National Instrument 43-101 F1
Technical Report on the Red Cliff Property, BC

Located near Stewart,
British Columbia
Skeena Mining Division

NTS 104A/4W
Latitude 56 07’ N
Longitude 129 55’ W

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

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And

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1.0 Summary

The Red Cliff property is a former producing copper and gold property originally staked in 1908 and is located about 20 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. It originally consisted of eight Crown Granted claims along Lydden Creek. The Crown Granted portion of the joint venture currently exploring the project is now owned 65 percent by Decade Resources Ltd. ("Decade") and 35 percent by Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. ("Mountain Boy"). The Silver Crown 6 claim, in which Decade is earning a 100 percent interest, is situated adjacent to the north portion of the Crown Grants.

To the north of the Silver Crown 6 claim, Mountain Boy owns a 100 percent interest in the MB property. Mountain Boy's interest in the Silver Crown 6 claim is being earned from Teuton Resources Corp. and Silver Grail Resources Ltd., subject to a 2 percent NSR. The Red Cliff Extension claim, owned 100 percent by Decade, adjoins the east side of the Silver Crown 6 claim. To date, Decade and Mountain Boy have identified four main separate gold-bearing zones on the Red Cliff property. These are called the Red Cliff, Upper Montrose, Lower Montrose and Waterpump Zones and are located within the Crown Granted claims.

The claim group extends from close to the west side of American Creek near its confluence with Bear River, along Lydden Creek for approximately 3 kilometers, and for approximately 5 kilometers along the west side of American Creek. The east side of the property is accessible by drill roads approximately 1.5 kilometers from the paved British Columbia highway 37A.

The property is underlain by lithologies of the middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks host significant precious and base metals deposits elsewhere in the Stewart Camp including the Silbak Premier, Silver Coin, Sulphurets, Brucejack Lake, Big Missouri-Martha Ellen, Red Mountain and Eskay Creek deposits.

The Crown Granted portion of the property contains six different mineralization types identified by drill core logging, geological mapping and geochemical sampling carried out principally by Decade and Mountain Boy. Facies of mineralization identified to date are as follows:

1. Extremely fine-grained pyrite in host rocks that have been pervasively altered to a mixture of sericite and quartz. This facies is generally low in gold content.
2. Stockwork quartz veinlets which contain coarse-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite with occasional visible gold. The Montrose Zone is comprised primarily of this type of mineralization.
3. Stockworks of fine, pale, yellow-brown sphalerite-galena with or without chalcopyrite and/or visible gold. The Montrose and Road Zones contain predominantly this type of mineralization.
4. Massive pyrite veins with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and quartz with variably low to significant gold values. The Montrose, Lower Montrose, Chimney and Red Cliff Zones are comprised primarily of this type of mineralization.

5. Massive hematite veinlets associated with coarse, cubic pyrite along wide stockwork zones. The Montrose and Lower Montrose Zones contain this type of mineralization.
6. Intensely silicified rocks, possibly intrusives, with strong epidote and chlorite alteration associated with quartz veins up to 5 meters wide, and containing up to 25 percent coarse pyrite and locally, minor chalcopyrite. This mineralization is located along the west side of the Montrose and Road Zones.

Highlights of historical work for three of the zones on the property include:

1. The Red Cliff Zone was historically developed with 2,385 meters of underground workings on five levels from four portals over a vertical distance of several hundred meters, with limited copper-gold production reported in 1910-1912 and 1973. From 1910 –1912, production from the Red Cliff Zone amounted to approximately 1,136 tonnes at a grade estimated to average 5 percent copper. In 1972, approximately 3,776 tonnes of ore was mined by Citex Mines Ltd. and processed at a local mill owned by Adam Milling Ltd., located 10 km from the property. No production records for the copper and gold content mined or values recovered are available. The only reserve estimate reported for the Red Cliff Zone was in 1912 which estimated a total of 18,900 tonnes averaging 3.19 percent copper and 2.86 grams per tonne gold. This estimate only considered broken, mineralized material within a stope on one of the levels of the mine. Note: *This estimate is historical and is not 43-101 compliant and is used for reference purposes only*.

2. The Lower Montrose Zone occurs approximately 1,000 meters to the north of the Red Cliff Zones and consists of silicified andesite associated with shearing, with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization occurring in quartz veins and stockworks. This zone has been developed along a short adit in a very steep part of the property. Initial sampling, conducted after discovery above the portal area near one of the adits, returned 198 grams per tonne gold across 2.59 meters. During 1939-41, a total of 59 tonnes was mined, averaging 84.4 grams/tonne gold, 101 grams/tonne silver, 0.91 percent copper, 3.5 percent lead and 4.41 percent zinc. Joutel Resources Ltd. conducted surface sampling in 1979, which returned 19.3 grams/tonne gold across 2.43 meters and their 1987 surface sampling returned 7.93 grams/tonne gold across 3.81 meters. Recent drill intercepts by Mountain Boy minerals Ltd. include 9.3 grams/tonne gold across 1.71 meters.

3. The Waterpump Zone is a south extension of the Montrose Zone with assay results from surface sampling returning 11.4 grams/tonne gold across 9.48 meters in sampling by Joutel resources Ltd. in 1988. Recent drill intercepts by Joutel in 1988 returned 3.01 grams/tonne gold across 13.07 meters with several higher grade sections, including 14.1 grams/tonne gold and 0.22 percent copper over 1.01 meters and 21.74 grams/tonne gold and 4.6 percent zinc over 0.70 meters. A second intersection yielded 4.82 grams/tonne gold over 2.38 meters.

In the period from 2007 to 2012, Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd., and later as a joint venture with Decade Resources Ltd., completed a total of 45,707 meters of BTW and NQ diameter diamond drilling in 275 holes, via drill roads constructed during various field seasons. Drilling was primarily conducted in the area of the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones. The drill holes on the Red Cliff Zone were carried out with the objective of testing below and west of the underground workings. Drilling extended the zone well below the lowest working, as well as indicating four separate zones of copper and copper–gold mineralization to be present along a wide structure. Drilling on the Montrose Zone was conducted in order to define the limits of mineralization within the zone.

The drilling to date on the Montrose Zone at the Red Cliff property has allowed for a preliminary characterization of the mineralized system as follows:

- Mineralization consists of gold-bearing zones which are hosted by a 30 to 40 meter wide, near vertically-dipping shear zone and which can be traced for over 2 kilometers in a N-S direction within the property;
- Gold-bearing mineralized zones within the shear zone have been intersected over a vertical distance of approximately 700 meters;
- Within this 2 kilometer length of shearing, various other mineralized zones are present. In addition to the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones these include the Chimney, Road, Waterpump and Lower Montrose Zones;
- Gold is associated with abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite, most commonly in sulphide-bearing veins within the shear zone, as well as gold-bearing stockwork zones outside of the vein systems;
- Gold is associated with fine galena-sphalerite veinlets along fractures peripheral to the chalcopyrite-pyrite stockworks;
- Gold is associated with sparse chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite and epidote in quartz veins.

Mineralization intersected on the property to date indicates that the gold-bearing system is open along strike and to depth. The system has characteristics of a mesothermal or deep-seated system, and as such can be expected to have significant depth continuity, in addition to the along-strike continuity which is being shown by drill results. The width of the hosting structure, presence of high grades of gold, zones of stockwork mineralization peripheral to the vein-hosted gold and associated sulphides, and depth extent shown by drilling, indicate significant untested potential within this large system.

The following work is recommended as the next exploration phase:

- Complete modeling of the mineralized zones;
- Carry out metallurgical testing of the variable facies of gold mineralization;
- Carry out specific gravity testing of the variable mineralization types;
- Drill 30 holes to test the Waterpump Zone.

The cost of the program is estimated to be $1,412,000.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report was prepared at the request of Decade Resources Ltd. ("Decade") and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. ("Mountain Boy") of Stewart, BC. It summarizes the 1987 to 2012 exploration results as well as all previous exploration work on the Red Cliff property. It also provides a general overview of the property and its economic potential.

The main source of information has been data from geochemical surveys, sampling and drilling programs conducted on the property by previous operators in the period from 1987 to 2012. Information regarding the past exploration history on the property, as documented in this report, relied on historical assessment reports prepared by geologists who performed work in the area, as well as various government publications, including MinFile and BC Government Annual Reports.

Units of measurement used in this report are in the metric system. Analytical results are stated in parts per million (ppm), grams/metric tonne (g/t), parts per billion (ppb) or percent (%). Distances are in meters and kilometers (metric). Element abbreviations used in this report include Au (gold), Ag (silver), Cu (copper), Pb (lead) and Zn (zinc).

The Qualified Person for this report is Dr. Lawrence A. Dick, PhD, P.Geo of North Vancouver, BC. Dr. Dick is responsible for all sections of this document. The author visited the property area for two days on the 5^{th} and 6^{th} July, 2012 and examined the Red Cliff mineralization on site, and observed both the drilling and logging activities. The author of this report is independent of the issuer, Decade Resources Ltd. and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd., in compliance with the definition outlined in Section 1.4 of the National Instrument 43-101.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The information sources used in the preparation of this report include the various government and other reports listed in the bibliography as well as Technical Reports written regarding the property. The principal source of information is the 2010 43-101 report prepared by Ken Konkin, P.Geo. Most of the work and the associated reports completed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 were carried out by qualified geologists and other professionals holding relevant university degrees. The author did not rely on other experts while preparing this report except for information pertaining to the property's exploration history and the 2007 to 2012 drilling.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Ownership

The property consists of 8 Crown Granted claims and several located mineral claims. Relevant claim information is summarized below:

List of Property Claims

Name	ID/Lot No.	Area (hectares)	Expiry Date
Redcliff	L75	1.51	June 2015
Montrose	L76	18.83	June 2015
Mount Lyell	L77	18.90	June 2015
Little Pat Fraction	L78	24.66	June 2015
Waterloo	L79	2.75	June 2015
Mac Fraction	L86	20.67	June 2015
Dot Fraction	L87	20.91	June 2015
Last Chance	L88	17.29	June 2015
Silver Crown 6	508269	613.43	November 30 2015
Red Cliff Extension	627583	54.12	November 15 2014

Total 793.07 ha

Claim locations are shown in Figure 2, and have been taken from the government MINFILE database. The claims are situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

The Crown Granted portion of the joint venture project is currently owned 65 % by Decade and 35 % by Mountain Boy. The Silver Crown 6 claim, in which Decade is earning a 100 % interest, is adjacent to the north portion of the Crown Grants. The Crown Grants are subject to a 2 % NSR in favour of Thundermin Resources Ltd. A 1 % NSR interest can be purchased for $1,000,000.

To the north of the Silver Crown 6 claim, Mountain Boy owns a 100 % interest in the MB property. The Silver Crown 6 interest is being earned from Teuton Resources Corporation and Silver Grail Resources Ltd., subject to a 2 % NSR payable to the two companies. The Red Cliff Extension claim, owned 100 % by Decade, is located along the east side of the Silver Crown 6 claim.

The Claim Granted claims are maintained by paying taxes totaling $153.89 per year.

The author has not examined any agreements between the various companies and individuals and has obtained the above information from Mr. Edward Kruchkowski, President of Decade and Director of Mountain Boy. Ownership and status of the two mineral claims at Silver Coin 6 and the Red Cliff Extension have been verified on the BC Ministry MTO website.

4.2 Location

The Red Cliff property is located approximately 20 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. The claim group extends from just west of American Creek near its confluence with Bear River, along Lydden Creek for approximately 3 kilometers, and for 5 kilometers along the west side of American Creek (Figure 1). The claim area is centered on 56 degrees, 07 minutes latitude, and 129 degrees 55 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 104 A/4. The Alaska boundary is 20 km to the west of the property, while tidewater is at Stewart at the mouth of the Bear River.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Work Permits

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the property is subjected. The author is aware that necessary permits for exploration work have been obtained.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access to the property is via paved Highway 37A to the American Creek access road and then along a trail extending from American Creek approximately 2.5 kilometers from the highway. A bridge across American Creek provides access to the drill road along the lower elevation portions of the claims. Helicopters must be utilized for the higher areas of the claim and can be chartered from Prism Helicopters who maintain a year-round base in Stewart, 20 km to the south of the property.

Except for a power transmission line and paved highway crossing near the southern portion of the property, and an exploration access road, there are no other infrastructure facilities and equipment on the property.

5.2 Climate

Vegetation varies from mature stands of western hemlock, blue spruce and Douglas fir at the lower elevations, to barren rock and ice higher up. Tree line ranges from 1,050 to 1,300 meters with subalpine spruce thickets. Heather and alpine meadows occur between 800 and 1300 m. On the steeper slopes, where avalanches are a frequent occurrence, only a combination of slide alder, mountain ash, huckleberry, stinging nettle and devil's club exist.

The area receives heavy snowfall between the months of October and March, with sporadic but ranging to heavy rainfall in the other months. Average precipitation is in the order of 250 centimeters of rainfall and 20 meters of snow.

In general, due to the large snowfall, the surface exploration in the Stewart area is restricted to summer and early fall months, with the maximum rock exposure occurring in late August to October. However, the area of the confluence of American Creek and Bear River receives much less snow than the general claim area and surface exposures are present much later in the fall as well as much earlier in the spring.

5.3 Physiography and Topography

In general, the property is typified by the precipitous slopes of the Coast Mountains. Relief ranges from 150 m in the American Creek Valley to over 1,000 m near the western edge of the claim, with a good portion of the property impassable on foot. The property is situated roughly in the center of the Lydden Creek Valley at its confluence with the Bear River, extending from Lydden Creek three kilometers to the north. The main topographic feature of the property is Lydden Creek. This fast-flowing creek cascades through the central portion of the property, occupying a steep-walled canyon. Although Lydden Creek can be traversed over most of its length, the vicinity of the Montrose - Waterpump Zones is impassable, due to a series of 10 m high waterfalls. South of Lydden Creek is the summit of Mount Bunting (1,450 m) and to the east is American Creek. Between American Creek and Lydden Creek is a small knoll where the relief is not as extreme.

Avalanches are a constant hazard on any of the steeper slopes throughout the year, especially in the area of the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones. This is evidenced by large areas of slide alder and uprooted trees located in the area where Lydden Creek turns from east flowing to south. Avalanches were the main reason that the lower portal of the Red Cliff Mine was eventually located on the east side of Lydden Creek.

Water supply is plentiful as many glacial run-off streams drain into Lydden Creek and Bear River.

6.0 Exploration History

Exploration for metals began in the Stewart region around 1898 after the discovery of mineralized float by a party of placer miners in the Bitter Creek area.

The property was originally staked in 1908 by four prospectors, with more claims added in 1910. The Montrose and Waterloo claims were originally held by Lydden, Pederson, McDonald and Peardon as part of the Red Cliff group in 1908.

On the Red Cliff property during 1909 –1912: underground development totaling 2,385 meters was carried out on Red Cliff Copper – a gold-dominant zone on five levels. This work included four portals and a 430 meter-long access tunnel driven below Lydden Creek. In 1910, a total of 1.36 tonnes of ore was shipped to Tyee Smelter in Prince Rupert, BC, reporting 8.25 % Cu and 83.7 grams/tonne (g/t) Au. During this period, a plant was erected on the Red Cliff property and a railway was constructed to Stewart. In 1912, 1135 tonnes of ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter and an additional 2,035 tonnes were placed on a stockpile. The results of the first shipment did not warrant further shipments and the mine closed in October of 1912.

The property stood idle between 1912 and 1921, until a partnership composed of Trites, Woods and Wilson purchased the property. Work at this time consisted of a minor amount of surface work, plus sampling on the Montrose and Waterloo Zones.

Between 1921 and 1939 the property was obtained by the Wilson Mining and Investment Company, through default of the other two partners (Tries and Woods). In 1939, the claims were optioned and eventually purchased outright from the estate of W.R. Wilson by H.D Haywood of Vancouver.

Also in 1939, work included constructing a camp and 4.5 km of trail from the Montrose Zone to a road located in the Bear River Valley. During 1939-41, a total of 59 tonnes were mined from the Montrose Zone, exhibiting average grades of 84.4 grams/t Au, 101 g/t Ag, 0.91 % Cu, 3.5 % Pb and 4.41 % Zn.

In 1941, a further 11.0 tons of material were high-graded from the 1000-level of the Redcliff. This material averaged 8.81 g/t Au, 74.57 g/t Ag, 9.23 % Cu and 1.09 % Zn.

In 1946, The Yale Mining Company Limited optioned the property and brushed out approximately 4.0 km of trail with detailed sampling of the mineralization on the Montrose Zones. Subsequently, in 1950 the Yale Lead and Zinc Mines Limited completed approximately 609.75 meters of diamond drilling. The property was re-optioned in 1959 to Oro Fino Mines Ltd. who carried out a limited amount of surface work.

In 1972, Citex Mines Ltd. acquired an option and together with Adam Milling Ltd. processed some 3,376 tonnes of ore from the Red Cliff Zone at the nearby Bitter Creek mill.

In 1979, the property was visited by C.E. Page and T. Skiming on behalf of Joutel Resources Ltd. who carried out sampling on the Redcliff, Montrose and Waterloo Zones. Work in the area of the Montrose Zone during the 1979 surface sampling program yielded up to 19.31 g/t Au over 2.43 m.

During 1987, Joutel carried out a two-phase exploration program, including a first stage consisting of prospecting, geological mapping plus soil sampling on grids established over the Red Cliff, Montrose and Waterloo Zones. A more advanced, second-phase program consisting of diamond drilling, road construction, trenching, plus additional soil sampling and geological mapping was carried out based on results of the first phase. A total of 24 km of grid line was established, with 454 soil samples collected from the Red Cliff Grid and 255 from the Waterloo Grid. A total of 491 rock samples and 11 stream sediment samples were also collected. Six drill holes totaling 1,007 meters were also completed.

In 1988, Joutel drilled four holes with no data available to the current owners regarding azimuths, lengths and dips.

In 1990, Joutel drilled 614 meters in three holes testing the Montrose and Red Cliff Zones. Several holes drilled in the 1987 and 1990 programs returned intercepts of 1.72 g/t Au over 14.48 m including 9.31 g/t Au over 1.70 m, and 1.17 g/t Au over 16.89 m including 4.82 g/t Au over 2.29 m for the Montrose Zone.

In 2007, a total of 8,555 meters of drilling was completed in 41 diamond drill holes on drill roads constructed during the field season. Drilling was primarily conducted in the area of the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones. Some of the drilling intersection highlights on the Red Cliff Zone include values up to 3.51 % Cu and 2.2 g/t Au over 4.02 m in DDH-2007-RC-7, and 3.61 % Cu and 1.76 g/t Au over 10.73 m in DDH–2007-RC-56.

In 2009, Decade completed 5,227 meters of diamond drilling in 36 holes to test the area of the Montrose Zone. Drill intersection highlights include 32.52 m of 7.53 g/t Au and 0.17 % Cu in DDH-MON-2009-16, and 55.18 m of 9.64 g/t Au and 0.21 % Cu in DDH-MON-2009-6. These results were considered spectacular by the Company and were the reason why further work was recommended and carried out.

In 2010, Mountain Boy optioned the property to Decade Resources Ltd. and the exploration program completed during the field season totaled 12,572 meters of drilling in 81 holes. Drill intersection highlights include 13.42 m of 13.42 g/t Au and 0.37 % Cu in DDH-MON-2010-27, and 25.91 m of 10.94 g/t Au and 0.22 % Cu in DDH-MON-2010-31. These intersections were considered highly-potential for further exploration and mineralization definition, and provided the impetus for further exploration on the property.

In 2011, the Joint Venture Partners (Mountain Boy and Decade) completed 6,166 meters in 44 holes. Drill intersection highlights include 15.86 m of 12.04 g/t Au and 0.40 % Cu in DDH-MON-2011-15, and 12.80 m of 18.01 g/t Au and 1.52 % Cu in DDH-MON-2011-22. These intersections are core lengths and true widths could not be calculated since structural data was not conclusive at the time of drilling.

In 2012, the Joint Venture partners completed 13,240 meters of diamond drilling in 73 holes. Drill intersection highlights include 14.02 m of 14.86 g/t Au and 0.22 % Cu in DDH-MON-2012-24 and 35.06 m of 7.83 g/t Au and 0.42 % Cu in DDH-MON-2012-62. Again, these results indicated that substantial potential exists in the gold-bearing hydrothermal system and that further drilling and/or underground workings are required to obtain a relevant mineralization resource.

7.0 Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Red Cliff property lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini

Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by apophyses of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. Portions of the Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group (Greig, C.F, 1994). The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly-bedded silty mudstone, and fine- to medium-grained and locally coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic Marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcaniclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River, BC. Grove (1971) describes this formation as being green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and minor coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

Alldrick (1985) has divided the Unuk River Formation into six members as follows:

1. Lower Andesite Member: >500 meters of massive to well-bedded ash tuff
2. Lower Siltstone Member: 50 to >200 meters of thin-bedded, dark grey to black argillite and siltstone
3. Middle Andesite Member: >1,500 meters of dust tuff, ash tuff, lapilli tuff and minor tuff breccia with interbedded graded sandstone and siltstone; massive pyroxene-phyric flows near the top of the member
4. Upper Siltstone Member: 50 to >1,000 meters of carbonaceous, thin-bedded argillite, siltstone, sandstone; local basal conglomerate and coralline limestone
5. Upper Andesite Member: 2,000 meters of massive tuff with minor flows and local lenses of sediments
6. Premier Porphyry Member: Orthoclase-megacrystic, plagioclase-hornblende-phyric andesite flows and tuff-breccia

In the property area, the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of trough-filling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark-colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows. Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine- to medium-grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove (1971), the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone. Alldrick's (1985) work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are located in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas. A portion of Alldrick's (1985) mapping for the British Columbia Geological Survey which covers the property and adjacent areas is presented in Figure 3.

The Texas Creek Plutonic Suite in the Stewart-Unuk-Iskut area is comprised of a group of Early Jurassic granodioritic stocks, dykes, sills and a batholith. Alldrick (1993) believed the suite to be emplaced in a shallow volcanic setting below and within coeval andesitic stratovolcanos. The Premier Porphyry Dykes, dated at 194.8±2 Ma, are characterized by potassium feldspar megacrysts and plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass (AIldrick, 1993). Only the lower members of the Unuk River Formation are cut by the dykes, which are thought to be subvolcanic feeders to the extrusive Premier Porphyry Member. The dykes are generally altered to a sericite-carbonate±chlorite±pyrite assemblage and are spatially associated with district mineralization.

In the Stewart area, the Early to Middle Eocene Hyder Plutonic Suite consists of a batholith and satellite stocks and dykes lying east of the main Coast Plutonic Complex. The Hyder plutonic rocks are thought to be genetically related to the Coast Plutonic intrusives having similar mineralogy and textures. The Hyder Dykes form prominent swarms of regional extent and are randomly distributed, isolated dykes, particularly along the Portland Canal dyke swarm. Four dyke phases were recognized by Alldrick (1993): granodiorite porphyry, aplite, microdiorite, and lamprophyre dykes.

The Hazelton Group has been folded into north-northwest trending, doubly- plunging syncline/anticline pairs with sub-vertical axial planes. Clastics of the Salmon River

Formation occupy the cores of the synclines and display disharmonic tight to isoclinal folds at many scales (AIldrick, 1993).

Faults are abundant at both local and regional scales in the Stewart area. Alldrick (1993) described five groups of major faults:

- regional-scale: north-striking, subvertical, ductile to brittle faults;
- northerly-striking: moderately west-dipping normal and reverse faults;
- southeast to northeast-striking brittle, subvertical "cross" faults with strong but narrow foliation envelopes and up to a kilometer of lateral offset;
- decollement surfaces or bedding plane slips near the base of the Salmon River Formation, due to ductility contrast with underlying dacitic volcanics during folding;
- mylonite bands at various orientations, a few meters wide at most.

This belt of Hazelton Group rocks is host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers such as Anyox; Snip; Scotty Gold; Granduc; and Premier-Big Missouri mines, as well as the recently closed Eskay Creek Mine. In addition, resources or reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including Silver Coin, Big Missouri-Martha Ellen, Red Mountain, and Brucejack Lake–Sulphurets Creek-Mitchell Creek. Also included are the Homestake Ridge area and Georgia River.

Deposits within the belt have been divided into two main, distinct groups on the basis of metal suites and age. The first group includes the numerous Au-Ag±Cu vein and porphyry deposits that are associated with 193-198 Ma porphyritic intrusives of the Texas Plutonic Suite. The second includes Ag-rich, galena-sphalerite vein systems related to biotite-granodiorite intrusions of Middle Eocene age. Massive sulphide deposits are also present in different ages of the Jurassic volcanic rocks including the Anyox and Granduc deposits which are considered to be Besshi type VMS deposits in the Unuk River Formation.

The Eskay Creek Mine is a VMS deposit with epithermal gold-silver over-printing in the Salmon River Formation just at the contact with the Mount Dilworth Formation. The BA project is a Kuroko-type VMS deposit that has been explored in the Salmon River Formation just above felsic rocks analogous with the Mount Dilworth Formation.

Figure 4 shows the location of the Red Cliff property relative to the deposits at Premier, Silver Coin, Sulphurets and Brucejack Lake within the Stewart area.

7.2 Local Geology

Based upon the regional mapping carried out by the British Columbia Department of Mines (Grove, E.W., 1982), most of the property is underlain by lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. Mapping of the property area in 1987 concurs in general with the regional mapping of Grove (1982). Red, maroon and green volcanic agglomerates, tuffs and breccias intruded by dykes of the Portland dyke swarm dominate the geology of the property. Figures 5a and 5b show the results of geological mapping conducted in 1987 by Joutel Resources. These figures only show a small area of the area mapped along the east edge of the Crown Granted mineral claims.

Based on outcrops of mapped Triassic rocks to the east of the mapped area, it appears that the north-trending sequence of volcanic rocks dips to the west in the property area. Consequently the oldest rocks in the property area occur in the vicinity of American Creek.

The most abundant rock type on the property area is a series of dark green to gray-green mafic volcanic tuffs. Clasts are sub-rounded to angular, ranging in size from dust to lapilli. Most of the clasts are composed of green andesitic volcanic rock similar to the matrix. In some places, the clasts consist of hematitic or maroon-colored mafic volcanic material, and in other places crystals of hornblende and/or feldspar are present.

The hematitic, mafic volcanic tuffs appear to be the second most abundant rock type on the property. These vary in color from brick red to maroon, generally forming distinct stratigraphic beds. However, in places the contact relations are gradational with hematitic clasts being present in a matrix consisting of green mafic volcanic tuff. In some areas, irregular patches of hematitic material are present, giving the rock a mottled appearance. The presence of this hematitic material may represent an alteration of the original rock type. Like the green mafic volcanic tuffs, clast size varies from dust to lapilli, consisting of red and green lithic fragments, plus crystals fragments of feldspar and hornblende.

Of the coarser-grained volcanic rocks, most appear to be represented by agglomerates in which the clasts are rounded to sub-rounded and matrix-supported. Agglomerates which are predominately hematitic are more abundant than ones which are dominantly green.

The volcanic flows are massive, dark green, magnetic and only faintly foliated at the margins. The augite-bearing flows contain 5-10 % fine phenocrysts of augite which have been partially altered to chlorite. Amygdules are another distinctive feature of the volcanic flows. These are up to 2 cm long and commonly infilled by a mixture of calcite and quartz.

Intruding the volcanics are at least three phases of plutonic rocks. Although a sequence of cross-cutting relationships has not been established, the oldest appears to be a dyke-like body of feldspar porphyry. Later dykes include quartz monzonites, diorites and a hornblende porphyry, most which are thought to belong to the Tertiary Portland Canal Dyke Swarm. The 1987 report by B. Hall on behalf of Joutel Resources Ltd. describes the dykes as follows: “These are most prevalent in the upper portions of Lydden Creek near the Montrose Zone and in the vicinity of the Redcliff Workings. Although the dip of these dykes is roughly vertical, the strike is somewhat difficult to determine due to the steep topographic conditions where these dykes outcrop. However it is thought to be northwesterly, which is roughly the same direction as the Portland Canal Dyke Swarm. In outcrop these dykes are massive, fine-medium grained, contain biotite and hornblende and vary from quartz monzonites to granodiorites. Chilled margins approximately 50 cm wide are also a characteristic feature of some of the wider of these dykes”.

7.3 Structure

The major structural orientation appears to be a series of north-south trending normal faults, the largest of which occupies the valley of Lydden Creek. The Lydden Creek Fault appears to dip west at about 45 degrees. Further to the north it appears likely that the Lydden Creek Fault may join with a fault which, in part, defines the valley of American Creek. In addition, it is not surprising that the major faults on the property trend north-south. This same direction is that of the Troy, Long Lake, Cascade Creek and Fish Creek Faults which are amongst the major faults in the district (Alldrick, D.J., 1987).

Perpendicular to the north-south trending faults are east-west trending faults. Based upon one measured set of slickensides in the 1987 mapping, the easterly trending faults appear to have a largely transcurrent sense of displacement. It appears that the faults of this general orientation are responsible for the offsets on the Montrose, Waterpump and Waterloo Zones, and the abrupt swing to the west made by Lydden Creek.

Assuming that the Montrose and Waterpump Zones were at one time contiguous, then a sinistral sense displacement for these faults can be postulated.

Much of the mineralization on the property appears to be localized along splays of the main Lydden Creek Fault.

Only one major fold, the American Creek Anticline, occurs in the property area, based upon the regional mapping of Grove (1982). This structure strikes north-northwest, occupying roughly the center of the valley through which American Creek flows.

7.4 Mineralization

To date, mineralization identified by exploration undertaken at the project is that hosted in a wide shear zone and various zones of sericite alteration. The shear trends north-south along the length of the Crown Granted mineral claims and extends on to the Silver Crown 6 at the north end. Within this 2 kilometer length of shearing, various mineralized zones are present. From the south end of the shear, going towards the north, these include the Red Cliff, Chimney, Road, Waterpump, Lower Montrose and Montrose Zones. Figure 6 shows the location of the mineral zones identified to date on the property. It should be emphasized, however, that the identification of these mineralized zones is in part the result of the areas where exploration emphasis has been placed, due, in part, to ease of access. Thus these “zones” may be potentially more continuous than identified to date, may coalesce, and additional centers of mineralization may be present given the open nature, both along strike and to depth, of the mineralized centers which have been identified to date, mainly by drilling.

There are six variable mineralization types identified by the exploration activities carried out on the property to date. These include:

1. Extremely fine-grained pyrite in host rocks that have been pervasively altered to a mixture of sericite and quartz. Generally, low gold values are associated with this style of mineralization;

2. A stockwork of quartz veinlets carrying coarse-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite and which may contain visible gold. The Montrose, Lower Montrose and Waterpump Zones are comprised of this type of mineralization. The Red Cliff Zone contains a much lesser amount of this type of mineralization.

3. A stockwork of fine-grained, pale yellow-brown sphalerite-galena, which may also contain chalcopyrite and/or visible gold. The Montrose and Road Zones contain this type of mineralization.

4. Massive pyrite veins with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and quartz with generally low to significant gold values. The Montrose, Lower Montrose, Chimney and Red Cliff Zones contain this type of mineralization.

5. Massive hematite veinlets with coarse cube pyrite occupying wide stockwork zones. The Montrose and Lower Montrose Zones contain this type of mineralization.

6. Intensely silicified rocks, possibly intrusive in nature, with strong epidote and chlorite associated with quartz veins up to 5 meters wide, and containing up to 25 % coarse pyrite and local minor chalcopyrite. This mineralization is located along the west side of the Montrose and Road Zones and is referred to the Waterloo Zone identified on surface, west of the above Zones.

In appearance, the fine grained mineralization (Type 1) consists of 1 – 5 % fine-grained disseminated and vein-hosted pyrite within a sericite-altered mafic volcanic. The sericite alteration of these rocks has been so pervasive that the color of the rock is now pale tan to light grey. Silicification has accompanied the sericitization resulting in stockworks of cross-cutting quartz veins. Also associated with the quartz veins is a minor amount of carbonate and veinlets of pyrite. Within the center of each of these mineralized zones, the quartz-pyrite content is highest, as is the degree of sericite alteration. Outward from the center of these mineralized zones the pyrite and quartz content diminishes significantly while the sericite content gradually diminishes into unaltered rock. This mineralization is present along the east side of Lydden Creek.

Veins carrying sulphides are found in the Red Cliff, Chimney, Road, Waterpump, Lower Montrose and Montrose Zones. Sulphide mineralization appears to be mainly pyrite associated with minor gold, chalcopyrite, minor bornite, pyrrhotite and occasionally sphalerite and galena. Where the sulphides occur in fractures, silicification has also occurred making the rock hard and brittle.

In the Red Cliff Zone, the mineralization (Type 2 and 4) consists of irregular veins and pods of massive pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor sphalerite and bornite which are hosted by a matrix of quartz. Surrounding the mineralization is a poorly-developed zone of sericite alteration. The mineralization appears to be within a zone that is at least 20 meters wide. Based on assay data there appears to be several episodes of copper-gold mineralization. It appears that an early stage of mineralization is a copper rich – low gold episode followed by a copper-rich, much higher grade gold depositional episode. Assays in DDH-2007-RC-8 returned up to 67 g/t gold over 0.91 m in comparison to other copper-bearing intersections that contain gold in the 1-5 g/t range.

The Montrose Zone underlies a conspicuous gossan located on the north side of Lydden Creek, at an elevation of approximately 600 meters above sea level. The Montrose mineralized zone (Type 2 to 5 inclusive) appears to consist of brecciated and silicified andesite with quartz sulphide stockwork filling the voids and fractures. On the west, or hanging wall side, fine pyrite forms 25 percent of the rock mass as fine micro-fracture fillings, giving the appearance of “spider webbing”. The center of the zone hosts narrow veinlets of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite with coarse blebs of visible gold. Stringers can form 5-10 % of the zone overall. A narrow zone of pale yellow sphalerite-galena stringers with occasional very fine visible gold occurs on the footwall, or east side, of the Montrose Zone. Overall, this galena-sphalerite mineralization forms 2-3 % of the zone overall. Gold-bearing mineralization varies from 20 to 25 meters in width and appears to occur as lenses in an en echelon fashion. Along the west side of the Montrose Zone, a wide zone of banded quartz (Type 6) containing 10-20 % pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occur. On surface, this has been called the Waterloo Zone. Parallel black chlorite bands indicate rhythmic infusion of quartz and sulphides over a period of time to give its present texture. This rock facies carries low gold values wherever it has been sampled.

The Montrose Zone at depth, and along the exposed north end of identified mineralization, contains coarse cube pyrite hosted in a matrix of red, massive hematite veinlets (Type 5). Veins are 1-2 cm wide, forming up to 10 % of the rock. If the massive hematite represents a separate phase of mineralization, the overall length from surface in DDH-2012-70-72 to the zone at depth in DDH-2012-12 represents a distance of over 900 meters.

The Lower Montrose Zone consists of a conspicuous gossan along the bottom of Lydden Creek Canyon. It is an east-west trending zone that is believed to be remobilized mineralization from the Montrose Zone along the Lydden Creek Fault. It contains massive pyrite–chalcopyrite mineralization (Type 4) as well as narrow quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets (Type 2). Massive hematite–pyrite veinlets (Type 5) and sphalerite-galena veinlets (Type 3) have been intersected in DDH-2008-LC-16. In addition, the presence of high lead and zinc values obtained in the drill core sampling indicates appreciable base metal values in this zone. The 2012 drilling indicated that the mineralization is highly sheared, indicating post mineralization movement. The 2012 drilling also indicated that a granodiorite dyke is associated with the displacement of the zone approximately 100 meters below surface. DDH-2010-RC-29 indicates that this zone is present, and remains open, at least 200 meters below surface.

The Waterpump Zone mineralization (type 2) is located on the south side of Lydden Creek approximately 100 m downstream of the Lower Montrose Zone. It is represented by a brightly colored gossan located roughly at creek level. Although this gossan has been noted since the early days of exploration on the property, accessing it has been a difficult matter. It consists of intensely sericite-altered volcanics with a quartz-pyrite stockwork forming approximately five percent of the zone. Both chalcopyrite and visible gold have been noted in this zone. It exceeds 12 meters in width where exposed. Sampling of this zone in 1987 returned 8.5 meters width grading 12 g/t gold from chip sampling across the zone. Drilling in 1988 intersected 13.1 meters of 3.08 g/t gold in DDH-2-1988-R-4.

The Road Zone is located north of the Chimney Zone and has been exposed in a 50 meter-long road cut. The area contains a weak gossan with galena-sphalerite veinlets noted along the east side, similar to that observed at the Montrose Zone. Along the northeast portion of the exposure, pyrite-chalcopyrite was noted in quarts veinlets. Grab sampling in 2009 of these veinlets yielded values in the range of 1 g/t gold. Along the west side of the zone, a 5 meter zone of quartz veining with strong pyrite and minor chalcopyrite is present. This zone yielded low gold values.

The Chimney Zone is a conspicuous gossan along a steep avalanche chute on the west side of Lydden Creek, approximately 200 meters north of the Red Cliff Zone. Within the shear zone are a number of veins and veinlets of quartz-pyrite, up to 3 cm wide, forming a weak stockwork (Type 4). Also present are a number of somewhat erratic zones of sericite alteration which contain 1-7 percent finely disseminated pyrite. In association with the pyrite and quartz exist minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The overall width of this mineralized zone is roughly 20 m.

The drilling to date on the Montrose Zone at the Red Cliff property has allowed for a preliminary characterization of the mineralized system as follows:

- Mineralization consists of gold-bearing zones which are hosted by a 30 to 40 meter-wide, near vertically-dipping shear zone, which can be traced for over 2 kilometers, trending north-south, within the property;
- Gold-bearing mineralized zones, within the shear zone, have been intersected over a vertical distance of approximately 700 meters;
- Multiple gold-bearing mineralized zones have been identified within the wide shear zone;
- Gold is associated with abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite, most commonly in sulphide-bearing veins within the shear as well as gold-bearing stockwork zones outside of the vein systems;
- Gold is associated with fine galena-sphalerite veinlets along fractures peripheral to the chalcopyrite-pyrite stockworks;
- Gold is associated with sparse chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite and epidote in quartz veins.
- West of the Montrose Zone, a wide zone of silicification and pyrite mineralization is present. The mineralization within this zone consists mainly of coarse-grained pyrite

which has an average content of 2 – 7 percent of the total rock mass associated with strong epidote and chlorite alteration. Also present are local pyrite concentrations up to 40 percent and some veins containing massive pyrite up to 15 cm wide. Accompanying the pyrite is a minor amount of sericite alteration plus variable intensities of silicification, mostly in the form of quartz veins although some flooding is present. Also noted are minor amounts of chalcopyrite which tends to be most concentrated within those portions containing the highest pyrite content.

Figure 6 shows the location of the Red Cliff and Montrose mineralization in relation to other mineralized zones.

8.0 Deposit Types

The project area is considered prospective for a number of deposit types. The possible deposit types for the Red Cliff property are as follows:

8.1 "Intrusion-Related Thermal Aureole Gold-Copper Veins and Stockworks"

These intrusion-related deposits are characterized by shear-hosted, quartz-pyrite veins and stockworks within, and marginal to, the Texas Creek intrusions. These intrusions also include pyritic breccias along the intrusive contacts. Mineralization deposition appears to be syn-intrusive in timing and forms along the thermal, brittle-ductile transition envelope surrounding the subvolcanic intrusions. Late magma movement may have generated the locally-observed shearing and fracturing. Convecting hydrothermal fluids may have then precipitated gold-rich iron sulphides and gangue as en-echelon vein sets and stockworks. Metal and alteration patterns are consistent with the distal portions of a porphyry Cu-Au system.

Alteration consists of an inner potassic zone of sericite-pyrite-quartz and an outer potassic zone where pyrite is replaced by pyrrhotite. Anomalous (>0.3 g/t Au) gold-silver mineralization develops at the transition from the pyrite to the pyrrhotite-dominant alteration zones. Other local examples of this type of precious minerals depositing environments include the Snip Gold Mine (960,000 t @ 28.5g/t Au) and Johnny Mountain (207,000 t @ 14.1 g/t Au).

8.2 "Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver Veins and Breccia Veins"

Epithermal gold-silver base metal veins and breccia veins are closely linked to structures and intrusions of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite. These deposits are formed from many pulses of mineralizing fluids thought to emanate from the cupola zone above a local dome in the underlying Texas Creek batholith. Mixing of cool, meteoric groundwater with hot, sulphur, chlorine and metal-bearing magmatic fluids is the most likely mechanism for base metal and gold-silver deposition. The deposits form shear hosted, en-echelon sets of quartz-carbonate-chlorite-K-Feldspar+/-sulphide veins developed at the faulted margin of intrusions, as vein stockworks peripheral to breccia zones, and as complex quartz-carbonate+/-sulphide-cemented breccia veins. Alteration is characterized by an inner siliceous zone, followed by an outer potassic (sericite) zone and more distal carbonate and chlorite zones. Examples of this deposit style include the Silbak Premier deposit and historic mine (5.88 Mt with an average grade of 10.6/t Au and 227 g/t Ag) and Big Missouri 768,943 t with an average grade of 2.37g/t Au and 2.13g/t Ag (www.sedar.com – Ascot Resources Ltd.). In the Stewart area, the newly-defined Silver Coin deposit is another example of a deposit hosted in low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver veins and breccia veins. It has a measured and indicated resource of 24.1 Mt at a grade of 1.08 g/t Au and 5.74 g/t Ag and an inferred resource of 32.4 Mt grading 0.78 g/t gold and 6.41 g/t Ag. (www.sedar.com – Jayden Resources Inc.). The Brucejack Lake deposits also are examples of this type of mineralization. These host a measured and indicated 107 mt grading an average of 2.86 g/t Au and 25.8 g/t Ag and an inferred resource of 600 mt grading an average of 1.09 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag (www.sedar.com – Pretium Resources Ltd.).

8.3 "Polymetallic Silver-Base Metal Epithermal Veins Plus or Minus Gold"

Sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals occur in carbonate and quartz gangue on the property. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and those hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, as well as other sulphosalts, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and stibnite are typical minerals within the veins. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth. Principal gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, ankerite, chlorite, and subordinate sericite, rhodochrosite, barite and fluorite. The Porter-Idaho property in the Stewart area is an example of this type of mineralization. In 1989, non-compliant 43-101 resources at Porter-Idaho were 826,400 tonnes grading 668.5 g/t silver, 5 % lead and 5 % zinc (BC Minfile). Between 1922 and 1950, 27,268 tonnes of ore were periodically mined from the underground workings of the Prosperity and Porter-Idaho mines. The production came from the D, Prosperity and Blind veins, and averaged 0.986 g/t gold, 2692.1 g/t silver, 5.08 % lead, 3,853 % zinc and 0.101 % copper (BC Minfile).

8.4 "Intrusion Related Gold-Silver-Copper Skarns"

Skarn and vein-style mineralization occurs along faults within brittle, calcareous rocks adjacent to Eocene biotite granodiorite to biotite-quartz monzonite. High gold and silver ratios and pyrrhotite dominated sulphide assemblages appear to be characteristic of early Jurassic, intrusive-related, Au-pyrrhotite deposits. The Snippaker Creek skarns are examples of this deposit style.

9.0 Exploration

9.1 Introduction

Exploration on the property has included trenching, rock, soil and silt geochemistry, and diamond drilling. Data from the pre-1987 exploration is not well documented and has been left out of this report since the accuracy of this data cannot be verified.

9.2 Trenching and Sampling

During trail construction in 1987, several wide zones of sericite-pyrite-quartz were encountered on the east edge of the present crown granted claims. Excavator trenching was carried out on these two zones with samples collected of pyrite-quartz-bearing sericitic rocks. Total length of the trenches was not documented in the sampling program outlined in ARIS report 17465 (refer to bibliography). During the course of the geological mapping and trenching, a total of 106 channel and grab samples were collected from the most southerly zone on the east side of Lydden Creek, near the Red Cliff upper workings. The highest gold values were 370 to 460 ppb. Associated with areas containing higher gold values were elevated values of Sb, Cd, Mo, As, Pb, Ag and Zn.

During construction of the 1987 access road to the area of the Montrose Zone, two days were spent performing excavator trenching on the more northerly sericite-altered zone. Total length of the trenches was not documented in the sampling program outlined in the ARIS report 17465. The mineralized zone in this area was in excess of 20 m wide and was pervasively altered to sericite. Within the center of the sericite alteration was a 2 m wide zone containing 10 to 15 percent quartz veins plus 1-5 percent fine-grained pyrite. In general, the quartz veins were 1 to 10 cm wide and the pyrite was in the form of fine veinlets and disseminations. Approximately 123 rock samples were collected from this zone. Most of these represent channel samples which were collected during the course of the trenching.

Overall, the highest individual value was 34 ppb gold and the values representing the better mineralized portions ranged from 5 to 25 ppb gold. Accompanying the higher gold values were somewhat elevated values of Pb, As and Zn.

9.3 Soil Sampling

A total of 709 soil samples were collected during the 1987 exploration program, consisting of 255 from the northern-most grid and 454 from the southern grid. Figure 5 shows the location of the grid relative to the property boundaries. Samples collected were analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, As, and Au. Any values over 57 ppb Au, 4.4 ppm Ag, 125 ppm Pb, 280 ppm Zn, 29 ppm As and 91 ppm Cu were considered anomalous. The ARIS report 17465 shows the various anomalous areas on the sampled grid. Background values were obtained over most of the southern grid with most of the anomalous values tending to be isolated on higher sample elevations. Overall, the soil sample values on the northern grid were higher than the southern grid. In addition, there were several areas on this grid which contain concentrations of anomalous values, of which some appear to be the direct result of underlying mineralization.

9.4 Silt Sampling

A total of eleven stream sediment samples were collected during the course of the 1987 geological mapping and soil sampling. Values from the sampling did not indicate any anomalous metals.

9.5 Rock Geochemistry

The property has been sampled extensively in the past, particularly the exposed mineralization and underground workings. The author does not have access to the assay sheets for these samples and does not know what assay methods were used.

In 1987, a total of 431 grab, chip and float samples were taken from the area of underground workings, mineralized zones and grids established on the property.

In the area of the Red Cliff workings, 5 grab samples were collected. The best value was from a pyritic zone above the adits and returned 4.11 g/t Au and 20.3 g/t Ag.

A gossanous area between the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones was tested with 14 rock samples. Best values for this area returned 740 ppb Au, 0.45 % Cu and 66.9 ppm Ag for the various samples.

The south sericite area was tested with 106 channel and grab samples from trenches with the highest gold values varying from 370 to 460 ppb.

The north sericite area was tested with 123 rock samples collected from this zone. Overall, the highest individual value was 34 ppb gold, with the values representing the better mineralized portions ranging from 5 to 25 ppb.

A gossanous cliff area just west of the southern exposure of the Montrose Zone was tested by 7 samples. All samples gave low values in base and precious metals.

A total of 176 samples were collected in the area of the Montrose workings, in particular the south extension and a silicified zone to the west. Chip samples were obtained across many of the mineralized areas, particularly that area above the Montrose adit and exposed south extension. In 1987, sampling near the adit area of the Montrose Zone produced a weighted average of 7.92 g/t Au over 3.8 m while associated samples from the Montrose adit contained values of up to 3.15 % Pb, 2 .27 % Zn, 12.69 g/t Ag and 0.48 % Cu. On the south side of Lydden Creek, sampling of an extension of the Montrose Zone yielded average values for the zone of 12.00 g/t Au over 8 5 m.

10.0 Drilling

The Red Cliff property has been tested by various drill programs in the past. A summary of the drill programs with zones tested is shown in Table 1.

Year	Company	Holes Drilled	Total Meters Drilled	Zone Tested
1946	N/A	N/A	609	Montrose
1973	Citex Mines?	N/A	N/A	Red Cliff
1987	Joutel	6	1062	Montrose/Ridley Road
1988	Joutel	4	N/A	Red Cliff/Montrose
1990	Joutel	3	613.9	Red Cliff/Montrose
2007	Mountain Boy	41	8552.80	Red Cliff/Montrose Sericite Alteration
2009	Decade	36	5218.24	Montrose
2010	Decade	81	12571.87	Red Cliff/Montrose
2011	Decade/Mountain Boy	44	6655.32	Montrose
2012	Decade/Mountain Boy	73	13239.88	Montrose

N/A = not available/unknown

Table 1: Summary of Drill Programs

Data on azimuths, dips and lengths for the 1946 and 1973 drill holes, as well as assay results, are unavailable. Data on azimuths, dips and lengths for the drilling in the 1988 drill program by Joutel are also unavailable. Drill hole intersection data was available from Joutel company brochures. A summary of the other Joutel drill holes for which information is available is shown in Table 2.

Drill Hole No.	Azimuth Degrees	Dip Degrees	Total Depth Meters	Zone Tested
87-M-1	258	-60	172.7	Montrose
87-M-2	287	-60	217.9	Montrose
87-M-3	287	-45	190.5	Montrose
87-M-4	270	-60	106.3	Ridley Road
87-M-5	270	-75	178.6	Ridley Road
87-M-6	270	-50	196.0	Ridley Road
88-R-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Red Cliff
88-R-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Red Cliff
88-R-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	Red Cliff
88-R-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	Montrose
90-1	083	-60	137.5	Montrose
90-2	263	-45	170.7	Montrose
90-3	240	-60	305.7	Red Cliff

N/A = not available/unknown

Table 2: Joutel Drill Hole Summary

A total of 45,705.84 meters of BTW and NQ size drilling comprising 275 holes was completed during the period 2007 to 2012. Drilling is restricted by the availability of suitable drill pad locations due to the steep topography on the property. The 2007 to 2012 drilling was conducted from 33 different drill pads with two of those being wooden platforms in Lydden Creek canyon and the rest being created with an excavator along drill access roads. Figures 7 to 11 show the location of the drilled areas as well as the plan maps for all holes from 1987 to 2012. Zones tested include the Red Cliff, Montrose, Lower Montrose and sericite alteration zones with fine-grained pyrite. Appendix I shows the drill information including GPS collar locations, azimuth, dip and depth on the Red Cliff project from 2007 to 2012. Table 3 shows the zones tested by the various drill holes.

Collar locations for the drill holes have not been surveyed. According to Ed Kruchkowski of Decade and Mountain Boy (pers. comm), collar locations were established by taking numerous GPS and elevation readings and then averaging. Each drill setup was required to have at least 20 GPS and elevation readings. No GPS coordinates were available for the holes drilled prior to 2007 and also for holes 2007-RC-1, 2007-RC-2, 2007-RC-3, 2007-RC-4, 2007-RC-5, 2007-RC-6, 2007-RC-20 and 2007-RC-21; collar information for these holes has been extracted from older reports by Decade Resources/Mountain Boy Minerals.

Downhole surveys were completed on all of the Montrose Zone drill holes, with the exception of the 2009-MON holes, holes 2010-MON-39 to 2010-MON-52, and any lost holes. Downhole surveys were also completed on holes 2010-RC-3 to 2010-RC-29, but not on 2010-RC-1, 2010-RC-2, or on any of the 2007 Red Cliff holes or the LP or LC holes drilled in 2009 on the Little Pat Crown Grant and at Lydden Creek.

Zone Tested	**Drill Holes Testing Zone**
Red Cliff	DDH-2007-RC-1
	DDH-2007-RC-7 to 26 inclusive
	DDH-2007-RC-30 to 32 inclusive
	DDH-2007-RC-50 to 57 inclusive
	DDH-2010-RC-1 to 27 inclusive
Montrose	DDH-2007-CT-1 to 3 inclusive
	DDH-2007-MON-1
	DDH-2009-MON-1 to 11 inclusive
	DDH-2009-LC-1 to 19 inclusive
	DDH-2009-LP-1 to 6 inclusive
	DDH-2010-MON-1 to 52 inclusive
	DDH-2011-MON-1 to 44 inclusive
	DDH-2012-MON-10-12 inclusive
	DDH-2012-MON-10-12 inclusive
	DDH-2012-MON-26-73 inclusive
Lower Montrose	DDH-2010-RC-28 and 29
	DDH-2012-MON-1-9 inclusive

Zone Tested	Drill Holes Testing Zone
	DDH-2012-MON-13-25 inclusive
Sericite Alteration zones	DDH-2007-RC-2 to 6 inclusive

Table 3: Zones Tested by 2007 to 2012 Drilling

The drilling to date on the Montrose Zone at the Red Cliff property has allowed for a preliminary characterization of the mineralized system hosting the gold as follows:

- Mineralization consists of gold-bearing zones which are hosted by a 30 to 40 meter wide, near vertically-dipping shear zone which can be traced for over 2 kilometers, trending north-south, within the property;
- Gold-bearing mineralized zones, within the shear zone, have been intersected over a vertical distance of approximately 700 meters;
- Multiple gold-bearing mineralized zones have been identified within the wide shear zone;
- Gold is associated with abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite, most commonly in sulphide-bearing veins within the shear as well as gold-bearing stockwork zones outside of the vein systems;
- Gold is associated with fine galena-sphalerite veinlets along fracture zones peripheral to the chalcopyrite-pyrite stockworks;
- Gold is associated with sparse chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite and epidote in quartz veins.

Drilling on the Montrose Zone indicates that it occurs within a zone of alteration characterized by maroon-colored, hematite-rich andesitic lapilli tuffs, present on both walls. The alteration has resulted in a weakly-silicified, grey-green, chloritic zone with fine-grained pyrite. The above stockwork zones occur within the altered zone.

Drilling in 2009 to 2010 was based on the interpretation that the Montrose Zone was a NW-trending structure similar to the prevalent 300-320 degree fracture trend in the Stewart area. As a result, due to location of drill pads, DDH-2009-LC-1 to 19 inclusive and DDH 2009-LP-1 to 6 inclusive failed to intersect the Montrose Zone, as these holes were drilled away from the zone.

In addition, examination of the 2012 cross sections indicate that some of the 2010-2012 holes were terminated early and did not define the full extent of the gold-bearing shear zone. These holes were stopped once strong epidote and chlorite alteration were intersected in the western portions of the zone. Longer holes drilled in 2012 indicate that gold-bearing zones can occur west of this type of alteration. Figures 12 to 15 show the geological cross-sections for DDH-2010-MON-27 and 28, DDH-2010-MON-29 to 32 inclusive, DDH-2011-MON-27 to 31 inclusive and DDH-2012-MON-42 to 49.

Drilling on the Red Cliff Zone intersected veins of quartz with massive pyrite and chalcopyrite with local sphalerite in some of the drill holes. This zone, present along the same structure as the Montrose, appears to contain higher copper and lower gold values than the Montrose Zone. There appears to be up to six different lenses of sulphide mineralization, as evidenced in DDH-2007-RC-10, possibly occurring in an en-echelon fashion. DDH-2007-RC-7 to 19 inclusive and DDH-2007-RC-30 to 32 inclusive intersected many of the underground openings associated with past mining activities. The deepest drill holes on the Red Cliff Zone intersected highly-sheared and chlorite- altered andesite tuffs with little sulphide content. Drill holes located several hundred meters above the underground workings intersected gold-bearing zones within quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins. DDH-2010-RC-1, drilled in this area, contained coarse, visible gold associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite within a stockwork of quartz veinlets. This type of intersection is more typical of the Montrose Zone.
Based on the work to date, the Red Cliff Zone appears to be at least 150 meters long, having a vertical extent of at least 250 meters and a width of 15 meters or more. To date, drilling has only tested the easily accessible locations along the Red Cliff Zone, generally in the area of the upper adits.

The Lower Montrose Zone is an east-west trending zone located along the bottom of Lydden Creek canyon. It is interpreted as a remobilized part of the Montrose Zone along the Lydden Creek fault. In the 2009 drilling north of Lydden Creek (DDH-2009-MON-1 to 11), high-grade gold intersections had fine galena-sphalerite mineralization occurring in the east contact area of the shear zone. The presence of high lead and zinc values in the high-grade shipments during 1939-1941 from the Lower Montrose workings indicates a correlation with high gold values and high lead-zinc values, similar to 2009 intersections. The 2012 intersections on the Lower Montrose zones indicate that the mineralization contains abundant pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and hematite. Drilling did not intersect any apparent galena or sphalerite but DDH-2012-MON-3 did intersect a zone of quartz-minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and epidote with coarse visible gold. DDH-2009-LC-16, drilled from a platform in Lydden Creek canyon, appears to have deviated to the south and intersected the Lower Montrose Zone. DDH-2010-RC-29 appears to have intersected the Lower Montrose Zone over a 1 m width, several hundred meters below surface. Based on work to date, the Lower Montrose Zone appears to be up to 5 meters in width, and at least 100 meters in length over a height of at least 200 meters.

Drilling on sericite altered zones with fine-grained pyrite intersected low gold values.

Significant drill results (greater than 1 g/t Au or greater than 1 % Cu) that are available for 1987 to 1990 and 2007 to 2012 are shown in Table 4.

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
87-M-1	141.70	142.50	0.80	1.53	3.90	0.05
87-M-2	151.70	152.90	1.20	3.49	3.80	0.05
and	183.70	184.70	1.00	1.20	0.30	0.03
and	188.30	190.00	1.70	10.10	1.21	0.21

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
87-M-3	153.20	155.50	2.30	4.90	5.72	0.15
and	160.00	160.80	0.80	3.65	3.70	0.16
and	165.70	167.00	1.30	3.10	2.90	0.02
90-1	33.60	34.60	1.00	2.27	1.50	0.00
and	44.30	45.10	0.80	3.37	30.55	0.13
90-2	73.40	74.20	0.80	11.02	1.35	0.02
and	82.20	82.60	0.40	1.07	1.00	0.01
and	87.70	88.50	0.80	1.42	5.50	0.01
90.3	8.80	9.20	0.40	60.22	25.50	1.15
2007-RC-7	10.37	14.39	4.02	2.60	28.10	3.51
and	96.95	97.71	0.76	0.12	14.40	1.15
and	99.45	100.00	0.55	0.06	11.50	1.38
2007-RC-8	9.45	14.18	4.73	3.86	19.47	2.01
and	31.55	32.16	0.61	1.80	15.80	1.67
and	41.62	42.68	1.06	4.53	31.70	4.42
2007-RC-9	12.35	13.72	1.37	1.96	24.70	2.32
and	37.80	41.77	3.97	1.07	10.48	0.93
2007-RC-10	16.62	19.97	3.35	3.21	13.78	1.54
and	34.66	41.46	6.80	3.35	16.85	1.01
and	109.09	111.89	2.80	0.30	11.50	1.35
and	131.95	133.29	1.34	0.14	17.20	2.32
and	138.17	139.63	1.46	0.28	10.90	1.15
and	155.79	156.92	1.13	0.30	10.90	1.36
2007-RC-11	18.60	21.80	3.20	1.54	16.60	1.76
and	24.54	25.30	0.76	1.60	9.60	1.23
and	34.15	35.67	1.52	6.05	16.39	1.27
2007-RC-12	12.20	15.55	3.35	1.46	11.16	1.29
and	36.89	37.20	0.31	2.32	8.00	1.37
and	94.66	97.26	2.60	0.57	13.40	1.18
2007-RC-13	15.55	16.46	0.91	37.26	63.80	6.07
and	37.65	39.02	1.37	4.28	19.70	1.62
and	105.79	107.93	2.14	0.28	8.02	1.42
and	141.16	142.84	1.68	0.43	9.50	1.39
2007-RC-14	18.60	19.66	1.06	1.62	17.80	4.33
and	39.79	40.70	0.91	2.32	13.60	1.18
and	118.75	127.74	8.99	0.31	54.22	1.32
and	131.86	133.23	1.37	0.23	46.60	1.11
2007-RC-15	15.03	22.26	7.23	2.86	19.22	1.84
and	24.70	26.62	1.92	6.62	15.60	1.12

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
and	50.91	53.96	3.05	2.18	20.70	1.08
and	125.00	132.77	7.77	0.14	7.62	1.65
2007-RC-16	8.54	13.11	4.57	4.17	28.09	2.80
and	88.72	91.46	2.74	0.68	40.06	5.16
and	99.39	99.94	0.55	0.40	39.20	3.13
2007-RC-17	11.28	14.94	3.66	4.63	32.20	4.17
and	51.83	53.05	1.22	0.10	10.20	1.47
and	94.82	96.34	1.52	0.34	19.30	2.81
2007-RC-18	12.96	17.38	4.42	5.04	21.96	1.74
and	32.47	33.99	1.52	2.68	17.30	1.28
and	38.11	40.18	2.07	1.70	13.03	1.27
and	57.93	59.15	1.22	3.83	11.00	0.81
and	66.92	70.73	3.81	1.14	9.16	1.05
and	117.90	120.95	3.05	0.41	17.40	1.64
and	129.27	131.40	2.13	0.86	7.30	1.35
2007-RC-19	14.76	16.16	1.40	0.61	14.40	2.17
and	38.87	42.68	3.81	14.99	16.31	1.30
and	61.34	62.13	0.79	0.53	12.80	1.42
2007-RC-24	182.32	182.62	0.30	1.82	1.30	0.15
2007-RC-30	13.72	14.33	0.61	1.28	29.60	1.35
and	15.24	16.31	1.07	1.80	29.70	3.47
and	18.90	20.06	1.16	1.61	12.20	1.24
and	32.62	34.54	1.92	2.19	7.15	0.42
2007-RC-31	16.77	17.68	0.91	0.82	22.30	2.00
and	20.73	21.19	0.46	1.18	30.50	3.92
2007-RC-32	16.31	17.84	1.53	5.00	27.30	2.39
and	18.60	19.82	1.22	0.65	29.50	2.60
and	22.01	23.38	1.37	0.88	18.81	2.97
2007-RC-51	139.33	142.53	3.20	1.52	16.90	1.06
and	162.04	175.15	13.11	0.20	12.34	1.24
2007-RC-52	154.57	159.45	4.88	0.33	13.83	1.51
and	167.99	175.00	7.01	0.21	12.64	1.77
2007-RC-53	145.73	146.34	0.61	0.56	58.10	3.44
2007-RC-54	89.79	90.24	0.45	0.99	3.70	1.21
2007-RC-55	120.12	132.01	11.89	0.30	22.12	2.67
and	149.09	150.91	1.82	0.48	6.50	1.02
and	153.35	153.96	0.61	0.22	10.20	1.88
2007-RC-56	117.93	128.66	10.73	1.76	20.25	3.61
and	137.80	141.77	3.97	0.81	14.25	1.78

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2007-Mon-1	145.58	146.04	0.46	2.16	11.40	0.10
and	199.30	200.91	1.61	16.66	31.43	1.11
2007-CT-2	236.89	239.94	3.05	1.52	0.70	0.03
2007-CT-3	166.77	179.57	12.80	2.76	1.78	0.11
2009-MON-1	29.27	62.50	33.23	6.10	4.92	0.16
including	53.35	56.40	3.05	45.77	10.70	0.33
2009-MON-2	43.90	49.91	6.01	2.09	5.52	0.04
and	57.62	106.10	48.48	4.28	3.87	0.35
including	93.90	106.10	12.20	10.63	2.73	0.46
2009-MON-3	46.04	53.96	7.92	2.73	4.49	0.12
and	74.39	102.74	28.35	7.20	4.04	0.47
2009-MON-4	23.17	60.06	36.89	4.48	3.98	0.30
2009-MON-5	38.72	81.40	42.68	4.30	2.63	0.12
and	87.50	99.70	12.20	1.45	1.00	0.03
2009-MON-6	53.66	111.89	58.23	9.59	3.12	0.28
including	69.97	72.26	2.29	142.20	35.20	1.22
2009-MON-9	8.23	14.94	6.71	4.25	11.01	0.19
and	42.38	57.62	15.24	5.69	5.40	0.71
2009-MON-10	7.16	13.11	5.95	2.12	8.62	0.17
and	42.99	57.62	14.63	1.88	1.45	0.18
2009-MON-11	191.01	203.66	12.65	5.18	4.72	0.43
2009-LP-2	126.52	129.57	3.05	2.49	0.40	0.01
2009-LP-4	147.26	151.22	3.96	2.94	0.38	0.01
2009-LC-8	61.74	62.20	0.46	3.31	7.90	0.61
and	74.70	77.74	3.04	1.54	0.20	0.00
2009-LC-9	35.06	41.16	6.10	2.21	4.35	0.10
and	43.29	44.33	1.04	1.34	3.00	0.06
2009-LC-10	38.11	41.16	3.05	2.05	5.10	0.26
2009-LC-16	24.39	24.70	0.31	4.24	1.50	0.01
2009-LC-17	122.56	129.27	6.71	10.42	1.22	0.05
2010-RC-1	76.98	81.40	4.42	21.94	22.81	0.76
and	108.69	109.70	1.01	1.32	22.80	2.88
2010-RC-2	47.56	49.09	1.53	1.14	9.54	0.30
and	53.66	54.88	1.22	1.08	28.30	0.88
2010-RC-4	58.48	63.41	4.93	3.11	14.52	0.74
2010-RC-5	66.92	74.24	7.32	13.10	37.81	1.54
2010-RC-6	145.03	148.32	3.29	4.59	48.70	6.51
2010-RC-8	69.51	70.43	0.92	2.21	12.00	0.48
2010-RC-10	75.30	77.20	1.90	29.93	57.17	1.57

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
and	108.84	109.48	0.64	1.62	27.00	1.68
2010-RC-11	55.55	58.63	3.08	1.66	4.15	0.54
2010-RC-12	55.64	56.01	0.37	3.52	6.20	0.53
2010-RC-13	128.48	129.97	1.49	1.42	5.07	0.50
and	136.59	137.77	1.18	1.00	18.80	2.21
and	143.14	143.87	0.73	2.04	8.20	0.93
2010-RC-14	221.40	225.00	3.60	0.98	11.37	0.82
2010-RC-16	75.37	75.73	0.36	1.56	0.80	0.04
2010-RC-17	52.01	52.32	0.31	8.59	24.00	3.29
2010-RC-19	106.80	109.76	2.99	0.49	28.15	1.65
and	136.59	136.86	0.27	0.39	16.70	1.73
2010-RC-20	112.16	112.50	0.34	1.83	1.60	0.12
2010-RC-22	40.85	41.16	0.31	4.77	10.50	1.09
2010-RC-23	71.49	72.87	1.38	4.14	0.20	0.20
2010-RC-24	28.02	28.63	0.61	1.57	11.80	1.05
2010-RC-29	214.24	215.24	1.00	12.66	3.80	0.10
2010-MON-1	113.41	121.04	7.63	12.23	2.03	0.29
2010-MON-2	117.99	131.83	13.84	2.79	2.01	0.33
and	136.28	137.53	1.25	3.11	3.60	0.35
2010-MON-3	160.76	161.07	0.31	2.03	3.60	0.39
2010-MON-4	227.44	228.32	0.88	1.47	0.50	0.09
2010-MON-7	92.07	92.38	0.31	3.72	4.70	0.03
2010-MON-9	103.66	110.37	6.71	2.88	6.16	0.31
2010-MON-13	146.95	154.12	7.17	4.70	3.16	0.27
2010-MON-14	176.22	182.71	6.49	1.70	2.53	0.18
and	185.58	186.98	1.40	2.14	1.80	0.17
2010-MON-15	144.82	146.19	1.37	1.05	0.40	0.02
and	150.76	155.70	4.94	2.29	2.55	0.52
and	158.41	158.93	0.52	1.61	6.70	1.20
2010-MON-16	143.29	150.30	7.01	5.68	2.76	0.26
and	162.50	164.02	1.52	1.53	0.60	0.02
2010-MON-18	123.17	127.90	4.73	1.46	3.81	0.10
2010-MON-19	121.95	123.17	1.22	2.21	1.20	0.01
and	126.22	127.96	1.74	3.75	4.80	0.27
2010-MON-20	124.94	126.19	1.25	1.48	1.40	0.04
and	129.91	130.34	0.43	1.24	5.90	0.66
2010-MON-21	126.52	133.48	6.96	1.59	2.31	0.09
2010-MON-24	206.40	208.87	2.47	1.42	0.29	0.01
2010-MON-25	32.62	38.72	6.10	1.68	2.08	0.02

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2010-MON-26	36.74	41.77	5.03	1.29	2.44	0.03
2010-MON-27	45.12	58.54	13.42	8.21	6.57	0.37
2010-MON-28	57.16	75.61	18.14	2.18	1.82	0.09
2010-MON-29	48.48	56.40	7.92	5.01	2.87	0.66
2010-MON-30	54.27	57.32	3.05	2.77	1.11	0.03
and	60.37	61.13	0.76	3.61	12.10	1.78
and	63.41	71.95	8.54	11.06	3.15	0.47
2010-MON-31	60.37	86.28	25.91	10.94	4.52	0.22
including	81.71	84.76	3.05	68.63	24.90	0.72
2010-MON-32	82.62	85.06	2.44	1.87	1.40	0.24
2010-MON-33	80.18	85.06	4.88	4.28	3.16	0.06
and	97.26	108.23	10.97	4.91	3.38	0.19
and	112.50	127.74	15.24	2.94	2.02	0.31
2010-MON-34	56.71	79.88	23.17	5.19	2.08	0.13
including	56.71	57.13	0.43	5.80	7.50	0.46
and including	58.54	63.87	5.33	1.63	1.88	0.09
and including	66.16	79.88	13.72	7.70	2.45	0.16
2010-MON-35	71.95	73.17	1.22	1.17	2.40	0.08
and	81.40	84.45	3.05	7.26	2.80	0.11
2010-MON-36	72.56	76.52	3.96	3.67	2.21	0.15
and	85.67	93.45	7.78	3.96	4.80	0.49
and	101.52	102.13	0.61	1.59	11.30	1.90
2010-MON-37	77.13	78.66	1.53	5.57	1.70	0.04
and	81.71	84.76	3.05	1.05	0.50	0.01
and	88.72	102.74	14.02	5.11	4.65	0.38
2010-MON-38	151.83	154.88	3.05	12.00	0.15	0.01
and	165.24	167.07	1.83	2.08	4.43	0.49
and	171.95	173.17	1.22	2.25	2.50	0.02
and	174.54	176.22	1.68	1.21	5.60	0.15
and	178.35	178.96	0.61	1.10	2.30	0.13
and	192.38	193.60	1.22	9.94	13.80	1.12
2010-MON-44	26.52	28.05	1.53	1.69	1.90	0.03
2010-MON-51	5.18	8.23	3.05	14.00	2.90	0.04
2010-MON-52	21.95	28.96	7.01	8.90	4.18	0.66
2011-MON-1	157.77	158.08	0.31	1.01	15.30	1.05
and	162.80	164.02	1.22	2.21	1.70	0.18
and	168.29	172.10	3.81	3.51	8.44	0.70
2011-MON-2	173.17	186.13	12.96	10.05	1.70	0.14
including	184.85	186.13	1.28	92.23	14.10	1.18

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2011-MON-5	147.10	156.71	9.61	4.32	4.32	0.30
2011-MON-6	121.80	128.66	6.86	11.00	4.35	0.44
2011-MON-7	115.24	116.62	1.38	4.47	5.36	0.04
and	93.90	95.43	1.53	1.14	1.50	0.01
and	126.83	134.91	8.08	8.12	5.01	0.27
2011-MON-9	89.94	92.29	2.35	1.33	0.60	0.00
and	131.71	140.61	8.90	28.10	4.19	0.37
including	139.33	140.61	1.28	182.95	20.00	1.96
2011-MON-10	83.54	86.43	2.89	2.40	1.65	0.02
and	132.32	132.62	0.30	36.91	33.20	1.12
2011-MON-11	138.57	146.04	7.47	43.91	9.72	0.28
including	144.66	145.61	0.95	281.27	49.60	1.46
2011-MON-12	86.89	87.80	0.91	1.35	2.50	0.03
and	152.80	153.51	0.71	5.36	1.80	0.06
2011-MON-13	79.73	80.03	0.30	2.11	5.50	0.07
2011-MON-14	125.91	127.44	1.53	6.87	4.00	<0.01
2011-MON-15	18.90	34.76	15.86	12.04	1.91	0.40
including	18.90	20.73	1.83	74.72	2.50	2.37
and	48.48	51.52	3.04	1.99	2.50	0.13
2011-MON-16	3.35	5.79	2.44	1.60	<0.5	0.05
and	24.09	27.59	3.50	3.10	<0.5	0.12
and	29.88	31.71	1.83	1.91	<0.5	0.10
and	34.76	39.33	4.57	4.39	<0.5	0.11
and	46.95	54.57	7.62	2.06	1.50	0.15
and	62.20	62.80	0.60	2.74	12.00	0.68
2011-MON-17	16.16	17.99	1.83	3.87	<0.5	0.02
and	24.09	25.30	1.21	1.08	<0.5	0.05
and	28.20	51.52	23.32	6.92	5.69	0.60
and	60.37	65.24	4.87	1.96	3.03	0.19
and	73.48	75.91	2.43	1.79	3.50	0.09
and	78.96	82.01	3.05	4.81	3.50	0.06
and	94.21	98.78	4.57	1.74	3.19	0.02
2011-MON-18	45.43	69.82	24.39	1.65	5.86	0.44
including	50.30	51.22	0.92	18.13	23.00	2.54
and	74.09	87.50	13.41	5.05	4.27	0.09
2011-MON-19	21.80	25.61	3.81	67.40	8.50	0.16
and	63.72	64.94	1.22	5.37	12.00	0.36
and	67.68	69.82	2.14	1.34	6.00	0.02
and	72.87	82.01	9.14	3.96	5.33	0.03

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2011-MON-20	14.63	17.68	3.05	1.20	4.00	0.04
and	23.78	27.13	3.35	3.32	6.18	0.08
and	48.17	51.22	3.05	3.16	3.50	0.01
and	142.68	145.73	3.05	3.25	5.50	<0.01
2011-MON-21	24.24	29.88	5.64	3.06	3.92	0.08
and	54.27	73.02	18.75	4.81	5.83	0.21
and	128.51	131.10	2.59	1.77	5.50	0.02
and	137.50	142.68	5.18	1.20	6.21	0.04
and	148.17	148.78	0.61	6.88	8.00	0.03
2011-MON-22	23.78	26.83	3.05	1.61	<0.5	0.04
and	55.03	67.84	12.81	17.99	13.58	1.52
including	57.32	60.55	3.23	57.60	36.00	3.67
and	71.71	72.56	0.85	1.26	3.00	0.01
2011-MON-23	40.55	42.07	1.52	1.18	4.00	0.03
and	49.24	56.71	7.47	7.49	13.01	0.45
and	57.32	58.99	1.67	3.19	7.00	0.24
and	62.35	72.56	10.21	4.47	6.71	0.34
and	84.76	90.85	6.09	9.19	7.47	0.06
2011-MON-24	17.68	33.54	15.86	10.20	1.44	0.15
and	46.34	49.09	2.75	1.99	0.76	0.17
and	50.61	52.74	2.13	3.29	<0.5	0.05
and	55.49	57.47	1.98	1.69	4.50	1.12
and	66.46	86.28	19.82	6.02	0.58	0.05
2011-MON-25	51.83	53.05	1.22	2.81	11.20	0.32
2011-MON-27	96.49	100.00	3.51	7.94	4.65	0.06
and	102.90	133.54	30.64	14.53	26.94	0.27
2011-MON-28	29.88	32.32	2.44	1.28	4.50	0.49
and	102.90	106.10	3.20	12.28	63.66	1.17
and	112.20	125.91	13.71	7.90	21.43	0.37
and	128.96	130.79	1.83	6.04	17.50	0.52
and	150.91	153.81	2.90	4.43	12.71	0.07
2011-MON-29	71.65	71.95	0.30	2.52	11.00	1.12
and	80.18	90.46	10.28	10.85	8.57	0.55
2011-MON-30	49.39	60.37	10.98	5.68	5.82	0.14
and	73.02	85.52	12.50	4.86	12.50	0.38
and	90.85	103.05	12.20	2.82	5.40	0.17
2011-MON-31	58.69	60.91	2.22	6.20	7.31	0.70
and	75.49	92.07	16.58	3.78	6.21	0.15
2011-MON-34	77.74	78.20	0.46	1.41	12.50	0.05

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2011-MON-36	52.13	53.35	1.22	17.99	25.50	0.54
and	67.99	69.21	1.22	16.08	9.50	0.20
2011-MON-37	59.76	60.37	0.61	1.29	6.00	0.01
and	66.68	75.00	8.32	16.53	18.07	0.55
2011-MON-38	58.69	59.97	1.28	7.04	6.50	0.05
and	74.39	79.27	4.88	7.58	6.69	0.20
and	85.21	88.72	3.51	9.38	20.51	0.75
2011-MON-39	70.43	71.34	0.91	2.28	5.50	0.08
and	87.80	90.85	3.05	1.78	6.00	0.10
and	96.95	103.05	6.10	6.76	8.05	0.12
and	106.10	109.15	3.05	1.26	3.50	0.03
and	112.80	115.24	2.44	2.37	7.26	0.15
and	116.62	116.92	0.30	1.61	4.00	0.02
and	121.34	124.39	3.05	1.51	11.00	0.43
2012-MON-1	66.16	69.82	3.66	12.80	5.71	0.34
2012-MON-2	53.96	55.49	1.53	2.06	10.50	0.94
and	63.11	64.63	1.52	2.17	2.50	0.01
2012-MON-3	67.07	71.34	4.27	62.51	12.76	0.72
including	67.07	69.21	2.14	117.70	18.50	0.88
2012-MON-4	72.47	73.17	0.70	7.54	6.00	0.29
and	104.57	106.10	1.53	2.90	5.00	0.04
2012-MON-5	72.56	73.93	1.37	2.26	2.50	0.05
and	75.61	76.52	0.91	1.26	3.00	0.01
2012-MON-6	77.13	81.71	4.58	3.04	5.17	0.27
2012-MON-7	73.93	82.32	8.39	4.66	5.40	0.49
and	91.62	92.68	1.06	6.13	18.50	0.61
and	100.00	104.12	4.12	7.63	3.15	0.21
2012 –MON-8	96.95	98.48	1.53	1.02	5.00	0.10
2012-MON-11	241.46	241.86	0.40	1.93	6.50	0.06
and	242.99	244.57	1.58	2.42	3.50	0.02
and	268.75	270.27	1.52	1.44	32.50	0.37
2012-MON-12	557.01	560.06	3.05	1.05	3.00	0.01
and	564.63	574.70	10.07	2.49	2.55	0.01
2012-MON-17	51.68	57.77	6.09	4.14	10.61	0.53
and	63.11	64.79	1.68	1.43	2.50	0.00
2012-MON-18	59.76	66.01	6.25	9.80	10.44	0.66
2012-MON-19	70.43	72.26	1.83	14.33	8.50	0.87
2012-MON-21	52.44	56.96	1.52	1.31	13.00	0.75
2012-MON-22	75.61	77.13	1.52	3.42	4.50	0.04

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
2012-MON-24	84.76	98.78	14.02	14.88	6.86	0.22
2012-MON-27	155.18	160.37	5.19	1.71	2.79	0.00
2012-MON-28	164.02	165.55	1.53	3.00	4.00	0.16
and	200.46	203.66	3.20	3.22	4.07	0.05
2012-MON-29	126.68	127.74	1.06	4.75	2.00	0.01
and	219.21	220.43	1.22	4.36	5.00	0.07
2012-MON-30	105.79	108.84	3.05	1.67	2.25	0.03
2012-MON-31	139.94	144.82	4.88	6.61	6.88	0.23
and	146.04	146.65	0.61	1.75	3.00	0.02
2012-MON-32	144.51	146.04	1.53	7.39	2.50	0.02
2012-MON-33	203.66	206.71	3.05	1.26	2.50	0.01
and	217.38	221.95	4.57	2.65	3.23	0.01
and	228.05	231.10	3.05	7.98	7.50	0.12
and	240.24	241.77	1.53	1.55	2.50	0.01
2012-MON-34	163.41	164.48	1.07	1.11	2.50	0.09
and	175.61	179.12	3.51	3.83	7.85	0.92
and	203.35	203.96	0.61	25.92	28.50	0.39
and	215.24	217.38	2.14	1.11	3.00	0.03
and	285.98	287.50	1.52	1.69	4.50	0.12
and	290.55	292.07	1.52	1.11	2.50	0.03
2012-MON-35	222.10	224.09	1.99	2.77	3.50	0.08
and	237.20	240.24	3.05	8.06	4.50	0.07
and	284.45	286.59	2.14	1.39	3.00	0.05
and	295.12	298.17	3.05	1.52	3.50	0.02
2012-MON-36	165.73	167.38	1.65	2.36	2.00	0.01
2012-MON-37	60.82	62.20	1.38	1.01	4.00	0.07
and	65.55	67.38	1.83	1.06	3.50	0.00
and	82.01	83.54	1.53	1.48	2.50	0.01
2012-MON-38	46.95	48.63	1.68	2.03	3.50	0.07
2012-MON-45	60.21	63.41	3.20	1.88	4.76	0.01
and	67.99	70.27	2.28	10.47	24.50	1.57
2012-MON-46	42.74	44.21	1.47	7.11	17.50	1.37
and	85.06	88.11	3.05	1.75	3.50	0.00
2012-MON-47	47.56	50.00	2.44	1.36	4.50	0.10
and	60.67	61.74	1.07	1.28	4.00	0.00
and	88.11	89.33	1.22	23.08	25.00	0.01
and	161.28	164.33	3.05	1.12	3.00	0.01
and	182.01	183.99	1.98	4.69	4.50	0.00
2012-MON-48	149.09	152.13	3.04	2.95	5.50	0.02

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
and	156.71	159.75	3.05	16.09	69.90	0.11
and	223.02	238.41	15.39	4.53	7.56	0.31
2012-MON-49	46.04	50.00	3.96	3.73	7.98	0.32
and	83.54	85.06	1.52	1.13	2.00	0.22
and	88.11	91.16	3.05	1.34	5.50	0.13
and	106.40	109.45	3.05	1.34	3.50	0.03
and	179.27	181.10	1.83	3.09	7.00	0.40
and	213.87	225.30	11.43	4.47	4.24	0.19
and	233.23	234.45	1.22	3.05	13.00	0.77
and	238.11	239.94	1.83	5.21	13.50	1.56
and	245.27	246.65	1.38	2.93	15.00	1.11
and	255.79	258.84	3.05	3.27	6.00	0.40
2012-MON-50	11.74	12.35	0.61	1.96	4.50	0.06
2012-MON-52	45.88	46.34	0.46	1.66	1.50	0.25
and	71.19	72.87	1.68	1.03	1.00	0.00
and	84.82	86.59	1.77	1.28	1.00	0.03
2012-MON-53	56.86	71.34	14.48	4.58	7.94	0.17
and	87.20	89.02	1.82	5.11	4.00	0.26
and	203.96	210.06	6.10	2.91	4.25	0.02
2012-MON-54	80.49	82.93	2.44	2.26	5.00	0.27
and	100.37	101.86	1.49	3.49	5.50	0.03
2012-MON-55	85.06	91.16	6.10	3.58	2.92	0.04
and	106.40	111.04	4.64	1.13	3.80	0.03
2012-MON-57	14.94	15.40	0.46	4.24	6.50	0.73
and	25.91	26.52	0.61	2.65	22.00	0.32
2012-MON-58	29.73	30.30	0.57	1.20	15.60	0.54
2012-MON-59	187.96	188.72	0.76	1.09	8.30	0.18
and	191.77	193.90	2.13	1.25	6.30	0.06
and	194.82	208.54	13.72	2.16	4.28	0.05
and	222.26	234.45	12.19	1.18	2.58	0.02
and	235.98	241.62	5.64	6.77	5.34	0.40
and	245.12	246.65	1.53	5.31	2.70	0.19
2012-MON-60	24.54	24.85	0.31	6.52	33.70	0.12
2012-MON-61	173.93	208.99	35.06	7.83	9.04	0.42
2012-MON-62	80.49	82.01	1.52	2.05	2.00	0.00
and	90.49	93.60	3.11	2.92	2.25	0.01
and	103.35	108.69	5.34	1.62	1.37	0.01
and	115.55	118.60	3.05	1.47	2.60	0.02
2012-MON-63	60.67	63.41	2.74	16.82	3.20	0.24
2012-MON-71	23.78	26.83	3.05	2.63	5.00	0.26

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
and	42.07	45.12	3.05	15.61	4.00	0.00
2012-MON-73	135.37	136.28	0.91	2.85	13.50	0.29
and	251.83	252.74	0.91	3.58	4.50	0.25
and	257.10	258.02	0.92	22.80	11.00	1.00
and	271.04	272.71	1.67	19.70	6.00	0.18
and	290.85	292.99	2.14	2.25	4.00	0.22

Table 4: Significant Drill Hole Intersections

Figures 16 to 27 show the assay sections for the significant holes listed above.

Figure 16 shows the assay section for DDH 2007-RC-7 to 11 inclusive; Figure 17 shows the assay section for DDH 2007-RC-12 to 15 inclusive; Figure 18 shows the assay section for DDH 2007-RC-30 to 32 inclusive; Figure 19 shows the assay section for DDH 2007-RC-55 to 57 inclusive; Figure 20 shows the assay section for DDH 2009-MON-1 to 2 and Figure 21 shows the assay section for DDH 2009-MON-5 to 6; Figure 22 shows the assay section for DDH 2010-MON-27 to 28; Figure 23 shows the assay section for DDH 2010-MON-29 to 32 inclusive; Figure 24 shows the assay section for DDH 2010-MON-34 to 38 inclusive; Figure 25 shows the assay section for DDH 2011-MON-27 to 31 inclusive; Figure 26 shows the assay section for DDH 2011-MON-33 to 40 inclusive, and, Figure 27 shows the assay section for DDH 2012-MON-42 to 49 inclusive.

Drilling indicates that the better gold values are related to enhanced copper content and lead-zinc values. Any surface mineralization containing chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite should be drill tested.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sampling Methodology and Details

The 1987 geochemical sampling, as well as 1987 to 2012 core sampling, has, in the opinion of the author, been carried out in accordance with standard industry practices.

Core sampling in 2009-2012 was determined on the basis of mineralization and/or lithology, with no sample measuring greater than 3.05 m in length. Core was cut in half using a diamond saw with the sample portion placed in a plastic bag with a numbered assay tag. This number corresponded to an interval that was recorded in the drill logs. The other half of the core was put back in the core box and stored for further studies and/or analysis. It was important that no sample crossed an alteration, lithology or structural boundary, so that assay values could be correlated directly with rock type.

Company employees, officers, directors or associates of the issuer were not involved in any aspect of sample preparation or analysis. They were, however, responsible for the care and security of the drill core from the drill pad to the core logging facility located in the Company's warehouse in the town of Stewart.

The areas drilled are accessible by a trail which was upgraded to a drill road. A locked gate was installed where the drill access road crosses American Creek. Only drillers, equipment operators, and Decade and Mountain Boy personnel had access to the key that opens this gate. Once on the property, the drill pads are only accessible via six wheel drive Polaris Ranger off-road vehicles due to the very steep nature of the terrain and drill roads.

On a daily basis, every drill shift was responsible for retrieving the drill core and transporting it down to 4 wheel drive pickup trucks for transport to Stewart. Once in Stewart, personnel from each drill shift unloaded the core and stored it in a locked facility owned by Decade.

Drill core was logged at this facility then transported to a rented, secure core-cutting facility that is solely used by Decade. The core was cut, bagged and ultimately delivered to a laboratory by Decade personnel when sufficient core was accumulated to warrant the trip. On the return trip, the same vehicles brought back core rejects for storage at the Decade warehouse in Stewart. The one half cut core, which remains in the core boxes, is stored in a fenced, locked property in Stewart owned by Decade.

All geochemical assays were performed by Loring Laboratories in Calgary, Alberta, a fully accredited facility. The quality control/quality assurance protocol system employed during the exploration programs included procedures for monitoring the chain of custody of samples and the insertion of blanks and reference standards in every batch of samples. Transmittal sheets were completed for all samples sent to ensure completeness in the assaying of every sample submitted to the laboratory.

Previous operators between 1987 and 1990, as well as between 2007 to 2012, used certified, experienced analytical laboratories, which employed standard, proven methods for assaying. Analyses before 1987, however, did not include assay methods or the name of laboratories utilized, and therefore these assays have not been included in this report. Laboratories used and methods of analysis are described in the sections below.

For the 1987 to 1990 exploration, Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. was used. They first pulverized the samples to minus 150 mesh using jaw crushers and a shatter box. Most of the samples were then analyzed using standard geochemical methods, the exceptions being where individual samples were anticipated to be of sufficiently high grade to warrant having it assayed. For the routine determination of Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Cd, As, Sb, W, Mo, Bi and Fe, a 0.50 gram portion of the minus 150 mesh material was first dissolved in 3 milliliters (ml) of aqua regia solution (3-1-3-HC1-HN03-H20) for one hour at 950 degrees centigrade. The resulting solution was then diluted to a volume of 10 ml with distilled water and analyzed using Inductivity Coupled Argon Plasma. The results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts. Gold was analyzed using a 10.0 g aliquot of the minus 150 mesh material. After concentrating the gold through standard fire assay methods the resulting bead was then dissolved in 1 ml of aqua regia for one hour at 950 degrees centigrade. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption using a graphite furnace unit. The absolute amounts were again determined by comparing the results to those of prepared standards. For those samples which were found to be above the limits of reliability (1000 ppb Au) for the geochemical analyses, a fire assay was performed. This involved taking 10 g of the minus 150 mesh material and fusing it with 51 g of Iitarge, 6 g of silica, 15 g of sodium carbonate, 3 g of borax and 2.5 g of flour thereby producing a lead button. This lead button was then capelled to produce a silver-gold bead which was weighed. The silver was then dissolved out of the bead using nitric acid and the bead was then weighed again. This last weight represents the gold content for the sample and the difference between the first and second weights represents the silver content.

Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. and Decade Resources Ltd. used Assayers Canada for all their analytical work. For the Assayers Canada procedure, rock and core samples were first dried at 60°C. The samples were then crushed using a jaw crusher. The -1/8" output from the jaw crusher was then riffled on a Jones Riffle Splitter to produce representative 150 to 250 gram sub-samples. These sub-samples were then pulverized to >95 % -140 mesh using a ring and puck pulverizer, then rolled and bagged for analysis. The rejects remaining from the Jones Riffle were bagged and stored.

For a base metal assay (silver(Ag), copper(Cu), lead(Pb), zinc(Zn)), a 1.000 gram sub-sample was weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 22 assays had three duplicates, two natural standards and a reagent blank included. The samples were digested with HNO_3, HBr, and HCl. After digestion was complete, extra HCl was added to the flask to bring the concentration of HCl to 25 % in solution. The resulting solutions were analyzed with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS), using appropriate calibration standard sets.

The natural standard(s) digested along with this set must be within two standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assayed over the concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample was re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10 % of samples were assayed in duplicate. The detection limit was 0.1 g/t for Ag, 0.001 % for Cu, 0.01 % for Pb and 0.01 % for Zn.

For a gold fire assay, lead flux and a silver inquart were added to the sample and mixed. Samples were fused in batches of 22 assays along with a natural standard and a reagent blank. This batch of 22 assays was carried through the whole analytical procedure as a set.

After cupellation (which measures lead), the precious metal bead was parted in nitric acid to remove the silver. The remaining gold was either weighed (gravimetric finish) or dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer, using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with the sample set had to be within two standard deviations of its known value or the whole set was re-assayed. Ten percent of the samples in a set were re-assayed and reported in duplicate, along with the standard reagent blank. The detection limit for gold was 0.01 grams per tonne.

AGAT Laboratories prepared samples according to industry standards. They used the following packages for analysis:

4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201070);
Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (202052).

Samples received by Loring Laboratories Ltd. in Calgary, AB, were opened, sorted and dried prior to preparation. Rock samples were crushed using a primary jaw crusher to minimum 70 % passing 10 mesh. Equipment was cleaned between each sample with compressed air and brushes. In order to verify compliance with Quality Control specifications, the lab performs a screen test at a minimum of: start of each group, change of operator, change of machine or environmental conditions or nature of the sample where there appears to be a significant difference in rock type.

All screen data was recorded in a Quality Control book, which is open for examination at the request of the client.

A representative split sample was obtained by passing the entire reject sample through a riffler, and by alternating catch pans before taking the final split. Pulp size is 250 grams. The remaining reject material was returned to a labeled bag and stored. The sub-sample thus obtained was pulverized to a minimum 95 % passing 150 mesh. Checks on screens were performed at a minimum of: start of each group, change of operator, change of machine or environmental conditions or nature of sample where a significant difference was apparent. All screen data was recorded in a Quality Control book. This book is open for examination at the request of the client. Pulverizers were cleaned with a sand wash when required, or between each sample if requested. By client request, duplicate samples were also assayed from the reject to calculate the Measurement of Uncertainty.

Each sample was digested with Aqua Regia at 95C for one hour and bulked to 20 ml with distilled water. There is partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti and W. A 30 element suite was analyzed by ICP methods. Gold was analyzed by Fire Assay with an AA finish.

The author is not aware of any security measures taken by the previous operators in the handling of samples and/or core.

Mountain Boy and Decade used a system of blank and standard insertion into the sample stream to provide quality control on the assaying in the 2010 to 2012 drilling programs. For the 2007 and 2009, no blanks or standards were inserted. The blanks were generally inserted every 20 samples into the core sample stream, namely every sample ending in an odd 10 number, i.e. 10, 30, 50, etc. The blanks consisted of cut plutonic rock core from a drill program carried out by Rotation Minerals Ltd. which tested vein mineralization in the Texas Creek granodiorite. The company was allowed to use uncut granodiorite core with the blanks consisting of 0.6 m of this core sawn in half. Previous sampling by Rotation Minerals indicated low gold, silver and base metal values for the granodiorite core. After receipt of assay data for the Red Cliff drilling, checking the blanks indicated low gold, silver and base metal values.

The standards were purchased from companies supplying these with known gold, silver and base metal values. The standards were generally inserted every 20 samples into the core sample stream, namely every sample ending in an even 10 number, i.e. 0, 20, 40, etc. After receipt of the assay data, the values received were compared against the known metal values determined by the company supplying the standards. It was determined that there were no assay deviation and all values were in the acceptable limit (+/- 10 %) from the known values.

In addition, the labs inserted their own standards and blanks for every 20 samples analyzed. In the event that the values did not correspond to the known values, samples were re-tested.

11.2 Sample Quality, Bias

It is assumed that the sampling procedure applied by consultants working for the property operators was according to standard industry practices. Prior to 1987, it is unknown which consultant carried out work on the property. Work carried out in the 1987 to 1990 period was by B. Hall, geologist working on behalf of Joutel Resources who owned the Red Cliff property in this period. Data from the 1987 work was filed as ARIS report 17465 with the BC Department of Mines. Data from the 1988 and 1990 work was summarized in private reports to Joutel. This data from the 1988 to 1990 programs is incomplete.

From 2007 to present, the program has been carried out under the supervision of E. Kruchkowski, P. Geo. on behalf of both Mountain Boy and Decade. He has logged most of the core in this period, overseen the core cutting, insertion of standards and blanks, assay checks, data entry and preparation of maps. Janice Monck, P. Geo. logged some of the 2010 core under the supervision of E. Kruchkowski.

11.3 Factors Affecting Reliability of Results

There are no known factors which affected the reliability of the sampling.

12.0 Data Verification

The author is aware of sampling data from discovery of the property in the early 1900's until the 2012 drill program. The author is unaware of the methods of sampling, assay data and personnel conducting this work in the period before 1987. The author is confident in the accuracy and validity of the work done by geological consultants working for previous operators in the 1987 to 2012 period. The author was able to view the Red Cliff mineralization in drill core and outcrop during his 2012 site visit and had access to all available reports, field notes and maps while preparing this report.

Data from early sampling and drilling programs has not been verified by either the Company or the author. Details of sampling from drilling conducted on the property in the period from 1987 to 2012 are presented in Sections 12.0 and 13.0. Complete data from the 1988 and 1990 programs is unavailable at present.

The 2007 to 2012 drill logs were created in an electronic format that was imported directly into the project' Excel database. The assay data was electronically received from Assayers Canada, AGAT and Loring and was input into the database. Some of the data was manually entered where assays were received in oz/ton or as ppb values. The database contains gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc assays for a total of 6,088 core samples. In addition, a further 158 standards and 147 blanks were inserted into the sample stream from 2010 to 2012 and have been extracted into a separate QAQC database.

Original lab assay certificates were made available for review for all the 2007 to 2012 core assays in the database. The 1987 assays are also included in the database and were extracted from the Joutel drill report of that year. For the purposes of this technical report all assays from the drill intersections listed in Table 4 have been verified against original lab assay certificates. The QAQC data has not been verified or studied as part of this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the property from 1972 to present.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

The project area has no current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Historic production, reserves and resources are summarized below.

14.1 Historic Workings and Historic Production

Red Cliff Zone

Underground development between 1908 and 1912 consisted of work on five levels totaling 1,485 meters inclusive of raises. Included in this work were four portals plus a 427 meter long access tunnel. Two of the portals were located within the mineralization of the Redcliff at roughly 290 meters in elevation. At this elevation, two adits 10 meters apart were driven westward into a surface gossan zone with approximately 213 meters of drifting carried out to explore this area. The third adit is located approximately 30 meters above the exposed mineralization and portals on the 290 meter level. The access tunnel and fourth portal were located on the east side of Lydden Creek at an elevation of 207 meters, approximately 82 meters vertically below the upper portals. From this location, a 427 meter long adit was driven beneath Lydden Creek and 1,067 meters of development was carried out on the 207 meter level. From the 207 level, raises were established and approximately 238 meters of development were carried out on the 244 meter and 274 meter levels.

Copper, gold and silver mineralization has been reported on all four levels as irregular lenses ranging from 3 to 24.4 meters in length and 1.4 to 5.18 meters in width. From available assay plans of the 244 meter level four zones of mineralization are outlined as follows:

a) 23.4 x 1.37 meters averaging 2.12 % Cu and 0.69 g/t Au.

b) 17.7 x 2.59 meters averaging 1.82 % Cu and 0.69 g/t Au.

c) 14.6 x 2.13 meters averaging 1.31 % Cu and 0.34 g/t Au.

d) 16.5 x 1.70 meters averaging 6.50 % Cu and 5.14 g/t Au.

Values shown above are for the lowest level which is the 700 level. Level plans of the 700, 800, 900 and 1000 levels at Red Cliff are shown in Figures 28 and 29.

During 1910, approximately 205.5 tonnes of ore had been stockpiled at an estimated grade of 5 % Cu. In addition, 1.36 tonnes of ore had been shipped to the Tyee Smelter yielding 8.25 % Cu, 83.66 g/t Ag and 8.57 g/t Au. In 1912, once the railway to the property had been completed, an additional 1,135 tonnes of ore was shipped to the Tacoma Smelter with an additional 2,035 tonnes placed in the ore dumps (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1912). The original agreement with the railway was to ship 91 tonnes of ore per day promising in total approximately 90,909 tonnes. However when the results of the first shipment did not warrant any further shipments the mine closed in October of 1912.

In 1941, a further 10 tonnes of material was high graded from the 290 meter level of the Redcliff. This material averaged 8.91 g/t Au, 75.4 g/t Ag, 9.23 % Cu and 1.09 % Zn.

In 1972, Citex Mines Ltd. acquired a three year lease on the property from International Mogul Mines Limited. Subsequently, an agreement with Adam Milling Ltd. called for the Redcliff to be placed into production by October 31, 1973. A 114 tonne per day mill was then built on Bitter Creek roughly 10 km away with the mine opening in April of 1973. The 213 level was rehabilitated and the exposed ore open stoped. This procedure sufficiently endangered the safe removal of additional ore at this level and the mine was subsequently closed down in September by the mines inspector. Production figures for 1973 indicate 3,776 tonnes of ore were shipped to the McAdam Mill from the mine and old ore dumps.

<u>Montrose Zone</u>

In 1939, Haywood spent three months on the property constructing a camp and 4.5 km of trail from the Montrose to a road located in the Bear River Valley. Along this trail some 4.8 tonnes of ore from the Montrose was shipped containing an average grade of 102.5 g/t Au, 349.8 g/t Ag and 0.2 % Cu. By the end of 1940, work on the Montrose Zone commenced underground with the construction of a short adit. This adit extends northeast into the showing for 5.18 meters and then a crosscut extends southwest for 3.2 meters. A total of 35.45 tonnes of ore averaging 91.8 g/t Au, 95.7 g/t Ag, 0.69 % Cu, 4.98 % Pb and 4.53 % Zn was shipped in this period. An additional 19.4 tonnes of material averaging 65.5 g/t Au, 49.4 g/t Ag 1.50 % Cu, 1.80 % Pb and 5.30 % Zn was also high graded from the Montrose Zone in 1941.

14.2 Historic Resources and Reserves

Estimated historic reserves for the Red Cliff deposit were reported to be 18,856 tonnes of sorted ore containing 3.19 percent copper and 2.8 grams per tonne gold in a 1912 report. This estimate was only for broken mineralized material within a stope on one of the levels in the mine.

It should be noted that:

1. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.
2. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
3. These historic estimates should not be relied upon and should be used for reference purposes only.

No historic resource estimates are known to have been carried out on the Montrose Zone.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current National Instrument 43-101 compliant reserve estimates for any of the gold mineralized areas on the Red Cliff Property.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable for this technical report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable for this technical report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable for this technical report.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable for this technical report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable for this technical report.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable for this technical report.

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable for this technical report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Introduction, Disclaimer

Important showings and prospects located close to the property are described here to give an account of exploration activity in the surrounding areas as well as to better understand the mineral potential of the property. The following properties are adjacent to, or part of the Red Cliff property: Silver Crown 6 claim to the east and north, Argenta properties to the north-east, Terminus to the north and the Ruby Silver property to the south.
The author has been unable to verify all the information pertaining to the adjacent properties, except for the Silver Crown 6 claim. Also, the showings and prospects located on these properties do not reflect in any manner on mineralization present on the Red Cliff property. The legal status and current ownership of these properties has not been researched, and has no bearing on this technical disclosure by Decade Resources and Mountain Boy Minerals.

23.2 Silver Crown 6 Property

Decade Resources Ltd. has the option to earn 100 % of the Silver Crown 6 property. Data for this claim is extracted from a 43-101 report prepared in 2008 by Alex Walus, P. Geo.

To date, two types of mineralization have been located on the property. The first type of mineralization consists of weakly sericitized andesitic rocks, with minor, fine-grained pyrite on the west side of American Creek.

The second type of mineralization encountered on the property consists of northwest- trending, vuggy quartz-calcite veins and stockwork which form a mineralized zone at least 1.5 meters wide and at least 60 meters long. The zone contains galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite which form massive to semi-massive lenses, pods and stringers. Veins and stockwork constitute 10 to 40 % of the mineralized zone and the sulphide content varies from 10 to 100 % within the individual veins.

In January to February 2008, a total of 1402.45 meters of diamond drilling was completed in 9 holes on the Silver Crown 6 property. Drilling was conducted in an area where trenching in 2006 yielded an assay of 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within a massive sulphide lens. The best drill results were obtained from hole SCR-2008-2 which returned a 0.46 meter interval of 8.3 g/t Ag, 0.11 % Pb and 20.1 % Zn as well as hole SCR-2008-8 which returned 2.13 meters of 23.3 g/t Ag, 1.48 % Pb and 4.05 % Zn.

23.3 Terminus Property

On the adjoining Terminus property, the mineralized shears are comprised of vuggy to brecciated quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with up to 5 percent pyrite and small blebs of sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. An in-situ mineral inventory of the Terminus vein was estimated in 1990 to be 5,182 tonnes grading 391.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.92 percent zinc and 0.76 percent lead (Assessment Report 20976). This estimate is historic in nature and does not comply with National Instrument 43-101 requirements.

From 1910 to 1928, Northern Terminus Mines Ltd. (and later Terminus Mines Ltd.) conducted exploration work on the property. By 1911, a 13.8 meter shaft, an open cut and a short tunnel had been completed. That year a shipment of ore (10.8 tonnes) assayed about $200 per tonne. Most of the underground work was apparently completed in 1924 and comprised a 200 meter long crosscut (adit), 90 meters of drifting, a raise, a winze and a prospect shaft. The crosscut intersected the Terminus vein about 22 meters below the surface exposure. In 1925, Vancouver Mines Ltd. performed exploration on the contiguous claims. This work included two adits and several open cuts on the Hope 1 Fraction, and pits on the Hope veins within the Hope 2 Fraction (Minfile No: 104A 017). From 1925 to 1949, 24.5 tonnes of high grade ore was mined on the property: 152,312 grams of silver, 3,944 kilograms of lead and 5,036 kilograms of zinc were recovered.

In 1981, Gatrow Resources Inc. conducted a prospecting and sampling program on the Terminus-Vancouver claim groups. Most of the previous workings were resampled. In 1988, D. Cremonese flew a heli-borne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey over the Ernst 1-2 and Pabicia claims, which included the area of the occurrences. In 1990, Hyder Gold Inc. performed geological and geochemical work on the Terminus-Vancouver property.

23.4 Argenta Property

The Rufus claim group was first mentioned in 1916. Minor work was reported during 1916-24. In 1924, Rufus Silver-Lead Mines Limited was incorporated and acquired the Rufus and Rufus 1-6 claims. That year, prospecting, tunneling and geological work was reported. In 1928, Rufus Argenta Mines Limited (a consolidation of Rufus Silver-Lead Mines and Argenta Mines) was incorporated and the following year a 244 meters long tunnel was completed. It is not clear whether this tunnel was driven on the Rufus or the Argenta claims. A further 46 meters of tunneling was reported in 1937. A new Rufus-Argenta Mines Limited was formed in 1955, with further work conducted during 1956-57 and 1964-65. Crest Copper Company Limited carried out geological mapping and trenching in 1966. The following year, the company was incorporated and acquired the Rufus group and adjacent ground. In 1976, Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. carried out reconnaissance studies in the area and, in 1978, the company acquired the Rufus, Rufus 3 and Rufus 5 claims and conducted some geological work. Kingdom Resources Ltd. was formed in 1978 and during 1980-84, carried out geological and geochemical (soil and rock) work in the area.

23.5 Ruby Silver Property

In 1910, the Portland Dreadnought Mining Company carried out tunneling and open cutting on a group of three claims which presumably covered the Ruby Silver showing. In 1920, Le Sueur held the Ruby Silver claim group and conducted further work. In 1924, Ruby Silver Mines was formed and acquired the Ruby Silver claims (Ruby, Ruby 1, Star, Stirling, Pershing and Pershing 1) and Ruby Silver Extension claims (Ruby 2-5). That year, the Ruby Silver adit (on the Ruby claim), had been driven at least 46 meters along with several crosscuts. Further work was done the following year which probably included the extension of the adit to about 62 meters. In 1929, the company name was changed to Ruby Silver Copper Mines.

No further work was reported on the Ruby Silver showing until 1984 when D. Brownlee acquired the Ruby Silver group and conducted an evaluation of the property the following year. In 1986, Thios Resources Inc. acquired the property and subsequently entered into a joint venture with Adrian Resources Ltd. The joint venture conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical (VLF-EM and magnetometer) surveys on the property in 1990.

24.0 Other Relevant Data & Information

There is no other relevant data or information on the Red Cliff property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Based on the previous exploration in the area, the property has excellent potential to host a copper-gold-silver-base metal deposit.

1. Two main mineralized showings have been explored on the property. Stockworks carrying sulphides are found in a wide, 2 kilometer strike length shear zone hosting the Red Cliff and Montrose Zones.

2. Drilling and underground exploration, after many short exploration campaigns and various episodes of ore shipment, has not been carried out in such a systematic manner, with a structural model to assist in hole placement, to determine whether the various mineralized centers at Red Cliff are isolated zones of mineralization or represent parts of a much more continuous mineralized zone. It is the conclusion of the author that, since drilling has been carried out (generally with highly encouraging results) only where the easiest infrastructure for drilling can be established on the steep hillside, then it is not unlikely that many other such “zones” exist along the strike and plunge of the structure. A 3 dimensional view of the current drilling and drill assays is presented in Figure 30 (looking south-west). If continuity can be demonstrated along strike and to depth, a significant zone of gold and copper mineralization, with dimensions much larger than those currently documented, could be present.

3. Red Cliff shows mineralogical and structural affinities with the deeper-seated mesothermal style of gold mineralization. If so, the chances of developing larger tonnages of mineralized rock are much higher than the shallow-forming epithermal style of mineralization, which have much more restricted volumes of mineralization due to the restricted strike and depth continuity in an environment of near-surface, high heat and pressure gradients.

4. Gold and copper grades and thicknesses, determined from the latest drill campaigns, are very encouraging, although the orientation of individual drill holes, and close spacing between many of them, make interpretation regarding continuity and direction of plunge, difficult. Further drilling must be based on a systematic testing of a structural model gleaned from the drilling and mapping to date.

5. In order to carry out a meaningful drill campaign, established to answer strict criteria to determine upside potential of the separate mineralized zones, careful planning of drill pad locations will have to be carried out. Given the steep nature of the hillside where drilling has to take place, a significant part of the next phase budget will have to be dedicated to putting drill pads in place, paying ultimate regard to safety on the hillside.

6. Before infrastructure is begun on the hillside, a complete new set of cross sections, incorporating the best interpretations that can be gleaned from the existing data, should be constructed, so that each drill hole can be planned to answer a specific geological question, as opposed to the latest rounds of drilling which completed a significant number

of holes at various orientations, from a single set-up. Much wasted drill funds occurred using this methodology of searching for mineralized zones.

7. Sulphide mineralization appears to be mainly pyrite, containing minor gold, chalcopyrite, some bornite, pyrrhotite and occasionally sphalerite and galena. Coarser, visible gold is commonly observed principally associated with quartz veining.

8. Mineralization is hosted, primarily, in a N-S-striking zone of moderate to intense shearing, associated with variably intense silicification and sericitization. It is common for the mineralization to form zones of much more heavily concentrated lenses which have an orientation which corresponds to both the strike and steeply-dipping plunge of the main shear structure.

9. The only reserve estimate reported for the Redcliff Zone was in 1912 showing a total of 18,900 tonnes averaging 3.19 % Cu and 2.86 g/t gold. This estimate was only for broken mineralized material within a stope on one of the levels in the mine. *This estimate is historical and is not 43-101 compliant and is used for reference purposes only*. During 1939-41, a total of 59 tonnes mined from the Montrose zone averaged 84.4 g/t Au, 101 g/t Ag, 0.91 % Cu, 3.5 % Pb and 4.41 % Zn. This data is included to demonstrate the tenor of mineralization at Red Cliff, and, when considered with the grades and widths (particularly copper and gold) from recent drilling included in this report, indicate that Red Cliff contains a highly anomalous concentration of gold and base metals that warrants further study.

10. The drill pattern carried out during the most recent exploration does not permit the interpretation of the morphology of the mineralized zones. Nor does the pattern of drilling lend itself to the creation of cross sections with which a more detailed understanding of the continuity, or lack thereof, of the mineralized zones might be assessed.

11. Much more drilling, planned to provide more accurate data of mineralized zone morphology and continuity, is required. The presence of zones, penetrated by drilling, which contain significant grades of gold and copper, over widths which have the potential for being mineable by underground mining methods, warrant continued exploration on the project.

26.0 Recommendations

Red Cliff is situated in one of the premier gold-bearing terrains in North America. It contains significant concentrations of gold, copper and base metals near a main road and the infrastructure of the town of Stewart. The Stewart district is known for its long history of gold and copper production, and extremely significant gold, silver and base metals deposits which remain unmined because of the difficult access. In contrast, Red Cliff possesses excellent infrastructure, on the side of the road with ample room for infrastructure construction, while the mineralization is contained in a steeply-dipping shear zone providing an ideal situation for removal of mineralization for bulk sampling or mining, should future exploration and feasibility work find the mineralized body to be economically feasible.

The writer envisages the following progression of exploration phases, the duration of each one determined by access to funding, and results of the subsequent phase:

Phase 1: Based on current data, cross sections should be prepared along the entire 2 km length of the mineral-hosting structure. A complete set of cross sections will not be possible to construct at this time, given the localized nature of the drilling. Based on the cross sections, drill access road construction should be planned such that fans of drill holes, spaced equidistant apart, along the strike of the structure, can be carried out. The objective of this phase of access road construction and drilling will be to determine if the mineralization discovered to date has strike and depth continuity. A thorough testing program to determine the metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization should be planned using drill core and, if possible, material collected from accessible underground workings from past mining activities. Geotechnical characteristics of the mineralization, using data collected from drill core, should also be planned.

Regarding metallurgical testing, it is imperative to establish, early on, from existing core, the various facies of mineralization that exist on the property. Each facies, once documented, must be tested separately. This may involve reclogging of the drill core to create a listing of mineralization types.

Interpretive cross sections should be constructed and modified according to new results on an ongoing basis and should always form the basis for subsequent drill hole positioning. Every drill hole should be positioned to answer geological and mineralization questions and to test evolving models for the place and morphology of the most important zones of mineralization.

Phase 2: Follow up drilling, including access road construction to allow the testing of mineralization at various elevations, as well as infill drilling where significant mineralization was recognized during Phase 1. This drilling should be planned to allow for an inferred resource calculation at the end of this drilling phase. Metallurgical testing should continue and if permissible, a bulk sample should be selected if safe entry into historic workings can be obtained. A qualified mining engineer, with a high degree of safety experience, should be retained to oversee this work.

Phase 3: Once drill data has provided sufficient information for cross sectional interpretations, and if results permit, then an underground access should be located and constructed, with drifting along the hangingwall or footwall of the mineralized structure. Cross cuts should be developed across the main, mineral-hosting structure(s) every 50 meters or so. Drifts orthogonal to the main workings should also be used for underground drilling, providing detailed information with short holes and increasing the confidence level of preliminary resource calculations. Placement of cross cuts and underground drilling locations should be determined firstly by the need for critical geological information, and secondly, to satisfy the requirements for the calculation of a first-pass resource calculation, carried out in tandem with an expert in resource estimations.

The phases described above would proceed to the next only on the pre-requisite that results from the preceding phase are of sufficient merit and potential to allow for the next phase. As the terrain at Red Cliff is steep, and the cost of access drill road construction, and above all, safety, are concerns, then underground exploration may be a viable alternative to drilling earlier rather than later. A trade-off study is required to determine the cost of underground access and construction relative to the significant amount of blasting, bulldozer time, and related expenses of drilling from surface. This trade-off study, to gain a similar amount exploration data by both methods, should be carried out immediately. A qualified mining engineer will be required to carry this study forward.

Before any further exploration is initiated, it is imperative to determine the validity of all environmental and other permits required to carry out the work. Those permits with a long lead time should be initiated immediately if they are not current. Underground permits will be required for metallurgical sample removal and afterwards, underground tunneling and drilling for exploration purposes, and as such, these should be applied for and updated as soon as possible.

The following exploration program is recommended corresponding to Phase 1 above. The program considers only surface drilling and drill site access, as is listed below. The total cost of the program is estimated to be $1.4 million. Details of the Phase 1 program include:

(a) Extending a drill road south of Lydden Creek to give access to drill stations located to test the Waterpump zone;

(b) Drilling of 30 diamond drill holes to test the Waterpump Zone and begin exploring along the strike of the mineralization-hosting structure between areas of known mineralization;

(c) Metallurgical testing of the various gold-bearing mineralization facies;

(d) Specific gravity testing of the various gold bearing mineralization types;

(e) Continued modeling of the property mineralization including cross section construction, projection of down-plunge and along-strike continuity and generation of principal target areas, including infill drilling to provide data for Phase 2 planning.

Estimated Cost of the Program

Geologist, 120 days @ $750.00/ day	$90,000
Field assistant, 120 days @ $300.00/day	$36,000
Drilling 7000 meters @ $120.00/ meter (all inclusive)	$700,000
Excavator for drill moves and road building and all other road building and site preparation activities	$200,000
Accommodation and food (in Stewart)	$20,000
Travel	$10,000

Vehicle rental	$55,000
Core cutting	$15,000
Assaying 1000 samples @ $30.00/sample	$25,000
Bench scale metallurgical studies and report	$75,000
Underground planning by mining engineer	$50,000
3-D computer modelling	$35,000
Freight	$12,500
Report	$20,000
Drafting and cross section generation	$15,000
Contingency	$33,500
Geological Consulting	$20,000
	Total
	$1.4 million

Note: this total does not consider the following:

1. Environmental base line studies;
2. Underground development of any type.

27.0 References

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9. Hall, B.V. (1988); Report on Geological Mapping, Soil Geochemistry and Diamond Drilling on the Jou and Tel Claims.

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15. MINFILE.

16. Press releases - Mountain Boy Minerals and Decade Resources.

28.0 Date and Signature Page

This report is dated December 9th, 2014.

"Lawrence A. Dick''

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Lawrence A. Dick, PhD., P.Geo.

29.0 Certificate of Qualified Person

I, **Lawrence Dick**, Geologist, resident at 4410 Braemar Road East, North Vancouver, V7K 3C9, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1969;

2) I received a Master of Science degree in Economic Geology from Queens University in 1973;

3) I received a Ph.D. in Economic Geology from Queens University in 1979;

4) I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (License #20452);

5) Since 1979, I have been involved with numerous mineral exploration and development programs, including ore deposit discoveries, throughout Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, South America, Russia, mainland China, eastern Europe, and other countries;

6) I spent nearly 20 years living and working in South America, for much of the time as Exploration Manager for Latin America for Chevron Resources Ltd., and was the leader of the team that discovered the Collahuasi copper deposits. I remained as Director of Exploration of the Collahuasi Joint Venture for approximately 9 years. In addition I have been involved in numerous gold, silver and copper discoveries in Central and South America, as well as northern Canada;

7) I am a consulting geologist producing this report on behalf of Decade Resources Ltd. and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd.;

8) This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps, other technical data, and examination of core, and on my field visit to the property. I visited the Red Cliff property for two days on the 5th and 6th July, 2012, accompanied by the President of Decade Resources Ltd., Mr. Edward Kruchkowski;

9) I hold no direct or indirect interest in the property, or in any securities of Decade Resources Ltd. or Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd., or in any associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any;

10) I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;

11) I am responsible for preparing the technical report titled ‘National Instrument 43-101 F1 Technical Report on the Red Cliff Property, BC’ dated December 9th, 2014, including its conclusions and recommendations, which are based on my professional assessment of the exploration data generated by Decade Resources Ltd. and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. which are accurate to the best of my knowledge;

12) I am not aware of any material fact or material change related to this report that is not reflected in this technical report;

13) I authorize Decade Resources Ltd. and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. to use information in this report or portions of it in its prospectus, any brochures, promotional material or company reports and consent to the placing of this report in the public file of the TSX Venture Exchange;

14) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101FI and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with the information contained in this Instrument;

15) I am independent of the issuer, Decade Resources Ltd., and the vendor, Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd., applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of the National Instrument 43-101 and part 3.5 of Company Policy 43-101CP;

16) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, or part that I am responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at North Vancouver, December 9th, 2014 “Lawrence A. Dick”

Lawrence A. Dick, PhD, P.Geo.

30.0 Illustrations and Appendices

APPENDIX 1: TABLE SHOWING ALL RED CLIFF DRILL INFORMATION 2007 to 2012

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
MON-CT-1	443900	6218481	230	-55	35.37
MON-CT-2	443900	6218481	270	-55	283.54
MON-CT-3	443900	6218481	270	-50	273.46
MON-2007-01	443900	6218487	290	-30	260.37
2007-RC-1	444337	6217529	260	-45	221.48
2007-RC-2	444206	6218079	270	-45	325
2007-RC-3	444206	6218079	280	-45	305.49
2007-RC-4	444206	6218079	260	-50	299.39
2007-RC-5	444206	6218079	260	-60	337.50
2007-RC-6	444137	6218344	260	-45	363.41
2007-RC-7	444162	6217347	320	-45	105.79
2007-RC-8	444162	6217347	320	-50	107.32
2007-RC-9	444162	6217347	320	-55	93.60
2007-RC-10	444162	6217347	320	-60	173.17
2007-RC-11	444162	6217347	320	-65	249.09
2007-RC-12	444162	6217347	310	-45	206.40
2007-RC-13	444162	6217347	310	-50	162.43
2007-RC-14	444162	6217347	310	-55	191.71
2007-RC-15	444162	6217347	310	-60	151.52
2007-RC-16	444162	6217347	330	-45	200.61
2007-RC-17	444162	6217347	330	-50	96.34
2007-RC-18	444162	6217347	330	-55	179.27
2007-RC-19	444162	6217347	330	-60	178.26
2007-RC-20	444375	6217596	240	-45	26.52
2007-RC-21	444375	6217596	240	-50	21.04
2007-RC-22	444205	6217503	270	-55	242.99
2007-RC-23	444205	6217503	239	-55	354.27
2007-RC-24	444205	6217503	239	-50	389.33
2007-RC-25	444205	6217503	239	-60	360.37
2007-RC-26	444205	6217503	230	-55	285.67
2007-RC-30	444162	6217347	300	-50	178.96
2007-RC-31	444162	6217347	300	-55	23.48
2007-RC-32	444162	6217347	300	-60	200.30
2007-RC-50	444171	6217365	238	-65	215.55
2007-RC-51	444171	6217365	214	-55	185.06
2007-RC-52	444171	6217365	214	-50	242.99
2007-RC-53	444171	6217365	214	-45	163.72
2007-RC-54	444171	6217365	214	-60	246.04
2007-RC-55	444171	6217365	210	-45	233.84
2007-RC-56	444171	6217365	210	-50	182.01
2007-RC-57	444171	6217365	210	-55	200.30
2009-MON-1	443782	6218652	218	-60	96.04
2009-MON-2	443782	6218652	218	-70	106.10

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
2009-MON-3	443782	6218652	228	-60	102.74
2009-MON-4	443782	6218652	228	-70	78.35
2009-MON-5	443776	6218602	38	-60	124.09
2009-MON-6	443776	6218602	38	-70	124.09
2009-MON-7	443774	6218736	218	-60	118.90
2009-MON-8	443774	6218736	218	-70	109.15
2009-MON-9	443790	6218684	218	-60	260.37
2009-MON-10	443790	6218684	218	-70	246.65
2009-MON-11	443886	6218593	272	-43	208.84
2009-LC-1	443728	6218417	50	-20	134.15
2009-LC-2	443728	6218417	50	-30	170.73
2009-LC-3	443728	6218417	50	-35	158.54
2009-LC-4	443728	6218417	50	-40	97.56
2009-LC-5	443728	6218417	35	-30	121.95
2009-LC-6	443728	6218417	35	-40	94.51
2009-LC-7	443728	6218417	15	-30	120.43
2009-LC-8	443728	6218417	15	-40	92.99
2009-LC-9	443728	6218417	80	-10	77.74
2009-LC-10	443728	6218417	80	-20	83.84
2009-LC-11	443728	6218417	80	-30	92.99
2009-LC-12	443728	6218417	80	-40	114.94
2009-LC-13	443728	6218417	57	-40	76.22
2009-LC-14	443728	6218417	65	-20	82.32
2009-LC-15	443728	6218417	65	-30	82.84
2009-LC-16	443728	6218417	65	-40	129.57
2009-LC-17	443728	6218417	80	-75	152.44
2009-LC-18	443728	6218417	80	-80	185.37
2009-LC-19	443728	6218417	80	-85	152.44
2009-LP-1	443958	6218268	320	-60	245.43
2009-LP-2	443958	6218268	310	-45	190.55
2009-LP-3	443958	6218268	310	-50	216.16
2009-LP-4	443958	6218268	310	-55	274.09
2009-LP-5	443958	6218268	310	-60	285.67
2009-LP-6	443958	6218268	310	-65	209.45
2010-MON-1	443826	6218502	340	0	143.90
2010-MON-2	443826	6218502	340	-10	150
2010-MON-3	443826	6218502	340	-20	184.15
2010-MON-4	443826	6218502	340	-30	233.54
2010-MON-5	443826	6218502	320	0	160.67
2010-MON-6	443826	6218502	320	10	136.59
2010-MON-7	443826	6218502	320	-10	145.43
2010-MON-8	443826	6218502	320	15	136.28
2010-MON-9	443826	6218502	320	-20	260.37
2010-MON-10	443826	6218502	320	5	139.33
2010-MON-11	443884	6218599	275	0	166.46
2010-MON-12	443884	6218599	275	10	170.12
2010-MON-13	443884	6218599	275	-35	197.26

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
2010-MON-14	443884	6218599	275	-40	203.66
2010-MON-15	443884	6218599	275	-30	179.27
2010-MON-16	443884	6218599	275	-25	167.07
2010-MON-17	443884	6218599	275	15	153.35
2010-MON-18	443884	6218599	295	15	150.61
2010-MON-19	443884	6218599	295	5	147.87
2010-MON-20	443884	6218599	295	0	147.87
2010-MON-21	443884	6218599	295	-10	150.91
2010-MON-22	443884	6218599	295	-20	166.46
2010-MON-23	443884	6218599	295	-30	166.77
2010-MON-24	443884	6218599	295	-40	230.79
2010-MON-25	443803	6218649	235	-25	123.08
2010-MON-26	443803	6218649	235	-30	121.04
2010-MON-27	443803	6218649	235	-45	121.34
2010-MON-28	443803	6218649	235	-55	127.44
2010-MON-29	443803	6218649	240	-45	90.85
2010-MON-30	443803	6218649	240	-50	87.80
2010-MON-31	443803	6218649	240	-55	139.63
2010-MON-32	443803	6218649	240	-60	152.13
2010-MON-33	443805	6218641	240	-65	133.84
2010-MON-34	443805	6218641	230	-45	111.89
2010-MON-35	443805	6218641	230	-50	96.65
2010-MON-36	443805	6218641	230	-55	121.34
2010-MON-37	443805	6218641	230	-60	136.59
2010-MON-38	443805	6218641	230	-65	200.61
2010-MON-39B	443805	6218641	230	-70	212.80
2010-MON-40	443759	6218595	50	-45	90.55
2010-MON-41	443759	6218595	50	-50	93.60
2010-MON-42	443759	6218595	45	-55	151.52
2010-MON-43	443759	6218595	45	-60	136.28
2010-MON-44	443759	6218595	45	-65	182.01
2010-MON-45	443759	6218595	45	-70	183.84
2010-MON-46	443767	6218609	350	-55	90.55
2010-MON-47	443767	6218609	350	-60	90.85
2010-MON-48	443767	6218609	350	-45	64.02
2010-MON-49	443767	6218609	350	-50	90.85
2010-MON-50	443767	6218609	290	-45	93.90
2010-MON-51	443767	6218609	290	-50	75.30
2010-MON-52	443772	6218630	173	-60	32.01
2010-RC-1	444049	6217447	175	-55	267.99
2010-RC-2	444049	6217447	175	-45	304.85
2010-RC-3	444049	6217447	175	-50	137.28
2010-RC-4	444049	6217447	175	-60	136.59
2010-RC-5	444049	6217447	175	-65	187.32
2010-RC-6	444049	6217447	175	-70	194.21
2010-RC-7	444049	6217447	175	-75	258.84
2010-RC-8	444049	6217447	165	-60	136.59

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
2010-RC-9	444049	6217447	165	-55	136.59
2010-RC-10	444049	6217447	165	-65	136.28
2010-RC-11	444049	6217447	165	-50	136.28
2010-RC-12	444049	6217447	165	-45	121.04
2010-RC-13	444049	6217447	165	-70	151.83
2010-RC-14	444049	6217447	195	-75	260.37
2010-RC-15	444049	6217447	195	-60	273.78
2010-RC-16	444049	6217447	195	-65	121.37
2010-RC-17	444049	6217447	195	-55	93.90
2010-RC-18	444049	6217447	225	-70	106.10
2010-RC-19	444049	6217447	225	-75	148.78
2010-RC-20	444049	6217447	225	-80	228.35
2010-RC-21	444049	6217447	225	-45	103.05
2010-RC-22	444049	6217447	225	-70	151.83
2010-RC-23	444049	6217447	225	-60	142.79
2010-RC-24	444043	6217432	17	-45	136.28
2010-RC-25	444043	6217432	17	-60	151.83
2010-RC-26	444043	6217432	17	-75	194.82
2010-RC-27	444043	6217432	17	-80	243.60
2010-RC-28	443866	6218286	17	-75	225
2010-RC-29	443866	6218286	17	-70	243.29
2011-MON-1	443829	6218502	330	-41	218.90
2011-MON-2	443829	6218502	330	-45	209.15
2011-MON-3	443829	6218502	330	-50	282.93
2011-MON-4	443829	6218502	330	-55	310.37
2011-MON-5	443829	6218502	320	-41	191.46
2011-MON-6	443829	6218502	320	-35	160.98
2011-MON-7	443829	6218502	320	-31	167.07
2011-MON-8	443829	6218502	315	-41	145.73
2011-MON-9	443829	6218502	315	-35	197.56
2011-MON-10	443829	6218502	315	-31	154.88
2011-MON-11	443829	6218502	310	-45	187.37
2011-MON-12	443829	6218502	310	-35	176.83
2011-MON-13	443829	6218502	310	-30	178.96
2011-MON-14	443829	6218502	310	-31	151.83
2011-MON-15	443772	6218630	170	-60	103.35
2011-MON-16	443772	6218630	170	-65	115.55
2011-MON-17	443772	6218630	170	-70	100.30
2011-MON-18	443772	6218630	170	-75	91.16
2011-MON-19	443772	6218630	175	-55	139.94
2011-MON-20	443772	6218630	175	-60	148.78
2011-MON-21	443772	6218630	175	-65	173.17
2011-MON-22	443772	6218630	175	-70	176.10
2011-MON-23	443772	6218630	175	-75	106.10
2011-MON-24	443772	6218630	175	-80	100
2011-MON-25	443772	6218630	175	-85	109.15
2011-MON-26	443772	6218630	195	-60	157.93

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
2011-MON-27	443772	6218630	195	-65	139.63
2011-MON-28	443772	6218630	195	-70	179.27
2011-MON-29	443772	6218630	195	-75	96.95
2011-MON-30	443772	6218630	195	-80	130.49
2011-MON-31	443772	6218630	195	-85	145.73
2011-MON-32	443772	6218630	200	-60	133.23
2011-MON-33	443801	6218632	240	-41	75.69
2011-MON-34	443801	6218632	240	-45	90.85
2011-MON-35	443801	6218632	240	-50	109.45
2011-MON-36	443801	6218632	240	-55	109.15
2011-MON-37	443801	6218632	240	-60	115.24
2011-MON-38	443801	6218632	240	-65	124.39
2011-MON-39	443801	6218632	240	-70	124.39
2011-MON-40	443801	6218632	240	-75	151.83
2011-MON-41	443801	6218632	75	-60	60.37
2011-MON-42	443801	6218632	240	-75	276.83
2011-MON-43	443801	6218632	320	-45	145.73
2011-MON-44	443900	6218487	280	-45	190.55
2012-MON-1	443832	6218441	239	-45	223.84
2012-MON-2	443832	6218441	239	-40	139.33
2012-MON-3	443832	6218441	239	-48	151.52
2012-MON-4	443832	6218441	239	-52	145.73
2012-MON-5	443832	6218441	239	-56	160.98
2012-MON-6	443832	6218441	239	-60	157.98
2012-MON-7	443832	6218441	239	-65	167.07
2012-MON-8	443832	6218441	239	-70	157.93
2012-MON-9	443832	6218441	239	-75	164.02
2012-MON-10	444034	6218398	280	-48	279.57
2012-MON-11	444034	6218398	280	-52	480.79
2012-MON-12	444034	6218398	270	-52	596.65
2012-MON-13	443873	6218450	239	-45	169.82
2012-MON-14	443873	6218450	239	-50	170.43
2012-MON-15	443873	6218450	239	-65	164.02
2012-MON-16	443873	6218450	246	-45	188.41
2012-MON-17	443839	6218442	239	-45	105.79
2012-MON-18	443839	6218442	239	-48	139.33
2012-MON-19	443839	6218442	239	-52	136.28
2012-MON-20	443839	6218442	239	-56	118.29
2012-MON-21	443839	6218442	239	-40	66.16
2012-MON-22	443839	6218442	239	-60	121.34
2012-MON-23	443839	6218442	239	-65	121.34
2012-MON-24	443839	6218442	239	-70	130.49
2012-MON-25	443839	6218442	239	-75	124.70
2012-MON-26	443837	6218444	270	-45	224.70
2012-MON-27	443837	6218444	270	-50	197.87
2012-MON-28	443837	6218444	270	-55	218.90
2012-MON-29	443837	6218444	270	-60	231.40

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
2012-MON-30	443837	6218444	275	-45	212.50
2012-MON-31	443837	6218444	275	-50	213.11
2012-MON-32	443837	6218444	275	-55	246.65
2012-MON-33	443837	6218444	275	-60	249.39
2012-MON-34	443837	6218444	275	-65	292.07
2012-MON-35	443837	6218444	275	-70	470.73
2012-MON-36	443837	6218444	280	-65	246.65
2012-MON-37	443731	6218507	75	-75	151.83
2012-MON-38	443731	6218507	75	-45	85.06
2012-MON-39	443731	6218507	75	-50	63.11
2012-MON-40	443731	6218507	75	-55	75.30
2012-MON-41	443731	6218507	75	-60	89.48
2012-MON-42	443747	6218511	320	-40	127.13
2012-MON-43	443747	6218511	320	-45	102.74
2012-MON-44	443747	6218511	320	-50	94.21
2012-MON-45	443747	6218511	320	-55	115.24
2012-MON-46	443747	6218511	320	-60	152.13
2012-MON-47	443747	6218511	320	-65	197.87
2012-MON-48	443747	6218511	320	-70	246.65
2012-MON-49	443747	6218511	320	-75	274.09
2012-MON-50	443747	6218511	310	-55	139.63
2012-MON-51	443747	6218511	310	-60	124.70
2012-MON-52	443747	6218511	310	-65	179.57
2012-MON-53	443747	6218511	310	-70	228.35
2012-MON-54	443747	6218511	310	-75	115.55
2012-MON-55	443747	6218511	320	-80	133.84
2012-MON-56	443747	6218511	300	-60	121.34
2012-MON-57	443747	6218511	300	-65	164.02
2012-MON-58	443747	6218511	300	-70	219.21
2012-MON-59	443747	6218511	300	-75	274.09
2012-MON-60	443747	6218511	290	-65	182.62
2012-MON-61	443747	6218511	290	-75	213.11
2012-MON-62	443747	6218511	290	-80	438.72
2012-MON-63	443747	6218511	280	-75	213.11
2012-MON-64	443767	6218640	15	-45	109.45
2012-MON-65	443767	6218640	15	-65	136.89
2012-MON-66	443767	6218640	15	-70	82.01
2012-MON-67	443767	6218640	15	-75	106.40
2012-MON-68	443767	6218640	15	-80	78.96
2012-MON-69	443767	6218640	15	-85	115.55
2012-MON-70	443843	6218904	195	-45	124.39
2012-MON-71	443843	6218904	195	-60	148.78
2012-MON-72	443747	6218511	275	-75	130.49
2012-MON-73	443747	6218511	275	-75	298.48

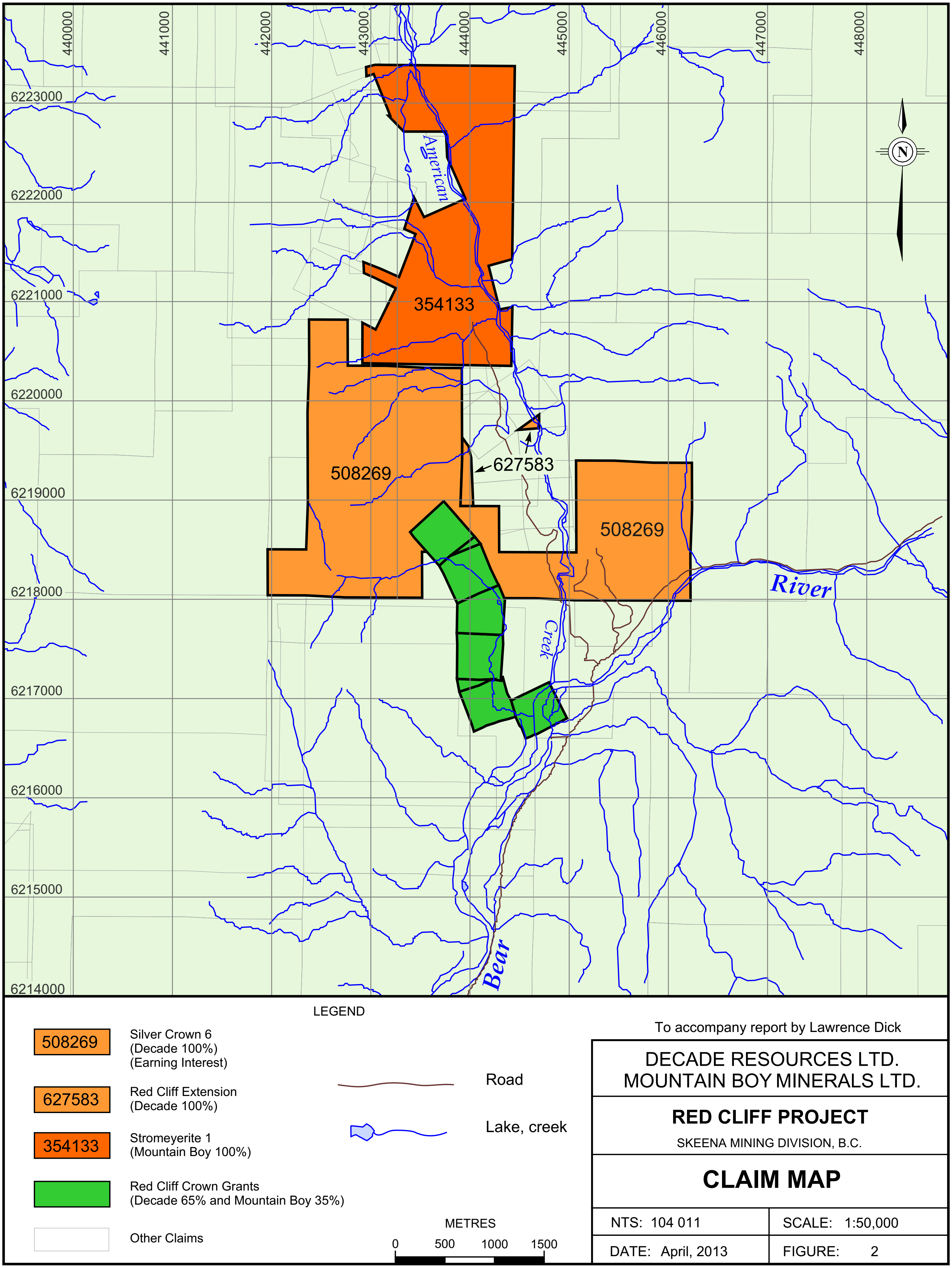
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

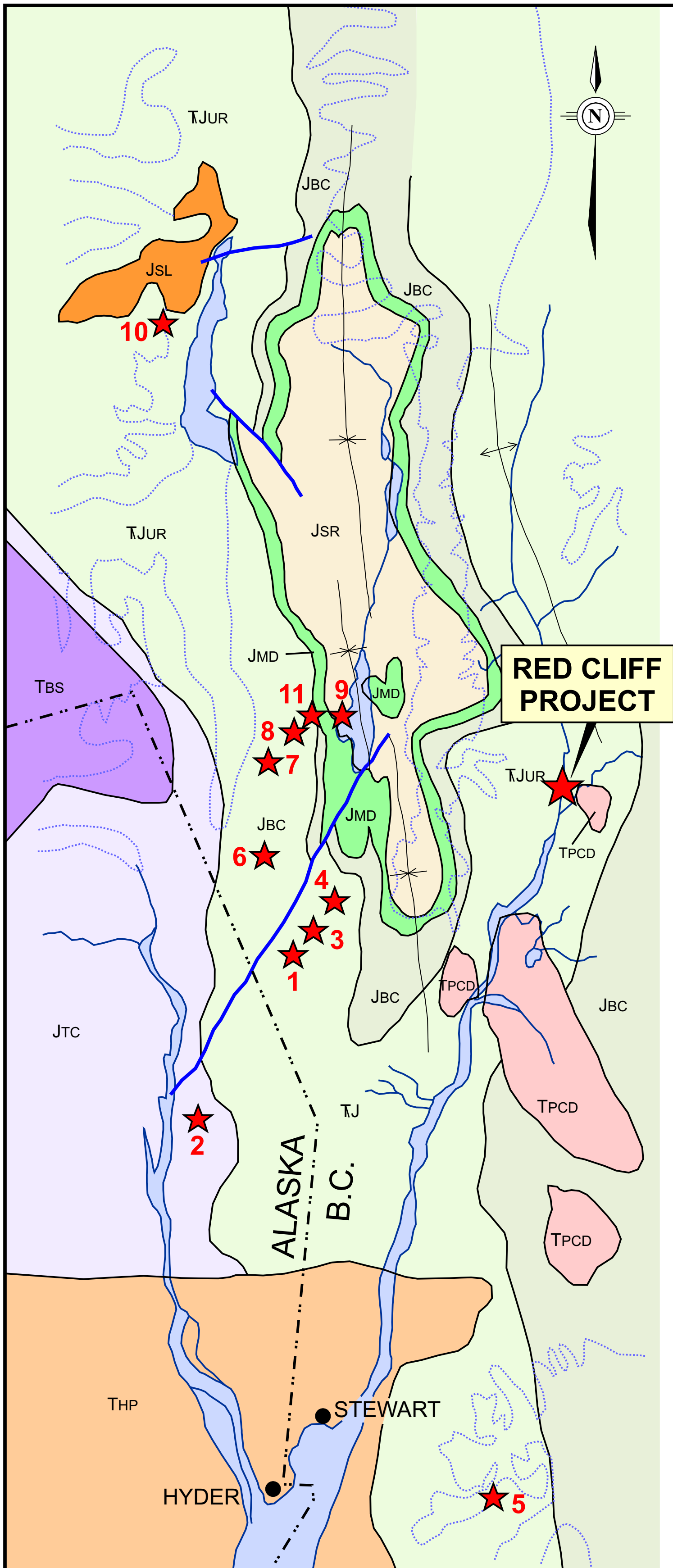
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 1



440000
441000
442000
443000
444000
445000
446000
447000
448000
6223000
6222000
6221000
6220000
6219000
6218000
6217000
6216000
6215000
6214000
N
American
354133
508269
627583
508269
River
Creek
Bear
LEGEND
508269
Silver Crown 6
(Decade 100%)
(Earning Interest)
627583
Red Cliff Extension
(Decade 100%)
354133
Stromeyerite 1
(Mountain Boy 100%)
Red Cliff Crown Grants
(Decade 65% and Mountain Boy 35%)
Other Claims
Road
Lake, creek
METRES
0
500
1000
1500
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
NTS: 104 011
SCALE: 1:50,000
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 2



KILOMETRES

0 5 10

LEGEND

TERTIARY

TBS	BOUNDARY STOCK, granodiorite
THP	HYDER PLUTON; granodiorite, quartz monzonite
TPCD	PORTLAND CANAL DYKE SWARM

JURASSIC

JSR	SALMON RIVER FORMATION; siltstone, sandstone
JMD	MOUNT DILLWORTH FORMATION; felsic tuffs, breccias
JBC	BETTY CREEK FORMATION; siltstones, intermediate tuff, breccia
JSL	SUMMIT LAKE STOCK; granodiorite
JTC	TEXAS CREEK BATHOLITH; granodiorite

TRIASSIC

TJUR	UNUK RIVER FORMATION; intermediate tuff, breccia, flows

Anticline, Syncline

Icefield

Fault

MAJOR MINERAL DEPOSIT

1. PREMIER SELBACK
2. RIVERSIDE
3. B.C. SILVER
4. SEBAKWE
5. PORTER-IDAHO
6. INDIAN
7. SILVER COIN
8. BIG MISSOURI
9. DAGO HILL
10. SCOTTIE GOLD
11. MARTHA ELLEN

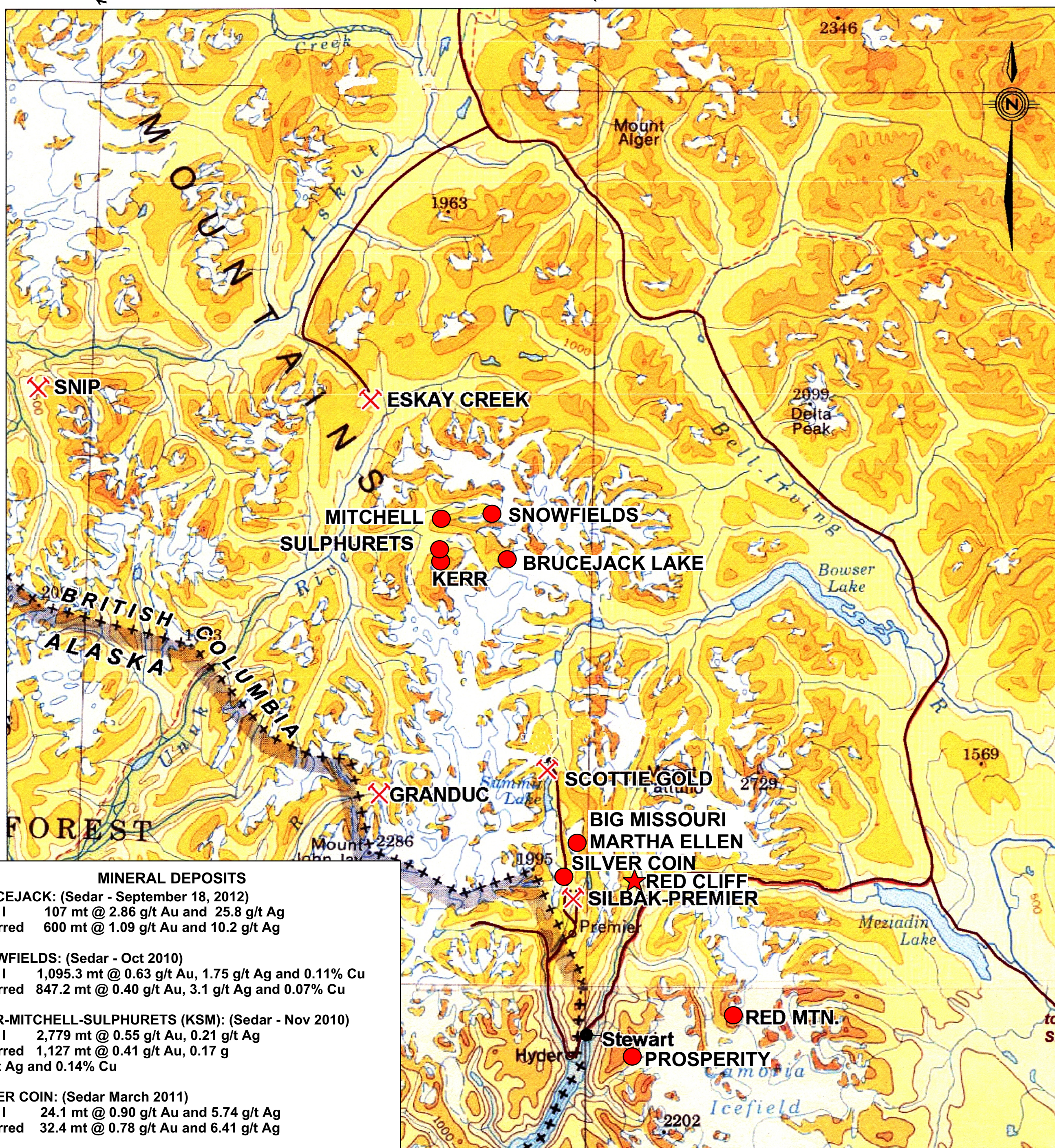
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 3



MINERAL DEPOSITS

BRUCEJACK: (Sedar - September 18, 2012)
M & I 107 mt @ 2.86 g/t Au and 25.8 g/t Ag
Inferred 600 mt @ 1.09 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag

SNOWFIELDS: (Sedar - Oct 2010)
M & I 1,095.3 mt @ 0.63 g/t Au, 1.75 g/t Ag and 0.11% Cu
Inferred 847.2 mt @ 0.40 g/t Au, 3.1 g/t Ag and 0.07% Cu

KERR-MITCHELL-SULPHURETS (KSM): (Sedar - Nov 2010)
M & I 2,779 mt @ 0.55 g/t Au, 0.21 g/t Ag
Inferred 1,127 mt @ 0.41 g/t Au, 0.17 g
37 g/t Ag and 0.14% Cu

SILVER COIN: (Sedar March 2011)
M & I 24.1 mt @ 0.90 g/t Au and 5.74 g/t Ag
Inferred 32.4 mt @ 0.78 g/t Au and 6.41 g/t Ag

ESKAY CREEK: 2.7 mt @ 47 g/t Au and 2135 g/tAg

SNIP: 1.3 mt @ 24.5 g/t Au

SILBAK-PREMIER: 5.3 mt @ 10.9 g/t Au and 233 g/t Ag

GRANDUC: (Sedar April 15, 2013)
M & I 11.32 mt @ 1.47% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag
Inferred 44.63 mt @ 1.43% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au and 10.7 g/t Ag

RED MOUNTAIN: **1.3 mt @ 7.9 g/t Au and 24.7 g/t Ag

SCOTTIE GOLD: * 196,000 t @ 16.5 g/t Au

BIG MISSOURI - MARTHA ELLEN
Indicated *89.42 mt @ 0.77 g/t Au and 5.3 g/t Ag
Inferred 20.49 mt @ 0.67 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag

PROSPERITY:
Mined 27,268 t @ 0.986 g/t Au, 269.2 g/t Ag, 508% Pb, 3.85% Zn and 0.1% Cu
Remaining Resource - 826.400 t @ 668 g/t Ag, 5% Pb and 5% Zn

Reported Production
Tonnages and grades are not 43-101 compliant

Symbols

Present/past producer
Undeveloped deposit

SCALE: 1:750,000

0 15 30 Km

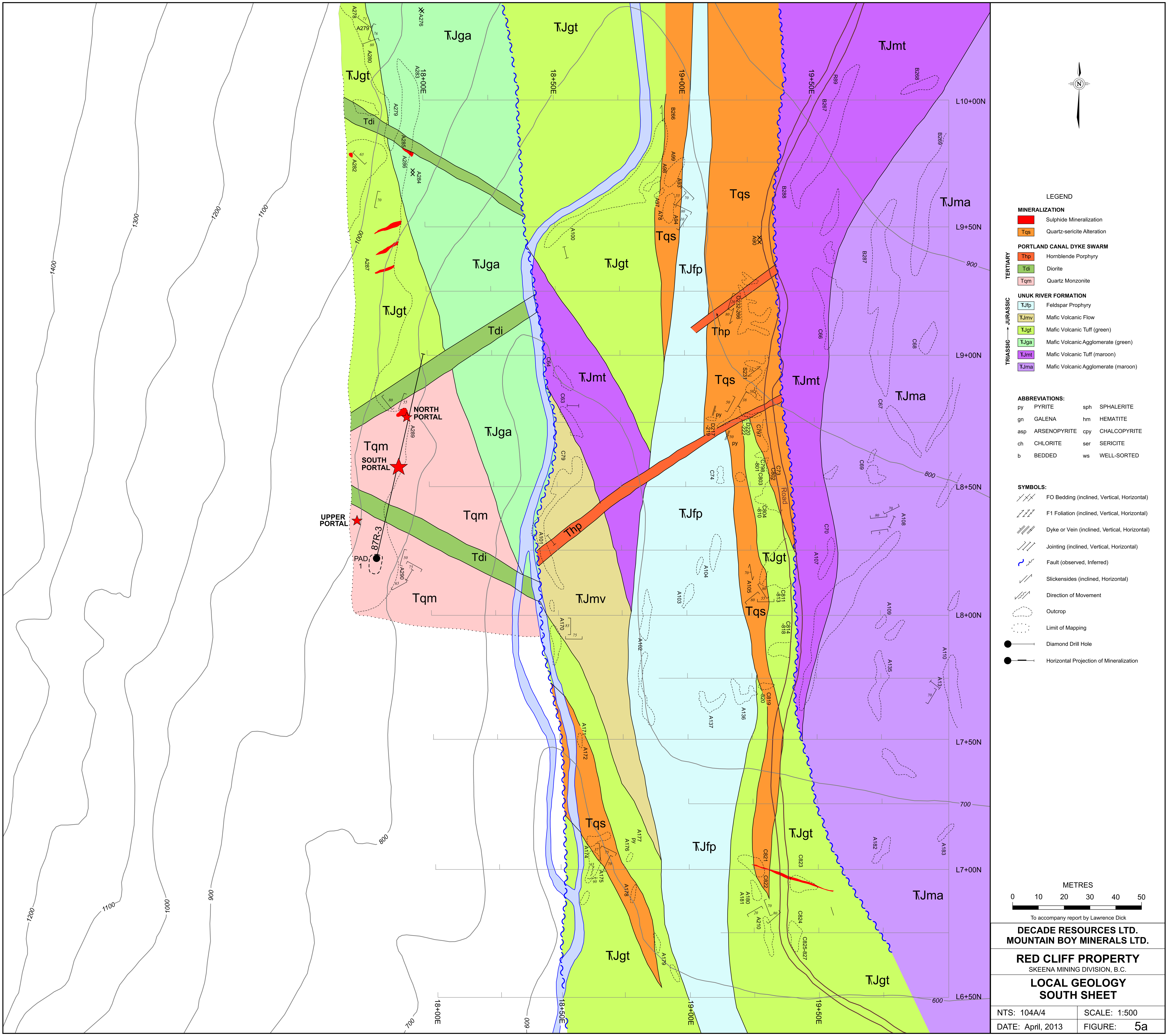
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

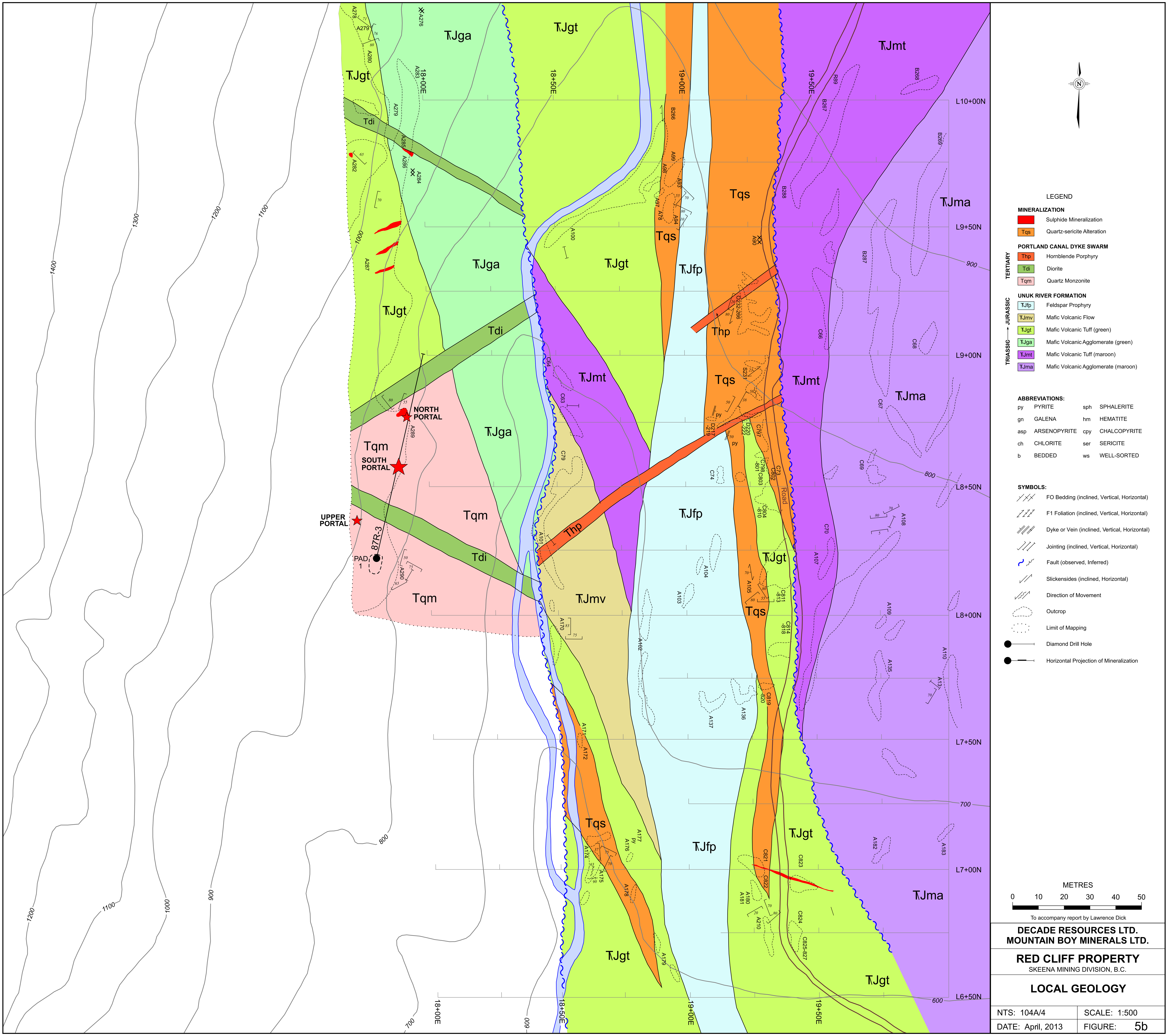
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL MINERAL DEPOSITS

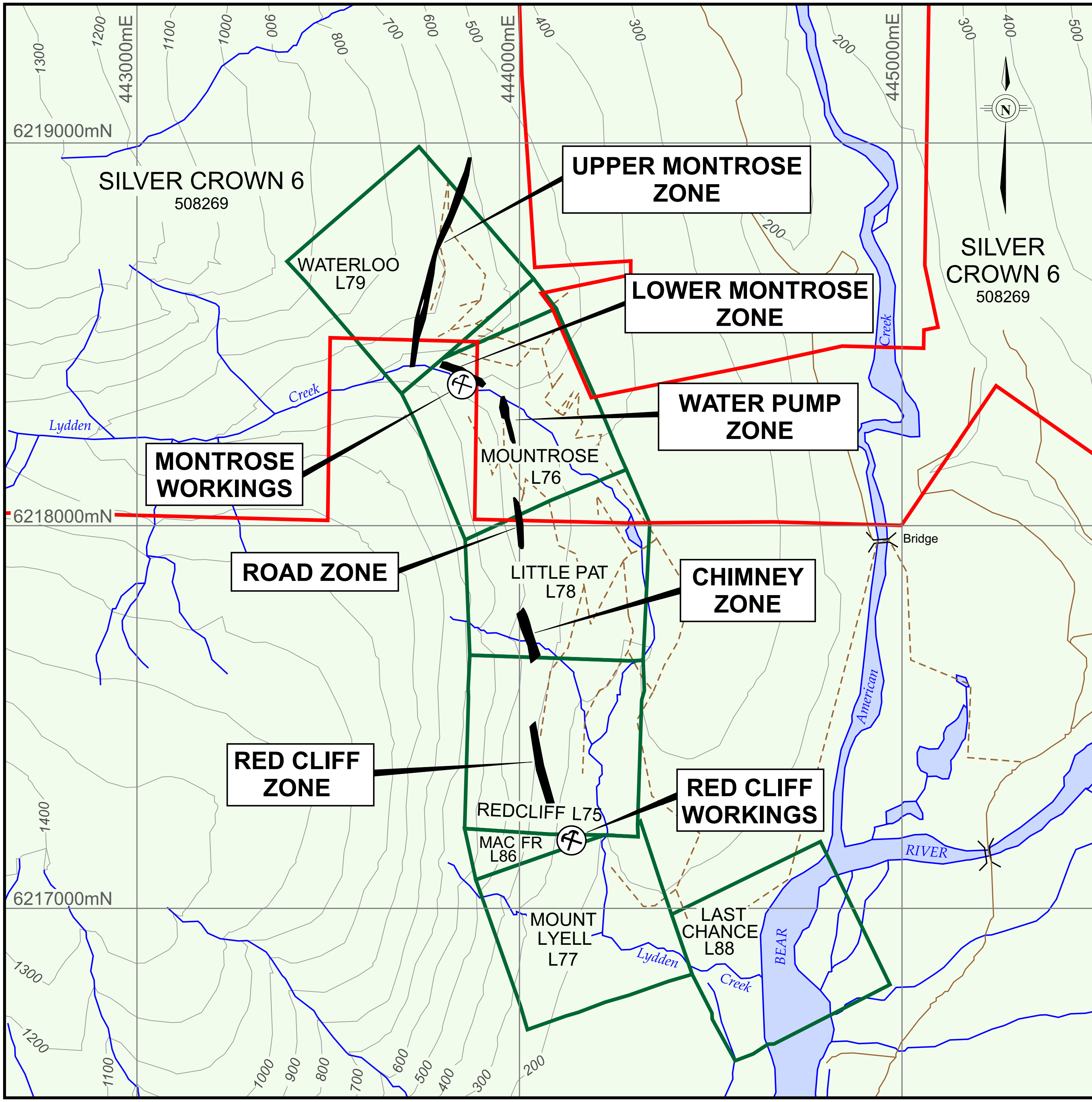
NTS: 104B/10	SCALE: 1:750,000
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 4



TJga
TJgt
TJmt
TJma
TJfp
TJmv
Tqs
Thp
Tdi
Tqm
NORTH PORTAL
SOUTH PORTAL
UPPER PORTAL
PAD 1
87R-3
18+00E
18+50E
19+00E
19+50E
L10+00N
L9+50N
L9+00N
L8+50N
L8+00N
L7+50N
L7+00N
L6+50N
Road
LEGEND
MINERALIZATION
Sulphide Mineralization
Tqs Quartz-sericite Alteration
PORTLAND CANAL DYKE SWARM
TERTIARY
Thp Hornblende Porphyry
Tdi Diorite
Tqm Quartz Monzonite
UNUK RIVER FORMATION
TRIASSIC → JURASSIC
TJfp Feldspar Prophyry
TJmv Mafic Volcanic Flow
TJgt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (green)
TJga Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (green)
TJmt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (maroon)
TJma Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (maroon)
ABBREVIATIONS:
py PYRITE
gn GALENA
asp ARSENOPYRITE
ch CHLORITE
b BEDDED
sph SPHALERITE
hm HEMATITE
cpy CHALCOPYRITE
ser SERICITE
ws WELL-SORTED
SYMBOLS:
FO Bedding (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
F1 Foliation (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Dyke or Vein (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Jointing (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Fault (observed, Inferred)
Slickensides (inclined, Horizontal)
Direction of Movement
Outcrop
Limit of Mapping
Diamond Drill Hole
Horizontal Projection of Mineralization
METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCAL GEOLOGY
SOUTH SHEET
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 5a


LEGEND
MINERALIZATION
Sulphide Mineralization
Tqs Quartz-sericite Alteration
TERTIARY
PORTLAND CANAL DYKE SWARM
Thp Hornblende Porphyry
Tdi Diorite
Tqm Quartz Monzonite
TRIASSIC — JURASSIC
UNUK RIVER FORMATION
TJfp Feldspar Prophyry
TJmv Mafic Volcanic Flow
TJgt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (green)
TJga Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (green)
TJmt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (maroon)
TJma Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (maroon)
ABBREVIATIONS:
py PYRITE
gn GALENA
asp ARSENOPYRITE
ch CHLORITE
b BEDDED
sph SPHALERITE
hm HEMATITE
cpy CHALCOPYRITE
ser SERICITE
ws WELL-SORTED
SYMBOLS:
FO Bedding (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
F1 Foliation (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Dyke or Vein (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Jointing (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Fault (observed, Inferred)
Slickensides (inclined, Horizontal)
Direction of Movement
Outcrop
Limit of Mapping
Diamond Drill Hole
Horizontal Projection of Mineralization
NORTH PORTAL
SOUTH PORTAL
UPPER PORTAL
PAD 1
87R-3
Road
METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCAL GEOLOGY
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 5b


LEGEND
MINERALIZATION
Sulphide Mineralization
Tqs Quartz-sericite Alteration
PORTLAND CANAL DYKE SWARM
TERTIARY
Thp Hornblende Porphyry
Tdi Diorite
Tqm Quartz Monzonite
UNUK RIVER FORMATION
TRIASSIC — JURASSIC
TJfp Feldspar Prophyry
TJmv Mafic Volcanic Flow
TJgt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (green)
TJga Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (green)
TJmt Mafic Volcanic Tuff (maroon)
TJma Mafic Volcanic Agglomerate (maroon)
ABBREVIATIONS:
py PYRITE
gn GALENA
asp ARSENOPYRITE
ch CHLORITE
b BEDDED
sph SPHALERITE
hm HEMATITE
cpy CHALCOPYRITE
ser SERICITE
ws WELL-SORTED
SYMBOLS:
FO Bedding (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
F1 Foliation (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Dyke or Vein (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Jointing (inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)
Fault (observed, Inferred)
Slickensides (inclined, Horizontal)
Direction of Movement
Outcrop
Limit of Mapping
Diamond Drill Hole
Horizontal Projection of Mineralization
METRES
0 50 100 150 200
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCAL GEOLOGY
NORTH SHEET
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:2000
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 5b
WATERLOO GRID
WATERLOO N
MONTROSE GRID
MONTROSE ADIT?
MONTROSE ZONE
WATERPUMP ZONE
CLIFF ZONE
REDCLIFF GRID
LYDDEN CREEK
AMERICAN CREEK
ROAD
BASELINE 20E
L22+50N
L22+00N
L21+00N
L20+50N
L20+00N
L19+75N
L19+50N
L19+30N
L19+00N
L18+50N
L18+30N
L18+00N
L17+00N
L19N
L18N
L17N
L16N
L15N
15E
16E
17E
18E
19E
21E
22E
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500



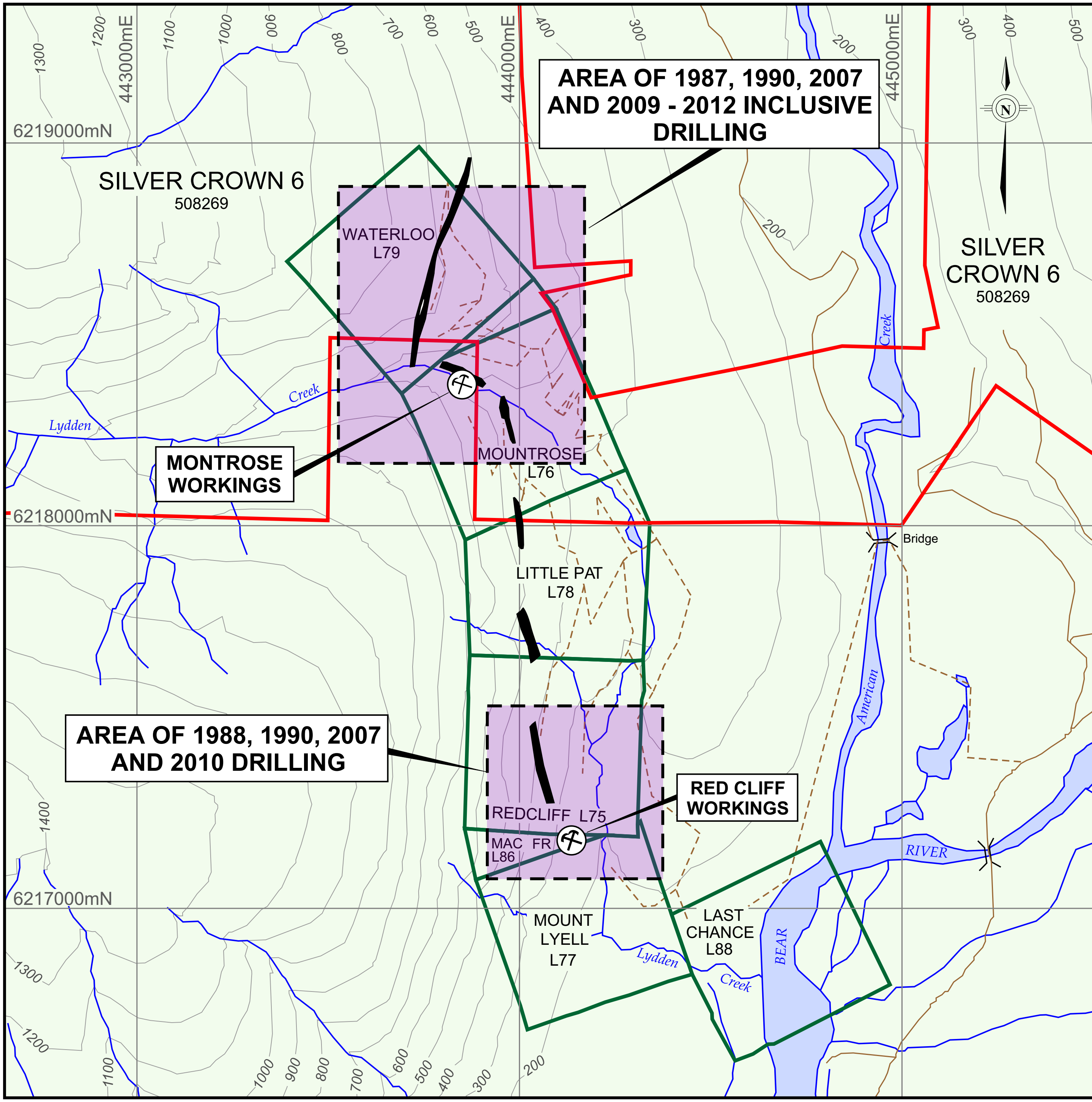
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MINERAL ZONES ON PROPERTY

NTS: 104 011	SCALE: 1:15,000
DATE: April, 2013	FIG. NO. 6



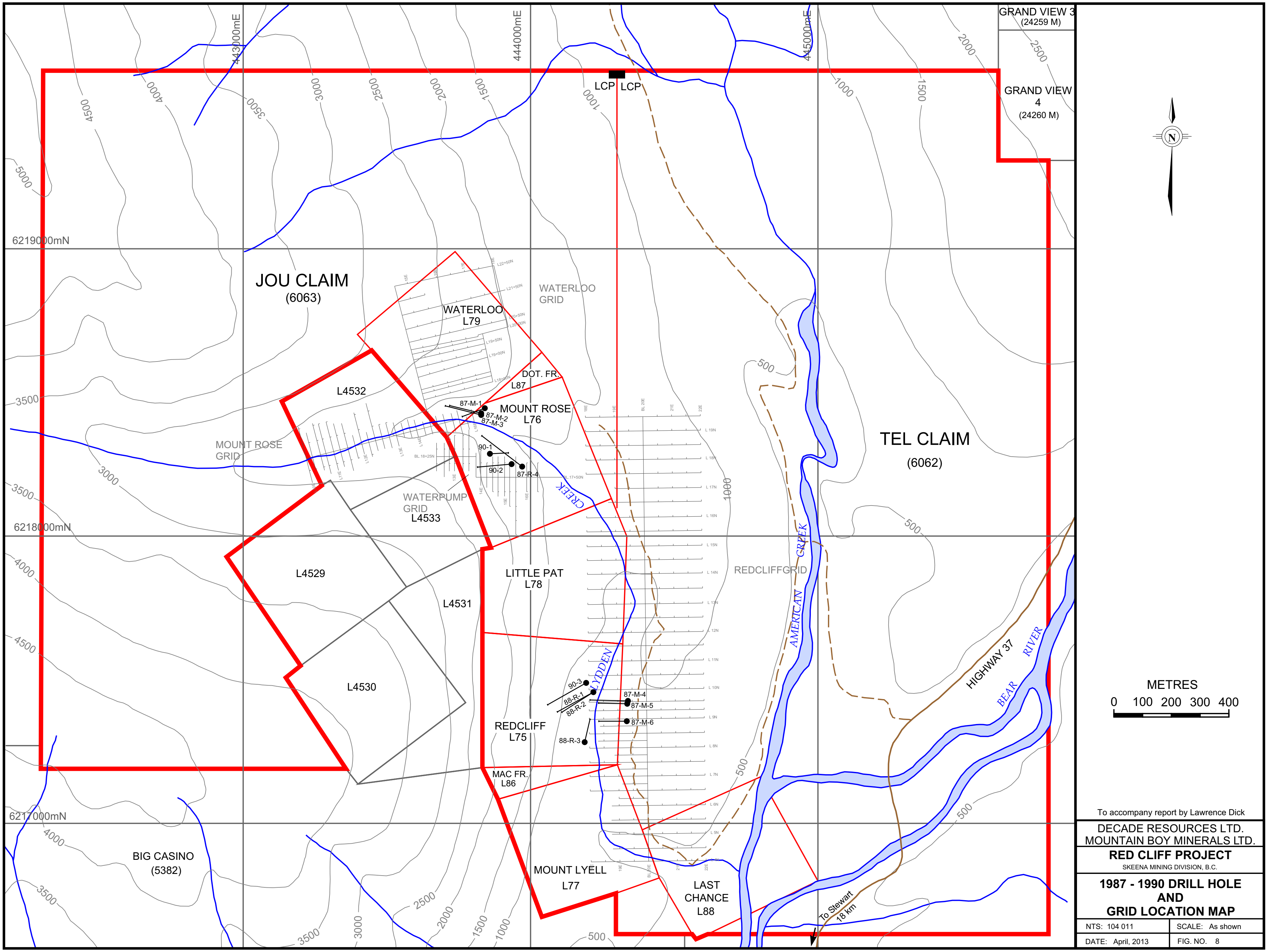
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

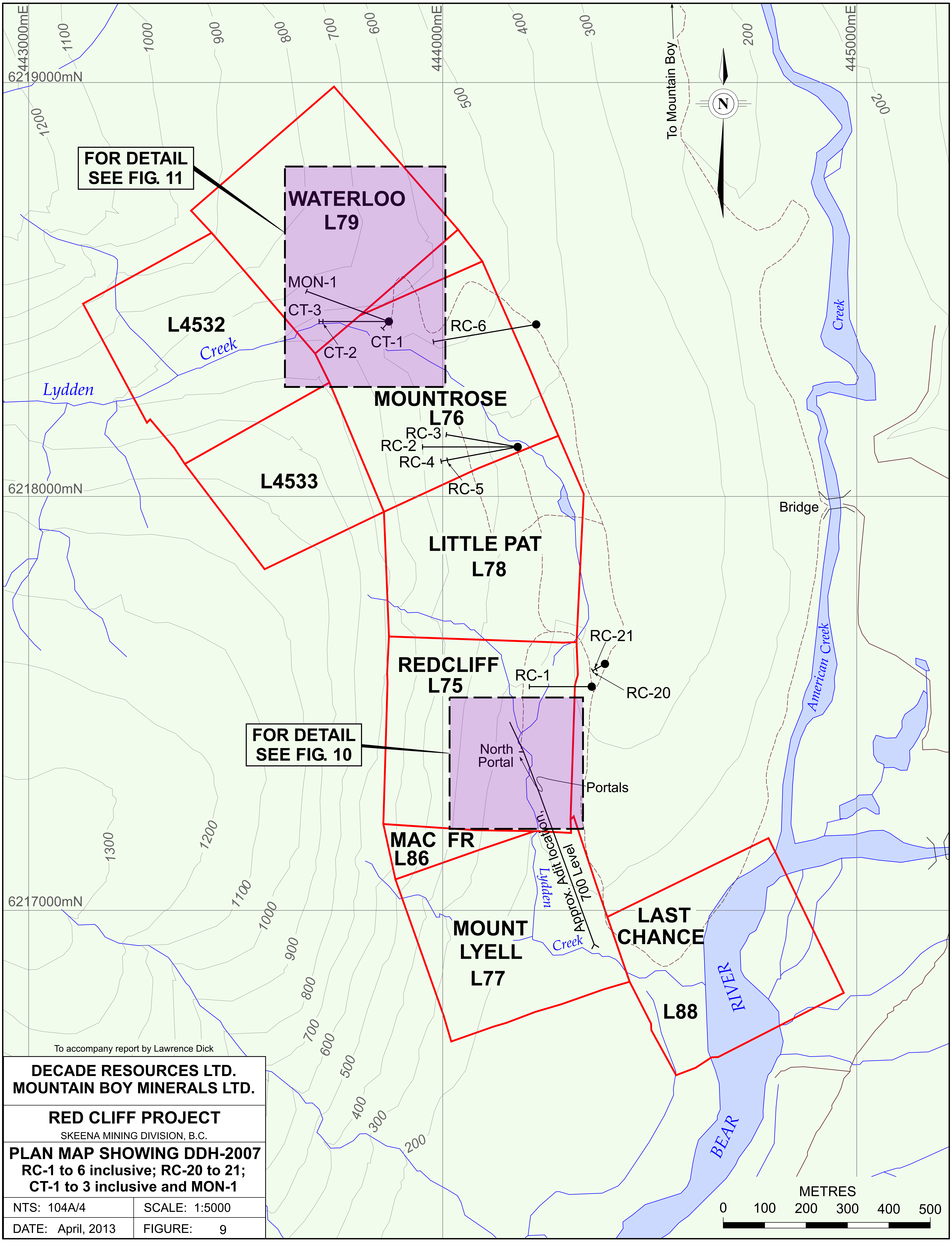
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

MAP SHOWING MONTROSE AND RED CLIFF ZONES WITH LOCATION Of 2007 TO 2012 DRILLING

NTS: 104 011	SCALE: 1:15,000
DATE: April, 2013	FIG. NO. 7


GRAND VIEW 3
(24259 M)
GRAND VIEW
4
(24260 M)
443000mE
444000mE
445000mE
6219000mN
6218000mN
6217000mN
LCP
LCP
JOU CLAIM
(6063)
WATERLOO
L79
WATERLOO
GRID
DOT. FR.
L87
L4532
87-M-1
87-M-2
87-M-3
MOUNT ROSE
L76
MOUNT ROSE
GRID
90-1
90-2
87-R-4
WATERPUMP
GRID
L4533
CREEK
L4529
LITTLE PAT
L78
L4531
REDCLIFFGRID
AMERICAN
CREEK
TEL CLAIM
(6062)
HIGHWAY 37
BEAR
RIVER
LYDDEN
90-3
88-R-1
88-R-2
87-M-4
87-M-5
87-M-6
88-R-3
L4530
REDCLIFF
L75
MAC FR.
L86
BIG CASINO
(5382)
MOUNT LYELL
L77
LAST
CHANCE
L88
To Stewart
18 km
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
1987 - 1990 DRILL HOLE
AND
GRID LOCATION MAP
NTS: 104 011
SCALE: As shown
DATE: April, 2013
FIG. NO. 8



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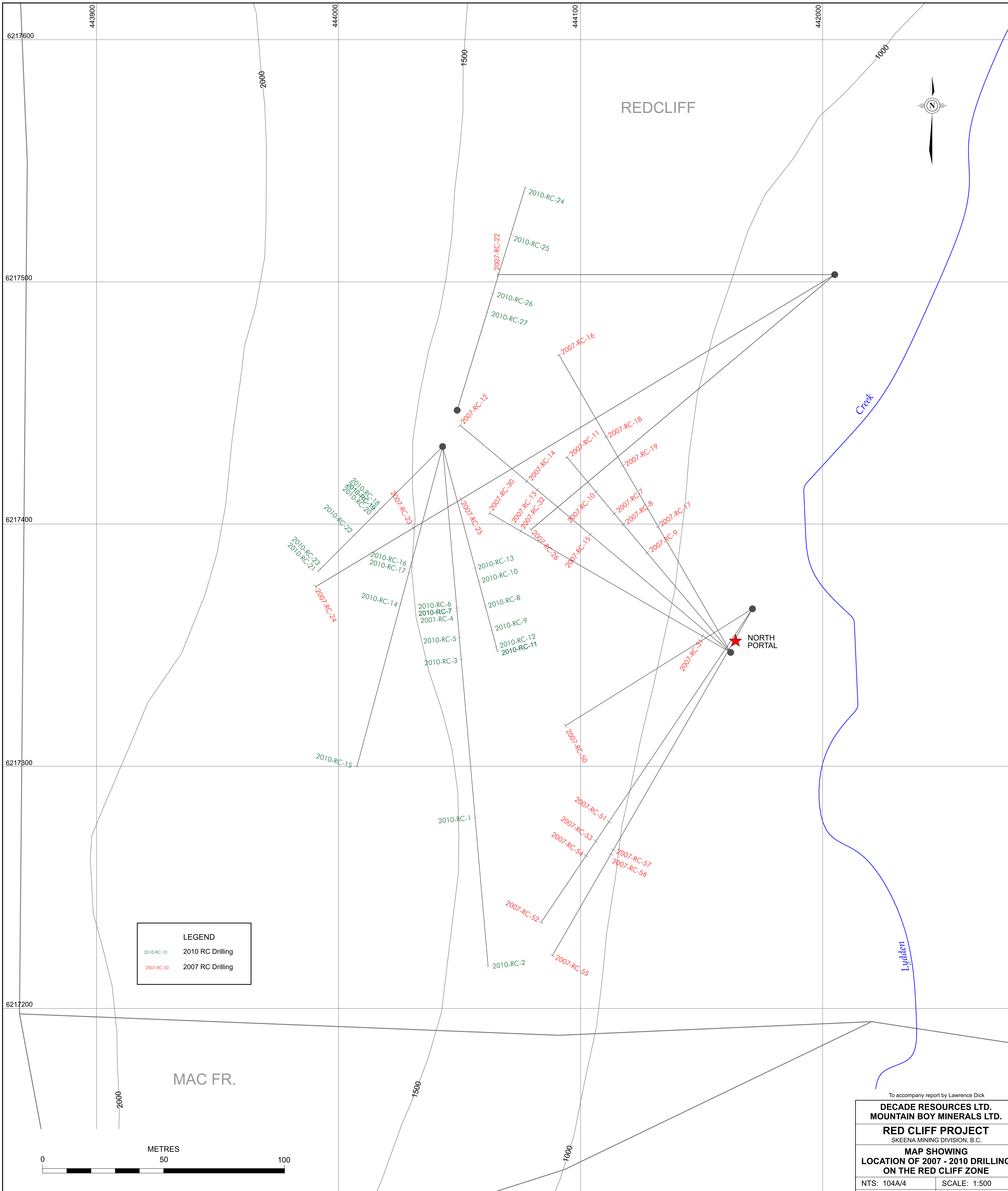
RED CLIFF PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PLAN MAP SHOWING DDH-2007
RC-1 to 6 inclusive; RC-20 to 21;
CT-1 to 3 inclusive and MON-1

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: 1:5000
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 9


WATERLOO
L79
DOT FRAC.
L87
MONTROSE
L76
RED CLIFF
CLAIMS
6218900 N
6218800 N
6218700 N
6218600 N
6218500 N
6218400 N
6218300 N
443600 E
443700 E
443800 E
443900 E
444000 E
800
700
600
500
LEGEND
2012 MON Drilling
2011 MON Drilling
2010 MON Drilling
2010 RC Drilling
2009 MON Drilling
2009 LC and LP Drilling
Other Drilling
METRES
0
50
100
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
MAP SHOWING
LOCATION OF 2009 - 2012 DRILLING
ON THE MONTROSE ZONE
NTS: 104A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 10



To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

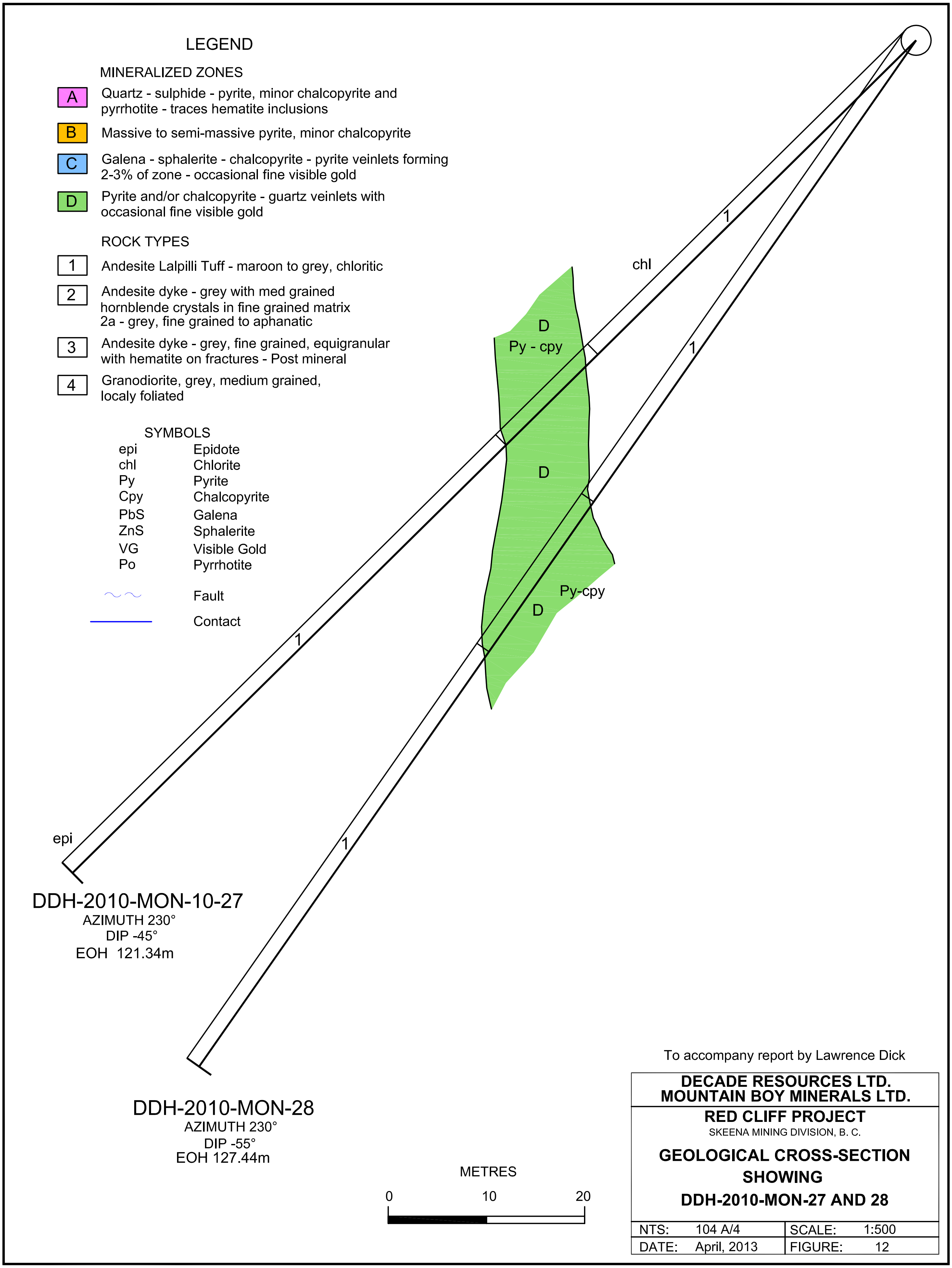
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

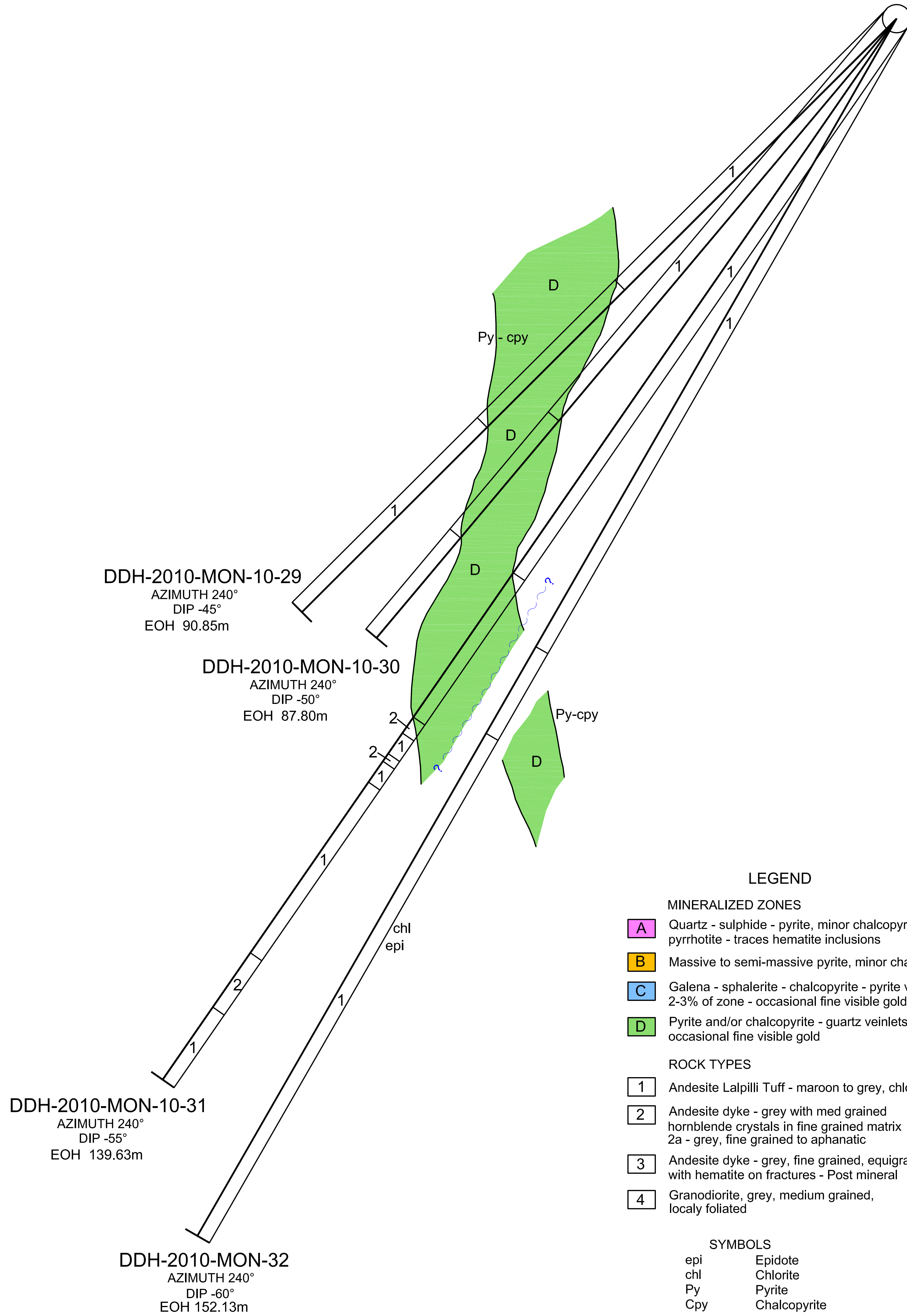
RED CLIFF PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF 2007 - 2010 DRILLING ON THE RED CLIFF ZONE

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 11


LEGEND
MINERALIZED ZONES
A Quartz - sulphide - pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite - traces hematite inclusions
B Massive to semi-massive pyrite, minor chalcopyrite
C Galena - sphalerite - chalcopyrite - pyrite veinlets forming 2-3% of zone - occasional fine visible gold
D Pyrite and/or chalcopyrite - guartz veinlets with occasional fine visible gold
ROCK TYPES
1 Andesite Lalpilli Tuff - maroon to grey, chloritic
2 Andesite dyke - grey with med grained hornblende crystals in fine grained matrix
2a - grey, fine grained to aphanatic
3 Andesite dyke - grey, fine grained, equigranular with hematite on fractures - Post mineral
4 Granodiorite, grey, medium grained, localy foliated
SYMBOLS
epi Epidote
chl Chlorite
Py Pyrite
Cpy Chalcopyrite
PbS Galena
ZnS Sphalerite
VG Visible Gold
Po Pyrrhotite
Fault
Contact
chl
1
D
Py - cpy
1
D
Py-cpy
D
1
epi
1
DDH-2010-MON-10-27
AZIMUTH 230°
DIP -45°
EOH 121.34m
DDH-2010-MON-28
AZIMUTH 230°
DIP -55°
EOH 127.44m
METRES
0
10
20
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2010-MON-27 AND 28
NTS: 104 A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 12



LEGEND

MINERALIZED ZONES

- A — Quartz - sulphide - pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite - traces hematite inclusions
- B — Massive to semi-massive pyrite, minor chalcopyrite
- C — Galena - sphalerite - chalcopyrite - pyrite veinlets forming 2-3% of zone - occasional fine visible gold
- D — Pyrite and/or chalcopyrite - guartz veinlets with occasional fine visible gold

ROCK TYPES

- 1 — Andesite Lalpilli Tuff - maroon to grey, chloritic
- 2 — Andesite dyke - grey with med grained hornblende crystals in fine grained matrix
  2a - grey, fine grained to aphanatic
- 3 — Andesite dyke - grey, fine grained, equigranular with hematite on fractures - Post mineral
- 4 — Granodiorite, grey, medium grained, localy foliated

SYMBOLS

epi	Epidote
chl	Chlorite
Py	Pyrite
Cpy	Chalcopyrite
PbS	Galena
ZnS	Sphalerite
VG	Visible Gold
Po	Pyrrhotite
	Fault
	Contact

METRES

0 10 20

To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

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MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2010-MON-29 To 32

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	13

LEGEND

MINERALIZED ZONES

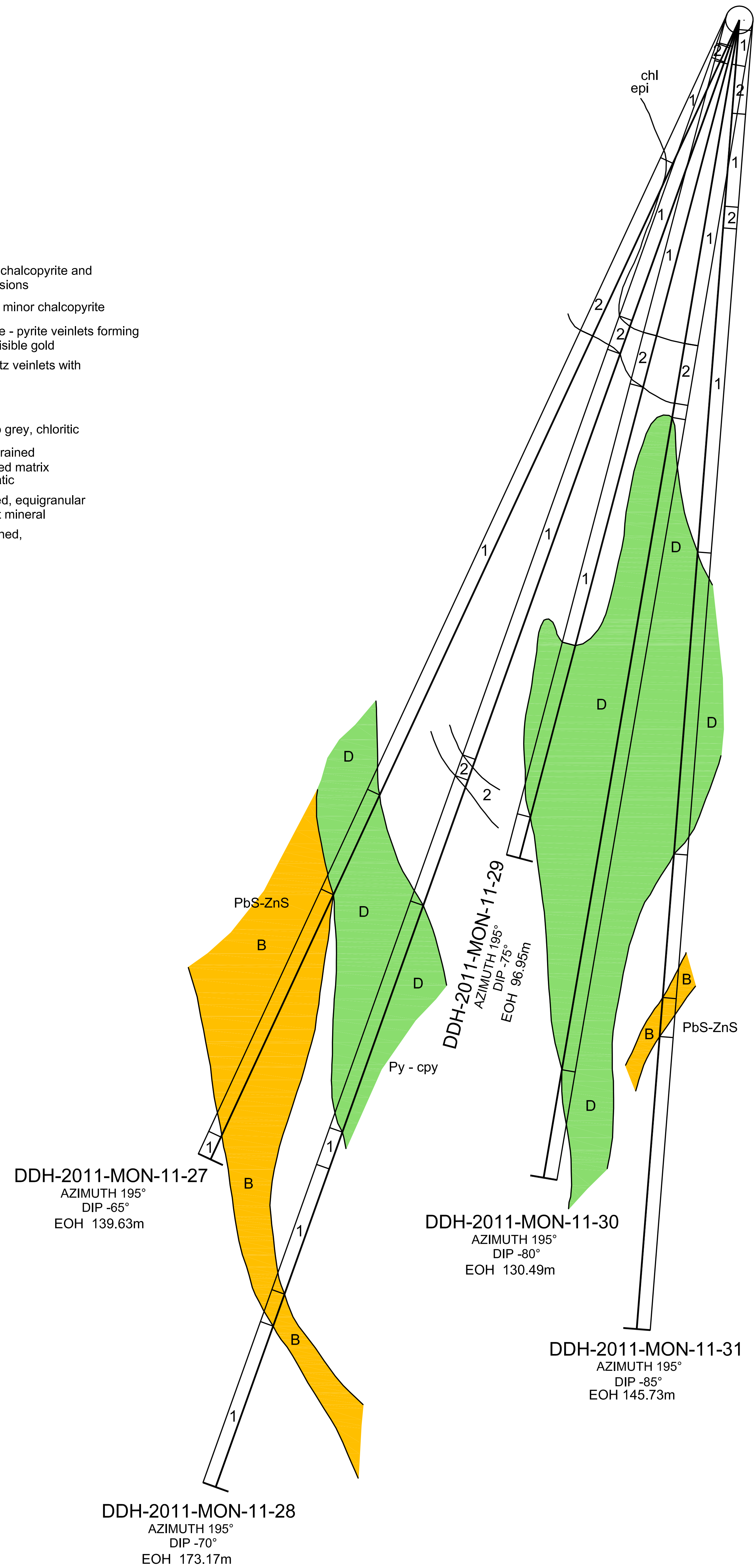
- A — Quartz - sulphide - pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite - traces hematite inclusions
- B — Massive to semi-massive pyrite, minor chalcopyrite
- C — Galena - sphalerite - chalcopyrite - pyrite veinlets forming 2-3% of zone - occasional fine visible gold
- D — Pyrite and/or chalcopyrite - guartz veinlets with occasional fine visible gold

ROCK TYPES

- 1 — Andesite Lalpilli Tuff - maroon to grey, chloritic
- 2 — Andesite dyke - grey with med grained hornblende crystals in fine grained matrix
  2a - grey, fine grained to aphanatic
- 3 — Andesite dyke - grey, fine grained, equigranular with hematite on fractures - Post mineral
- 4 — Granodiorite, grey, medium grained, localy foliated

SYMBOLS

epi	Epidote
chl	Chlorite
Py	Pyrite
Cpy	Chalcopyrite
PbS	Galena
ZnS	Sphalerite
VG	Visible Gold
Po	Pyrrhotite
	Fault
	Contact



METRES

0 10 20

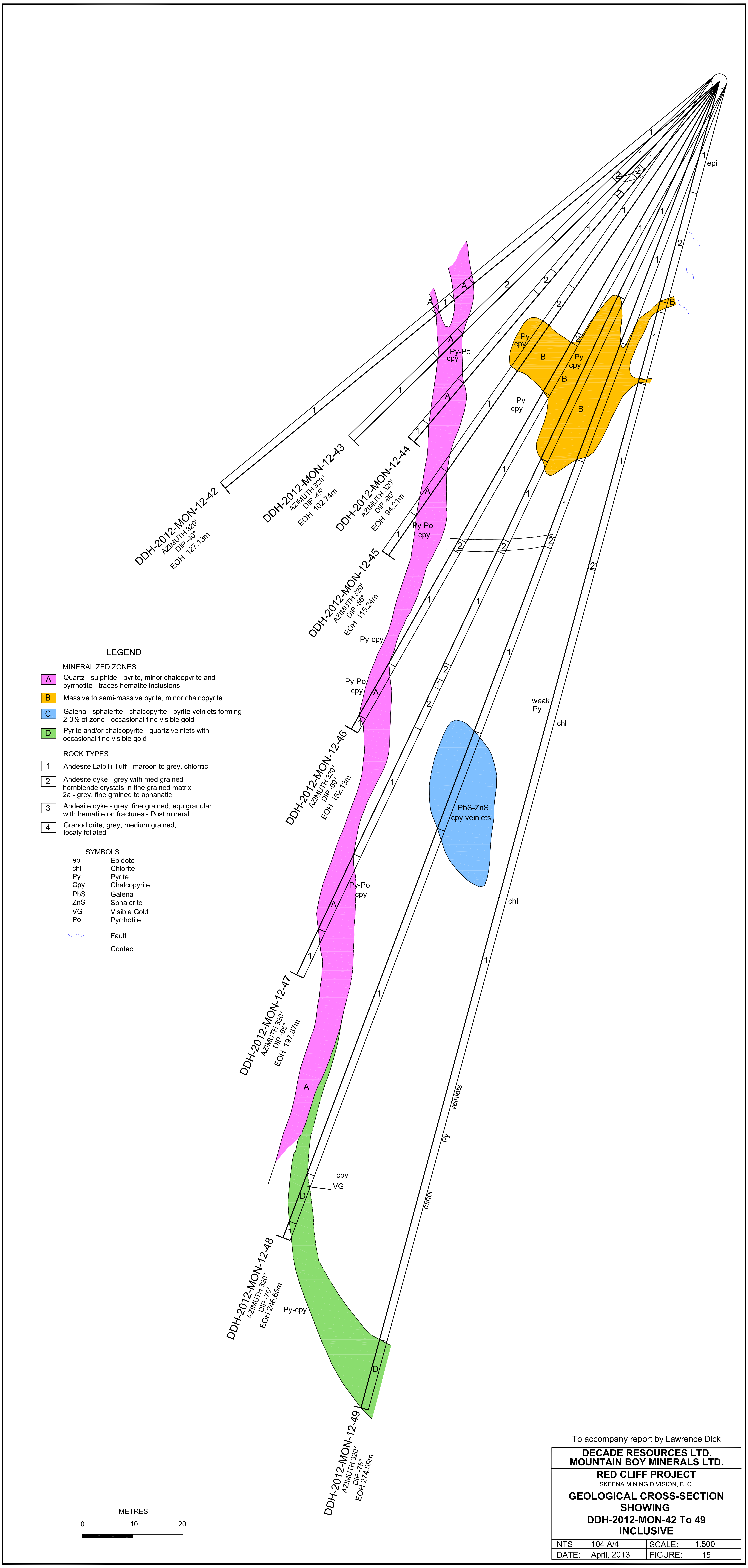
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

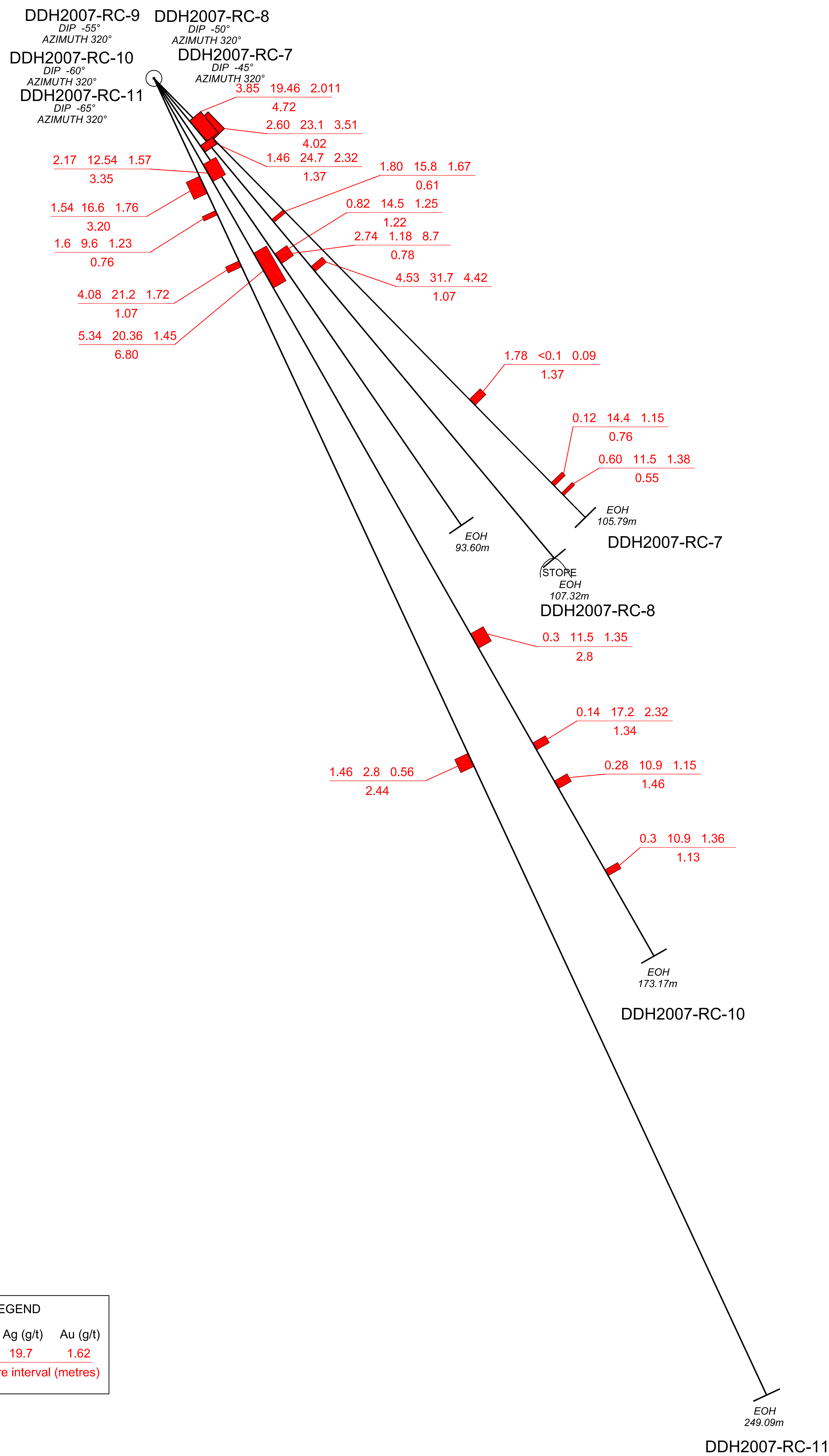
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2011-MON-27 To 31 INCLUSIVE

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	14


DDH-2012-MON-12-42
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -40°
EOH 127.13m
DDH-2012-MON-12-43
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -45°
EOH 102.74m
DDH-2012-MON-12-44
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -50°
EOH 94.21m
DDH-2012-MON-12-45
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -55°
EOH 115.24m
DDH-2012-MON-12-46
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -60°
EOH 152.13m
DDH-2012-MON-12-47
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -65°
EOH 197.87m
DDH-2012-MON-12-48
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -70°
EOH 246.65m
DDH-2012-MON-12-49
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -75°
EOH 274.09m
epi
Py-Po
cpy
Py
cpy
PbS-ZnS
cpy veinlets
weak
Py
chl
minor Py veinlets
VG
Py-cpy
LEGEND
MINERALIZED ZONES
A Quartz - sulphide - pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite - traces hematite inclusions
B Massive to semi-massive pyrite, minor chalcopyrite
C Galena - sphalerite - chalcopyrite - pyrite veinlets forming 2-3% of zone - occasional fine visible gold
D Pyrite and/or chalcopyrite - guartz veinlets with occasional fine visible gold
ROCK TYPES
1 Andesite Lalpilli Tuff - maroon to grey, chloritic
2 Andesite dyke - grey with med grained hornblende crystals in fine grained matrix
2a - grey, fine grained to aphanatic
3 Andesite dyke - grey, fine grained, equigranular with hematite on fractures - Post mineral
4 Granodiorite, grey, medium grained, localy foliated
SYMBOLS
epi Epidote
chl Chlorite
Py Pyrite
Cpy Chalcopyrite
PbS Galena
ZnS Sphalerite
VG Visible Gold
Po Pyrrhotite
Fault
Contact
METRES
0 10 20
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION SHOWING
DDH-2012-MON-42 To 49 INCLUSIVE
NTS: 104 A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 15



LEGEND

Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
4.28	19.7	1.62

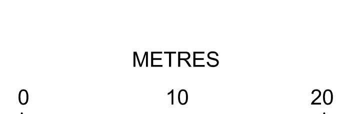
1.37 core interval (metres)

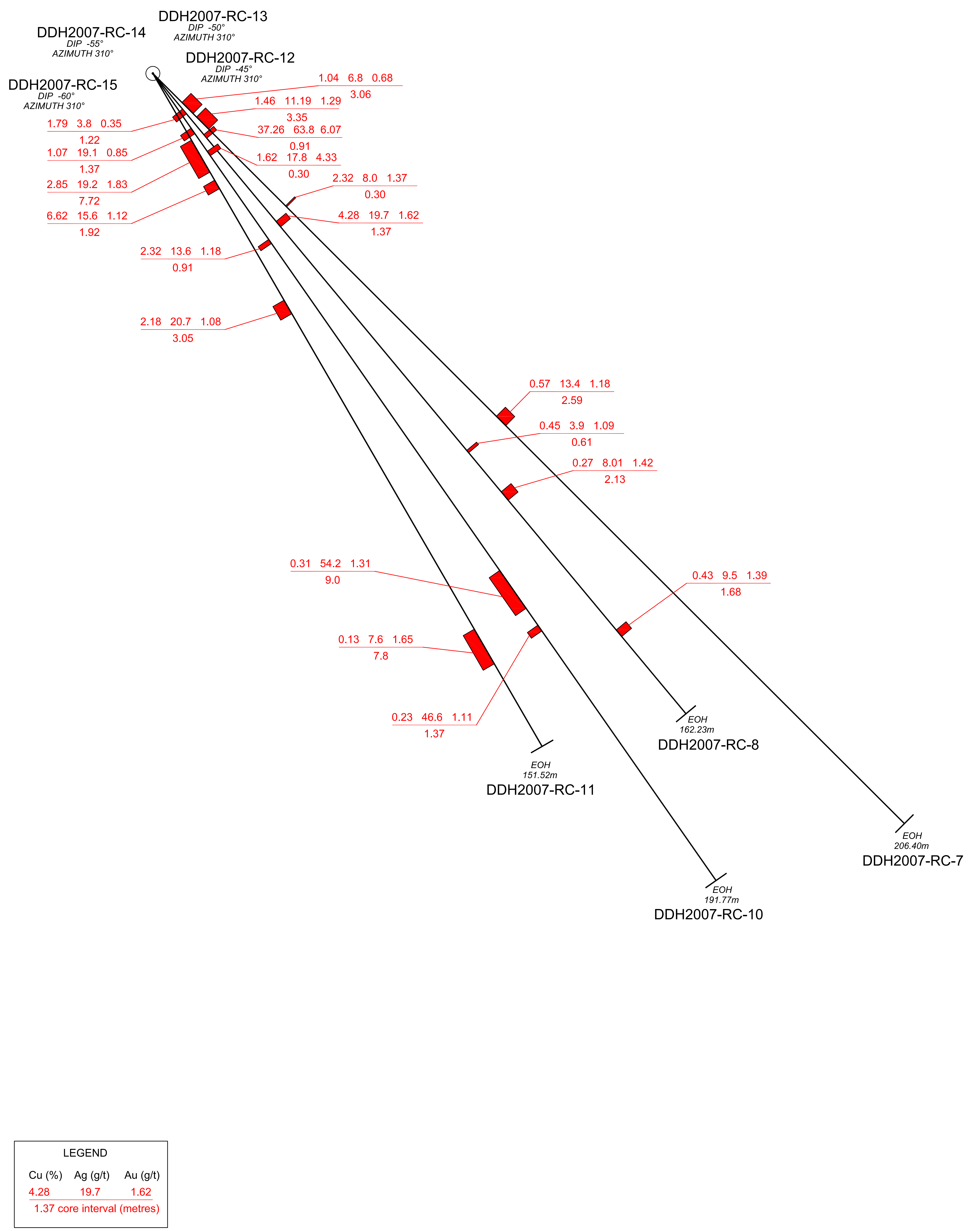
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
ASSAY SECTION SHOWING
DDH2007-RC-7 TO 11 INCLUSIVE

NTS:	104A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	16





To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

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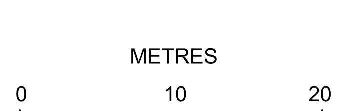
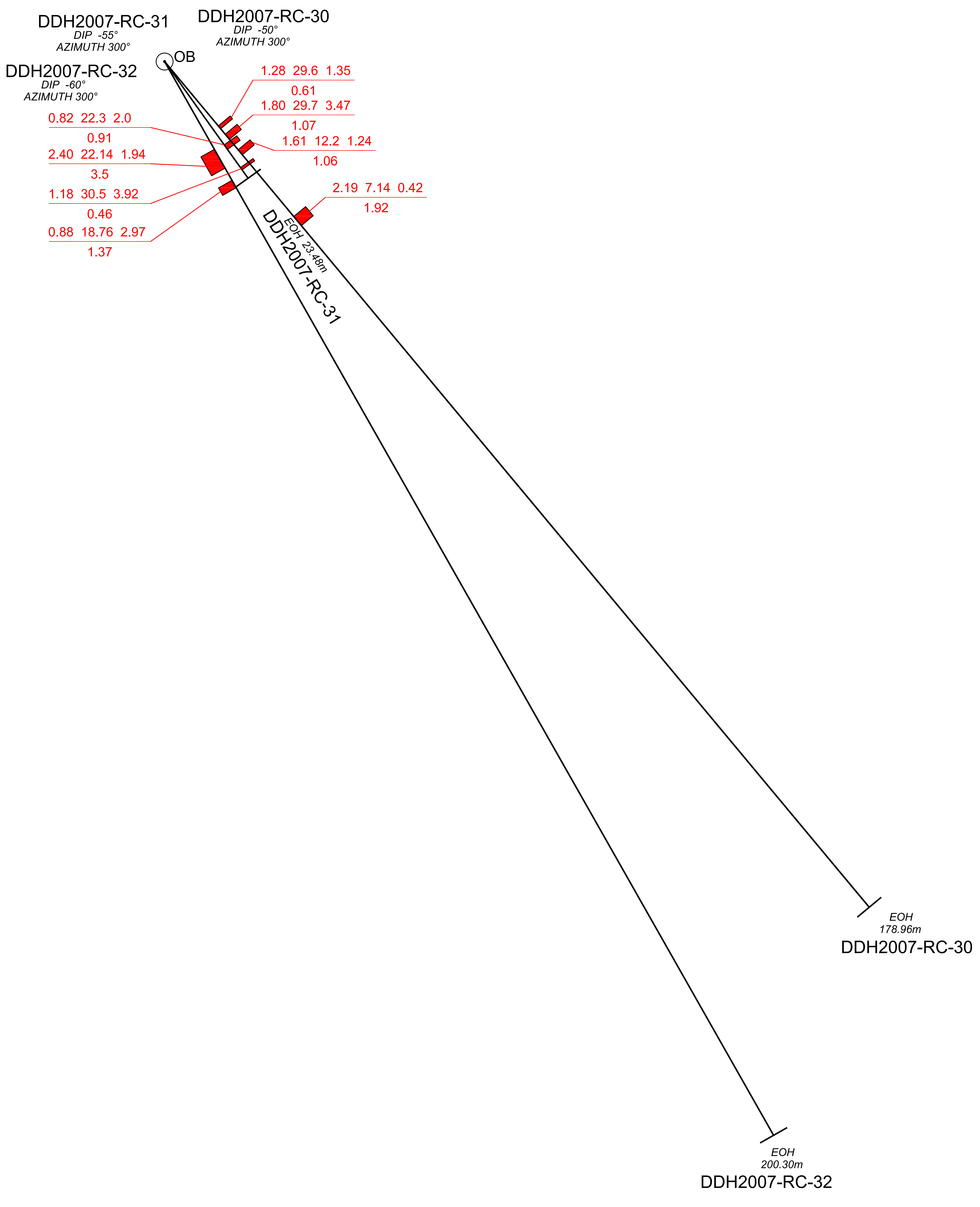
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY SECTION SHOWING DDH2007-RC-12 TO 15 INCLUSIVE

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 17





LEGEND

Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
4.28	19.7	1.62

1.37 core interval (metres)

To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

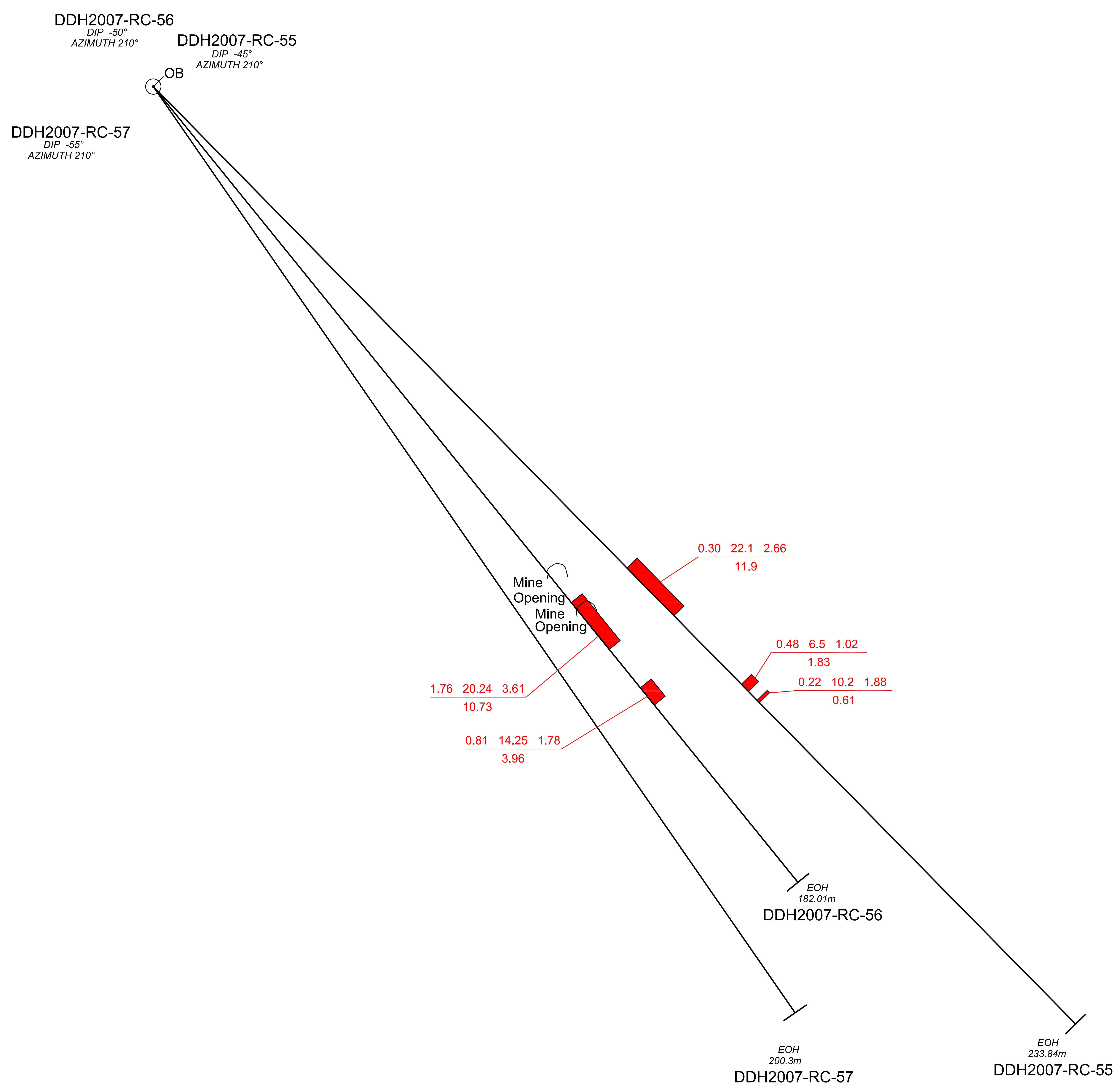
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY SECTION SHOWING

DDH2007-RC-30 TO 32 INCLUSIVE

NTS:	104A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	18



LEGEND

Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
4.28	19.7	1.62

1.37 core interval (metres)

To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

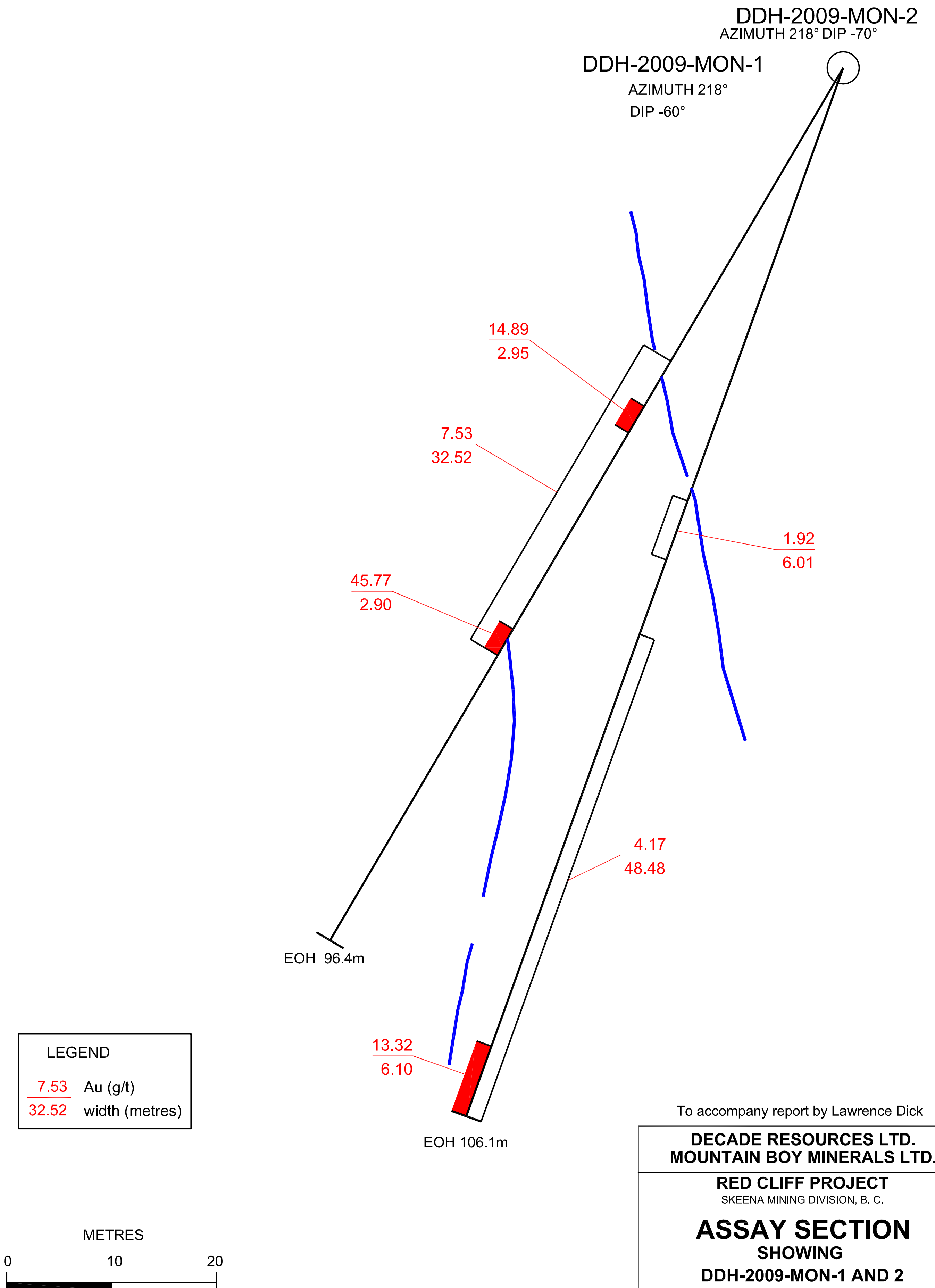
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY SECTION SHOWING DDH2007-RC-55 to 57 INCLUSIVE

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 19

METRES
0 10 20



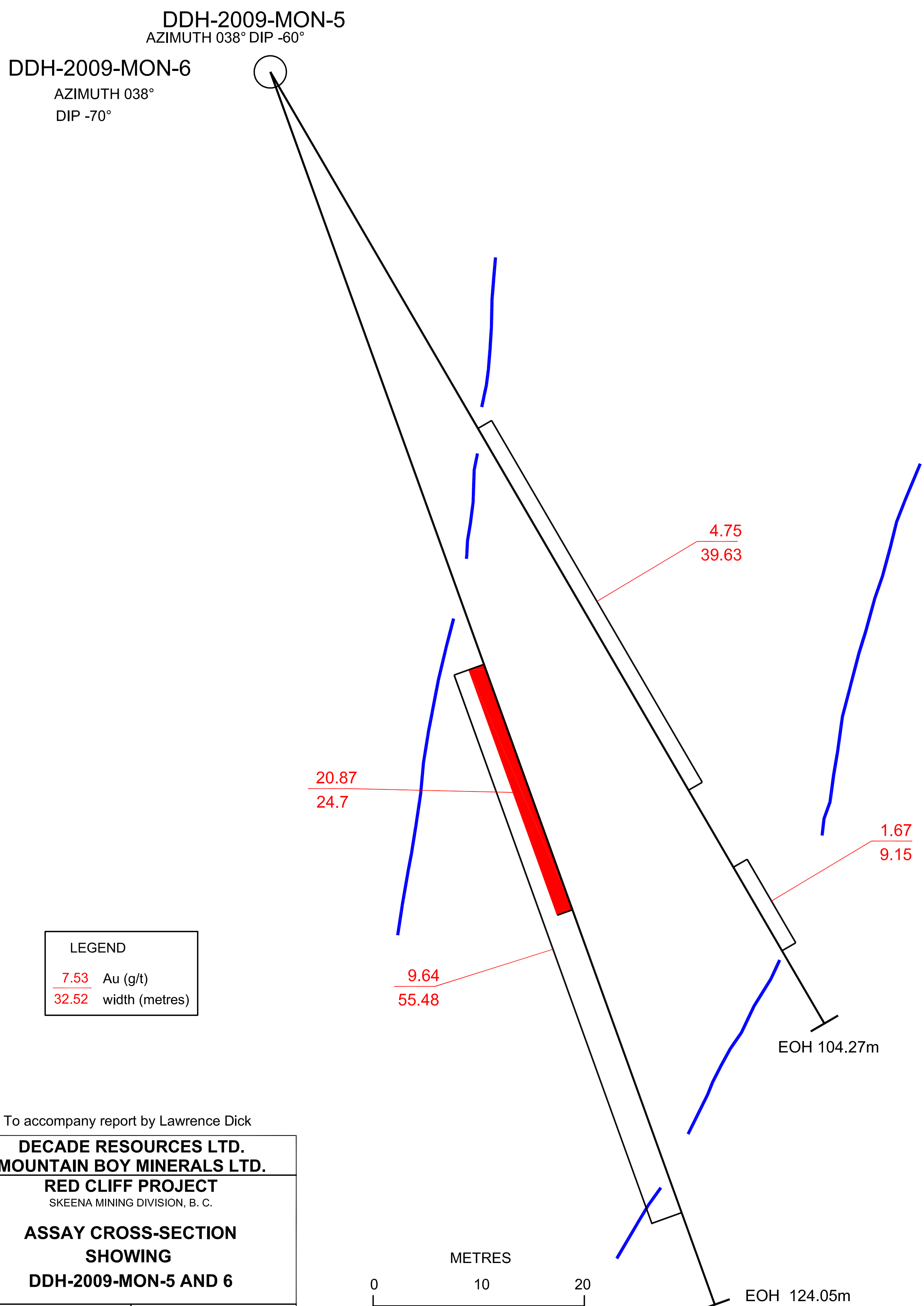
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY SECTION
SHOWING
DDH-2009-MON-1 AND 2

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	20



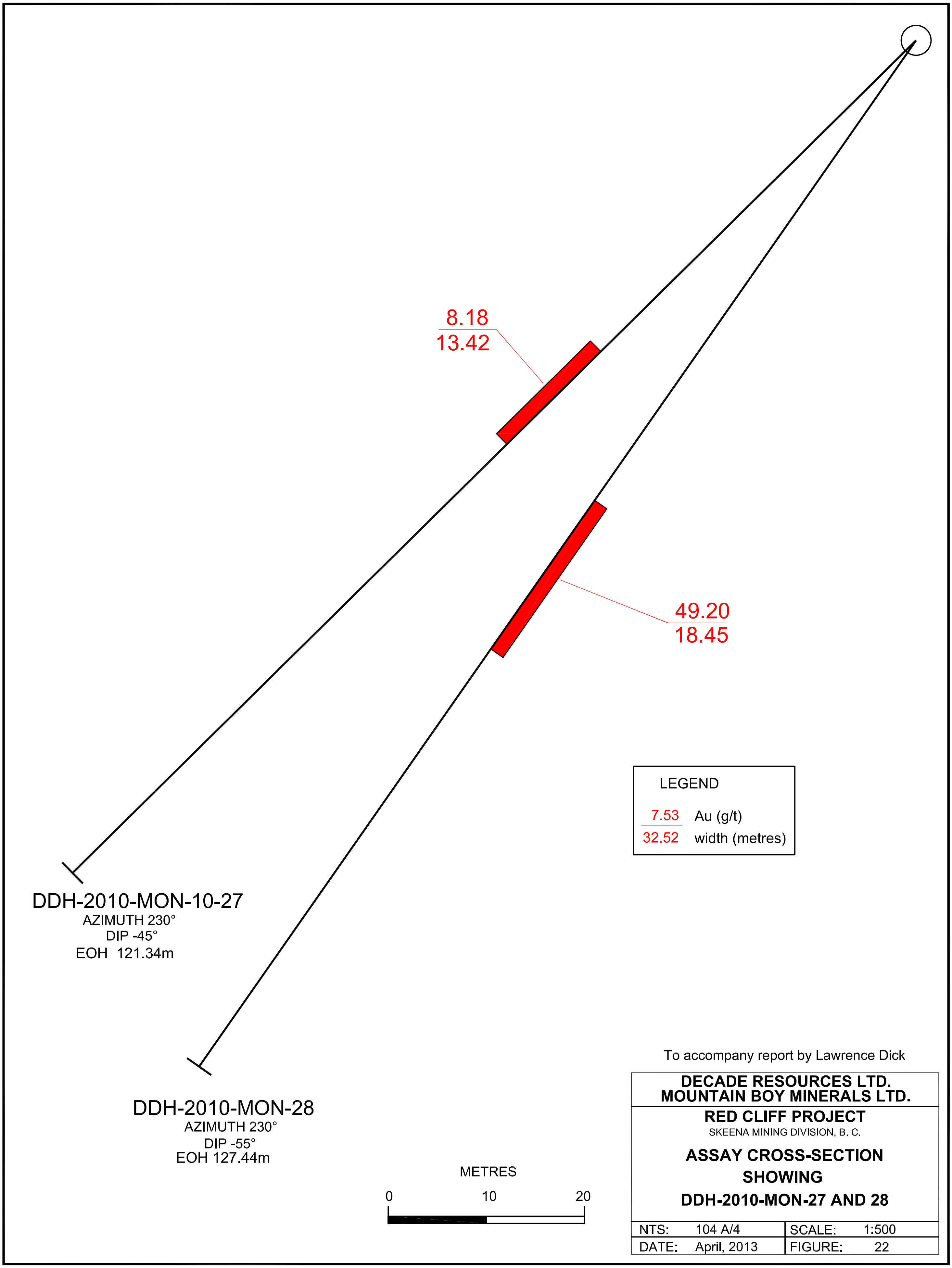
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

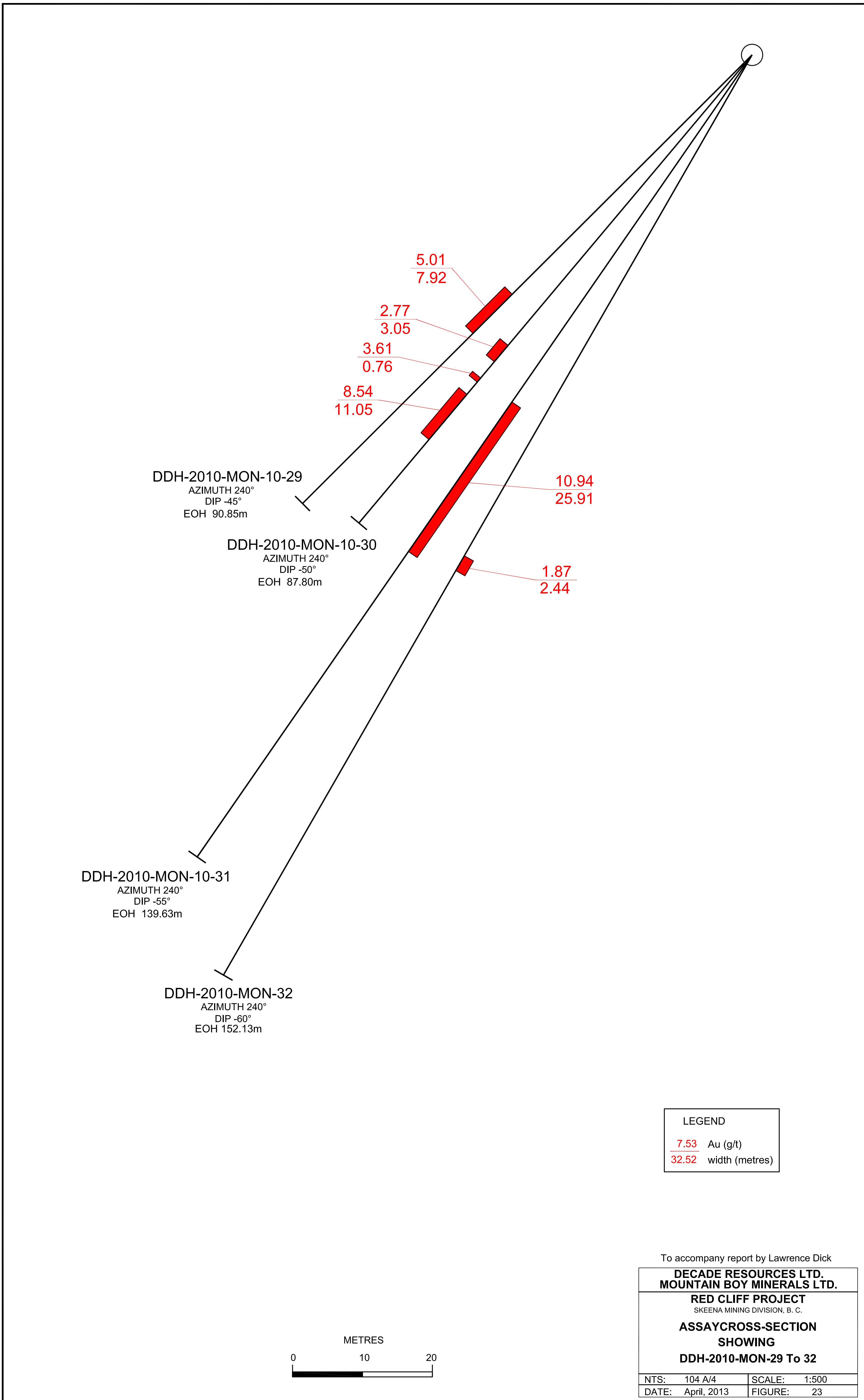
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

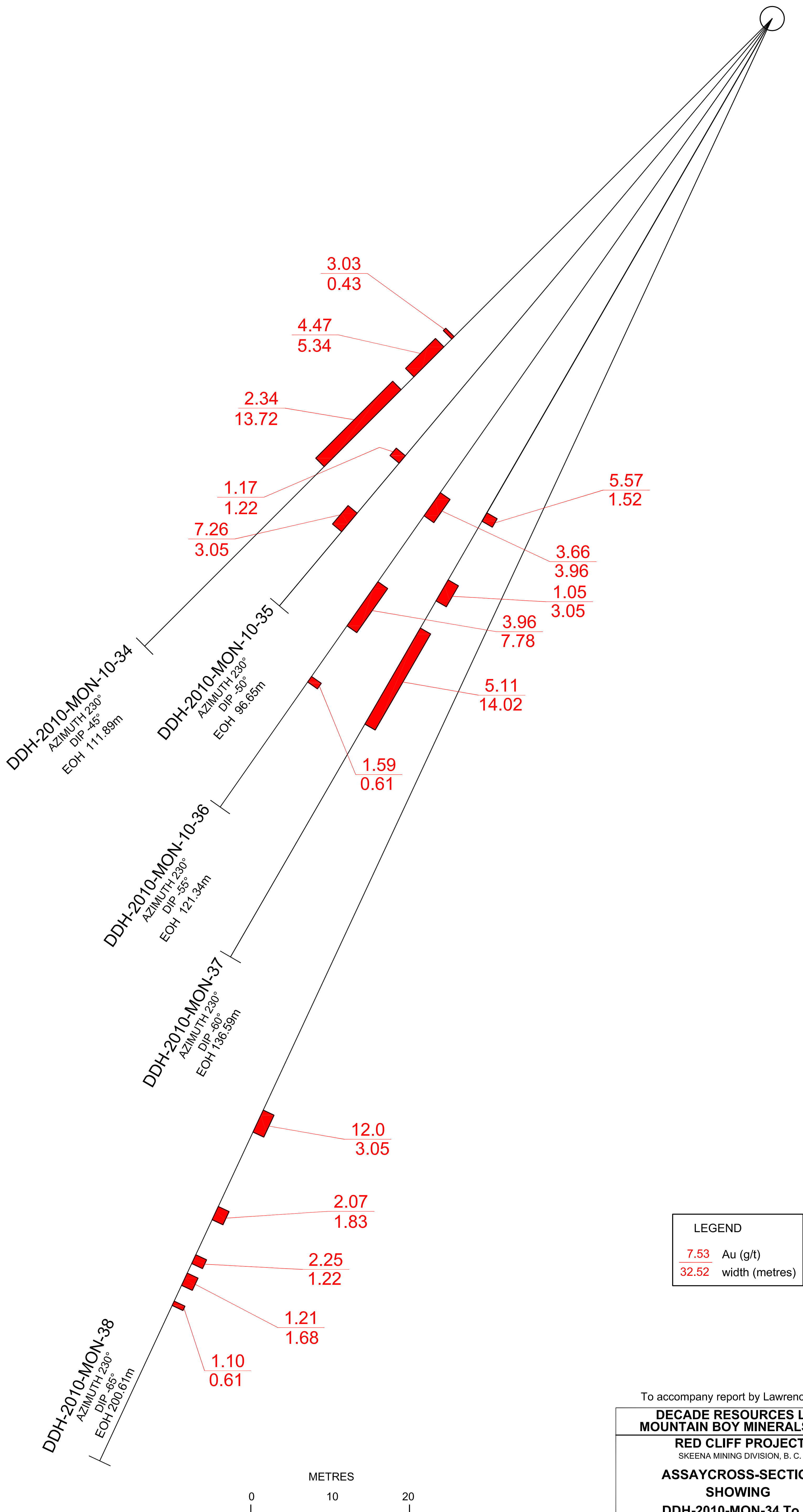
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY CROSS-SECTION
SHOWING
DDH-2009-MON-5 AND 6

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	21


8.18
13.42
49.20
18.45
LEGEND
7.53 Au (g/t)
32.52 width (metres)
DDH-2010-MON-10-27
AZIMUTH 230°
DIP -45°
EOH 121.34m
DDH-2010-MON-28
AZIMUTH 230°
DIP -55°
EOH 127.44m
METRES
0
10
20
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
ASSAY CROSS-SECTION
SHOWING
DDH-2010-MON-27 AND 28
NTS: 104 A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 22


5.01
7.92
2.77
3.05
3.61
0.76
8.54
11.05
10.94
25.91
1.87
2.44
DDH-2010-MON-10-29
AZIMUTH 240°
DIP -45°
EOH 90.85m
DDH-2010-MON-10-30
AZIMUTH 240°
DIP -50°
EOH 87.80m
DDH-2010-MON-10-31
AZIMUTH 240°
DIP -55°
EOH 139.63m
DDH-2010-MON-32
AZIMUTH 240°
DIP -60°
EOH 152.13m
LEGEND
7.53 Au (g/t)
32.52 width (metres)
METRES
0
10
20
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
ASSAYCROSS-SECTION
SHOWING
DDH-2010-MON-29 To 32
NTS: 104 A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 23



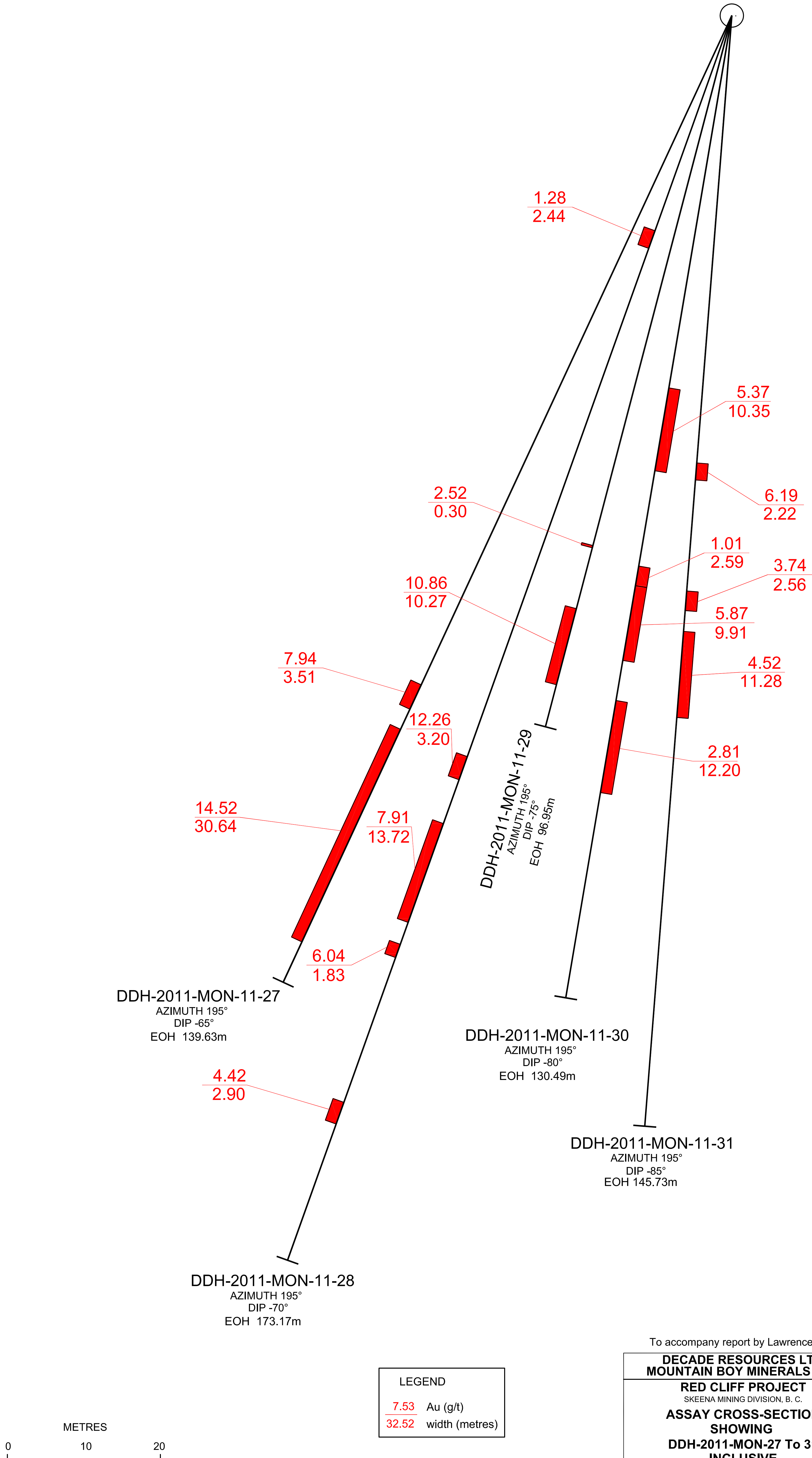
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAYCROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2010-MON-34 To 38

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	24



LEGEND

7.53	Au (g/t)
32.52	width (metres)

To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

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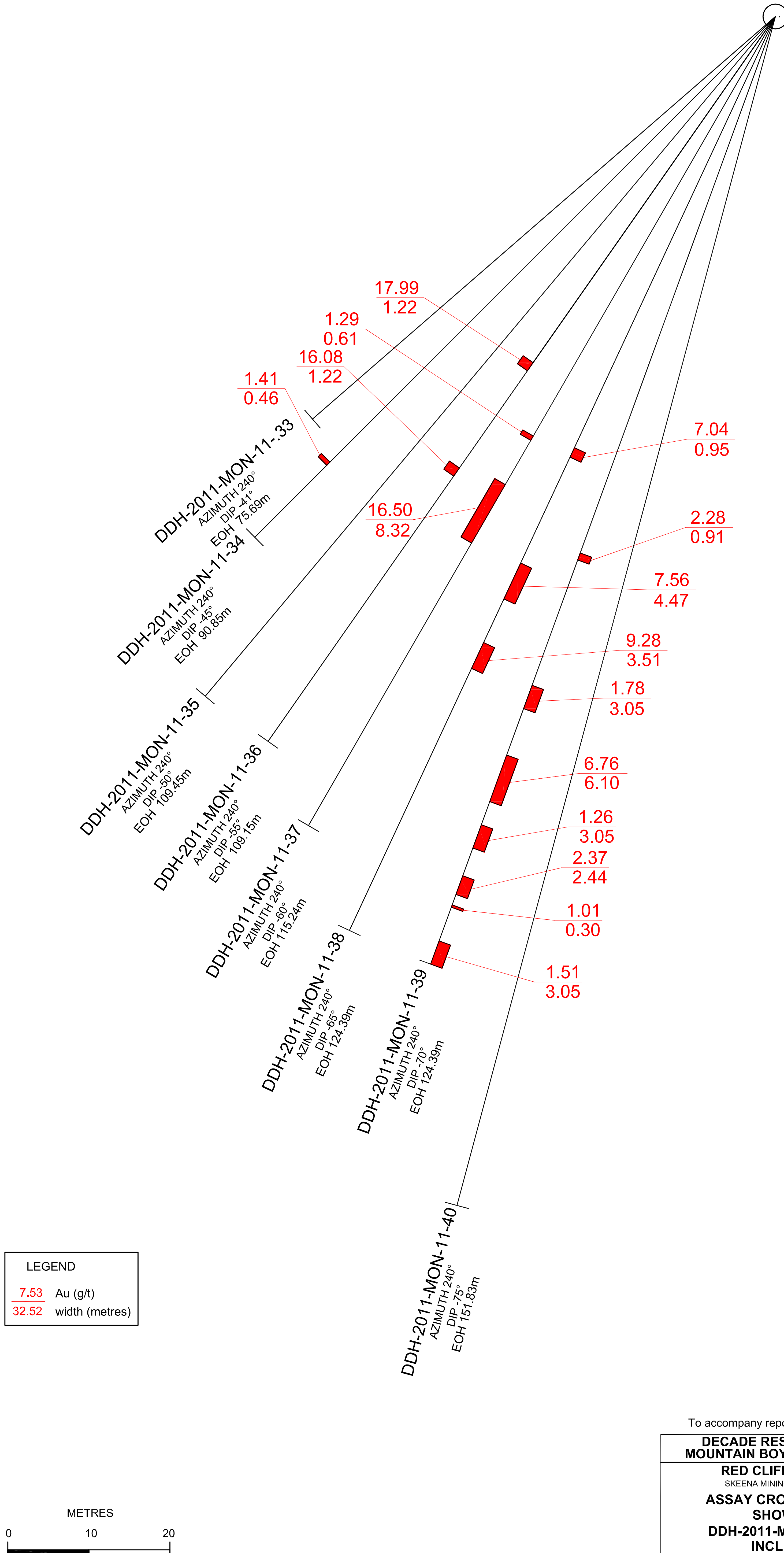
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY CROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2011-MON-27 To 31 INCLUSIVE

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	25



To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

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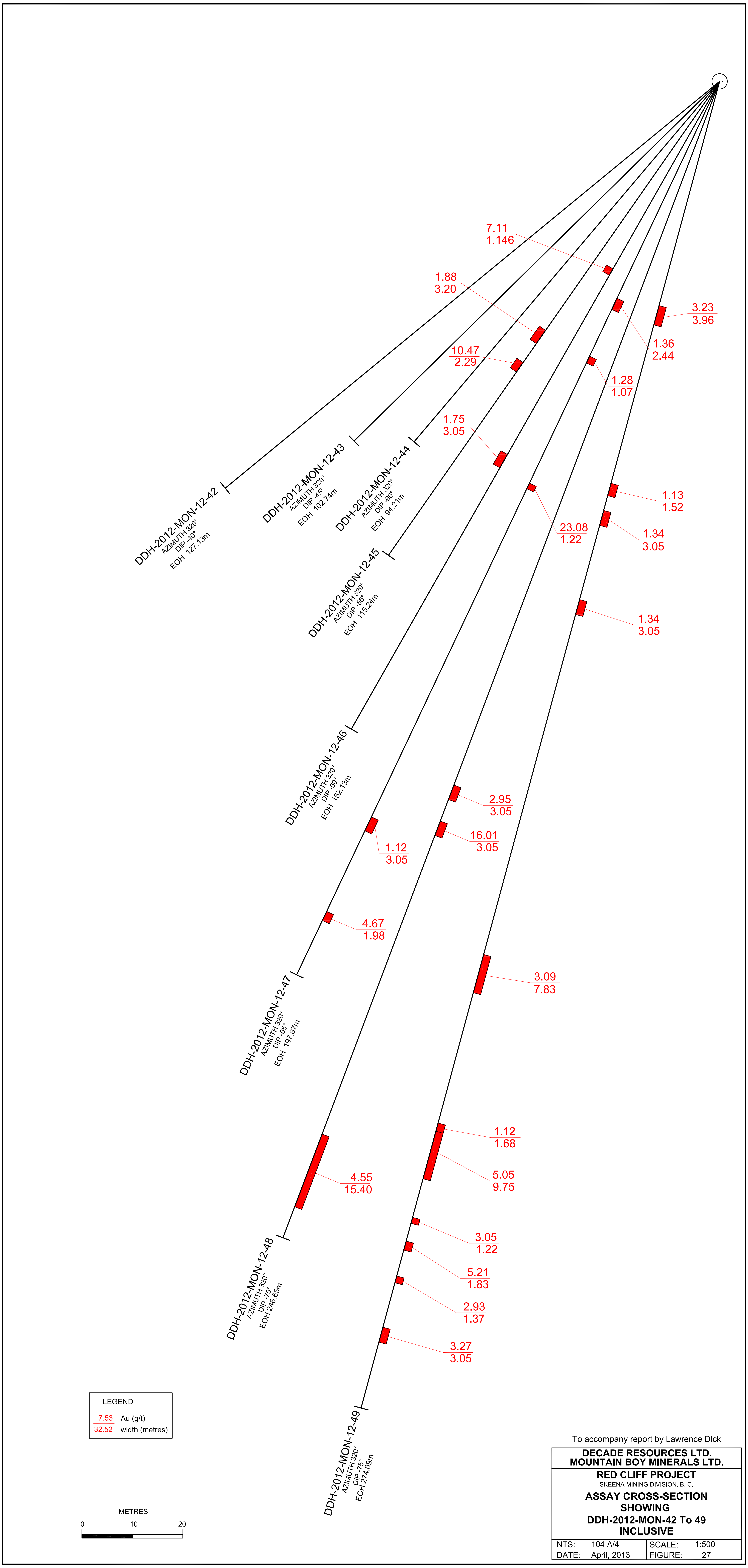
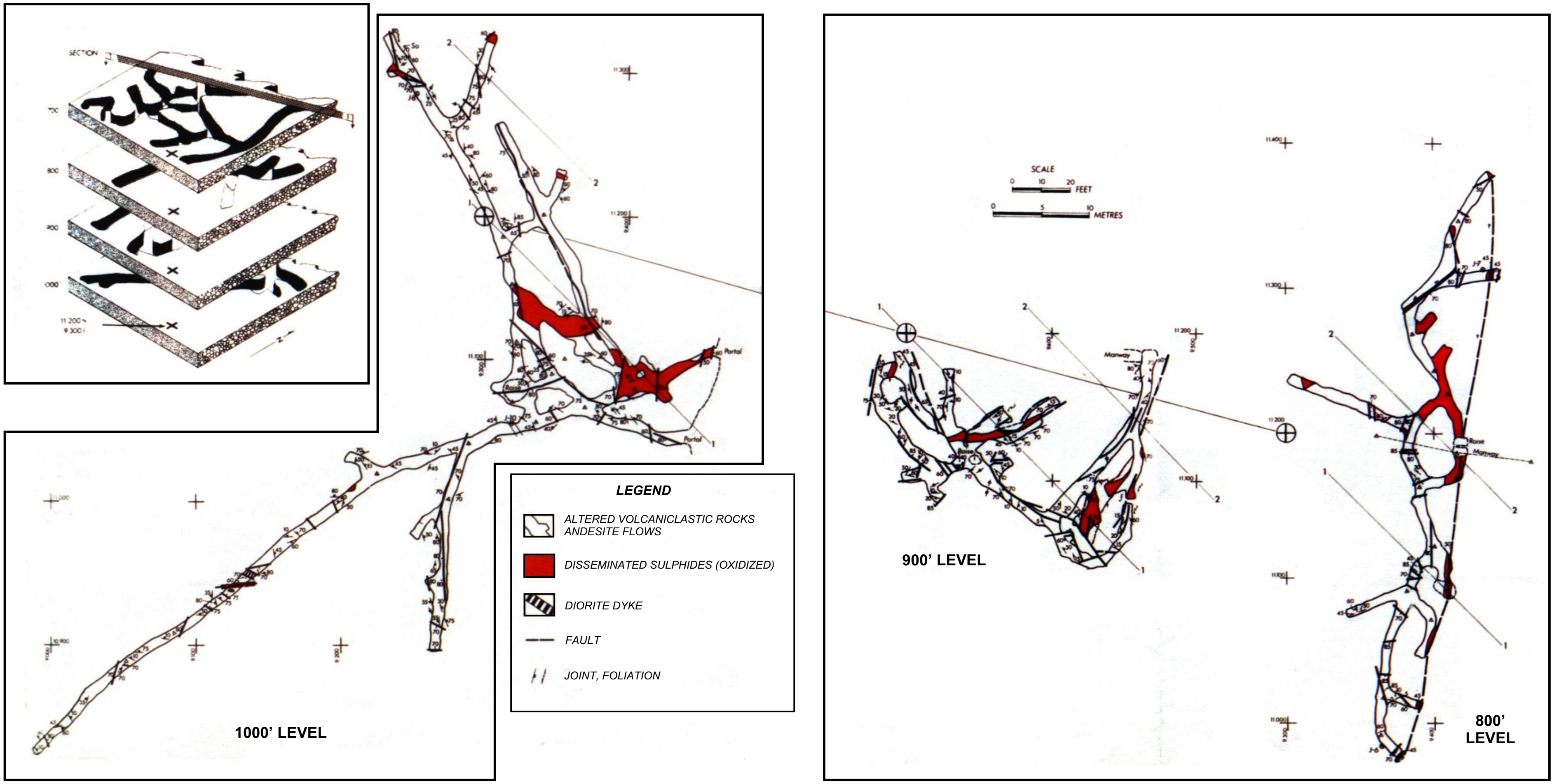
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

ASSAY CROSS-SECTION SHOWING DDH-2011-MON-33 To 40 INCLUSIVE

NTS:	104 A/4	SCALE:	1:500
DATE:	April, 2013	FIGURE:	26


7.11
1.146
1.88
3.20
3.23
3.96
1.36
2.44
10.47
2.29
1.28
1.07
1.75
3.05
DDH-2012-MON-12-42
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -40°
EOH 127.13m
DDH-2012-MON-12-43
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -45°
EOH 102.74m
DDH-2012-MON-12-44
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -60°
EOH 94.21m
1.13
1.52
23.08
1.22
1.34
3.05
DDH-2012-MON-12-45
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -55°
EOH 115.24m
1.34
3.05
DDH-2012-MON-12-46
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -60°
EOH 152.13m
2.95
3.05
16.01
3.05
1.12
3.05
4.67
1.98
3.09
7.83
DDH-2012-MON-12-47
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -65°
EOH 197.87m
1.12
1.68
5.05
9.75
4.55
15.40
3.05
1.22
5.21
1.83
2.93
1.37
DDH-2012-MON-12-48
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -70°
EOH 246.65m
3.27
3.05
LEGEND
7.53 Au (g/t)
32.52 width (metres)
DDH-2012-MON-12-49
AZIMUTH 320°
DIP -75°
EOH 274.09m
METRES
0 10 20
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick
DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.
RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
ASSAY CROSS-SECTION
SHOWING
DDH-2012-MON-42 To 49
INCLUSIVE
NTS: 104 A/4
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: April, 2013
FIGURE: 27



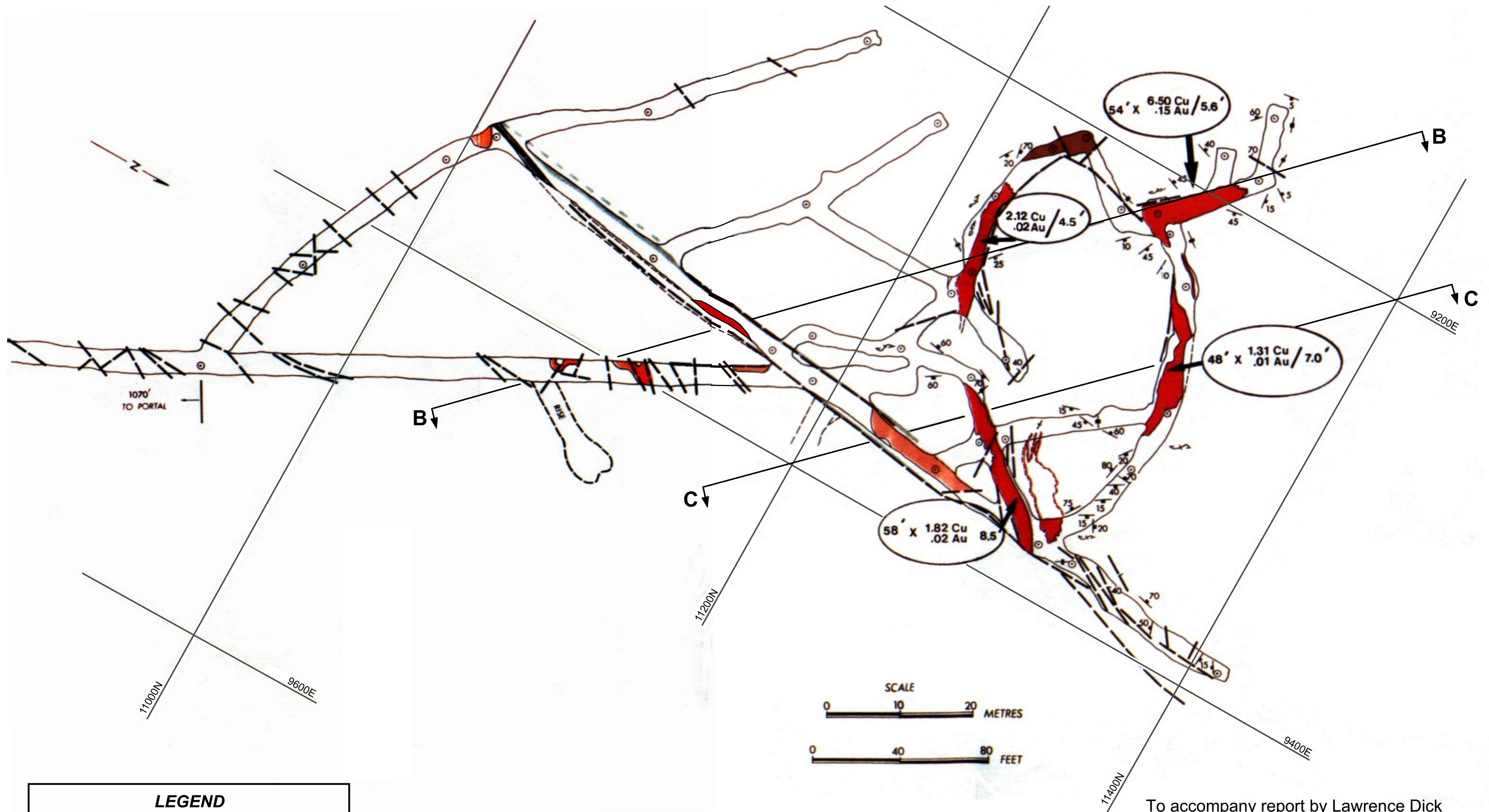
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

RED CLIFF MINE
800, 900 AND 1000 LEVELS

NTS: 104 011	SCALE: As shown
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 28



LEGEND

- QUARTZ SULPHIDE VEIN
- DISSEMINATED SULPHIDES (OXIDIZED)
- ALTERED VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS ANDESITE FLOWS
- MYLONITE PROTOMYLONITE
- GRANODIORITE DYKE
- FAULT
- JOINT, FOLIATION

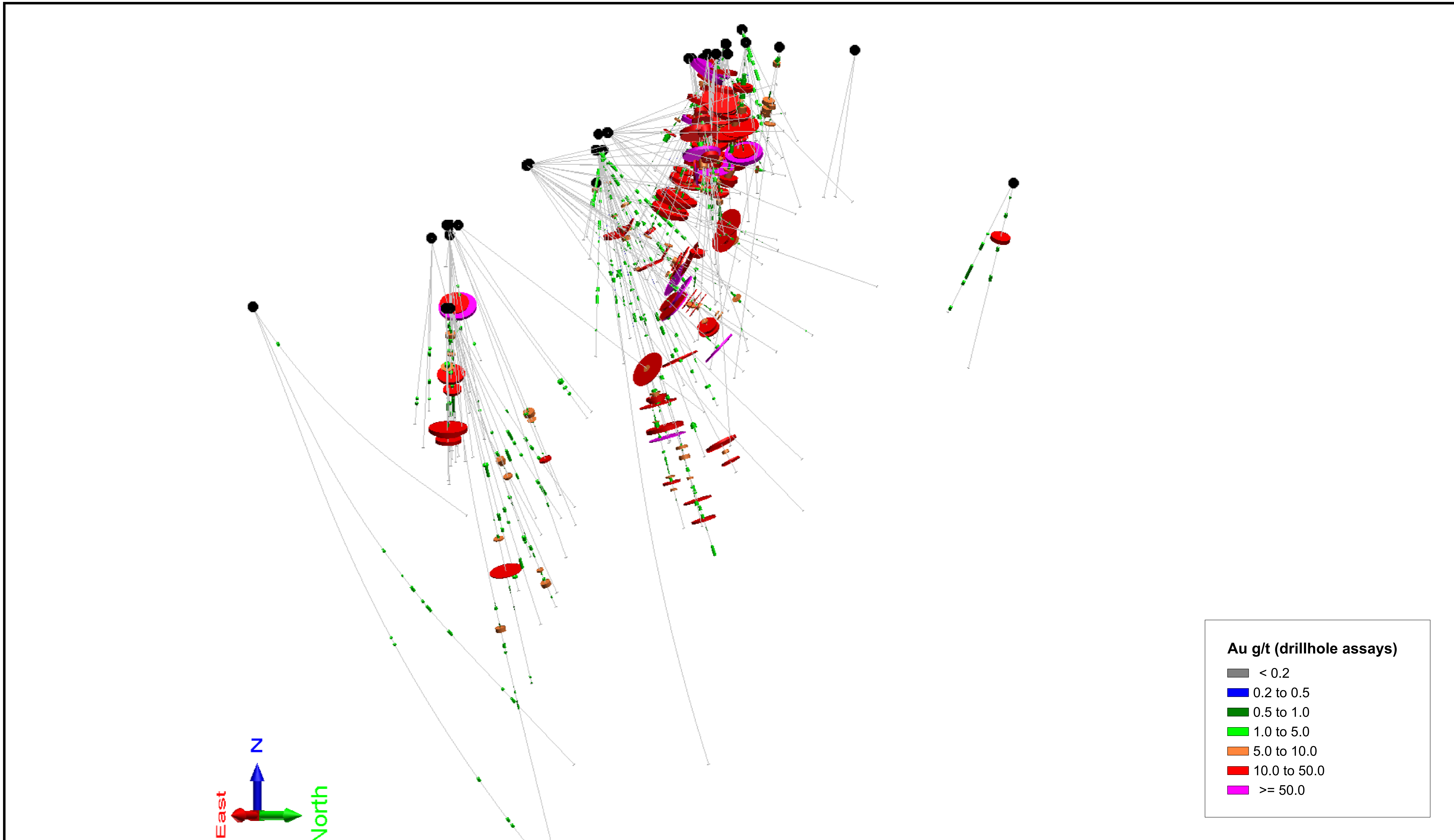
To accompany report by Lawrence Dick

DECADE RESOURCES LTD.
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

RED CLIFF PROJECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

RED CLIFF MINE
ASSAYS ON THE 700 LEVEL

NTS: 104 011	SCALE: As shown
DATE: April, 2013	FIGURE: 29



DECADE RESOURCES

Drill Assays (Gold g/t)

Scale 1 : 2500	Plot Date 24-Jun-2014	Sheet 1 of 1
	Plot File: 3DView_Looking SW_v2	
0 20 40 60 80 100m		

Figure 30: 3D View of Drill Hole Assays (Looking Southwest)

Red Cliff Project
BC, Canada