

TECHNICAL REPORT (NI 43-101)

HOLT PROPERTY, DUNCAN B.C.

BCGS Map 092B 071 NTS Map 092B12W

Victoria Mining Division

UTM 10 (NAD 83)

Latitude 48° 41' 56" N / Longitude 123° 48' 13" W

Northing 5394295 / Easting 440869

Prepared for:

ISLAND TIME EXPLORATION LTD.

113-3663 Crowley Drive,

Vancouver, BC

V5R 6H4

Prepared by:

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo., Consulting Geologist

820 14th Street East, North Vancouver BC, V7L 2P6

TEL: 604-682-1501 CEL: 778-231-91892 FAX: 604-642-4217

e-mail: bpricegeol@telus.com

EFFECTIVE DATE MAY 15, 2018

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TECHNICAL REPORT (NI 43-101) FOR THE HOLT PROPERTY, DUNCAN B.C.

ISLAND TIME EXPLORATION LTD.

SUMMARY

The author has been retained by Raymond Wladichuk of **Island Time Exploration Ltd.** ("Island Time") to visit the Holt property near Duncan B.C. and prepare a National Instrument compliant (NI 43-101) Technical Report for the property for the purpose of qualifying the new company Initial Public offering.

The property is located approximately 10 km southwest of Duncan, B.C. in the Victoria Mining Division in south Vancouver Island and is 100% owned by Island Time Exploration Ltd., a private corporation registered in British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of this report is to assist in the future public offering of the company.

The author visited the property on March 24, 2018 accompanied by geologist Oliver Friesen M.Sc. While the top of the property was not clear of snow, two borrow pits with mineralization were sampled.

Southern Vancouver Island has undergone a complex tectonic history involving at least six major deformational events, often rejuvenating previous structures. The present map pattern in the Duncan area is dominated by the effects of Late Cretaceous thrusting. The oldest rocks in the area belong to the **Paleozoic Sicker Group** which contains volcanic and sedimentary units ranging in age from Middle Devonian (?) to Early Permian. These are intruded by mafic sills coeval with overlying basaltic volcanics of the Late Triassic Karmutsen Formation. Overlying basaltic volcanics of the **Karmutsen Formation** comprise pillowed flows, pillow breccias and hyaloclastite breccias interbedded with massive flows and sills. Laterally and of lesser importance, **Bonanza Group volcanics** includes lava, tuff and breccia, of basaltic rhyolitic and subordinate andesitic and dacitic composition. **Island Intrusions** are batholiths and stocks of granitoid rocks ranging from quartz diorite to granite.

Several types of mineral deposit are present in the area. The main target at the Holt property is **Volcanogenic, polymetallic massive sulphides**: such as are found elsewhere in the Sicker Group rocks such as: Buttle Lake, Mt Sicker, Lara, other mineral deposit types found in the area are:

1. Gold-bearing pyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz-carbonate veins along shears:
2. Manganese deposits:
3. Jaspers:
4. Copper-molybdenum quartz veins:
5. Magnetite skarns. Occur to the southwest in the Port Renfrew area.
6. Various non-metallic deposits

The property consists of four claims totalling 3,687 hectares. A recently filed assessment report by Ray Wladichuk, Waldo Sciences Inc., keeps the claims in good standing to 2021. Work was done by Chris Paul B.Sc. and Oliver Friesen, M.Sc., GIT.

The 2017/2018 work program costing included:

- digitization of historical data,
- an airborne geophysical survey utilizing a GEM Systems GSMP-35A(B) magnetometer
- rock, soil and silt sampling, and prospecting.

A large mapping program was completed in 1987 over much of the property for Nexus Resource Corporation by geologists Dale Sketchley M.Sc. and Michael Gunning B.Sc. A large property wide baseline was cut and over 50 km of cross lines marked, on which a very detailed geological map was completed and over 3,000 soil and rock samples taken. The work outlined the following types of mineralization:

- Jasper and Silica with copper, gold and silver values
- Altered mafic volcanic with mineralized veins and carbonate alteration with gold silver values
- Mafic volcanics with blebby chalcopyrite
- One strongly mineralized angular float boulder with 15.09 g/tonne (0.440 oz/ton) Au and 11.2 ppm Ag.
- Elevated barium values within a green chert horizon traced along strike for several hundred meters
- Elevated gold silver and arsenic in black shales
- One gossanous area

The brief sampling program by Island Time has found elevated copper, gold and silver values associated with jasper (hematitic silica) pods or horizons. As yet the sampling has not found economic concentrations of gold silver or copper and no VMS horizons have been seen. However, the stratigraphy is favourable, and a large magnetic anomaly may be related to magnetite associated with basaltic volcanics or to contact effects of an intrusive body. The magnetic survey completed by Island Time shows a large anomaly with several smaller positive and negative anomalies. These need to be investigated in more detail.

The following recommendations are made:

- Continue the compilation of geology and geochemistry from the 1987 work by MPH, part of which has been completed by Wladichuk in his Holt Integrated map.
- Integrate the geophysical magnetometer map with and up to date topographic map showing roads. This will facilitate access to magnetic anomalies that should be investigated
- Have a geophysicist interpret the airborne data from 2017
- Examine the locations for mineralization found by MPH., particularly the mineralized float sample and the Barium rich green chert horizon.
- Additional prospecting of past geochemical anomalies and samples.
- Trenching of favourable jasper or chert horizons
- Complete a deep Induced Polarization (IP) survey across the Sicker group stratigraphy to test for buried Volcanogenic (VMS) horizons
- This would be followed, if IP anomalies are found, by diamond drilling of selected targets

A phase I budget of \$ 160,000 including deep IP surveys would be followed, subject to favourable results of Phase I, by Phase II of \$370,000 which would include diamond drilling. The budgets provided are estimates only, and the author does not guarantee that the programs can be completed as estimated.

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ISLAND TIME EXPLORATION LTD.

INTRODUCTION

The author has been retained by Raymond Wladichuk and **Island Time Exploration Ltd.** (“Island Time”) to visit the Holt property near Duncan B.C. and prepare a National Instrument compliant (NI 43-101) Technical Report for the property for the purpose of qualifying the new company Initial Public offering. The Property is located on Vancouver Island, in British Columbia Canada, approximately 10 kilometres southwest of the town of Duncan, on NTS map sheet 092B/12 within the Victoria Mining Division.

Four claims covering 3687 hectares were staked by Raymond Wladichuk, M.Sc. who holds the claims in trust for the company, which at present is a private company intending to become a public company on the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture listing (TSXV).

The author visited the property on March 24, 2018 accompanied by geologist Oliver Friesen M.Sc. While the top of the property was not clear of snow, two borrow pits with mineralization were sampled.

Island Time Exploration Ltd. contracted **Waldo Sciences Inc.** to conduct an exploration program on the Holt Property in early 2018. Work was carried out periodically between January to March 21st, 2018. The work completed included:

- digitization of historical data,
- an airborne geophysical survey utilizing an airborne magnetometer
- rock, soil and silt sampling, and prospecting.

Waldo subcontracted Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. (“Ridgeline”) to execute the airborne geophysical scope discussed in a subsequent section of this report to provide field personnel (Geologist Oliver Friesen M.Sc.) to supervise ground work and to generate maps and data found in this report.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Apart from confirmation of mineral titles on Mineral Titles Online, a BC Government website, the author has not relied upon other experts.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Island Time Exploration Ltd. the registered owner of 4 mineral titles totalling 3687 hectares situated east of Duncan in the Victoria Mining Division as tabulated below:

<u>Title Number</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Title Type</u>	<u>Title Sub Type</u>	<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Good To Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
<u>1057206</u>	HOLTA2017	<u>284966</u>	100% Mineral Claim	<u>092B</u>		2017/DEC/23	2021/DEC/23	GOOD	1534.37
<u>1057219</u>	HOLTB2017	<u>284966</u>	100% Mineral Claim	<u>092B</u>		2017/DEC/24	2021/DEC/24	GOOD	895.12
<u>1057220</u>	HOLTC2017	<u>284966</u>	100% Mineral Claim	<u>092B</u>		2017/DEC/24	2021/DEC/24	GOOD	916.22
<u>1057473</u>	HOLDT2018	<u>284966</u>	100% Mineral Claim	<u>092B</u>		2018/JAN/05	2021/JAN/05	GOOD	341.14
4									3686.85

The claims were staked by Ray Wladichuk B.Sc., GIT and transferred to the company. A small single cell claim is contained within the Holt property near the south end. This is the Divinity claim, Title 1055995 held by Dean Michael Arbic. 21 Hectares.

The claims have not been surveyed. Adequate area exists on the claims for exploration or development. At present the company has not filed a reclamation bond, but this will be necessary before any mechanized equipment is used. At present, notice of Work (NOW) work permits are taking from 6 months to a year to process, and so this should be applied for immediately. Most lengthy in the process may be the required consultation with local First Nations groups.

The property lies within a large area privately held by a logging company. Island Timberlands Limited Partnership, 4th Floor, 65 Front Street, Nanaimo, BC, Canada V9R 5H9. Access is negotiated with the company. TimberWest Forest Corp., (201-648 Terminal Ave., Nanaimo, BC., Canada V9R 5E2, T 250.716.3700 F 250.716.3763) may also hold some tenures.

At present the company has permission for non-mechanized exploration; additional permits and reclamation bonds would be required for trenching or drilling.

As in most of the Province, the property is claimed by one or more First Nations groups. There are several First Nations settlements and Reserves for the Cowichan First Nation situated along the Cowichan River Valley but nowhere near the Holt Property.

The company is advised to consult with the First Nations groups at the first opportunity. The Cowichan First Nations is based in Duncan BC, at Mailing Address: Cowichan Tribes: 5760 Allenby Road, Duncan, BC V9L 5J1 Phone 250.748.3196 Fax 250.748.1233 <http://www.cowichantribes.com/>

LOCATION MAP 1

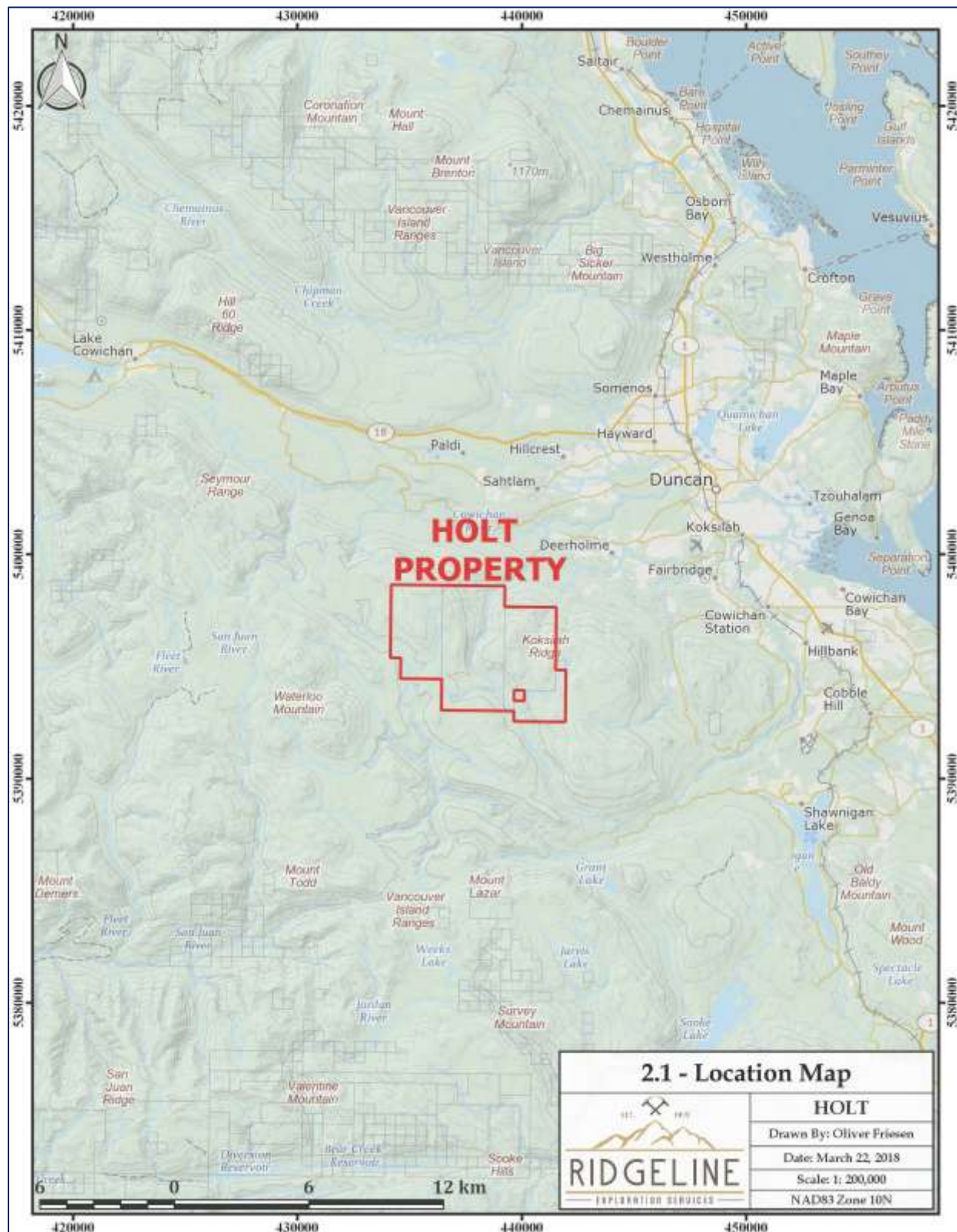
LOCATION MAP 2

FIGURE 3A. MINERAL TITLES

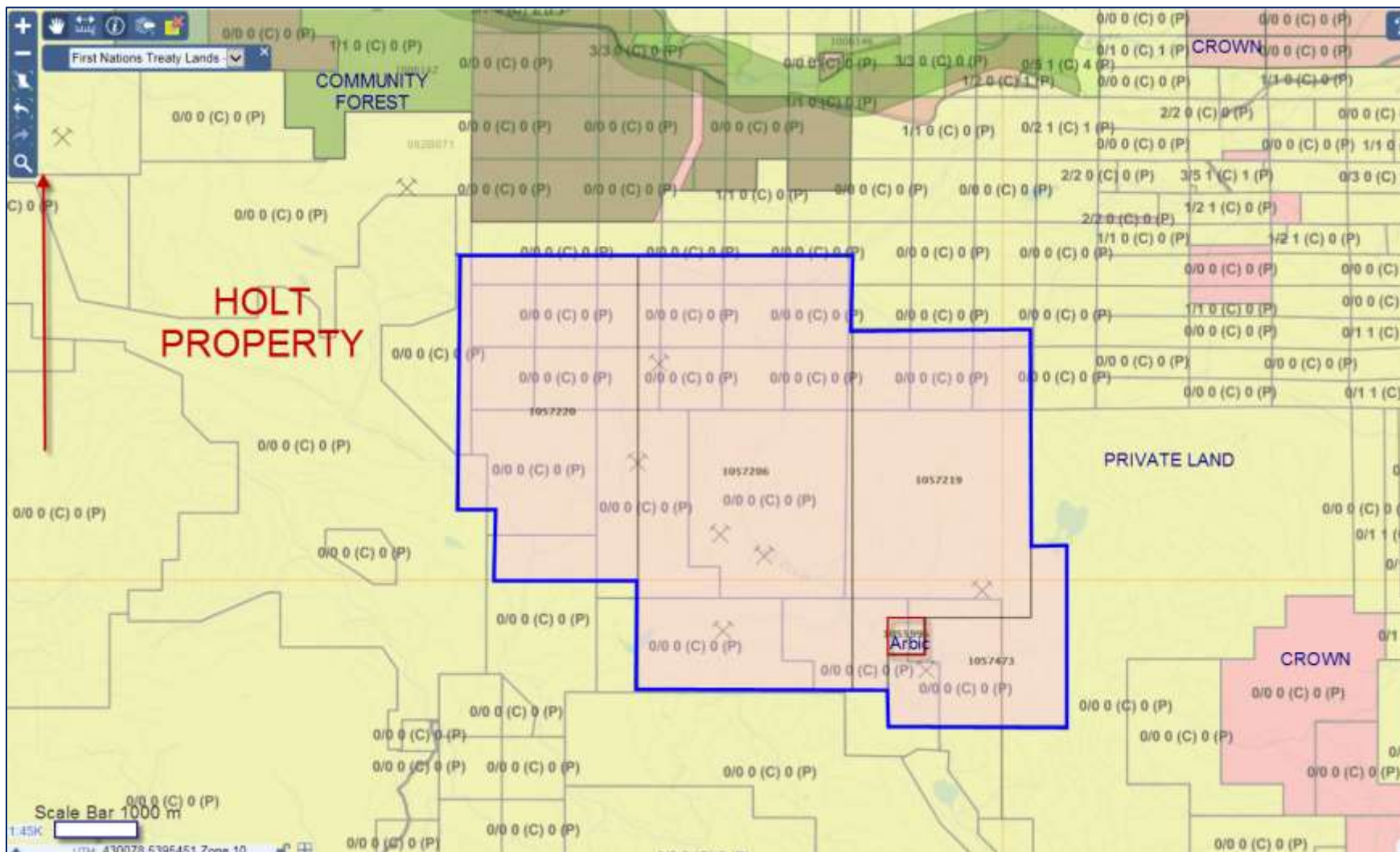
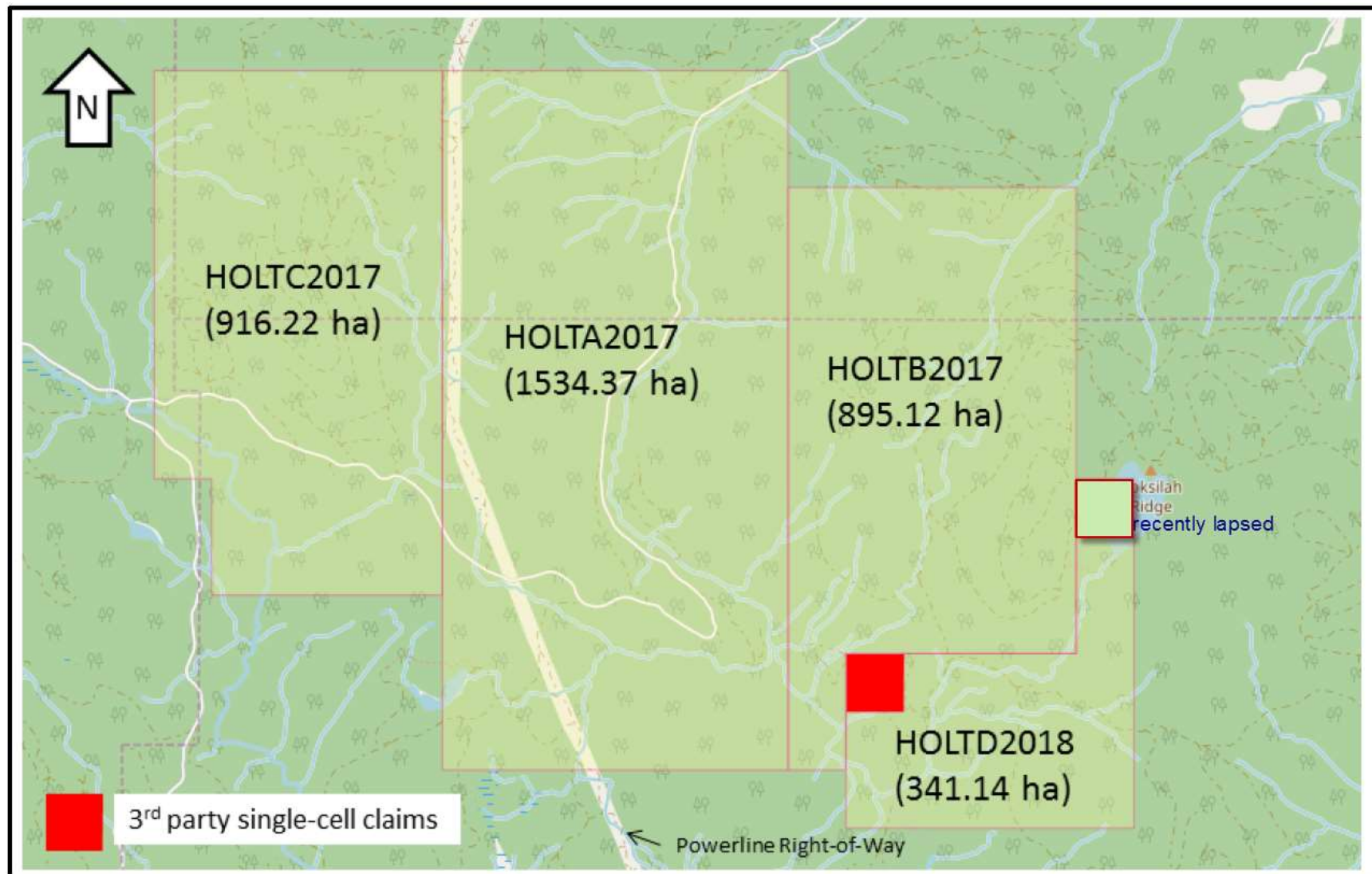


FIGURE 3B HOLT A B C AND D CLAIMS

LOCATION

The Holt Property is located in the Victoria Mining Division in south Vancouver Island at 48° 42' 42" north latitude and 123° 50' 19" west longitude on NTS 1:50,000 map sheets 92B/12 and 92B/13, approximately 10 km southwest of Duncan, B.C. Location is shown in the accompanying maps.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESS

The property is accessed via multiple routes, a network of logging roads provide access to most parts of the property. The easiest access is via the Shawnigan Main logging road near Glenora. Access is also possible via the powerline right-of-road from the north, and the logging road from the south via Shawnigan Lake, BC.

The logging roads are privately owned and gated, and the Property is located within private lands owned by the local logging company Island Timberlands, who granted access under Section 19 (of the Forest Act). The gates are opened to the public most weekends. The property contains active logging sites and road construction areas. High voltage 500kV powerlines cross the claims north-south.

Access for development and mining operations would most likely be from the main haul road, with the nearest port being Nanaimo, B.C., approximately 50 km north.

PHYSIOGRAPHY VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

Topography is dominated by moderately rugged, hilly terrain, with elevations ranging from 320m to 740m above sea level; all of the area is forested and below tree-line.

The Holt property is located in Canada's only Maritime Mediterranean climatic zone, resulting in the warmest mean year-round temperate anywhere in Canada. This results in warm summers and cool and mild winters. Annual precipitation is approximately 57cm and the average temperatures range from an average of 2.6 °C in the winter to 17.1 °C in the summer. Access can be restricted by snow at higher levels during winter months.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property lies west of Duncan BC, from which most supplies and services are available and food and lodging. The larger settlement of Nanaimo lies 20 km to the north, and has additional services, and ferry access from Horseshoe Bay on the mainland. Powerlines cross the property and Highway 1 from Nanaimo to Victoria passes through Duncan BC. The property can be easily reached from Vancouver or Nanaimo.

HISTORY

Mining History in the Duncan area began with the discovery of mineralization on Mt. Sicker, north of Duncan and northeast of the Holt Property.

MT SICKER

(From Wikipedia)

In the autumn of 1895, three American prospectors—F.L. Sullivan, T. McKay and Henry Buzzard—discovered traces of copper, gold and silver on Mount Sicker and staked their claims. The following spring, they began prospecting and digging a shaft until August, when a forest fire devastated the western face of Mount Sicker. The prospectors fled the site, and their cabin and gear were destroyed in the fire. The fire was, however, a mixed blessing. When Harry Smith, their new partner, returned in the spring of 1897, the burned area revealed a 30-foot-wide (9.1 m) outcropping of copper at the mountain's 1,400-foot level (430 m). The new strike was named Lenora, after Smith's daughter. When news of the discovery became public, a staking rush ensued and within weeks the entire mountain, base to summit, was staked. By 1900, the townsite of Lenora was established and lots were sold -- \$75 for corner lots and \$50 for inside lots, with 1/3 payable in cash and the remainder payable in three and six months.

Throughout the first decade of the 1900s, Mount Sicker was the source of a number of mines—including

- the **Lenora** nearest the base of the mountain,
- the **Tyee** further uphill
- and the **Richard III** still further up the mountain

—that would extract copper and send it to the Crofton smelter before being shipped across the world. The two main mines were the Lenora and the Tyee. One mine used an aerial tramway to ship the ore over the mountain to Stratford's Crossing on the E and N Railway. The other mine was served by the Leonora and Mt. Sicker Railway to Crofton. When the smelter closed in 1908, the mountain lost its importance to the economy.

The Lenora mine operated between 1898 and 1903 (when it became embroiled in litigation) and in 1907. The Tyee mine was worked intermittently between 1901 and 1909, while the Richard III mine operated between 1903 and 1907. During this time, the three mines reportedly produced 1,107 kilograms of gold, 22,955 kilograms of silver and 9,180 tonnes of copper from 229,000 tonnes of ore extracted largely by hand. The sites have been operated intermittently since 1909. Island Time has no interest in this property, which is now held by others.

Many other old mines and prospects have been explored in the area of Duncan BC.

PROPERTY HISTORY

In 1983/1984, claims were held by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. on a showing called Skutz Falls, west of the Holt property, where minor pyritic sediments are associated with weak copper and zinc anomalies and a low amplitude geophysical conductor. Numerous rock samples were taken but Noranda did not retain the property

In 1986, a large claim holding was held by Nexus Resource Corporation (50%) and Goldenrod Resources & Technology Inc. (50%). Initially, only preliminary prospecting was done. In 1986/87 a comprehensive geological assessment report was prepared by MPH

Exploration Phases I and II of the Holt prop February 1987 consisted of

- prospecting
- Geological mapping\
- Rock, stream sediment and soil sampling

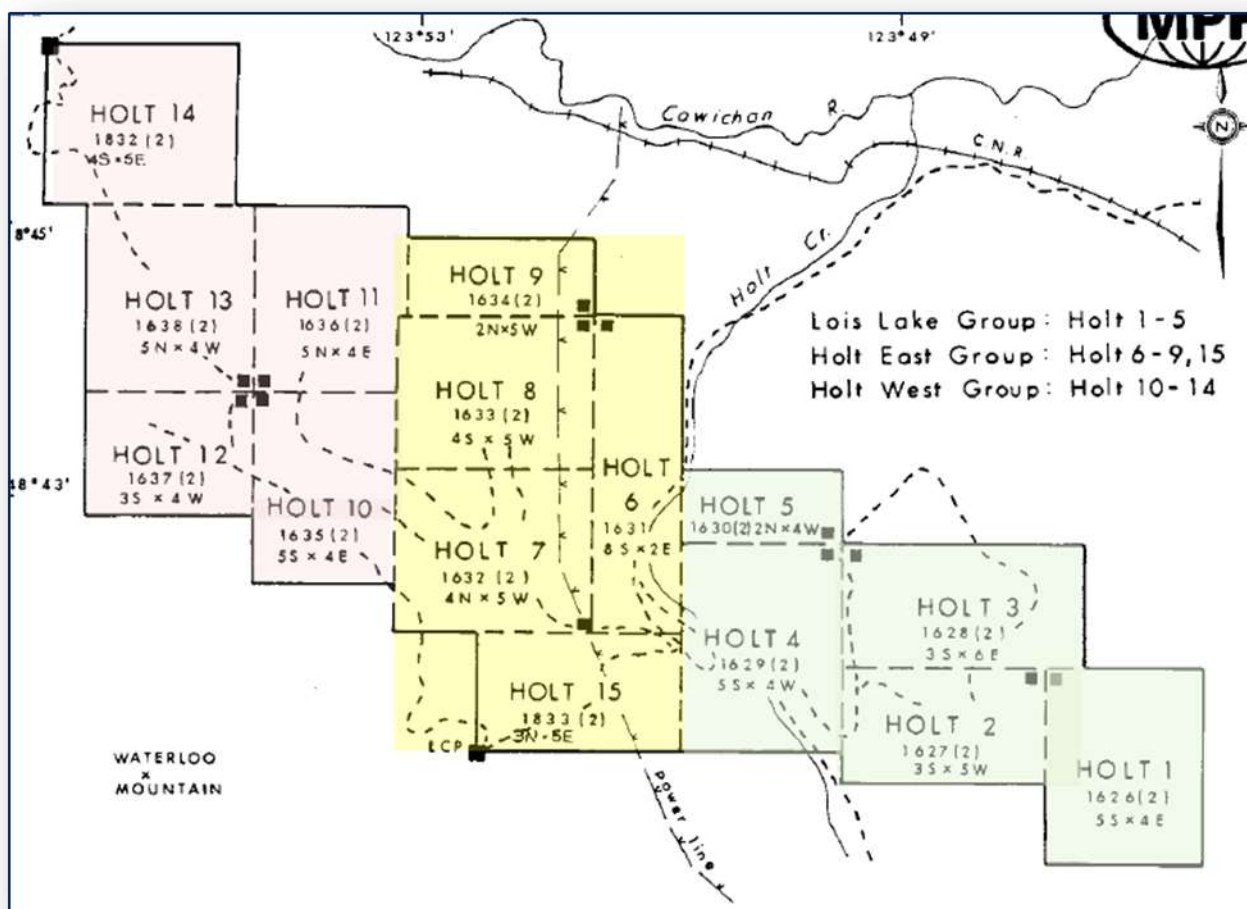
Approximately \$98,000 was expended (Assessment Report # 16059 by Dale Sketchley M.Sc. and Mike Gunning, B.Sc. The MPH Assessment Report is extremely useful, as the large extremely detailed geological maps can be printed and used in the field.

Some notes and details from the MPH report are useful:

The Geological report and mapping was done by two well regarded geologists: Dale Sketchley and Mike Gunning for MPH Consulting a well-regarded engineering geological firm. The property was explored as 3 groups: Lois Group, Holt East group and Holt West, and three grids were marked:

- Grid A: Numerous float Boulders and outcrops of jasper (often associated with VMS deposits) associated w black shales and elevated gold values
- Grid B. mostly Karmutsen Group volcanics with quartz carbonate zones (Gold Targets)
- Grid C: Sicker volcanics with chalcopyrite in a shear zone which returned up to 3.16% Cu, 490 ppb Au and 10.4 ppm Ag.

1987 GRIDS BY MPH CONSULTING LTD.



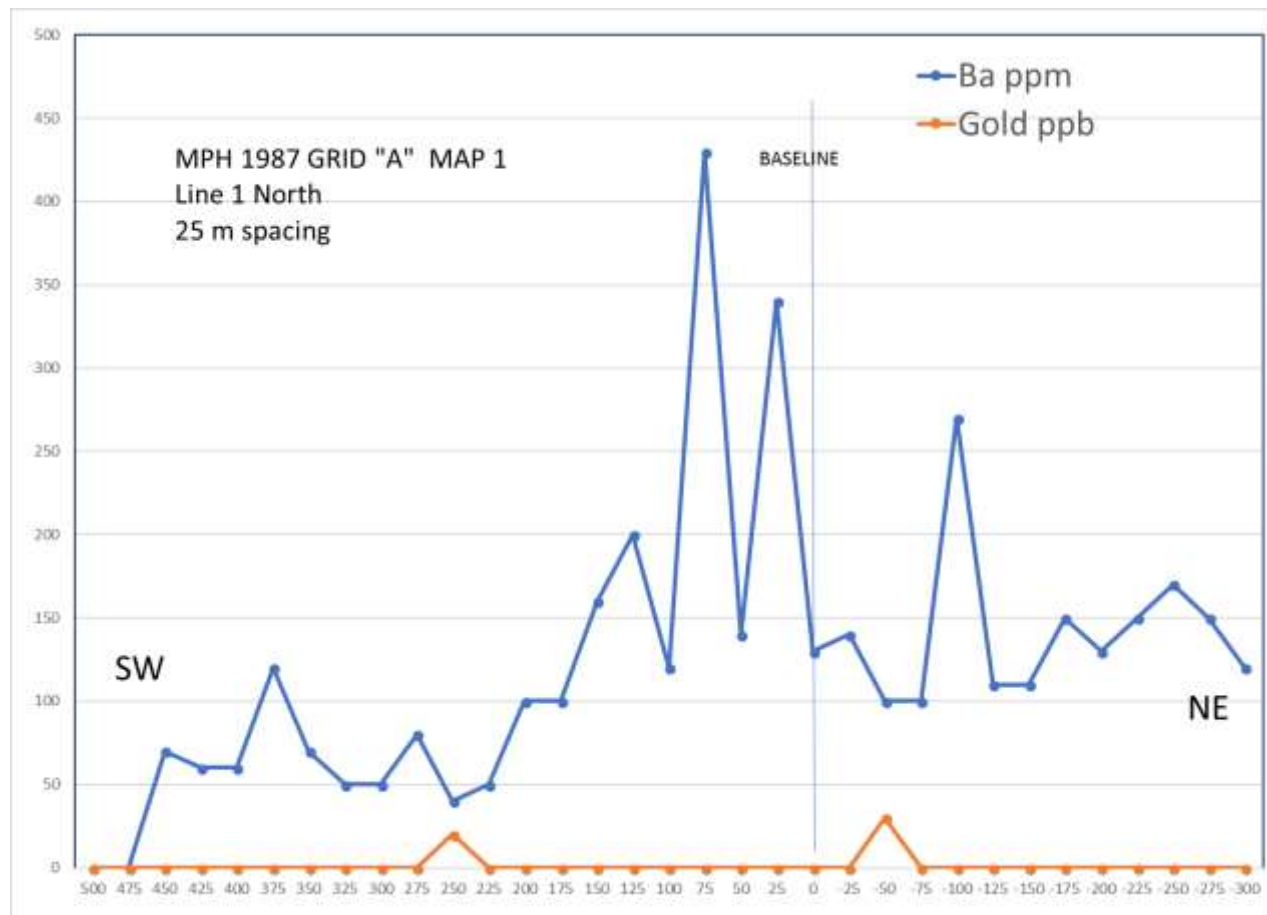
On the Western half of property Grid A.

- Float Boulders: Sample 4471 returned 15.09 g/tonne gold, sample 8563 had 1140 ppb Au and 3.4 ppm Ag.
- Another zone grid A has argillaceous chert and jasper for about 6km along strike
- Karmutsen volcanics has jasper intermittently traced for about 8 km. A chalcopryite bearing jasper has 1.36% Cu and 170 ppb Au.
- Disseminated chalcopryite, Grid C sample 4454 returned 3.16% Cu, 490 ppb Au
- Some sections of diabase with up to 2.36% Cu, 110 ppb Au.
- Other mineralized quartz veins with copper
- Localized gossans on the west half of the property

On the Eastern Half of property:

- There are Quartz ankerite veins, with alteration zones, freibergite, malachite azurite
- Several other (minor) showings.
- Detailed soil sampling grids, closely spaced samples
- No strong gold anomalies in soils, but some areas of elevated silver and Arsenic. Related to a black pyritic argillite horizon
- An area of elevated barium on the south side of the grid.
- No strong anomalies on grid B, or C,
- All rock samples well described in detail. Geochem analysis are found in 16059 B
- Excellent topo and Grid base-maps are found in volume C and D
- A number of diamond drill-holes were proposed, but never drilled

An example of Barium and Gold values on one of the MPH Grid Lines is given below:



In 2006 part of the area, Called Lois Lake or “Silver Nugget”, was held by prospectors B Hanslit and Doug Herriott. Work in 2006 consisted of prospecting and exploring for new mineralization on the property by examining road cuts and creek beds as well as looking for known zones of mineralization. (AR # 28955). Approximately \$3,600 was expended in prospecting. A small claim held by Dean Arbic evidently was not explored and lapsed.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following summary is modified from Massey and Friday (1987)

The Chemainus River-Duncan area straddles the eastern end of the Cowichan uplift, one of a series of major geanticlines typical of the structural fabric of southern Vancouver Island. The area lies within the Wrangellia Terrane which on Vancouver Island comprises three thick volcano-sedimentary cycles

- Paleozoic Sicker Group,
- Upper Triassic Vancouver Group and
- Jurassic Bonanza Group)

North of the Holt area and south of Mt. Sicker, these older rocks overlapped by Upper Cretaceous sediments of the coal-bearing Nanaimo Group.

Southern Vancouver Island has undergone a complex tectonic history involving at least six major deformational events, often rejuvenating previous structures. The present map pattern in the Duncan area is dominated by the effects of Late Cretaceous thrusting.

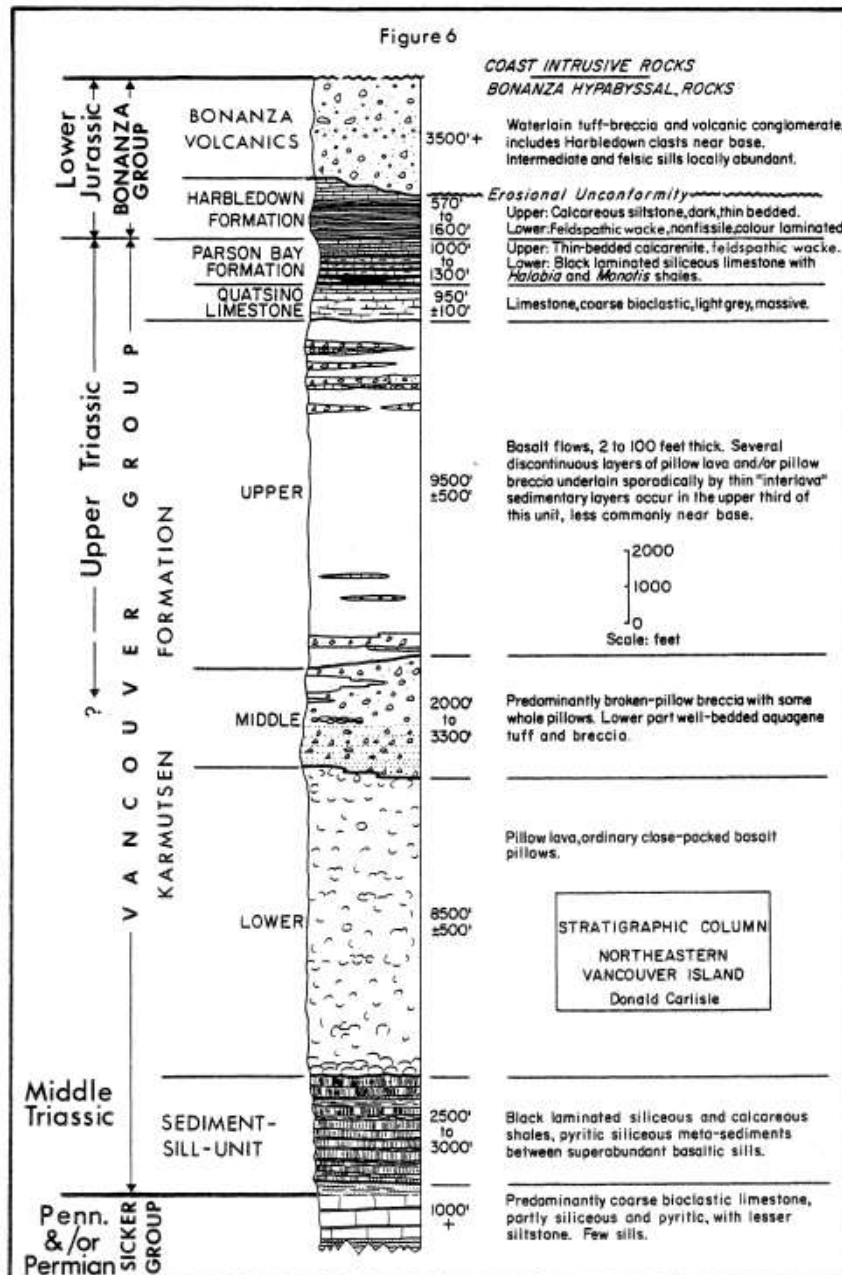
The oldest rocks in the area belong to the **Paleozoic Sicker Group** which contains volcanic and sedimentary units ranging in age from Middle Devonian (?) to Early Permian. These are intruded by mafic sills coeval with overlying basaltic volcanics of the Late Triassic Karmutsen Formation.

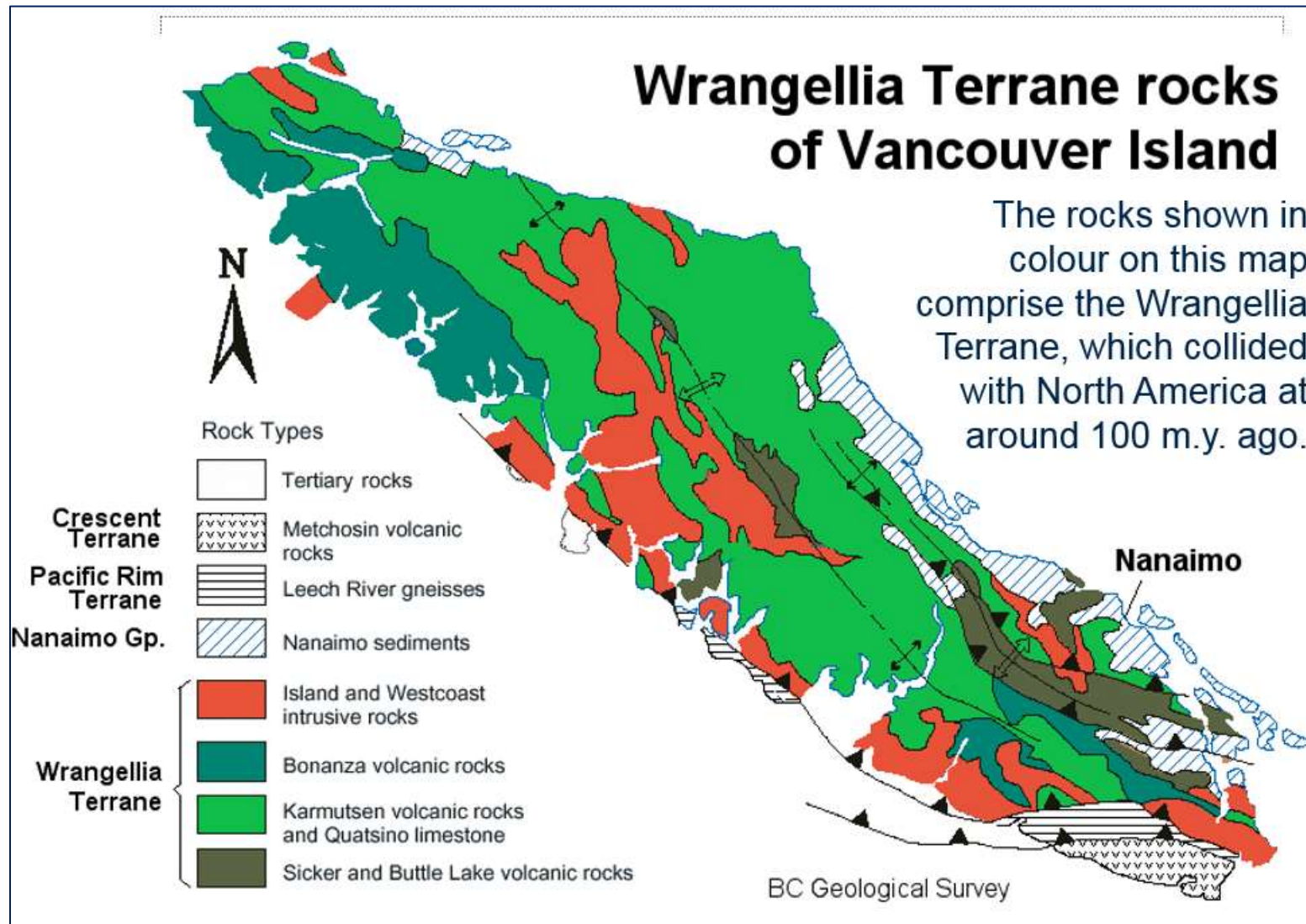
Basaltic volcanics of the **Karmutsen Formation** comprise pillowed flows, pillow breccias and hyaloclastite breccias interbedded with massive flows and sills. Typically, the basalts are feldspar-phyric, often with groundmass. Amygdules are common and are infilled with ragged or glomeroporphyritic feldspars in a fine-grained chlorite, calcite or epidote. The intrusive component increases toward the base of the sequence, which passes downward into diabase and gabbro bodies with intervening screens of Cameron River Formation sediments.

Bonanza Group. The Bonanza Group is mainly represented in the northwest and the southwest of the island and is composed of lava, tuff and breccia, of basaltic rhyolitic and subordinate andesitic and- dacitic composition. It contains intercalated beds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. The Bonanza represents parts of several eruptive centres of a volcanic arc and consequently its stratigraphy varies considerably. Fossils from Bonanza and Harbledown sediments indicate mainly Early Jurassic Sinemurian age for the northwest and northeast and Pliensbachian age for the southwest.

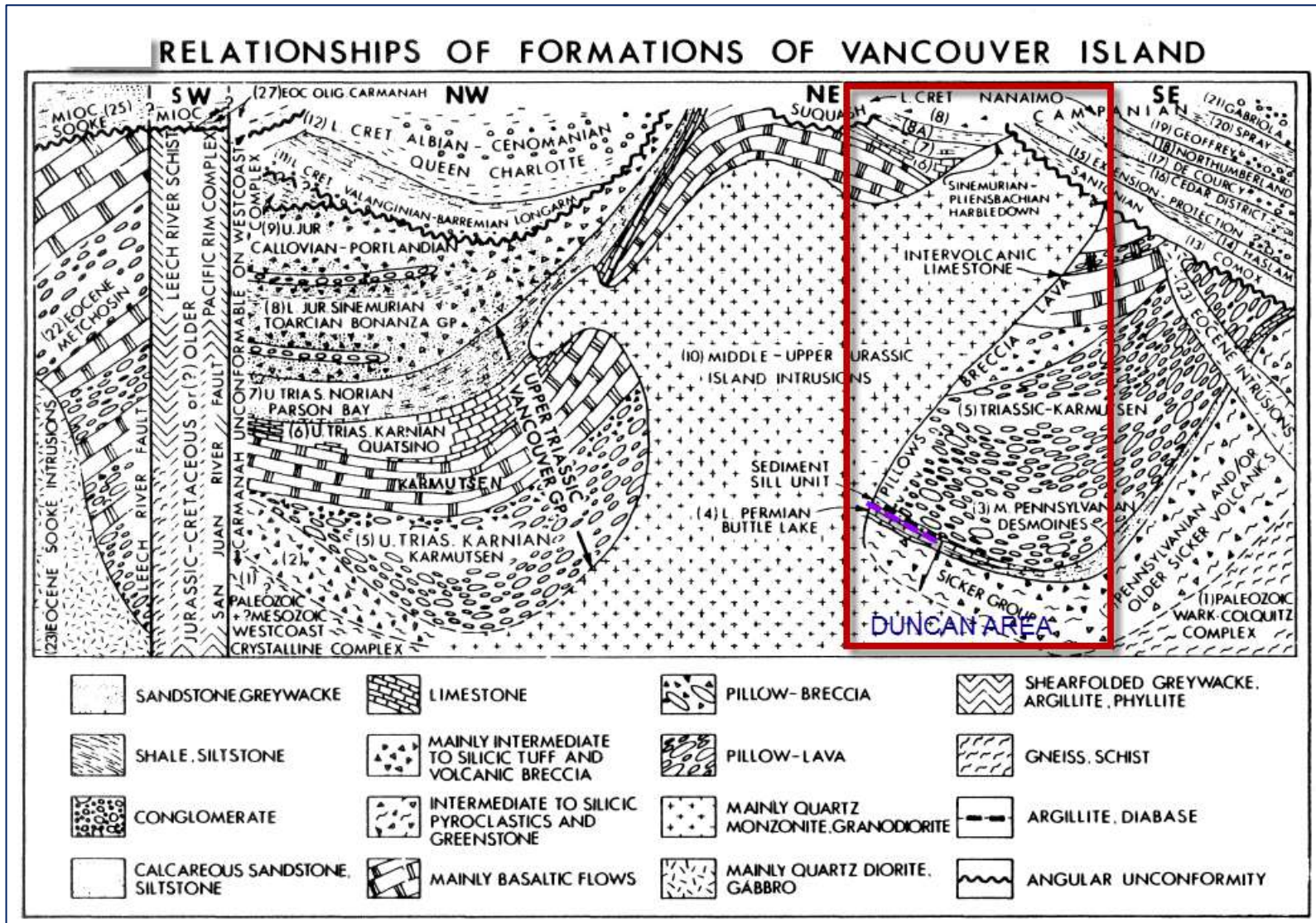
Island Intrusions are batholiths and stocks of granitoid rocks ranging from quartz diorite to granite. They underlie about one quarter of the island's surface and intrude Sicker, Vancouver and Bonanza Group rocks. Within the Bonanza Group they form high-level stocks and dykes of hornblende-quartz-feldspar porphyry and there is an apparent comagmatic relationship between intrusions and volcanics. About 40 K-Argon determinations have yielded dates of 141 to 181 Ma. for the intrusions and a few determinations on the volcanics are in the same age range. Preliminary results of Sb/Sr dating of Island Intrusions and also Bonanza volcanics have yielded a 180 Ma isochron.

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN – VANCOUVER ISLAND

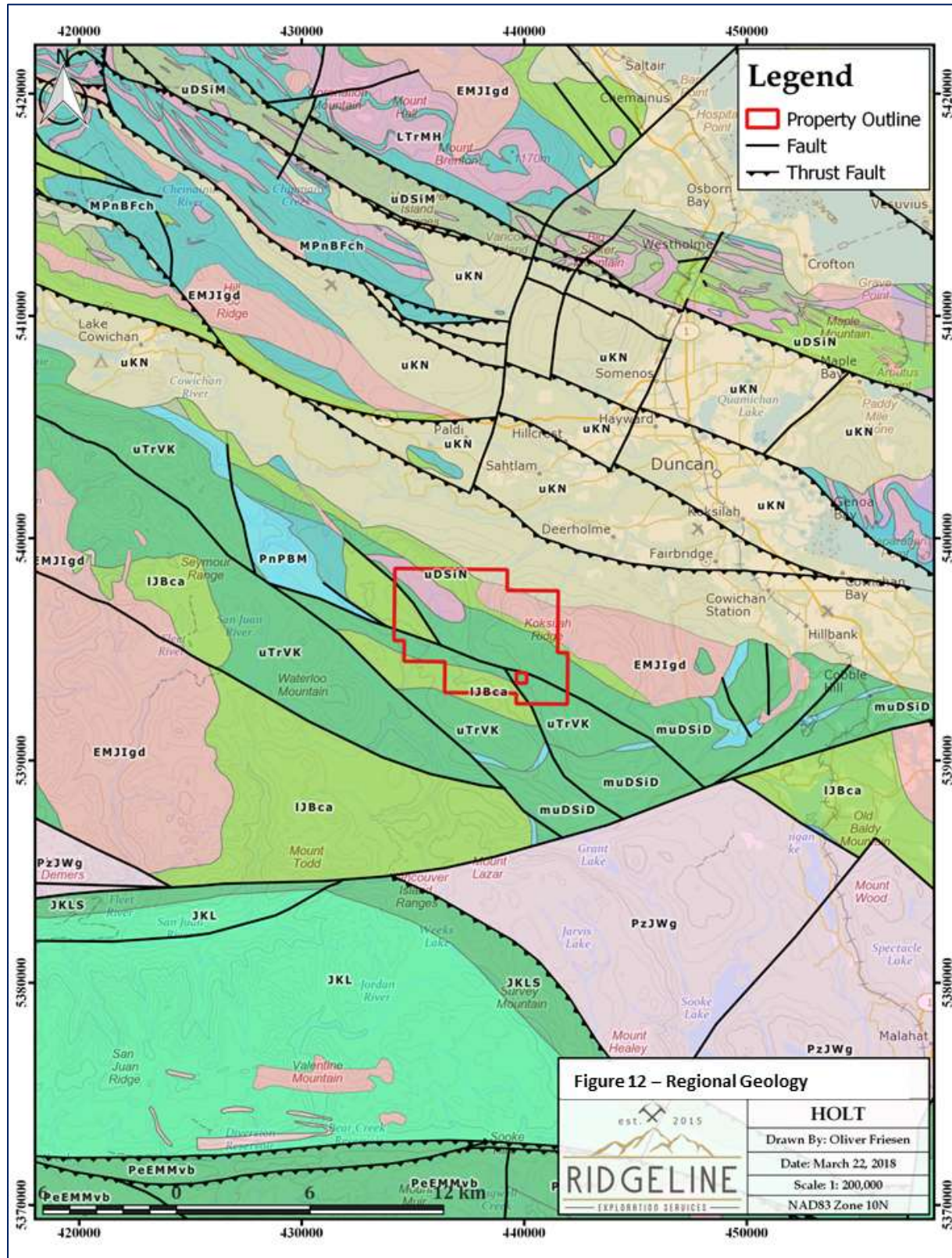


GEOLOGY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND - STEVEN EARLE PH..D, (UNDATED)

SCHEMATIC SECTION OF VANCOUVER ISLAND



REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE DUNCAN AREA (RIDGELINE 2017)



LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

EMJIfp	- Mesozoic - Island Plutonic Suite feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
EMJIgd	- Mesozoic - Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks
EOIM	- Cenozoic - Mount Washington Plutonic Suite quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
JKL	- Mesozoic - Leech River Complex greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
JKLS	- Mesozoic - Leech River Complex - Survey Mountain Volcanics bimodal volcanic rocks
LDSa	- Paleozoic - Saltspring Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks
IJBca	- Mesozoic - Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
LKJ	- Mesozoic - Jordan River Metagranodiorite granodioritic intrusive rocks
LTrMH	- Mesozoic - Mount Hall Gabbro gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks
MPnBFch	- Paleozoic - Buttle Lake Group - Fourth Lake Formation chert, siliceous argillite
MPnBFvb	- Paleozoic - Buttle Lake Group - Fourth Lake Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
muDSiD	- Paleozoic - Sicker Group - Duck Lake Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
muTrVs	- Mesozoic - Vancouver Group undivided sedimentary rocks
PeEMHgb	- Cenozoic - Metchosin Igneous Complex - High-Level Gabbros gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks
PeEMMvb	- Cenozoic - Metchosin Igneous Complex - Metchosin Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
PnPBM	- Paleozoic - Buttle Lake Group - Mount Mark Formation limestone bioherm/reef
PzJWg	- Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Westcoast Crystalline Complex intrusive rocks, undivided
uDSiM	- Paleozoic - Sicker Group - McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanoclastic rocks
uDSiN	- Paleozoic - Sicker Group - Nitinat Formation calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
uKN	- Mesozoic - Nanaimo Group undivided sedimentary rocks
uTrVK	- Mesozoic - Vancouver Group - Karmutsen Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
uTrQ	- Mesozoic - Vancouver Group - Quatsino Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Holt Property lies adjacent to the King Solomon property (owned by others) and is partially underlain by rocks of the Upper Paleozoic Sicker Group which hosts volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and skarn magnetite deposits elsewhere in the same terrane:

- **Buttle Lake:** 1987 reserves: 14.74 million tonnes grading 5.43% Zn, 2.12% Cu, 2.40 g/tonne Au, 41.1 g/tonne Ag and 0.34% Pb
- **Thistle:** approximately 70 km northwest of the Holt produced 6,278 tonnes consisting of 85,844 kg Au, 65,938 kg Ag, and 309,088 kg Cu
- **Lara:** approximately nine kilometres northwest along strike from Twin J. It has a reported strike length of approximately 1500 m and a depth of 245 m, averaging 5.79% Zn, 0.91% Cu, 5.1 g/tonne Au, 111.4 g/tonne Ag, and 0.83% Pb. Host rocks: rhyolite porphyry of the Sicker Group.
- **Twin J:** approximately 25 km northwest of the Holt property produced 277,400 tonnes between 1898 and 1964 grading 7.5% Zn (20,803,750 kg), 3.4% Cu (9,549,590 kg), 5.14 g/tonne Au (944,491 oz.), 105 g/tonne Au, 140.6 g/tonne Ag (934,522 oz.), and 0.65% Pb (164,590 kg). Host rocks: Myra Formation quartz-sericite schists.
- **Reko: Magnetite Skarns:** The Bugaboo and Reko deposits can be classified as calcic iron skarns or contact metasomatic iron deposits. Commodities and by-products related to this type of deposit are magnetite (iron), copper, silver, gold and cobalt. Typically, magnetite-dominant mineralization is genetically associated with a skarn gangue.
- **King Solomon, Blue Bell and Viva,** Koksilah River east of the Holt property. The King Solomon Mine, Blue Bell Mine, and Viva Mine produced a recorded total of 901 tonnes (993 tons) of ore yielding 46,498.5 kg (102,510 lb) Cu, (5.16%), and 10,948 g Ag at 17.49 g / t (352 oz Ag at 0.51 oz/ton) between 1903 and 1916. Later diamond drilling had intercepts of 3.6 m (11.9 ft) of 7.83% Cu, 16.8 g/t Ag (0.49 oz/ton Ag); 11.3 m (37 ft) of 1.44% Cu; 15.7 m (51.5 f t) of 0.97% Cu; and 3.7 m (12 f t) of 4.1% Zn, 10.29 g / t Ag (0.3 oz/ton Ag) and 0.25% Cu.

These deposits, which have been explored historically may serve as a model for what should be explored at the Holt property

VOLCANOGENIC MASSIVE SULPHIDE MODEL

Buttle Lake and Mt. Sicker BC

The following discussion of the Mt. Sicker area is taken from Ruks and Mortensen (2007) and is relevant to the Cowichan uplift on Koksilah Ridge.

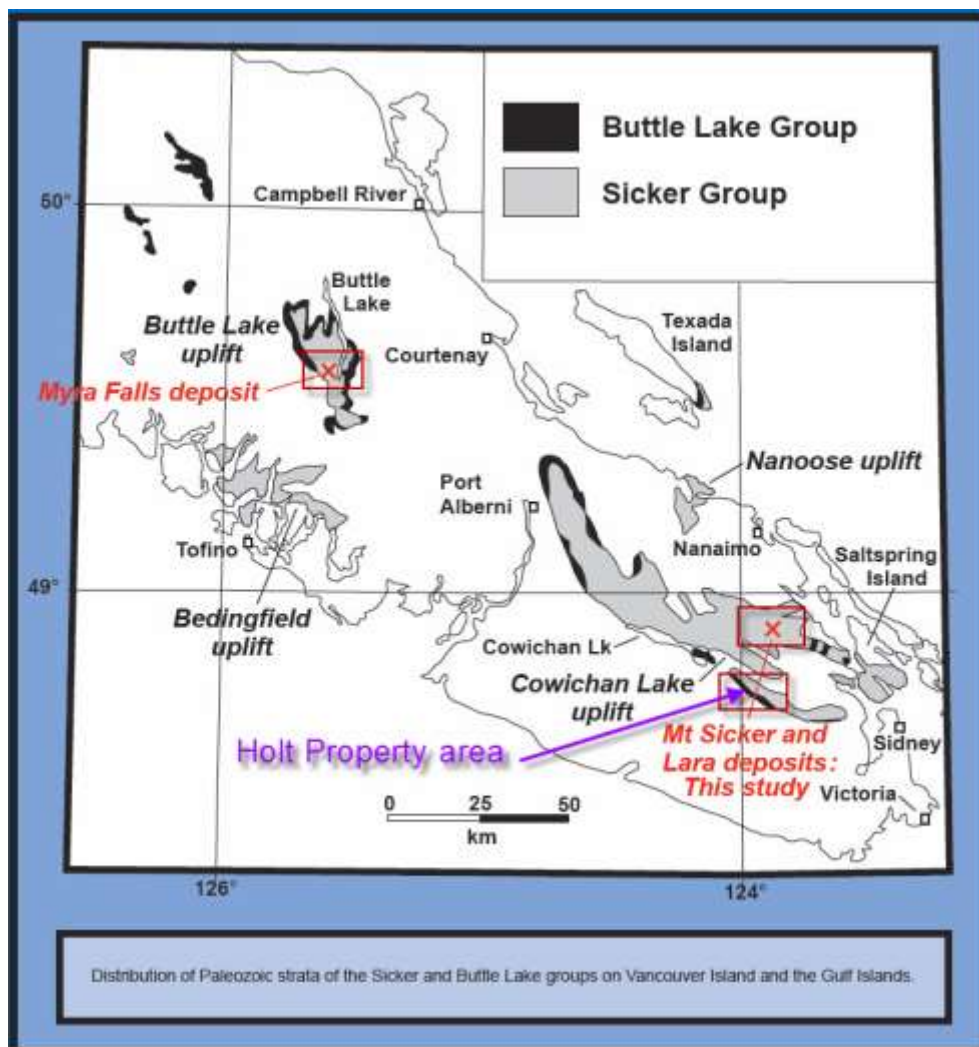
Volcanogenic strata of the mid-Paleozoic Sicker Group on Vancouver Island host the world class Myra Falls volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit, as well as numerous other VMS deposits and occurrences, many of which are located in the Big Sicker Mountain area, in the southeast portion of the Cowichan uplift. Three of these deposits, the Lenora, Tyee and Richard III (MINFILE occurrences 092B 001, 002, 003) have seen limited historical production, with the Lara deposit (MINFILE occurrence 092B 129), farther to the northwest, containing a significant drill indicated resource. Logging activity in the Mount Sicker area over the past decade has provided abundant new outcrops. This, coupled with a lack of absolute age control for rocks in this area, has prompted a re-examination of Sicker Group stratigraphy and the geological setting of VMS mineralization in the region.

Rocks of the mid-Paleozoic-aged Sicker Group record the development of an oceanic island arc of enigmatic paleogeography (Yorath et al., 1999), and represent the initial developmental stages of the Wrangellian superterrane, a fundamental component of the North American Cordillera. They are also host to the Myra Falls deposit - the largest and most productive volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit in western Canada - and numerous other past producing VMS mines, VMS occurrences, and other sulphide occurrences of unresolved metallogeny.

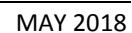
Rocks of the Sicker Group are exposed in four geographically distinct uplifts on Vancouver Island; these are the Buttle Lake, Bedingfield, Nanoose and Cowichan Lake uplifts. However, due to a paucity of age control in each of the uplifts, rocks cannot be accurately correlated from one uplift to the next, and thus, a robust stratigraphy for the Sicker Group as a whole has not been developed. This has proven to be a significant hamper to the mineral exploration industry, as workers have traditionally been unable to identify, and subsequently focus their efforts on the most prospective strata of the Sicker Group for VMS mineralization.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTLE LAKE AND MT. SICKER ROCKS

Tyler Ruks and Jim Mortenson, Roundup Poster 2007



Tyler Ruks and Jim Mortenson, Roundup Poster 2007



LOCAL GEOLOGY

Detailed geological mapping was done by MPH in their work from 1986-to 1987. In addition, mapping done by the BC Geological Survey covers the property.

Mapping shows that a northwest-southeast trending syncline exposes Sicker Group rocks. To the south, Vancouver Group Karmutsen Formation and Jurassic Bonanza Group rocks are in fault contact with Sicker Group rocks. Nanaimo Group rocks unconformably overlie Sicker Group and Koksilah Intrusion rocks in the north part of the Property.

An Integrated Map was created by stitching together the separate geological maps (uncolored) that were done by MPH. However, this is a large map (PDF) which at page size is not readable.

The accompanying geology maps shows the central part of the property with the basic volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation, flanked by Sicker Group rocks, cut by one or more northwest trending faults and intruded by the basic Mt Hall intrusion (diorite to gabbro) which is interpreted as a sill, and the Koksilah intrusion (part of the Island intrusions).

As mapped in detail by MPH, The Holt property is underlain predominantly by

- volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic Sicker Group exposed in a northwest-southeast trending syncline.
- Lesser amounts of Triassic Karmutsen Formation and
- Jurassic Island Intrusions and
- Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks are present but they are not expected to be mineralized.

The Sicker Group comprises

1. a basal unit of pyroxene porphyritic flows and volcanoclastic rocks,
2. an intermediate unit of mafic flows and cherty sedimentary rocks characterized by jasper pods and beds
3. an overlying unit of cherty volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks, and an uppermost unit of argillite, chert and limestone.

The basal unit is believed to correlate with the **Nitinat Formation**; the intermediate and overlying units to the **Myra Formation** and Sediment-Sill Unit; and the uppermost unit to the **Buttle Lake Formation** (Muller 1980a).

Structural Geology

MPH notes that at least two phases (Phase 1 and Phase 2) of folding occurred within the limits of the Holt Property.

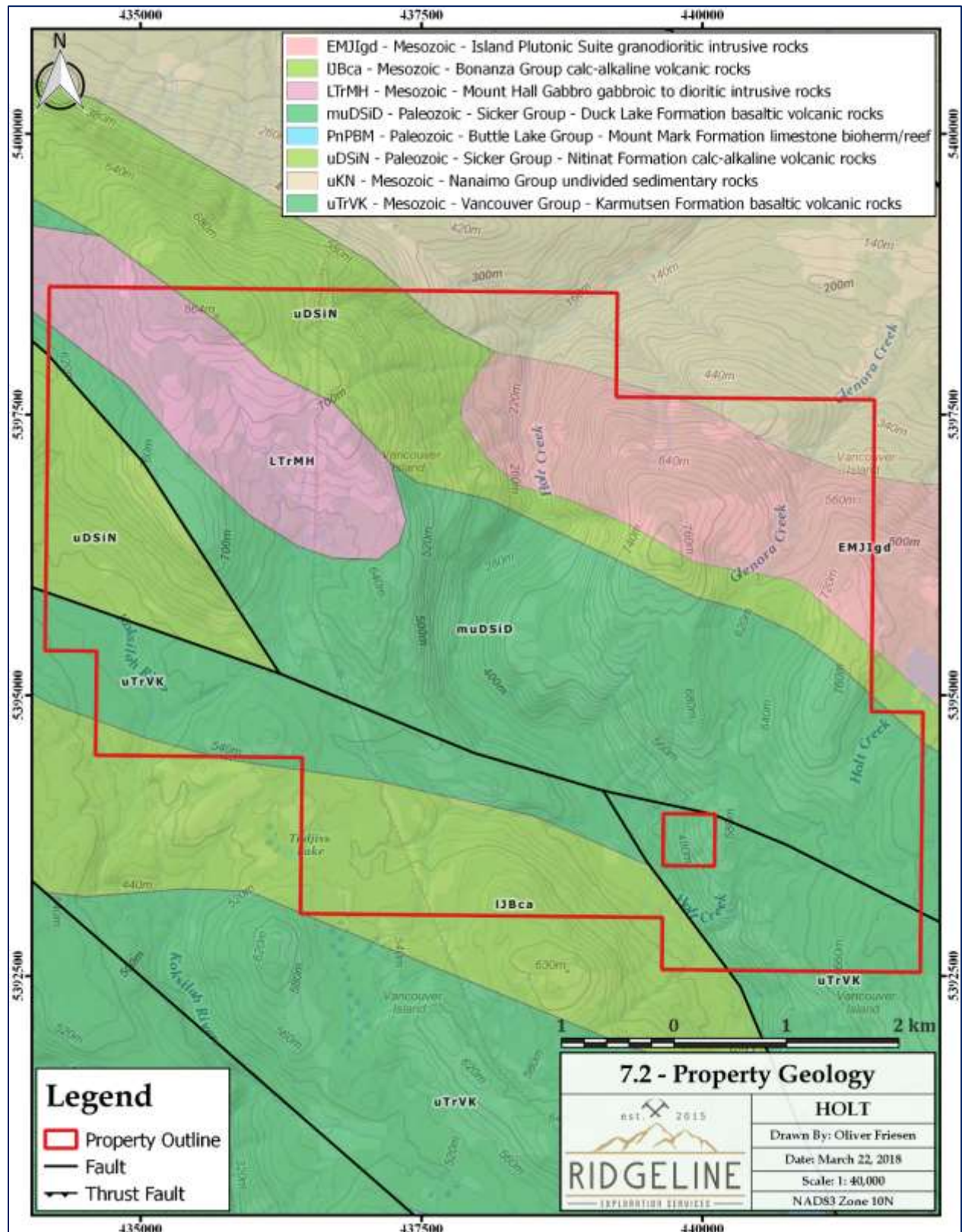
- Phase 1 folds are northwest-southeast trending and plunges moderately to the northwest, this phase is dominated by a syncline which crosses the property as shown on the MPH Maps, in the western portion of the property the syncline is open and well defined by bedding whereas in the eastern portion it is poorly defined and appears to be overturned. Parallel to the syncline in the western half an anticline is also noted.
- Phase 2 folds are north-south trending with a moderate north plunging axis.

Wladichuk (2018) notes that: A major fault system strikes northwest-southeast across the southern portion of the property, it has been inferred by MPH by a 500m wide shear zone, discontinuous stratigraphy, topographic lows on the east portion of the property, and juxtaposed rock units. The movement is interpreted to be mainly dip slip. This inferred fault appears to be coincident with a linear feature on the government and Ridgeline geophysics maps.

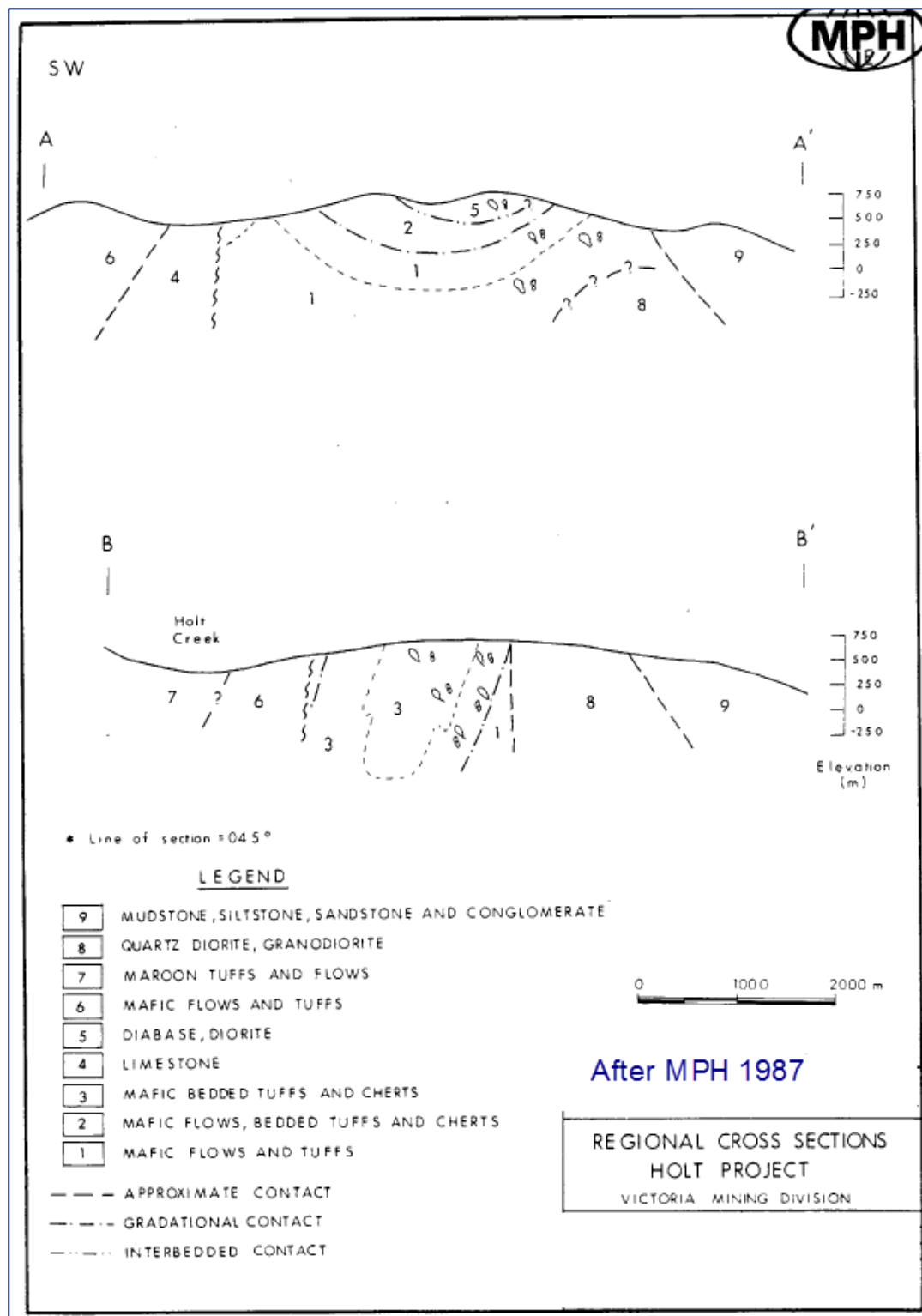
The various rock units are set out in the following table.

Muller, 1977 (Vancouver Island)		Juras, 1987 (Buttle Lake Uplift)		Yorath et al., 1999 (Alberni area)	
		Buttle Lake Gp	Henshaw Fm	Buttle Lake Gp	St. Mary Lk Fm
Sicker Gp	Buttle Lk Fm		Mt Mark Fm		Mt Mark Fm
	sediment sill unit				
	Myra Fm	Sicker Gp	Flower Ridge Fm	Sicker Gp	McLaughlin Ridge Fm
			Thelwood Fm		
	Nitinat Fm		Myra Fm		Nitinat Fm
Price Fm		Duck Lk Fm			

HOLT PROPERTY GEOLOGY (RIDGELINE 2018)



MPH CROSS SECTIONS (1987)



MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the Holt property, is, as yet, sporadic and sub-economic; numerous showings are mainly jasper with varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor bornite and gold values in pyritic silica patches and veinlets. The various Minfile showings are described briefly below, mainly from Assessment Reports 16059 and 28955.

Minfile	Number	Description
Lois Lake Holt 1-5	092B 136	The most significant mineralization occurs as quartz-ankerite veins in the mafic volcanics. Four vuggy quartz-siderite veins, 10 to 30 centimetres wide, are surrounded by carbonate alteration envelopes up to 0.5 metres wide, striking northwest and dipping moderately to steeply southeast. In one vein a 1.0-metre wide clay zone hosts disseminated to blebby freibergite with malachite and azurite.
Holt 5	092B 176	Epidote veining, as well as quartz veining hosting chalcopyrite and pyrite with some malachite, accompanies the epidotization. Skarnification of layered tuffs adjacent to the intrusive is common. Locally, several quartz veins host pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization
Holt East Holt 15	092B 134	Locally, disseminated to blebby chalcopyrite occurs in patches for 3.0 metres along a 30-centimetre-wide shear zone trending northwest and dipping steeply west. The shear occurs in massive mafic volcanics of the Sicker Group exposed along a stream-cut. A sample (4454) assayed 3.16 per cent copper, 0.49 grams per tonne gold, 10.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.022 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16059). Also, in the area, lenses of jasper in the pillowed basalt host pyrite and rarely chalcopyrite. A chalcopyrite-bearing jasper lens in a road-cut assayed 1.36 per cent copper and 0.17 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16059). The lens occurs in epidotized mafic volcanic rocks where malachite is common along fractures.
Holt 87	092B 180	Epidotization and hematization are common, with minor malachite along fractures. The basalt is overlain by bedded jasper, chert and argillite with minor limestone. The jasper is commonly crosscut by quartz veinlets hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite. The matrix commonly hosts specularite. Locally, cherty argillite hosts 5 to 10 per cent disseminated pyrite.
Holt 1-15	092B 177	Epidote veining, as well as quartz veining hosting chalcopyrite and pyrite with some malachite, accompanies the epidotization. Skarnification of layered tuffs adjacent to the intrusive is common. Locally, mineralization, as exposed in Trench 1, consists of fine-grained pyrite, occurring as disseminations or in bands up to 3 centimetres wide, in intensely silicified mafic volcanic rocks. A black, argillaceous chert hosting disseminated pyrite assayed 0.26 gram per tonne gold, 1.0 gram per tonne silver, 0.26 gram per tonne gold, 0.013 per cent copper, .004 per cent lead and 0.0125 per cent arsenic (sample 4701; Assessment Report 16059).
Holt 8	092B 178	Epidotization and hematization are common, with minor malachite along fractures. The basalt is overlain by bedded jasper, chert and argillite with minor limestone. The jasper is commonly crosscut by quartz veinlets hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite. The matrix commonly hosts specularite. Locally, a quartz vein hosts pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization.

Note: Holt West showing is technically outside the present claims.

Locations of the Holt property showings from Minfile are given below:

Locations of the Holt property showings (Minfile)			
Minfile Number	Minfile Name	Lat/Long.	Easting
		(NAD 83)	Northing m
092B 134	HOLT EAST HOLT 15	48 ° 42' 10" N	438073
		123° 50' 30" W	5394758
092B 135	HOLT WEST* HOLT 10-14 HOLT 11	48 ° 44' 43" N	433531
		123° 54' 15" W	5399534
092B 136	LOIS LAKE HOLT 1-5	48 ° 41' 23" N	440142
		123° 48' 48" W	5393284
092B 176	HOLT 5	48 ° 41' 56" N	440869
		123° 48' 13" W	5394295
092B 177	HOLT 1-15	48 ° 42' 49" N	436452
		123° 51' 50" W	5395980
092B 178	HOLT 8	48 ° 43' 30" N	436752
		123° 51' 36" W	5397243
092B 179	HOLT 1-5	48 ° 41' 39" N	437531
		123° 50' 56" W	5393806
092B 180	HOLT 87	48 ° 42' 19" N	437504
		123° 50' 58" W	5395042

Other types of mineralization in the same belt, but outside the Holt claims are:

Minfile	Number	Description
Holt West	092B 135	A significant zone, located on Holt 11, occurs in a localized area of epidotized diabase which hosts disseminated to massive pyrite and chalcopyrite with traces of azurite. A sample (2736) assayed 2.36 per cent copper, 0.11 grams per tonne gold and 8.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 16059). five occurrences of mineralized quartz veins in silicified zones near the diabase sills were found (Assessment Report 16059). A sample from a quartz vein assayed 0.497 per cent copper and 0.09 grams per tonne gold. A sample from a silicified mafic tuff with quartz veins assayed 0.9 grams per tonne gold. Another sample from a silicified zone with pyrite, malachite and azurite assayed 0.313 per copper and 0.6 grams per tonne silver.
Le Baron	092B 154	Two types of mineralization occur on the property: 1.) Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in siliceous volcanics of the Bonanza Group. Locally, intense shearing and brecciation were observed within the zones of alteration. A chip sample of this material returned up to 18 per cent copper (Assessment Report 31209). 2.) Quartz veins, hosting disseminated gold and minor visible gold, occur in schists and thin bedded greywacke of the Leach River Formation. Chip samples of vein material have returned up to 0.765 parts per million gold (Assessment Report 31209).
Peso	092B 149	Mineralization associated with these structures consists of finely disseminated pyrite in clay-altered, silicified gouge and fine to medium grained disseminations of euhedral pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite in the well-fractured, oxidized basalts and basaltic breccias.
Robertson Sterling/Crown Grant L 48G	092B 036	The Robertson showing occurs as lenses of skarn material in fissures in a shear zone within volcanic rock. The ore consists of galena, pyrite, sphalerite and minor amounts of molybdenite and chalcopyrite all in a quartz gangue mixed with breccia, garnetite and calcite. Adit and 75 m drift.
Wild Deer	092B 119	Limestone. The lens is up to 180 metres wide and extends for 518 metres southwest from Wild Deer Lake.
Eagle Heights	092B 118	Limestone. The band is comprised of coarse-grained, light grey, fossiliferous-limestone with chert and volcanic inclusions. A chip sample taken across 55 metres contained 47.10 per cent CaO, 0.82 per cent MgO and 12.40 per cent insoluble (McCammon, 1973, page 8).
Arsenic	092B 081	The area is underlain by basaltic volcanic rocks of the Middle to Upper Devonian Duck Lake Formation, Sicker Group. Limestone of the Mississippian to Lower Permian Mount Mark Formation, Buttle Lake Group, are exposed to the north east and west. Locally, arsenopyrite and native arsenic are reported to occur.
King Solomon	092B 015	Past small production. Copper silver zinc. a gossanous outcrop. The mineralization is found as a massive sulphide replacement occupying a shear zone; the adit is driven through the 6.1-metre-thick sulphide body that strikes 030 degrees and dips 35 degrees to the southeast.
Alpha Beta Taboga	092C 039	Past production The host skarn is known to attain widths in excess of 27 metres and the zone was traced for 120 meters. The skarns are of four main types: 1) garnet-epidote; 2) red garnetite; 3) light buff to brown garnetite; and 4) epidote. Magnetite occurs most commonly in with the garnet-epidote skarn but also occurs with the others. Distribution of skarn in drill core indicates that it may form along favourable beds and also along fractures in tuff, andesite or granodiorite. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are found locally in the skarn and, like the magnetite, usually in the garnet-epidote type. In 1963, a

		total of 535 tonnes of ore with a grade of 4 per cent was mined and shipped from the Alpha-Beta property (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1963, page 122). From this ore, a total of 10,264 grams of silver, 187 grams of gold and 23,390 kilograms of copper were produced (Mineral Policy data). By November 1963, shipping-grade ore had been depleted and the mining operations were terminated.
Blue Grouse Sunnyside	092C 017	<p>Cowichan Lake area. Mineralization was present in ten small tabular sulphide zones and consisted of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and lesser magnetite and sphalerite. The main body, hosted in volcanic rocks, was the G-H. The ore consisted of a skarn zone which formed a southwest plunging pipe-like body extending from the surface to the 335-metre level. The mineralization comprised chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite irregularly occurring as stringers and small masses. The orebody was displaced to the northeast, the top block moved 305 metres to the north and 46 to 61 metres to the east in relation to the lower block.</p> <p>The E mineralized body, 300 metres due south of the G-H, was a 3 to 4-metre-wide tuffaceous horizon mineralized with pyrrhotite. The pyrrhotite almost completely replaced the bedded rock and was veined with small stringers and irregular masses of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Small grains of hematite were noted locally.</p> <p>The mine was in production from 1917 to 1919 and from 1956 to 1960. From 249,298 tonnes of rock, 6,814,623 kilograms of copper, 2,508,644 grams of silver and 218 grams of gold were produced (Assessment Report 19387).</p>

In the Cowichan Lake area there are tens of separate showings, mainly polymetallic vein and skarn deposits. In the adjacent Port Renfrew area are several significant magnetite skarn deposits which have been drilled.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Massey and Friday (1987) have described the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Duncan area. They note:

Exploitation of the mineral resources of the Duncan area has been undertaken since the late nineteenth century, though originally restricted to non-metallic deposits. The turn of the century saw commencement of exploration for gold and base metals, particularly in the Chemainus River and Copper Canyon areas. Production was limited except for three small mines on Mount Sicker (Lenora, Tyee and Richard III). A lull in activity occurred between the world wars and all mine production ceased. The Twin J (Lenora) mine on Mount Sicker was returned to production from 1943 to 1947. Over the next 30 years only sporadic exploration activity took place in the area for gold, base metals, manganese and iron ore. All areas of Sicker Group outcrop have since been staked and numerous exploration targets defined by major and junior mining companies and local prospectors.

Several types of mineral deposit are present in the area (as described by Massey and Friday (1987);

7. **Volcanogenic, polymetallic massive sulphides:** Buttle Lake, Mt Sicker, Lara, Other massive sulphide showings have been reported in the Chipman Creek area (the Anita, MINFILE designation 37), in Copper Canyon (Sharon, 40; Copper Canyon, 86) and on Mount Richards (Yreka, 38; Jane [New Ironclad], 49).

8. **Gold-bearing pyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz-carbonate veins** along shears: Many of the faults and shears cutting the Sicker Group and late Triassic gabbro are veined by rusty weathering quartz-carbonate. Commonly reported sulphides are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Examples are: a. Key City, b. Queen Bee (Searle), (c) Belle 1, d) Westholme and (e) Northeast Copper Zone. (The Holt occurrences may fit into this category).
9. **Manganese deposits:** Manganese minerals have been reported in several places as fracture coatings or lenticular masses in the cherts of the Cameron River Formation. Rhodonite is the principal manganese mineral; manganese garnets, rhodochrosite and manganite have also been reported, all occurrences are in the aureoles of Jurassic granodiorite intrusions and owe their origin to the contact metamorphism of manganeseiferous sediments and are associated with ribbon chert.
10. **Jaspers:** Jasper occurs at many stratigraphic levels within the Sicker Group, principally associated with Nitinat Formation in the Banon Creek area (for example, Utah Mines Limited, JRM property) and McLaughlin Ridge Formation in the Chipman Creek-Rheinhart Creek area (for example, the Lady A [29] and Trek properties). Jasper beds are also found within the Cameron River Formation, often associated with manganese deposits, but also alone. The jasper deposits consist of laminated hematite and magnetite in red or grey chert. Several deposits were investigated in the 1950s for taconite iron ore but found to be too small. Recent exploration has concentrated on the potential for the volcanic-hosted jaspers to contain gold.
11. **Copper-molybdenum quartz veins:** Sulphide-bearing quartz veins occur in granodiorite and adjacent country rock on several properties in the Cowichan Lake area but are rarely reported from the Duncan area. However, chalcopyrite-pyrite veining is reported in Nitinat Formation tuffs at the RJ occurrence near Holland Lake, and a chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrrhotite-bearing skarn breccia is reported in a drill hole on the ANT property on Chipman Creek. Both of these occurrences are adjacent to the Ladysmith stock as is the Coronation showing described by Clapp and Cooke (1917).
12. **Magnetite skarns.** Occur to the southwest in the Port Renfrew area.
13. **Other deposits:** Various non-metallic deposits have been exploited in the Duncan area, particularly Quaternary clays for brickmaking and gravels for aggregate. Sub-economic grades of mica, talc, diatomite, limestone and limonite have been reported in the area.

EXPLORATION

Island Time Exploration Ltd. contracted Waldo Sciences Inc. ("Waldo") to conduct an exploration program on the Holt Property. Work was carried out periodically between January and May, 2018. The scope of work included

- digitization of historical data,
- an airborne geophysical survey
- rock, soil and silt sampling, and prospecting.

A good quality assessment report for the Holt property, written by Raymond Wladichuk, B.Sc. (2018) which describes the work done by operators for Island Time.

- Total work costs were \$101,492.61
- Total applied work value: \$ 70,325.65
- Credited PAC amount: \$ 30,166.96

Note that PAC (Portable Assessment Credit) can be used in the future to apply to work programs to extend the expiry dates.

SAMPLING PROGRAM

A total of 16 rock, 9 soil, and 29 silt samples were collected during the work program, the locations of the sample sites are shown in Figure 8, 9, and 10. Sample locations were flagged in the field using flagging tape and UTM coordinates saved with hand held Garmin G4s GPS. Where possible, soil samples were collected from the 'B' horizon.

The samples were delivered to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis. Results of the geochemical analysis for rock, soil, and silt are shown below in Tables below. Notably, the rock sample IS-HOLT-002 returned >8000 ppm copper and a number of soil and silt sample returned over 100 ppm for Cu and V.

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS FROM HOLT PROPERTY					
Taken by Ridgeline 2017-18					
Sample No.	Type	Latitude	Longitude	UTM Northing	UTM Easting
IS-HOLT-001	Outcrop	48.71	-123.86	5395730.95	436553.26
IS-HOLT-002	Float	48.71	-123.87	5395446.54	435920.01
IS-HOLT-003	Subcrop	48.70	-123.84	5394925.19	438174.45
IS-HOLT-004	Subcrop	48.74	-123.90	5399458.28	433735.64
IS-HOLT-005	Float	48.74	-123.90	5399459.48	433746.39
IS-HOLT-006	Outcrop	48.74	-123.89	5399114.69	434487.38
IS-HOLT-007	Float	48.70	-123.84	5394788.46	438315.03
IS-HOLT-008	Subcrop	48.70	-123.84	5394925.19	438174.45
OF-HOLT-001	Float	48.73	-123.86	5397275.33	436546.17
OF-HOLT-002	Subcrop	48.71	-123.86	5395725.61	436553.35
OF-HOLT-003	Float	48.72	-123.88	5396609.51	435590.72
OF-HOLT-004	Float	48.71	-123.87	5395439.27	435914.63
OF-HOLT-005	Float	48.71	-123.87	5395439.77	435928.61
OF-HOLT-006	Subcrop	48.70	-123.84	5394788.46	438315.03
OF-HOLT-007	Subcrop	48.69	-123.81	5393413.78	440032.58
OF-HOLT-008	Outcrop	48.72	-123.85	5396633.94	437799.51

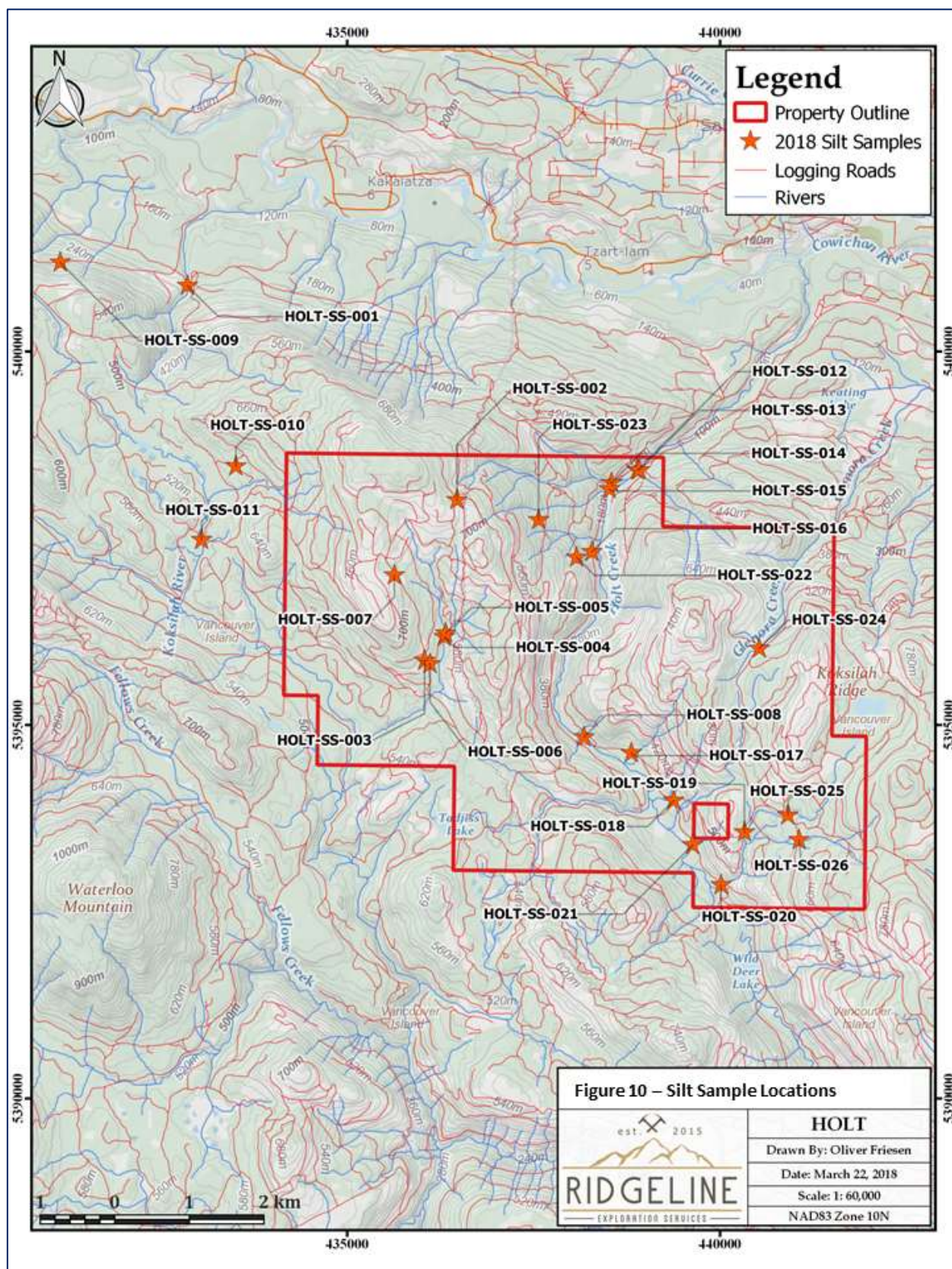
SOIL SAMPLES FROM HOLT PROPERTY					
Taken by Ridgeline 2017-18					
Sample No.	Type	Latitude	Longitude	UTM Northing	UTM Easting
HOLT-SOIL-009	B	48.69	-123.82	5393262.00	439952.20
HOLT-SOIL-008	B	48.69	-123.82	5393215.39	439986.37

HOLT-SOIL-007	B	48.69	-123.82	5393194.70	440019.05
HOLT-SOIL-006	B	48.69	-123.81	5393185.90	440031.03
HOLT-SOIL-005	B	48.69	-123.81	5393177.98	440043.68
HOLT-SOIL-004	B	48.70	-123.84	5394977.33	438114.24
HOLT-SOIL-003	B	48.72	-123.88	5396606.17	435581.56
HOLT-SOIL-002	B	48.72	-123.87	5396186.94	436242.82
HOLT-SOIL-001	B	48.72	-123.87	5396192.34	436286.06

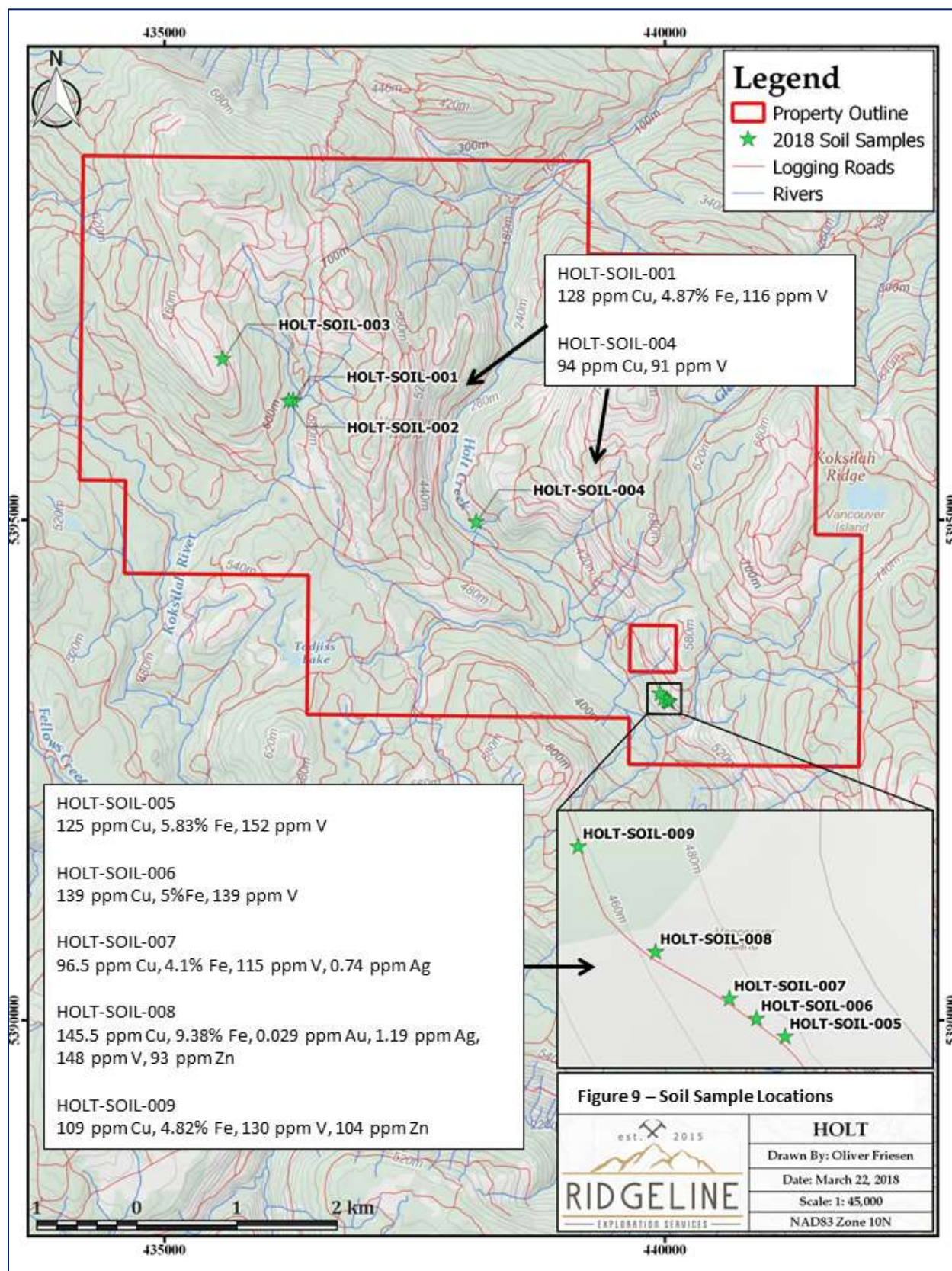
SOIL SAMPLES FROM HOLT PROPERTY					
Taken by Ridgeline 2017-18					
Sample No.	Type	Latitude	Longitude	UTM Northing	UTM Easting
HOLT-SS-001	Silt-Sand	48.76	-123.91	5400882.20	432857.91
HOLT-SS-002	Silt	48.73	-123.86	5398012.23	436472.66
HOLT-SS-003	Silt-Sand	48.71	-123.87	5395862.51	436040.05
HOLT-SS-004	Silt	48.72	-123.87	5396179.70	436302.69
HOLT-SS-005	Silt	48.72	-123.87	5396228.07	436321.78
HOLT-SS-006	Silt	48.71	-123.87	5395817.00	436112.00
HOLT-SS-007	Silt	48.72	-123.88	5397004.80	435633.00
HOLT-SS-008	Silt-Sand	48.70	-123.84	5394838.46	438176.36
HOLT-SS-009	Silt-Sand	48.76	-123.94	5401193.07	431152.84
HOLT-SS-010	Silt-Sand	48.74	-123.90	5398463.09	433507.00
HOLT-SS-011	Silt	48.73	-123.91	5397479.44	433047.70
HOLT-SS-012	Silt-Sand	48.74	-123.83	5398410.13	438891.09
HOLT-SS-013	Silt	48.74	-123.83	5398413.08	438916.05
HOLT-SS-014	Silt	48.73	-123.84	5398241.82	438545.09
HOLT-SS-015	Silt-Sand	48.73	-123.84	5398158.08	438516.89
HOLT-SS-016	Silt	48.73	-123.84	5397317.50	438285.25
HOLT-SS-017	Silt-Sand	48.70	-123.83	5394625.05	438811.71
HOLT-SS-018	Silt	48.70	-123.82	5393987.90	439377.69
HOLT-SS-019	Silt	48.69	-123.81	5393563.48	440328.95
HOLT-SS-020	Silt-Sand	48.69	-123.82	5392857.79	440014.72
HOLT-SS-021	Silt	48.69	-123.82	5393394.51	439632.06
HOLT-SS-022	Silt	48.73	-123.84	5397241.98	438076.71
HOLT-SS-023	Silt	48.73	-123.85	5397744.78	437568.47
HOLT-SS-024	Silt	48.71	-123.81	5396024.00	440527.30
HOLT-SS-025	Silt	48.69	-123.80	5393790.56	440910.79
HOLT-SS-026	Silt	48.69	-123.80	5393460.81	441061.07

The following figures show the locations for all the samples.

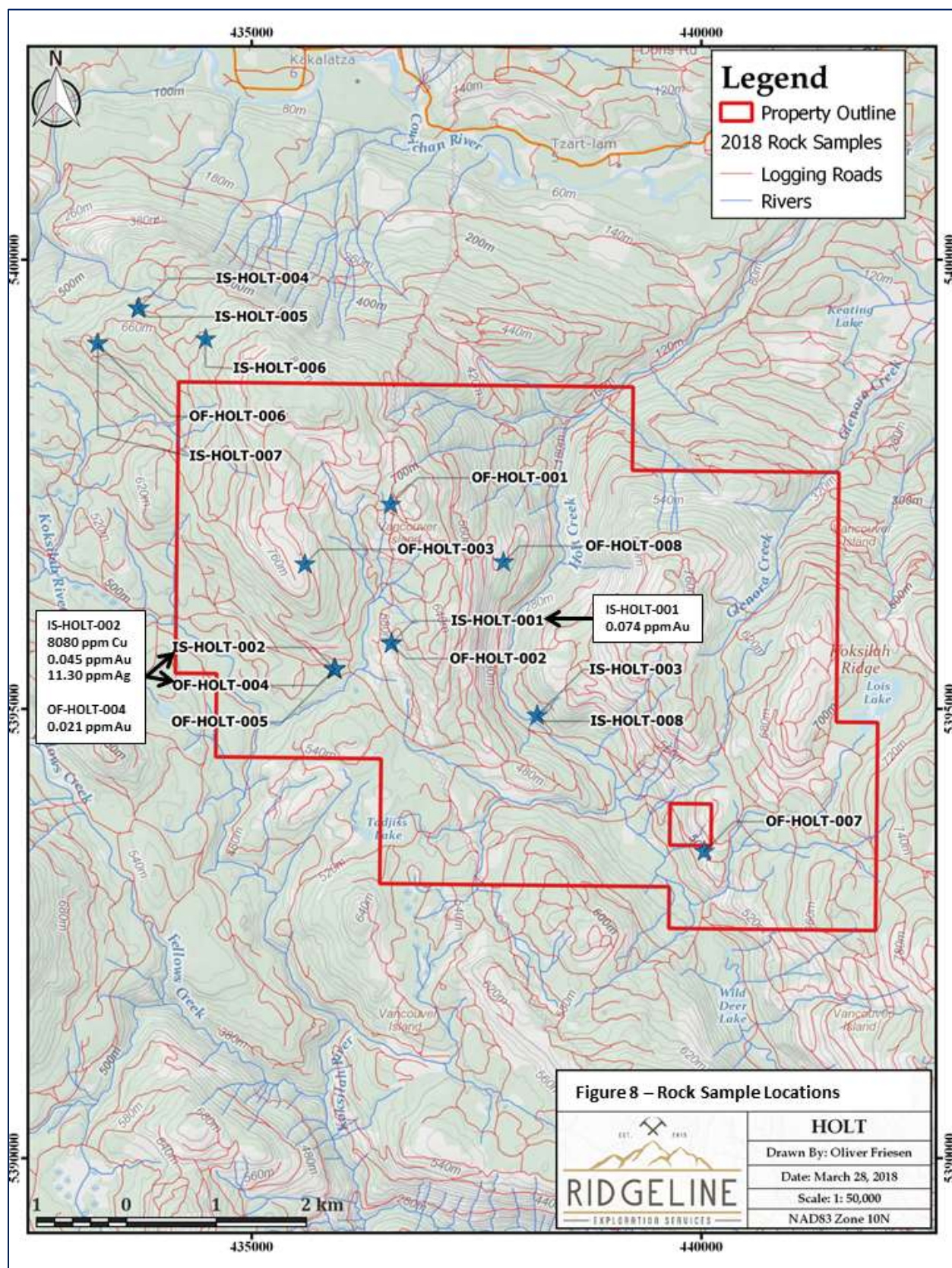
SILT SAMPLES FROM THE HOLT PROPERTY



SOIL SAMPLES FROM THE HOLT PROPERTY



ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE HOLT PROPERTY



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Friesen (2018) has described the methodology of the airborne geophysical survey at the Holt property as follows:

Ridgeline Exploration Services Ltd. (Ridgeline”) was contracted by Waldo Sciences Inc. to conduct an airborne geophysical survey of the Holt of property. The survey was organized and supervised by Chris Paul B.Sc. of Ridgeline. The corner coordinates of the survey area in NAD83, UTM Zone 10N are NW (434192N, 5398652E), NE (441979N, 5398568E), SW (434129N, 5392595E), and SE (441944N, 5392539E). Staging for the program was along a forest service

A GSM-19T magnetometer was operated at the survey base to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to permit subsequent removal of diurnal drift. The data were corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations. A GPS lag correction was applied based on a 2.2-meter separation of the magnetic sensor from the GPS antenna. A heading correction was applied to correct for the difference in signal strength received by the magnetometer when flown in different heading directions. A fourth difference editing routine was then applied to the magnetic data to remove any spikes. The results were then levelled using tie and traverse line intercepts. Manual adjustments were applied to any lines that required levelling, as indicated by shadowed images of the gridded magnetic data. The manually levelled data were then subjected to a microlevelling filter within Geosoft Oasis Montaj software. Road located 1.3km north of the property boundary.

“The airborne geophysical survey was flown with a GEM Systems GSMP-35A(B) magnetometer (the “Bird”) towed beneath an A-star 350 B2 helicopter attached to a 100’ long line. Accurate positioning of the of the geophysical data was achieved by utilizing a Novatel GPS sensor mounted on the bird measured distance to the ground or top of tree canopy. An altitude sensor measured the yaw, pitch, and roll of the bird throughout the survey. The data was processed and interpolated using Geosoft Oasis Montaj software.

A total of six interpretations of the magnetic data were completed using the techniques listed below. Please refer to the geophysical report in Appendix 6 for a detailed description of these techniques, equipment used, qualified personnel, and the corresponding maps generated from the techniques”.

- *Residual Magnetic Density (RMI)*
- *Calculated Vertical Magnetic Gradient (First Vertical Derivative)*
- *Total Horizontal Derivative (THD)*
- *Tilt Derivative (TDR)*
- *Horizontal Derivative of the Tilt Derivative (HD TDR)*
- *Analytical Signal (AS)*

Conclusions and Recommendations by Geologist Oliver Friesen, M.Sc. from the survey were:

The products provided in this report highlight multiple magnetic features on the Holt property. Comparing geology to the RMI map, it appears as though the large, highly magnetic body is coincident with intrusive granodiorites, diorites, and quartz monzonites of the Island Plutonic suite, while the magnetic lows are related to sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Duck Lake, Nitinat and Karmutsen formations. The intrusive rocks of the island plutonic suite likely contain variable magnetite allowing for the easy identification of the spatial extent of this unit. The magnetic data also highlights many narrow oblique

structures which likely correspond to either regional fault structures or splay faults off a regional structure not located immediately on the property. Many structural features are evident in the magnetic data, some of which may be considered exploration targets. Several northwest-trending lineaments occur near to or coincident with MINFILE occurrences on the Property and may represent important fault structures. Intersections of these lineaments with northeast-trending lineaments represent important targets and warrant further investigation using appropriate surface exploration techniques. Future ground-based work should focus on targeting these structural intersections as they may have provided conduits for hydrothermal fluids and associated alteration and mineralization.

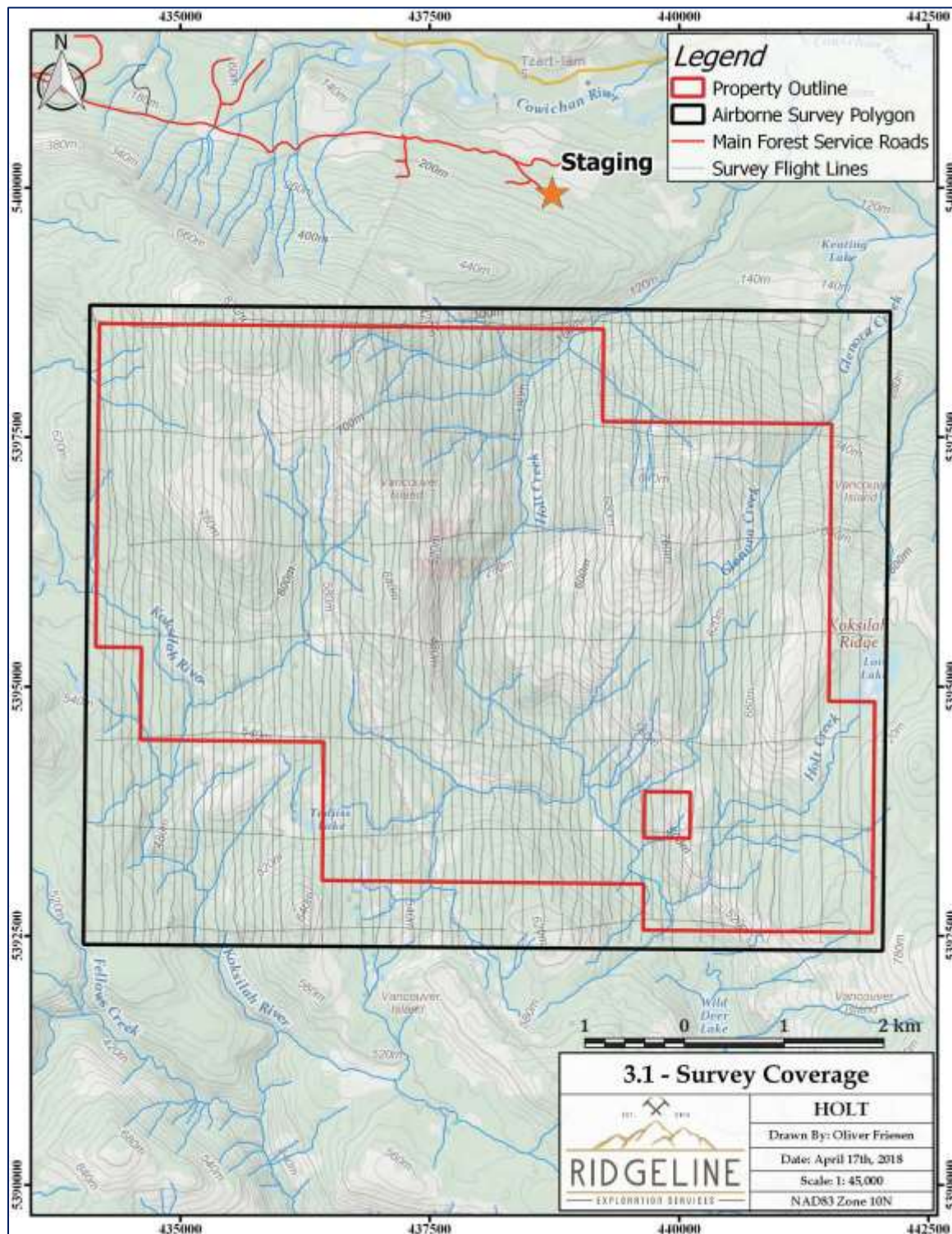
It is recommended that a complete assessment and detailed evaluation of the survey results be carried out in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information. The interpreted structural intersections defined by the survey should be subjected to field investigation. Once ground-truthing has been completed, additional geophysical products should be investigated which could potentially help better define subtle, but significant, structural and geological details on the Holt Property.

The present author is in agreement with the conclusions and recommendations by Mr. Friesen.

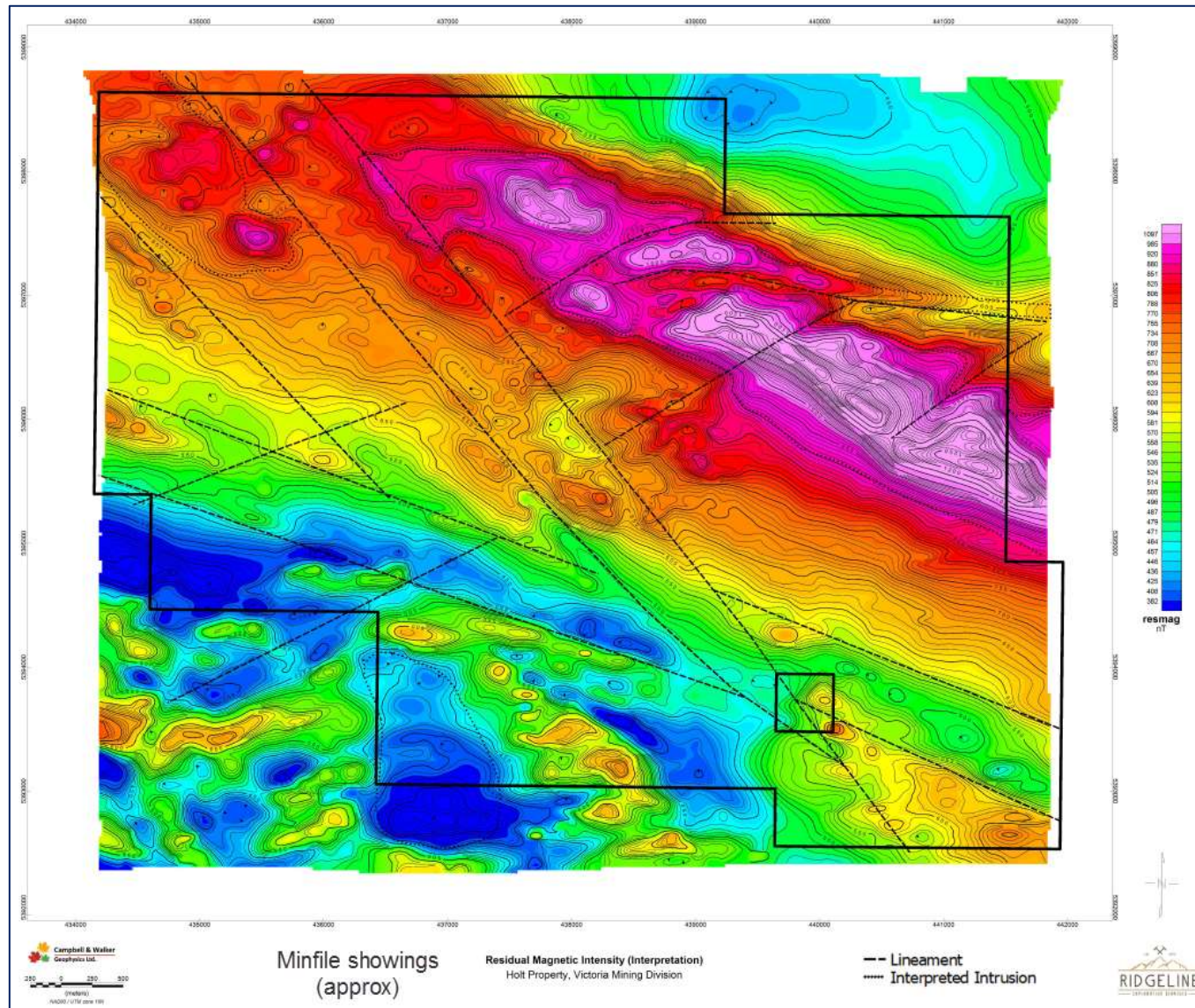
The following Figures show the extent of the survey and the magnetic signatures over the property

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL GRID

(Ridgeline 2018)



HOLT PROPERTY PLAN OF AIRBORNE MAGNETIC INTENSITY (Ridgeline Survey 2018)



DRILLING

Island Time Explorations Ltd. Has not completed any drilling on the Holt property. Limited historical drilling is described under the heading “History”

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The samples were delivered to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis as per the below schedule of geochemical analysis (Table 3). Select results of the geochemical analysis for rock, soil, and silt are shown below in Tables 4 and 5, photos of the rock samples with descriptions can be viewed in Appendix 4. The full geochemical report provided by ALS Minerals, and the locations of the samples (in UTM and Latitude/Longitude) can be found in Appendix 5.

Sample analysis procedures which are standard procedures are shown below:

Sample Type	Sample Preparation	Geochemical Analysis
Rock	Fine crushing – 70% < 2mm Pulverize split to 85% <75um	AuME-TL43: 25g Trace Au + Multi Element P
Soil	Screen to 180um	AuME-TL43: 25g Trace Au + Multi Element P
Silt	Screen to 180um	AuME-TL43: 25g Trace Au + Multi Element P

ALS Minerals is a certified laboratory used by junior and major Canadian and International exploration companies. It is located in North Vancouver BC and is independent of the author and the company.

DATA VERIFICATION

In his examination of the company the author has:

- Verified title as documented on Mineral Titles online, a BC Government website
- Taken four samples in two locations
- Noted sample location coordinates (WGS 84)
- Verified the presence of jasper and quartz stringers, copper mineralization and pyrite
- Reviewed the Assessment report and data generated by Wladichuk, Paul and Friesen (2018)
- Reviewed Minfile descriptions and past Assessment reports

The authors verification samples were small hand samples from outcrop or float. These samples were taken personally and transported to ALS Global laboratory in North Vancouver, where they were crushed, pulverized and analyzed by standard ICP 41 method. ALS is an ISO certified laboratory used by large and small exploration companies.

In the qualified person's opinion, the data is considered adequate for the purposes used in the technical report.

The authors four samples, all of which are selected and are not formal samples nor representative; these are tabulated below: Two of the samples are weakly anomalous for gold and one, with obvious copper mineralization is strongly.

Due Diligence samples Holt Property - BJ Price Geological March-01-18 Au- ME- ME- ME- AA23 ICP41 ICP41 ICP41								
SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Elev.	Au	Ag	Cu	Fe	Description
DESCRIPTION	m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
BPH1	437815	5396637	456	<0.005	<0.2	100	3.17	Selected jasper w pyrite quartz
BPH2	435910	5395446	537	0.017	<0.2	34	3.02	Grab of typical jasper and hematite
BPH3	435910	5395446	537	0.044	14.7	7830	1.64	Jasper with quartz, chalcopyrite bornite
BPH4	435910	5395446	537	<0.005	<0.2	35	1.15	Large sample jasper with quartz
All samples selected jasper and silica, analyzed by ALS Minerals Ltd. North Vancouver BC No other elements analyzed are above background levels Shading indicates values thought to be anomalous. Complete analyses are found in appendix								

A map showing the authors due diligence sample with respect to topography and roads is provided in an Appendix.

In the qualified person's opinion, the data is considered in this report from all sources is considered to be relevant, accurate and adequate for the purposes used in the technical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the author's knowledge there has never been any mineral processing or metallurgical investigations on the property

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no known Mineral Resources for the subject property

MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no known Mineral Reserves for the property, which is at a preliminary stage of exploration

OTHER TITLES

The following titles are not relevant to this technical report, as the property is at a preliminary stage of exploration.

- Mining Methods
- Recovery Methods
- Project Infrastructure
- Market Studies and Contracts
- Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact
- Capital and Operating Costs
- Economic Analysis
-

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is only one very small (one cell) claim, lying within the Holt claim Group. Nothing is immediately known about this prospect, which is owned by Dean Arbic. Additional information on nearby showings and old mines is provided under "History" and "Regional Geology".

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data, the absence of which would make this report incomplete or misleading.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the property is subject. A notice of work and a permit will have to be filed before any mechanized equipment is used in exploration or development on the property. As permitting is currently taking up to a year for approval by all parties, particularly First Nations, this process should be started immediately. A multi- year permit should be applied for.

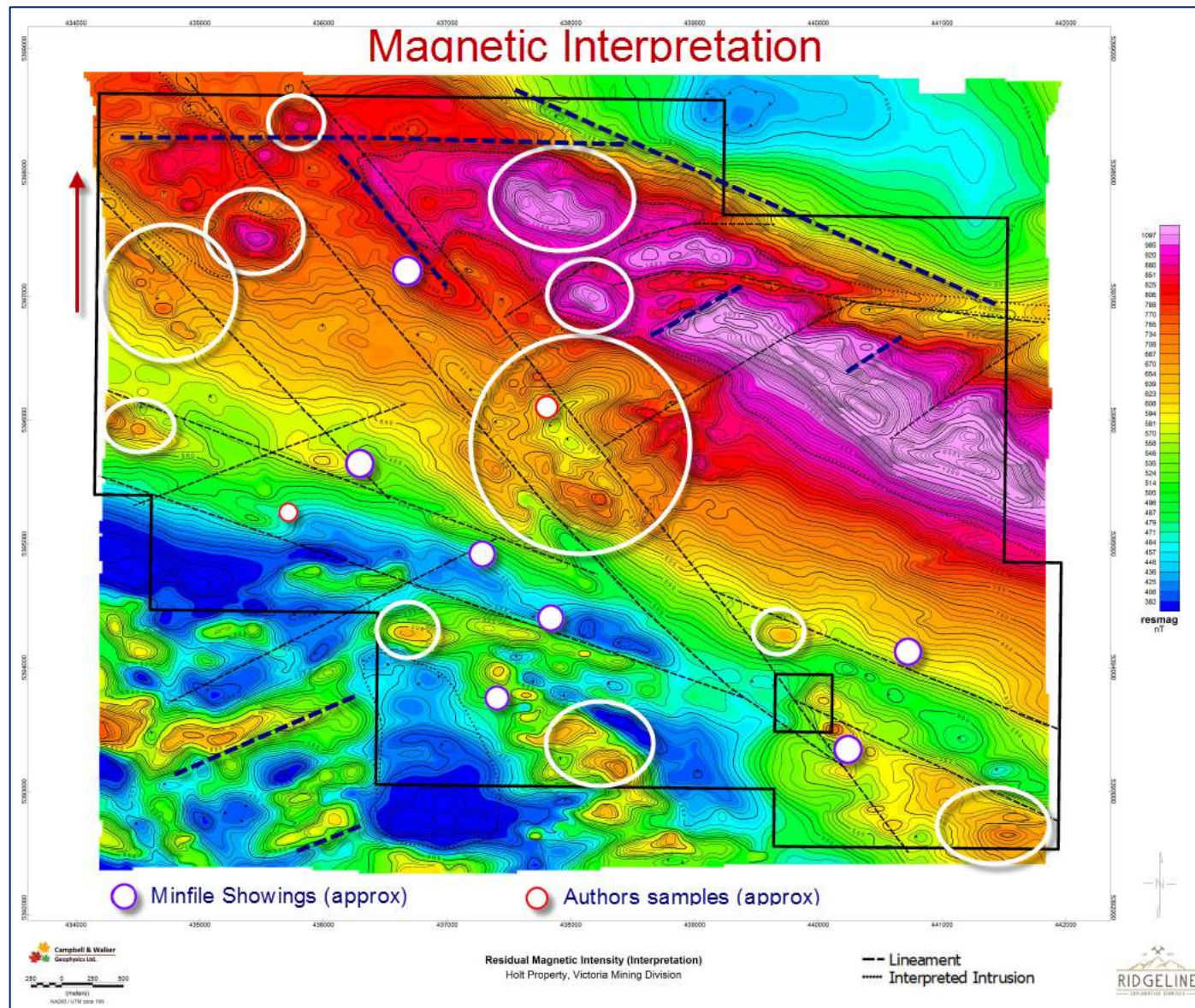
To the authors knowledge, he is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Holt property covers a large area of the Sicker Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks, which, elsewhere on Vancouver Island, are host to significant Volcanogenic Massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits such as Myra Falls and Mt.Sicker.

Previous work by MPH have outlined several areas where samples of Jasper and silica have elevated values of gold and silver. Some of the sedimentary horizons have elevated (but sub-economic) base metals, and a green chert horizon which can be traced along strike has elevated Barium content. (Barite is sometimes present as sedimentary horizons in VMS deposits.

The brief sampling program by Island Time has found elevated copper, gold and silver values associated with jasper (hematitic silica) pods or horizons. As yet the sampling has not found economic concentrations of gold silver or copper and no VMS horizons have been seen. However, the stratigraphy is favourable, and a large magnetic anomaly may be related to magnetite associated with basaltic volcanics or to contact effects of an intrusive body. The magnetic survey completed by Island Time shows a large anomaly with several smaller positive and negative anomalies. These need to be investigated in more detail,

INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETIC SURVEY (BJ PRICE GEOLOGICAL 2018)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

- Continue the compilation of geology and geochemistry from the 1987 work by MPH, part of which has been completed by Wladichuk in his Holt Integrated map.
- Integrate the geophysical magnetometer map with and up to date topographic map showing roads. This will facilitate access to magnetic anomalies that should be investigated
- Have a geophysicist interpret the airborne data from 2017
- Examine the locations for mineralization found by MPH., particularly the mineralized float sample and the Barium rich green chert horizon.
- Additional prospecting of past geochemical anomalies and samples.
- Trenching of favourable jasper or chert hrizons
- Complete a deep Induced Polarization (IP) survey across the Sicker group rstratigraphy to test for buried Volcanogenic (VMS) horizons
- This would be followed, if IP anomalies are found, by diamond drilling of selected targets

PHASE I BUDGET

DESCRIPTION	UNITS AND RATES	AMOUNT CAN\$
Geological supervision Consulting	1 man x 15 days x \$700/day	\$14,000
Mapper, samplers, assistants	3 men x 30 days x \$300/day	\$27,000
Base Map preparation		\$5,000
Vehicles	3 x 30 days x \$125/day	\$7,500
Food and Lodging	6 x 30 * \$100/day	\$18,000
Field equipment	GPS, radios, sample bags etc. Computer Cell phones	\$4,000
Recon IP survey	2 men x 10 days m x \$2,000/day	\$40,000
Samples	100 * 55	\$5,500
Freight		\$500
Reports and maps		\$15,000
Mobilization demob.	Property visits etc.	\$5,000
Subtotals		\$141,500.00
Contingency		\$18,500
PHASE I TOTAL	rounded	\$160,000

- This is an estimate only. There are no reliable current lists of costs for many items, particularly when the program is in the future, and potential contractors have not visited the property. This budget should be reviewed before bids are set. The author has prepared this estimate with care but does not guarantee that the above program or any part of it can be completed for the estimated costs.

PHASE II BUDGET

Contingent on success in Phase 1

DESCRIPTION	UNITS AND RATES	AMOUNT CAN\$
Geological supervision	1 man x 20 days x \$500/day	\$10,000
Geological assistants, samplers	2 men x 20 days x \$300/day	\$12,000
Permits		\$10,000
Vehicles,	3 x 20 days x \$125/day	\$7,500
Food and Lodging	3 x 20 * \$150/day	\$9,000
Field equipment	GPS, radios, sample bags, etc. Computer, Cell phones	\$3500
Diamond Drilling	2000 meters x \$125/m all inclusive	\$250,000
Samples	200 * 55	\$11,000
Reports and maps		\$15,000
Mobilization demob.	Property visits etc.	\$7000
Subtotals		\$335,000.00
Contingency		\$35,000
PHASE II TOTAL	rounded	\$370,000.00

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SIGNATURE PAGE

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Respectfully submitted

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Qualified Person

May 15, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR, BARRY PRICE, P.GEO.

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at the same address.

This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled: "TECHNICAL REPORT, HOLT PROPERTY, DUNCAN AREA, VICTORIA MINING DIVISION", dated October 16, 2017 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Island Time Explorations Ltd. (the "Issuer").

I am responsible for all parts of this report.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC ("APEGBC") No 19810 – 1992 and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to the Technical Report.

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 50 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, Serbia and Argentina.

I visited the subject Holt property on March 24, 2018, accompanied by geologist Oliver Friesen M.Sc. who supervised the recent Assessment program, and Ian Sinclair.

In 1978, I visited the Mt. Sicker property in the course of exploration work for Serem Ltd. I have explored and examined similar properties in others areas of BC for various clients.

I have based this report in part, on information contained in the Assessment Report for the property prepared by Raymond Wladichuk, Chris Paul B.Sc., and Oliver Friesen, M.Sc., other reports by experienced geologists and engineers and on a review of all available data concerning the subject property.

For the purposes of the Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the Holt property which is the subject of this report dated May 15, 2018 nor in the securities of the issuer.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of the technical report in the written disclosure being filed subject to keeping the information in context.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 15th day of May 2018

(Effective date)



.....
Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Qualified Person

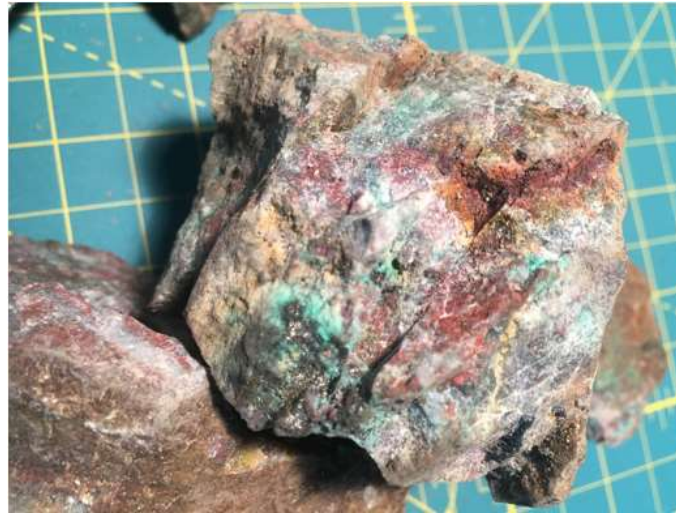
APPENDICES

- ❖ PHOTOGRAPHS
- ❖ B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLES
- ❖ DUE DILIGENCE WAYPOINTS
- ❖ RIDGELINE ASSAYS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Sample IS-001 hematitic jasper, Sample IS-002 Silica and jasper with copper stain.

Sample OF-005 Silica in Jasper. Sample OF -007 silica veinlets in basalt.



Due Diligence samples											
Holt Property - BJ Price Geological											
March-01-18											
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm
BPH1	<0.005	<0.2	1.78	12	10	40	0.6	<2	2.33	<0.5	19
BPH2	0.017	<0.2	1.27	4	10	30	<0.5	<2	9.5	<0.5	16
BPH3	0.044	14.7	0.37	<2	10	10	<0.5	2	2.69	<0.5	2
BPH4	<0.005	<0.2	0.46	<2	10	10	<0.5	<2	9.3	<0.5	4
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %
BPH1	60	100	3.17	10	<1	0.19	10	1.17	448	2	0.09
BPH2	21	34	3.02	<10	1	0.14	<10	0.82	928	2	0.02
BPH3	7	7830	1.64	<10	1	0.01	<10	0.28	307	<1	0.01
BPH4	10	35	1.15	<10	1	0.02	<10	0.35	979	1	0.01
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm
BPH1	30	1550	2	0.47	<2	4	54	<20	0.27	<10	<10
BPH2	19	430	<2	1.53	3	4	145	<20	<0.01	<10	<10
BPH3	4	80	<2	0.21	<2	2	19	<20	<0.01	<10	<10
BPH4	4	210	<2	0.16	<2	2	93	<20	<0.01	<10	<10

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME- ICP41 V ppm	ME- ICP41 W ppm	ME- ICP41 Zn ppm
BPH1	111	<10	45
BPH2	32	<10	20
BPH3	12	<10	9
BPH4	36	<10	9

HOLT DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLES, 2018

