has not been identified.

Table 5.2: Thorn Exploration Programs North of the Sutlahine River (Awmack, 2011)

Program	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
Taku (1969)	silts			(White, 1970)
Taku (1970)		Ground: 64 km magnetics		(White, 1970)
Noranda (1986)	14 silts, 12 talus fines, 22 rocks, 4 panned concentrates			(Reid, 1987)
Cominco (1988)	rocks			(Smith, 1989)
Cominco (1989)	10 silts, 56 soils, 11 rocks			(Smith, 1989)
Solomon (1990)	13 silts, 250 soils, 57 rocks			(Aspinall, 1991)
Omega Gold (1991)	23 silts, 84 soils, 43 rocks			(Chapman, 1991)
Rimfire (2004)	22 silts, 278 soils, 40 rocks			(Simmons, 2004)
Barrick (2005)	silts, soils, rocks			(Mann and Newton, 2006)
Rimfire (2007)	19 rocks			(Duncan, 2008)
Totals	82 silts, 12 talus fines, 668 soils, 192 rocks, 4 panned concentrates	Ground: 64 km magnetics		

The earliest recorded work on the Thorn property north of the Sutlahine River was carried out in 1969 by the Taku Syndicate, a 5-company joint venture. No data is available from this program, but White (1970) reported Cu and Mo silt anomalies in creeks “radiating from slopes of the cirque valley”. Taku carried out a ground magnetic survey over this area the following year, distinguishing vertical, northeast-trending magnetic lineations corresponding to magnetic feldspar porphyry dykes.

Noranda carried out a one-day reconnaissance of the same ground in 1986 (Reid, 1987). They reported bleached and silicified zones flanking felsic dykes with maximum values of 70 ppb Au, 13.2 ppm Ag, 1.3% Pb and 6200 ppm As.

Cominco Limited conducted a regional reconnaissance program in 1988. It is not known how many samples and from where sampling was conducted, however a sample of quartz-arsenopyrite vein was collected on the Bryar property (now Tenures 502778, 509580 and 509581), which assayed 17.043 g/t Au (Smith, 1989).

In 2004, Rimfire carried out reconnaissance mapping and sampling in two areas, discovering gold-bearing silicified vein breccias associated with Late Cretaceous dykes on the broad ridge south of Little Salmon Lake (Simmons, 2004). The following year, Barrick optioned the claims north of the Sutlahine River from Rimfire and evaluated argillic and advanced argillic ASTER targets for their high-sulphidation potential using PIMA and conventional geochemical methods, without much success (Mann and Newton, 2006).

In 2007, Rimfire carried out limited chip and channel sampling to evaluate the vein breccia discovered in 2004 south of Little Salmon Lake, with the best site returning 0.30 g/t Au over 12.0 m. (Duncan, 2008).

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

6.1 Regional Geology

The Thorn Property is located near the western margin of the Intermontane Belt (Figure 6.1). At this latitude, the Intermontane Belt is represented by the Stikine terrane which is locally comprised of Triassic island arc volcanics and related sedimentary rocks. The latter are overlain by Late Triassic through Middle Jurassic submarine sedimentary rocks assigned to the Whitehorse trough Laberge Group Sediments from a marine basin northeast of the emergent arc (Wheeler, 1961). Accretion of Stikinia to western North America is generally assigned to the Middle Jurassic (Israel et al., 2006). Locally, it has been pinned as prior to 172 Ma (Mihalynuk, 1999; see below). After accretion, a series of Late Cretaceous to Eocene bimodal, dominantly felsic, volcanoplutonic complexes were superimposed on and into Stikinia and the adjacent terranes. These belong to the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Whitehorse Trough (Mihalynuk, 1999; Simmons, 2005). Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2 show the regional geology of the area.

The most recent regional mapping covering the Thorn property was at 1:250,000 scale and was carried out between 1958 and 1960 (Souther, 1971). The adjacent 1:50,000 sheet to the west of the Thorn property was mapped in 1994 (Mihalynuk et al., 1995).

The oldest exposed rocks in the region belong to the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, a sequence of mainly submarine basaltic volcanic rocks with minor volcanic sandstone, wacke, and siltstone (Souther, 1971). The upper Stuhini Group is characterized by marine sedimentary rocks; it is dominated by limestone with lesser sandstone, argillite and chert of the Sinwa Formation (Souther, 1971). The Sinwa Formation is disconformably overlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Laberge Group (Mihalynuk, 1999; Mihalynuk et al., 1994, 1995; Simmons et al., 2005). The Laberge Group has been subdivided into the Takwahoni Formation (near shore facies), comprised of coarse clastic rocks, and the Inklin Formation (offshore facies), comprised of finer clastic rocks (Souther, 1971).

A phase of Middle Jurassic deformation is recorded in the area. The hallmark of this deformation is south-vergent thrusting along the northwest striking, northeast dipping King Salmon Fault, placing the Sinwa Formation over the Laberge Group. In the footwall of the King Salmon Fault this event produced broad, symmetrical, northwest-trending folds, many of which are doubly plunging (Awmack, 2011). The undeformed Fourth of July suite plutonic rocks (165.5-172 Ma) cut deformed Laberge Group rocks and provide constraints on the timing of this deformation event interpreted to be an expression of the accretion of Stikinia to western North America (Mihalynuk, 1999).

A north-northwest-trending Late Cretaceous volcanoplutonic arc has been identified, stretching from the Golden Bear mine to the southeast (Oliver, 1996; Simmons et al., 2005) to the Tagish Lake area to the northwest (Mihalynuk, 1999). It is considered to have formed in two distinct magmatic pulses. The older pulse, which is informally referred to as the Thorn suite, is comprised of dominantly aphanitic to fine grained, tholeiitic diorite porphyry intrusions commonly containing feldspar, quartz and biotite phenocrysts (Awmack, 2011). The emplacement time of this older pulse is constrained by (zircon U-Pb) ages from the Thorn Stock (93.3±2.4 Ma) and the Red Cap porphyry to the northwest (87.3±0.9 Ma) (Mihalynuk et al., 2003). The second and younger magmatic pulse is characterized by subaerial, dominantly felsic volcanic rocks and associated calc-alkaline, biotite and hornblende bearing equigranular monzonites to granodiorites of the Windy Table suite (Awmack, 2011). The Windy Table volcanics are reported to non-conformably overlay the Thorn stock (Simmons, 2005). A zircon U-Pb age of 85.5±0.7 Ma from a tuff immediately overlying this unconformity provides an age constraint for the initiation of Windy Table volcanism, which continued at least through a zircon U-Pb age of 80.8 +3.6/-4.9 Ma) returned by a sample near the top of the known sequence (Simmons, 2005). Without geochronological constraints, it is difficult to distinguish these Cretaceous volcanoplutonic rocks from the Tertiary Sloko Group. Simmons et al. (2005) obtained a zircon U-Pb age of 55.3 ± 0.9 Ma) from a feldspar-biotite porphyritic diorite that they reported as appearing very similar to the Thorn Stock.

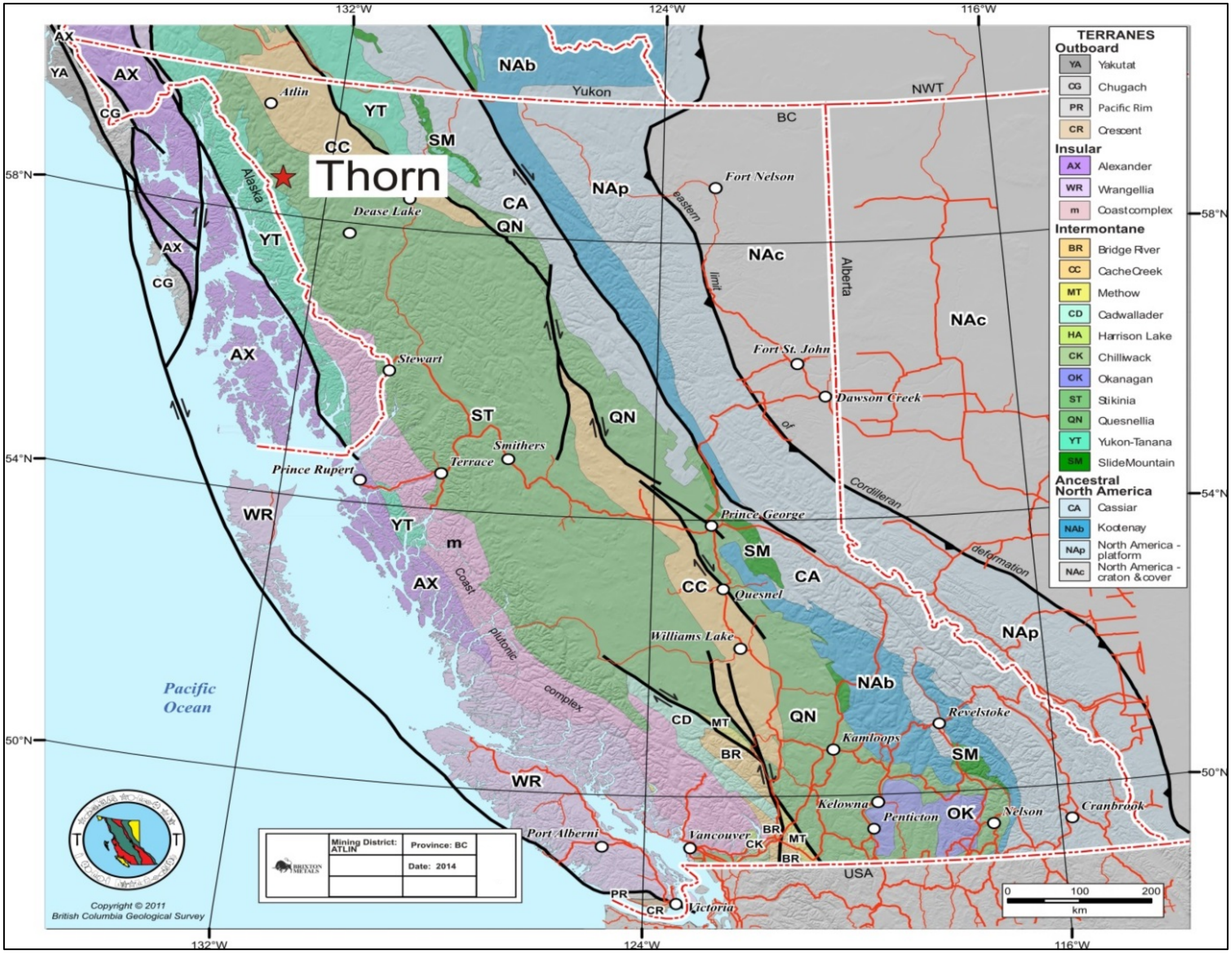


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.1: Location of the Thorn Property in the context of northern Cordilleran terranes

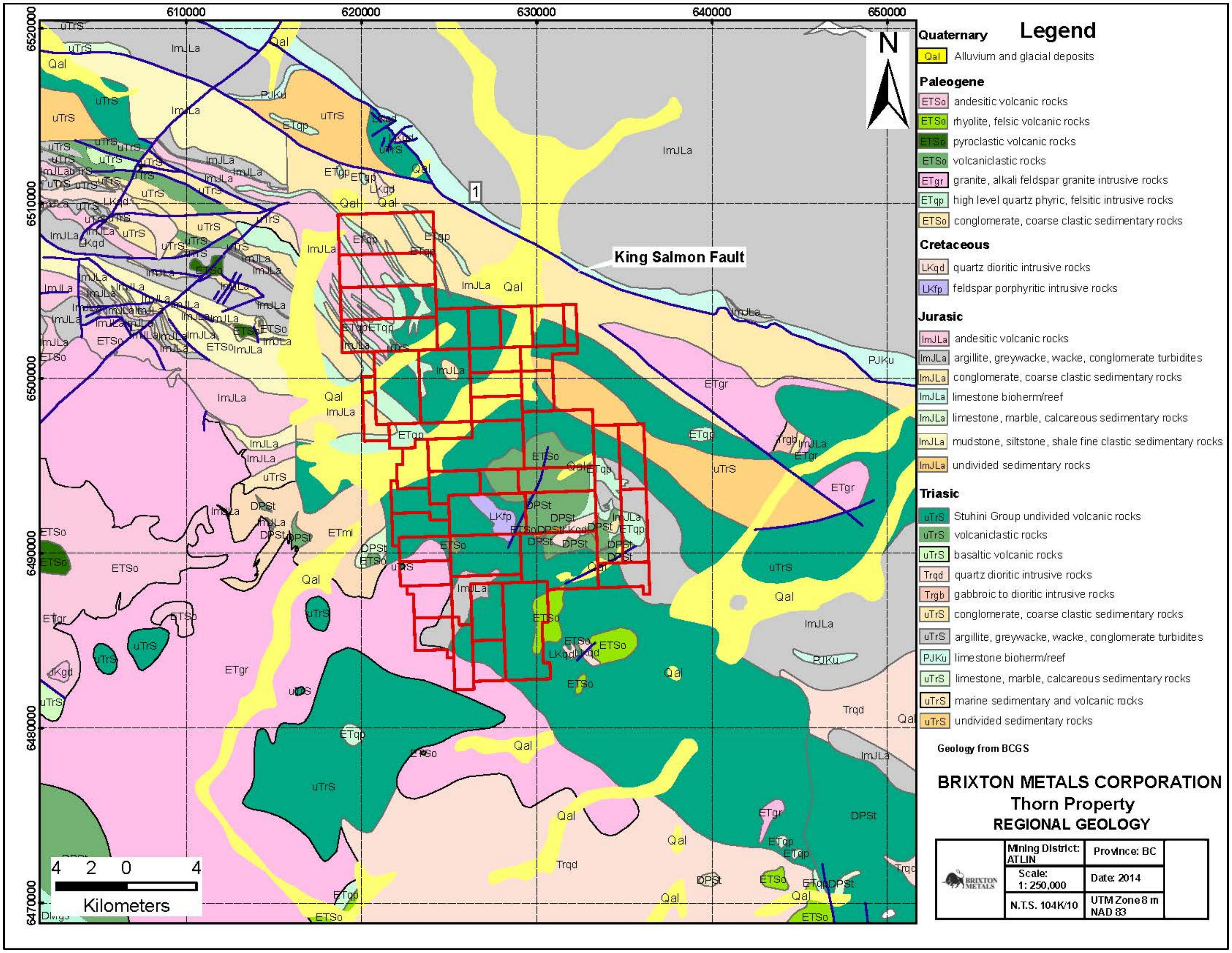


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.2: Regional Geology Map

6.2 Property and Local Geology

6.2.1 Lithologic Units

All of the lithologies described above are present on the Thorn property (Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3). The area northwest of the Sutlahine River is underlain by mafic volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group and lesser coarse clastic strata of the Laberge Group which strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the northeast (Awmack, 2011). These rocks are cut by quartz feldspar and feldspar porphyry intrusions that are generally elongated northwest - southeast (Chapman, 1991) and attributed to the Thorn suite based on lithological similarities (Awmack, 2011).

The area southeast of the Sutlahine River is more complex. Stuhini Group volcanic rocks comprise much of the area southwest of La Jaune Creek, with only a small amount of Stuhini Group clastic strata occurring immediately adjacent to the creek where it dips moderately to the northeast. Stuhini Group strata continue East of La Jaune Creek to the vicinity of the Outlaw Zone where they are overlain by 5-20 m of limestone and undifferentiated clastic strata, including a boulder conglomerate, all assigned to the Sinwa Formation (Simmons et al., 2005). The Sinwa Formation is overlain by the Laberge Group which is locally represented by coarse clastic strata assigned to the Takwahoni Formation (Awmack, 2011). These strata form a moderately north plunging anticline. Several rhyodacite dykes intrude this sequence and have been dated at 168.1±0.7 Ma, leading to them being assigned to the Fourth of July suite (Simmons, 2005).

Immediately northeast of La Jaune Creek is the 93.3±2.4 Ma (Mihalynuk et al., 2003) Thorn Stock quartz feldspar porphyry; the main host to mineralization on the Thorn property, including the Oban breccia pipe. The Oban breccia must have formed prior to the of sericite (^{40}Ar -^{39}Ar) age of 89.45±0.5 Ma dating the crustiform sulfide mineral assemblage characteristic of this zone (Simmons, 2005). The Thorn Stock is unconformably overlain by the dominantly felsic, subaerial Windy Table volcanic rocks that comprise the majority of the remainder of the property and generally dip shallowly to the north. The thickest known package of Windy Table volcanics is approximately 1800 m thick (Simmons et al., 2005). Three intrusive bodies assigned to the Windy Table suite (Cirque Monzonite, Son of Cirque Stock, and Bungee monzonite-granodiorite) are roughly located along the boundary between Cretaceous and older strata (Simmons, 2005). Table 6.1 summarizes all lithologies present on the Thorn Property.

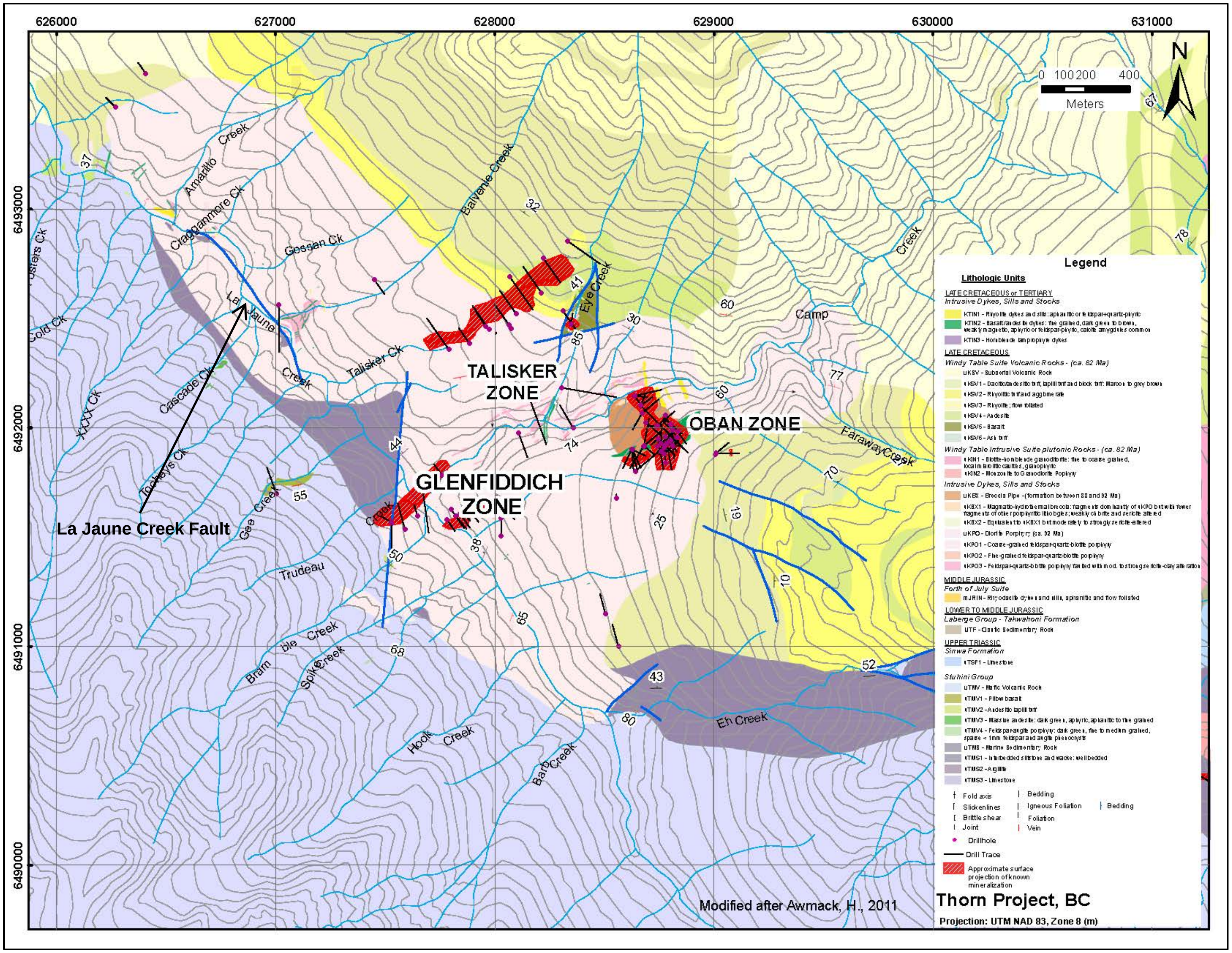


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.3: Local Geology Map

Table 6.1: Lithologic units on the Thorn property including abbreviations and descriptions (Awmack, 2011)

LATE CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	
KTIN – INTRUSIVE DYKES, SILLS AND STOCKS	
$KTIN_1$	Rhyolite dykes and sills: aphanitic or feldspar+quartz-phyric
$KTIN_2$	Basalt/andesite dykes: fine-grained, dark green to brown, weakly magnetic, aphyric or feldspar-phyric, calcite amygdules common
$KTIN_3$	Hornblende lamprophyre dykes
LATE CRETACEOUS	
Windy Table Suite Volcanic and Plutonic Rocks (ca. 81-85 Ma)	
uKSV	Undivided subaerial volcanic rock
$uKSV_1$	Dacitic/andesitic tuff, lapilli tuff and block tuff: Maroon to grey-brown, matrix-supported
$uKSV_2$	Rhyolitic tuff and agglomerate
$uKSV_3$	Rhyolite
$uKSV_4$	Andesite
$uKSV_5$	Basalt
$uKSV_6$	Ash tuff
$uKIN_1$	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite: fine- to coarse-grained, local miarolitic cavities
$uKIN_2$	Monzonite and diorite
Thorn Suite Intrusive Rocks (ca. 87 – 93 Ma)	
uKBX – BRECCIA PIPE (formation between 88 and 93 Ma)	
$uKBX_1$	Magmatic-hydrothermal breccia: fragments dominantly of uKPO but with fewer fragments of other porphyritic lithologies, rhyolite dykes, massive pyrite, pale blue chalcedony, foliated Stuhini(?) andesite, rebrecciated breccia matrix and rare wood fragments; typically fragment-supported, fragments angular to rounded up to >1 m diameter, weakly chlorite and sericite-altered
$uKBX_2$	Equivalent to $uKBX_1$ but moderately to strongly sericite-altered with 1–3% disseminated pyrite; some alteration pre-dates brecciation
$uKBX_3$	Mottled, matrix-rich breccia: 5-20%, angular to sub-rounded, pebble-sized fragments in a fine-grained groundmass locally characterized by abundant feldspar ± biotite phenocrysts; 1–2% pyrite; weakly to strongly sericite-altered
$uKBX_4$	Crackle breccia: uKPO with abundant thin fractures, locally grades into $uKBX_2$
uKPO – DIORITE PORPHYRY (93 Ma)	
$uKPO_1$	Coarse-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry: 15–40% anhedral 1–5mm feldspar, 15–30% euhedral equant 3-6mm glassy quartz and 5–15% euhedral equant 3–6mm biotite phenocrysts
$uKPO_2$	Fine-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry: 30% anhedral 0.5–2mm feldspar, 0–5% subhedral 2–4mm quartz and 5% euhedral equant 4mm biotite phenocrysts
$uKPO_3$	Coarse-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry; strongly fractured and faulted with moderate to strong sericite±clay alteration
LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC	
Laberge Group – Takwahoni Formation	
lJTF – CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCK	
IJIN – INTRUSIVE DYKES, SILLS AND STOCKS	
IJIN	Rhyolite dykes and sills

UPPER TRIASSIC	
Sinwa Formation	
uTSF – LIMESTONE AND LESSER CLASTIC ROCK	
$uTSF_1$	Limestone
$uTSF_2$	Argillite
Stuhini Group	
uTMV – MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCK	
$uTMV_1$	Pillow basalt
$uTMV_2$	Andesitic lapilli tuff
$uTMV_3$	Massive andesite: dark green, aphyric, aphanitic to fine-grained
$uTMV_4$	Feldspar-augite porphyry: dark green, fine- to medium-grained, sparse <1mm feldspar and augite phenocrysts
uTMS – MARINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK	
$uTMS_1$	Interbedded siltstone and wacke: well-bedded
$uTMS_2$	Argillite
$uTMS_3$	Limestone

6.2.2 Structure

The dominant structural style on the Thorn property is brittle-ductile faulting. Perhaps the most prominent of these faults is the NW striking La Jaune Fault, topographically represented by La Jaune Creek as seen in Figure 6.6. Awmack (2011) suggested that the La Jaune Fault striking parallel to the Thorn Stock long axis may have had a protracted history and truncates the Balvenie Zone mineralization developed within the Thorn Stock.). Observations made within the Thorn Stock suggest that this structure has had a varied history since the early Late Cretaceous. These include: outcrop-scale faults striking sub-parallel to the La Jaune Creek and displaying multiple generations of slickenside striations (Figure 6.4a), and a stretching lineation (Figure 6.4b) on a well-developed foliation (Figure 6.4c).

A prominent north striking fault juxtaposes Thorn Stock against Stuhini Group strata just downstream from the confluence of Camp Creek and La Jaune Creek (Figure 6.6). The apparent offset of Thorn Stock suggests dextral displacement. The Camp Creek Corridor which is host to numerous mineralized veins represents three parallel NE striking fault zones (Awmack, 2011).

A structural investigation was carried out by SRK consulting under contract to Brixton Metals. Based on a combination of field mapping, geophysical, and stereo-photo interpretation, oriented core logging, and 3D modeling, they identified broad, northwest plunging folds apparently affecting all strata, and numerous brittle and ductile faults separated into N-S (dextral), NNE-SSW (dextral), NE-SW (dextral), E-W (sinistral), and NW-SE (sinistral) sets. They interpreted all structures on the Thorn Property to be the result of a single D1 event characterized by northeast-southwest oriented maximum shortening. Under such a regime the N-S dextral faults are the master faults with NNE-SSW set representing P (synthetic) shears, NE-SW set representing R (synthetic) shears, E-W representing P' (antithetic) shears, and NW-SE set representing R' (antithetic) shears. Synthetic shears have the same sense of motion as the master fault whereas antithetic ones have the opposite sense. Outcrop scale representations of this fault geometry were observed on the property. The maximum extension direction for such a strain field would be NW-SE, leading to tensional veins striking NE-SW as has been observed for many of the high sulfidation veins on the Thorn Property. However, these veins vary from NE-SW to NNE-SSW and field observations suggest that many of them are fault-fill veins. It is therefore interpreted that they formed as a combination of tensional veins and fault fill veins along the favourably oriented R and, to a lesser extent P shears.

The Camp Creek Corridor is considered to be a set of R shears between the north striking dextral fault near the confluence of La Jaune and Camp creeks and an inferred north striking dextral fault northeast of the Oban zone. Similarly, the Talisker and remaining NW striking veins are also considered to represent R shears (and dilational veins as described above) controlled by an overall north striking dextral system. The Lagavulan vein is interpreted as a P shear to the same system. The La Jaune Fault is favourably oriented to have been reactivated as an R' shear to the same event. This is supported by the limited evidence suggesting sinistral shear.

The timing of this deformation event is constrained to the early Late Cretaceous as faults are observed crosscutting the Windy Table Suite (as old as 85.5±0.7 Ma, see above) and the Thorn Stock (93.3±2.4 Ma, see above), and high sulfidation veins utilizing this fault network have been dated at 79.3±1.4 Ma (Ar/Ar, Sericite; Simmons, 2005). It should be noted that these constraints do not necessarily encompass the entire deformation event. Dextral transpression is well documented for the northern Cordillera at this time (Gabrielse, 1985; Gabrielse et al., 2006; Wyld et al., 2006). Relative plate motion models suggest convergence between the North American plate and the subducting Kula plate was oriented roughly NE-SW (Engebretson et al., 1985), in agreement with the maximum shortening direction inferred from structural observations on the Thorn Property reported herein. The relationship between this deformation event and emplacement of the Oban diatreme breccia is not yet clear. It is possible that deformation began earlier and the breccia pipe was localized along one (or several) early faults. Given that mineralization is present both in the Oban breccia and in the younger faults, areas where the two are in close proximity likely represent zones of enriched mineralization.

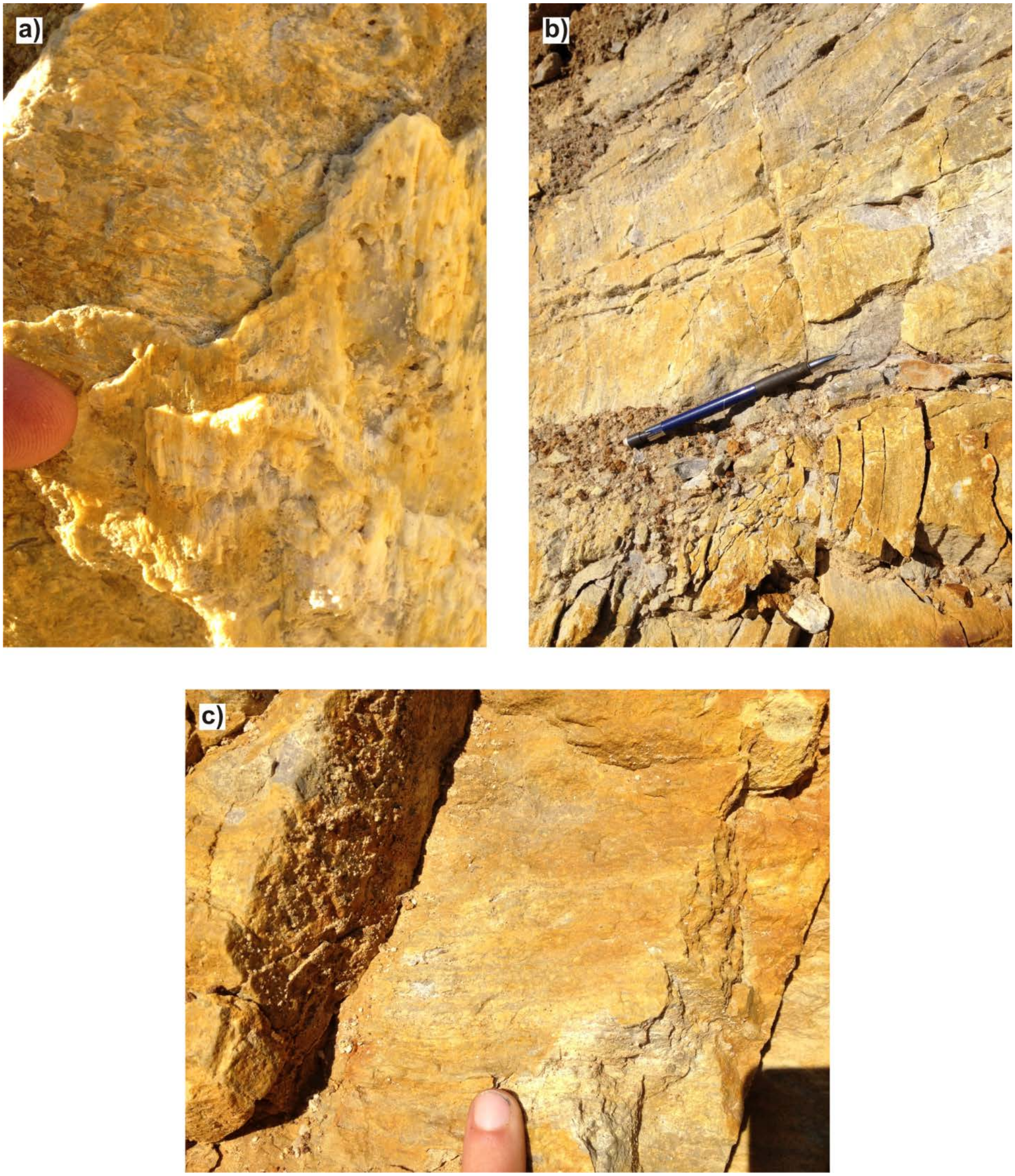


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.4: Structural observations along the La Jaune Fault. (a) Shallowly and steeply plunging slickenside striations within Thorn Stock; (b) shallowly plunging ductile stretching lineation within Thorn Stock; (c) well developed ductile foliation within Thorn Stock.

6.2.3 Alteration

Ankerite + sericite + orthoclase + pyrophyllite occur coincident with high grade mineralization within the Oban Zone. Alteration grades outwards through a chlorite + sericite dominated zone into a chlorite + pyrite + orthoclase ± pyrophyllite ± sericite ± carbonate assemblage. This suggests an outward transition from sericitic-ankerite alteration, through chlorite-sericite alteration, to propylitic alteration as indicated at Point 1 in Figure 6.5.

Alteration associated with high sulfidation veins is reported as grading outwards from a quartz + diaspore core through a pyrophyllite + dickite + sericite ± diaspore ± rutile zone followed by a sericite zone with increasing chlorite away from the veins (Simmons, 2005). This would correspond to a transition from argillic to chloritic alteration as indicated by the arrow at Point 2 in Figure 6.5. The Glenfiddich zone contains vuggy quartz veins crosscutting intense pyrophyllite ± quartz ± sericite ± orthoclase alteration suggesting it is located near the Point 3 in the schematic of Figure 6.5.

Regionally, a broad zone of illite, alunite and kaolinite alteration within Windy Table volcanics in the upper Amarillo Creek area and alunite in the area of the Outlaw Zone have been identified by Aster alteration mapping (Posescu and Thompson, 2012). These may correspond to the quartz kaolinite and quartz alunite alteration zones within a lithocap as represented in Figure 6.5. Overall the alteration observed on the Thorn Property fits the schematic alteration zones present in a Cu porphyry system.

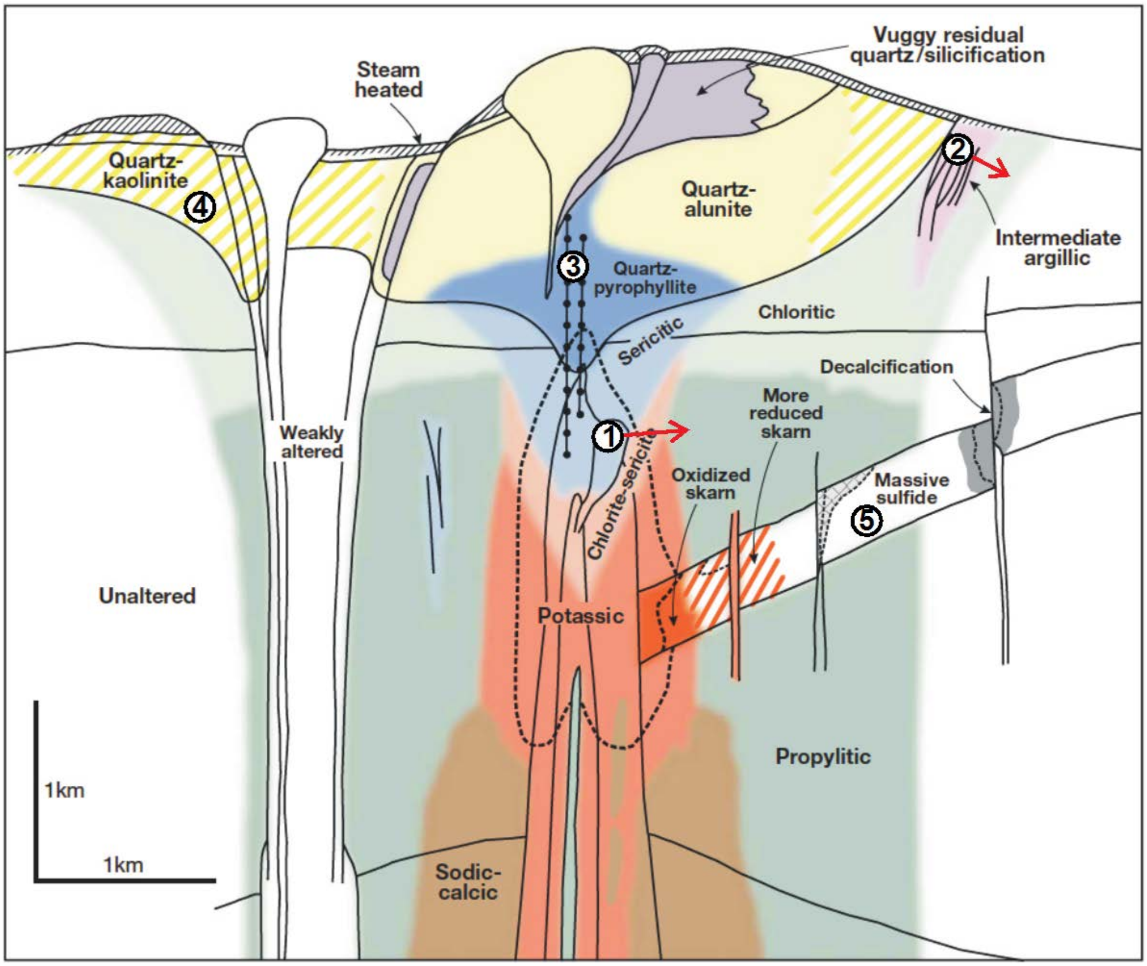


Figure 6.5: Conceptual model of hydrothermal alteration related to porphyry and epithermal mineralization. 1 – Transition from sericitic to chlorite-sericite to propylitic alteration observed at the Oban Zone. 2 – Transition from argillic to chloritic alteration observed around high to intermediate sulfidation veins, 3 – Quartz pyrophyllite alteration observed in the Glenfiddich Zone. 4 – Regional kaolinite and alunite recorded by Aster data. 5 – Massive pyrite and pyrrhotite observed at the OutlawZone (modified after Sillitoe, 2010)

6.3 Mineralization

Thorn project hosts a district scale Triassic to Cretaceous volcanoplutonic complex with several styles of mineralization related to porphyry and epithermal environments. Targets include sediment hosted gold, high-grade silver-gold-lead-zinc-bearing diatreme-breccia zones, high-grade gold-silver-copper veins and porphyry copper-gold-silver. Figure 6.6 shows the mineralized target zones.

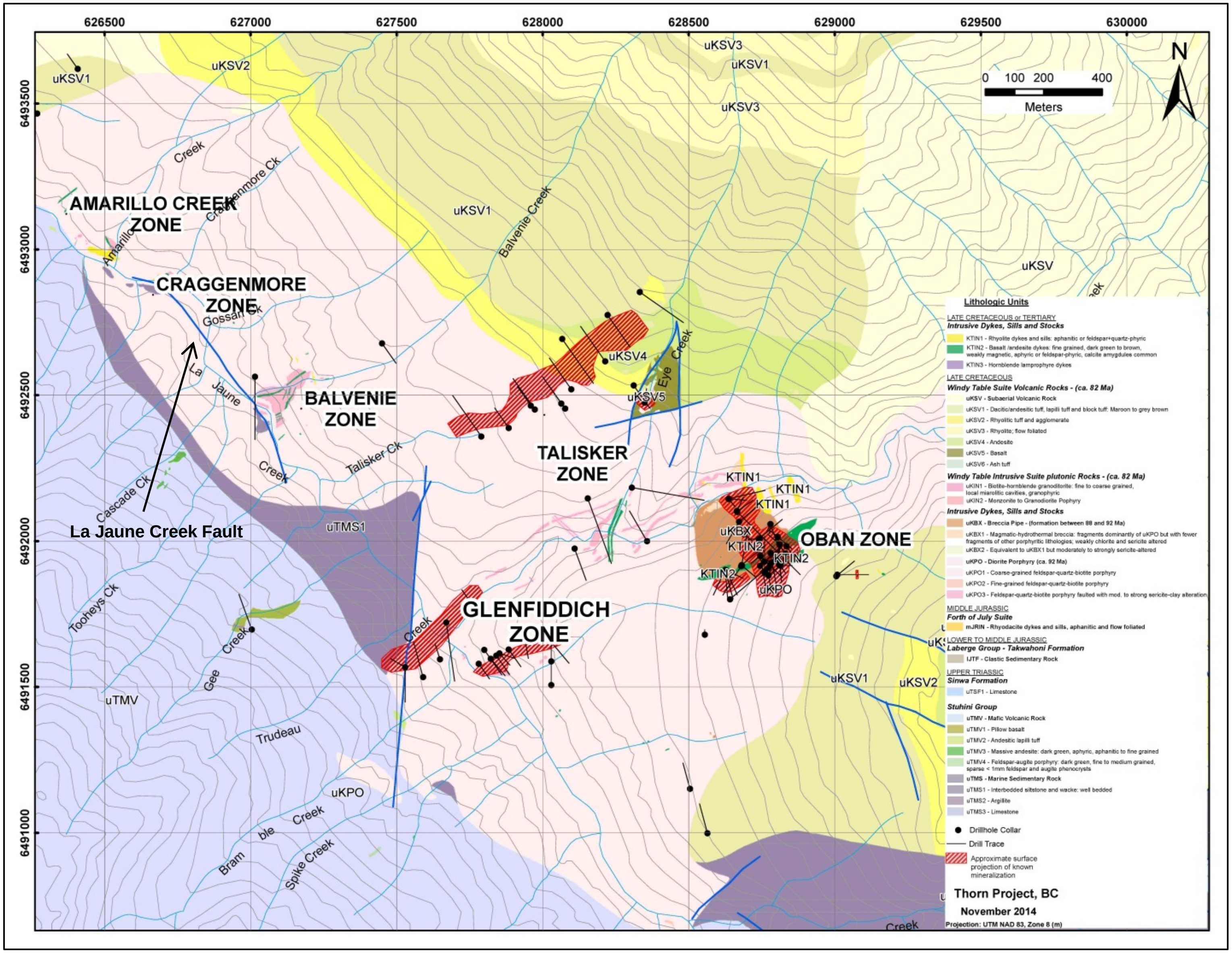


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.6: Mineralized Target Zones

Oban Zone

The Oban Zone is an intrusion related diatreme breccia where polymetallic (Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu) mineralization is hosted within the breccia matrix (Figure 6.6). The characteristics of the Oban breccia are variable. 'Typical' Oban breccia contains subangular to rounded and well rounded (milled) fragments almost entirely comprised of fine to medium grained quartz diorite porphyry with altered biotite + feldspar ± quartz phenocrysts (Figure 6.7a). These are variably hosted within rock flour or fine grained igneous material of the same composition as the fragments. In some cases fragments are only identifiable by a ring of truncated mineral grains. Another commonly observed breccia phase contains subangular to subrounded polymictic fragments dominated by light grey, highly siliceous fine grained material hosted within rock flour and/or sand sized fragments (Figure 6.7b). The term crackle breccia is used to describe fragmented diorite porphyry with very little transport of fragments. Fractures are commonly filled with sulfides/sulfosalts. Transitions between breccia phases are generally gradational or indistinct. The Oban breccia is generally silica poor and ankerite-sericite rich.

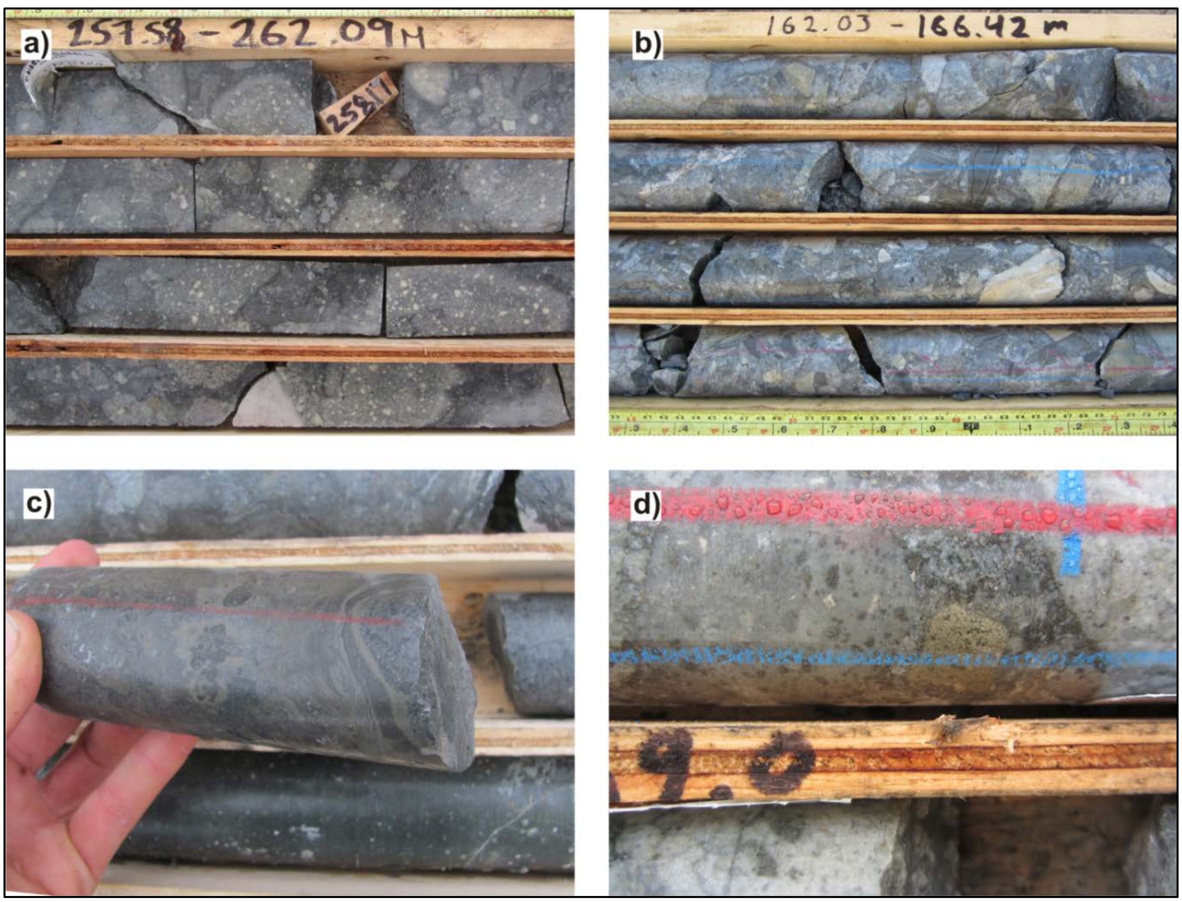


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.7: Representative photographs of Oban breccia: (a) 'Typical' Oban breccia with rounded clasts of quartz diorite porphyry; (b) Polymictic breccia with siliceous clasts; (c) concentric zoning of sulfides in Oban breccia; (d) rounded mineralized clasts within Oban breccia

Mineralization within the Oban breccia occurs as: semi-massive to massive matrix infill; layers and mixed sulfides and sulfosalts; veinlets and stockwork within crackle breccia; disseminated. Crackle breccia also form clasts within the diatreme. The dominant minerals are pyrite, sphalerite, Ag-sulfosalts tetrahedride-tennanite-freibergite, Pb-sulfosalts (boulangerite), galena, and chalcopyrite. Simmons (2005) reported an age of 89.45 ± 0.5 Ma for sericite within the crustiform assemblage and 87.72 ± 0.59 Ma for sericite in crosscutting veins, providing a tight constraint on mineralization. The presence of rounded pyrite and chalcopyrite rich fragments within silica rich breccia (Figure 6.7d) indicates that at least some of the breccia postdates a generation of mineralization.

Several holes drilled at the eastern extent of the Talisker zone (one kilometer northwest from the Oban Zone) intersected Oban style diatreme breccia.

The Oban style diatreme breccias are considered one of the top targets on the Thorn Property given the high grade intersections to date and similarity to other diatreme deposits including, Promontorio (Mexico), Penasquito (Mexico), Kidston (Australia), Montana Tunnels (Montana), Lepanto-FSE (Philippines) and Cripple Creek (Colorado).

Glenfiddich Zone

The Glenfiddich Zone is located east of the confluence of Camp Creek and La Jaune Creek (Figure 6.6). Several outcrops indicate a steep, northeast striking planar zone of intense silicification (vuggy-silica). The outcrop contains abundant vugs up to 50 cm across but not containing euhedral quartz. They appear to have formed by weathering out of sulfides with residual yellow stain. THN13-121 intersected an upper zone of quartz-pyrite veining (formerly B Zone) and a lower zone of sulfosalt-pyrite mineralization corresponding to two faults identified by SRK. The entire hole contains intense pyrophyllite alteration suggesting that this area may be located within the quartz pyrophyllite alteration zone of a porphyry Cu system Figure 6.5.

Talisker Zone

The Talisker Zone (Figure 6.6) was identified by drilling a blind IP chargeability anomaly in 2004 (Baker, 2005). It is a northeast striking high sulfidation vein corridor entirely hidden beneath Quaternary till cover and Windy Table volcanics (Awmack, 2012). It has been successfully drill tested over a strike length of 600 m and is still open to the northeast. It has yielded results up to 1.41 g/t Au over 49.78 m (Awmack, 2012).

Outlaw Zone

The Outlaw Zone refers to a massive soil geochemical anomaly associated with a strong magnetic low located approximately 3 km southeast of the Oban Zone (Figure 6.8). It has been previously defined both as a skarn deposit (Baker and Simmons, 2006), and as shear related quartz veining (Cann and Lehtinen, 1991).

Brixton Metals has drilled four holes in 2014, two of which have intersected significant gold ± silver mineralization (THN14-128 intersected 59.65 m of 1.15 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag from 76 m depth). Mineralization is hosted within interbedded siltstone and greywacke and appears to be intrusive related. Primary sulphides are pyrrhotite, pyrite and lesser bismuth, chalcopyrite which occur as semi-massive to disseminated, and veinlets. Elevated silver, arsenic and bismuth elements are associated with gold mineralization. Further work is required to understand the multiple styles of mineralization present at the Outlaw Zone.

Evidence for several generations of hydrothermal activity is present in the form of brecciated quartz veins/vuggy quartz concentrated along an approximately 5 metre wide shear zone that strikes NW and dips steeply to the NE. A float sample of vuggy quartz, pyrite, galena vein material assayed 22.9 g/t Au (Cann and Lehtinen, 1991). Further work is required to understand the source of this geochemical and geophysical anomaly. A sericite sample from the Outlaw Zone yielded an age of 84.8 ± 0.5 Ma (Simmons, 2005).

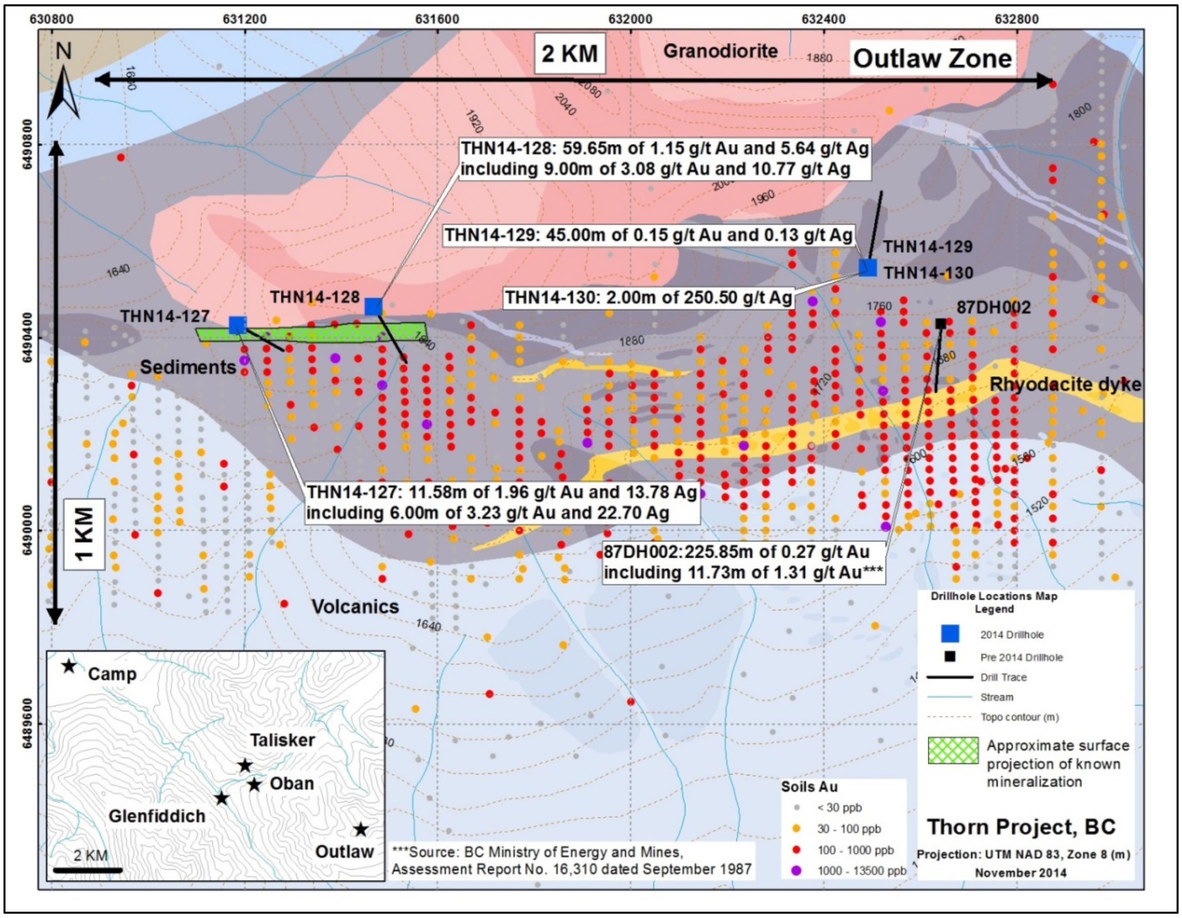


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 6.8: Outlaw Zone Geochemical Anomaly

7 Deposit Types

The Thorn Project is interpreted to contain several mineralization styles, including diatreme breccia hosting (Oban Zone), high-intermediate sulphidation veins (Glenfiddich and Talisker), low sulphidation vein (Amarillo Creek Zone), intrusion related sediment hosted Au-Ag (Outlaw Zone), Cu-Mo porphyry and base metals veins (Figure 6.6 and Figure 6.8).

7.1 Diatreme Breccia

Oban Zone forms a circular body of approximately 300 m in diameter within the Thorn Stock. The Oban breccia is interpreted as a magmatic-hydrothermal diatreme breccia formed from fluid streaming above a crystalizing pluton, presumably beneath the Thorn Stock (Simmons, 2005). Baker (2003) compared the characteristics of the Oban Breccia with generalized characteristics of known magmatic-hydrothermal breccias worldwide. A great number of breccia pipe structures to which epithermal mineral deposits are frequently related represent the underground/subsurface result of hydrovolcanic activity (Tamas et al., 2002).

A comparison of the breccia phases present in the Oban area to those described by Sillitoe (2010) has aided in understanding this deposit (Figure 6.5). The ‘typical’ Oban breccia most closely matches their description of a magmatic-hydrothermal breccia: “Magmatic-hydrothermal breccia typically forms pipes or irregular bodies consisting of monomict angular to subrounded clasts within rock-flour matrix, hydrothermal cement, fine grained igneous material, or some combination of the three. These types of breccia typically transition at depth through increased clast content into unbrecciated intermineral porphyry” (Sillitoe, 2010).

The Oban breccia consists of pervasively altered brecca comprised of pebble to metre-scale, typically rounded to sub-rounded fragments, predominantly of Thorn Stock quartz diorite porphyry. Other fragments include aphanitic, felsic volcanic units and black argillite, likely from overlying Stuhini and Laberge Group rocks. The matrix to this fragment framework varies from medium-grained, broken feldspar-quartz to fine-grained, dark grey rock flour. A silica rich breccia is a better match to an epithermal phreatic breccia associated with vapor pressure buildup beneath an impermeable layer: “Epithermal phreatic breccia typically forms irregular bodies consisting of silicified, angular to subrounded clasts within rock flour and silica rich matrix/cement” (Sillitoe, 2010). The crackle breccia is interpreted as a gradational contact with unbrecciated porphyry.

A preliminary interpretation is that the magmatic-hydrothermal (monomict) breccia is early intermineral with abundant matrix replacement sulfides and the phreatic (silica rich polymict) breccia is late intermineral with common silicified fragments and a few sulfide rich fragments in a variably mineralized matrix. Tamas and Milesi (2002) note that phreatic breccias commonly overprint magmatic-hydrothermal breccias.

Sillitoe (1985), Baker et al. (1986), and Tamas and Milesi (2002) all point out that while the core of a breccia pipe commonly experiences matrix replacement, it is generally low grade due to low permeability caused by high clay content in the matrix. They report that high grade mineralization is generally concentrated along the margins of the diatreme where pore space/permeability is greater, associated with larger clast sizes. In agreement with this, the largest and highest grade zone to date roughly corresponds to the eastern margin of known Oban breccia while several holes within the pipe have returned very little mineralization.

7.2 High and Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal

The Talisker and Glenfiddich zones are interpreted as high sulphidation veins. High and intermediate sulphidation systems are generally formed at a depth of 0.5 – 1.5 km and hosted by volcanic domes, diatreme, volcanoclastics and sedimentary rocks (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). The high and intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems display textures from replacement to massive sulphides, breccia and veins. Most common minerals present in these systems are enargite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, tennanite, sphalerite and pyrite. High sulphidation epithermal systems are characterised by a distinct suite of alteration mineralogy including pyrophyllite, diaspore and alunite (e.g. Hedenquist et al., 2000).

Wallrock adjacent to the Thorn pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite (Talisker and Glenfiddich) veins has been investigated by petrographic (Simmons, 2005), SEM (Lang and Thompson, 2003) and PIMA (Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998) methods. These have confirmed that away from a quartz-sulphide±sulphosalt core, a zone of pyrophyllite, dickite, sericite, (± diaspore, alunite, rutile) occurs for up to five metres. This alteration is generally confined to the planar fault structures that host the sulphide-sulphosalt veins whereas the adjacent porphyry wallrock is characterized by a more weakly altered illite-kaolinite-smectite (sericite?) assemblage with increasing amounts of chlorite outwards from the mineralized area.

The pyrophyllite-diaspore-dickite-rutile-alunite assemblage corresponds to temperatures of formation of approximately 250°C and is consistent with an acidic fluid (Henley and Ellis, 1983; Hedenquist et al., 2000). By contrast, an illite-smectite-chlorite assemblage is favoured at lower temperature (~200^{o}C) and more neutral conditions. Thus, the alteration mineralogy surrounding the Thorn high sulphidation style veins records a temperature gradient towards and changes in acidity away from the veins and likely indicates wallrock buffering of acid fluids. Such systematics in alteration mineralogy can provide a vector towards mineralization. The changes in alteration described above occur over a short distance; however, broader-scale alteration zonation can also provide a vector (e.g. a down-temperature gradient from illite to illite-smectite to smectite).

An assemblage of dickite-pyrophyllite±kaolinite was detected from mineralized samples from the Balvenie and Cragganmore Zones. Pyrophyllite was also recorded from a sample near the Talisker Zone.

7.3 Low Sulphidation Epithermal

The Amarillo Creek Zone is interpreted as low sulphidation epithermal vein. Low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag systems are usually hosted in volcanic rocks and first defined by Lindgren in 1933. Low sulphidation deposits are interpreted to form at shallow depths and are spatially related to calc-alkaline and alkaline igneous rocks in extensional arc environments (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). Alteration consists of quartz, sericite, illite, adularia, silica and occasionally barite. The mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate. Low sulphidation Au-Ag epithermal systems commonly precipitate gold from hydrothermal fluids in near- surface hot spring environments (near-neutral pH thermal waters). Low sulphidation epithermal mineralization generally occurs within volcanic or intrusive host rock (Amarillo Creek Zone). Low sulphidation epithermal systems display textures as disseminated, stockwork, veins and veinlets.

8 Exploration

Exploration work prior to 2010 and the assumption of operatorship of the property are described in Section 5.0 (History). All subsequent exploration work in 2011 to 2014 by Brixton Metals is described in this section and tabulated below in Table 8.1. Exploration activities include:

- Drilling at Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich and Outlaw zones
- Property wide and zone specific soils sampling programs
- Rock sampling and prospecting
- Airborne EM and magnetic survey

Table 8.1: Summary of Thorn surface exploration work, 2010 to 2014 inclusive.

Brixton Metals Rock and Soil Samples	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Geophysics lines	467.3 km				
Drilling (m)		5,682.37	2,889.67	6,077.91	1,287.46
Number of drillholes		21	26	35	8
Soil samples		159	362	1,386	16
Rock Samples		23	1	13	0

2010 Exploration

Geotech Ltd. carried out on Behalf of Brixton Metals a helicopter-borne VTEM/magnetic survey over 467.3 line-kilometres of the east-central part of the Thorn property in an attempt to improve the interpretation of the Windy Table rocks (Figure 8.1). Lines were generally oriented at 140º/320º, with tie-lines at 050º/230º. Lines were spaced 200 m apart over most of the survey area but were spaced 100 m apart over a 1.2 x 5.4 km area encompassing the known extent of the Thorn high-sulphidation vein/alteration corridors and the Oban breccia zone area. A previously unrecognized, broad conductive zone was located approximately 2,000 m northwest of the Talisker corridor and parallel to it. It was thought to represent another high sulphidation alteration/veining corridor within the Thorn Stock below its nonconformity with the Windy Table volcanic rocks (Awmack, 2011).

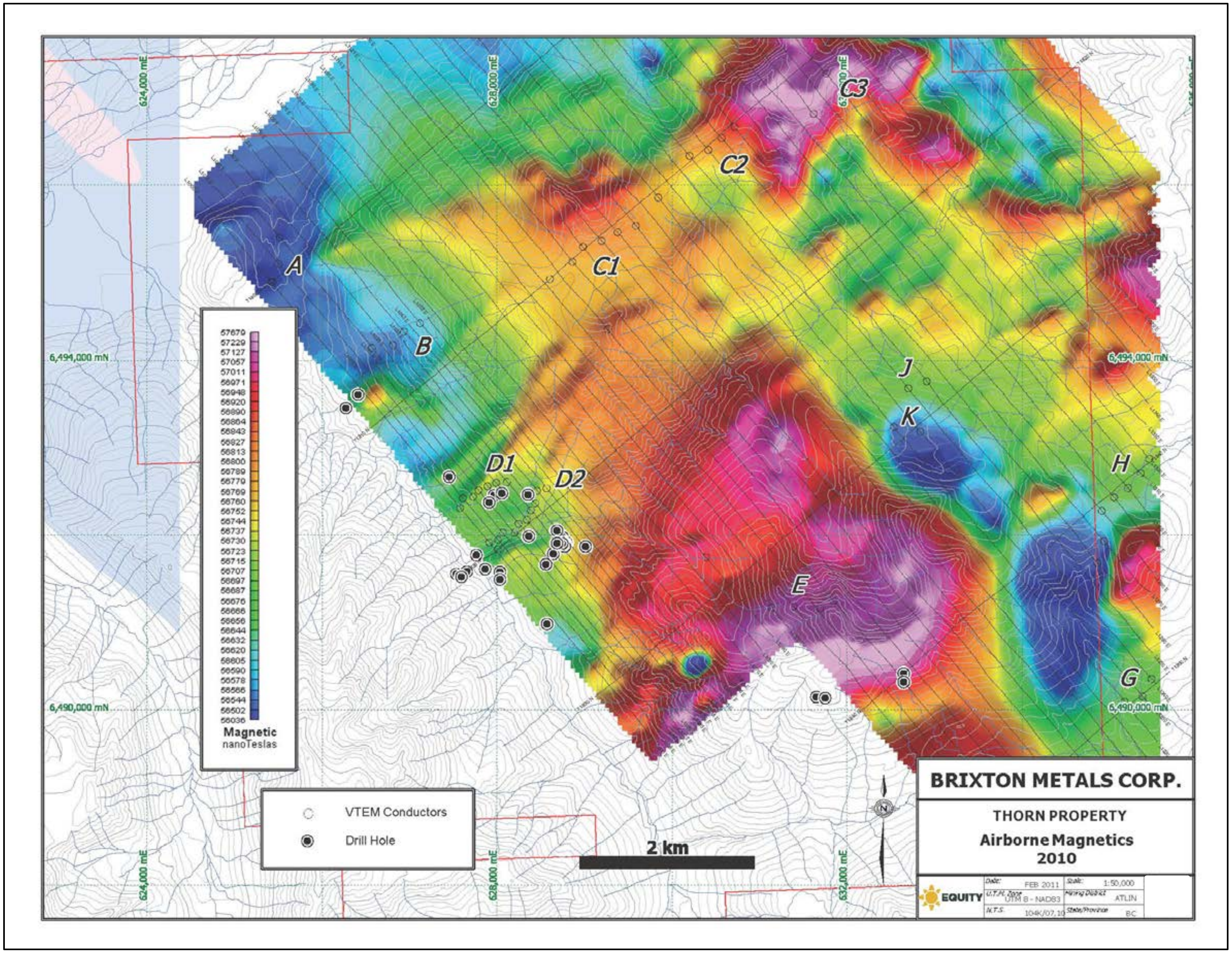


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 8.1: 2010 VTEM Airborne Magnetics

2011 Exploration

In 2011, a total of 104 rock samples, 159 soil samples, and 2 silt samples were collected from the Thorn property. Mapping and rock sampling were conducted in various locations within the Thorn Stock, illustrating the structural setting of the veins and leading to development of several 2011 drill targets. Nineteen rock samples returned values with greater than 0.3 g/t Au, with the highest grading 20.90 g/t Au and 1100 g/t Ag. Silt and soil sampling were concentrated on the ridges north of the Sutlahine River, yielding generally low geochemical values.

2012 Exploration

In 2012 Brixton Metals conducted a two-phase exploration program. During phase one, Brixton Metals collected 362 soil samples and one rock sample. All geochemical samples were collected from the Amarillo Creek area and identified a northeast trending anomaly (Figure 8.2). The objective of the soil program at Amarillo was to attempt to locate the source of the float boulder material (265 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag) discovered in 2004. Multispectral Aster data was also acquired and processed to identify hydrothermal alteration assemblages. Mira Geoscience was contracted to perform 3D inversion of IP chargeability and DC resistivity data over the Oban zone.

The 2012 diamond drill program on the Thorn property consisted of 26 drill holes for a total of 2,889.67 m of NQ core. The objective of the drilling program was to confirm and expand high grade silver-gold-zinc-lead-copper mineralization at the Oban breccia zone.

The assay results from the drilling confirmed the presence and significantly expanded the near surface high grade mineralization at Oban breccia zone. Drilling extended the apparent true width of the Oban zone up to 140 m, depth to 325 m and strike of 130 m.

The 2012 exploration was successful in expanding silver rich polymetallic mineralization at the Oban breccia zone. Geochemical survey in the Amarillo creek drainage was successful in identifying a northeast trending ag-au-zn-pb anomaly associated with Northeast trending ASTER alteration (alunite-illite-kaolinte) data and EM conductors in the upper Amarillo drainage area. The property holds good potential for an economic deposit of high sulphidation veins (Camp creek Ag-Au-Cu), breccia as silver rich high-grade (Oban Ag-Au-Zn-Pb-Cu), and low sulphidation high-grade veins (Amarillo Au-Ag).

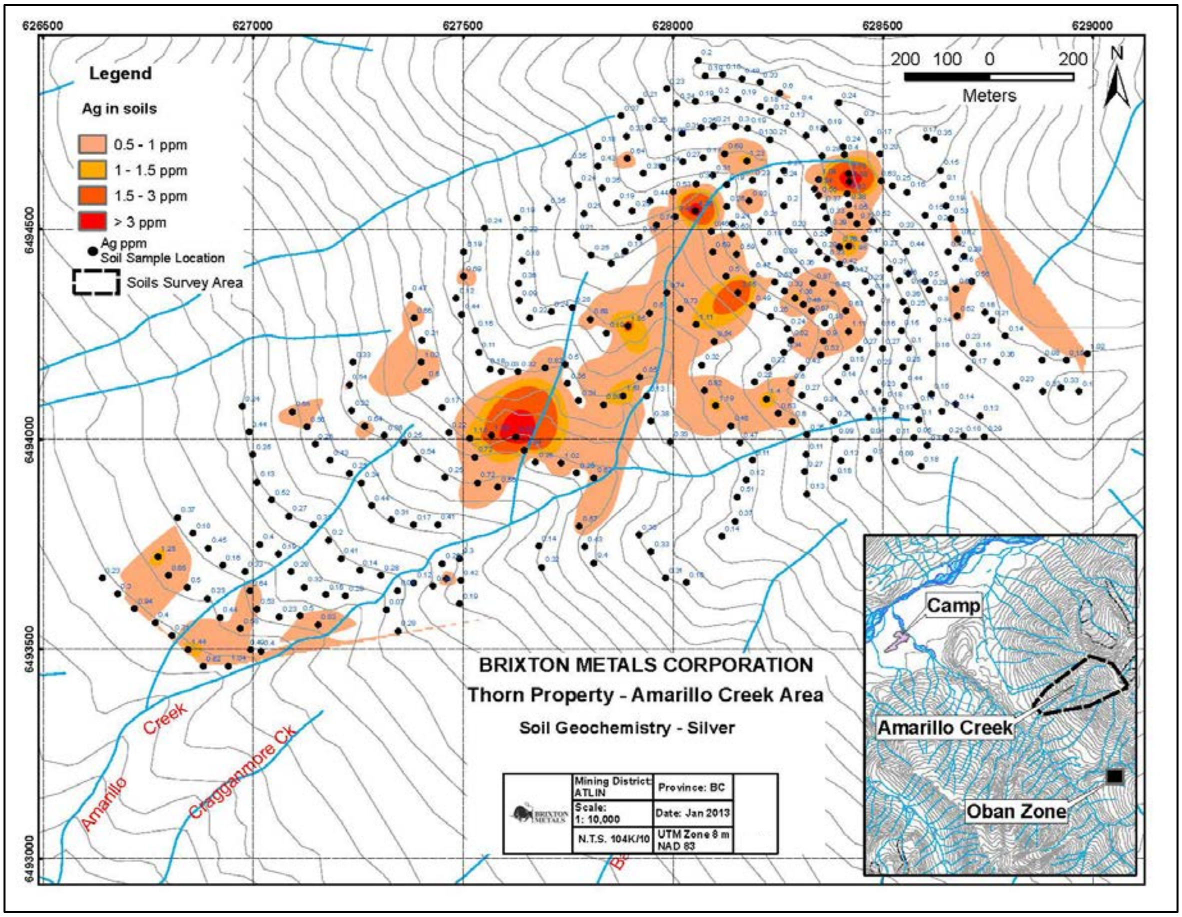


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 8.2: 2012 Soil Geochemistry Map (Ag ppm)

2013 Exploration

The main objectives of the 2013 exploration program were (1) a thorough assessment of structural controls on mineralization, (2) further investigation of previous geochemical results, and (3) diamond drilling to expand the Oban breccia zone and test several other targets. The program was successful on all counts.

Overall, the 2013 exploration program was effective at both advancing known targets and identifying new targets to be explored in future programs. The Thorn Property holds significant potential including:

- Diatreme breccia, Ag/Au/Pb/Zn/Cu mineralization of the Oban zone and possible other diatremes.
- High sulfidation Au/Ag/Cu veins at Talisker, Glenfiddich, Amarillo and others
- Intrusive related targets at Outlaw Au, Bungee Zn/Cu/Au/Pb and Cirque porphyry Cu/Mo

- Soil sample SS130098 returned 13,500 ppb Au and 81.1 ppm Ag, which was collected 500 m northeast of the Oban breccia zone (Figure 8.3).
- Expansion of the Outlaw geochemical anomaly to ~2.5 km long in an east-west direction by ~0.9 km wide including a best result of 2,390 ppb Au in soil (Figure 8.3). The coincident gold in soil anomaly, magnetics anomaly and structural mapping has defined a compelling broad scale gold target.
- New, near surface, high grade mineralization was drilled at the Glenfiddich Zone including two zones in one hole. THN13-121 returned 2.21 m of 1,914 g/t AgEq. The upper zone intersected 16.00 m of 173.70 g/t AgEq from 25.00 m depth including 3.50 m of 441.29 g/t AgEq. The lower new zone intersected 2.21 m of 1,913.97 g/t AgEq at 74.40 m depth including 0.61 m of 3,232.30 g/t AgEq.

Structural geology conducted by SRK identified a consistent structural network of faults within the 11 km x 5.5 km area. Areas with a high degree of cross faulting have shown to be of importance for mineralization. The preliminary interpretation suggests that the master faults trend north-south to north northeast with subordinate northeast-southwest, and east-west faults. It appears that the maximum and favorable dilation occurs in the northwest-southeast direction as evidenced by northeast –southeast veining in several rock outcrop locations (Figure 8.4).

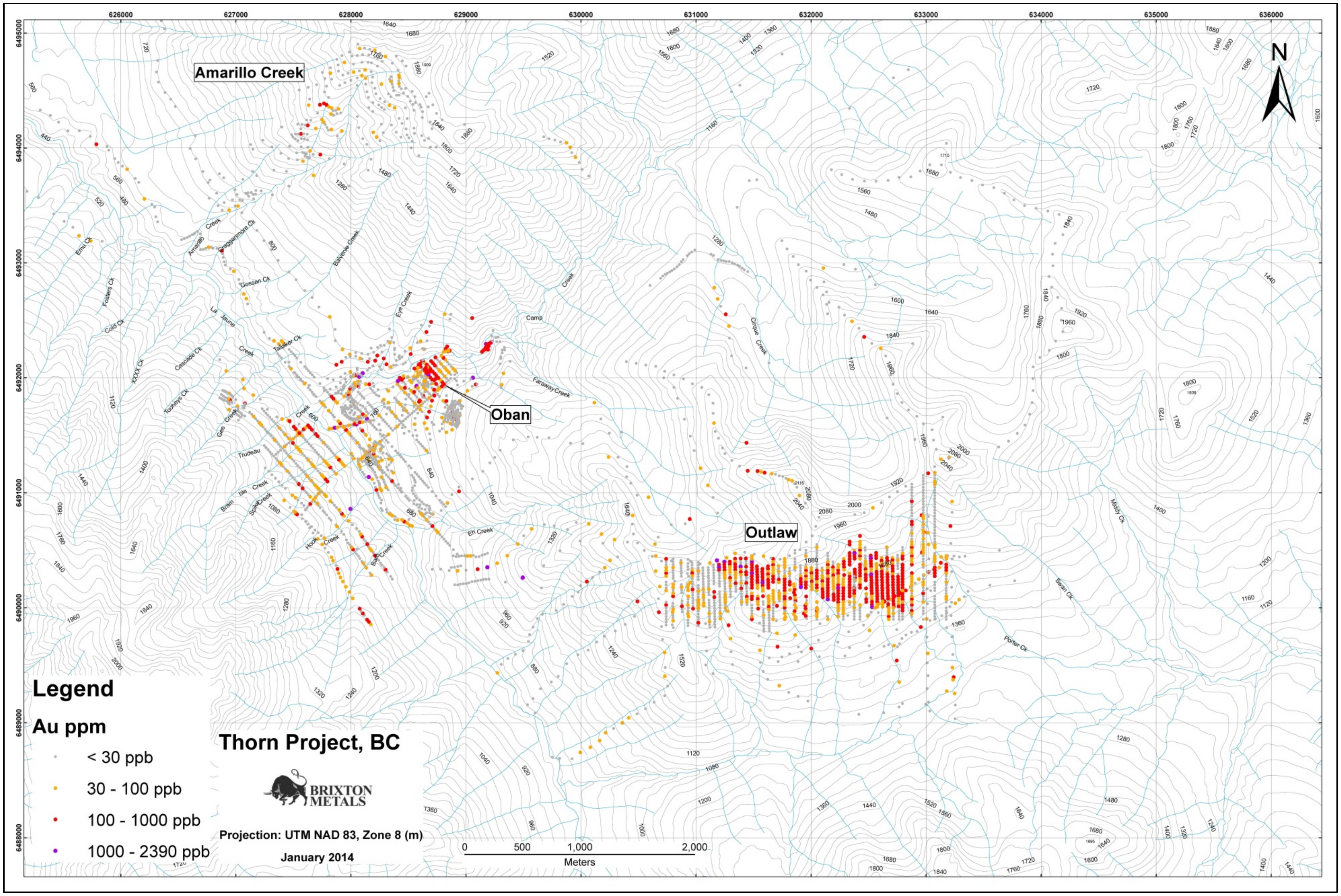


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 8.3: 2013 Soil Geochemistry Map, Au (ppm)

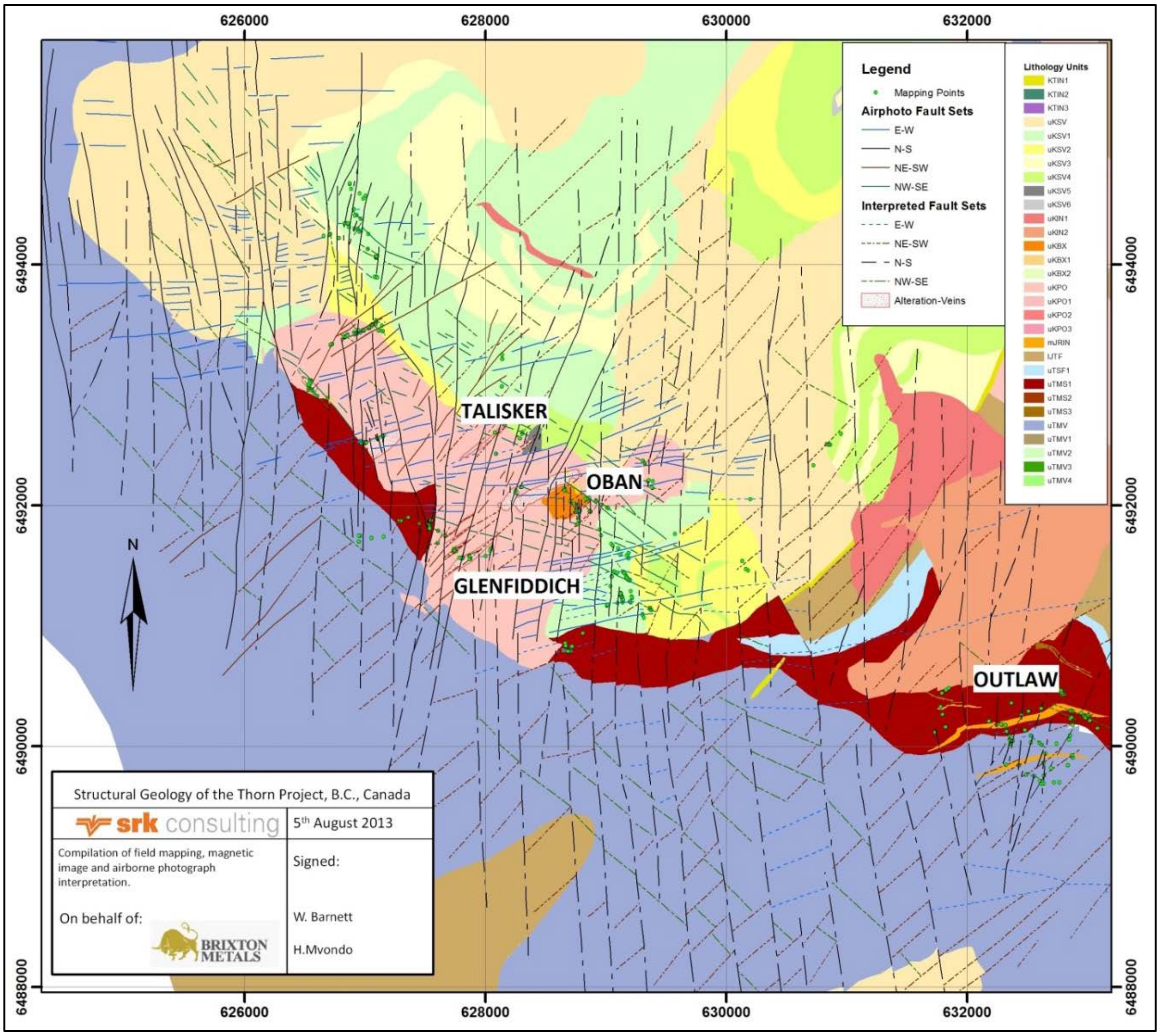


Figure provided by SRK 2013

Figure 8.4: Thorn Project Structural Map

2014 Exploration

The 2014 exploration program consisted of (1) 1,287 m of NQ drilling from 8 drill holes, (2) 391 drill core specific gravity measurements, and (3) 16 soil samples.

Drilling concentrated on the Glenfiddich and Outlaw zones. Drilling at the Glenfiddich zone focused on validation of mineralized intersections from historical drill holes and on testing the extent of mineralization along strike.

Brixton Metals has drilled four drill holes at the Outlaw Zone and discovered a new sediment hosted gold zone. The mineralization is hosted by siltstone and greywacke and appears to be intrusion related. The mineralized zone consists of pyrrhottite, pyrite, bismuth, and chalcopyrite which occurs as semi-massive to disseminated, and veinlets.

9 Drilling

Since 1963, 155 holes have been drilled on the Thorn project. Brixton Metals has carried out six drilling campaigns between 2011 and 2014. All holes drilled at the Thorn project (for which data is available) were drilled by diamonds drilling. An outline of drilling previous to 2011 is included in Section 5 on History. The 2011 to 2014 drilling is summarized in Table 9.1. The drilling is shown in Figure 9.1. Figure 9.2 shows a typical cross section through the Oban Breccia Zone.

Table 9.1: Brixton Metals Drilling Summary

Brixton Metals Drilling		
Year	**No of drillholes / metres**	**Zones**
2011	21 drillholes / 5,682.37 m	Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich, HS Veins
2012 phase 1	13 drillholes / 1151.25 m	Oban
2012 phase 2	13 drillholes / 1738.42 m	Oban
2013 phase 1	28 drillholes / 4617.03 m	Oban
2013 phase 2	7 drillholes / 1460.88 m	Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich
2014	8 drillholes / 1,287.46 m	Glenfiddich, Outlaw
Total	**90 drillholes / 15,937.41**	

All collars were surveyed using an Altus APS-3 differential GPS. All recovered drill core was flown by helicopter down to camp. Down hole surveys were conducted using a Reflex EZ Shot at 50 m intervals. Drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure.

Mineralized intersections reported in silver equivalent (AgEq) were calculated using $1,088 per ounce of gold, $19.62 per ounce of silver, $3.20 per pound for copper $0.80 per pound of lead, $0.80 per pound of zinc, all with 100% metal recoveries assumed, in the formula below.

AgEq = Ag g/t + (Au g/t x 34.98/0.63) + (Pb% x 17.64/0.63) + (Zn% x 17.64/0.63) + (Cu% x 70.55/0.63)

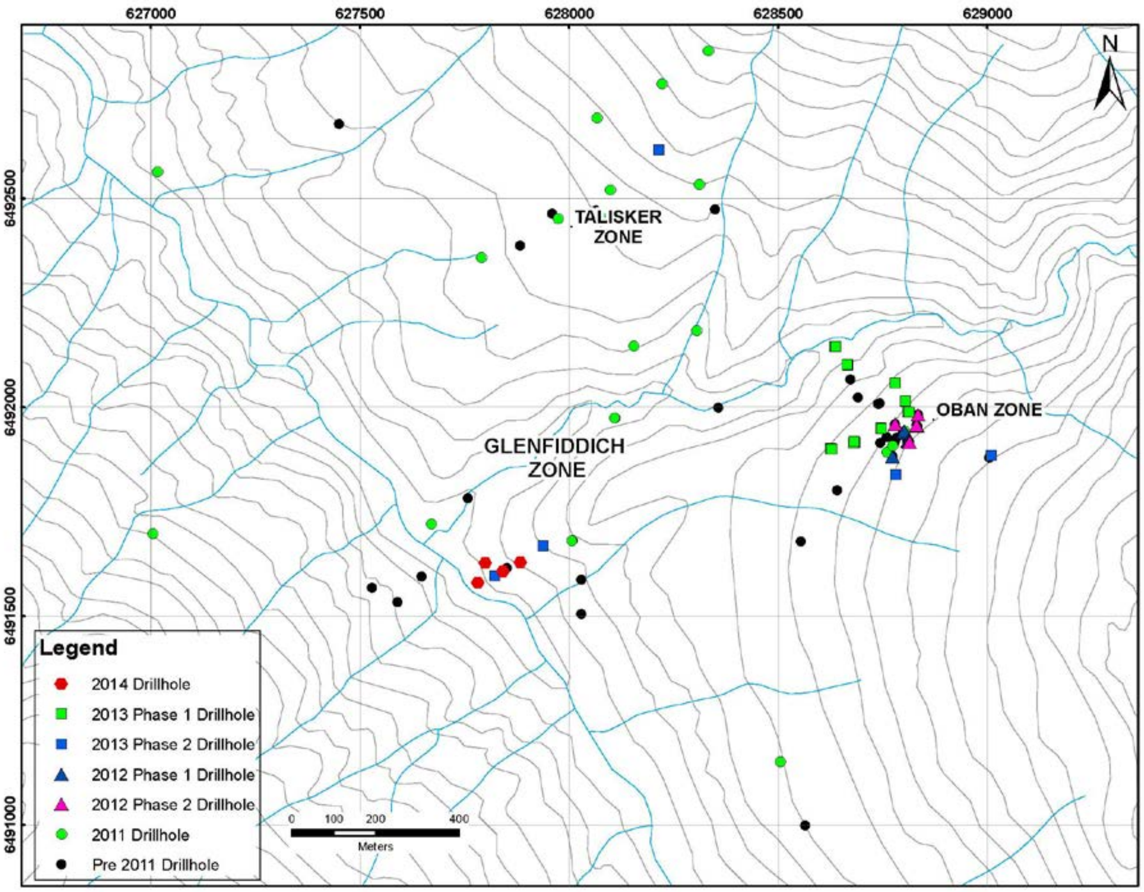


Figure provided by Brixton Metals 2014

Figure 9.1: Thorn Project Drilling by Year

The mineralization at the Thorn Property is generally disseminated and doesn't necessarily have a well-defined strike and dip. Most drill holes were oriented to intersect the broad zones of mineralization and oriented in various directions to evaluate the possibility of higher grade mineralized corridors within the mineralized zones (Figure 9.2). For this reason, sample lengths don't necessarily represent true thickness but rather width of mineralization within a broader mineralized body.

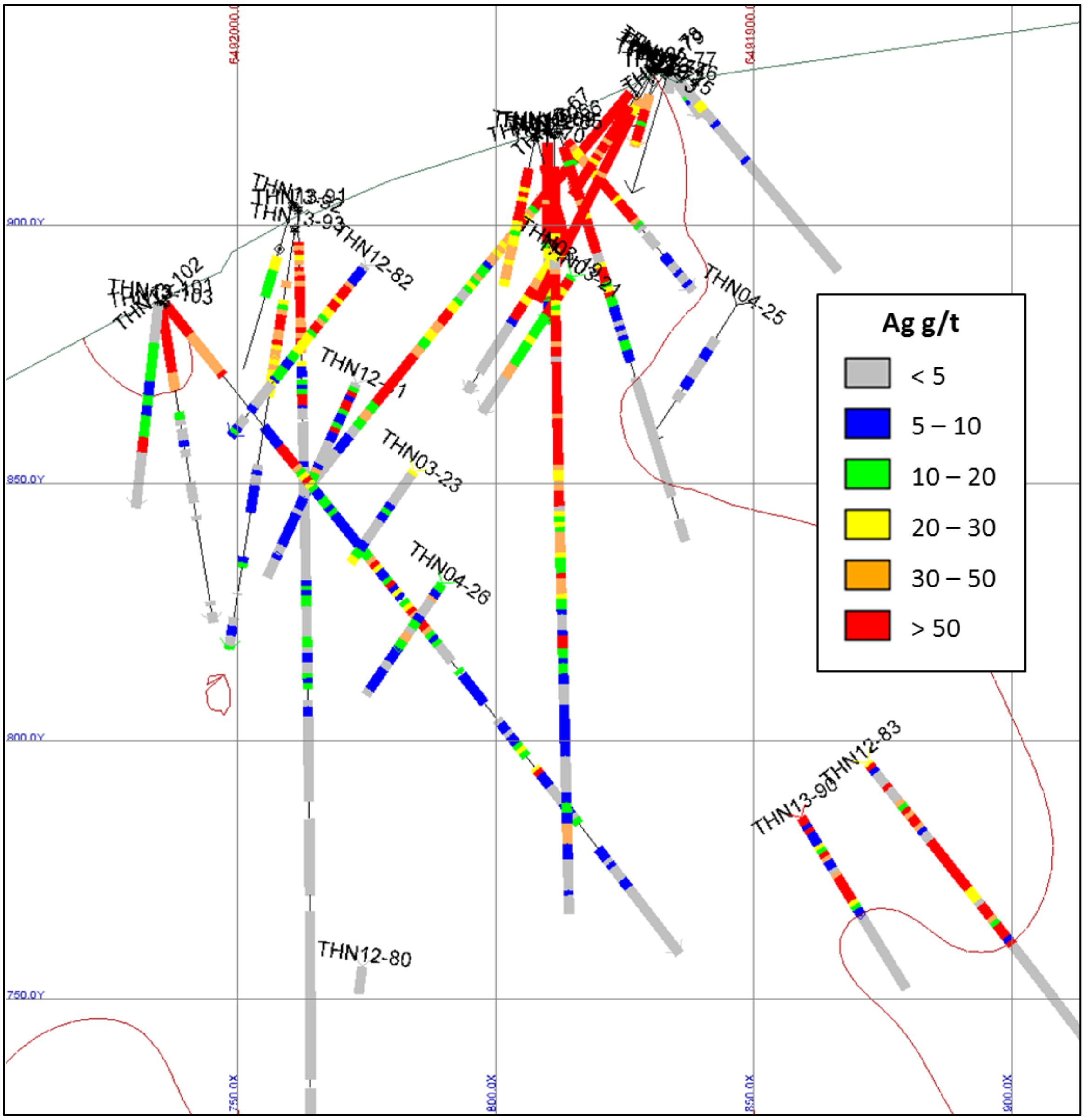


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 9.2: Cross section looking east. Drilling in the Oban Zone showing silver (g/t). Green line is topography and red line is the Oban breccia solid.

2011 Drilling

During 2011, twenty-one drill holes totalling 5682.37 m of NQ2 and NQ core were drilled from 19 sites between June and early October 2011 (Figure 9.1). This drilling was directed primarily at high-sulphidation vein targets and at the Oban Breccia. Core recovery was generally very good with only a few exceptions. THN11-54 encountered a lot of bad ground during drilling but the recovery was still greater than 95%, and THN11-55 had to be abandoned as the drill rods became stuck in a fault zone with significant clay. The second proposed hole, to the east of the Glenfiddich Zone, on the B Zone/Lagavulin target (a step-back from THN11-49) had to be abandoned due the thick till overburden which was excessively wearing the drill rods and bit and causing difficulties with drilling in general.

Significant mineralized sections were encountered in 16 of the 21 drill holes. These intersections are summarized in Table 9.2. Highlights from 2011 drilling are as follows:

- The mineralized zone at Talisker was expanded from 200 m to 500 m strike length, with the best 2011 intersection grading 1.41 g/t Au over 49.78 m (THN11-51);
- An unconformity-related mineralization was confirmed in one of the four holes testing the contact between the Thorn Stock and the non-conformably overlying Windy Table volcanic rocks. THN11-56 intersected 0.9 m grading 12.35 g/t Au and 138 g/t Ag in intensely silicified Thorn Stock starting less than 2 m below the unconformity;
- Higher Au and Cu grades were encountered at depth within the Oban Breccia. For example, and 18.58 m mineralized intersection returned 4.1 g/t Au, 0.93% Cu and 103 g/t Ag in THN11-57 drill hole, below 200 m depth.

Table 9.2: 2011 Brixton Metals Drilling and Significant Drill Intersections

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
THN11-51	(Talisker)	52.16	101.94	49.78	1.41	19.0	2493	350	346
THN11-57	(Oban)	46.00	67.39	21.39	0.31	89.5	111	2221	2748
	including	46.00	57.50	11.50	0.38	137.0	164	3661	2772
THN11-60		210.84	221.29	10.45	0.18	392.8	175	15315	7446
	including	215.50	221.29	5.79	0.21	663.0	235	26188	12101
	including	215.50	217.90	2.40	0.27	1177.1	353	46808	21054

2012 Drilling

Drilling at the Thorn project during 2012 was conducted at the Oban breccia zone in two phases.

Phase 1 drilling was conducted during June and July and Phase 2 drilling was conducted during September and October (Figure 9.1). Table 9.3 presents the significant intersections for both drilling phases.

A total of 1,151.25 m were drilled in 13 NQ diamond drill holes in the Phase 1 drilling. The depth of the holes ranged from 30.49 m to 153.31 m. The objective of this program was to confirm the results from the 2011 THN11-60 discovery hole. This hole intersected 95.08 m of 628.30 g/t Ag, 1.71 g/t Au, 3.31% Pb, 2.39% Zn and 0.12% Cu. All 13 drill holes from phase one encountered mineralization.

The Phase 2 exploration drilling was focused at the porphyry related Oban breccia zone. A total of 1,738.42m were drilled in 13 NQ diamond drill holes. The depth of the holes ranged from 50.6 m to 337.72 m.

Highlights of the program include:

- The interpreted apparent width of the Oban zone has increased up to 140 m, depth to 325 m and strike of 130 m during the 2012 drill program.
- THN12-65 from surface intersected 12.90 m of 769.42 g/t AgEq (512.66 g/t Ag, 1.72 g/t Au, 4.24% Pb and 1.54% Zn) within a broader interval of 83.90m of 296.50 g/t AgEq (161.81 g/t Ag, 1.03 g/t Au, 1.29% Pb and 1.49% Zn)
- THN12-84 intercepted 123.00 m of 402.52 g/t AgEq (190.68 g/t Ag, 1.19 g/t Au, 3.25% Zn, 1.74% Pb and 0.06% Cu) within broader intervals of 201.00m of 303.64 g/t AgEq and 310.00 m of 223.52 g/t AgEq.

THN12-85 (30 m of 0.48 g/t Au, 30.90 g/t Ag, 1.18 % Cu) combined with hole THN11-57 (18.58 m of 4.1 g/t Au, 0.93% Cu and 103 g/t Ag) show a zonation in metal content with increasing copper grades at depth.

Table 9.3: 2012 Brixton Metals Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling and significant intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
Phase 1										
THN12-63	67.48	148.00	80.52	0.94	140.16	0.14	1.09	1.49	5.05	279.92
including	80.50	96.50	16.00	1.85	192.35	0.05	1.74	1.24	6.94	384.62
including	108.50	121.50	13.00	1.63	402.15	0.13	2.96	3.31	12.31	682.52
THN12-65	6.10	90.00	83.90	1.03	161.81	0.03	1.29	1.49	5.41	300.25
including	6.10	19.00	12.90	1.72	512.66	0.09	4.24	1.54	14.05	779.26
including	25.50	38.50	13.00	1.15	192.26	0.06	1.04	0.98	5.75	318.98
THN12-72	6.10	110.95	104.85	1.10	88.01	0.11	0.24	0.63	3.35	185.85
including	22.00	75.00	53.00	1.57	126.54	0.13	0.37	1.09	4.84	268.36
THN12-73	6.10	90.00	83.90	0.94	105.27	0.03	0.47	0.47	3.38	187.35
Phase 2										
THN12-83	24.00	174.50	150.50	1.37	165.30	0.11	0.92	1.25	5.67	314.59
Including	24.00	97.70	73.70	1.49	284.15	0.12	1.31	1.78	8.41	466.28
Including	49.00	62.00	13.00	2.01	725.55	0.13	3.33	3.68	18.89	1047.54
THN12-84	26.00	336.00	310.00	0.71	105.82	0.03	0.90	1.76	4.03	223.51
including	26.00	227.00	201.00	0.95	145.03	0.05	1.26	2.35	5.48	303.64
including	44.00	167.00	123.00	1.19	190.68	0.06	1.74	3.25	7.26	402.52
including	104.00	121.00	17.00	1.45	251.47	0.05	2.78	3.99	9.49	526.14
THN12-85	30.00	52.00	22.00	0.56	39.40	0.04	0.21	2.69	2.81	155.66
Including	38.00	46.00	8.00	1.01	76.35	0.09	0.45	6.83	6.24	345.87
THN12-85	261.00	327.00	66.00	0.39	17.81	0.59	0.16	0.16	2.07	115.00
Including	264.00	294.00	30.00	0.48	30.90	1.18	0.25	0.23	3.67	203.41

2013 Drilling

The 2013 diamond drilling was carried out in two phases. The significant intersections from both phases are presented in Table 9.4.

Phase 1 of the drill campaign focused on the Oban breccia zone. The goal was to test the extent of mineralization intersected in 2011 and 2012 drill holes (Awmack, 2012; Posescu and Thompson, 2013).

Phase 2 of the drill program targeted further extension of Oban breccia mineralization, tested the extents of the Talisker and Glenfiddich zones, and tested chargeability anomaly east of the Oban zone.

Drilling in 2013 has doubled the size of the mineralized footprint at the Oban zone. The zone was expanded to approximately 210 m in a North-South direction by 150 m in an East-West direction to nearly 400 m in depth. The Oban zone remains open at depth and several directions in strike. High grade mineralization is concentrated at the intersection of cross faults near the Thorn Stock/diatreme-breccia boundary.

THN13-89 intersected a 113.50 m zone starting at 38.20 m that grades 0.14 g/t Au and 58.65 g/t Ag (81.30 g/t AgEq), including 25.76 m grading 227.19 g/t AgEq. THN13-119 extended the Oban Zone by approximately 60 m depth and intersected 7.79 m of 274.70 g/t AgEq within 93.48 m of 94.45 g/t AgEq. A lower 80.13 m mineralized zone starts at 303.00 m depth graded 53.59 g/t AgEq, including 1.00 metre of 3.59 % Cu or 484.03 g/t AgEq. This hole ended in mineralization of 120 g/t AgEq at 383.13.

Table 9.4: Significant drill intersection from 2013 Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
Phase 1										
THN13-88	6.50	35.00	28.50	0.13	22.54	0.01	0.24	0.53	0.94	52.18
THN13-88	50.00	67.00	17.00	0.27	11.30	0.01	0.09	0.38	0.72	40.12
THN13-89	38.20	151.70	113.50	0.14	58.65	0.01	0.13	0.37	1.47	81.30
including	49.00	74.76	25.76	0.30	189.27	0.02	0.32	0.38	4.10	227.19
THN13-90	5.40	167.03	161.63	0.38	62.15	0.02	0.29	0.79	2.09	115.85
including	28.50	31.50	3.00	0.59	363.67	0.02	1.21	0.48	8.04	446.11
Phase 2										
THN13-119	200.52	294.00	93.48	0.39	41.80	-	0.33	0.59	1.70	94.45
including	237.00	273.00	36.00	0.75	80.69	-	0.59	0.80	3.00	166.21
THN13-120	108.00	116.00	8.00	0.31	14.16	0.12	-	0.20	0.95	52.47
including	109.00	110.00	1.00	0.89	46.10	0.44	-	-	2.64	146.59
THN13-121	25.00	41.00	16.00	1.96	48.34	0.12	-	-	3.13	173.70
including	34.50	38.00	3.50	4.58	143.46	0.38	-	-	7.96	441.29
including	25.00	26.00	1.00	10.40	17.70	-	0.29	0.46	11.11	616.05
THN13-121	74.40	76.61	2.21	2.55	583.05	10.62	-	-	34.51	1913.97
including	76.00	76.61	0.61	3.57	985.00	18.28	-	-	58.25	3230.30
THN13-122	40.00	50.00	10.00	1.21	31.06	-	-	0.13	2.02	112.14
including	42.00	44.00	2.00	3.64	98.35	0.12	-	-	5.68	314.86

2014 Drilling

Drilling during 2014 was conducted at the Glenfiddich and Outlaw zones. A total of 1,287 m were drilled in eight NQ diamond drill holes. The depth of the holes ranged from 99.97 m to 267.61 m. The primary focus was to test a large gold in soils geochemical anomaly at the Outlaw Zone and continuing drilling of the high grade Ag-Au-Cu veins at the Glenfiddich Zone.

Brixton Metals has drilled its first drill holes at the sediment hosted Outlaw Zone,Drill hole 128 returned 59.65 m of 1.15 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag from 76 m depth; including 9.00 m of 3.08 g/t Au and 10.77 g/t Ag.

The 2014 drilling confirmed and expanded the strike length at the Glenfiddich Zone. Significant drill intersections are presented in Table 9.5 and Table 9.6 below.

Table 9.5: Significant drill intersection from 2014 drilling in the Outlaw Zone

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver	AuEq
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)
THN12-127	3.05	14.63	11.58	1.96	13.78	2.21
including	5.50	11.50	6.00	3.23	22.70	3.63
THN14-128	76.00	135.65	59.65	1.15	5.64	1.25
including	76.00	85.00	9.00	3.08	10.77	3.27
THN14-128	179.00	205.00	26.00	0.16	0.96	0.18
THN14-129	64.00	109.00	45.00	0.15	0.13	0.15
THN14-130	8.00	10.00	2.00	-	250.50	4.53

Table 9.6: Significant drill intersection from 2014 drilling in the Glenfiddich Zone

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	AgEq
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)
THN14-123	68.00	76.00	8.00	1.26	12.11	0.05	-	0.05	89.18
THN14-124	17.50	29.13	11.63	0.57	7.54	-	0.08	0.22	50.23
THN14-124	45.00	58.37	13.37	0.35	10.85	0.14	0.02	0.03	46.95
THN14-125	6.10	73.00	66.90	0.30	17.03	0.11	0.08	0.19	53.77
including	46.00	49.00	3.00	2.13	70.97	0.72	-	-	271.46
THN14-126	17.00	54.00	37.00	0.48	14.76	-	0.06	0.12	51.47
including	43.00	44.00	1.00	4.10	58.10	0.13	0.09	0.29	311.69

10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

10.1 Core Drilling and Logging

Drill holes were collared in ATW (2002-2003), BTW (2004-2005), NQ2 and NQ (2011) and NQ (2012-2014) core sizes. Down hole surveys were conducted using a Reflex EZ Shot at 50 m intervals. Drill core was placed in wood core boxes with depth markers marking the end of every drill run. Boxes were covered and flown by helicopter down to camp. Drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. All core, except that which was determined to be completely barren, was split with a diamond saw. Half core samples were submitted to ALS Minerals, AGAT or ACME prep lab in Whitehorse, with the remaining core stored on site in a designated core storage area.

10.2 Sample Preparation and Security

2000 - 2005 Drill Programs – Rimfire Minerals, First Au and Cangold

All samples were packed into individual plastic bags with uniquely numbered assay tags denoting the Hole ID and interval information then secured with zip ties. The samples were packed into rice sacks and sealed with uniquely-numbered non-resealable security straps. The rice sacks were trucked via BTS to the Acme and ALS laboratories for assaying.

Acme and ALS Chemex reported that all bags were received in good condition, with all security straps intact, and with no evidence of tampering.

2011 – 2014 Drill Programs – Brixton Metals

From 2011 to 2014 drill core samples were packed into individual plastic bags with uniquely numbered assay tags denoting the hole ID and the interval information, and finally sealed with zip ties. Next, the samples were packed into rice sacks and sealed with uniquely-numbered straps to deter and identify evidence of tampering.

The samples were shipped via Small's Expediting and Bob's Contracting in 2011. A majority of the samples from the second phase of drilling were re-routed by ALS to their laboratory in Anchorage, Alaska due to a back-log at the Whitehorse facility. The Anchorage preparation facility has not yet been ISO-certified.

From 2012 to 2014 rice sacks were shipped via Tintina Air to Acme, AGAT, and ALS laboratories.

10.3 Sample Analysis

2000 - 2005 Drill Programs – Rimfire Minerals, First Au and Cangold

The sealed and tagged rice sacks were delivered to Acme Labs in Vancouver in 2000 and 2002, and to ALS Chemex labs in North Vancouver in 2003-2005. Samples were analyzed for Au (fire assay) and 34-element ICP (aqua regia digestion). Both Acme and ALS Chemex are certified by ISO-9001-2000.

Samples were prepared using the following methods: ACME – Sample preparation method: R200-250. Crushed the sample to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 1000g and pulverize 85% passing 200 mesh; ALS - Sample preparation method: PREP-31y. Crushed the sample to 70% passing 2mm, split 250g and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns.

Assays on pulps were carried out for high geochemical values of Au, Ag, Pb, or Zn. "Metallics" assays for Au were carried out on rejects when initial geochemical values exceeded 10,000 ppb Au.

2011 - 2012 Drill Program – Brixton Metals

The 2011 and 2012 core samples were sent to two labs, AGAT and ALS. Samples were analyzed by AGAT Laboratories of Mississauga, ON for Au (fire assay) and 45-element ICP-OES finish (aqua regia digestion). AGAT Labs is ISO 9001 certified. Samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals Labs of North Vancouver for Au (fire assay) and 35-element ICP-AES (aqua regia digestion).

All samples were prepared using the following methods: AGAT - Sample preparation method: 224-001. Crushed the sample to 75% passing 2 mm, split 250 g and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns; ALS - Sample preparation method: PREP-31y. Crushed the sample to 70% passing 2 mm, split 250g and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns

Additional samples in 2011 were sent to the ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) preparation lab in Whitehorse, YT which has been certified compliant with ISO9001:2008 requirements. The samples were analyzed for Au (fire assay) and 34-element ICP (aqua regia digestion). Samples were prepared using PREP-31y method. Crushed the sample to 70% passing 2mm, split 250g and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns.

2013 - 2014 Drill Program – Brixton Metals

In 2013 and 2014 samples were sent to ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) and to ACME Labs preparation lab in Whitehorse which has been certified compliant with ISO 9001:2008.

Samples were prepared using the following methods: ACME – Sample preparation method: R200-250. Crushed the sample to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 1000g and pulverize 85% passing 200 mesh; ALS - Sample preparation method: PREP-31y. Crushed the sample to 70% passing 2mm, split 250g and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns

Core samples from phase one were analyzed by ALS Minerals Labs of North Vancouver for Au (fire assay) and 35-element ICP-AES (aqua regia digestion). Core samples from phase two were analyzed by ACME Labs in Vancouver, BC for Au (fire assay) and 36-element ICP-MS finish (aqua regia digestion).

10.4 Bulk Density Data

Brixton Metals has conducted two bulk density tests in 2013 and 2014.

In 2013, fourteen representative core samples of roughly 0.25 kg each were collected from core, and submitted to AGAT labs, to get average specific gravity values for the dominant lithologies and mineralization grades in the study area. These specific gravity results were not used for the resource estimation as they were from pulp samples.

During 2014 Brixton Metals collected 391 bulk density measurements on drill core and also sent 34 drill core samples to ALS Minerals to be analyzed for cross reference. The measurements were collected from the dominant lithologies and mineralized and non-mineralized drill core from the Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich and Outlaw Zones.

10.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality control and quality assurance protocols for both core samples was developed by Brixton Metals and reviewed by Geospark Consulting. Quality control samples were inserted into the drill core sample stream randomly with one blank, one standard, and one duplicate within every 20 core samples. The standards were acquired from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia. The blank used was a red scoria.

Previous to Brixton Metals, CanGold contracted Equity Engineering to run the exploration and drill core sampling program. Equity maintained satisfactory QAQC protocols.

10.6 Verifications by CanGold

During the 2000 to 2005 field programs, CanGold engaged Equity Engineering to complete the drill core sampling and QAQC procedures. Equity followed a rigorous program of quality control, quality assurance and data verification. Sample preparation, quality control and security followed industry accepted practices. The analytical QA/QC protocol included blanks, sample duplicates and standards submitted from the field as well as those included in the internal laboratory QA/QC procedures.

10.7 Verifications by Brixton Metals

Brixton Metals followed a strict quality control and quality assurance protocol for core samples during 2011 to 2014 drill season. The QAQC protocols were reviewed by Geospark Consulting annually. Quality control samples were inserted into the drill core sample stream randomly with one blank, one standard, and one duplicate within every 20 core samples. The standards were alternated between CDN-FCM-6, CDN-ME-18, CDN-ME-11, CDN-ME-11, CDN-ME-1101, CDN-ME-1206, and CDN-ME-1305 depending on the drill season.

10.8 SRK Comments

In the opinion of SRK the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Brixton Metals are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate for inclusion in resource estimation.

11 Data Verification

11.1 Site Visit

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Marek Nowak, P.Eng., and Dr. Hubert Mvondo, P.Geo from SRK visited the Thorn Project on different occasions. Marek Nowak visited the site from June 11 to 13, 2014 while active drilling was ongoing. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect the property and ascertain the geological setting of the Thorn Project, witness the extent of the exploration work carried out on the property and assess quality control programs and their implementation. Dr. Mvondo visited the Thorn Project from June 10, 2013 to June 28, 2013. While on site, he conducted field mapping of zones of interest, assisted in core logging, reviewed and interpreted geophysical data. Also, Dr. Mvondo assisted in building preliminary 3D structural models, target definition, and planning for exploration drilling.

During the site visit, SRK examined drill core from three boreholes (THN13-121, THN11-51, THN11-60) to ascertain the geological and structural setting of the silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc mineralization in Talisker, Glenfiddich and Oban zones. SRK took one quarter core sample from the examined boreholes in each deposit to verify independently the assay values. Table 11.1 shows the assay results versus original assay results obtained by Brixton Metals. Two of the samples have very close correlation to the originally sampled intervals but the third sample does not for silver and gold values. The anomalous silver and gold assays were adjusted for the final resource estimations.

SRK also examined collar locations and verify their location with a handheld GPS in support of quality control checks (Table 11.2). Note that in some drill holes there was a large difference between collar elevations. Some of those differences could be attributed to a steep terrain at collar locations. Moreover, in a few cases, there was a large discrepancy between the topographic surface and the drill hole collars currently in the database. SRK determined that the topographic surface was not as high accuracy as the drill hole collars. The surface was edited to use the collar elevations where applicable. Brixton Metals plans to obtain a high resolution topographic surface in the future.

Table 11.1: SRK Assay Comparison

				Brixton Metals Results					SRK Results				
SampleID	**HoleID**	**From**	**To**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**
L561365	THN11-51	79.94	80.94	52.5	3.61	0.714	0.0131	0.008	56	3.69	0.775	0.01785	0.0096
L844808	THN11-60	60.57	61.67	2890	2.27	0.415	11.3	4.18	3640	2.7	0.516	12	4.89
1495190	THN13-121	25	26	17.7	10.4	0.00642	0.28528	0.4626	8.41	0.455	0.00617	0.323	0.548

Table 11.2: Comparison of selected drill hole collar coordinates from the database and from SRK GPS readings

Drill Hole	Current Database			SRK GPS reading		
	East	North	Elev	East	North	Elev
THN11-60	628803	6491942	917	628801	6491942	920
THN12-77	628813	6491917	930	628808	6491913	932
THN12-80	628833	6491955	915	628832	6491958	918
THN12-87	628835	6491983	911	628834	6491983	914
THN13-93	628812	6491989	899	628811	6491986	905
THN13-102	628804	6492014	885	628805	649215	885
THN13-120	628214	6492616	946	628213	6492618	941
THN13-121	627822	6491597	623	627814	6491605	599
THN14-123	627800	6491627	614	627795	6491630	591
THN14-125	627841	6491608	638	627833	6491594	612
THN14-124	627781	6491580	596	627780	6491575	574
THN14-126	627883	6491629	659	627882	6491631	647

11.1.1 Assay Database versus Lab Certificates

SRK completed a 100% validation of the Thorn Project Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn assays for drill holes drilled between 2004 and 2014 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays without assay certificates from the lab, drilled between 1986 and 2004, were reviewed and compared against current drilling results in the same zones.

Several discrepancies were found between the assays and the laboratory certificates. The records are very minor and were corrected before use of the database for the resource estimation.

In summary, SRK concluded that the current database is largely free of translation errors and is adequate for resource estimation.

11.1.2 Review of Analytical Quality Control Data

Brixton Metals provided the quality control data accumulated from 2002 to 2014 for the Thorn Project. Brixton Metals and previous owners of the project submitted a total of 1,956 quality control samples.

SRK compiled the silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc assay results for the quality control samples, summarized in Table 11.3. Field sample blanks and certified standard reference material data were summarized on time series plots to highlight potential failures. Field and pulp duplicate paired assay data were analysed using bias charts and ranked half absolute relative deviation charts.

The quality control data accounts for close to 5% of the data set for field blanks, standards, and duplicates respectively. This number of samples satisfies SRK's recommendation of submitting approximately 5% each of field blanks and standards.

Table 11.3: Summary of Analytical Quality Control Data for the Thorn Project.

Samples	Number	(%)
Assays	14,104	
Blanks	676	4.8%
Standard Reference Samples	645	4.6%
CDN-FCM-6	105	
CDN-ME-1101	142	
CDN-ME-1206	103	
CDN-ME-1301	9	
CDN-ME-1305	47	
CDN-ME-18	51	
CDN-ME-11	84	
CDN-ME-12	42	
CDN-ME-17	41	
T101	9	
T102	12	
Duplicates	631	4.5%
Field	588	
Pulp	43	
Total QAQC Samples	**1,952**	**14%**

11.2 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

11.2.1 Standards

Standard reference material (SRM) samples provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay deliveries.

All of the standards used by Brixton Metals from 2011 to 2014 are commercial standards, sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd (Table 11.4). The remaining two standards were created from samples in the Oban zone and used only in 2004 by a previous owner.

Brixton Metals and previous owners have used several SRMs during their drilling programs to monitor analytical results from ALS, Acme, and AGAT laboratories. There are a total of 645 submitted standards in the Thorn Project database which corresponds to an insertion rate of approximately 1 in 20.

In general, most of the standards on average return more than 5% difference from expected values are lower (relative bias is negative in the table). There are also some standards that generally return higher values. Figure 11.1 and Figure 11.2 show examples of the standards running low and standards running high. Figure 11.3 and Figure 11.4 show examples of more typical results from SRM assays.

Note that although silver and gold generally tend to fall within the expected range, the base metals tend to perform poorly.

There are four standards for which the results often tend to fall outside of the two or three standard deviations: CDN-FCM-6, CND-ME-1206, CDN-ME-1301, CDN-ME-1305. Considering that other standards that may fall in the same batch perform reasonably well, there is no reason to believe that there is actually a systematic bias introduced by a lab. Therefore those four standards should potentially not be used in future drill programmes.

Overall, SRK has determined that the results from the SRM assays do not indicate a systematic bias that could result in biased resource estimates.

Table 11.4: Expected values and standard deviations for standard reference materials used on the Thorn project

Standard (2011-2014)	Metal	RM	+2StdDev	-2StdDev	+3StdDev	-3StdDev
CDN-FCM-6	Ag g/t	156.8	164.7	148.9	168.65	144.95
	Au g/t	2.15	2.31	1.99	2.39	1.91
	Cu %	1.251	1.315	1.187		
	Pb %	1.52	1.58	1.46		
	Zn %	9.27	9.71	8.83		
CDN-ME-11	Ag g/t	79.3	85.3	73.3	88.3	70.3
	Au g/t	1.38	1.48	1.28	1.53	1.23
	Cu %	2.44	2.55	2.33		
	Pb %	0.86	0.96	0.76		
	Zn %	0.96	1.02	0.9		
CDN-ME-1101	Ag g/t	68.2	72.8	63.6	75.1	61.3
	Au g/t	0.564	0.62	0.508	0.648	0.48
	Cu %	0.663	0.705	0.621		
	Pb %	0.459	0.483	0.435		
	Zn %	1.56	1.65	1.47		
CDN-ME-12	Ag g/t	52.5	56.8	48.2	58.95	46.05
	Au g/t	0.348	0.388	0.308	0.408	0.288
	Cu %	0.428	0.628	0.228		
	Pb %	0.222	0.236	0.208		
	Zn %	0.275	0.293	0.257		
CDN-ME-1206	Ag g/t	274	288	260	295	253
	Au g/t	2.61	2.81	2.41	2.91	2.31
	Cu %	0.79	0.828	0.752		
	Pb %	0.801	0.845	0.757		
	Zn %	2.38	2.53	2.23		
CDN-ME-1301	Ag g/t	26.1	28.3	23.9	29.4	22.8
	Au g/t	0.437	0.481	0.393	0.503	0.371
	Cu %	0.299	0.315	0.283		
	Pb %	0.188	0.198	0.178		
	Zn %	0.797	0.835	0.759		
CDN-ME-1305	Ag g/t	231	243	219	249	213
	Au g/t	1.92	2.1	1.74	2.19	1.65
	Cu %	0.617	0.641	0.593		
	Pb %	3.21	3.3	3.12		
	Zn %	1.61	1.66	1.56		
CDN-ME-17	Ag g/t	38.2	41.5	34.9	43.15	33.25
	Au g/t	0.452	0.51	0.394	0.539	0.365
	Cu %	1.36	1.46	1.26		
	Pb %	0.676	0.73	0.622		
	Zn %	7.34	7.71	6.97		
CDN-ME-18	Ag g/t	58.2	63.3	53.1	65.85	50.55
	Au g/t	0.512	0.582	0.442	0.617	0.407
	Cu %	1.931	2.017	1.845		
	Pb %	0.098	0.11	0.086		
	Zn %	4.6	4.82	4.38		
Standard (2004)	**Metal**	**RM**	**+10%**	**-10%**	**+20%**	**-20%**
T101	Ag g/t	153	168.3	137.7	183.6	122.4
	Au g/t	0.87	0.957	0.783	1.044	0.696
	Pb %	0.52	0.572	0.468		
	Zn %	1.32	1.452	1.188		

T102	Ag g/t	330	363	297	396	264
	Au g/t	1.61	1.771	1.449	1.932	1.288
	Pb %	2.01	2.211	1.809		
	Zn %	3.6	3.96	3.24		

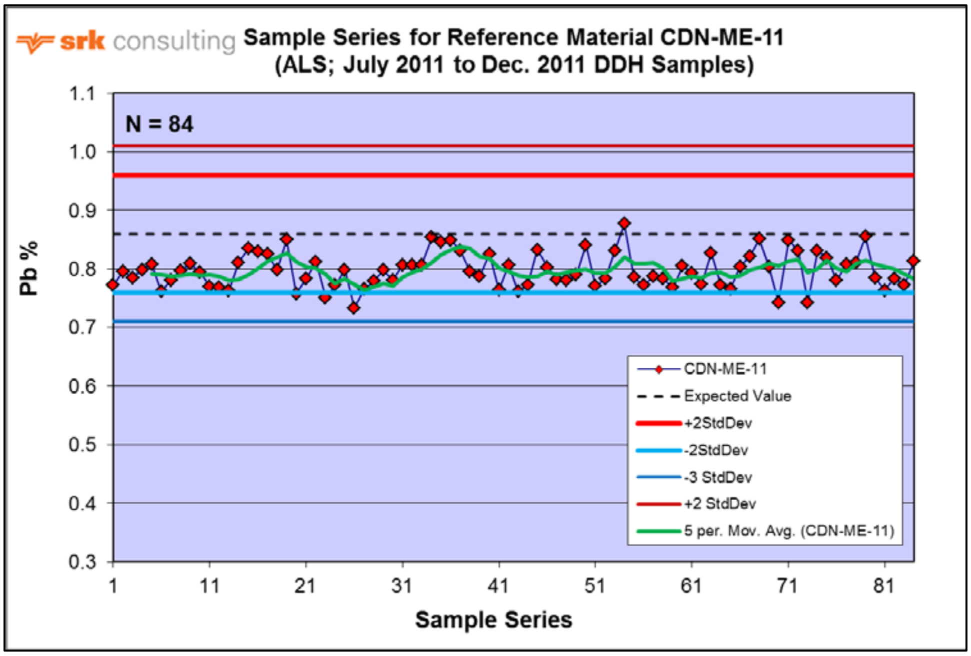


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.1: Standard CDN-ME-11 overall has a lower assay result than the expected value.

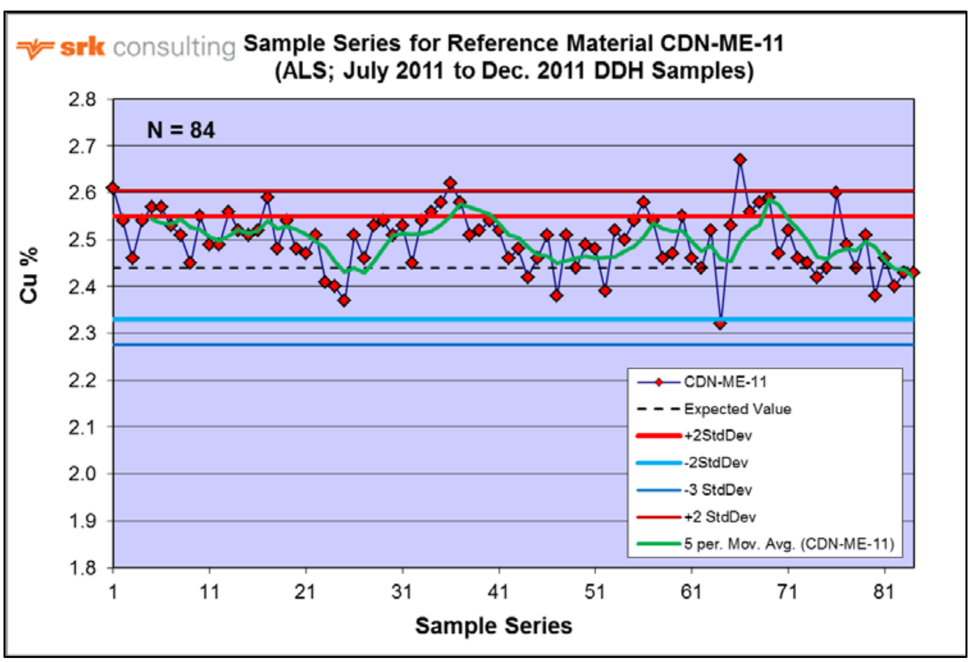


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.2: Standard CDM-ME-11 overall has a higher assay result than the expected value.

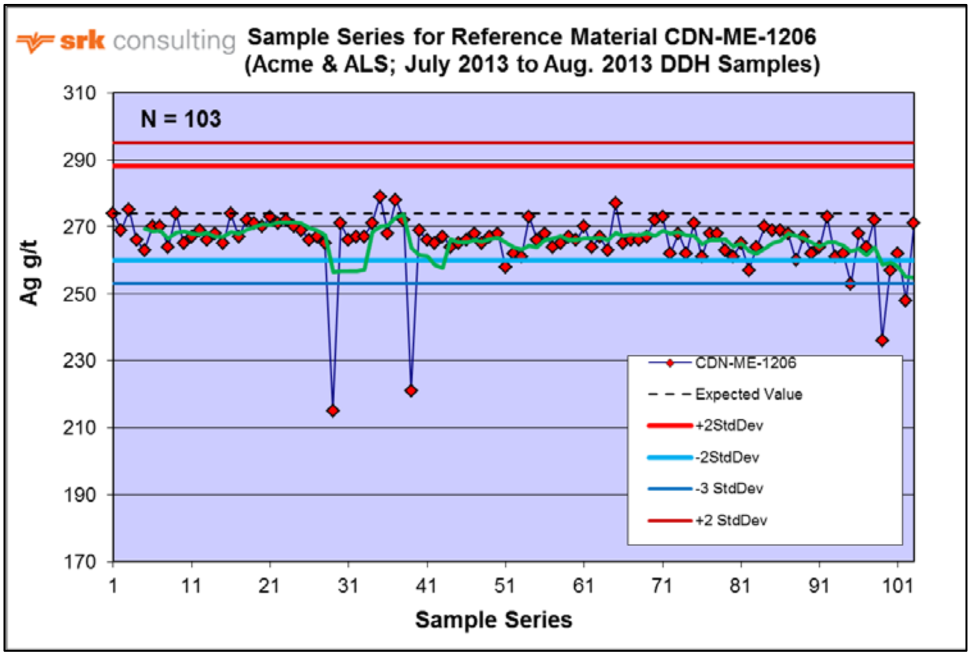


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.3: CDN-ME-1206 for silver

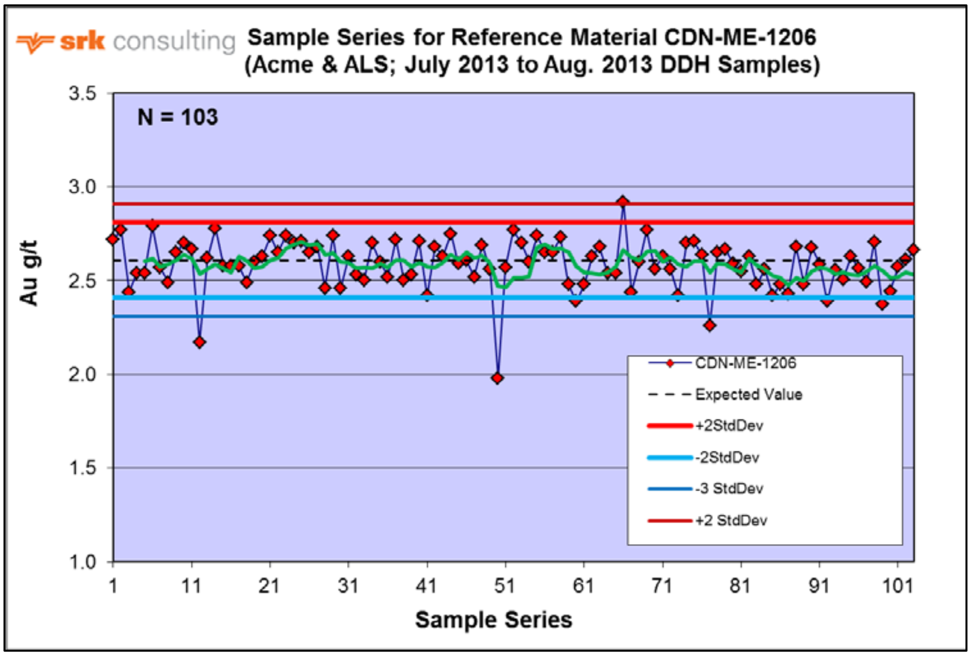


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.4: CDN-ME-1206 for gold

11.2.2 Blank Material Performance

Blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during sample preparation and to monitor analytical accuracy of the lab. True blanks should not have any of the elements of interest much higher than the detection levels of the instrument being used.

There are a total of 676 blanks which corresponds to an insertion rate of approximately 1 in 20, or close to 5%.Table 11.5 shows percent of blank samples falling outside of a reasonable limit. The blanks for silver and gold perform well (Figure 11.5 and Figure 11.6). On the other hand, the blanks for copper, lead, and zinc most of the times fail, suggesting that systematic contamination could have been introduced during sample preparation. In fact, it appears that the "blank" rocks used throughout the years have considerable amount of base metals. Figure 11.7 to Figure 11.9 show the base metals plots. The copper plots show three distinct groups of blank material (Figure 11.7). The zinc blank material results show two separate groups of data (Figure 11.9). The first group represents a true blank material, and the assays from the second group always fall outside of the five times the detection limit.

It is strongly advised that Brixton Metals locates a true blank for all 5 metals for future drilling. SRK has determined that the blank performance is adequate for gold and silver. The blank performance for the base metals does not perform well. SRK does not believe the performance of the blanks of the base metals has an appreciable impact on the resource.

Table 11.5: Blank Failures

Blanks	# Blanks	# Fail	Fail > 5x Detection Limit (in %)
Au g/t	666	16	2.40
Ag g/t	675	30	4.40
Cu %	675	527	78.10
Pb %	675	164	24.30
Zn %	675	577	85.50

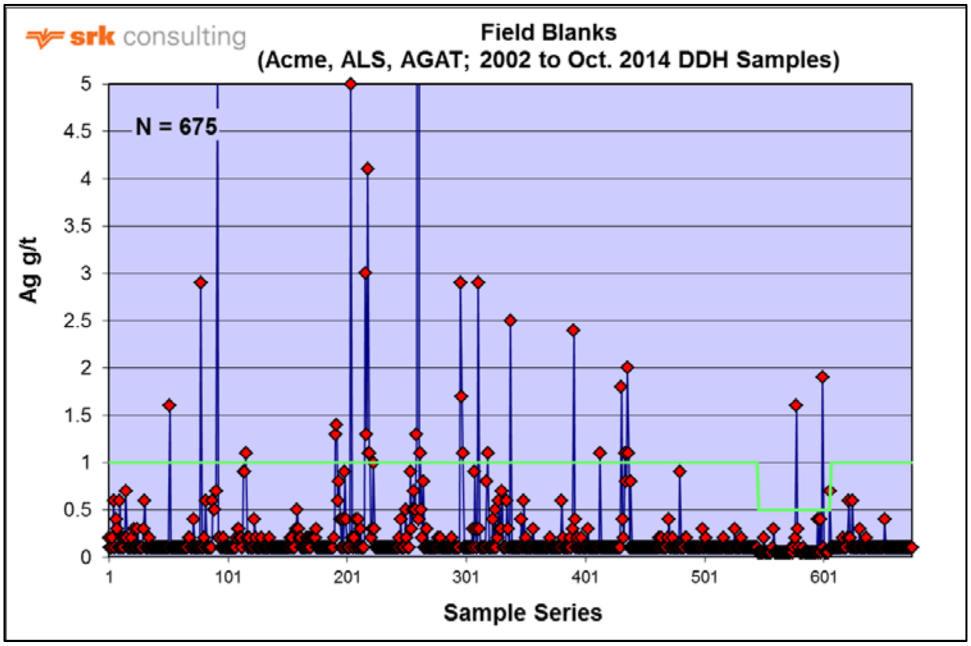


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.5: Silver blanks

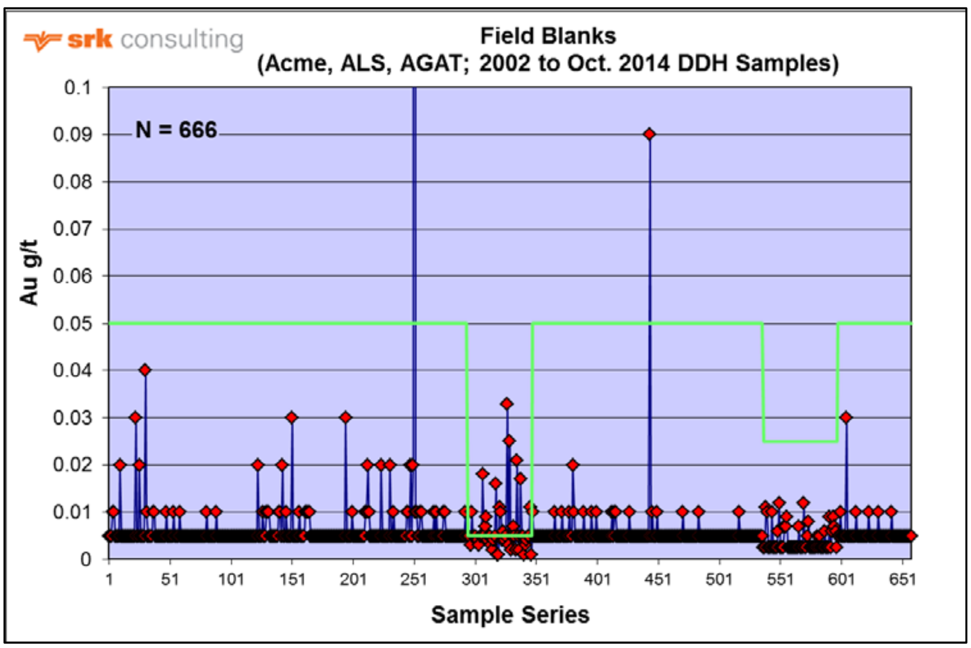


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.6: Gold blanks

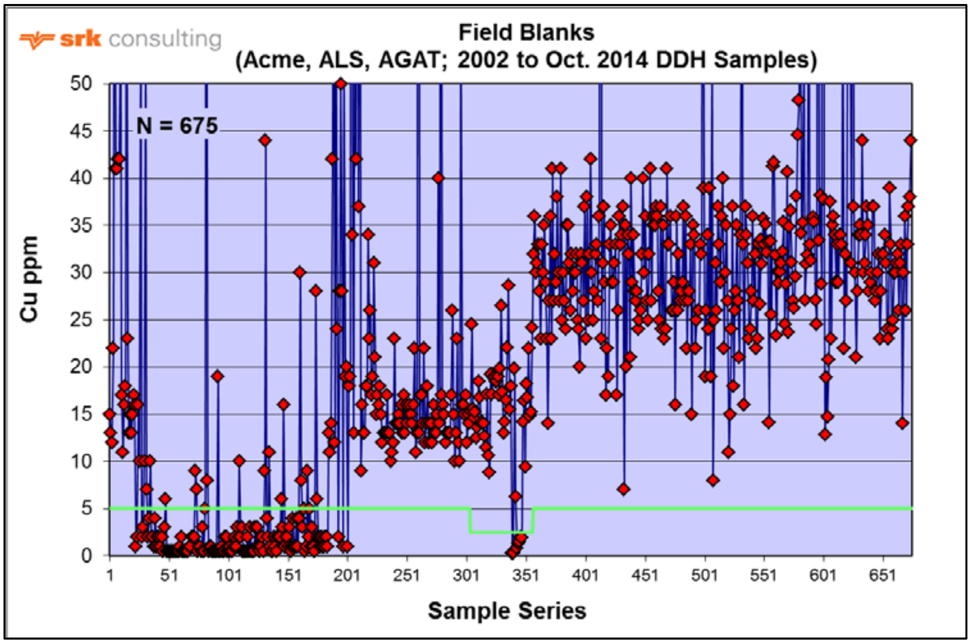


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.7: Copper blanks

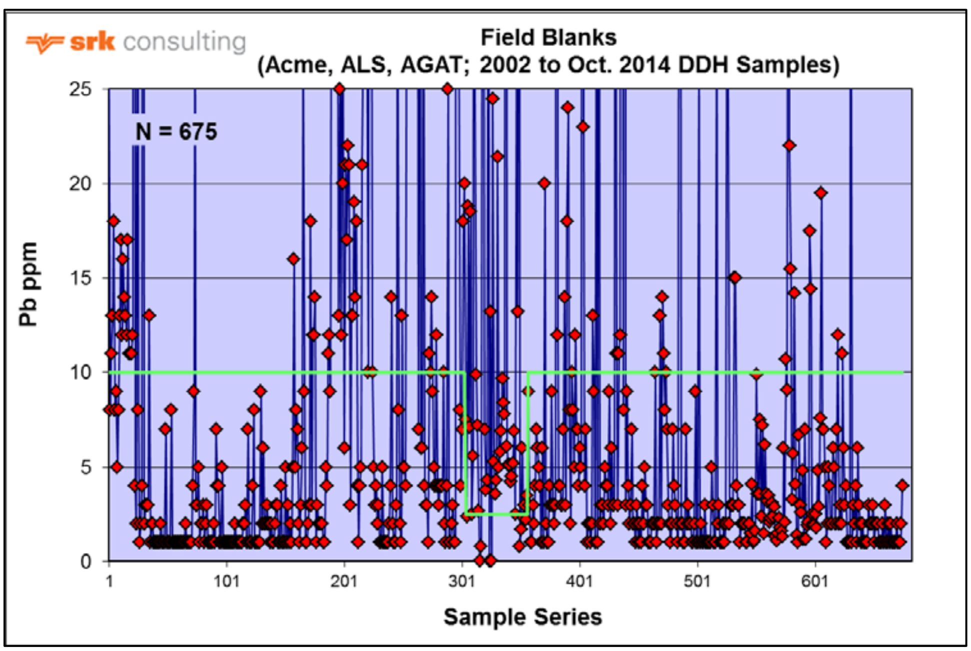


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.8: Lead blanks

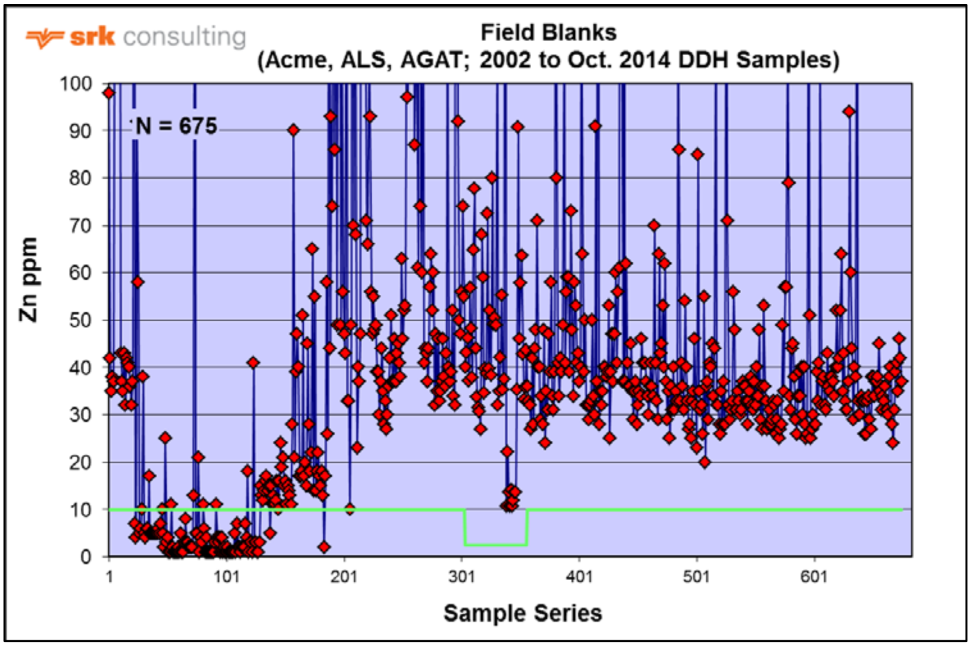


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 11.9: Zinc blanks

11.2.3 Duplicate Performance

Both field and pulp duplicates have been used to monitor the assay results. There are a total of 631 duplicates in the Thorn Project database, which corresponds to an insertion rate of 4.5%. SRK finds both the field and pulp duplicate results to be adequate.

Field Duplicates

Field duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor the accuracy of the sample collection. There are a total of 588 results from field duplicates in the Thorn Project database.

The performance of the field duplicate samples for all metals is considered by SRK to be acceptable. The performance ranges from good to fair. For Au, 77% of paired values are fair and are less than 10 percent of the half-absolute relative difference (HARD). For Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn the performance is good, with 81.9%, 87.4%, 87.2%, and 88.4 of the pairs respectively less than 10 percent of the half-absolute relative difference (HARD).

Pulp Duplicates

Pulp duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor the analytical accuracy of the primary laboratory. There are a total of 43 results from pulp duplicates in the Thorn Project database.

The performance of pulp duplicate samples for all metals is considered by SRK to be acceptable. The performances range from excellent to fair. For Ag, 74.3% of paired values are fair and are less than 10 percent of the half-absolute relative difference (HARD). For Au, Cu, and Zn the performance is good, with 80.0%, 88.6%, and 80.0% of the pairs respectively less than ten percent of the half-absolute relative difference (HARD). For Pb the performance is excellent with 91.4% of the pairs respectively less than 10 percent of the half-absolute relative difference (HARD).

11.3 SRK Comments

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling and assay data are adequate and of sufficient quality sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of mineral resources.

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing has been completed at this early stage in the project.

13 Mineral Resource Estimates

13.1 Introduction

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the first resource evaluation on the Thorn property. SRK's findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. This section describes the work undertaken by SRK, including key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the mineral resource models for Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker zones together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

In the opinion of SRK, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global mineral resources in the Thorn area at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources presented herein have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. The resource estimate was completed by Tessa Scott under the supervision of Marek Nowak, PEng. (APEGBC#119958) an "independent competent person" as this term is defined in NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

13.2 Resource Database

The database used to estimate the mineral resources, and available as of September 26, 2014, was prepared by Brixton Metals personnel and verified by SRK. The mineralized domains were modelled using Leapfrog software. Statistical analysis and resource estimation was generated in non-commercial and in Gemcom™ software.

The Thorn Project exploration database comprises descriptive and assay information for exploration drilling conducted by Inland Recovery & American Reserve, First Au, Cangold, Rimfire, and Brixton Metals. The database was provided to SRK in an MSExcel™ format. The Thorn database used to estimate the three zones contains a total of 11,203 samples from 99 diamond drill holes. Table 13.1 provides a summary of the database used for the resource estimation and Figure 13.1 illustrates the drill hole locations for each deposit.

Table 13.1: Exploration Data Used for Estimates of Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich zones

Year	Operator	Type	Number	Type	Length (m)	Number of Samples
1986	Inland Recovery and American Reserve	DDH	4	NQ	346	270
2002	First Au & Rimfire	DDH	3	ATW	229	134
2003	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	8	ATW	876	449
2004	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	7	BTW	1,208	567
2005	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	1	BTW	176	144
2011	Brixton Metals	DDH	12	NQ	2,940	1,955
2012	Brixton Metals	DDH	26	NQ	2,890	2,518
2013	Brixton Metals	DDH	34	NQ	6,019	4,748
2014	Brixton Metals	DDH	4	NQ	464	418
Total			**99**		**15,148**	**11,203**

SRK completed a 100% validation of the Thorn Project Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, and Zn assays for drill holes drilled between 2004 and 2011 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays were reviewed and compared against current drilling results to determine if they were an acceptable representation of the zones. This represents 100% of all of the Thorn Project assay data. Minor errors found were corrected.

SRK is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of mineral resources.

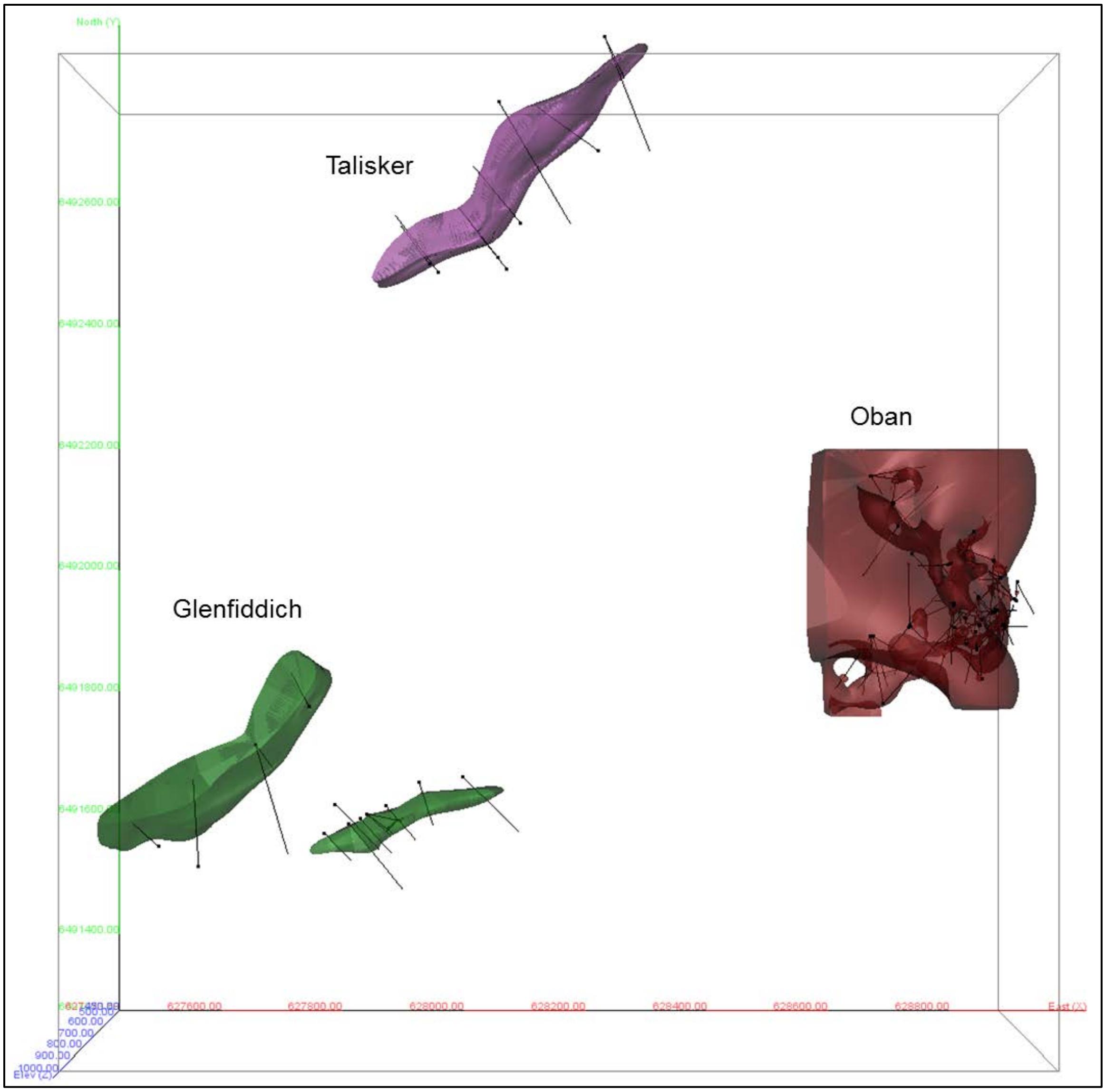


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.1: Drill hole locations. Oban is red, Glenfiddich is green, and Talisker is magenta. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

13.3 Geologic Model

Geological and grade models were created based on the drilling for the three deposits and based on structural studies conducted by SRK in 2013 (Barnett, Mvondo, Siddorn 2013 SRK).

For the Oban zone, Brixton Metals provided two lithological models: (1) the high grade Oban Breccia and (2) the lower grade Thorn Stock. The Talisker and Glenfiddich zones were designed by SRK. All models were created with Leapfrog™ software. Each designed solid was assigned a block code for the resource reporting (Table 13.2).

Table 13.2: Rock Codes assigned to the modelled zones

Rock Code	Solid Name
101	Oban Breccia
102	Thorn Stock
201	Glenfiddich Zone 1
202	Glenfiddich Zone 2
301	Talisker Zone
98	Overburden (Waste)
99	Waste

13.4 Oban

The Oban breccia and stock models were designed by Brixton Metals and are based on drill hole lithology. SRK reviewed the models and considers them adequate for resource estimates. To facilitate statistical analysis and limit the estimates to areas of immediate interest, an exploratory data analysis envelope was designed by SRK, up to a maximum of 75 m distance from the closest drill hole. Figure 13.2 and Figure 13.3 show the modelled zones.

13.5 Glenfiddich

The Glenfiddich zone was designed as two low grade zones. The modelled zones roughly follow the expected fault pattern in this area and were designed at a 0.2 g/t gold equivalent (AuEq) threshold. The model extends away from closest drill hole intersections for up to 30 m distance in the Glenfiddich-1 and 50 m in the Glenfiddich-2 zones. Figure 13.4 and Figure 13.5 show the modelled zones.

An overburden solid was created from the drill hole intersections and the topography.

13.6 Talisker

The Talisker zone was designed as one low grade zone which consists of multiple higher grade zones in similar orientations. The modelled zone roughly follows the expected fault pattern in this area. Similarly to Glenfiddich, this model was designed at a 0.2 g/t AuEq threshold. The model extends approximately 50 m away from closest drill hole intersections. Figure 13.6 and Figure 13.7 show the modelled zones.

An overburden surface was created from the drill hole intersections and the topography.

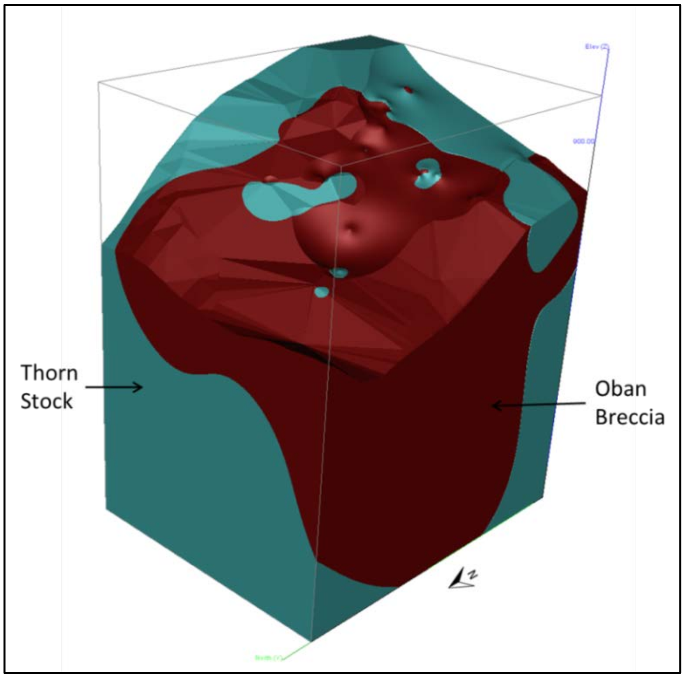


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.2: Oban Stock and Breccia solids. 3D view.

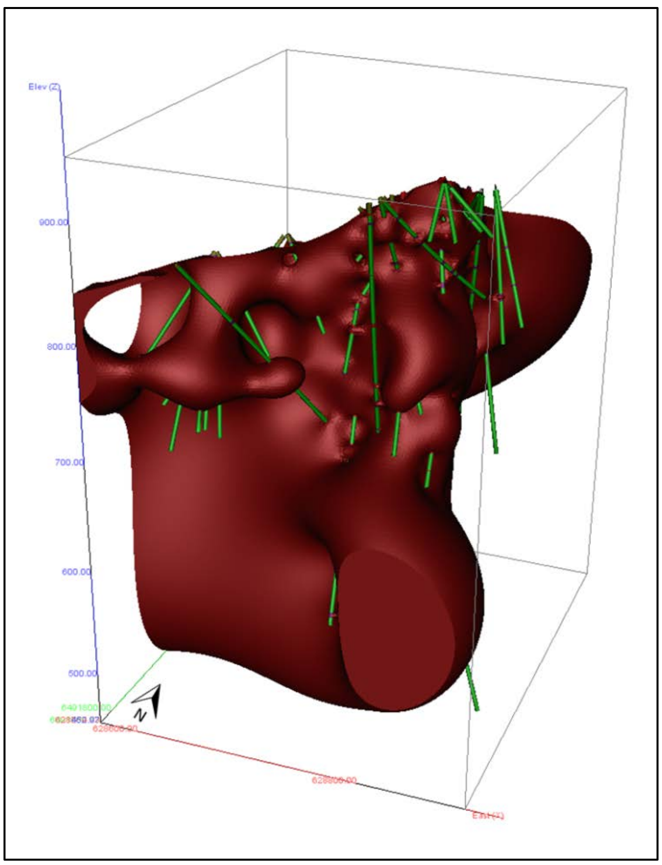


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.3: Oban Breccia solid. 3D view. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

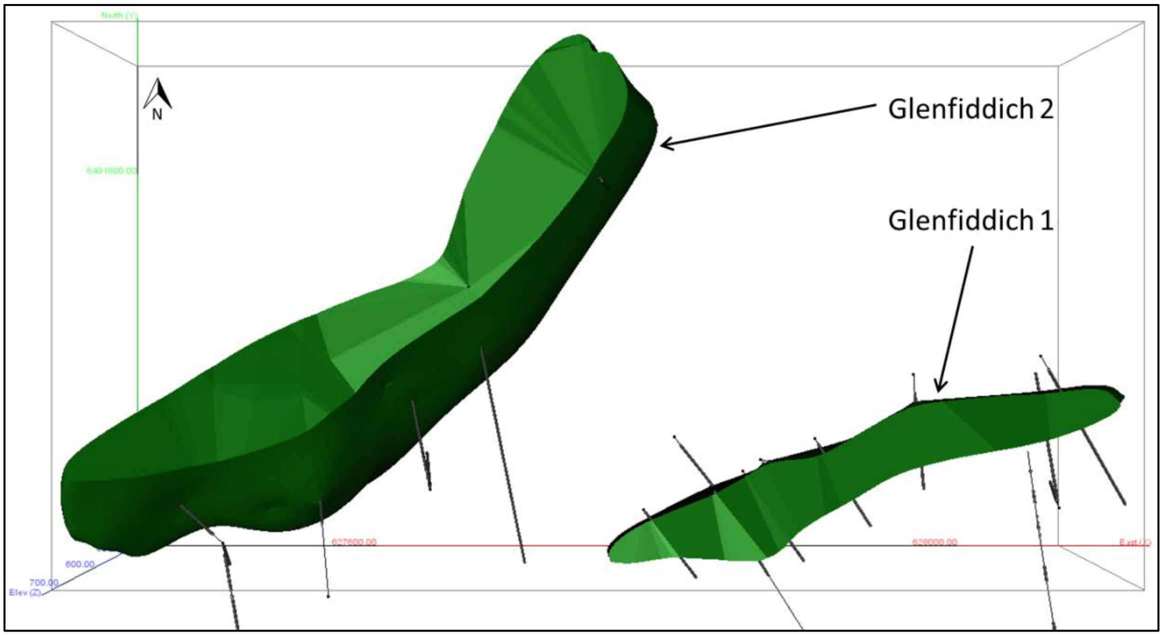


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.4: Glenfiddich 1 and 2 solids. Plan view. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

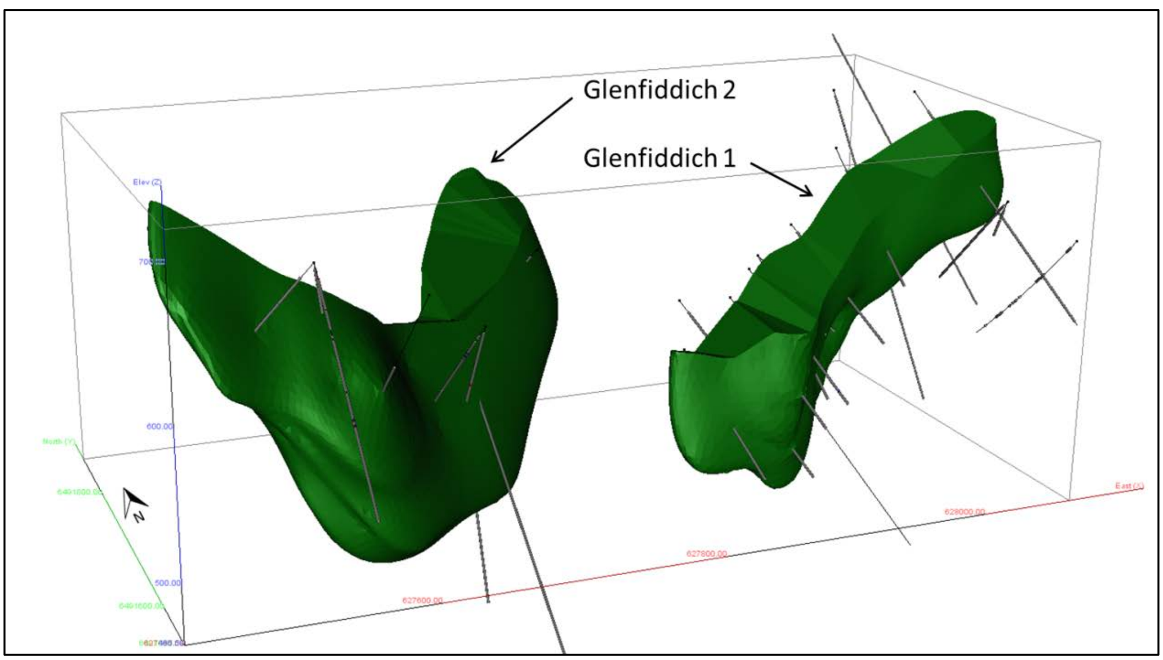


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.5: Glenfiddich 1 and 2 solids. 3D view. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

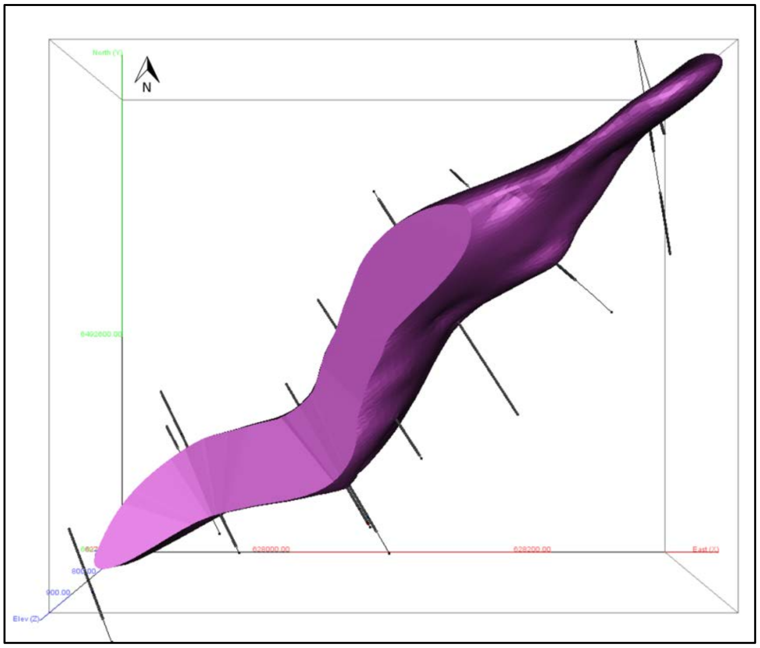


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.6: Talisker solid. Plan view. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

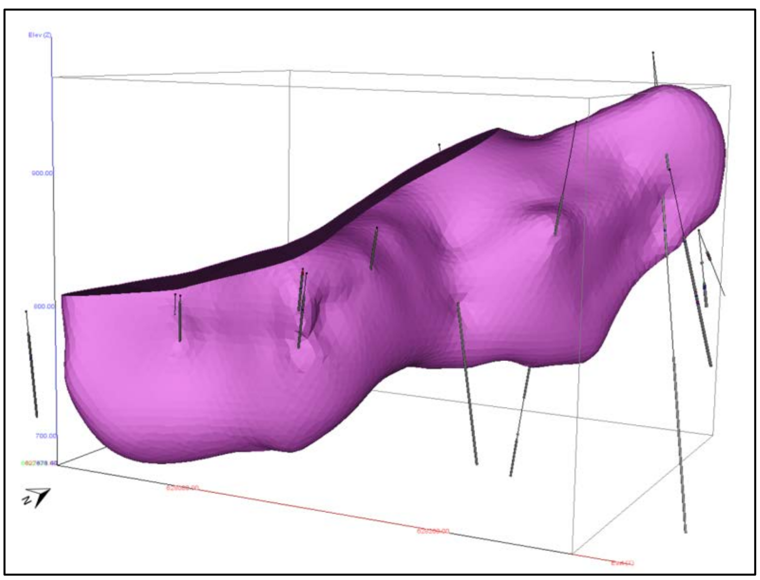


Figure provided by SRK 2014

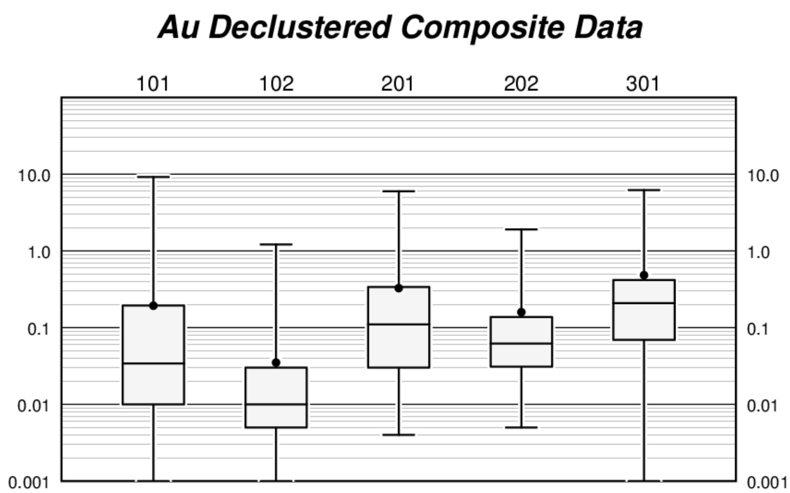
Figure 13.7: Talisker solid. 3D view. The markers on the east the axis are 200 m apart.

13.7 Assay Compositing

Almost all of the sample data inside the modelled zones were collected at less than 2.0 m intervals. For the resource estimation, the assays were composited to 2.0 m lengths. Composites with lengths less than 0.5 m were not used in the estimation process. Composite intervals were assigned to honour contacts in the models.

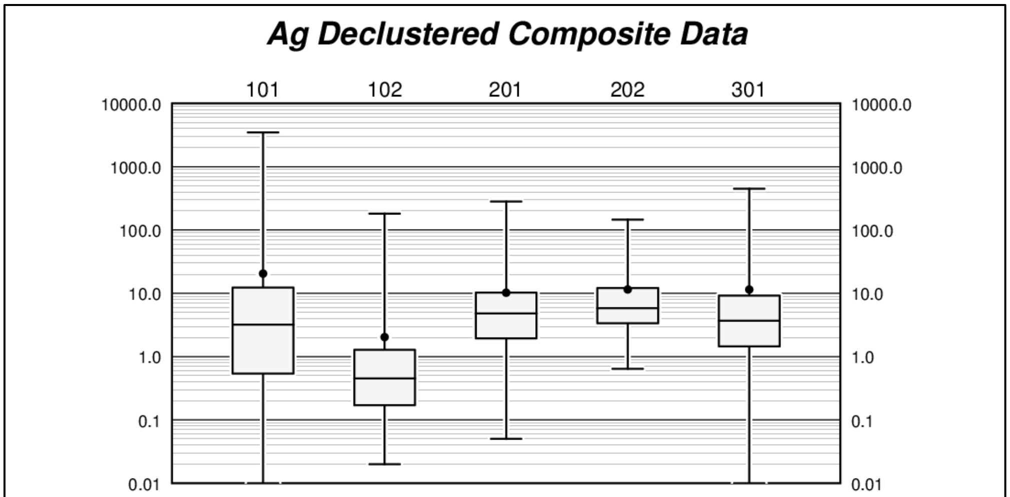
13.8 Data Statistics

The most valuable metals in all zones are silver and gold. Statistics of declustered composite grades used for the estimation within the mineralized zones are presented in Figure 13.8 to Figure 13.12.



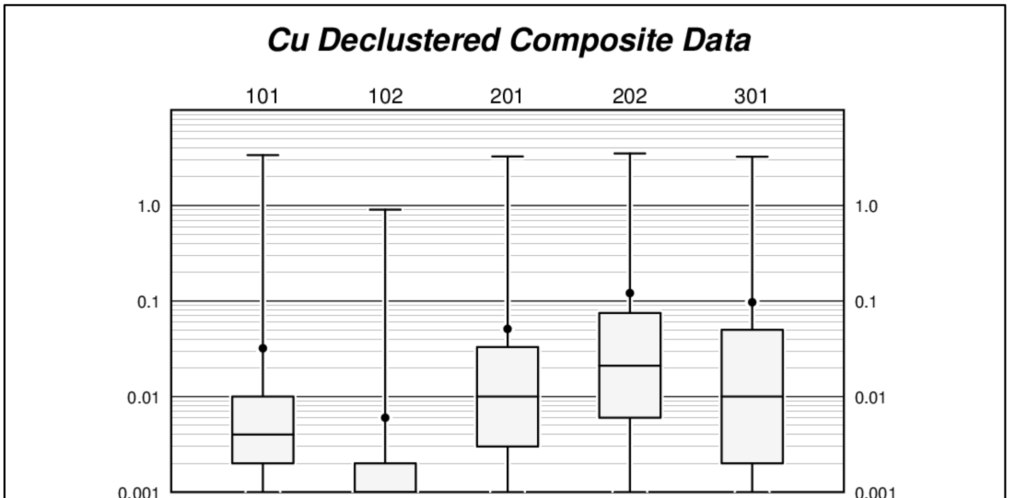
	101	102	201	202	301	
Number of data	3474	1649	301	166	263	Number of data
Mean	0.193	0.035	0.327	0.159	0.483	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.461	0.077	0.643	0.303	0.837	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	2.393	2.171	1.967	1.904	1.732	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	9.163	1.213	5.978	1.91	6.184	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.195	0.03	0.339	0.137	0.416	Upper quartile
Median	0.034	0.01	0.11	0.062	0.208	Median
Lower quartile	0.01	0.005	0.03	0.031	0.069	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.001	Minimum

Figure 13.8: Basic statistics for declustered gold composite assays (g/t) in the mineralized zones



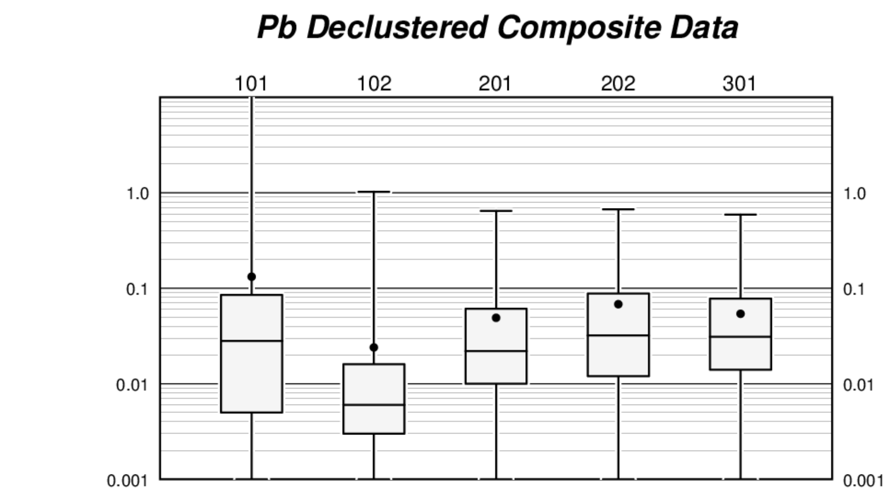
	101	102	201	202	301	
Number of data	3472	1648	301	166	263	Number of data
Mean	20.44	2.03	10.2	11.48	11.45	Mean
Std. Dev.	73.01	7.8	22.51	19.05	29.27	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	3.57	3.84	2.21	1.66	2.56	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	3456.33	181.42	281.06	146.12	447.43	Maximum
Upper quartile	12.32	1.28	10.27	12.08	9.21	Upper quartile
Median	3.19	0.45	4.8	5.81	3.67	Median
Lower quartile	0.54	0.17	1.94	3.35	1.45	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.64	0.01	Minimum

Figure 13.9: Basic statistics for declustered silver composite assays (g/t) in the mineralized zones



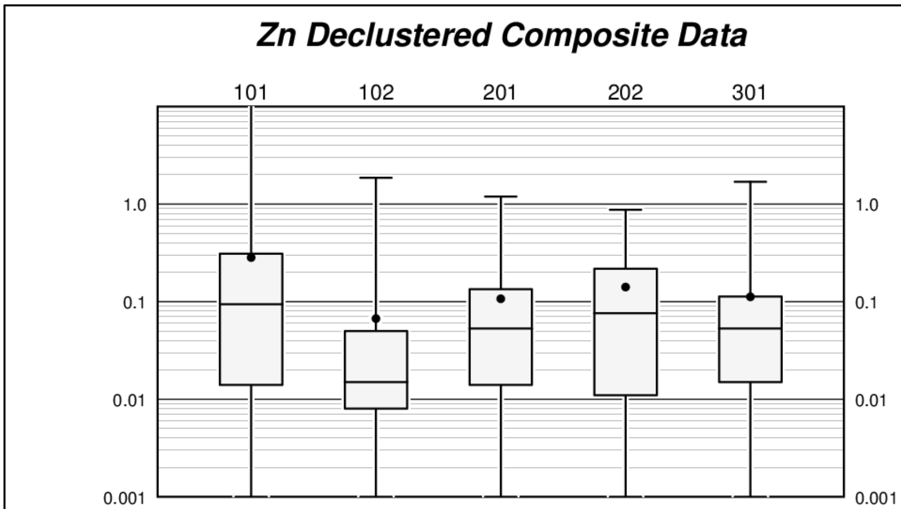
	101	102	201	202	301	
Number of data	3474	1647	301	166	263	Number of data
Mean	0.032	0.006	0.051	0.121	0.097	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.17	0.048	0.208	0.373	0.293	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	5.327	8.594	4.091	3.081	3.022	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	3.36	0.902	3.25	3.495	3.241	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.01	0.002	0.033	0.075	0.05	Upper quartile
Median	0.004	0.001	0.01	0.021	0.01	Median
Lower quartile	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.002	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Minimum

Figure 13.10: Basic statistics for declustered copper composite assays (%) in the mineralized zones



	101	102	201	202	301	
Number of data	3474	1649	300	166	263	Number of data
Mean	0.132	0.024	0.049	0.068	0.054	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.45	0.065	0.061	0.086	0.058	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	3.411	2.714	1.259	1.268	1.074	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	13.718	1.024	0.643	0.67	0.589	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.085	0.016	0.061	0.088	0.078	Upper quartile
Median	0.028	0.006	0.022	0.032	0.031	Median
Lower quartile	0.005	0.003	0.01	0.012	0.014	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Minimum

Figure 13.11: Basic statistics for declustered lead composite assays (%) in the mineralized zones



	101	102	201	202	301	
Number of data	3474	1649	300	166	263	Number of data
Mean	0.283	0.067	0.107	0.141	0.112	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.608	0.166	0.149	0.171	0.199	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	2.149	2.466	1.389	1.214	1.783	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	11.312	1.858	1.193	0.873	1.689	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.31	0.05	0.134	0.217	0.113	Upper quartile
Median	0.094	0.015	0.053	0.076	0.053	Median
Lower quartile	0.014	0.008	0.014	0.011	0.015	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Minimum

Figure 13.12: Basic statistics for declustered zinc composite assays (%) in the mineralized zones

13.9 Variography

Experimental variograms and variogram models were generated for all metals within the Oban breccia zone. The nugget effect values (i.e., metal variability at very close distance) were established from down hole variograms. The nugget values range from 10 to 25 percent of the total sill modelled for each metal. Note that the sill represents the grade variability at a distance beyond which there is no correlation in grade. Variogram models used for grade estimation in the Oban breccia zone are summarized in Table 13.3. There are insufficient samples available for all other zones to model reasonable variograms.

Table 13.3: Oban breccia variograms

Metal	Nugget C_0	Sill C_1 and C_2	Gemcom Rotations (RRR rule)			Ranges a_1, a_2		
			Around Z	Around Y	Around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
Ag	0.10	0.70	90	40	20	10	10	20
		0.20				70	20	200
Au	0.12	0.45	90	40	20	20	20	35
		0.43				125	25	600
Pb	0.15	0.58	90	40	20	10	10	25
		0.27				70	20	200
Zn	0.25	0.63	90	40	20	40	20	60
		0.12				45	20	125

13.10 Estimation Methodology

Two estimation methods were utilized to determine the block grades in the models. The ordinary kriging (OK) method was used for the Oban breccia. All other modelled zones utilized the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method. The Oban breccia represented the only zone that had enough data to support the variography for the OK estimation method.

Block grades were estimated for both OK and ID^2 interpolation methods in two successive passes. A two pass approach was selected to avoid potential over-smoothing of estimated block grades. Oban stock and breccia were estimated using a hard boundary; preventing sharing of composites across the boundaries.

13.10.1 Evaluation of Extreme Assay Values

Block grade estimates may be unduly affected by very high grade assays. Therefore, the assay data were evaluated for extremely high grade assays and capped. The capping was limited to only the most extreme outlier values. The next step involved the choice of high grade population thresholds defined from composite grade probability plots. To restrict further influence of high grade assays assigned to the high grade population, high grade search ellipsoids were designed with search radii smaller than those applied for other data. Table 13.4 presents the capping per domain and the high grade restrictions for each metal.

Table 13.4: Extreme assay capping and high grade restrictions.

						High Grade Restriction			
Name	**Domain**	**Commodity**	**Cap Limit**	**Number of Assays Capped**	**Number of Assays in the High Grade Population**	**X**	**Y**	**Z**	**High Grade Threshold**
Oban Thorn Stock	101	Ag	200 g/t	3	21	15	10	25	30 g/t
		Au	NA	0	12	20	15	40	0.5 g/t
		Pb	NA	0	11	20	15	40	0.4 %
		Zn	4%	2	19	20	15	40	0.8 %
Oban Breccia	102	Ag	NA	0	53	15	10	25	400 g/t
		Au	NA	0	88	20	15	40	2 g/t
		Pb	NA	0	48	20	15	40	3 %
		Zn	NA	0	28	20	15	40	5 %
Glenfiddich 1	201	Ag	600 g/t	2	4	15	10	25	100 g/t
		Au	NA	0	7	15	10	25	3 g/t
		Cu	5%	2	6	15	10	25	0.5 %
Glenfiddich 2	202	Ag	NA	0	12	15	10	25	30 g/t
		Au	NA	0	7	15	10	25	0.7 g/t
		Cu	NA	0	8	15	10	25	0.7 %
Talisker	301	Ag	NA	0	8	15	10	25	70 g/t
		Au	NA	0	6	15	10	25	4 g/t
		Cu	NA	0	12	15	10	25	0.6 %

13.10.2 Bulk Density Assignment

Bulk Density (BD) data was provided for nine drill holes located in all three zones. Approximately 10% of the BD samples were sent to ALS Laboratories as umpire samples to check the accuracy of the field BD samples. Figure 13.13 shows the field BD determination samples plotted against the lab BD values. There is a very good correlation between the two types of the BD values, indicating adequate quality of the field data.

For the estimation, the BD values were averaged for each deposit, as presented in Table 13.5.

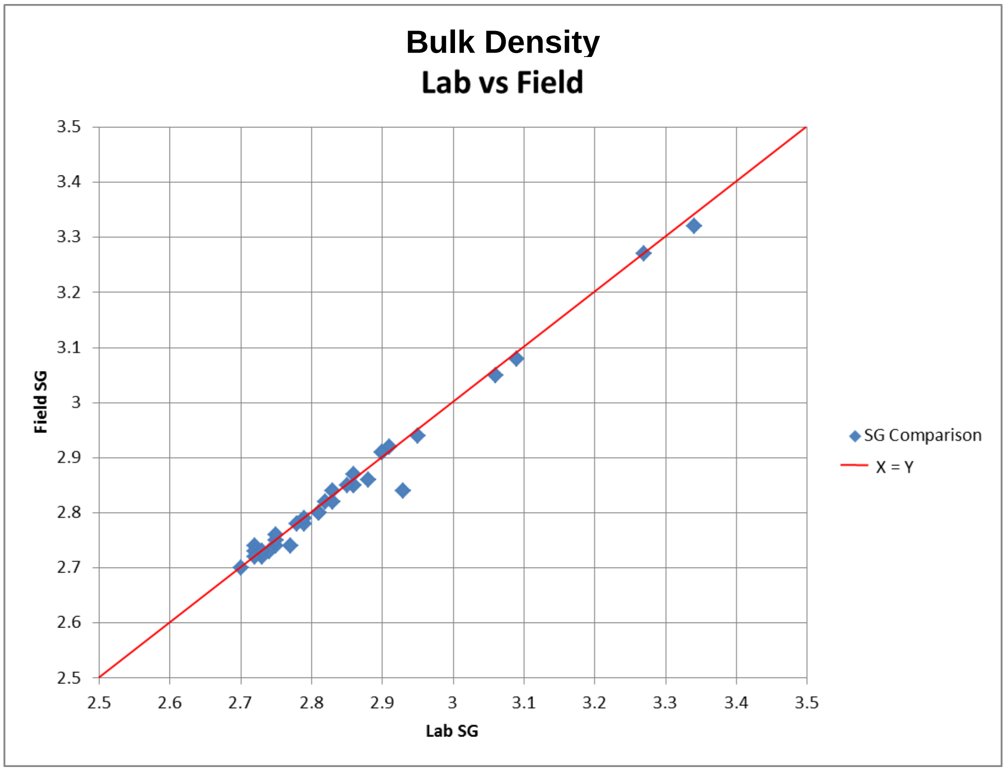


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.13: Bulk Density field and ALS lab results.

Table 13.5: Specific gravity field and ALS lab results.

Deposit	Density (t/m^3)	# DDH	# Samples	Notes
Oban Breccia	2.82	3	178	
Oban Stock	2.74	1	11	
Glenfiddich 1	2.84	3	56	
Glenfiddich 2	2.84			(No direct data. Assumed from Glenfiddich 1)
Talisker	2.76	2	26	

13.10.3 Block Model Definition

Table 13.6 shows description of block models from the Oban Glenfiddich and Talisker zones. In the Oban zone, the block size used was 10 x 10 x 10 m and in the other two areas, the models were smaller, using 5 x 10 x 5 m blocks. Note that for the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones the block models were rotated to align the blocks with general strike of the mineralization.

Table 13.6: Specifications for the block model

	Description	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Elevation (Z)
Oban	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	628375	6491590	1100
	Parent Block Dimension	10	10	10
	Number of Blocks	71	79	84
	Rotation			NA
Glenfiddich	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	627053.032	6491588.389	1000
	Parent Block Dimension	5	10	5
	Number of Blocks	185	100	150
	Rotation			-45
Talisker	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	627493.934	6492464.645	1200
	Parent Block Dimension	5	10	5
	Number of Blocks	130	100	150
	Rotation			-45

13.10.4 Estimation Parameters

Two interpolation passes were used to estimate grades using the parameters outlined in Table 13.7. In the Oban deposit, search ellipse orientations were derived from variograms. In other zones the search ellipse orientations were based on azimuths and dips of fault patterns in the area. The same search ellipse orientation was used for both passes and for all metals. As mentioned, high grade restriction was applied for composite assay grades from high grade populations. Copper is not included in the Oban estimates. Lead and Zinc are not included in the Glenfiddich and Talisker estimates.

Table 13.7: Estimation parameters

Metal	Pass	Min Sample	Max Sample	Limit by Hole	Gemcom Rotations (RRR rule)			Radii		
					Around Z	Around Y	Around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
Oban Breccia & Stock	1	5	16	4	90	40	20	30	20	45
	2	5	16	4	90	40	20	60	40	90
Zone	**Pass**	**Min Sample**	**Max Sample**	**Limit by Hole**	**Gemcom Rotations**			**Radii**		
					Azimuth	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**X-Rot**	**Y-Rot**	**Z-Rot**
Glenfiddich 1	1	5	16	4	-80	80	345	30	10	45
	2	5	16	5	-80	80	345	60	10	90
Glenfiddich 2	1	5	16	4	-55	55	130	50	20	100
	2	5	16	5	-55	55	130	50	20	70
Talisker	1	5	16	4	55	-80	135	45	30	100
	2	5	16	5	55	-80	135	30	20	75

13.11 Resource Validation

All estimated zones were validated by completing a series of visual inspections and by:

- Comparison of Gemcom™ reported estimated resources with manually calculated resources from exported block grades within an Excel spreadsheet.
- Comparison of local "well-informed" block grades with composites contained within those blocks.
- Comparison of average assay grades with average block estimates along different directions – swath plots.

Visual inspection of the estimated block grades was completed on all three deposits. Figure 13.14 to Figure 13.16 show the estimated silver grades with the Whittle shell for each deposit.

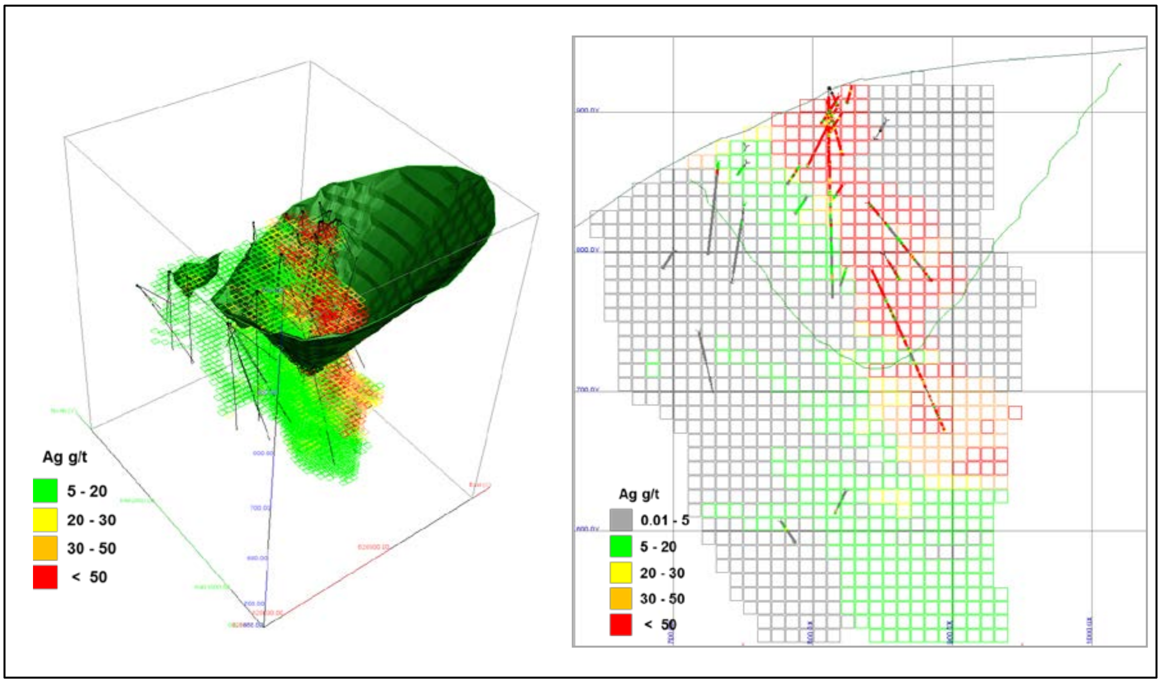


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.14: Oban Zone estimated blocks with Whittle shell and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking east)

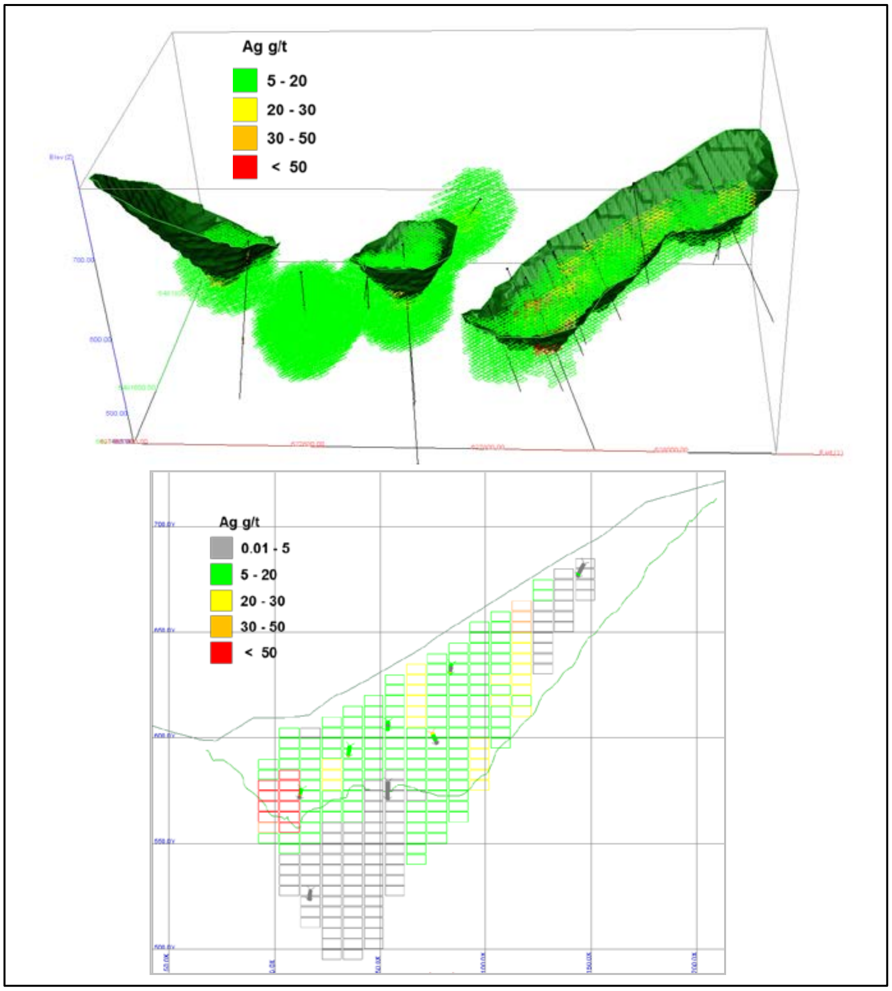


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.15: Glenfiddich Zone estimated blocks with Whittle shell and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking north-west)

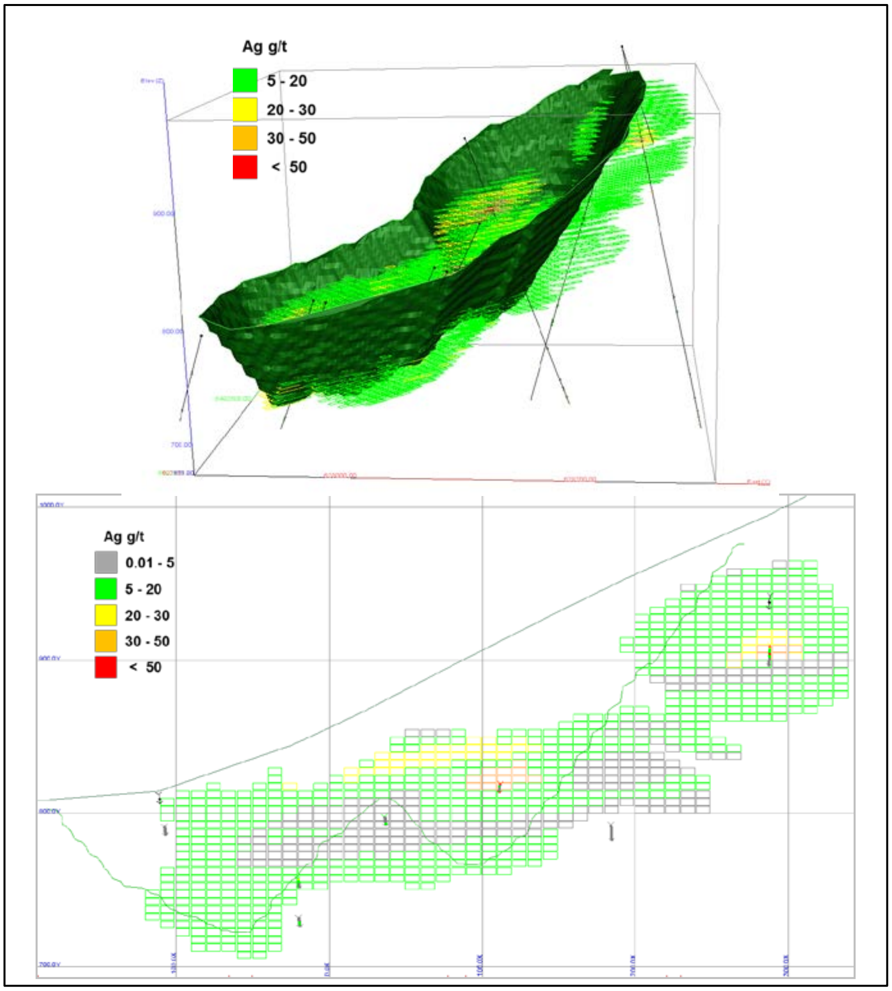


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.16: Talisker Zone estimated blocks with Whittle shell and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking north-west)

Considering that most of the current resource is located in the Oban zone, the focus of the validation exercises has been on this zone. Figure 13.17 shows a comparison of estimated silver and gold block grades with borehole assay composite data contained within those blocks in the Oban breccia. On average, the estimated blocks are similar to the composite data, with not much scatter around the x = y line. This indicates that estimated block grades are quite variable and not over-smoothed. Similar results were noted for all other metals.

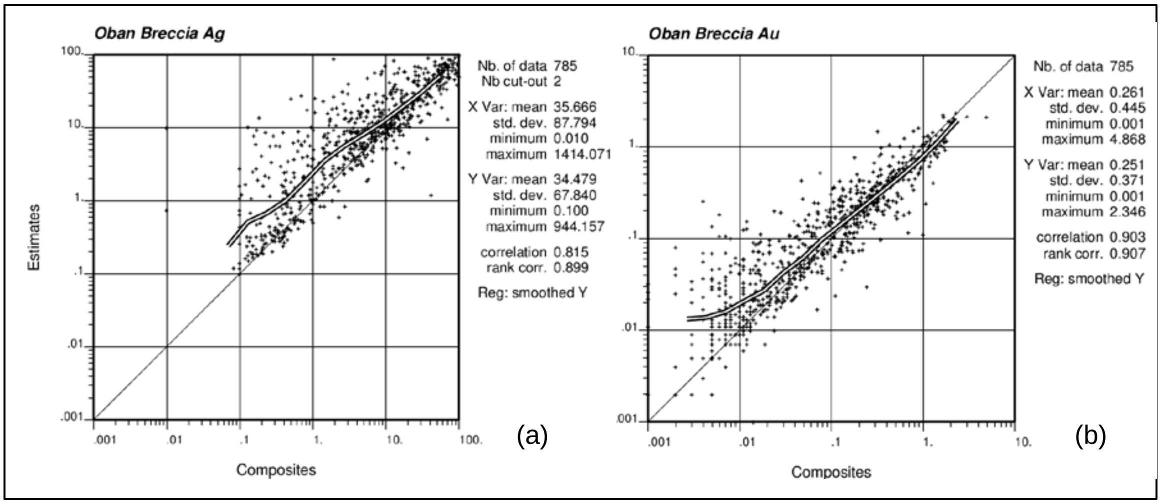


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.17: Comparison of block estimates with borehole assay data contained within the blocks in the Oban breccia zone for silver and gold: (a) silver; (b) gold

As a final check, average composite grades and average block estimates were compared along different directions. This involves calculating de-clustered average composite grades and comparison with average block estimates along east-west, north-south, and horizontal swaths. Figure 13.18 and Figure 13.19 show the swath plots for silver and gold in the Oban zone. Note that the average assay grades may sometimes be slightly higher than the estimated block grades. Most likely this is a result of limiting the influence of high grade intersections on block estimated values. A similar relationship can be shown for all other metals. Overall, the validation shows that current resource estimates are a good reflection of drill hole assay data.

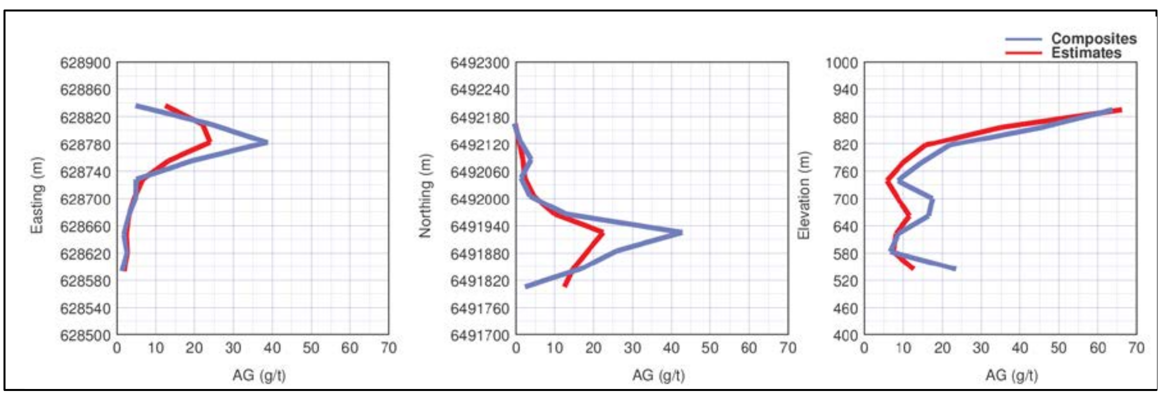


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.18: Oban Breccia Declustered Average Silver Composite Grades Compared to Silver Block Estimates

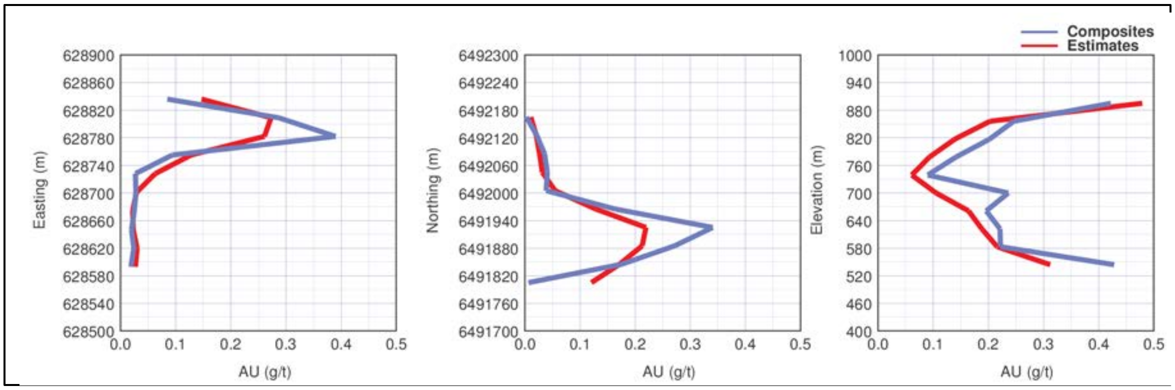


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.19: Oban Breccia Declustered Average Gold Composite Grades Compared to Gold Block Estimates

13.12 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices" Guidelines. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The mineral resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic and other factors. There is insufficient information in this early stage of study to assess the extent to which the mineral resources will be affected by these factors that are more suitably assessed in a conceptual study.

Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on the results of an economic evaluation as part of a preliminary feasibility study or feasibility study. As such, no mineral reserves have been estimated by SRK as part of the present assignment. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Mineral Resources for the Thorn Project were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) by Marek Nowak, P.Eng. (APEGBC#119958), an "independent competent person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The Oban zone was sampled by core boreholes spaced at 15 m to 30 m, to a depth of about 120 m. Below that depth, the deposit was sampled on a wider drill pattern casting a higher uncertainty on the interpretation of gold mineralization boundaries at depth. The Talisker zone was sampled by core boreholes spaced at approximately 80 m and the Glenfiddich zone was sampled by core boreholes at approximately 50 m.

Drill hole spacing in all zones is sufficient for geostatistical analysis and evaluating spatial grade variability in the Oban zone and, to a lesser extent, in the other two zones. SRK is therefore of the opinion that the amount of sample data is adequate to demonstrate reasonable confidence of the grade estimates in the Oban zone and lower confidence in the other two zones.

SRK has classified the mineral resources in all zones into an Inferred category. In both the Talisker and Glenfiddich zones, the drill hole spacing, at roughly 75 m, is too large for this style of mineralization to consider an assignment to an Indicated category. In addition, a part of the resource in both deposits is based on historic drilling for which there is no documentation of sampling practices or analytical quality control procedures. On the other hand, the Oban zone has been very well sampled; particularly down to a depth of 120 m. Unfortunately because metallurgical recoveries are unknown, the Oban deposit has not been assigned to an Indicated category. Once metallurgical studies have been conducted, the Oban resource could very likely be re-assigned to an Indicated category.

13.13 Tabulation of Mineral Resources

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May, 2014) defines a mineral resource as:

"(A) concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals."

The "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considered that major portions of the Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich zones are amenable for open pit extraction.

To determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit, SRK used a Whittle pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block models that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit. The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. The parameters of the Whittle shells used are shown in Table 13.8. Copper was not included in the parameters for the Oban Whittle shell and neither lead nor zinc were used in the Glenfiddich and Talisker shells.

Table 13.8: Pit Optimization Parameters

Metal	Price	Recovery
Au	$ 1500 / oz	90%
Ag	$ 25 / oz	90%
Cu	$ 3.75 / lb	90%
Pb	$ 1.25 / lb	90%
Zn	$ 1.25 / lb	90%
	Overall Pit Slope:	**55°**
	Mining Cost:	**$ 2.00 / tonne**
	Milling, G&A, sustaining capital:	**$ 15.00 / t milled**

A small part of the resource for Oban is located outside of the Whittle shell and has been considered for an underground scenario at a higher cut-off.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves.

Table 13.9 presents classified resource estimates.

Table 13.9: Inferred Mineral Resource Statement, Thorn Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., September 26, 2014

				In-Situ Grade						Contained Metal					
Deposit		**Density (t/m³)**	**Tonnage x 1000**	**Grade AgEq (g/t)**	**Grade Ag (g/t)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**	**Grade Cu (%)**	**Grade Pb (%)**	**Grade Zn (%)**	**Metal AgEq Oz x 1000**	**Metal Ag Oz x 1000**	**Metal Au Oz x 1000**	**Metal Cu Lbs x 1000**	**Metal Pb Lbs x 1000**	**Metal Zn Lbs x 1000**
Oban	**In-Pit**	2.82	3,700	105.07	50.82	0.40	NA	0.31	0.58	12,500	6,000	50	NA	25,200	47,500
	Underground	2.82	500	113.84	50.51	0.46	NA	0.37	0.67	1,900	800	10	NA	4,100	7,600
Glenfiddich	**In-Pit**	2.84	1,100	57.78	16.01	0.48	0.13	NA	NA	2,100	600	20	3,200	NA	NA
Talisker	**In-Pit**	2.76	2,100	73.77	15.29	0.75	0.13	NA	NA	5,000	1,000	50	6,100	NA	NA
	Total	2.81	7,400	89.75	35.54	0.51	0.13	0.32	0.59	21,500	8,400	130	9,300	29,300	55,100

1. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US $15 per tonne within a Whittle shell and $50 per tonne for an underground portion of the Oban deposit. The Whittle shells were designed based on a slope angle of 55 degrees and 90% recovery for all metals. The block models are 10 x 10 x 10 m, 5 x 10 x 5 m, and 5 x 10 x 5 m for Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker respectively.

2. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US $20 Silver, $1200 Gold, $3 Copper, $1 Lead, and $1 Zinc, with metal recoveries of 90%.

13.14 Sensitivity of the Block Model to Selection of Cut-off grade

The mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of cut-off grade. Table 13.10 shows tonnage and grade in the Oban, Talisker, and Glenfiddich block models at different Dollar Value Equivalent cut-offs within the designed Whittle shells. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US $20 Silver, $1200 Gold, $3 Copper, $1 Lead, and $1 Zinc, with metal recoveries of 90%. Copper is not included in the Oban estimates. Lead and Zinc are not included in the Glenfiddich and Talisker estimates. The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grade. Grade tonnage curves for the in shell portion of the three zones are presented from Figure 13.20 to Figure 13.22.

Table 13.10: Cut-off sensitivity table for in-shell estimation

Deposit	Dollar Equivalent Cut-Offs	Density (t/m³)	Tonnage x 1000	Grade AgEq (g/t)	Metal AgEq (Oz/t) x 1000	Grade Ag (g/t)	Metal Ag (Oz/t) x 1000	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (Oz/t) x 1000	Grade Cu (%)	Metal Cu (Lbs) x 1000	Grade Pb (%)	Metal Pb (Lbs) x 1000	Grade Zn (%)	Metal Zn (Lbs) x 1000
Oban	**70**	2.82	1,100	226.54	7,700	111.31	3,800	0.84	30	NA	NA	0.74	17,300	1.15	26,800
	60	2.82	1,300	208.95	8,400	103.35	4,200	0.78	30	NA	NA	0.67	18,500	1.06	29,200
	50	2.82	1,500	192.23	9,100	95.29	4,500	0.71	30	NA	NA	0.61	19,600	0.98	31,700
	40	2.82	1,800	171.73	9,900	85.19	4,900	0.64	40	NA	NA	0.53	21,100	0.88	34,800
	30	2.82	2,200	150.36	10,700	74.27	5,300	0.56	40	NA	NA	0.46	22,400	0.79	38,400
	20	2.82	3,100	120.25	11,900	58.72	5,800	0.45	40	NA	NA	0.36	24,300	0.65	44,300
	15	2.82	3,700	105.07	12,500	50.82	6,000	0.40	50	NA	NA	0.31	25,200	0.58	47,500
	10	2.82	4,700	87.12	13,200	41.58	6,300	0.33	50	NA	NA	0.26	26,500	0.50	51,700
	5	2.80	6,500	66.61	13,900	31.14	6,500	0.26	50	NA	NA	0.20	27,900	0.39	55,900
Glenfiddich	**70**	2.84	70	185.86	400	50.70	100	1.23	3	0.60	1,000	0.03	NA	NA	NA
	60	2.84	100	159.38	600	43.57	200	1.11	4	0.48	1,200	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	50	2.84	200	138.31	700	37.98	200	1.03	6	0.38	1,400	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	40	2.84	300	114.82	1,000	30.84	300	0.94	8	0.27	1,600	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	30	2.84	400	92.73	1,300	24.77	400	0.80	10	0.19	1,900	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	20	2.84	700	73.39	1,700	20.11	500	0.65	10	0.14	2,200	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	15	2.84	1,100	57.78	2,100	16.01	600	0.48	20	0.13	3,200	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	10	2.84	1,600	47.49	2,400	13.74	700	0.38	20	0.10	3,600	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	5	2.84	1,900	40.61	2,500	12.05	800	0.33	20	0.09	3,700	0.05	NA	NA	NA
Talisker	**70**	2.76	200	171.50	1,300	35.11	300	1.68	10	0.35	1,800	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	60	2.76	400	151.32	1,700	29.88	300	1.51	20	0.30	2,300	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	50	2.76	600	129.21	2,400	25.60	500	1.30	20	0.25	3,100	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	40	2.76	900	108.26	3,300	20.54	600	1.12	30	0.20	4,200	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	30	2.76	1,400	93.80	4,100	18.25	800	0.97	40	0.17	5,000	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	20	2.76	1,800	80.71	4,800	16.45	1,000	0.83	50	0.14	5,800	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	15	2.76	2,100	73.77	5,000	15.29	1,000	0.75	50	0.13	6,100	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	10	2.76	2,500	65.84	5,300	13.81	1,100	0.67	50	0.11	6,300	0.05	NA	NA	NA
	5	2.76	2,900	59.16	5,500	12.43	1,100	0.61	60	0.10	6,400	0.05	NA	NA	NA

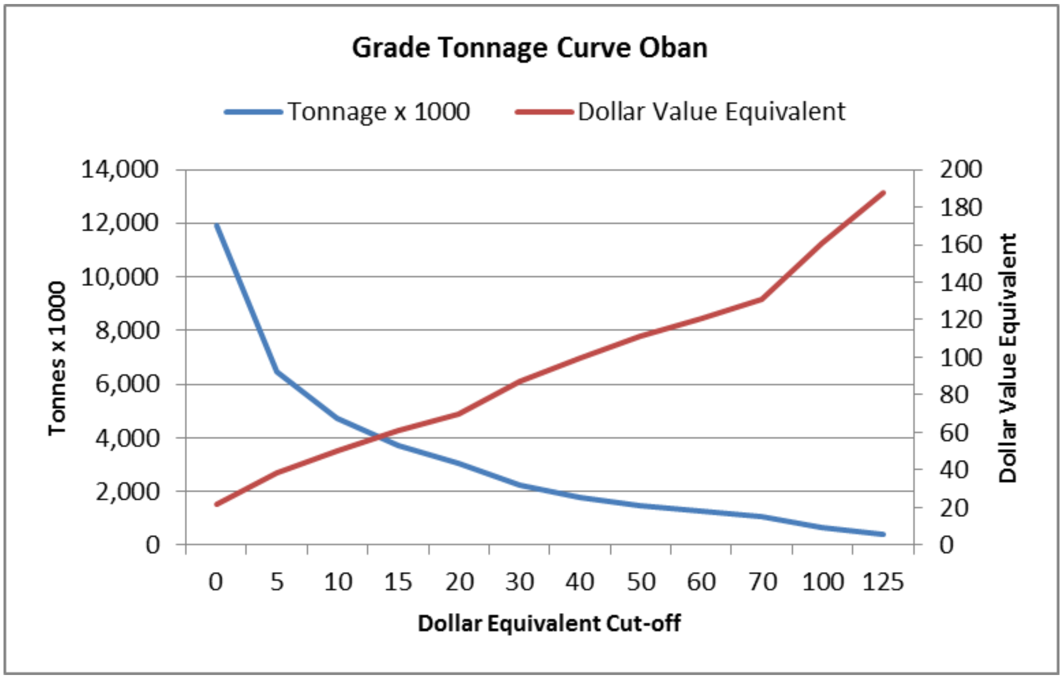


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.20: Grade tonnage curve for Oban

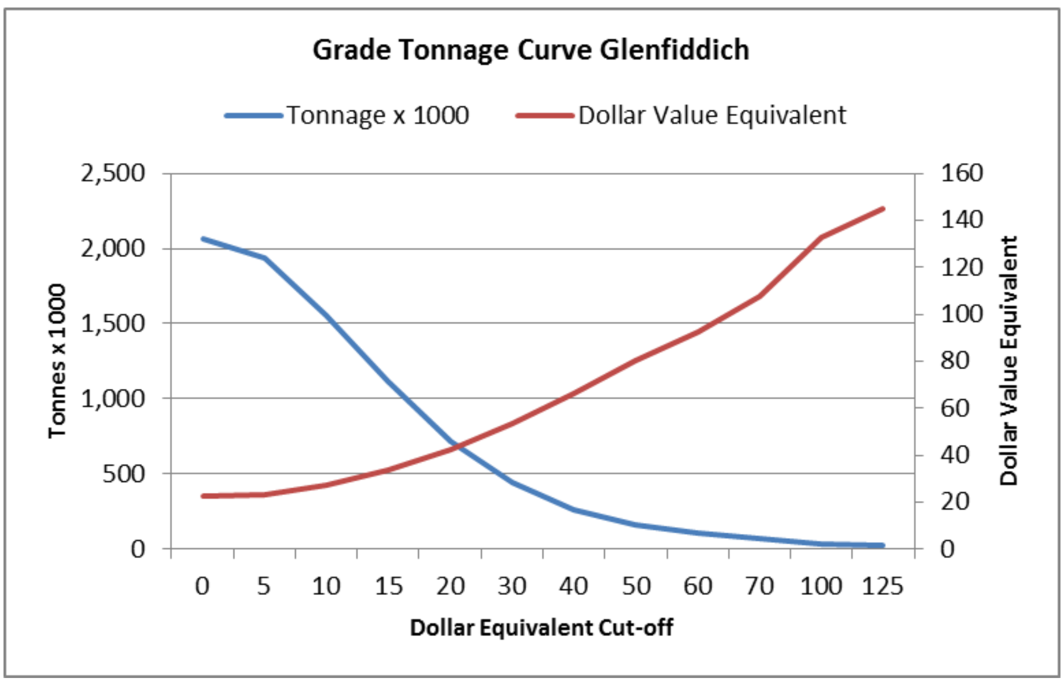


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.21: Grade tonnage curve for Glenfiddich

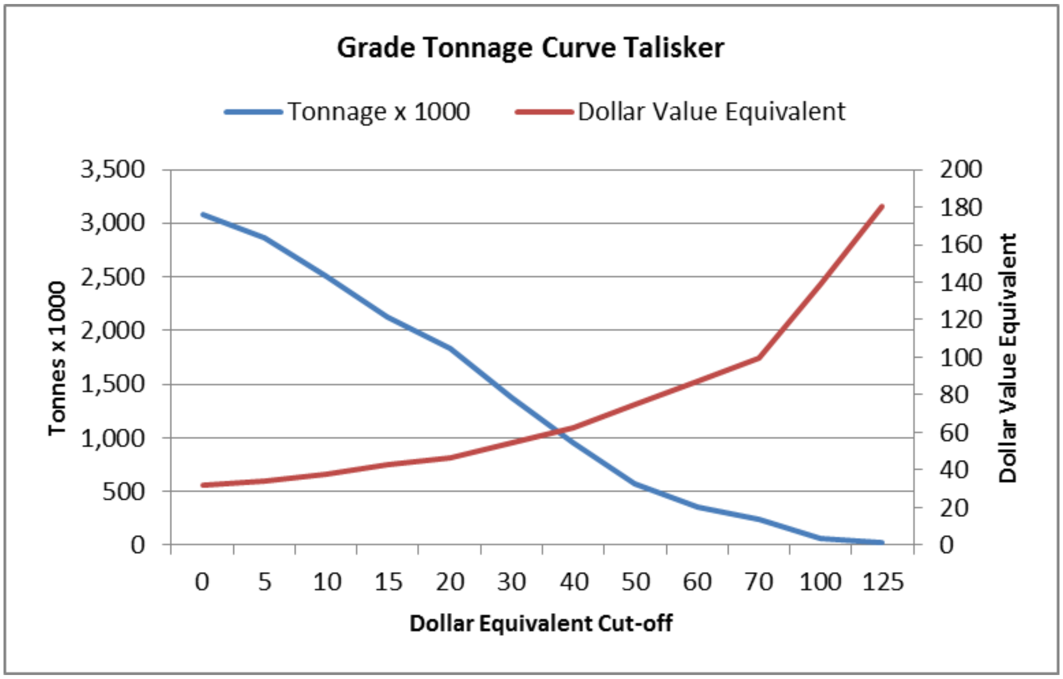


Figure provided by SRK 2014

Figure 13.22: Grade tonnage curve for Talisker

14 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral reserve estimates have been completed at this early stage in the project.

15 Adjacent Properties

One adjacent property, the Trapper Gold project, which is controlled by Dunnedin Ventures, is located to the immediate southeast of the Thorn project. Dunnedin extensively explored the Trapper Gold project in 2011, and, identified gold mineralization in drilling over 2.3 km of strike within and along the margins of the feldspar porphyry dykes and gold-silver lead-zinc bearing mineralized structures.

16 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Thorn Project is located in Northern British Columbia, Canada near Juneau Alaska, United States and consists of 44 contiguous mineral tenures which cover 282.30 square km (28,229.34 ha). Historic and current exploration has resulted in the delineation of significant deposits.

All three deposits are still open for further exploration and possible extension as well as additional deposits along similar structural trends and structural settings. Specifically the Oban Zone is open to the northeast, north, southwest and at depth.

Several additional exploration targets on the property show promising mineralization. All of these target areas warrant further exploration work that should include additional bedrock mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as drilling. Of the additional exploration target areas that exist on the property, the Outlaw zone is exhibiting encouraging exploration drilling results. Additionally, the Amarillo zone is presenting promising geochemical results and the float boulder in this drainage remains to be the highest grade gold sample obtained on the property to date.

SRK considers the Thorn Project to have future potential for developing additional mineral resources. A careful drill program could identify additional inferred mineral resources and possibly upgrade some of the inferred resources to an indicated category. SRK is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the early stage exploration information discussed herein.

17 Recommendations

As a follow-up to encouraging exploration results SRK recommends continuation of the exploration on the Thorn Project in two phases.

In Phase I Brixton Metals should further expand the current resource along strike and down dip on the Glenfiddich, Talisker and Oban zones. Furthermore, an in-fill drill program in the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones should enable reclassification of the resources from the Inferred to Indicated category. Additionally, drill core samples should be taken from all three deposits for preliminary metallurgical testing and characterization. Once the results from the metallurgical testing have been known, the resources in the Oban deposit may be re-classified to Indicated without any additional drilling.

The Phase I Program which would include, in aggregate a $2 million budget, is recommended for the following: (A) Oban Zone: complete certain metallurgical analyses and test the extents to the north and northeast/southwest of the resource; (B) Glenfiddich Zone: resource definition drilling and test extents of the deposit; (C) Talisker: resource definition drilling and test extent of the deposit.

The Phase II Exploration Program which would include, in aggregate a $1.5 million budget, is recommended for the following: (A) Outlaw Zone: complete an exploration drill program to determine the extent of the mineralization.; (B) Amarillo Zone: Expand soil geochemical survey, conduct geological mapping and prospecting in an attempt to locate the source of the bonanza gold and silver grade from a boulder discovered in 2004.

Field Support, Camp Costs & Travel, as well as administrative activities have been included.

SRK is unaware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Thorn Project.

Table 17.1: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program Proposed for the Thorn Project.

Description	Units	Total Costs (CDN$)
Phase I Program		
Diamond drilling (all inclusive)	5,000 m	$1,800,000
Geological mapping	30 days	$15,000
Metallurgical program	4 samples	$120,000
Sub-total Phase I		$1,935,000
Contingency		$65,000
Total Phase I Program		**$2,000,000**
Phase II Program		
Diamond drilling (all inclusive)	2,750 m	$1,100,000
Geochemical Sampling		$335,000
Geological mapping	30 days	$15,000
Sub Total Phase II		**$1,450,000**
Contingency		$50,000
Total Phase II		**$1,500,000**
Total Phase I and II		**$3,500,000**

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19 Date and Signature Page

This Technical Report was written by the following “Qualified Persons” and contributing authors. The effective date of this Technical Report is September 26, 2014.

Table 19.1: Qualified Persons

Qualified Person	Signature	Date
Marek Nowak P. Eng.	“original signed”	December 12, 2014
Dr. Hubert Mvondo	“original signed”	December 12, 2014

Reviewed by

“original signed”

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the Technical Report entitled: **Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada and**
Effective Date: September 26, 2014.

I, Marek Nowak, residing in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia do hereby certify that

1) I am a Principal Consultant with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with an office at Suite 2200, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2) I have a Master of Science degree from the University of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, Poland, and a Master of Science degree from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.
3) I have over 30 years of experience in the mining industry; as a mining engineer (in Poland), and as a geologist and geostatistician (in Canada). I specialize in natural resource evaluation and risk assessment using a variety of geostatistical techniques. I have co-authored several independent technical reports on base and precious metals exploration and mining projects in Canada, and United States.
4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5) I have personally visited the project site from June 11 to 13, 2014.
6) As a qualified person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
7) I am responsible for Sections 1 to 3, Sections 10 to 14, and portions of Sections 16 to 18 of the Report.
8) I have no prior involvement with the subject property.
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the definition of Qualified Person set out in the Instrument and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. and its supporting team of consultants were retained by Brixton Metals Corp. to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate on the Thorn Property, BC. In conducting the assessment, SRK followed CIM “Best practices” and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding Technical Report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Brixton personnel.
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the subject property or securities of Brixton Metals Corp.
12) That, as of the date of this certificate and the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

“Original Signed and Stamped”

Vancouver — Marek Nowak, PEng
December 12, 2014 — Principal Consultant

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the Technical Report entitled: **Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada and**
Effective Date: September 26, 2014.

I, Hubert Mvondo, residing in Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that

1) I am a Senior Consultant with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with an office at Suite 2200, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2) I have a Ph. D.in Structural Geology (2003), a DEA in Structural Geology and Petrology (1998), a MSc., Structural Geology and Petrology (1996), and a BSc.in Geosciences (1994), all from the University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon.
3) I have over 12 years of research, teaching, and mining exploration in various, low- to high-grade, Precambrian to Phanerozoic terranes including greenstone belts in different continents. I combine field mapping and microstructural analysis together with U-Pb and 40Ar-39Ar age dating to decipher geometrical and kinematic relationships between rock units at different scales and controls on fluid flow and mineralization through time.
4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick, registration #M7409.
5) I have personally visited the project site from June 10, 2013 to June 28, 2013; but also made use of information provided to me by Brixton Metals Corp.
6) As a qualified person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
7) I am responsible for Sections 4–9, 15, and portions of 16-18 of the Report.
8) My prior involvement with the project consisted in conducting field mapping of zones of interest, assisting in core logging, reviewing and interpreting geophysical data in 2013. I also assisted in building preliminary 3D structural models, target definition, and planning for exploration drilling in 2013.
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the definition of Qualified Person set out in the Instrument and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. and its supporting team of consultants were retained by Brixton Metals Corp. to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate on the Thorn Property, BC. In conducting the assessment, SRK followed CIM "Best practices" and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding Technical Report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Brixton personnel.
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the subject property or securities of Brixton Metals Corp.
12) That, as of the date of this certificate and the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

"Original Signed and Stamped"

Vancouver — Dr. Hubert Mvondo, PGeo
December 12, 2014 — Senior Consultant